



Wylfa Newydd Project

6.7.45 ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway
Improvements App G11-4 - Gazetteer of
heritage assets

PINS Reference Number: EN010007

Application Reference Number: 6.7.45

June 2018

Revision 1.0

Regulation Number: 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

[This page is intentionally blank]

Appendix G11- 4 Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Asset Number	1	Asset Name	Racecourse (Site of), Valley
Designation	None	NGR	SH2950079100
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Racecourse
NMR ref	None	HER ref	16638
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Area marked as a point symbol at the SW corner of a 100m grid square in the HER database [1]. This is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1839 (1" to the mile). It was established on the low flat lands reclaimed from the sea after the Cruglas dam was built in the late 18th century. It is unlikely that any structures would have accompanied its use as a race course, though coins and other metalwork may be present [2] [3] [4].</p> <p>A flat area of reclaimed salt marsh cut by drainage channels. There were no visible remains of a race course [3].</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 6, Inland southern Anglesey, and includes highways infrastructure associated with the A5 to the north and the settlement of Valley to the west. Its setting, characterised by the low flat area of reclaimed land, contributes to our appreciation of the asset [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 16638.</p> <p>[3] Davidson, A. 2002. Holyhead Wastewater Treatment Works Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) route. GAT Report 465. Unpublished report.</p> <p>[4] Davidson, A.2003. Holyhead Wastewater Treatment Works Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) route (revised). GAT Report 465. Unpublished report.</p> <p>[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	3	Asset Name	Buildings, South-east of Valley Hotel
Designation	None	NGR	SH2944479256
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Two buildings represented on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. They are orientated NNW-SSE, and would appear to consist of a house and outbuilding. The main building is 'L' shaped with each wing about 10m long, and the outbuilding rectangular and about 10m long. The building is not shown on the Baron Hill Estate Map of 1861, but pencil annotations suggest that building in this area had been planned, suggesting that they were built between 1861 and 1889 [2]. They have a sub-rectangular garden plot associated with them [3].			
An L-shaped single storey building and a barn, which are now incorporated into modern buildings. The original building has been extensively changed and extended [3].			

The setting of Asset 3 is defined by its location at a busy cross roads, which is flanked by a disparate group of buildings including a petrol station, small modern retail development and the much extended Valley Hotel. Setting does not contribute to our understanding of the asset. [4]

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.
[2] Baron Hill 8212 Map of Valley Area Showing the Estate 1861
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	5	Asset Name	A5 Historic Route, Valley
Designation	None	NGR	SH2962079172
Value	Low	Site Type	Road
NMR ref	None	HER ref	58555
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A 630 m long section of the line of the Telford's Holyhead - London road, designed in the 1810's, crosses the SW part of the study area. It runs NW-SE, following the route of the modern A5. HER PRN allocated as part of scheduling enhancement study but a full HER record has not been created at the time of writing [1] [2] [3].			
A number of elements of this historic route survive within the study area to the SE of Valley crossroads including a causewayed section across reclaimed salt marsh and four depots on the N side of the road [3].			
The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscapes, central eastern Mon, modern elements of highways infrastructure, and settlements and buildings adjacent to it [4].			
References			
[1] Davidson, A., Hopewell, D., McGuinness, N. and Smith S. 2014. Medieval and Post Medieval roads in north-west Wales: report on scheduling enhancement study, GAT Report 1171. Unpublished technical report.			
[2] Quartermaine, J., Trinder, B., and Turner, R. 2003. Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road: The A5 in north Wales, CBA Report 135, Council for British Archaeology			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	6	Asset Name	Two Buildings (Site of), West of Cleifiog-isaf
Designation	None	NGR	SH3005379662
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Two rectangular buildings are depicted in this location on the 1845 Llanyngghenedl Tithe Map [1].			
The larger building is depicted alone on the 1861 Baron Hill Estate Map [2]. The larger one is about 35m in length, and the smaller one about 6m square. They are shown enclosed by an irregular polygon of land in 1845 [1]. In 1861 the larger building is shown with an apparent rectangular garden plot to the NW between the property and the road [2]. They are not present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and may have dissapeared by then [3] [4].			
No visible remains. Located in a field of improved pasture [4].			
While the setting of this asset is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central eastern Mon, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].			
References			
[1] Llanyngghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Baron Hill 8212 Map of Valley Area Showing the Estate 1861			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	Rubbing Stone (Possible Standing Stone), Llanyngghenedl
Designation	None	NGR	SH3180181222
Value	Medium	Site Type	Standing stone
NMR ref	302296	HER ref	2055
Period	Prehistoric? Modern?		
Description			
<p>Menhir, in grass field, 240 yards north of St. Enghenedl church, 4ft high by 3ft by 2ft, with some packing stone at base [2]. As described and sited to SH31808122 [3]. Standing stone as described. Base of stone much eroded by farm animals [1] [4].</p> <p>A rather short, broad stone with a hollow about 0.30m deep in the ground around its base from stock trampling. The farmer believes it to be a cattle rubbing stone although it has been there as long as is known. This seems the most likely interpretation as it is well out in the field and is of a fairly flaky schist which is not very weather resistant [1] [5].</p> <p>A large unshaped stone stands erect in a field north of Ty-croes or Shop Farm. The stone is 1.4m high by 1.0m wide by 0.6m thick. It is not depicted on early editions of the OS County series (Anglesey XII.5 1889-1924) which do, however, show several small quarries in the same field. Possibly a fairly recent cattle rubbing stone [6].</p>			

No access but visible from the A5025. As described in the NMR and HER entries [7].

References

- [1] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2055
- [2] Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, 1937. Anglesey
- [3] Ordnance Survey, 1969. SH38SW 9
- [4] Harkness, M. D. 1987. PRN 2055
- [5] Smith, G. 2003. Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd & Anglesey
- [6] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 302296
- [7] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

Asset Number	39	Asset Name	Ty'n-lon (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	SH3171981275
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Building depicted on the 1773 and 1807 Penrhos Estate Maps and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and possibly on 1845 Llanynghenedl Tithe Map 1845 [1] [2] [3] [4]. It is therefore likely to be of 18th century date or earlier. In 1807 it appears to be about 20m long by about 7 wide and to be orientated N-S. By 1889 a paddock appears to have been added to the north. It has subsequently become ruined, as shown on modern aerial photographs [5] [6].</p> <p>Remnants of a rectangular building, with the walls of a maximum surviving height of 0.7m. Mortared stone wall, constructed from very large stones. Located in a small overgrown parcel of land. The building was not accessible as within a blackthorn thicket [6].</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central; eastern Mon, and includes traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the east [7].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Penrhos Estate Map 1773 (Bangor University MSS)</p> <p>[2] Penrhos II 823 LlanynghendI, Yr Raw, 1807</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[4] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[5] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3181 06-SEPT-2006.</p> <p>[6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[7] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	40	Asset Name	Spring, East of Ty'n-ffynon
Designation	None	NGR	SH3179281322
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Spring depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is of unknown antiquity. Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs [2] [3].			
No access and not visible from the A5025 [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3181 06-SEPT-2006			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	41	Asset Name	Ty'n-ffynon
Designation	None	NGR	SH3174681328
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2]. Single storey cottage with 2 windows facing the road and 3 chimneys. The cottage has been modernised and extended to the rear, which now contains the entrance. There are few original features visible but it is likely that this was originally a cottage and outbuilding with a chimney, with a door (now blocked) originally facing the road [2]. The setting of Ty'n-ffynon is defined by its roadside location adjacent to the A5025. To the east are pasture fields, and to the south is a modern outbuilding set in a small stone walled enclosure. This setting contributes to our understanding of the asset as a small scale rural cottage, however includes noise and visual intrusion for the A5025 and modern infrastructures such as wind turbines and pylons. [3]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map [2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report. [3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	42	Asset Name	Field Clearance or Possible Demolished Building, North of Ty'n-ffynon
Designation	None	NGR	SH3172981482
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Identified during walkover survey. Not depicted on any cartographic material [1].			
Field clearance or demolished building. Located in an overgrown SE corner of an agricultural field near the roadside. There is possibly a line of masonry on one side 11m by 3m and 0.7m high. This requires further investigation [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[2] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	43	Asset Name	Building (Site of), South of Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3172681852
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on the 1845 Llanynghenedl Tithe Map, but it is not on the earlier 1773 and 1807 Penrhos Estate Maps or the subsequent First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, so little is known about it [1] [2] [3] [4]. Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs [5] [6].			
No access. No visible remains as viewed from the A5025 in an improved field [6].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [7].			
References			
[1] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Penrhos Estate Map 1773 (Bangor University MSS).			
[3] Penrhos II 823 Llanynghenedl, Yr Raw, 1807			
[4] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[5] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3181 06-SEPT-2006.			
[6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[7] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	45	Asset Name	Building, South of Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3170381941
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is not shown on the Llanyngghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 or the 1773 and 1807 Penrhos Estate Maps [2] [3] [4] [5].			
Single storey cottage, double fronted with central porch and 2 chimneys. Extension to the N was most likely a converted outbuilding, which also had a chimney. Modernised and extended but retained some original features [5].			
Late 19th century single storey cottage, located on the eastern verge of the A5025. The southern elevation is screened by a hedgerow. Whereas views from the north, east and west elevations are more open and visible from the surrounding land. The setting of the cottage is defined by its roadside and rural location [6].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[2] Llanyngghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Penrhos Estate Map 1773 (Bangor University MSS).			
[4] Penrhos II 823 Llanyngghendl, Yr Raw, 1807			
[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[6] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	46	Asset Name	Road / Trackway
Designation	None	NGR	SH3155381986
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Trackway
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Forking road/trackway leading W from Erw-goch, sketched onto 1807 Penrhos Estate Map [1]. The S fork leads to Asset 44. It is shown as a pencil annotation of about 170m length. It is not shown on any other known cartographic evidence [2] [3] [4]. Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs [5] [6].			
No access, viewed from the A5025. There were a few hollows in the field to the W of Erw-Goch but nothing that could be definitely identified as a trackway [6].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [7].			
References			
[1] Penrhos II 823 Llanyngghendl, Yr Raw, 1807 (Bangor University MSS)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[3] Llanyngghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[4] Penrhos Estate Map 1773 (Bangor University MSS).			
[5] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government			

Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3181 06-SEPT-2006.
[6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[7] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	47	Asset Name	Buildings (Site of), Erw Goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3169781991
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm outbuildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Two rectangular buildings at right angles sketched as a pencil outline onto the 1807 Penrhos Estate Map, orientated NNW-SSE and WSW-ENE [1] . May be components of the possible later winged building represented on the 1845 Llanynghenedl Tithe Map [2]. It is not certain whether they were constructed in the 1807 form or not, as they are not shown on any subsequent mapping, although their plot area is shown as enclosed on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map [3] [4].</p> <p>No access but viewed from the A5025. Remnants of the S building, in the form of a few stones beneath modern pens beside the road, to the S of the farm, are all that remain [4].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Penrhos Estate Map 1807</p> <p>[2] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	48	Asset Name	Building, West of Erw Goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3166682016
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm outbuilding
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Outbuilding of Erw Goch depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. In the same location as a larger winged building depicted on 1845 Llanynghenedl Tithe Map, 47m by 25m and orientated NNW-SSE [2]. This is strongly suggestive of a significant amount of rebuilding in this area between 1845 and 1889. It is not shown on the Penrhos Estate Map of 1807, so all the building is likely to be after this date [3] [4].</p> <p>No access but viewed from the A5025. End wall of a mortared stone building survives within the roadside wall. The rest of the building has been demolished to accommodate a modern barn [4].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not</p>			

contribute to our appreciation of it [5].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
 [2] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
 [3] Penrhos Estate Map 1807
 [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
 [5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	49	Asset Name	Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3167182029
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>House and outbuildings depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. Further back from roadside than winged building depicted on the 1845 Llanynghenedl Tithe Map [2]. Probably a rebuilding of the farm in the mid-late 19th century [3].</p> <p>No access but visible from the A5025. Large double fronted symmetrical farmhouse with 5 large sash windows. The building has been extensively refurbished and modernised, with a range of modernised outbuildings to the S. The L shaped range of outbuildings have been demolished to accommodate a large barn. A millstone lying on top of a pile of rubble marked the location of the outbuilding [3].</p> <p>Occupies a prominent position set back from the road, the farmhouse retains its 19th century square plan although there are modern single storey extensions adjoining the south elevation.</p> <p>Erw-goch is defined by its semi-rual setting on the edge of Llanfachraeth. The historic buildings form the core of larger modern farmstead, with large steel framed agricultural sheds located to the south. The farmhouse is oriented towards the road, but set back behind a walled, within an area of pasture enclosure. Setting contributes to the understanding of this asset as a historic farmstead [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	50	Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, West of Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3165382043
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Milk churn stand
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Modern		
Description			
Identified during during the walkover survey, not depicted on any maps including the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2].			
A milk churn stand [2].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			

Asset Number	51	Asset Name	Spring, North-east of Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3170782067
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Spring
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but of unknown antiquity [1]. Location obscured by trees on modern aerial photographs [2] [3].			
No access and not visible from the A5025 [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	52	Asset Name	Building, North of Erw Goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3167382109
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>A rectangular building is shown on the Penrhos Estate Map of 1807 as a pencil annotation [1]. It is not shown on any other later cartographic evidence and it is possible that it was never actually built [2]. If it was, it had probably gone by the time of the Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 [3].</p> <p>No visible remains in an area of boggy, wet ground [3].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Penrhos Estate Map 1807</p> <p>[2] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	53	Asset Name	Building, South-east of Pandy Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3170882147
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building sketched onto the edge of the 1807 Penrhos Estate Map [1]. Uncertain location, may be on N bank of river. It is not shown on any other later cartographic evidence and it is possible that it was never actually built. If it was, it does not appear on the Llanynghenedl Tithe Map 1845 [2] [3].			
No access and not visible in woodland from the A5025 [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Penrhos Estate Map 1807			
[2] Llanynghenedl Tithe Map of 1845 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	Pandy Erw Goch, Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3167582164
Value	Low	Site Type	Mill
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36161 33610; 40819
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>In approximately same location as building sketched onto 1807 Penrhos Estate Map [1]. It clearly developed in post-medieval times into a woollen factory, but the evidence suggests that it is a medieval pandy in origin [2]. It is shown in detail on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846, with the water management system clearly depicted [3] [4] [5].</p> <p>Medieval Mill [6].</p> <p>Post-medieval water wheel [7].</p> <p>Post-medieval Woollen Factory.</p> <p>Refurbished mill building with extant undershot wheel. It has been extensively modernised and converted into a dwelling [8].</p> <p>The mill appears to have been substantially rebuilt, however the potential remains for earlier fabric to be preserved by the current structure. Pandy Erw Goch sits on the banks of the Afon Alaw, set down below street level, adjacent to the river. The mill race remains extant, within a stone built channel. The asset is located on the edge of Llanfachraeth, in a semi-rural setting. The value of the site is enhanced by its setting on the watercourse, and contributes to its understanding [9].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Penrhos II 823 Llanynghendl, Yr Raw, 1807 (Bangor University MSS)</p> <p>[2] Davidson, A. 2002. The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment**</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[4] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[6] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36161</p> <p>[7] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), National Public Record Number (NPRN 33610).</p> <p>[8] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 40819.</p> <p>[9] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	55	Asset Name	Capel Pont yr Arw Burial Ground, Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3160782178
Value	Medium	Site Type	Graveyard
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A sub rectangular burial ground, approximately 58m by 55m, associated with Capel Pontyrarw. It is shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2] [3].			

The 19th century memorials consisted primarily of slate grave stones and slate box tombs. There was also a small stone built outbuilding with mortared slate roof on the S side of the chapel [3].

Key attributes of the setting of this asset comprise its relationship with the chapel (Asset 56), and its semi-rural setting on the edge of Llanfaccraeth. Noise and visual intrusion on the asset's setting results from from traffic on the A5025 [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Capel Pont yr Arw
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3158882192
Value	Medium	Site Type	Chapel
NMR ref	24463	HER ref	7732 8732
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A chapel building 30m long, and orientated NW-SE shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map [1] [2].			
The congregation of the Llanfachreth Welsh Baptist Church was formed in 1787. The original date of the chapel is unknown but it was rebuilt or substantially modified in 1810 and again in 1837. It was enlarged in 1860. The present building is a large plain rendered hipped-roof, square plan chapel of 1837, built in the Vernacular style with a few external Italianate decorations of 1860. Inside the platform pulpit of 1860 is situated between the two doors and has a sedd fawr in front with pews raked in to the hillside. An Italianate gable-entrance Sunday School, presumably of 1860, is to the right of the entrance façade and more school rooms are behind the chapel with a chapel house at the rear completing the complex. In 2003 it was still in use as a chapel use and was in good condition. It is a good example of a ‘hipped-box’ chapel characteristic of the early to mid nineteenth-century [3].			
Nonconformist Chapel [4] [5].			
History:			
Mid C19 chapel with attached late C19 schoolroom and chapel house. The Baptists were first established in Llanfachraeth in 1786 and a Grant of Certificate awarded in 1812, the current chapel building was probably built during the growth in religious worship throughout the island in the mid C19.			
Exterior:			
Gable entry chapel with gabled school room and chapel house built to R (N). The chapel is rendered over rubble, with freestone dressings (moulded eaves cornice and angle quoins) and hipped slate roof. Entrance elevation faces E: outer doorways flank 2 high-set windows, linked by a continuous sill band. Moulded architraves and pediments carried on scrolled brackets to doorways, and similar, though simpler, architraves to 12-pane sash windows. Double doors have diamond studded panels, windows are 12-pane sashes. The simpler L (S) return and rear elevations have 8-paned lights. The gabled school room to the R (N), is also gable entry, with a steeply gabled façade. Similar rendered elevation with moulded eaves and stressed angle quoins. Central gabled porch with side entrance and rectangular window with margin panes. Main school room windows flanking the porch are tall round-arched sashes also with marginal glazing, in moulded architraves. Above the porch, a stepped tripartite window of small-paned sashes, with a circular ventilation grille over.			

Interior:

The entrance doors lead into tongue and grooved panelled vestibules set to either side of the set fawr. The set fawr is rectangular with side entrances and raised by one step; the facing panels with raised central bosses. The pulpit is rectangular with an advanced central bay; raised by 3 steps, side entrances with stick balusters and shaped newel posts. The facing panels of the advanced bay have trefoil-headed recesses under a scalloped frieze and flanked by scrolled brackets supporting the reading desk. The flanking panels are similarly detailed but with ogee-headed recesses. Behind the pulpit are recessed plaster panels with wooden surrounds; the lower part with tall rectangular recesses flanked by scrolled brackets supporting shaped pillars and pediment with circular emblem to centre. The set fawr, pulpit and pews are of pitch pine; the pews arranged in 3 ranks, raking, the central with staggered divider. The walls are plastered, with moulded coving. The roof is of 4-bays each with 3 recessed panels, moulded dividers; each panel with ornate floriate light bosses. The school room has a roof of 3-bays, each with central floriate ventilation grille, moulded dividers and tongue and grooved panels. The bays are articulated by arched braces sprung from shaped corbels. The walls are plastered, the lower half with tongue and grooved panelling. There is a panelled door with open pediment which leads to the chapel house to the right.

Reason for Listing:

Listed as a good C19 chapel and school house group. The chapel retains the simple classical character of a mid C19 building, and a good contemporary interior [6].

As described in the NMR entry. The Sunday School has a central porch and arched windows [2].

The setting of the chapel is defined by its associated walled burial ground in front of the building (Asset 55), and its position on the edge of Llanfaccraeth, flanked by the Afaon Alaw and pasture fields to the west. The classical elevation of the chapel forms a noticeable feature in views from the A5025, and is enhanced by its position set back from the road and the presence of mature trees. The asset's setting also includes modern residential development within Llanfaccraeth to the north [7].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
- [2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [3] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 8732.
- [4] Gwynedd HER PRN 7732.
- [5] Davidson, A. and Roberts, R. 1994. RCAHMW Chapel Survey.
- [6] Cadw, Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description
- [7] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	57	Asset Name	Tyn Gamfa
Designation	None	NGR	SH3164882194
Value	Low	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, 17m long and orientated NW-SE [1]. There is no evidence for this building on any earlier mapping and it is therefore likely to be mid 19th century in date or later. It may be associated with Pandy Erw Goch [2].			
Single storey double fronted stone built cottage and the extension appeared to be an outbuilding which has been incorporated into the house [2].			

Tyn Gamfa is a compact one storey cottage finished in modern render with a slate roof. It is set in a small walled enclosure, fronting onto the A5025. Principal elevation faces Capel Pont yr Ar. The asset's setting is characterised by its location on the edge of Llanfaccraeth, close to pasture fields. [3]

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	58	Asset Name	Spring / Well, South of Moel-Haul
Designation	None	NGR	SH3196382357
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
As depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and of unknown antiquity [1]. Not clearly visible on modern aerial photographs [2] [3].			
No access and not visible from the A5025 [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	59	Asset Name	Moel-haul
Designation	None	NGR	SH3196782381
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Three buildings depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. Main farmhouse about 20m long and orientated N-S with outbuildings to the E and N. All three buildings visible on modern aerial photographs [2] [3].			
No access and not visible from the A5025 [3].			
The setting of the asset is defined by its rural location in fields to the east of Llanfachraeth, contributing to its understanding as a small-scale agricultural complex. Views from the complex to the north and			

west are screened to some extent by vegetation. [4]

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
 [2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.
 [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
 [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	60	Asset Name	Bedo-fawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH3180882387
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Farmhouse, outbuilding to the W and L-shaped range of outbuildings to the NW depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not on earlier tithe or estate mapping, so probably of 19th century date [1]. Modern aerial photographs show extant buildings with the exception of the small outbuilding to the W of the farmhouse [2] [3].</p> <p>No access but viewed from the road. It appeared to be a large modernised farmhouse with a well-preserved range of stone mortared outbuildings [3].</p> <p>Bedo-fawr is located in pasture fields to the east of Llanfachraeth. It is set in a semi-rural area that contains fields and modern residential development. The principal elevation of the farmhouse looks east. This setting contributes to the value of the asset and its understanding as a post medieval farmhouse [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	'Old Quarry', East of Glanaber
Designation	None	NGR	SH3162982386
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Quarry
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A quarry shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map but not on earlier tithe or estate mapping [1]. Modern aerial photographs show the location as a bounded area of shrubs, small trees and exposed rock within a ploughed agricultural field [2] [3].			

No access but stones and a hollow were partly visible from the road [3].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	62	Asset Name	Macraeth View
Designation	None	NGR	SH3152682366
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A farmhouse and three outbuildings to the W are depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 [1]. A single building building is depicted on the site on the 1846 Tithe Map [2]. The farmhouse therefore would appear to predate the the mid 19th century [3].			
An irregular in plan double fronted house with a wide bay to the S and bay windows on the lower storey. It was a large, altered 2 storey house with a single storey bay at the S end and it had 4 pairs of chimneys. To the rear of the house 3 stone outbuildings survive. The gable of one of the outbuildings was built on top of an earlier wall complete with coping stones [3].			
Macraeth View is located on the main street in Llanfacaeth. The building has a small walled front garden facing onto the main street, and gardens are located on the rear. Views from the principal elevation are contained by the street frontage. [4]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	63	Asset Name	Building, West of Macraeth View
Designation	None	NGR	SH3148582369
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846.			

16m long and orientated NE-SW [1] [2] [3].

No visible remains. At present a patch of grassed over waste ground [3].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].

References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map

[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)

[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	64	Asset Name	Victoria House
Designation	None	NGR	SH3153482397
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A building and two outbuildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. The larger of the three is about 13m long, orientated NW-SE, with a rear extension. A smaller building is depicted on this site on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [2] [3].			
Double fronted detached house with modern bay windows in the upper and lower storeys, with a central window above the door. There was also a brick chimney and lean to garage on the S side [3].			
Late 19th century detached house with modern bay windows. Its setting is defined by its location on the main road through Llanfacaeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings. Views from the principal elevation of the building are contained by the buildings flanking the A5025 as it runs through Llanfacaeth [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	65	Asset Name	Building, South of Holland Hotel
Designation	None	NGR	SH3149882399
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building and outbuildings depicted on the Fist Edition Ordnance Survey of 1889, and on the			

Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846. It is an 'L'shaped building around a courtyard covering an area of about 25m square [1] [2] [3].

No visible remains. At present it is a car park [3].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	66	Asset Name	Post Office, Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3153382415
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1889 and Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2]. A substantial building 21m long by 12m wide. It is located at the SE corner of the crossroads in the village [3].			
At present a post office and store but originally it was probably 2 single fronted, 2 storey terraced houses. One house remains at the NE end of the terrace, single fronted with 3 windows, upper two of which were directly beneath the eaves [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	67	Asset Name	Mona Cottages
Designation	None	NGR	SH3146082416
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Terrace of houses depicted on th First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1889, which may have been replaced by later terrace [1]. It is a row 27m long located to the south of the road leading west out of			

the village [2].

On inspection appeared to be modern rebuild [2].

References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map

[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

Asset Number	68	Asset Name	Holland Hotel
Designation	None	NGR	SH3148282427
Value	Low	Site Type	Hotel
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 as a substantial building covering about 22m square at the SW corner of the crossroads in the village [1]. A smaller building is depicted on the site on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map [2] [3].			
Large 2 storey building with 3 pitched bay windows in the upper storey. A second range of buildings cojoin at the rear. The building has been rendered, modernised and extended [3].			
Setting of the hotel is formed by its location at a T-junction in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings. Setting makes a limited contribution to the value of the building, and our understanding of it as a public house serving the local community [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	69	Asset Name	Ty Gwyn and Outbuilding
Designation	None	NGR	SH3150882435
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building and outbuilding depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, and the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 in a smaller form [1] [2]. The main building is about 20m long, and orientated NW-SE along the road at the NE of the cross roads [3].			
Double fronted symmetrical house with central porch and 4 windows and lean to extension at the S side. Ty Gwyn appeared to be of modern build but may incorporate parts of the outbuildings [3].			
Late 19th century dwelling with a number of modern alterations. The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century			

buildings [4].
References
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	70	Asset Name	Building, North of Post Office Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3153382431
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Appears on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2]. A building about 15m long and orientated NNW-SSE, and located on the road out of the village to the NE of Asset 65 [3].			
Altered mortared stone outbuilding with garage doors inserted into the gable end and several doors and windows have been blocked. Also had an asbestos roof [3].			
Late 18th century gable fronted outbuilding with corrugated metal roofing. Its setting is defined by its roadside location adjacent to the Post office within the centre of Llanfachraeth [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	71	Asset Name	Craig Arnedd and Outbuilding
Designation	None	NGR	SH3155582447
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building appears on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 [1]. A building 21m long and orientated NNW-SSE, on the S side of the road leading E out of the village [2].			
This was a substantially altered and modernised double fronted detached house with gable to the road. The associated outbuilding is no longer visible [2].			
Located in a small garden on the eastern edge of Llanfachraeth, with the principal elevation looking to the east. Following substantial alteration to the building, setting does not contribute to its value [3].			

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	72	Asset Name	Building South-west of Arosfa
Designation	None	NGR	SH3155782476
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm outbuilding
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A building is shown in this location on 1780 Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 [1] [2] [3].			
Part of the W wall may be preserved in the current field wall. The site of the rest of the building is in the garden of Arosfa but there were no visible remains [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	73	Asset Name	Hen Efail
Designation	None	NGR	SH3149882447
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2]. A building orientated NW-SE and about 10m long within the village settlement around the crossroads [3].			
Altered double fronted house with 5 existing windows facing the road, the central window was probably a blocked doorway. The house has been rendered and modernised. There was an extension or outbuilding at the N side [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			

- [2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
 [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
 [4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	74	Asset Name	Ardro
Designation	None	NGR	SH3146582445
Value	Low	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. A building 17m long and orientated ESE-WNE at the NW corner of the staggered crossroads in the village [2].			
Two single fronted terraced stone houses, built onto the rear of Mona Terrace (Asset 76). One house had a door with 2 windows, the second had 1 door and 3 windows. The lower storey windows and doors had brick built almost flat segmented arches with distinctive block of 4 bricks at each end. The houses have been modernised [2].			
Late 19th century terraced cottages in local stone work with Welsh slate roofs and rubbed brick voussoirs to ground floor apertures. The cottages have dwarf stone walls enclosing small front garden areas with privet hedges. The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	75	Asset Name	Building (Site of), North of Mona Cottages
Designation	None	NGR	SH3144482441
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
The location of a building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 [1]. A 32m long row of 6 cottages orientated NNW-SSE located gable end on to the street running W from the village [2].			
On inspection all that had survived was a fragment of a clay bonded wall which acts as a boundary to council houses [2].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied			

collection of 19th and 20th century buildings [3].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	76	Asset Name	Mona Terrace and Outbuildings
Designation	None	NGR	SH3146682455
Value	Low	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 and the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 [1] [2].The building consists of a row of 5 cottages 23m by 12m orientated NW-SE on the road running north out of the village [3].			
Mona Terrace, consisted of 5 houses. No 1 Mona Terrace consisted of a 2 storey single fronted stone house with 3 windows. There was a ‘Jack’- arch over the door with stone voussoirs and both of the lower storey windows appear to be later bays. The rest of the houses in the terrace were of similar design but with a slightly lower roof line and had slightly curved brick arches over the doors and windows; No 4 had an added bay window on the ground floor. The outbuilding may be an earlier cottage and shed that pre-dates the terrace [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	77	Asset Name	Building, East of Mona Terrace
Designation	None	NGR	SH3149682463
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building and outbuilding depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2]. It seems to be a pair of houses covering an area of about 15m orientated NW-SE located on the E side of the road running N out of the village [3].			

Modernised and extended pair of single fronted 2 storey houses with adjacent doors and 2 windows, with the upper storey windows directly under the eaves [3].

The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings. Setting does not contribute to the value of the building [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	78	Asset Name	Building (Site of), South-west of Y Bwthyn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3145282476
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Outbuildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Multi-cellular structure depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 [1]. It is 16.5m long and the cells are too small to be dwellings. It is not shown on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [2] [3].			
Demolished and replaced by modern garages [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	Y Bwthyn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3145882483
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, and a building is shown on the same site on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2]. A building about 8m square attached to the SE end of Asset 80 [3].			
Single storey cottage with central door, 2 square windows and 1 chimney. The cottage has been modernised and extended [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied			

collection of 19th and 20th century buildings. Setting does not contribute to the value of the building [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	80	Asset Name	Rose Place
Designation	None	NGR	SH3145382491
Value	Low	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Terrace and outbuildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 [1] [2]. They are about 20m by 8m, consisting of 4 cottages, with garden plots to the rear [3].			
Consisted of 4 house terrace that have survived in their original configuration. Each house had a door at the S end with 2 windows at the N. The upper storey windows were directly beneath the eaves. The terrace is built on a slope and on a plinth at the N to maintain the roof line [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its location in the centre of Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings. Setting does not contribute to the value of the building [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	81	Asset Name	Building (Site of), West of Rose Place
Designation	None	NGR	SH3143782492
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Outbuilding
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Outbuilding depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not shown on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [1] [2]. A small building about 2m by 1.5m located at the rear of the garden plots to Asset 79. It is possibly a privvy. Not visible on modern aerial photographs [3] [4].			
Not accessible and not visible from the road.			

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
- [2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.
- [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
- [5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	82	Asset Name	Berth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3144282507
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Building and outbuilding depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. A complex of structures with outbuildings, about 18m square. It is located on the road N out of the village on the W side [2].</p> <p>Originally this was probably a double fronted symmetrical 2 storey house. The S wing had a lower roof line, which suggests it was a later addition. The building also had a central porch and it has been much altered with faux timbering and double arched windows. The remnants of a stone outbuilding were preserved within a stone boundary wall [2].</p> <p>Late 19th century dwelling with a number of later alterations, including extensions and alteration to a wing projecting from the principal elevation. Berth is located on the A5025 through Llanfachraeth. It is surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings, with fields located to the north [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	83	Asset Name	Structure/Enclosure (Site of), North of Bedo-fawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH3184682467
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Structure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is about 10m by 6m on the west			

side of a trackway to the N of Bedo-Fawr (Asset 59). Modern aerial photographs suggest that part of the SE corner of the structure may survive [2] [3].

No access. No visible remains, as viewed from the road side [3].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3182 06-SEPT-2006.
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	84	Asset Name	Spring/Well, South-west of Bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3184282556
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Spring depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and of unknown antiquity [1] [2].			
No access. As viewed from the road, there was a concrete well cover visible within the field [2].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	85	Asset Name	Bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3192282635
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Four buildings at Bryn depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 [1]. The main building is 'L' shaped, orientated NE-SW and measures 18m by 16m. It is not on the Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map of 1780 [2] or the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map 1846 [3], and therefore likely to originate between 1846 and 1889.			

No access. Large modernised 19th century farmhouse with some converted outbuildings and one unconverted. Viewed from the road [4].

The asset is located in the midst of pasture fields with views across rolling countryside. The complex is surrounded by mature trees and is defined by walls. There is a date stone on the rear gable inscribed with 1859. Principal elevation looks to the south. Setting contributes to the value of this asset [5].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780
[3] Llanfaccraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	86	Asset Name	Nos. 1 & 2 Bont Llwyd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3144382574
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>The surviving S end of a terrace depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 comprising at least 6 houses approximately 30m in total length [1]. The surviving part is approximately 13m square [2].</p> <p>Two singled fronted terraced houses with adjacent entrances and small windows, 2 in each frontage. The houses have been pebble dashed and modernised with a garage at the S [2].</p> <p>The setting of the asset is formed by its location in Llanfachraeth, surrounded by a varied collection of 19th and 20th century buildings, with views across pasture fields to the west. Setting does not contribute to the value of the building [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	87	Asset Name	Bryn Glas
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3144382606
Value	Medium	Site Type	House
NMR ref	24470	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, about 14m long and orientated N-S. with a garden plot behind [1] [2].			

History:

Early to mid C19 village house, one of a pair.

Exterior:

C19 house; a 2-storey, 2-window range with central doorway flanked by widely spaced windows. Pebbledash render over local stone, with smooth rendered architraves. Roof of small, old slates, grouted; rendered gable stacks with capping, that to left shared with the adjoining property. The door is boarded. Sash windows, ground floor with margin panes, 1st floor windows are small 4-pane sashes set directly under the eaves; slate sills.

Interior:

The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey.

Reason for designation:

Listed as a good early to mid C19 traditional house retaining its vernacular character. [3]

Small double fronted symmetrical house, with small sash windows and the 2 upper storey windows are directly beneath the eaves. The house had a mortared slate roof and had been concrete rendered. A building abuts it on the N side and an outbuilding formerly abuted the S side as indicated by the change in render [4].

The asset is set on the main street that runs through Llanfachraeth with a small walled garden to the front of the building. Its setting is characterised by a modern suburban development and large commercial premises on the opposite side of the A5025. The former rural location of the building is hinted at by the survival of pasture fields to the south-west [5].

References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map

[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report

[3] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building 24470

[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report

[5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	111	Asset Name	Old Quarry, East of Penrhos Newydd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3169883080
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Quarry
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A quarry shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1], but not on the Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map of 1780 [2], and likely to originate between these dates, although it is possible that the quarry was not represented on the earlier map. It is not shown on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 [3], but again such features are not always shown on such maps.The quarry opening is about 33m long by 30m wide. Modern aerial photograpgs show it as water filled with trees and shrubs fringing its SW side [4] [5].			
Not visible from the road and no access [5].			

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [6].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.
- [2] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780.
- [3] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [4] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3183 06-SEPT-2006.
- [5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [6] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	113	Asset Name	St Machraeth's Church Graveyard
Designation	None	NGR	SH3130283121
Value	Medium	Site Type	Graveyard
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Early Medieval/Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 and the 1780 Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map though slightly different in shape than it is today [1] [2] [3].</p> <p>The graveyard, enclosing an area of 53 square metres, is polygonal in form and with a stone-walled boundary. It is raised 0.5m above the surrounding ground and the west side shows evidence of once having been being curvilinear. A fragment of an Early Medieval wheel cross, now located in the church Nave is reputed to have been found in the graveyard (see Asset 114), and the base and steps for a cross were noted in the graveyard in 1862. Many earlier graves were cleared when the church was rebuilt in 1878. It is likely early medieval in origin [4] [5].</p> <p>Gravestones from 1645 to present. Many slate box tombs. Early, mostly 18th century, gravestones are sandstone [5].</p> <p>The churchyard forms a group with St Macraeth's Church (Asset 114) and Rectory (Asset 115). Views of the surrounding open rural landscape are possible from the churchyard to the east and long views are possible to Holyhead to the west, contributing to the understanding of these assets as a rural parish church complex. The presence of the A5025 directly to the west of the asset results in noise and visual intrusion from moving traffic [6].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780.</p> <p>[4] Davidson, A. 2002. Historic Churches of Gwynedd: gazetteer of Churches. Unpublished</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[6] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	114	Asset Name	St Machraeth's Church
Designation	None	NGR	SH1302783119
Value	Medium	Site Type	Church
NMR ref	43613	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval & Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 and the 1780 Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map [1] [2] [3]. An established church on this site is mentioned in 13th century documents and it appears to have been constructed within a largely circular Llan. These factors, together with early carved stone heads and fragments of a 10th century Wheel Cross built into the modern building, suggest an early foundation, most likely early medieval [4].</p> <p>Entirely rebuilt in modern times but retains from the old church, some fittings, Llanfachraith parish church is dedicated to St Machraith and located in the diocese of Bangor. The present church was constructed in 1878 to replace a medieval church mentioned in the Norwich taxation of 1254.</p> <p>There is no remaining evidence for the medieval church. It was described by Jones in 1862 as a church of continuous nave and chancel. The south doorway is likely to have dated from the 12th century and the north doorway and east window were of 15th century date.</p> <p>The modern church was built by J. Williams, of uncoursed quarried rubble, with dressed quoins. It consists of a nave, a separate chancel, a north vestry on the side of the chancel and a south porch. New foundations for this church were dug and the floor lowered. Some stones from the medieval church were used for internal facing, and two medieval heads are set into the west gable of the church. A further weathered stone may be another stone head.</p> <p>The present church contains a fragment of a 10th-century wheel cross, a brass tablet of 1738 and a 17th-century pew. The seating in the church is 19th-century in date. [5].</p> <p>The church is located within a compact polygonal churchyard (Asset 113) raised above the surrounding ground level, and defined by a drystone wall with rough hewn stone steps. This forms a group with the adjacent Rectory (Asset 115) and are the key attributes of the setting of this building. Views of the surrounding open rural landscape are possible from the churchyard to the east and long views are possible to Holyhead to the west, contributing to the value of this asset as a rural parish church. The church is located directly to the west of the A5025 resulting in noise and visual intrusion from moving traffic [6].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780.</p> <p>[4] Davidson, A. 2002. Historic Churches of Gwynedd: Gazetteer of Churches. GAT Report No.390. Unpublished report.</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[6] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	115	Asset Name	The Rectory, North of St Machraeth's Church
Designation	None	NGR	SH3134083191
Value	Low	Site Type	Vicarage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 and the 1780 Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map [1] [2] [3]. It is shown in an early form on the Pen yr Orsedd map, and about 37m long, but the plot in which it is located does appear to follow the current rectory boundary. It is possible that the Rectory (shown on the 1889 OS map) was built after 1780 on the site of a former one, which appears on the 1780 map [4].</p> <p>A large and complex building, symmetrical façade with arched doorway and small windows beside it; windows above the door and large windows in slightly protruding bays to either side. Gables with tall sandstone chimneys form the two bays of the frontage. The sides have one large ground floor window with two gabled dormers above. A second range of buildings, probably later with brick arches over the windows adjoins the back of the house. There is a walled garden with outbuildings. The house is in a deteriorating condition but up for sale. The outbuilding is roofless [4].</p> <p>Perhaps the front range is 18th century and the rear range added at the same time as the walled garden and associated outbuildings. [4]</p> <p>The asset forms a group with an adjacent church and churchyard (Assets 113 and 114). Set within a generous garden defined by a low wall from the realigned A5025, it presents formal gothic, gabled elevation towards the road which forms a noticable feature in views from the highway. A walled enclosure is present to the rear of the building, with outbuildings attached [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>			

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Building, North-west of the Rectory at St Machraeth's Church
Designation	None	NGR	SH3137283207
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Outbuilding
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. The structure would appear to be an outbuilding in the grounds of the Rectory, and of probable 19th century date, as it is shown on the 1889 OS map but no earlier cartography [2].			
A small ruinous single storey outbuilding, which appears to predate the garden wall [2].			
The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 4, Llanfacaeth, it includes traffic noise and movement from			

the A5025 to the east, its relationship with St Machraeth's rectory to the south-west and location on the edge of the rectory garden [3].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	118	Asset Name	Barn, South of Pen-yr-Orsedd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3152683344
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Barn
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted at the roadside on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not any earlier maps. It is about 18m long and orientated NW-SE [1] [2].			
Roofless mortared stone barn walls, probably standing to full height. It may have been open fronted, as there is a large break in the front wall. It is incorporated into a modern animal pen [2].			
The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central eastern Mon. Traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the west are noticable within its setting [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	119	Asset Name	Pen-yr-Orsedd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3146083454
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Buildings are depicted here on the Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map of 1780, whilst a single rectangular structure is shown on the 1846 Llanfachraeth Tithe Map [1] [2]. A substantial farm complex, a farmhouse and associated outbuildings, is represented on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 located within a plot about 50m square [3] [4].			
Large symmetrical double fronted detached house. The top of the upper three windows is level with the eaves. It has been modernised and extended. To the north of the house is a well preserved large cart shed with hayloft and single storey outbuilding conjoining. Jack arches with stone voussoirs over the doors and windows, and mortared slate rooves. There are slit ventilation holes in the cartshed. A re-roofed and probably later stone barn and part brick or brick repaired barn were also noted, of two storey height to the W of the house [4].			

Pen-yr-Orsedd is a farm complex which comprises a farmhouse with outbuildings, situated on top of a slight rise. The principal elevation of the farmhouse looks to the south, perpendicular to the coast. There is a garden to the front and side of the farmhouse defined by walls, which is surrounded by large fields. This rural setting contributes to the understanding of the asset as a post medieval farm complex. Noise intrusion results from the movement of traffic along the A5025, however views of the road are partially screened by trees and hedgerows [5].

References

- [1] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780
- [2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
- [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
- [5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	120	Asset Name	Outbuilding, North-east of Pen-yr-Orsedd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3149683498
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Outbuilding
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, in the NE corner of the Pen Yr Orsedd grounds [1]. It is not represented on the 1846 Llanfachraeth Tithe Map or the 1780 Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map [2] [3]. It would appear to be a garden outbuilding [4].			
Two mortared stone walls survive, incorporated into the boundary wall [4].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map 1780.			
[3] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	122	Asset Name	Pen-y-groes
Designation	None	NGR	SH3163583551
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Rectangular building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 but no earlier cartography [1]. It would appear to be 19th century in date. It is about 17m in length and orientated N-S			

[2].

Extended and much altered single storey cottage. The central part is probably the earliest, and the original layout is unclear [2].

The asset is located in a garden to the west of the A5025 in a rural setting, with its principal elevation orientated towards the road. Noise and visual intrusion results from traffic on the road [3].

References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map

[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	123	Asset Name	Tan-y-bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3175483497
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A building and small outbuilding are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. A single small generic building marker also appears on the Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 but on no earlier cartography [2].			
The cottage would therefore appear to be 19th century in date. It is about 13m long and orientated NNE-SSW.			
Improved and extended single storey small cottage with few original features. It has new windows and doorways [3].			
Late 19th century single-storey cottage, located on a narrow single-track road, overlooking pasture fields to the south [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfachraeth Tithe Map of 1846 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	144	Asset Name	Ty'n-Ilech
Designation	None	NGR	SH3191986229
Value	Low	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building depicted on 1840 Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. In the same			

location as building depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map [1] [2] [3]. The building appears on the 1840 map in more or less its form on the 1889 map. The fact that the property is shown on the 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, suggests origins in the early 18th century or earlier. It was about 24m long and 7m wide, and situated within a rectangular plot of land. A trackway ran W-E to the north of the building [4].

Substantially altered and upgraded two storey house with a central porch and four enlarged windows. The low single storey outbuildings in the N may well be 18th century. A two storey haybarn at the N is probably a later addition. The house has a modern plaque indicating a date of 1744 [4].

The asset is defined by its rural setting, located to the side of the A5025 in a compact garden surrounded by pasture fields, on the edge of the hamlet of Llanfaethlu. The principal elevation faces west, with long views across rolling rural landscape and distant views of Llanfaethlu. Noise and visual intrusion results from the movement of traffic on the A5025 [5].

References

- [1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.
- [3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7
- [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
- [5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	145	Asset Name	Ty Bach (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	SH3158186349
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>The general location of a house depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, so has its origins in the early 18th century or earlier [1]. It appears to have been lost by the time of the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840. Its dimensions are not known. Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs [2] [3].</p> <p>No access, not clearly visible from the road [3].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579).</p> <p>[2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3186 06-SEPT-2006.</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	146	Asset Name	Capel Soar Standing Stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument	NGR	SH3192486324
Value	High	Site Type	Standing stone
NMR ref	AN083	HER ref	2021 302298
Period	Bronze Age		
Description			
<p>Llanfaethlu standing stone is a prominently sited erect monolith. It is a tapering slab, 3.1m high, 1.7m wide and 0.4m thick. The stone may be a prehistoric ritual monument, possibly Bronze Age, although more recent origins and more prosaic purposes are also possible [1].</p> <p>Maen hir situated near Capel Soar about 2/3m SE of the church. Schist stone, no traces of packing stones [2] [3].</p> <p>Standing stone orientated approximately NE-SW and situated in a prominent position [2] [4].</p> <p>Standing stone 10' high by 6' by 1' in a grass field. Some slight evidence of frost damage on its W face. The ground is worn around the base [2].</p> <p>A massive slab, approximately triangular, that is narrowing towards the top. May be related to the routeway to which it is close and parallel to but it also has a dramatic view to the E & the Snowdon range, whereas the view to W is restricted and local [5].</p> <p>As described in HER data; no change was observed [6].</p> <p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation: The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It measures approximately 3m high by 1.8m wide by 0.30 thick. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. [7]</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central eastern Mon, and its location on a north/south ridge with a gentle break of slope to the east and adjacent to the A5025. Views north from the asset are towards Capel Soar and associated buildings, while those to the east are wide extensive views down and over enclosure farmland. Garden tree planting restricts views south of the buildings at Ty'n-llech. Local views west are of the stone wall field boundary and the A5025, and beyond of restricted views of enclosed farmland. Traffic movement and noise from the A5025, and highways signage form elements within the setting of the asset.</p> <p>The asset can be appreciated by travellers on the A5025 in glimpsed views from the road while traveling in both directions. There may also be long views of the asset from the east. [8]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 302298</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2021.</p> <p>[3] A Survey and Inventory by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, 1937 , Anglesey: An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in the County.</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey , 1969 , SH38NW 1</p> <p>[5] Smith, G. , 2003 , Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd & Anglesey.</p> <p>[6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p>			

[7] Cadw: Scheduled Monuments - Full Report

[8] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	147	Asset Name	Capel Soar
Designation	None	NGR	SH3195686362
Value	Low	Site Type	Chapel
NMR ref	None	HER ref	7741 8741
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Nonconformist Chapel [1] [2].			
The Baptist cause at Soar Chapel in Llanfaethlu was formed 1820 and the chapel built in 1821. The chapel was rebuilt in 1836 and rebuilt again in 1903 [3].			
Capel Soar 1903 date plaque. A nonconformist chapel with a double porch facing the road with adjoining house. Concrete surrounds to the windows etc [4].			
Capel Soar fronts on to the A5025 on the southern periphery of Llanfaethlu. There are long views from the exterior of the chapel across the surrounding rural landscape and towards Llanfaethlu on a hilltop to the north. The chapel's principal elevation forms a prominent on the A5025, enhanced by the retention of its decorative cast iron railings. The asset is of group value with Capel Soar Standing Stone (Asset 147), Siop Soar (Asset 149), the Black Lion Inn (Asset 150) and the associated burial ground (Asset 148) [5].			
References			
[1] Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. 1994, RCAHMW Chapel Survey			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 7741.			
[3] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 8741.			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	148	Asset Name	Capel Soar Burial Ground
Designation	None	NGR	SH3195886376
Value	Medium	Site Type	Graveyard
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A rectangular burial ground associated with Capel Soar, covering an area of about 46m square. It is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 [1] [2] [3].			
Burial ground with no access and locked gated. There is a wide range of memorial stones including large granite memorials [3].			
The setting of this asset includes views south towards, and its relationship with, Capel Soar, with views north-east towards the Black Lion Inn restricted by mature trees. There are limited views to the west of the adjacent A5025, and glimpsed traffic movement and noise form elements within its setting [4].			

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	149	Asset Name	Siop Soar
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3197286421
Value	Medium	Site Type	Shop/dwelling
NMR ref	24814	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>A building 11m long noted beside the E side the road to the north of Capel Soar close to the staggered road junction on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 within its own plot [1]. It is shown in a similar form on the first Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [2]. It is not shown on the Bodorgan Estate Map of 1724-7, so is likely to date from between these dates [3] [4].</p> <p>The southern end of the ‘Black Lion’ range. Pebble dashed exterior windows boarded up. Three properties, the northern one having a central porch with windows to either side and one central upper storey windows beneath the eaves. The central property has a porch with two windows to the N. The southern one is set back but with same roofline as the rest, and one door with two windows to the S and an extension on the gable. All three retain a mortared slate roof of some antiquity, which now has holes in it [4].</p> <p>History:</p> <p>A late C18 or early C19 linear range of originally 3 cottages, adjoining the Public House; some later alterations and additions. The 1841 census returns for the parish lists Elinor Jones as the publican, her husband William is recorded as being a joiner; also listed are Owen Lewis, shoemaker, and his family, and William Thomas, also a shoemaker.</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <p>Cottage row to right comprises long 3-window range (right hand bay slightly set back), mostly 4-pane sashes with shaped, eared and shouldered architraves; first floor windows set directly under the eaves. Wider window to left, possibly a former shop window. Doorways in left and centre in flat-roofed porches - right hand door in rendered architrave.</p> <p>Reason for designation:</p> <p>Listed as a distinctive terraced row retaining good C19 vernacular character notwithstanding some alteration to detail [5].</p> <p>The asset is set in a semi-rural environment on the periphery of Llanfaethlu, surrounded by pasture fields with long views towards the village on the hilltop to the north. It contains small gardens to the rear. The asset is of group value together with the Black Lion Inn (Asset 150), Capel Soar (Asset 147) and Capel Soar Standing Stone (Asset 146). There is noise and visual intrusion from the traffic on the A5025 [6].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural</p>			

Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[5] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description
[6] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	150	Asset Name	Black Lion Inn, Llanfaethlu
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3197986438
Value	Medium	Site Type	Public house
NMR ref	24794	HER ref	403490
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Building depicted on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 within its own trapezoidal plot, about 24m long, close to the staggered road junction [1] [2]. It is shown in very similar form on both maps. It is not shown on the Bodorgan Estate Map of 1724-7, and is probably later in date than that [3] [4].</p> <p>As described in the Cadw LB record. It is still in use with a modern slate roof and whitewashed [4].</p> <p>An inn which is part of a late 18th or early 19th century linear range, the inn being at the left (North) end. It has later alterations and additions. The 1841 census returns for the parish lists Elinor Jones as the publican, with her husband William recorded as being a joiner; also listed are Owen Lewis, shoemaker, and his family, and William Thomas, also a shoemaker [5].</p> <p>History:</p> <p>Part of late C18 or early C19 linear range, including a Public House to the L (N) end; later alterations and additions. The 1841 census returns for the parish lists Elinor Jones as the publican, her husband William is recorded as being a joiner; also listed are Owen Lewis, shoemaker, and his family, and William Thomas, also a shoemaker.</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <p>Public House is a long 3 window range (perhaps originally a 2-unit house and cottage); doorway in porch between 2 left hand windows, 2 closely spaced windows in right hand bay. Windows are C20 casements, probably replacing earlier sashes; with shaped, eared and shouldered architraves, first floor windows set directly under the eaves.</p> <p>Reason for designation:</p> <p>Listed as a traditional inn, retaining good C19 vernacular character notwithstanding alteration to detail. Part of a good terraced row [6].</p> <p>The asset is set in a semi-rural environment on the periphery of Llanfaethlu, surrounded by pasture fields with long views towards the village on the hilltop to the north. It contains small gardens to the rear. The asset is of group value with Siop Soar (Asset 149), Capel Soar (Asset 147) and Capel Soar Standing Stone (Asset 146). Noise and visual intrusion results from the movement of the traffic on the A5025 [7].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[5] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 403490.</p>			

[6] Cadw, Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description

[7] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	151	Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, South-west of Fadog Frech
Designation	None	NGR	SH3185986573
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Milk churn stand
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Modern		
Description			
The asset was not identified on any of the historic maps examined [1] [2] [3] [4].			
A milk churn stand was identified at this location [4].			
References			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	152	Asset Name	Forking Trackway (Site of), Capel Soar
Designation	None	NGR	SH3186386523
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Road/track
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, not evident and the road straightened by time of 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map [1] [2]. The forking track way, 320m long and about 18m wide, would therefore have its origins in the early 18th century or earlier. By 1840 access to Fadog Frech had been rationalised with a single track, which is shown on all subsequent mapping [3].			
Nothing visible from the road. There is a ploughed field to the SW and improved pasture to the NE [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	153	Asset Name	Disused Lime Kiln, North-west of Black Lion Inn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3185486471
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Lime kiln
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Feature as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. The lime kiln is not shown on the Bodorgan estate map of 1724-7 or the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 [2] [3]. The surrounding field pattern seems unchanged between 1840 and 1889 [4].			
No access and viewed from the road. Site of lime kiln appears to be an overgrown mound with recent collapsed stonework on the SE side [4].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	154	Asset Name	Ty Gadwgan (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	SH3173086448
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>The location of a house depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, so has its origins in the early 18th century or earlier [1]. It appears to have been lost by 1840 [2]. Its dimensions are not known.</p> <p>No access. Possible foundations or stones viewed from the road. Requires a site visit [3].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)</p> <p>[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	155	Asset Name	Rallt Goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3216286602
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Building as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is about 17m long and orientated N-S. It is not shown on the Llanfaethlu tithe map of 1840 [2] [3].			
Substantially altered house. Possibly a single storey cottage with a raised roofline and added dormer windows [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			

Asset Number	156	Asset Name	House (Site of), South of Fadog Frech
Designation	None	NGR	SH3196286633
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
The location of a house depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, so has its origins in the early 18th century or earlier [1]. It appears to have been lost by 1840 [2]. Its dimensions are not known [3].			
No access. It appears to be a level field of improved pasture with no surviving remains [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [4]			
References			
[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	157	Asset Name	Fadog Frech
Designation	None	NGR	SH3194886681
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Buildings depicted on the Llanfaethlu 1840 Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2]. Smaller building is in the same location as a house depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map [3]. Therefore it has its origins in the early 18th century or earlier. The building appears on the 1840 map in more or less its form on the 1889 map. It was about 13m square [4].			
No access. Substantial stone barn and other early buildings visible from the road [4].			
The asset is surrounded by pasture fields, set back from the A5025. This rural setting contributes to the understanding of this asset as a post-medieval farmstead [5].			
References			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	158	Asset Name	Tan-y-Bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3155186731
Value	Low	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Buildings depicted on 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not shown on the Bodorgan Estate map of 1724-7 [1] [2] [3]. It is about 20m in length and orientated N-S. It is associated with a number of outbuildings [4].			
Tan y Bryn is a 1.5 storey house with dormer windows and a central porch. Stone built outbuildings with brick arched lintels extend to the south. Part of outbuilding appears to have had its roof raised and is incorporated into the house. The other building has mostly been demolished only the southern end is still standing. The rest has been made into hard standing with the lower courses retained in places. Quarry was noted along the line of the approach road [4].			
The asset has a rural setting on the edge of Llanfaethlu. The cottage is set into the hillside with long views across the rural landscape to the east [5].			
References			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

[5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	159	Asset Name	Two Ruined Rectangular Buildings, Tan-y-Bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3153086713
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Agricultural buildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Two small buildings shown on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, about 6m long and orientated NNW-SSE and E-W [1] [2]. The can now be seen to be ruined from AP evidence [3]. There is no earlier cartographic evidence [4].			
The base of the western building stands to a height of 0.5m and is now the base to a greenhouse. The other building is visible only as an area of concrete hard standing [4].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [5]			
References			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3186 06-SEPT-2006.			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	160	Asset Name	Well, Tan-y-Bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3156686736
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, of unknown antiquity [1] [2]. A cast iron pump over a stone-covered well. A square or rectangular pool can be seen beneath stone slabs. Now incorporated into the rockery [2]. The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, fieldscape, north-west Mon, and includes traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the west and its location within the garden of Tan-y-Bryn. [3]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map [2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report. [3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	161	Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, West of Tan-y-bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3168286764
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Milk churn stand
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Modern		
Description			
The asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or any of the estate/tithe maps [1] [2] [3] [4].			
A milk churn stand was identified at this location [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	162	Asset Name	Linear Bank, South-west of Rhos-ty-mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH3164486856
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or any of the estate/tithe maps examined [1] [2] [3] [4].			
A linear feature parallel to current boundaries, about 1.5m wide. A low bank with hollows to either side, which continues across two fields. It could be modern or a former field boundary [4].			
The setting of this asset does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 27 September 2016			

Asset Number	163	Asset Name	Caer-bryniau and Outbuildings
Designation	None	NGR	SH3182486917
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>A farm complex and outbuildings noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, covering an area of about 27m square [1].</p> <p>It is not shown on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, and the complex would appear to be later than that date [2].</p> <p>Some amendment of the field pattern between these dates is also noted [3].</p> <p>Probably a single storey farmhouse of late 19th century date, which has now been substantially upgraded, with stone built outbuildings. A barn or cart shed and a small adjoining shed with adjoining pigsties to the S and a small shed to the SE. The range of buildings to the N has been substantially rebuilt and it is unclear how much is original. The pump is no longer visible [3].</p> <p>An L-plan single storey cottage with attic with a single door with a modern porch, with a window to either side, rendered with a slate roof built on a rock outcrop. A modern single story extension has been added to the rear. A complex of outbuildings can be seen to the east including a single-storey shippon, pigsty etc constructed in local stone with brick dressings, cut into the hill slope for shelter, with a with an orchard in a walled enclosure to the north. The asset is located ona slight hill to the south of Llanfacaeth, surrounded by pasture fields. Views from the buildings are principally contained wihtin the farm complex, however some longer views are possible, including veiws from the cottage across the surrounding fields and towards Capel Soar (Asset 147) [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	164	Asset Name	Gate and Gateposts, Wall and Railings, Chapel Ebenezer
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3132386865
Value	Medium	Site Type	Gate; gatepost; wall; railings
NMR ref	24804	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Gate and gateposts, wall and railings, Ebenezer Chapel. They are located on the W side of the chapel enclosure, and are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. The same enclosure appears to be present on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, so may have been present then [2] [3].			
Stone wall mortared and capped with sandstone slabs holding wrought iron railings. Gateposts topped with sandstone slabs. The wrought iron gates survive [3].			
History:			

The railings and walling along the northern boundary of the chapel grounds are contemporary with the chapel; erected 1908.

Exterior:

The grounds of the chapel are enclosed on all sides. At the northern boundary, and along the trackway, the walling is contemporary with the main chapel and the railings above have the same Art Nouveau styling. Towards the E end are the main entrance gates; large square posts, pebbledashed rendered, with shaped capping. Double gates with alternate tall and short rails; the central vertical rail with inverted heart within a scrolled surround to form a stylised design repeated along the railings to either side. Top rail shaped down to centre; either side with scrolled terminals. The low walls to either side are pebbledashed rendered with bevelled capping; the railings above with the stylised design repeated along their length, each design within a railed surround, the top arched, to form a panel.

Reason for designation:

Listed as an integral part of the group at Ebenezer Chapel, the ironwork is notable for the 'Art Nouveau' detailing which links its design with that of the chapel itself [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
- [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [4] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description

Asset Number	165	Asset Name	Chapel Ebenezer, Llanfaethlu
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3134486879
Value	Medium	Site Type	Chapel
NMR ref	24793	HER ref	7742 8742
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
As depicted on Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840 and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2] [3].			
Chapel as described. Well preserved arts and crafts stained glass windows. It has an attached house and Sunday School [3].			
Nonconformist Chapel [4] [5].			
Llanfaethlu Methodist Chapel was first built in 1839 to the design of Richard Jones of Llanfwrog. This was modified in 1860 and then rebuilt in 1878 by architect Richard Davies of Bangor. Further rebuilding work took place in 1908, under architect Joseph Owen of Menai Bridge, and a Sunday School added in 1905. The present chapel, dated 1908, is built in the Arts and Craft style of the long-wall entry type [6].			
History:			
Built and opened in 1908, the third of the Methodist Chapels to have been built on this site; the chapel house was finished 2 years later. The first of the chapel buildings on this site was erected in 1836 and formally opened in 1843, and a new chapel built in 1878 at a cost of £746, which was superceded by the present building 30 years later.			
Exterior:			
Large early C20 chapel of unusual apsidal plan, and with essentially Art Nouveau detailing; single bay			

wings to E and W of the set fawr and canted end give an apsidal T-shaped plan with porch in left (NE) angle. Beyond (S of) the chapel is the vestry and chapel house; schoolroom and hall to the SW. Built of brick, pebbledashed elevations throughout, with smooth rendered plinth and dressings. Slate roof with red clay ridge tiles, the N gable with finial. The wings, porch and central face of apsidal end are enriched with shaped parapet gables surmounted by tall finials; each has Tudor-gothic window with hood mould; continuous sill band across apsidal end. The rest of the windows are square-headed, and all are transomed. The house and hall are simpler than the chapel; the hall has small paned sash windows, and buttresses along the W wall. Gabled entrance front of house to rear of chapel, with doorway to left, and 4-pane sash windows.

Interior:

Entrance into the N end of the chapel, the set fawr is at the opposite end. The main body of the chapel has pitch pine box pews arranged around the side walls, and a central rank with staggered divider. Roof of 3 bays, dividing beams with arched braces down to wall posts on shaped corbels; the E and W wings are of a single roof bay each. Each roof bay has recessed plaster panels with moulded dividers and central gridded and pierced ventilation grille. The set fawr is raised by 2 steps, rectangular with splayed corners and side entrances; the facing panels are recessed to form a Tudor-arch headed 'arcade' under a moulded rail. The pulpit is rectangular, raised by 4-steps with side entrances and similarly detailed panelling. The walls of the chapel are plastered, the lower half tongue and grooved, ramped up behind the pulpit under a Tudor-arch headed recess, set back in two stages and with moulded hood over. Flanking the set fawr are half glazed, and panelled doors which enter into a corridor leading to the other parts of the building. The windows of the chapel have leaded lights decorated with floriate motifs in an Art Nouveau style. The corridor beyond the chapel has doorways leading to the hall/schoolroom to the right, the vestry to front (and chapel house beyond) and external access to the left. The hall/schoolroom is raised by 2 steps, a huge room capable of being subdivided by folding half-glazed doors; of 3 roof bays to the N end and 2 roof bays to the S, each roof bay with pierced floriate ventilation grilles and moulded dividers. The hall has plain plastered walls, the lower half tongue and grooved panelling ramped up at the far (S) end. Each division has a simple dark brown glazed tile fire surround, with cast iron fires and floriate tiling to the hearths. The vestry, also with tongue and grooved panelling, has a small Art Nouveau style fire in the SW corner.

Reason for designation:

Listed as a good early C20 chapel complex with consistent 'Art Nouveau' detailing. Forms a group with the adjacent outbuilding and railed walling to front [7].

The asset forms a group with the associated railings (Asset 164) and outbuildings (Asset 166). Its setting is formed by its slightly elevated position within the village of Llanfaethlu. The asset is visible from the A5025 to the east and forms a local landmark [8].

References

- [1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [4] Davidson, A. & Roberts, R. 1994. RCAHMW Chapel Survey.
- [5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 7742.
- [6] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 8742.
- [7] Cadw Listed Buildings Dataset, Listed Building description
- [8] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	166	Asset Name	Chapel Ebenezer, Outbuilding, Llanfaethlu
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3132886885
Value	Medium	Site Type	BUILDING
NMR ref	None	HER ref	24803
Period	Post medieval		
Description			
<p>History:</p> <p>Late C19 outbuilding, probably built as stable and coach house for the second of the chapels which was built on the site in 1878; refurbished when the new chapel was built in 1908.</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <p>Rectangular single storey outbuilding range, aligned N-S and parallel to the main chapel building; with lean-tos at each end. Pebbledashed elevations and slate roof with single brick gable stack at N end. The main part of the range has a wide doorway with cambered head to the N; 2 small-paned windows with doorway between to the S. Lean-tos have single doorways to the front and small-paned windows at each end. Doors are boarded and windows are small 4-paned lights.</p> <p>Interior:</p> <p>The range now houses a coal store to the S end and brick built ovens to the N.</p> <p>Reason for designation:</p> <p>Included as a chapel outbuilding range which forms an integral part of the complex at Ebenezer Chapel [1].</p>			
References			
[1] Cadw Listed Buildings Dataset, Listed Building description			

Asset Number	168	Asset Name	Bryn Goleu, Post Office and Adjacent House
Designation	None	NGR	SH3135986917
Value	Low	Site Type	Post office; house
NMR ref	None	HER ref	11178; 15839
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A building shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 of irregular shape 21m long and orientated E-W [1]. It has been interpreted as a post-medieval house [2].			
As NMR but further improvements with new uPVC windows and possible further extensions [2].			
19th Century. Early. With alterations. 2 storey Post Office. Rubble. Old slate roof. Exposed joists. House with 2 storey. Sashes. Small panes. Glazed porch [3].			
19th Century. Early. With alterations. 2 storey Post Office. Rubble. Old slate roof. Exposed joists. House with 2 storey. Sashes. Small panes. Glazed porch [4].			
The asset is located on the roadside in Llanfaethlu surrounded by 19th and 20th century single and two storey residential buildings [5].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical			

report
[3] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 15839
[4] Gwynedd HER, PRN 11178
[5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	169	Asset Name	Llanfaethlu Coffee House
Designation	None	NGR	SH3140986914
Value	Low	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or earlier estate or tithe maps [1] [2].			
Llanfaethlu Coffee House built by Lady Reade of Carreglwyd Estate. Designed as a place to socialise in an alcohol-free environment. William Williams, an architect from Holyhead, was commissioned to design the present build in 1892. Now a village shop, community meeting centre and café [2].			
The asset is located in the historic centre of the village of Llanfaethlu, with principal views south onto the village street facing a modern housing estate [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	173	Asset Name	Rhos-ty-mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH3150886950
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Surviving buildings as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map [1] [2]. It seems to have the same form over both these dates, and to consist of a main house and an outbuilding to the south. The complex covers an area of about 25m square [3].</p> <p>An 1840 datestone was recovered from the farmhouse by the owner. The house was modernised and extended but original fabric remains. The outbuildings on the NE side were modernised but mostly original outbuildings at the SW side of the house had the roofline raised and are much altered. Some extensions are stone built and probabl 19th century [3].</p> <p>The asset is a much expanded farm complex with large modern agricultural sheds adjacent to the farmhouse. Principal elevation faces the A5025. The asset is located in a rural setting with Llanfaethlu to the west. The value of the asset principally lies in the asset's fabric [3].</p>			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			

- [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	174	Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, West of Rhos-ty-mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH3146186969
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Milk churn stand
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Modern		
Description			
This asset was not identified on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 or earlier estate/tithe maps [1] [2].			
A milk churn stand was identified at this location [2].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	176	Asset Name	St. Maethlu's Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building	NGR	SH 31262 87088
Value	High	Site Type	Church
NMR ref	5301; 43615	HER ref	6983; 2022
Period	Medieval		
Description			
Rubble masonry, roof with thin slates. The nave, which represents the original church, was built in the 15th century, to which the chancel was added in 1874. The whole church was restored in the early 20th century. Two 15th century windows survive in the South wall of the nave, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square frame. The porch, which may also be of the 15th century, retains its original benches. [1]			
Llanfaethlu parish church is dedicated to St. Maethlu and is located in the Diocese of Bangor. A medieval church of continuous nave and chancel, with a south porch and a modern separate chancel. The rectangular churchyard has a stonewalled boundary and was extended on the north-east side in 1875. There is a good collection of 17th century gravestones. The main entrance is on the south-west side and there is a style in the north wall. The nave, chancel and south porch are 15th century in date. Two windows were inserted in the north wall of the nave in the early 17th century and there is a date stone of 1618 above the easternmost window. The church was extensively restored in the 19th century, when a new chancel was added among other works. The font is dated 1640. The communion rails are of the 18th century and the seating is 19th century, with reused painted panels from 17th century box pews in the nave. There are twelve memorials dating from 1587 to 1795. [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7]			
Parish Church of St. Maethlu stands near centre of Llanfaethlu parish. The present nave represents			

the original church, the chancel being an addition of 1874. The nave was built probably in the 15th century and the south porch may be contemporary. The church has been restored in modern times. In normal use. Stonework exterior as described. Well maintained. Notable wooden carving inside, possibly part of original pulpit and dated 1635. The chancel is built on a lower level than the nave on the slope of a hill. [3] [8] [9] [10]

Set back from the NE side of the Porth Swtan road, leading NE off the A5025 through the village of Llanfaethlu. As described. [11]

Located in a prominent position, the church's setting is formed by Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2). Its immediate setting is characterised by the churchyard and the boundary wall that surrounds it. Principal views are to the west and north-west over enclosed farmland, north to the ridge below and north-east over enclosed farmland with distant views of the A5025 and roadside settlement to the east of the A5025. There are limited views south-west towards the higher ground at the settlement of Llanfaethlu, predominantly of modern housing. The church is a significant feature on the skyline for those traveling south-west on the A5025. [12]

References

[1] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 43615

[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 6983

[3] The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 1937. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey

[4] Jones, H. L., 1862. Archaeologia Cambrensis

[5] Clarke, M. L., 1961. Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society

[6] Lunt, W. E. , 1926. The Valuation of Norwich 1254

[7] Davidson, A. & Ward, M. 1998. The Historic Churches Project

[8] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2022

[9] Ordnance Survey, 1969. SH38NW 3

[10] Harkness, M. D., 1986. PRN 2022

[11] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

[12] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016

Asset Number	177	Asset Name	Llanfaethlu Neolithic Settlement
Designation	None	NGR	SH3143387113
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Settlement
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Neolithic		
Description			
An archaeological investigation has recently been carried out in this area in advance of construction of a new primary school. The work unexpectedly revealed evidence for two rare neolithic rectangular structures. A neolithic pit group was also identified. Large quantities of Neolithic ceramic material and lithics recovered. Project still currently in post excavation phase so has not been incorporated into the HER as yet. Excavator M. Jones (pers. Comm.) believes the ceramic assemblage is of regional, possibly national, importance [1].			
Location of trial trenches and main excavated area visible as areas of reinstated ground on sloping ground in pasture field, adjacent to and NW of the A5025 [1].			
Construction of the primary school was observed to have resulted in substantial ground reduction across the site which is likely to have removed archaeological remains within this area. [2]			

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [3]

References

[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report

[2] Jacobs, 16 May 2017

[3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	178	Asset Name	Ty'n-y-buarth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3161687180
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
As depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map OF 1840, suggesting the building has its origins between those dates [1] [2]. It is about 18m in length [3].			
Extended single storey cottage. Concrete rendered and modern tile roof, now abandoned with broken windows. Extensions have very thick walls, so probably early and stone built. It appears to be 19th century in date [3].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its semi-rural location within Llanfaethlu, with residential and commercial buildings located along the A5025 to the north, and pasture fields to the east, west and south. The cottage is set within a compact garden fronting onto a disused stretch of the A5025. The modern road is located directly to the west of this and results in noise and visual intrusion from traffic. Setting does not contribute to the asset's value [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	179	Asset Name	Ty'n-yr-ardd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3163087209
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Surviving cottage from a terrace of three as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, possibly on 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map [1] [2]. It is about 10m long [3].			
Single storey cottage with three chimneys, so probably two former ones knocked into one. The northern end has a different roof-line so probably an extension. It appears to be too short to be an original three cottage terrace, so probably truncated and rebuilt at N end. Bedrock is at the S end [3].			

The asset is set by the roadside of the A5025 in the village of Llanfaethlu. It is located within a small garden with a gate that leads towards the road, flanked by modern residential and commercial buildings along the A5025, and fields to the west of the road. Noise and visual intrusion from the traffic on the road forms a prominent part of its setting [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	180	Asset Name	Trackway, North-west of Ty'n-yr-ardd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3158087258
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Road/trackway
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>The trackway may be present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 and may have been used to access the adjacent old quarry (Asset 181) from the A5025 [1]. Like the quarry, possibly of late 19th century date [2].</p> <p>A grassed over trackway was noted at this location [2].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016</p>			

Asset Number	181	Asset Name	'Old Quarry' and Associated Structure, South-west of Pant
Designation	None	NGR	SH3153187280
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Quarry
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A quarry, covering an area of 81m by 51m, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates [1] [2] [3].			
Large quarry probably for building stone. The bottom is now water filled. There is a slight bank along			

the E side with revetting which could indicate an access track. No visible remains of a building shown on the OS map, which is located on a raised terrace. Possible modern dumping, and a small quarry scoop and further dumping in the field to the E [3].

The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and includes traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the east and views south-west and east towards houses and infrastructure associated with the settlement of Llanfaethlu [4].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
- [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	182	Asset Name	Limekiln, Carreglwyd
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3150087347
Value	Medium	Site Type	Lime kiln
NMR ref	24792	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>A lime kiln shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates [1] [2]. Located close to two quarries (Assets 181 and 183) to which it may be related [3].</p> <p>Large lime kiln of mortared random stone. It is well preserved and apparently largely intact but in an area of impassable brambles. The lime kiln is almost completely covered in ivy with hawthorn bushes growing from the top. There is no obvious local source of limestone [3].</p> <p>History: C18 limekiln.</p> <p>Exterior: Pyramidal limekiln of rubble masonry construction. Triangular, stone lined openings in north east and south west sides; brick oven in that to north east.</p> <p>Reason for designation: Listed as a good and complete C18 limekiln [4].</p> <p>The setting of the lime kiln is defined by its position close to former quarries (Assets 181 and 183) and surrounded by agricultural land. The proximity of the kiln to agricultural land would have enabled distribution of the resulting lime. The kiln is screened to the west and north by topography and vegetation, and is visible in long views to the west from the A5025 [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description</p> <p>[5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	183	Asset Name	'Old Quarry', South-west of Bryn Maethlu
Designation	None	NGR	SH3152087414
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Quarry
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A quarry, covering an irregular area of 91m by 50m, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates [1] [2] [3].			
Area very heavily overgrown with 2m high brambles and gorse. No features are visible [3].			
The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and includes traffic noise from the A5025 to the east and views south-west and east towards houses and infrastructure associated with the settlement of Llanfaethlu [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016			

Asset Number	184	Asset Name	Nos. 1 & 2 Pen-y-craig
Designation	None	NGR	SH3169687300
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Terraced housing
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Buildling as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates [1] [2]. The two adjoining buildings are about 26m long [3].			
Pair of terraced two storey houses of the late 19th century. Both modernised and extended, and concrete rendered. They have replacement windows and rooves [3].			
The asset is located on the road side of the A5025. The building is set within a garden with the principal elevation orientated towards the road. It is set in a semi-rural environment with fields to the west and modern residential and commercial development in Llanfaethlu along the A5025. The setting does not contribute towards the value of the asset [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			

[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	185	Asset Name	Hen Shop
Designation	None	NGR	SH3179587268
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Surviving farmhouse and three outbuildings as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and also on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map [1] [2]. The main building is shown on the 1889 map and in 1840, although in a much simpler form, suggesting that it has been rebuilt between those times. Modern aerial photographs suggest that only the farmhouse and largest outbuilding are still standing [3] [4].</p> <p>No access and not visible from the road [4].</p> <p>The asset is located to the rear of 19th and 20th century buildings on the A5025, and is substantially screened from the road. It is set in a semi-rural environment with fields to the east, residential and agricultural buildings in Llanfaethlu to the north and west respectively [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	186	Asset Name	Cemetery, Hen Shop
Designation	None	NGR	SH3193087290
Value	Medium	Site Type	Burial ground
NMR ref	None	HER ref	2029 302299
Period	Early Medieval		
Description			
<p>Whilst removing a fence a tenant found a number of graves. A small piece of ground was subsequently cleared and four or five graves were uncovered. Orientated due east/west and are very near the surface. Very narrow, one 5ft long and one 6ft long, 1ft 5ins wide at head, 8ins wide at the foot and about 15ins deep. The head, foot and sides are lined with flat stones; bottom unlined. All graves similarly lined with no stones on bottom. Tenant states that a number of other graves were found near the spot, but he covered them up again, thus it would appear that the graveyard could extend over an area of half to one acre. A piece of old oak had been found in one grave which had been recovered but in this part excavation only find was a large smooth, dark coloured stone in one grave. The name of the farm (hen shop) gives no indication of the site of a church or of a burial place [1] [2].</p> <p>There is no evidence of the graves on the ground. Local enquiries elicited no further information [2] [3].</p> <p>Several cists were found while removing a fence in a field on the land of Hen Shop. Subsequent</p>			

excavation in 1894 uncovered 4 or 5 stone lined graves (5 in photograph). The cists had side slabs and lintels but no floor slabs. Lengths varied between 1.5m and 1.8m by about 0.43m. Some cists narrowed towards the foot. Orientation is east-west. A number of other graves had previously been found nearby, and ploughing in the adjacent field had frequently turned up large stones near the surface [2] [4].

A cluster of four or five cist graves were excavated in 1894 following their accidental discovery in removing an old fence. The graves, all aligned east-west, were generally 1.9m long, although one was 1.6m long. They were tapering or coffin shaped, 0.2-0.5m wide, and were 1.25m deep. They were lined and capped by stone slabs. There are reports of further similar graves being encountered immediately to the north-west as well as at some distance to the east. Oriented cist graves without accompanying goods, such as these, are generally identified as early medieval, Christian, burials [5].

No access. There are no visible remains [6].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [7].

References

- [1] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2029
- [2] Griffith, J.L. 1895. In Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th series 12 (1895), 229-232.
- [3] Ordnance Survey, 1969, SH38NW
- [4] Longley, D. & Richards, A., 2000. Early Medieval Burial in Gwynedd: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment (G1385). GAT Report 350. Unpublished report.
- [5] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 302299.
- [6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
- [7] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	188	Asset Name	Pant
Designation	None	NGR	SH3168787336
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
As depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 [1] [2]. It is about 10m in length and orientated N-S [3].			
Extended and modernised single storey detached cottage of 19th century date. New windows and repointing and rebuilding around the door. A central doorway with two windows to the front of the building [3].			
The asset is set in a compact garden that fronts directly onto the A5025. Its setting is defined by the settlement of Llanfaethlu that contains a mixture of 19th and 20th century residential and commercial buildings [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	189	Asset Name	Bod Halen Farmhouse
Designation	None	NGR	SH3172987378
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Possibly the same building as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates [2]. It is orientated N-S and is 25m long [3].			
Bodhelen House was originally a single storey cottage. The roofline was subsequently raised and now modernised. The walls are of clay bonded stone [3].			
The asset fronts onto the A5025 on the northern edge of Llanfaethlu, separated by a small garden from the road. To the east is rural land. The asset forms a group with Bodhelen Outbuildings (Asset 190). Noise and visual intrusion from traffic on the A5025 are noticable within its setting [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	190	Asset Name	Bodhelen Outbuildings
Designation	None	NGR	SH3176587401
Value	Low	Site Type	Farm building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Three buildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 in same location as a building on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map [1] [2]. No earlier map evidence is known so a date cannot currently be determined. The apparently earlier building is about 20m long and is orientated NNE-SSW. By 1889 outbuildings had been added to the complex [3].			
A range of outbuildings on the N, S and W of a courtyard of random stone clay bonded walls with lime mortar pointing, with no obvious dwelling nearby. The tops to the windows and doors had distinctive stone voussoirs and a string course above. A cog wheel and shaft through the rear of the building in NW corner could be remains of a butter churn mechanism. There is a raised hayloft in the NE corner of the site. Some alterations have been carried out in the last century, and the building is now being converted into dwellings [3].			
Bodhelen Outbuildings is set in a semi-rural location with residential buildings by the A5025 and pasture fields to the east, which screened it from the road. The outbuildings were likely to have been associated with Asset 189 [4].			

References
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	191	Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, South-west of Hafod y Graig
Designation	None	NGR	SH3172587397
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Milk churn stand
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Modern		
Description			
This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or earlier cartography [1] [2].			
A milk churn stand was identified at this location [2].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	192	Asset Name	Building (Site of), South-east of Bryn Maethlu
Designation	None	NGR	SH3160687453
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm buildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Approximate location of 'L' shaped building depicted on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840 [1]. Each arm of the 'L' is about 25m in length and is orientated WNW-ESE. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, so had probably been lost by then [2]. No earlier cartographic evidence has been encountered so further dating evidence has not been obtained [3].			
No visible remains [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical			

report

[4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	237	Asset Name	Building (Site of), South-east of Bod-hedd
Designation	None	NGR	SH3363789637
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Agricultural building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A structure 35m long and orientated NE-SW is shown on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map [1]. It is not shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map so would appear to have been lost by then [2]. It may have been an agricultural building such as a field barn [3].			
Site of building is in a natural rise in the field, slightly uneven but now improved pasture and no remains visible [3].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [4].			
References			
[1]Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016			

Asset Number	238	Asset Name	Ty Newydd (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	SH3398289666
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cottage
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Early building on the site, depicted on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 in the same form so its origins are not currently known [1] [2]. It is orientated N-S and is about 23m long [3].			
Under modern bungalow 'Ronita'. The owner states that there were once two cottages here [3].			
References			
[[1]Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	239	Asset Name	Head Race, Melin Ty'n y Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3400389738
Value	Low	Site Type	Mill race
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
As depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is approximately 250m in length and would appear to be the tail race for the mill. It is not shown on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map, but that does not indicate that it was not present [2] [3].			
No access. The N limit of the race was visible from the A5025. Water still flowed through the race but it looked badly silted up and partially overgrown with brambles [3].			
The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central eastern Mon, and HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and includes traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the east, its relationship with other mill-related infrastructure to the north and south [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016			

Asset Number	240	Asset Name	Building (Site of), South of Melin Ty'n y felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3397489805
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Building appears on the 1780 Bodronyn Mill Estate Map, and the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map, but not subsequently on later cartography, so would appear to have been lost by 1843 [1] [2] [3]. It is shown schematically as a house on the 1780 map, so its size cannot be determined [4].			
Nothing visible; on line of former tarmac road [4].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].			
References			
[1] Bodronyn Mill Estate Map 1780			
[2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016			

Asset Number	241	Asset Name	Two Small Orthostatic Stones on Slight Mound, South of Tyn Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3397489845
Value	Medium	Site Type	Standing stone; barrow
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
This asset does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map or earlier estate/tithe maps [1] [2].			
Two small (0.75m by 0.3m) orthostatic stones on a slight mound 10m S of Ty'n Felin. They appear to be markers of some sort. Mound 7m by 5m and suboval, and 0.7m high. Possible standings stones, barrow, or field clearance [2].			
This asset's setting is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and its location to the north-west of the A5025, with houses including Ty'n Felin to the north. Road noise from the A5025 forms part of the setting of this asset [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016			

Asset Number	242	Asset Name	Ty'n Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3398089863
Value	Low	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36136
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Building appears on 1780 Bodronyn Mill Estate Map (slightly further S) and on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2]. It was about 15m long and orientated N-S [3].			
Possible site of Medieval Mill [4] [5].			
Ty'n Felin is a two storey stone-built house with stone extensions to either side, with original sash windows. Lean to extension on S side has unusual arched window, probably a converted doorway [4].			
The asset is located within a garden defined by drystone walls, located on the bend of the A5025 and surrounded by a rural landscape of enclosed pasture fields. The principal elevation looks to the east. Noise and visual intrusion resulting from traffic on the A5025 is noticeable within the asset's setting. The asset is of group value together with Assets 243, 244, and 246 [6].			
References			
[1] Bodronyn Mill Estate Map 1780			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Gwynedd HER PRN 36136			

- [5] Davidson, A. 2002. The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment. GAT report 405. Unpublished report.
[6] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	243	Asset Name	Melin Ty'n y Felin, Possible Former Site of, Cylch y Garn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3398689887
Value	Medium	Site Type	Mill
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36136
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Possible site of Medieval mill. (Davidson 2002, p.28). [1]			
Possibly a building depicted 30m to the W on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate map [2]. Labelled as Bodronyn Mill on the 1780 Bodronyn Mill Estate Map [3]. Appears on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [4] [5] [6].			
Partly rebuilt building c14m long and 5m wide. Now converted to a garage. The northern part comprises low walls in places. The building is truncated by c.4m to form the garage. Substantially rebuilt, with some clay bonded masonry at the N [6].			
The asset is located within a garden defined by drystone walls, located on the bend of the A5025 and surrounded by a rural landscape of enclosed pasture fields. The principal elevation looks to the east. Noise and visual intrusion resulting from traffic on the A5025 is noticeable within the asset's setting. The asset is of group value together with Assets 242, 244, and 246 [6].			
References			
[1] GAT Historic Environment Record			
[2] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[3] Bodronyn Mill Estate Map 1780			
[4] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[5] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map			
[6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[7] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	244	Asset Name	Two Buildings, East of Melin Ty'n y Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3399689882
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Two buildings appear on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but no earlier cartography [1]. They are about 4m square and lie E of Ty'n y Felin, with paddocks adjacent. They would appear to be agricultural outbuildings [2].			
Two small stone built sheds 3m by 3m and 1.5m by 2m. Both lime mortared and intact apart from			

reslated roofs. The smaller has a mono pitched roof, and the larger one a gabled one [2].

The asset is located within a garden defined by drystone walls, located on the bend of the A5025 and surrounded by a rural landscape of enclosed pasture fields. The principal elevation looks to the east. Noise and visual intrusion resulting from traffic on the A5025 is noticable within the asset's setting. The asset is of group value together with Assets 242, 243, and 246 [3].

References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map

[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report

[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	245	Asset Name	Well, East of Melin Ty'n y Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3404089876
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
As depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey 1889, of unknown antiquity [1] [2].			
Well beside the current road. Overgrown and choked with leaves. There is a subrectangular pool 2m by 1.5m. Surviving masonry on E side. Pool close to 1.5m deep with stone at the bottom. Possibly good survival but it would have to be cleared for further assessment [2].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	246	Asset Name	Tail Race, Melin Ty'n y Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3404189947
Value	Low	Site Type	Mill race
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is visible on the map running for about 103m S-N, going under a footbridge at the N end where it joins the stream. It is not noted on any earlier cartography, but it is likely that it was present earlier and not depicted [2].			
Survives as a deep ditch. Runs under the driveway in a concrete culvert [2].			
This asset's setting is formed by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central eastern Mon, and HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and its location adjacent to and west of A5025 and with houses including Ty'n Felin to the south. Road noise from the A5025 forms part of the setting of this asset [3].			

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	248	Asset Name	House (Site of), North-west of Melin Ty'n y Felin
Designation	None	NGR	SH3414590032
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map [1]. Does not appear on the Llanrhwys Tithe Map of 1840 or the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 so most likely demolished by then [2] [3]. So the house at least is early 18th century or earlier. Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs [4] [5].</p> <p>In a field of pasture. No remains visible from the road. No access [5].</p> <p>While the setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [6].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579).</p> <p>[2] Llanrhwys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[4] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3490 06-SEPT-2006.</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[6] Jacobs, 11 October 2016</p>			

Asset Number	249	Asset Name	Two Buildings, South of Pen-y-groes Arthur
Designation	None	NGR	SH3428690075
Value	Low	Site Type	Agricultural buildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. Two buildings up to 20m long and orientated NNW-SSE. They are not shown on the Llanrhwys Tithe Map of 1840 [2]. Therefore the buildings were most likely constructed between 1840 and 1889 [3].			
No access. A large delapidated stone built building with slate roof, alongside a large corrugated steel			

farm shed was visible from the road [3].

The asset is located on a hilltop surrounded by enclosed fields. It is of group value with Pen-y-groes Arthur (Asset 250) [4].

References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map

[2] Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)

[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	250	Asset Name	Pen-y-groes Arthur (Glan-yr-afon)
Designation	None	NGR	SH3426890152
Value	Low	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. A building 28m long and orientated N-S. There is no indication of it on the Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 or earlier maps [2]. Modern aerial photographs suggest building is still in use [3] [4]. No access [4]. A two storey farmhouse with a door to the left of centre and three unevenly spaced chimney stacks, the building is rendered and has a slate roof. It is located on a hilltop, with the principal elevation looking west. Noticeable building in views from the A5025. Rural setting, surrounded by enclosed pasture fields [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)0 [3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3490 06-SEPT-2006. [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report [5] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	251	Asset Name	Melin Bodronyn, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3406590216
Value	Medium	Site Type	Mill
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36109 408034
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>The mill is shown on the Bodorgan Survey of 1724-7, as well as the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map [1] [2] [3]. It appears to be the same structure throughout, and is clearly an important historic mill site with an associated mill house and ancillary structures. It has been suggested by Davidson that this is a medieval mill [4] [5].</p> <p>The site of this mill is shown on Lewis Morris's map (Bod 1579) as at SH341903, south of Cefn Coch, and south of the run of 3 mills to the north. This gives an interesting sequence of mills down stream - could the northmost one be Melin Cathaearn, No. 38. This was certainly a cornmill, though was later converted into a dye house [4] [6].</p> <p>A tiny derelict building and scattered stones next to a small, overgrown rocky gorge are all that remains of a former water mill, identified as disused on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the 25-inch OS maps (1889 and 1900). The main mill building had been demolished by the 3rd Edition, 1924. The un-named stream draining Llyn Llygieran appears to have been augmented by a diversion from a stream further west, to feed this and other water power users further downstream [7].</p> <p>A small rectangular building and a length of upstanding wall on its W side survive in densely overgrown scrub. Fragments of wall adjacent to the stream/leat may be additional remains of the mill. The small building has been partially rebuilt with breeze blocks. A possible leat runs on the E side of the site. Generally too overgrown for a full assessment. A second very overgrown building compartment joins the small rectangular building, about 3m square [5].</p> <p>This assets setting is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and its location to the west of a small stream with a minor road to the south. While views of the A5025 to the east are restricted, road noise from the A5025 forms part of the setting of this asset [8].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)</p> <p>[2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[4] Davidson, A. 2002. The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment. GAT Report 405. Unpublished report.</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[6] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36109.</p> <p>[7] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 408034.</p> <p>[8] Jacobs, 11 October 2016</p>			

Asset Number	252	Asset Name	Seilo Welsh Independent Chapel, Cefn-Coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3396590242
Value	Low	Site Type	Non-conformist chapel
NMR ref	None	HER ref	7810 8810
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>A 19th century Nonconformist chapel [1].</p> <p>Nonconformist Chapel [2] [3].</p> <p>The Seilo cause was established in 1838 and the chapel built in the Vernacular style in 1839. In 1999 Seilo was still in use as a chapel [4].</p> <p>Somewhat modernised rectangular pebble dashed building with a reslated roof. Two porches on SW side. The E side of the building is the chapel building with a datestone that reads ‘Seilo A 1839’. It is still in use. The W part is a dwelling [5].</p> <p>The asset is located on a hillside, surrounded by enclosed pasture fields. It forms a prominent feature in views from the A5025. Its rural setting contributes to its understanding as a small-scale rural chapel [6].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[2] Davidson, A. and Roberts, R. 1994. RCAHMW Chapel Survey</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 7810</p> <p>[4] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 8810</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[6] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	253	Asset Name	Carreg Cam
Designation	None	NGR	SH3397990284
Value	Low	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map [1]. A house marker is shown close to this position on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and a building is depicted on here on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [2] [3]. It is about 24m long and orientated N-S [4].			
Owner requested that the house was not photographed and recorded but it is still standing and in use as a dwelling [4].			
The asset is set in a rural location on a slight hill close to Seilo Welsh Independent Chapel (Asset 252). This setting contributes to the value of the asset as a rural cottage [5].			
References			
[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)			

- [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
 [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
 [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
 [5] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	254	Asset Name	Well, East of Carreg Cam
Designation	None	NGR	SH3401990289
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, of unknown antiquity [1] [2].			
Very overgrown well. The spring emerges from beneath a wall facing SW. There is a square stone built pool about 1m square. No details are visible without clearance [2].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	255	Asset Name	House, East of Carreg-gam
Designation	None	NGR	SH3403190264
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, but is not shown on any subsequent mapping [1] [2] [3] [4].Possibly pre 18th century in date.			
Nothing is visible. The site is on a natural terrace overlooking the stream below. A good house site given the proximity of the water source [4].			
While the setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset [5].			
References			
[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)			
[2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	256	Asset Name	Fferam-wyllt
Designation	None	NGR	SH3420990315
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate map [1]. A house is depicted close to this position on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and two buildings are shown here on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 [2] [3]. It appears to be a historic farmstead of pre 18th century date. It is 26m long and orientated SW-NE [4].</p> <p>Mostly destroyed. The northernmost building, on the N of the small lane, is partly preserved in the current field boundary. Two walls, 5m by 6m of mortared roughly coursed stone and standing to a height of 1m from the corner of the field boundary, run on a different alignment to the rest of the boundary. The other building falls within the raised garden of a modern property [4].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)</p> <p>[2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map 1843(Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.</p>			

Asset Number	257	Asset Name	Perimeter Wall, Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3421190717
Value	Low	Site Type	Boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
The boundary wall is noted on the historic mapping, with the exception of the Bodorgan Estate Map of 1724-7, although the main property is located [1] [2] [3] [4].			
A drystone wall perimeter wall enclosing Cefn Coch [4].			
References			
[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)			
[2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

Asset Number	258	Asset Name	Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3424990719
Value	Medium	Site Type	House
NMR ref	5343	HER ref	3534 15637
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map [1]. A house marker appears close to this position on 1842 Llanfechell Tithe Map [2]. An important post-medieval house, 42m and oriented from north to south, forming the demesne of the Cefn Coch Estate. It forms part of a substantial complex of buildings some of later date [3].</p> <p>Cefn-Coch probably dates to the seventeenth century and is a central hall type building with nineteenth century alterations. It has two storeys and an attic and is constructed of local rubble masonry with square quoins. The layout of the windows and the central porch is not original and the original doorway is now blocked. It has tall chimneys and internally there are pointed doorways and seventeenth century turned balusters, though the interior has been considerably altered [4].</p> <p>Cefn-coch is a house about 1 mile W of the church of St. Mechell, and was extensively modernized and added to in C19th, but was probably originally of the central hall type of the mid or late C17th. The chief remaining feature is a mid C17th stair case with turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels with ball-finials [5].</p> <p>Probably C17th central hall type of house, extensively modernized and added to in the C19th. 2 storeys and attic. Rubble masonry rendered and limewashed. Tall chimneys. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Porch with painted doorway. Interior: stairs with C17th turned balusters [5].</p> <p>Probably 17th Century. Central hall type. 19th Century alterations. 2 storey and attic. Rubble rendered. Tall chimneys. Porch. Pointed doorway Int. 17th Century stairs turned balusters [5].</p> <p>Well preserved 17th century hall house as described by the NMR. House rendered and well maintained. To the south of the house is a small smithy with extensions. The smithy has a tall stone chimney with brick additions to the top [5].</p> <p>History:</p> <p>Probably C17 central hall type of house, modernised and added to in C19. The house was extensively modernised in the 1980s; the house was re-roofed, elevations were rendered and new doors and windows installed. David Lloyd, Rector of Llanfechell (b1691) is recorded as having bought Cefn Coch from Richard Roberts of Rhosbadric, Aberffraw, he was married to Ellen, daughter of William Bulkeley of neighbouring Brynddu. Their daughter inherited the farm and married William, 3rd son of William Meyrick of Bodorgan. Cefn Coch then passed down through the Meyrick family to Thomas Meyrick (1718-1763), who is buried at the N end of the house; he was a renowned preacher and the house is thought to have been used for service in the mid C17. The farm is recorded as being owned by Edmund Edward Meyrick in the Tithe Schedule of Llanfechell, 1842, a holding of over 85 acres (34.43 hectares) farmed by Jane Hughes; finally sold out of the Meyrick family in the late C19.</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <p>C17 gentry farm-house comprising 3-window main range (2 storeyed with attics) and lower 2 storey single window range in line to the L (S), with gabled porch wing at the junction of the two. Render over stone, with slate roofs and exposed stone stacks at gable ends. Main range is broadly symmetrical with shallow central gable (surmounted by chimney stack) over entrance. This has doorway flanked by narrow windows. Window in outer bays, and the narrower window over the doorway, have been renewed in earlier openings. End-wall stacks are diagonally set with principal, larger stack to L hand gable. Lower range to the L (S) has enlarged or inserted window to R (N) and a small window alongside, and beneath eaves above (all detail modern). Two storeyed gabled porch advanced at the junction has an arched entrance to ground floor and small window above, again with modern detail.</p>			

The rear elevation has scattered fenestration as well as rear doorway to main block; to the N end of the rear elevation, against the projecting stack, is a gravestone to Thomas Meyrick d1763, former owner of the house.

Interior:

The main block has a central hallway, with principal rooms leading off to L and R, axial corridor to the rear leading to the S wing and mid C17 dog-leg staircase with turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels with ball-finials. The stairs continue beyond a doorway, as plain oak stairs up to the former servants quarters in the attics; roof with pegged and collared hewn trusses. There is a hewn beam in the ground floor rooms which runs along the length of the house (now covered). The S block is thought, by the owners, to retain the original inglenook fireplace, now enclosed. Shallow panelled doors throughout.

Reason for designation:

Listed as a substantially C17 gentry house which, notwithstanding alteration to detail, retains strong elements of its original submedieval vernacular form and character. [6]

The asset comprises a complex of historic buildings, walls and enclosures, set back from the current line of the A5025, along the former route of the road and surrounded by mature trees. The principal elevation of the house looking east, with modern agricultural sheds located to the south. Pasture fields surrounds the asset and contributes to its understanding. The Existing Power Station is visible to the north-west [7].

References

- [1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)
- [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
- [4] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 15637
- [5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 3534
- [6] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description
- [7] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	259	Asset Name	Surviving Outbuildings, Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3426190704
Value	Low	Site Type	Farm outbuildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Two buildings joined at right angles to each other to form an ‘L’ shape SE of Cefn-coch House. Both are depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2]. The outbuildings to Cefn Coch are likely to include structures of post-medieval date. They are about 27m long and orientated N-S [3].			
A single story slate roofed cottage, possibly a smithy, and a dilapidated outbuilding with a monopitched corrugated steel roof, form the N-S range of the building. The E-W wing appears to be a single storey barn, added at a later date. The stone work has been cement rendered . It has a modern monopitched steel roof [3].			
This asset forms a group with Cefn Coch (Asset 258) and other associated structures [4].			
References			
[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579)			

- [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	260	Asset Name	Barn, South-east of Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3428290704
Value	Low	Site Type	Barn
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A rectangular building is depicted in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. Recorded separately to the other outbuildings as it is possibly the rectangular building that appears opposite Cefn-coch House on the Bodorgan Estate Map 1724-7 [2] [3].			
A large, rectangular in plan stone built barn was located at this position built mostly built from field stone. There is some evidence of steps to a probable former hayloft. The building is highly unstable and access is not safe. The owner states that the buildings form part of the listed group with Cefn Coch [3].			
This asset forms a group with Cefn Coch (Asset 258) and other associated structures [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Bodorgan Estate Map 1579 1724-7			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	261	Asset Name	Ruined Building, Part of Outer Perimeter Wall, North-west of Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3419390755
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
The building is first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2].			
Small rectangular building 2.4m by 2.0m standing to a maximum height of 1.7m. Of mortared stone built on an outcrop on the line of a boundary wall. Two straight ends of masonry may indicate entrances. It is partially collapsed [2].			
This asset's setting comprises the garden at Cefn-coch and perimeter wall with limited internal views of the garden [3].			
The asset forms a group with Cefn Coch (Asset 258) and other associated structures [4].			

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
 [2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
 [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.
 [4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)

Asset Number	262	Asset Name	Mill Pond and Head Race (Site of), Pandy Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3416090818
Value	Low	Site Type	Mill race
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. Location of former mill pond and head race of Pandy Cefn-Coch, surviving in the form of a mill pond 110m by 70m, and associated structures. It is not noted on earlier maps but may have existed [2].The mill pond was used to wash fleeces within [3]. The pandy and associated water management systems were the original part of the complex, to which other processes were added later [4].</p> <p>Mill pond now largely dried up however its location remains marshy in places. Faint traces of the head race survive as subtle NNW-SSE aligned hollow running from the N part of the marshy area towards Pandy Cefn Coch [4].</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, its location to the west of the A5025 and limited views of houses to the north. This asset has historical associations with other mill-related infrastructure to the north. Traffic noise and movement to the east of the asset also forms an element of this assets setting [5].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[3] Guise, B. And Lees, G. 1992. Windmills of Anglesey</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016</p>			

Asset Number	263	Asset Name	Well, South-west of Pandy Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3424190850
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2].			

A small channel emerged from the base of a field wall and fed into a drain. The wall had been rendered in concrete and the well was overgrown [2].

The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, with limited views west of the buildings at the small settlement at Cefn Coch [3].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	264	Asset Name	Pandy Cefn Coch, Cylch y Garn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3417090898
Value	Medium	Site Type	Mill
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36159
Period	Medieval		
Description			
<p>A mill building 14m by 6m and orientated NW-SE. It is shown on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 and the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, as the 'Cefn Coch Wollen Factory' [1] [2]. It is set, with Asset 246, by this latter date in an elaborate complex of paddocks. Guise and Lees note that small-scale production of cloth was once common practice on Anglesey well into the 19th century, until communications with the mainland improved [3]. The mill formed Lot 32 when the Cefn Coch estate was sold in 1901 which stated 'Cefn Coch Woollen Factory and Mill at one time carrying on an extensive business but of late operations have been suspended' [3] [4].</p> <p>A substantial two storey house associated with a range of buildings at the rear. These appear to be associated with the mill as opposed to the house. There is a substantial rectangular building and a round tower, both with modern roofs and windows (part of this is Asset 265) [4].</p> <p>Medieval Mill [5] [6].</p> <p>The asset forms a group with the surrounding mill structures to the west (Assets 265, 266 and 267) and fronts directly onto the A5025 resulting in noise and visual intrusion from passing traffic. The asset is set in a rural landscape which contributes to its understanding and value as a small scale rural mill [7].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni) [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map. [3] Guise, B., and G. Lees. 1992. Windmills of Anglesey. Powys, Attic Books. [4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report. [5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36159. [6] Davidson, A. 2002. The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment. GAT Report 405. Unpublished report. [7] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	265	Asset Name	Buildings associated with Pandy Cefn Coch including drying tower, Cylch y Garn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3414790901
Value	Low	Site Type	Outbuildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>Three buildings shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and associated with the Cefn Coch Woollen Factory [1]. These include a windmill-like tower, in which fleeces were hung to dry having been washed in the millpond [2]. The other buildings were probably used to clean fleeces within. Guise and Lees note that small-scale production of cloth was once common practice on Anglesey well into the 19th century, until communications with the mainland improved. The mill and associated buildings formed Lot 32 when the Cefn Coch estate was sold in 1901, the catalogue of which stated “Cefn Coch Woollen Factory and Mill at one time carrying on an extensive business but of late operations have been suspended”[2] [3].</p> <p>No access to the outbuildings however modernised rubble built tower photographed from adjoining field to the S [3].</p> <p>This asset forms a group with Assets 264, 266 and 267 as part of the mill complex. It is set in a rural landscape which contributes to the value of the small rural mill [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Guise, B. And Lees, G. 1992. Windmills of Anglesey</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	266	Asset Name	Tail Race, Pandy Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3412990913
Value	Low	Site Type	Mill race
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A tail race, 67m long, noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 running to the N of Pandy Cefn-Coch to join a stream [1]. It is not clear on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842, but must have been present at that date [2] [3].			
No access and not visible [3].			
The setting of this asset is formed by the surrounding rural landscape, its location to the west of the A5025 and limited views of houses to the east. This asset has historical associations with other mill-related infrastructure to the east and south [4].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical			

report
[4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	267	Asset Name	Pandy, North of Pandy Cefn Coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3416790922
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm outbuildings
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
An 'L'shaped building, 21x4.5m, set along the S and E sides of a rectangular enclosure, appears in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 [1]. It is associated with the fulling mill at Cefn Coch to the S [2].			
Now in use as a B&B. A single story stone built cottage, appears to be renovated and extended to the rear [2].			
The asset forms a group with the surrounding mill structures to the west (Asset 264, 265 and 266). The building fronts directly onto the A5025 resulting in noise and visual intrusion. The asset is set in a rural landscape which contributes to its understanding and value as a small scale rural mill [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[3] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	268	Asset Name	Building (Site of), North-west of Pandy Cefn-coch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3419790929
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
First depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. Probably associated with Pandy Cefn-Coch [2].			
The location is beside the road and nothing was visible. The area was overgrown, and there is possibly an adjacent area of quarrying [2].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			

[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	269	Asset Name	Building, Ty'n-yr-odyn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3418991043
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A house marker appears close to this position on the 1842 Llanfechell Tithe Map [1]. A small cottage orientated N-S and about 11m long. It is also shown on the the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [2] [3].			
No access. Small recently improved pebbledashed cottage, probably built around an early small cottage with extensions at both ends [3].			
The asset is located in a large garden to the west of the A5025, resulting in traffic noise and visual intrusion. Settting does not contribute to the value of the asset [4].			
References			
[1] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	287	Asset Name	Mynydd Groes, Earthwork Features
Designation	None	NGR	SH3507491453
Value	Medium	Site Type	Enclosure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	3144 401868
Period	Prehistoric?		
Description			
Digitised from field boundary on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 which corresponds with extent of enclosure. A hill top enclosure approximately 171m by 148m [1] [2].			
No access. Scarps of the enclosure and former field boundary are clearly visible in the field, observed from the road, particularly at the SW, Field is improved pasture and features have been spread by the plough [2].			
Possible hill-fort/enclosure just W of Bwlch seen from the air by C. Musson. A site of uncertain identification known only from aerial photographs. A hilltop enclosure representing the ploughed down remains of a 19th century hilltop field but which might have re-used an earlier enclosure. The features recorded by C. Musson are the remains of the boundaries of a former curvilinear field that existed on the hilltop as shown on the OS 25 inch map of 1900 and now incorporated into a larger field. The south-east edge of the hilltop is a very steep rocky scarp up to 8m high so the hilltop could have made a good defended enclosure. The earlier field could therefore have simply been continuing the shape of a much earlier enclosure. However, the ploughed down banks seem to have been quite minimal although a dip outside the former bank at the north-west could just be the remains of a ditch where			

there is a hint of a further concentric curvilinear feature on the aerial photo [3].

Earthworks of an apparent oval enclosure, 180m north-east to south-west by 112m, set upon/about an isolated knoll, correspond to the trace of a field enclosure, depicted on OS County series (Anglesey II.10 1889) & subsequently cleared [4].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [5].

References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map
 [2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report
 [3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 3144
 [4] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 401868
 [5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	288	Asset Name	Groes Farmhouse and Outbuilding
Designation	None	NGR	SH3501891683
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Two buildings depicted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map [1]. The largest building is about 18m in length and orientated N-S. It also is depicted without the outbuilding on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 [2] [3].			
No access. Two storey farmhouse and outbuildings visible from the road [3].			
The asset is located in a rural location surrounded by rolling hills, pasture fields and rock outcrops. The asset is screened by tall trees and is not visible from the road. There is noise and visual intrusion from the A5025. [4]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangejni)			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[4] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	289	Asset Name	Groesfechan
Designation	None	NGR	SH3510591733
Value	Medium	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	15699
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval		
Description			
Medieval domestic remains. (Source: Site file AN/Domestic/SH39) J.Hill, RCAHMW, 13.11.2003 [1].			
The asset is located off the A5025 on a westerly slope and comprises the remains of a farmstead, most of which has been heavily modified in a stopped modern development. There is a wind turbine directly behind the main house. The roofless and partial house is currently in a state of repair with breeze block partial walls and red brick lintels. Although in a rural landscape, due to the assets adjacent to the busy road, the house is not in a tranquil location. The views to the north are restricted by low hills but some breaks in the topography allow some views beyond. The house has good visibility over the valley to the west and north-west [2].			
A building marker appears close to this position on the Llanfechell Tithe Map 1842 [3].			
Surviving buildings have been digitised from the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map [4].			
The building shown in 1842 is about 40m in length and orientated NW-SE. By the time of the 1889 map it has expanded in size, and consists of two wings within a rectangular farmyard [5]. Extensive ruins of farmstead, partially rebuilt presumably as the beginning of a development project. It comprises a large barn to the SW, of which three walls only survive. Two other ranges of buildings on the NW and E form a 'T' shape with the farmhouse running at 90 degrees to the road on the eastern side. Buildings have been heavily modified and some elements demolished and others rebuilt in stone or breeze blocks [5].			
Medieval domestic remains [6].			
The asset is located in a semi-rural environment adjacent to the A5025 with a large layby for access adjacent to pastureland in the west. There are elements of modern infrastructure noticeably wind turbines, the Existing Power Station and electrical pylons in views to the north-east. This setting makes a limited contribution to the asset's value [7].			
References			
[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales			
[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)			
[3] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[4] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[6] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 15699			
[7] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	322	Asset Name	Route of Post Road/18th Century Turnpike Road
Designation	None	NGR	SH5054080078
Value	Low	Site Type	Road
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A 3.2km long section of the line of the old Menai Bridge - Holyhead 'Post Road' lies in the SW part of the study area [1]. It follows the route of the modern A5025, running NE from Valley to Llanynghenedl where it turns E and heads to Bodedern. It is first documented in February 1599. From 1718 to 1765 it was a section of the 'Post Road', in 1765 it was made a Turnpike Road by an Act of Parliament [2] [3] [4].			
The route of road has been allocated a PRN during the course of a scheduling enhancement study, the full record has not yet been incorporated into the HER dataset [5].			
The line of the road survives underneath the modern A5025 and the road from Llanynghenedl to Bodedern. It also survives as a bypassed layby in Llanynghenedl where it runs E-W in front of the cottage named 1 & 2 Turnpike (Asset 29) [4].			
The setting of this asset is characterised by HLT 1, Fieldscape, central eastern Mon, and HLT 5 A5 corridor and associated villages,modern elements of highways infrastructure, and settlements and buildings adjacent to it [6].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map			
[2] Davidson, A., Hopewell, D., McGuinness, N. and Smith S. 2014. Medieval and Post Medieval roads in north-west Wales: report on scheduling enhancement study, Unpublished, GAT Report			
[3] Quartermaine, J., Trinder, B. and Turner, R. 2003. Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road:The A5 in north Wales, CBA Report 135, Council for British Archaeology			
[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report			
[5] HER, PRN 58790; 58794			
[6] Jacobs, 11 October 2016			

Asset Number	346	Asset Name	Llanfachraeth Capel
Designation	None	NGR	SH3149482381
Value	Low	Site Type	Chapel
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Modern		
Description			
Situated within Llanfachraeth, the mid-20th century capel comprises a rendered building with gable-side-entrance and brick door surround. The name and date stone above the entrance reads “Neuadd Bentref 1959 Llanfachraeth” [1].			
The setting of the asset is formed by its position on the A5025 through Llanfachraeth surrounded by residential buildings from the 19th and 20th century [2].			
References			
[1] Jacobs Walkover Survey May 2016			
[2] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)			

Asset Number	350	Asset Name	Geophysical Anomaly, Bedo
Designation	None	NGR	SH3178282252
Value	Low	Site Type	Burnt mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
An area of high magnitude anomaly identified during the geophysical survey are interpreted as being of possible archaeological potential perhaps being due to a spread of enhanced material. Although a tentative interpretation of burnt mounds can be ascribed, no clear archaeological pattern is visible in the data and, given the varying and unpredictable nature of the underlying geology, a geological origin cannot be dismissed [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	351	Asset Name	Two Burnt Mounds, Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3163583190
Value	Medium	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
<p>Two clusters of high magnitude anomalies identified during the geophysical survey are interpreted as being of possible archaeological potential perhaps being due to spreads of enhanced material. Although a tentative interpretation of burnt mounds can be ascribed, no clear archaeological pattern is visible in the data and, given the varying and unpredictable nature of the underlying geology, a geological origin cannot be dismissed [1].</p> <p>Two broad, shallow features were recorded in trench 58 (Plate 22, Figure 16). 5803 was 0.12 m deep and was seen in the 1.8 m wide evaluation trench as being 3.7 m wide. 5809 was similar, 0.18 m deep and 5.6 m wide. It is likely that both cuts 5803 and 5809 represent a single horseshoe-shaped feature that crossed the evaluation trench twice. The geophysical survey detected a single sub-circular feature that correlates well with this interpretation of a single horseshoe-shaped feature.</p> <p>Features 5803 and 5809 were lined with 0.3 m or 0.4 m of light yellow grey clay (5805 and 5811 respectively). It is likely that these clay deposits represent an intentional lining although it is possible that they represent homogenous silting of well-sorted material.</p> <p>The main fill of cut 5803 was dark blackish grey silt clay with abundant sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (5804). Of the stones contained within fill 5804, 75% showed signs of heat transformation. The fill of 5809 was similar, dark brown sand silt with 25% gravel and 25% angular stone, all of which was heat affected (5810). These deposits resembled deposits identified from burnt mounds (e.g. Wessex Archaeology 2016b) and this feature is interpreted as a burnt mound. The clay lining and location of the mound within a shallow cut are unusual attributes not typical of burnt mounds. A Pleistocene date</p>			

obtained using scientific methods from fill 5810 likely represents residual material (see the Environmental section below).

An oval pit, 5807 (Plate 23), was found close to the burnt mound, and was 1.3 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. The fill 5808 was dark grey silt clay with abundant sub-angular stones up to cobble size, a minority of which showed signs of heat transformation. Although the fill appeared to consist of degraded ashy material with some heat affected stones, there was no positive evidence of in situ burning. Pit 5807 may represent a hearth associated with the burnt mound.

A large, shallow cut feature, 5908, was present in trench 59 (Plate 24, Figure 16). It was 0.1 m deep (Figure 16). The shape of 5908 in plan was unusual, forming approximately a "funnel" shape within the evaluation trench with the narrow end pointing to the north (Figure 16). No termini of 5908 lay within the evaluation trench. The wide end of 5908 was 2.25 m wide and the narrow end 1.35 m wide. Unlike the burnt mound in trench 58, no clay lining was present within 5908. The main fill 5909 resembled the fills of the burnt mound in trench 58, comprising dark blackish grey silt clay with fractured and sub rounded stones, of which 75% showed signs of heat transformation. Interpretation of 5908 is not straightforward and is detailed in the discussion section below. It is likely that 5908 represents a burnt mound or an associated feature.

A cut 5906, 1.3 m in diameter and 0.65 m deep, was also present partly within trench 59 (Plate 25). It is possible that 5906 represented a linear terminal, although it closely resembles pit 5807 in trench 58. Cut 5906 was filled with ashy dark grey clay 5907 with small sub-angular stones, a minority of which were heat affected. Both 5906 and 5807 represent the same class of feature, probably hearths associated with a burnt mound or mounds.

Burnt mounds are not typically thought of as cut features as they are typically viewed as piles of waste material created through whatever processes were occurring at this class of monument (Historic England 2015c). No buried soil was seen underneath the burnt mound features of trenches 58 and 59, with the burnt mound deposits directly overlying the natural geology. This would seem to suggest that the areas of the burnt mounds were stripped of soil before they were established, which is consistent with the apparent intentional lining of the trench 58 burnt mound. The recording of the burnt mound features

of trenches 58 and 59 as occupying shallow cuts is considered reliable.

At least two burnt mounds were identified within trenches 58 and 59. Such burnt mounds are well studied in the region (e.g. GAT 2008, Wessex Archaeology 2016b). An Upper Palaeolithic/Late Pleistocene radiocarbon date obtained from material from the main fill of the burnt mound in trench 58 must represent residual material. The features from trenches 58 and 59 thus remain undated. Typically, Bronze Age dates are found for such features (Historic England 2015c, Wessex Archaeology 2016b), although a wide range of dates from the Neolithic to the early medieval period have been reported (Historic England 2015c). It is likely that the two burnt mound features in trench 58 represented a single horseshoe-shaped burnt mound, an arrangement which may have been designed as a windbreak.

The burnt mound features in trench 58 were broad, shallow cut features intentionally lined with grey silt clay and filled with material including burnt stones. The burnt mound feature in trench 59 also occupied a shallow cut but was not lined. Lined troughs interpreted as the locus of water heating typically accompany burnt mounds (GAT 2008, Historic England 2015c); however, no evidence for such features was present within the evaluation trenches. The clay lining of the trench 58 burnt mound cuts suggests that the mound itself was intended to hold water and invites comparison with such troughs. Subcircular pits filled with burnt material of 1.3 m and 0.8-1.3 m diameter were recorded in association with the burnt mounds, and may have represented fire-pit hearths, although evidence of in situ burning was not identified. These possible fire pit hearths are not considered to be of suitable form to represent water troughs, with water troughs typically larger and rectangular in plan (GAT 2008). No further ancillary features were present within the trenches, nor were any detected by geophysical survey. In Ireland, it has been argued that burnt mounds (fulachta fiadh) with troughs form a different class of monument

to those without troughs (ibid. p.64). It is possible that, in the specific case of the trench 58 burnt mound, the burnt mound feature itself served the water heating function, which would seem to argue

against a food processing interpretation for this mound. Further excavation may lead to the discovery of a trough or troughs or to the rationalisation of the evaluation results.

Burnt mounds are typically found occupying good ground overlooking former wetland areas away from areas of settlement (GAT 2008, Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The burnt mounds from this evaluation may also have been sited overlooking a small wetland area. The current ordnance survey mapping indicates a series of drainage ditches in the slightly lower lying area immediately south of the burnt mounds. Tentatively, it can be suggested that this may represent a minor former wetland area immediately north of Llanfachraeth [2].

References

[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01.

[2] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12

Asset Number	352	Asset Name	Possible Rectangular Enclosure, Bedo-Fawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH3182082347
Value	Low	Site Type	Enclosure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey appear to form part of a rectangular enclosure. The enclosure appears on the same north/south alignment as Bedo-Fawr farmhouse (Asset 60) which lies to the immediate north of the proposed route. The farmhouse is assessed as post-medieval in origin and as being of low archaeological value. It is possible that the anomalies are caused by an earlier or unrecorded field enclosure [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	354	Asset Name	Possible Field System
Designation	None	NGR	SH3160887124
Value	Low	Site Type	Ditch
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
At the northern end of this section of the road corridor, and either side of the A5025 in Field C19 and Field C21, are three possibly interconnecting linear anomalies, Ax, Ay and Az (see Illus 63, Illus 64 and Illus 65). No correlation with boundary features on the historic mapping has been found so on the basis that a nonarchaeological origin cannot be confidently ascribed the possibility that the anomalies may be of archaeological potential cannot be dismissed. These anomalies are therefore interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin, perhaps ditches forming an enclosure or small field. However, the anomalies correspond broadly to the projected extension of linear natural features which were			

excavated in Field C20 (C.R.Archaeology 2014) and it is possible that these anomalies are caused by soil-filled natural features [1].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the it. [2]

References

[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01

[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016

Asset Number	355	Asset Name	Possible Field System
Designation	None	NGR	SH3150587090
Value	Low	Site Type	Possible settlement
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Neolithic/IronAge		
Description			
Several pit-type responses three linear anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey in close proximity to the excavated Neolithic settlement (Asset 177). The parallel anomalies also cannot be confidently interpreted but as they run parallel with the field edge are considered more likely to have an agricultural origin but again an archaeological origin cannot be dismissed, especially given the proximity of the prehistoric activity [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	356	Asset Name	Former Road
Designation	None	NGR	SH3406290053
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Palaeochannel
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
<p>Parallel linear anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey on a north-south alignment. The anomalies correspond with the former route of a road which is shown on the first edition OS map (1889). The road is re-routed to its current position by the 1953 OS edition. The anomalies are caused by soil-filled ditches flanking either side of the road [1].</p> <p>An undated linear feature, interpreted as a palaeochannel, was present in trench 120 (12004). An environmental samples taken from this feature contained only a very small amount of wood charcoal [2].</p> <p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].</p>			

References

- [1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01
[2] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12
[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	357	Asset Name	Possible Mill Feature, Melin Bodronyn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3406090167
Value	Low	Site Type	Mill
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
A high magnitude linear anomaly was identified during the geophysical survey, located on an east-west alignment running parallel with the adjacent stream. The anomaly lies to the immediate south of a mill (Assetr 251; Melin Bodronyn) which is thought to be medieval or post-medieval in origin. The anomaly may be caused by a wall or earthen structure perhaps for the management of the flow of the adjacent stream. Such features are depicted within the mill site to the immediate north. Immediately to the south of this feature, a broad area of high magnitude magnetic disturbance may be caused by a spread of buried demolition material [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	358	Asset Name	Field System, Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3182182024
Value	Low	Site Type	Field system
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
<p>A former field system was identified on the geophysical survey which is located to the south-east of Llanfachraeth on elevated ground. The former fields are defined by parallel north-west/south-east aligned fragmented linear anomalies (soil-filled ditches and intersected at right-angles by north-east/south-west anomalies. One anomaly is the only exception to this pattern and comprises parallel linear anomalies on a north/south orientation at right angles to the existing field boundaries. It is possible therefore that this is caused by a separate (unmapped) phase of land division but is ascribed a probable archaeological potential given the local context [1].</p> <p>A series of linear geophysical responses were identified in field 6 (Figure 12). These linear features likely represent boundaries of earlier field systems recorded on an estate map of 1773 (Figure 12). The geophysical responses appear to represent both the boundaries present on historic maps and former subdivisions of these enclosures. Although the geophysical anomalies taken on their own could be interpreted as conforming to a bi-axial plan with a major axis aligned north-west to south-east, the map</p>			

data combined with the geophysical information suggest an ad hoc arrangement respecting local topography and the course of the Afon Alaw.

Linear features recorded by the geophysical survey and corresponding with an historic field boundary were not visible in trench 28 (Figure 4). The geophysical anomalies were detected intermittently and it is possible that the trench was placed on a point of weak preservation along the feature.

Two small gullies were present in trench 29. Gully 2906 ran north-east to south-west (Figures 12 and 20, Plate 6) and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and an historic field boundary shown on the 1773 map, whereas 2904 ran perpendicularly to 2906, north-west to south-east, and represents a former subdivision of the enclosure seen on historic maps. It is likely that both of these features were formerly larger and have been substantially truncated by plough or otherwise.

Trench 30 (Figure 12) contained layers of alluvium and a deposit of undisturbed dark brown sand with organic material (3008). An environmental sample taken from 3008 was uninformative. Three linear features were recorded, one of which is interpreted as an animal burrow (3005). The other two linear features were interpreted as furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation (3009 and 3010, Figures 12 and 20, Plate 7). These two furrows run parallel to a former field boundary recorded on the 1773 map (Figure 12), although the boundary itself was not seen archaeologically and may not have been ditched at this location. Furrows were only seen on the east side of this former boundary. Both furrows (3009 and 3010) were of similar dimensions (both were 1.5 m wide and were respectively 0.36 m deep and 0.48 m deep).

Trench 32 contained a tree bole and an undated gully, 3203 (Figure 12). Gully 3203 was 0.07 m deep and the alignment continued into trench 34 as gully 3405. The 1773 map shows a field boundary about 8 m south of trenches 32 and 34 which may approximately correlate with gully 3203/3405 (Figure 12), allowing for some inaccuracy in the original map and current georeferencing.

An east to west linear feature investigated by two slots (3208 and 3211, Figures 12 and 20, Plate 8) was 1.2 m wide and recorded as 0.52 m and 0.35 m deep respectively. Each slot (3208 and 3211) contained two fills comprising a grey clay basal fill (3210 and 3213 respectively) and a sterile brown or dark orange sand clay main fill (3209 and 3212 respectively). It was not clear whether the clay basal fills represented a deliberate lining or natural silting of well-sorted material. A small tributary of the Afon Alaw runs east to west immediately north of trench 32 and the 1773 map (Figure 12) show a different arrangement of water courses. The unnamed tributary formerly joined the river Alaw slightly to the east, and the channel that presently carries the tributary appears to have formed a meandering alternate channel to the Alaw, speculatively representing a mill stream or similar feature. A mill and two further water courses are shown nearby on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1887. A further nearby water feature is a present-day well at Erw-Gôch which is mapped as discharging down a straight drain directly into the Alaw to the west of trench 32. Given the density of water-bearing channels in the area and the apparently intentional lining of ditch 3208/3211, it is likely that this undated ditch represents a former drain, mill stream or other water management feature. Ditch 3208/3211 may be post-medieval in date.

Three linear features were present in trench 33 (Figures 12 and 21, Plate 9), all with similar fills: grey brown silt clay with occasional stone inclusions. Two of these features, 3303 and 3305, were interpreted as furrows, as both were relatively shallow (both 0.20 m deep; 1.04 m wide and 1.3 m wide respectively) and had the same alignment, north-east to south-west. Feature 3307 (0.06 m deep, 0.78 m wide) probably represents a head baulk or similar ridge and furrow feature as it ran perpendicular to the other two furrows. This arrangement respects field boundary alignments shown on the 1773 map and detected by geophysical survey (Figure 12).

Irregular pit 3403 in trench 34 (Figures 12 and 21, Plate 10) measured 1.4 m by 0.5 m and 0.56 m deep, and was filled with dark grey silt sand. A shallow (0.3 m deep) gully, 3405 (Figure 12), appeared to be the continuation of 3203 from trench 32, possibly correlating with an historic field boundary as discussed above.

Two parallel undated ditches with 'U'-shaped profiles, 14403 and 14405 (Figure 21, Plate 11) measured 0.9 m wide and 1.38 m wide respectively. They had identical fills (mid grey brown silt clay

with 60% stone) and ran north-west to south-east across trench 144 (Figure 12). These likely represent former subdivisions of the field system visible on historic maps. Ditch 14403 was detected by geophysical survey but similar ditch 14405 was not, demonstrating that the geophysical survey was not able to detect all archaeological features, at least in this location.

Other linear features from across Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) relate to former field systems seen on historic maps. These are likely post-medieval in date although they may have earlier origins [2].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].

References

[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01

[2] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12

[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	359	Asset Name	Former Field System, Frondeg
Designation	None	NGR	SH3163082937
Value	Low	Site Type	Field system
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Medieval		
Description			
<p>A former field system was identified during the geophysical survey which located to the north-east of Llanfachraeth, on elevated ground. The fields appear on a north/south orientation defined by linear features which are aligned east/west and linear features which are aligned north/south. Parallel linear anomalies are similar in appearance, probably being caused by a double-ditched boundary feature and may form part of the same discontinuous curving feature. It is possible that some of these linear anomalies may be due to features depicted on the Pen yr Orsedd Estate Map of 1780 although no direct correlation can be discerned [1].</p> <p>A 0.08 m deep irregular feature probably representing a former hedgerow (4906, Figure 6, Plate 17) corresponded with a north-south geophysical anomaly in trench 49. Linear geophysical anomalies in this area approximately correlate with former field boundaries shown on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14). A bolder geophysical anomaly running east-west corresponded with a silted up shallow (0.3 m deep) natural hollow (4908), which is consistent with the slightly irregular shape of the geophysical response.</p> <p>Trench 51a contained two east-west linear features (5110 and 5114, Figures 15 and 22, Plate 18), of which 5110 was a terminal. Linear feature 5114 was 0.95 m wide and 0.18 m deep. Linear feature terminal 5110 was 0.44 m wide and 0.25 m deep. A north-south aligned irregular hedgerow feature (5107, Figure 15) was also present.</p> <p>Trench 51b contained two linear features, both aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch 5108 was 0.52 m wide and 0.29 m deep, and 5112 was 0.6 m wide and 0.08 m deep (Figures 15 and 22, Plate 19).</p> <p>The results from Trenches 51a and 51 b generally agree with the geophysical survey, supporting the interpretation of this area as likely containing a series of enclosures. Ditches 5108 and 5112 approximately align with boundaries shown on the 1773 Rarw in Llaninghenedle Parish map (not reproduced).</p> <p>Trench 53 contained an undated ditch 1 m wide and 0.24 m deep (5307, Figure 15); interpreted as a</p>			

furrow. Furrow 5307 appears to run parallel to an approximately north-south geophysical anomaly, suggesting that it may have formed part of a system of cultivation to the east of the geophysical response. Two tree boles were also recorded in this trench.

Trench 51b contained features which correlated with two associated geophysical responses, one of which correlates with a field boundary shown on a map of 1780. The features of trench 51b therefore likely represented elements of a system of post-medieval enclosure although an older origin is possible. However, another feature (in trench 51a) correlates to a geophysical response which forms part of a large network of linear geophysical responses. These geophysical anomalies appear to form a field system set on a different alignment to those features and geophysical anomalies associated with the mapped post-medieval field system. A single furrow in trench 53 running parallel to this geophysically detected field system attests to medieval or post-medieval activity. It is likely that the majority of geophysical responses in this area, along with a single undated ditch in trench 51a, represent a field system of earlier date.

Shallow, irregular linear features interpreted as former hedgerows were also present in trenches 24, 38, 39, 42 and 49. Although no features of this class from anywhere on the scheme contained dateable artefacts, they are thought mostly likely to relate to removed post-medieval boundaries. This was demonstrated for a single hedgerow feature which was seen on historic mapping (trench 49). The remainder of such features probably relate to ephemeral, possibly short-lived boundaries which did not trouble the map makers or is that they represent earlier post-medieval enclosure and were removed prior to the first detailed maps. Map regression appears to show a general trend of the removal of subdivisions and the creation of larger enclosures in the post-medieval period; these hedgerow-type features may relate to that process [2].

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [3].

References

- [1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01
[2] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12
[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	360	Asset Name	Possible Pit Cluster, Llanfaethlu
Designation	None	NGR	SH3188486324
Value	Medium	Site Type	Pits
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
A cluster of six pit type anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey are of possible archaeological potential. The responses are slightly stronger than the geological anomalies and are recorded over at least two successive traverses. These anomalies are all located within 50m of Capel Soar Standing Stone. However, a non-archaeological (geological) origin cannot be dismissed [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Addendum - Area C Field 4 and Area C Field 31 Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/03			

[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	361	Asset Name	North-east / South-west Former Field Boundary, Valley
Designation	None	NGR	SH2956279237
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former field boundary, aligned north-east / south-west, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	362	Asset Name	North-west / South-east Former Field Boundary, Valley
Designation	None	NGR	SH2977479141
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former curvilinear field boundary, aligned north-west / south-east, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	364	Asset Name	North-south and east-west Former Field Boundaries, Bedo
Designation	None	NGR	SH3171182410
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former field boundary, aligned north / south, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	365	Asset Name	North-west/South-east Former Field Boundary, Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3171082498
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former field boundary, aligned north-west / south-east, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	366	Asset Name	East-west Former Field Boundary, Tyddyn-Waen
Designation	None	NGR	SH3415790316
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former field boundary, aligned east / west, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			

References

- [1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	367	Asset Name	North-west / South-east Former Field Boundary, Tyddyn-Waen
Designation	None	NGR	SH3416390516
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former field boundary, aligned north-west / south-east, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	368	Asset Name	East-west Former Field Boundary, Ty-croes
Designation	None	NGR	SH3403290080
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Former field boundary, aligned east / west, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	369	Asset Name	Prehistoric Flint Flake Findspot, Pen y Groes
Designation	None	NGR	SH3402990047
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Findspot
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
Prehistoric flint flake found within topsoil during an archaeological watching brief of ground investigation works [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Ground Investigation Works Sites A, B and D: Valley, Llanfachraeth and Cefn Coch. Report No. 112440.02. Unpublished report.			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	371	Asset Name	Possible Gully, Llanfaethlu
Designation	None	NGR	SH3159486885
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Linear feature
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
North-west / south-east aligned gully was identified during an archaeological watching brief on ground investigation works. The gully measured over 4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep with a flat base and concave sides. Modern finds recovered [1].			
Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Ground Investigation Works Site C: Llanfaethlu. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 112440.01			
[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.			

Asset Number	372	Asset Name	Possible Gully and Two Flints
Designation	None	NGR	SH3156487177
Value	Low	Site Type	Gully, Findspot
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
Probable terminus of a gully identified during an archaeological watching brief of ground investigation works. It measured 0.4m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered.			
Finds were recovered from the surface of the subsoil within BHC17 comprising two small waste flakes			

and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. [1]

Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [2]

References

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Ground Investigation Works Site C: Llanfaethlu. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 112440.01.

[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016

Asset Number	406	Asset Name	Field Boundaries
Designation	None	NGR	SH3528192287
Value	Low	Site Type	Field system
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Unknown		
Description			
A likely field system identified on the geophysical survey with at least five field enclosures. The anomalies appear to increase in intensity towards the 18th century stone barn, suggesting a date [1].			
Relict field systems, comprising ditches exposed in evaluation trenches corresponding with linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies, are present within CORE 1, principally in Fields M7, A8, A7 and O19–21 (Figures 1.17, 5.12). A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from one of these features in trench 811 in Field O21. No other datable artefacts were recovered from the other ditches forming components of relict field systems identified by the geophysical survey in CORE 1 [2].			
References			
[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services. Unpublished WYAS Report no. 2720			
[2] Wessex 2016, Project Wylfa Newydd Anglesey, Gwynedd, Preliminary Report for Field O10			

Asset Number	408	Asset Name	Undated Parallel Features
Designation	None	NGR	SH3158086932
Value	Low	Site Type	Linear features
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Trench 92 (field 21) contained two nearly parallel linear features with brown silt clay stony fills. Linear feature 9203 (Figures 9 and 23, Plate 36) was 1.18 m wide and 0.26 m deep, and linear feature 9205 was 0.76 m wide and 0.1 m deep. These linear features do not correlate with geophysical responses or historic maps. Linear features 9203 and 9205 may represent furrows or agricultural drainage ditches. [1]			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12			

Asset Number	409	Asset Name	Undated Post Holes
Designation	None	NGR	SH3167486851
Value	Low	Site Type	Post/stakehole
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Undated		
Description			
<p>Field 18: Trench 85 contained an undated irregular pit or linear feature terminal (8503, Figures 9 and 24, Plate 34) 0.6 m by 0.8 m and 0.47 m deep, which contained three similar stony dark brown silt loam fills. The fills may have been deposited by colluvial action, which is consistent with the slumped pattern of the deposits seen in section, although no further colluvium was recorded in the trench. Also present in this trench was a 0.4 m wide irregular gully terminal running east-west (8509). Features 8503 and 8509 did not correspond with any consulted historic map or with a geophysical response.</p> <p>Seven postholes, stakeholes and pits were excavated in trench 89 (8903, 8905, 8907, 8909, 8911, 8913 and 8915, Figures 9 and 24, Plate 35). All features in trench 89 were filled with mid grey friable silt clay with around 50% charcoal inclusions. Feature 8907 may represent a posthole, stakehole or pit and was 0.39m long by 0.14 m wide and 0.6 m deep. A second possible posthole, stakehole or pit (8911) was 0.32 m by 0.16 m and 0.05 m deep. Pit 8903 was 1.2 m by 0.74 m in plan and 0.23 m deep. Postholes 8905 and 8913 were 0.3 m by 0.36 m in plan and 0.4m diameter respectively and were 0.14 m and 0.1 m deep respectively. Stakeholes 8909 and 8915 were 0.08 m and 0.1 m in diameter respectively and 0.03 m and 0.1 m deep respectively. With the exception of 8903, which lay at the west end of the trench, these features formed a tight cluster towards the east end of the trench. The spatial arrangement of these features within the evaluation trench does not invite interpretation; further excavation across a wider area may allow for this.</p> <p>A cluster of six undated post-holes accompanied by a seventh outlier in trench 89 may represent stock management or settlement; further investigation may be able to date and interpret these features [1].</p>			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	410	Asset Name	Fadog Frech Possible Stock Management/Settlement Features
Designation	None	NGR	SH3188786569
Value	Low	Site Type	Posthole, ditch & furrow
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Field 16: A curvilinear feature (7203, Figures 17 and 23, Plate 29) 1.8 m wide and 0.29 m deep with two fills crossed trench 72. Curvilinear 7203 did not correlate with the geophysical survey results or with any consulted historic mapping.			
A pit or linear terminal 7403 (Figure 8) was 1 m wide and 0.19 m deep and was partially within trench 74. The fill of 7403 was yellow sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Feature 7403 did not correlate with the results of the geophysical survey or with any consulted historic mapping.			
Trenches 75 and 76 contained a cluster of undated archaeological features (Figure 18). Three postholes in trench 75 (7504, 7506 and 7514) were 0.4 m, 0.8 m and 0.58 m in diameter respectively and 0.1 m, 0.07 m and 0.15 m deep respectively. Posthole 7514 was cut by shallow irregular pit 7512 (Figure 23), which was itself 0.58 m by 1.9 m in plan and 0.15 m deep. Irregular pits 7518 and 7520 were 0.94 m by 0.56 m in plan and 1.46 m by 0.86 m in plan respectively and were both 0.13 m deep.			

Trench 76 contained posthole 7604, which was 0.3 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. Posthole 7620 was 0.24 m diameter and 0.16 m deep. Finally, irregular pit or linear terminal 7622 was 1.4m wide and 0.15 m deep and was only partially within the evaluation trench.

Three flat-bottomed ditches were also present in trench 76. Ditch 7606 ran east-west just north of posthole 7604. Ditch 7616 ran parallel to 7606, and terminated at the intersection with a further ditch running perpendicular to it. This further ditch was variously recorded as 7610, 7613 and 7618 (Figures 18 and 23, Plate 31). The recorded dimensions of the ditch ranged from 0.9 m to 1.3 m wide and 0.25 m to 0.33 m deep and had grey or brown grey sand or silt sand fills. A primary fill consisting of orange silt sand redeposited natural was occasionally recorded.

A second class of more ephemeral linear feature present in both trenches 75 and 76 were interpreted as evidence of former hedgerows. In trench 75, two parallel features (7508 and 7510, Figure 18 and Plate 30) entered the trench from the west. These features were 0.75 m and 0.8 m wide and less than 0.1 m deep and terminated in the trench. In trench 76, hedgerow feature 7608 ran parallel to and between ditches 7606 and 7616. These hedgerow-type features (7508, 7510 and 7608) appear to correlate with a minor line drawn on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey (Figure 17). This hedgerow encloses a

small triangular area associated with Fadog Frech farm. Detail on the map appears to show buildings extending south from the modern day farm close to the location of trench 76.

The archaeology of trenches 75 and 76 may represent low ephemeral structural remains, or agricultural activity such as stock management, associated with the farm at Fadog Frech. No geophysical responses were identified in this area.

A 2 m wide, undated ditch (7704, Figures 8, 17 and 23, Plate 32) was recorded in trench 77. It was excavated to as depth of 0.80m but the base was not exposed. Ditch 7704 does not correlate with any consulted historic map and was not identified by geophysical survey, despite the relatively large dimensions. It is unclear whether ditches 7704 is associated with the archaeology of trenches 75 and 76.

Trench 79 was relocated from Field 17 to Field 16 due to overhead cables. It contained five postholes (7904, 7906, 7908, 7910 and 7914, Figures 8, 19 and 23, Plate 33) which measured between 0.20 m and 0.40 m across, and up to 0.30 m deep; the fills of all of these postholes were mid brown sand, with the exception of posthole 7904 which had a dark grey silt clay fill with packing stones (Figure 23). Other features initially recorded from Trench 79 have been reinterpreted as bioturbation. It is impossible to recognise a pattern in the layout of the postholes due to the limitations of the evaluation trench: further

postholes are likely to exist in the vicinity and further work is necessary before an interpretation can be reached. It is unclear whether the postholes of trench 79 are associated with the other archaeological features of field 18. An environmental sample processed from trench 79 originated from an animal burrow and was uninformative.

A concentration of archaeology in trenches 72, 74, 75, 76 and 79 may relate to structures associated with Fadog Frech farm (or an early settlement on a similar site) and may be of any date. These structures may represent stock management features or might directly represent settlement. Further excavation in field 16, probably requiring a large area strip, could provide a date and improved interpretation for these features.

Features across fields 14 and 16 largely correspond with a historic map of 1724-7, centred on a formerly unenclosed area now bisected by the A5025. These enclosures are therefore likely of late medieval to early post-medieval date, although they may have an earlier origin [1].

References

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.

Asset Number	413	Asset Name	Pits and Ditches, South of Tregele
Designation	None	NGR	SH3524992086
Value	Low	Site Type	Pits/ditches
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Unknown		
Description			
A small pit or post hole with a burnt fill, three sub-circular pits, two moderately sized linear ditches and a large V shaped ditch identified during trial trenching in Field O22 [1].			
All feature are undated [2].			
References			
[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm.			
[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished Technical Report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0			

Asset Number	414	Asset Name	Ditch and Furrow (Site of), East of St Machraeth's Church
Designation	None	NGR	SH3159683143
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Ditch/furrow
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
Two linear features with differing shapes were present in trench 55. Linear feature 5505 (Figures 7 and 22, Plate 20) was 1.9 m wide and 0.27 m deep, with linear feature 5507 (Figures 7 and 22, Plate 21) being narrower and deeper (0.9 m wide and 0.65 m deep). Both features were undated and aligned east-west, approximately perpendicular to a former field boundary recorded on a 1780 estate map of Galan Ddu Carreg Llwyd and Berw 1780 (not reproduced). The boundary shown on the map crosses the location of the evaluation trench without being detected, and as such may not have been a ditched boundary, although inaccurate mapping and georeferencing cannot be discounted. The wider linear feature (5505) may be a furrow whereas the narrower one (5507) may be for drainage. Neither feature was detected by geophysical survey [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	415	Asset Name	Ditches, Groesfechan
Designation	None	NGR	SH3506991876
Value	Low	Site Type	Ditches
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Unknown		
Description			
A large semi-circular terminal end of linear ditch type feature and a large ditch type feature with a V shaped profile have been identified during trial trenching in Field O23 [1].			

No dating evidence recovered and not shown on historical mapping [2] [3].

References

[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm.

[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished Technical Report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0

[3] J Dempsey. Jacobs, 23 October 2016.

Asset Number	417	Asset Name	Ditches and Hedgerow Features, West of Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3168182662
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Ditches, hedgerow
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
<p>Field 9: An undated ditch (4303, Figures 6 and 21, Plate 15) 0.63 m wide ran north-west to southeast in trench 43. Ditch 4303 appears to run parallel with a field boundary recorded on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14) and was not identified by geophysical survey.</p> <p>A pit and two linear features were present in trench 46 (Figure 6). Pit 4604 was 0.94 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. Linear feature 4608 was 0.08 m deep and 1 m wide, likely representing a former hedgerow. Ditch 4606 had a 'U'-shaped profile and was 1.61 m wide, and may correlate with a former field boundary seen on the Ordnance Survey six inch map of 1887. All three features in trench 46 were filled with brown silt sand and as such may be of the same date. No geophysical anomalies were detected in the area.</p> <p>Two parallel furrows (4703 and 4705, Figure 6), both 0.8 m-0.9 m wide and 0.07 m deep with grey silt clay stony fills were aligned north-east to south-west at the north end of trench 47 (Plate 16, Figure 21). Furrows 4703 and 4705 appear to run perpendicularly to a former field boundary recorded on 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14). Two 'V'-shaped ditches (4707 and 4709, 0.28 m deep and 0.55 m deep, Figure 6) ran from north-west to south-east and appear to run parallel with a former field boundary shown on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14). One of these 'V'-shaped ditches (4709, Figure 6) contained 19th/20th century pottery.</p> <p>Three undated parallel linear features ran north-west to south-east in trench 48. 4803 had a 'V'-shaped profile and 4805 and 4807 had irregular profiles. The three ditches were of similar width although 4805 was the largest: 4803 was 0.85 m wide, 4805 1.2 m wide and 4807 was 0.86 m wide. The three ditches were also of similar depth; with 4803 the deepest (0.84 m), and 4805 and 4807 both 0.65 m deep. All three had similar dark brown silt loam fills, although the fill of 4804 was much stonier with 70% stone inclusions compared to 15% in the fill of 4805 and 10% in the fill of 4808. The similarities of form and fill material between these three features suggest they are contemporary. The fill of 4805 produced a sherd of 19th/20th century pottery. The three parallel linear features of trench 48 correspond to a former field boundary seen on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14), suggesting that the boundary was delineated by multiple ditches. These three ditches were not detected by geophysical survey [1].</p>			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	418	Asset Name	Possible Standing Stone Socket, North of Bedo
Designation	None	NGR	SH3174382523
Value	Low	Site Type	Pit
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
<p>A pit, 3903, was recorded in trench 39 (Plate 13, Figure 13). It measured 1.4 m in diameter and 0.5 m deep. The fill was brown silt sand with large irregular stones, possibly representing packing stones (3904). Pit 3903 was initially interpreted as the socket for an absent standing stone due to its form and broad geographical location. An assemblage of charred plant remains obtained from 3904 is similar in character dated Iron Age assemblages from trench 109 (Site 3, Llanfachraeth). Speculatively, the absent standing stone may have been removed during the Iron Age, with the fill representing Iron Age backfill, although land drain 3907 appeared to respect cut 3903, suggesting that the stone was removed at a much later date. Any interpretation of 3903 is highly speculative and further excavation in the area may reveal more features, possibly leading to a more secure understanding of this feature.</p> <p>A pit in trench 39 is not fully understood. It has been suggested that this feature may represents a possible former standing stone socket, which it resembles in form. Another standing stone, HER no. 2055, is recorded 1.3 km to the south. Environmental evidence suggests that the backfill of the pit is Iron Age in date, which may be the date of the removal of the stone. Additionally, a land drain appears to respect the feature, suggesting a much later end of life. Interpretation of this pit is extremely speculative [1].</p>			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	419	Asset Name	Hedgerow (Site of), South of Bedo
Designation	None	NGR	SH3178382292
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Hedgerow
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Undated		
Description			
Trench 38.: A 0.05 m deep irregular linear feature, 3805 (Figure 5). The form suggests a former hedgerow but it contained no dating evidence and does not correlate with the geophysics results or any consulted historic maps.			
Shallow, irregular linear features interpreted as former hedgerows were also present in trenches 24, 38, 39, 42 and 49. Although no features of this class from anywhere on the scheme contained dateable artefacts, they are thought mostly like to relate to removed post-medieval boundaries. This was demonstrated for a single hedgerow feature which was seen on historic mapping (trench 49). The remainder of such features probably relate to ephemeral, possibly short-lived boundaries which did not trouble the map makers or is that they represent earlier post-medieval enclosure and were removed prior to the first detailed maps. Map regression appears to show a general trend of the removal of subdivisions and the creation of larger enclosures in the post-medieval period; these hedgerow-type features may relate to that process [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	421	Asset Name	Fire Pit, Former Hedgerows and Posthole, South of Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3174581865
Value	Low	Site Type	Fire pit
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Undated		
Description			
<p>Two irregular shallow linear features (c.0.2 m deep) interpreted as former hedgerows were identified in trench 24 (2404 and 2408, Figure 4, Plate 4). These hedgerow features did not correlate with the geophysical survey or any consulted historic maps. An undated pit (2405, Figures 4 and 20, Plate 5) was also present. It contained two fills, 2406 and 2407, both dark silt sands containing frequent cobbles and stones which showed signs of heat transformation, as did the surrounding natural geological substrate. Pit 2405 was similar in form to possible fire pit hearths associated with burnt mounds in trenches 58 and 59. However, 2405 may represent a hearth or bonfire from any period and could possibly be a recent feature. Further excavation may add to our understanding of this feature.</p> <p>An isolated undated posthole, 0.4 m by 0.56 m in plan and 0.3 m deep (2705, Figure 4) was present in trench 27.</p> <p>Elsewhere in Site 2 (Llanfachraeth), a fire pit hearth was seen in trench 24. The surrounding undisturbed natural had been heat transformed indicating in situ burning. The two fills of the fire pit both contained frequent inclusions of heat affected stones, and the form of the pit was similar to those accompanying the burnt mounds in trenches 58 and 59. It is possible that this feature is associated with an unidentified burnt mound, although a wide range of interpretations are available. Trench 24 lay outside of the existing geophysical survey area.</p> <p>Shallow, irregular linear features interpreted as former hedgerows were also present in trenches 24, 38, 39, 42 and 49. Although no features of this class from anywhere on the scheme contained dateable artefacts, they are thought mostly like to relate to removed post-medieval boundaries. This was demonstrated for a single hedgerow feature which was seen on historic mapping (trench 49). The remainder of such features probably relate to ephemeral, possibly short-lived boundaries which did not trouble the map makers or is that they represent earlier post-medieval enclosure and were removed prior to the first detailed maps. Map regression appears to show a general trend of the removal of subdivisions and the creation of larger enclosures in the post-medieval period; these hedgerow-type features may relate to that process [1].</p>			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	423	Asset Name	Stone Field Barn South of Tregele
Designation	None	NGR	SH3538992166
Value	Low	Site Type	Barn
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
A barn is depicted on the 25" first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) set within a large field. The barn is stone-built and mortared, sits within a quarried terrace,			

encircled by a dry-stone perimeter wall with upstanding gate pier encircling it. No track links the barn with the road, and none are depicted on the OS maps. The barn measures 4.0m by 6.0m, and 2.0m to the eaves. The roof was of corrugated sheeting, since collapsed into the interior of the structure, which is now overgrown. A gabled, stone field byre/barn is located along the A5025 to the south of Tregele. The barn is in a ruinous condition as it is built of random uncoursed drystone walling with no roof. The barn is located within a hollow in the landscape created by excavating a quarry to produce the stone from which the building is constructed. Concrete repairs have been made to the tops of the gable ends to reduce weathering. Located around the building is an attached dry stone wall with upstanding stone gateposts [1].

References

[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (Undertaken 14-16 April 2015)

Asset Number	424	Asset Name	Quarry
Designation	None	NGR	SH3505692081
Value	Low	Site Type	Quarry
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Quarry identified by GAT [1].			
References			
[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842			

Asset Number	425	Asset Name	Pit and Curvilinear Feature, South of Erw-Goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3179081682
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit/curvilinear feature
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
In field 4, trench 19 produced two undated features, an ovate pit (1903, Figure 4) and a curvilinear terminal (1905, Plate 3, Figures 4 and 20). The fill of curvilinear 1905 contained 3% quartz gravel. Environmental samples of 1905 contained wheat grain (<i>Triticum</i> sp.).			
The fill of a ditch in Trench 19 contained wheat remains (<i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Triticeae</i> grains). These remains are encountered elsewhere in deposits dated to the Iron Age, and a similar date is assumed here [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	427	Asset Name	Gully (Site of), North-west of Pen-caledog
Designation	None	NGR	SH2969079111
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Gully
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Undated		
Description			
A single feature was uncovered in field 1 in trench 10: an undated irregular gully terminal 0.25 m wide and 0.14 m deep, which ran north-east to south-west across trench 10 (1003, Plate 2, Figures 3 and 20). Gully 1003 does not correlate with any consulted historic maps. An environmental sample taken from 1003 was uninformative [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	428	Asset Name	North-east/South-west Former Field Boundaries, Llanfaethlu
Designation	None	NGR	SH3171986796
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Field C12: Other linear anomalies within the vicinity of the low earthwork [Asset 162], such as Ab and Ac (and Ad within Field C19) are also ascribed an agricultural origin, probably being due to former, unmapped field boundaries, surviving as soil-filled ditches [1].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01.			

Asset Number	429	Asset Name	Hedgerows (Site of), West of Bedo
Designation	None	NGR	SH3171782370
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Hedgerow
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Undated		
Description			
A shallow hedgerow-type feature 3905 (Figure 13) was also present in trench 39, 1.42 m wide and 0.15 m deep, along with a more substantial ditch 3907, which had a “V”-shaped profile, 1.2 m wide and 0.28 m deep, which was interpreted as a modern drain (Plate 12, Figure 13). Neither linear feature in trench 39 correlated with either the geophysical survey nor any consulted historic maps.			
A 0.85 m wide irregular hedgerow feature, 4203 (Figure 5, Plate 14) ran north-east to south-west across trench 42; it did not correlate with the geophysical survey or any consulted historic maps.			
Shallow, irregular linear features interpreted as former hedgerows were also present in trenches 24, 38, 39, 42 and 49. Although no features of this class from anywhere on the scheme contained dateable			

artefacts, they are thought mostly like to relate to removed post-medieval boundaries. This was demonstrated for a single hedgerow feature which was seen on historic mapping (trench 49). The remainder of such features probably relate to ephemeral, possibly short-lived boundaries which did not trouble the map makers or is that they represent earlier post-medieval enclosure and were removed prior to the first detailed maps. Map regression appears to show a general trend of the removal of subdivisions and the creation of larger enclosures in the post-medieval period; these hedgerow-type features may relate to that process [1].

References

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.

Asset Number	431	Asset Name	East-west Ditch, South-west of Capel Soar Standing Stone
Designation	None	NGR	SH3215086497
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Boundary ditch
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
<p>Trench 62 contained an east-west ditch (6203, Figures 17 and 23, Plate 27) 1.1 m wide and 0.71 m deep. Nearby in trench 65, a further east-west ditch (6503) was 1.8 m wide and 0.57 m deep. Ditch 6503 correlates with a field boundary shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map (Figure 17). Ditch 6203 runs parallel to 6503 and the historic field boundary and may represent either an element of the boundary or the migration of the boundary over time.</p> <p>Ditch 6703 in trench 67, 0.62 m wide and 0.25 m deep, correlates with another side of the same enclosure shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map (Figure 17). This boundary should also have been visible in trench 69, although no archaeological features were recorded in this trench. Either the boundary ditch did not survive in trench 69, possibly due to truncation, or the entire length of the boundary was not ditched.</p> <p>Trench 70 contained four ditches (Figure 17) with 'U'-shaped or flat-bottomed profiles, ranging from 0.85 m to 1.1 m in width and 0.17 m to 0.42 m in depth. The archaeologically sterile fills of these ditches were either grey silt clay or brownish grey clay. Two intercutting ditches (7005 and 7009) ran north-east to south-west. Intercutting ditches 7005 and 7009 correlate with the same field boundary excavated as 6703 in trench 67 and shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map (Figure 17). At the south end of trench 70, ditch 7007 ran north-west to south-east, with ditch 7003 intercutting perpendicularly with 7007. Due to the similarity in form and fill deposits, it is likely that all four features in trench 70 are contemporary. Ditches 7007 and 7003 likely represent unmapped sub divisions or similar features associated with the enclosure shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map.</p> <p>Other linear features from across Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) relate to former field systems seen on historic maps. These are likely post-medieval in date although they may have earlier origins.</p> <p>Features across fields 14 and 16 largely correspond with a historic map of 1724-7, centred on a formerly unenclosed area now bisected by the A5025. These enclosures are therefore likely of late medieval to early post-medieval date, although they may have an earlier origin.</p> <p>Further scattered undated features such as pits and ditches were present in trenches 19, 27, 34 and 60. None of these features contained dating evidence [1].</p>			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	432	Asset Name	Llanfacraeth Burnt Mound 2
Designation	None	NGR	SH3161083349
Value	Medium	Site Type	Burnt mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
<p>A large, shallow cut feature, 5908, was present in trench 59 (Plate 24, Figure 16). It was 0.1 m deep (Figure 16). The shape of 5908 in plan was unusual, forming approximately a "funnel" shape within the evaluation trench with the narrow end pointing to the north (Figure 16). No termini of 5908 lay within the evaluation trench. The wide end of 5908 was 2.25 m wide and the narrow end 1.35 m wide. Unlike the burnt mound in trench 58, no clay lining was present within 5908. The main fill 5909 resembled the fills of the burnt mound in trench 58, comprising dark blackish grey silt clay with fractured and sub rounded stones, of which 75% showed signs of heat transformation. Interpretation of 5908 is not straightforward and is detailed in the discussion section below. It is likely that 5908 represents a burnt mound or an associated feature.</p> <p>A cut 5906, 1.3 m in diameter and 0.65 m deep, was also present partly within trench 59 (Plate 25). It is possible that 5906 represented a linear terminal, although it closely resembles pit 5807 in trench 58. Cut 5906 was filled with ashy dark grey clay 5907 with small sub-angular stones, a minority of which were heat affected. Both 5906 and 5807 represent the same class of feature, probably hearths associated with a burnt mound or mounds.</p> <p>Burnt mounds are not typically thought of as cut features as they are typically viewed as piles of waste material created through whatever processes were occurring at this class of monument (Historic England 2015c). No buried soil was seen underneath the burnt mound features of trenches 58 and 59, with the burnt mound deposits directly overlying the natural geology. This would seem to suggest that the areas of the burnt mounds were stripped of soil before they were established, which is consistent with the apparent intentional lining of the trench 58 burnt mound. The recording of the burnt mound features of trenches 58 and 59 as occupying shallow cuts is considered reliable.</p> <p>At least two burnt mounds were identified within trenches 58 and 59. Such burnt mounds are well studied in the region (e.g. GAT 2008, Wessex Archaeology 2016b). An Upper Palaeolithic/Late Pleistocene radiocarbon date obtained from material from the main fill of the burnt mound in trench 58 must represent residual material. The features from trenches 58 and 59 thus remain undated. Typically, Bronze Age dates are found for such features (Historic England 2015c, Wessex Archaeology 2016b), although a wide range of dates from the Neolithic to the early medieval period have been reported (Historic England 2015c). It is likely that the two burnt mound features in trench 58 represented a single horseshoe-shaped burnt mound, an arrangement which may have been designed as a windbreak.</p> <p>The burnt mound features in trench 58 were broad, shallow cut features intentionally lined with grey silt clay and filled with material including burnt stones. The burnt mound feature in trench 59 also occupied a shallow cut but was not lined. Lined troughs interpreted as the locus of water heating typically accompany burnt mounds (GAT 2008, Historic England 2015c); however, no evidence for such features was present within the evaluation trenches. The clay lining of the trench 58 burnt mound cuts suggests that the mound itself was intended to hold water and invites comparison with such troughs. Subcircular pits filled with burnt material of 1.3 m and 0.8-1.3 m diameter were recorded in association with the burnt mounds, and may have represented fire-pit hearths, although evidence of in situ burning was not identified. These possible fire pit hearths are not considered to be of suitable form to represent water troughs, with water troughs typically larger and rectangular in plan (GAT 2008). No further ancillary features were present within the trenches, nor were any detected by geophysical survey. In Ireland, it has been argued that burnt mounds (fulachta fiadh) with troughs form a different class of monument to those without troughs (ibid. p.64). It is possible that, in the specific case of the trench 58 burnt mound, the burnt mound feature itself served the water heating function, which would seem to</p>			

argue against a food processing interpretation for this mound. Further excavation may lead to the discovery of a trough or troughs or to the rationalisation of the evaluation results.

Burnt mounds are typically found occupying good ground overlooking former wetland areas away from areas of settlement (GAT 2008, Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The burnt mounds from this evaluation may also have been sited overlooking a small wetland area. The current ordnance survey mapping indicates a series of drainage ditches in the slightly lower lying area immediately south of the burnt mounds. Tentatively, it can be suggested that this may represent a minor former wetland area immediately north of Llanfachraeth [1].

References

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.

Asset Number	433	Asset Name	Possible Undated Pit
Designation	None	NGR	SH3153787036
Value	Low	Site Type	Ditch
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Undated		
Description			
An irregular pit measuring 1.08 m in diameter and only 0.07 m deep was present in trench 104 (10403, Figures 9 and 25).			
Further undated features including pits and a linear terminal were present in trenches 85, 86 and 104. None of these features contained dating evidence, with a prehistoric, postmedieval or indeed any date possible for these features [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12			

Asset Number	434	Asset Name	Irregular Ditch, South-east of Tan-y-bryn
Designation	None	NGR	SH3165083446
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Ditch
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
Trench 60 contained a large irregular post-medieval ditch (6004, Figures 7 and 22, Plate 26) 3.6 m wide and 0.25 m deep with a single fill of mid brown sand clay containing a clay pipe stem. Ditch 6004 may represent a larger furrow and does not correlate with either any consulted historic map or with a geophysical anomaly [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12.			

Asset Number	435	Asset Name	Parallel Linear Features, North of Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3163882965
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Linear Feature
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Field B21: Pair of parallel linear features identified as possible archaeology during geophysical survey [1].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01.			

Asset Number	436	Asset Name	North-west / South-east Linear Feature
Designation	None	NGR	SH3163687267
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Linear Feature
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Field C21: Negative linear anomaly identified by archaeological survey as anomaly Bf. Of uncertain origin, this anomaly has tentatively been interpreted to be of archaeological origin [1].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01.			

Asset Number	437	Asset Name	Former Field Boundary, South of Erw-goch
Designation	None	NGR	SH3196281775
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post medieval		
Description			
Field B8: Site of former field boundary identified by geophysical survey [1].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01.			

Asset Number	438	Asset Name	Possible Archaeological Anomaly, Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	SH3164383020
Value	Low	Site Type	Unknown
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Field B21: archaeological anomaly identified by geophysical survey interpreted as possible archaeology [1].			
References			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01.			

Asset Number	439	Asset Name	Bethesda Congregational Chapel and Attached House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SH3143382399
Value	Medium	Site Type	Chapel
NMR ref	5295	HER ref	None
Period	19th Century		
Description			
<p>History:</p> <p>Early C19 chapel. Erected 1834. The building was in a derelict condition at time of inspection and had been completed gutted.</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <p>Lateral entry Congregational chapel, rectangular in plan with chapel house at E end. Built of rubble masonry, grey grit rendered with smooth rendered architraves and rusticated angles. Roof of old small slates, grouted; stone copings. Entrance elevation faces N, and has 2 recessed sash windows flanked by entrances. The openings have shaped, eared architraves and keystones; the window sill band across the front elevation broken by the entrance architraves. The chapel house at the E end is a 2-storey, single window range, with addition to S. Similarly detailed construction, but with plainer dressings. Roof with rectangular rendered gable stacks with dripstones and capping.</p> <p>Reason for designation:</p> <p>Listed, notwithstanding condition, as an early C19 lateral entry chapel building and chapel house, a rare example from this period in Anglesey [1].</p> <p>The asset is set in the backland plot to the rear of the main street of Llanfachraeth. The setting includes both 20th century residential buildings and a rural landscape with pasture fields to the west [2].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building description</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2017 site visit (undertaken 15 May-18 May 2017)</p>			

Asset Number	440	Asset Name	Llanfaethlu Multiperiod Activity
Designation	None	NGR	SH23160287120
Value	Medium	Site Type	Settlement
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Neolithic		
Description			
<p>Trench 109 contained a high density of features (Figures 19 and 24, Plates 38-44), representing a palimpsest of Neolithic and Iron Age features. Small fragile crumbs of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery were recovered. Environmental material from four features was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age, with one result possibly extending into the Late Bronze Age.</p> <p>Following discussion with GAPS, it was felt that this trench would be better understood if stripped as part of an open area excavation at a later date. Sufficient interventions were excavated to characterise the nature and date of the archaeology whilst preserving the integrity of the archaeological resource for future investigation.</p> <p>It is notable that the geophysical survey detected the linear Iron Age and probable Iron Age features but failed to detect the Neolithic phase of activity.</p> <p>There are similarities in character and date between the archaeology of trench 109 and the 'nationally significant' prehistoric remains recorded during construction work c.150 m to the west (Prehistoric Society 2016, Catherine Rees pers. comm.).</p> <p>Neolithic:</p> <p>The earliest feature seen in trench 109 was a somewhat ephemeral 0.6 m wide curvilinear (10956). The fill of 10956 was softer than the surrounding natural, and contained pockets of bioturbation. No bioturbation was present in the natural, and the presence of bioturbation aided in the identification of 10956. Curvilinear 10956 ran from the northwest, curving around towards the south-west, and was cut by several other features of Neolithic and Iron Age date. An earlier Neolithic date is speculatively suggested for 10956.</p> <p>The south-west end of 10956 was cut by 10909 (Figures 20 and 26, Plate 41), a short linear feature measuring 2.61 m in length, 0.65 m wide and 0.14 m deep. Feature 10909 continued on approximately the same alignment as early curvilinear 10956 and was filled with dark grey brown silt clay 10910, which contained fragments of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and a flint flake re-worked as a core. The west terminal of 10909 may represent one side of an entrance into the area enclosed by 10909 and 10956.</p> <p>In the base of 10909, two depressions were recorded as postholes (10911 and 10941) which appear to be contemporary with 10909. Posthole or depression 10941 formed the east terminal of 10909 where it cut the earlier curvilinear 10956. 10911 contained similar Grooved Ware pottery to 10909, possibly from the same vessel, indicating that 10911 is contemporary with 10909. 10911 and 10941 were both 0.24 m in diameter, with 10911 0.14 m deep, and 10941 0.11 m deep. It is possible that further postholes exist within 10909 that were not detected by the limited excavations undertaken during the evaluation.</p> <p>Also within 10909, a black silt sand deposit, possibly representing the remains of a beam or beamslot was recorded in two locations as 10912 and as 10954 (Figure 24, Plate 41). Beamslot 10914/10954 was only partially investigated to avoid compromising the archaeology for future excavation, but was 0.14 m deep and approximately 0.24 m wide, and ran along the south-east side of 10909.</p> <p>Posthole 10915 (0.88 m diameter, 0.3 m deep) lay north of the east end of 10909, and was cut by 10909 and in turn cutting curvilinear 10956, although these relationships were not clear. Bioturbation was present to the west of 10915, possibly indicating a continuation of early curvilinear 10956.</p> <p>In the south-east of trench 109, two possible occupation surfaces were recorded, 10937 and 10938 (Figure 20), both consisting of mid brown very compact sand clay and likely representing parts of the</p>			

same surface. Surface 10938 was cut by two postholes, 10907 (0.7 m in diameter, 0.14 m deep) and 10939 (0.26 m in diameter, 0.23 m deep). Surface 10939 was cut by ditch 10905, described below. Neither surface was excavated. Posthole 10907 (described below) is associated with a Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date, suggesting an earlier, possibly Neolithic, date for the possible occupation surfaces.

Iron Age:

Near the west end of 10909, a large stone initially interpreted as a possible standing stone (object 10901, Plate 39) was set in construction cut 10951 (Figure 26). Cut 10951 was partially excavated and seen to be 0.25 m deep and extended 0.25 m away from the stone. The stone was deeper than the observed cut, suggesting that it had either been rammed into place, had sunk, or that the cut was close in size to the size of the stone, at least on the northern side. A radiocarbon date obtained from environmental material in the fill of cut 10951 was Mid to Late Iron Age. Such a date, if reliable, requires the interpretation of Object 10901 as a standing stone to be abandoned. It is possible that the material from which the date was obtained was intrusive. However, taking the four Iron Age radiocarbon dates from trench 109 at face value is consistent with the observed stratigraphy. Pit 10951 could therefore be reinterpreted as a pit for the disposal of a large stone, or for the use of that stone as a large post pad or similar foundation, cutting through earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use.

A gully, 10925 (Figures 19 and 26, Plate 43), ran east-west across the north part of the trench, the terminal of which (10928) truncated curvilinear 10956. Gully 10925 measured 0.9 m wide and was 0.26 m deep with straight sides and a flat base; it was filled with mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel (10926). A radiocarbon date obtained from material derived from terminal 10928 was Middle Iron Age, which is consistent with this gully being a later feature cutting across earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use. On the north side of 10925 was a 0.05 m deep spread of topsoil like material, 1.45 m wide (10927, Figure 24, Plate 43). 10927 likely represents the base of the overlying deposits.

Three postholes, 10903 (measuring 0.9 m by 0.78 m in plan and 0.3 m deep), 10917 (0.7 m in diameter and 0.21 m deep) and 10919 (0.29 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep), were recorded north of 10925. Posthole 10903 contained environmental material which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

A north-south ditch (10905, Figures 20 and 26, Plate 44), measuring 1.2 m wide and 0.68 m deep, was excavated in the north-east corner of trench 109; the fill was a dark grey brown silt sand (10906) which contained flint material. Ditch 10905 cut surface 10937, as did Iron Age posthole 10907, which tentatively suggests that ditch 10905 may belong to the Iron Age as well.

Undated/broadly prehistoric:

Two small stakeholes, 10945 and 10913 (0.16 m and 0.34 m diameter, and 0.08 m and 0.12 m deep respectively), lay north-east of posthole 10915. These were not stratigraphically related to any other features and contained no dating evidence.

West of the west terminal of 10909 was another undated posthole or pit (10933) measuring 0.66 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. A small stakehole (10943), measuring 0.12 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep lay between 10933 and the west terminal of 10909. Due to the position of stakehole 10943 so close to the ditch terminal, it seems unlikely to belong to the same phase of activity as the Neolithic feature 10909.

Posthole 10923 (0.5 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep) lay north of 10933, 10943 and the west end of 10909. Post-hole 10923 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery, one of which resembled the Grooved Ware pottery recovered from feature 10909 but cannot be definitively identified as such. The second small crumb of pottery from feature 10923 could only be dated as broadly prehistoric. Immediately north of 10923, a further posthole (10921) was 0.4 m by 0.6 m in diameter, 0.11 m deep and contained two packing stones in situ (Plate 42).

Excavation of trench 109 in Site 3 revealed a dense palimpsest of archaeological features. Fragments of Grooved Ware pottery provide dating evidence for a Neolithic phase of activity, and radiocarbon

dates from across the Iron Age (with one date overlapping the Late Bronze Age) anchor later activity. Dating of both phases should be regarded as preliminary, with only a few small fragments of pottery recovered and only four radiocarbon dates obtained, some of which were acquired from non ideal material.

In addition to the dated archaeology discussed below, further undated discrete features were present. These undated features could conceivably relate to either phase of activity, or represent activity from as-yet unidentified phases. Further excavation may provide clarification, either through the recovery of datable material or by allowing the identification of any spatial pattern to these features.

The Neolithic phase of activity in trench 109 appears to consist primarily of a curvilinear feature, possibly representing the partial arc of a ring ditch or similar enclosure. A possible opening was identified in the south of this projected ring ditch. The apparent west terminal of the conjectured ring ditch had been re-cut and may have incorporated postholes and a beamslot. It was from this re-cut of the west terminal that the Grooved Ware relied upon for dating this phase of activity was recovered. A larger posthole appears to post-date the original cutting of the possible ring ditch, but pre-date the re-cutting of the terminal. However, these relationships were only seen in plan and excavation was not undertaken in order to preserve the integrity of the archaeological resource. Two possible occupation surfaces in the east of the trench appear to pre-date the Iron Age and may relate to Neolithic activity outside of the putative ring ditch. The nature of the Neolithic remains is at this stage indeterminate, and may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any class of activity.

There are similarities in character and date between the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109 and the prehistoric remains recorded during construction work c.150 m to the west, which have been described as nationally significant (Prehistoric Society 2016, Catherine Rees pers. Comm.). The recent discoveries at the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site have demonstrated that there is a significant concentration of prehistoric activity in this area ranging from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Given the proximity of trench 109 to the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site it would seem almost certain that the Neolithic phases of each site are related. Grooved Ware pottery was identified from later pit groups at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan which suggests that the key Neolithic dating evidence from trench 109 is contemporary with this phase of activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan (Catherine Rees pers. Comm.). It is possible that earlier houses at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan may relate to the initial cutting of the curvilinear in trench 109, although there is little evidence to support this at present.

A gully and three discrete features from trench 109 are associated with Iron Age radiocarbon dates. The gully terminal partly cuts the conjectured Neolithic ring-ditch. One of the Iron Age pits appears to have been dug for the disposal of a large stone. Another interpretation of this pit is that it is the construction cut for a standing stone and that the dated material (a grain of unknown species) was intrusive in the backfill of the cut after the stone was dismantled. The relationship between this stone and pit and other intercutting features was not excavated during the evaluation. A second Iron Age posthole cuts one of the possible occupation layers previously mentioned, while the final Iron Age posthole is an isolated feature. Other features cutting the possible occupation layers may also be Iron Age in date. The environmental assemblages from which the Iron Age dates were obtained indicate settlement activity on the Site.

The dating of the Iron Age features from trench 109 is unexpected. No other Iron Age remains were found from anywhere on the present scheme, and the absence of Iron Age archaeology was noted in the conclusions of another nearby large scale evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The archaeology of trench 109 offers a rare opportunity to study this period in the region. The latest features at the nearby Ysgol Rhyd y Llan excavation were Early Bronze Age in date, so the identification of Iron Age remains in trench 109 potentially considerably extends activity in the immediate vicinity.

Neolithic archaeology in trench 109 at Llanfaethlu likely represents a continuation of the prehistoric landscape discovered c.150 m over the road at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. Probable Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from the re-cut terminal of a putative ring ditch. The results of this evaluation do not allow for interpretation of the Neolithic remains, which may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any other type of activity.

Radiocarbon data and environmental assemblages show that Iron Age settlement was superimposed over the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109. The identification of Iron Age settlement in trench 109 extends the period of settlement in the vicinity significantly, with the latest activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan dating to the Early Bronze Age. Iron Age sites are comparatively rare in this part of Anglesey and the identification of one provides a valuable opportunity to fill an apparent gap.

The Neolithic remains of trench 109 probably form at least three sub-phases of activity (the original curvilinear, an intermediate posthole, and the re-cut of the terminal of the curvilinear). The broad range of radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age suggests multiple sub-phases of Iron Age activity. As yet unidentified Bronze Age activity intermediate between the identified Neolithic and Iron Age features may exist on site or nearby (Early Bronze Age remains have been identified at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, and one of the radiocarbon dates from this evaluation may possibly be Late Bronze Age). The keyhole view of the site afforded by this limited evaluation has identified the presence and date of the archaeological resource in this location, and has allowed for some preliminary interpretation. Further investigation would be necessary to determine the full sequence of archaeology, to interpret the Neolithic activity and to understand the form of the Iron Age settlement [1].

References

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12

Asset Number	441	Asset Name	Undated Linear Feature
Designation	None	NGR	SH3155186972
Value	Low	Site Type	Linear features
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Trench 97 contained a broad linear feature 2.88 m wide and 0.34 m deep (9703, Figures 9 and 23, Plate 37), again interpreted as a furrow. Furrow 9703 correlated with ploughing trends detected by the geophysical survey. There was no correlation with historic maps [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12			

Asset Number	442	Asset Name	Undated Parallel Linear Features
Designation	None	NGR	SH3156087027
Value	Low	Site Type	Linear features
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Uncertain		
Description			
Four approximately parallel linear features (9904, 9906, 9908 and 9910, Figure 9) ran north-east to south-west or north to south in trench 99, one of which was a ditch terminal (9910). They ranged in width from 0.5 m to 0.71 m, in depth from 0.15 m to 0.24 m and were variously 'U'-shaped, 'V'-shaped or had an irregular profile. Some of the features from trench 99 likely continue into trench 101 although it is not possible to match specific features from one trench to another. These features were identified in the geophysical survey and interpreted as late agricultural features. A field boundary shown on the 1842 Llanfaethlu parish tithe map (not reproduced) roughly correlates with these features [1].			

References

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12

Asset Number	443	Asset Name	Water Management Feature
Designation	None	NGR	SH3176682108
Value	Low	Site Type	Water management feature
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
<p>Trench 32: An east to west linear feature investigated by two slots (3208 and 3211, Figures 12 and 20, Plate 8) was 1.2 m wide and recorded as 0.52 m and 0.35 m deep respectively. Each slot (3208 and 3211) contained two fills comprising a grey clay basal fill (3210 and 3213 respectively) and a sterile brown or dark orange sand clay main fill (3209 and 3212 respectively). It was not clear whether the clay basal fills represented a deliberate lining or natural silting of well-sorted material. A small tributary of the Afon Alaw runs east to west immediately north of trench 32 and the 1773 map (Figure 12) show a different arrangement of water courses. The unnamed tributary formerly joined the river Alaw slightly to the east, and the channel that presently carries the tributary appears to have formed a meandering alternate channel to the Alaw, speculatively representing a mill stream or similar feature. A mill and two further water courses are shown nearby on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1887. A further nearby water feature is a present-day well at Erw-Gôch which is mapped as discharging down a straight drain directly into the Alaw to the west of trench 32. Given the density of water-bearing channels in the area and the apparently intentional lining of ditch 3208/3211, it is likely that this undated ditch represents a former drain, mill stream or other water management feature. Ditch 3208/3211 may be post-medieval in date [1].</p>			
<p>Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it [2].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017: Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Evaluation Report, Isle of Anglesey. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12</p> <p>[2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.</p>			

Asset Number	444	Asset Name	Undated Linear Feature
Designation	None	NGR	SH3156787034
Value	Low	Site Type	Field boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
There was also a 1.07 m wide and 0.37 m wide flat bottomed ditch (10107, Figure 9) running north-west to south-east. The features in trench 101 appear to be a continuation of features from trench 99 and likely correspond to both the agricultural trends identified by geophysical survey and the field boundary shown on historic maps [1].			
References			
[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12			

Asset Number	445	Asset Name	Ruined Building, West of Berth (Site of)
Designation	None	NGR	SH3199687273
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Post Medieval		
Description			
As depicted on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1] [2].			
It is about 10m square, and is now a ruined structure. It is depicted in a simpler form on the 1840 map, suggesting that it may have been rebuilt between those times. This is suggestive of an improved farm. The building complex covers an area of 26 square metres by 1889, and it is associated with a number of outbuildings [3].			
The setting of this asset is formed by HLT 3, Fieldscape, north-west Mon, and is characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond over enclosed farmland to an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting [4].			
References			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

Asset Number	HLT 1	Asset Name	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	High	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	YNSMNHL016
Period	N/A		
Description			
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. [1]			
References			
[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016			

Asset Number	HLT 2	Asset Name	Cemlyn coastal strip
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Low	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	YNSMNHL056
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
Edge of low-lying area of disparate field patterns, showing development of agricultural practices. [1]			
References			
[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016			

Asset Number	HLT 3	Asset Name	Fieldscape, north-west Mon
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	Medium	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	YNSMNHL057
Period	N/A		
Description			
This elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlement lies between the upland bloc of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying systems to the north and east. Although characteristic of Anglesey, it is differentiated from other areas by its varied field and settlement patterns [1].			
References			
[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016			

Asset Number	HLT 4	HLT Name	Llanfachraeth
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	High	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	YNSMNHL032
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
This is an area of farming and post-medieval settlement, although an 11th century incised stone wheel cross has been found here. The settlement contains a post-medieval church and chapels and the remains of a 19th century brewery, but today is essentially a small ribbon development on the major road.			
References			
[1] LANDMAP data obtained May 2017			

Asset number	HLT 5	HLT Name	A5 corridor and associated villages
Designation	None	NGR	N/A
Value	High	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	YNSMNHL006
Period	Post-medieval		
Description			
<p>19th century turnpike road by Telford starting at Menai Bridge, with associated settlements, modern industrial estates, villages and ribbon sprawl dominate. Caergeiliog The village had some post-medieval buildings of interest, including Tre-lfan, a 17th century domestic building, a post-medieval toll house and post-medieval chapels. Archives reveal the presence of a smithy in the village from the late 19th to early 20th centuries as well as the influence of the Owen family who owned the Frondeg estate near Valley from 1850. Bryngwran There are no known prehistoric or Roman remains within the area of the village of Bryngwran although features from these periods are known in the wider landscape (Romano-British hut circle settlement to south, and a burial chamber to north). The village contains two post-medieval chapels, and all of the current buildings are 19th- 20th-century in date. Gwalchmai This village is thought to be named after Gwalchmai ap Meilyr (1130-1180), a bard who may have been named after the hero Gwalchmai (or Gwalchmei). Medieval occupation of the area is demonstrated by St. Morhaiarn's Church. The village has principally post-medieval buildings of interest, including two toll houses, an 18th century windmill, an 18th century cottage called Ty Newydd, and a number of chapels. Gaerwen Early and late prehistoric activity in the area is shown by the discovery of a stone axe to the east of the village and neolithic occupation, bronze age burials and late Iron Age occupation to the north of the village. In medieval documents, Gaerwen is recorded as a township and a medieval chapel was present in the village (Capel Ulo). Gaerwen contains three disused windmills, probably 18th century, as well as four post-medieval chapels. A freight and passenger railway line, opened in December 1864, ran between Gaerwen and Llanerchymedd, and was extended to Amlwch in 1867, but as the smelting industry in Amlwch and mining at Parys Mountain declined the demand [1].</p>			
References			
[1] LANDMAP data obtained May 2017			