

# **Wylfa Newydd Project**

## 6.8.26 ES Volume H - Logistics Centre App

### H11-1 - Gazetteer of heritage assets

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## Appendix H11-1 Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Asset Number	1	Asset Name	Field Boundaries, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25508070
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13925
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
<p>Most of the fields are present on maps dating 1769, though there have been some localised alterations, especially around Tyddyn-Pioden. The layout was finally established by 1817, and the changes since have been slight, consisting mainly of fields having been amalgamated to create larger fields. The boundaries were originally all dry-stone walls, except a group of earthen banks with hedges, around Tyddyn-Uchaf. These banks do not appear on the earlier maps, and so seem to be a later form of boundary used to subdivide existing fields. Many of the walls have been replaced by post and wire fences, and even those that survive are usually too ruined to act as stock barriers without additional fencing. The walls are all built of local schist in rough courses, with topper stones. Where the walls have been rebuilt the topper stones have sometimes been cemented in place and positioned upright and widely spaced, like mini-crenellations. The more traditional method was to have the stones sloping slightly and leaning against each other like books on a shelf. The stone is almost always fairly small schist slabs, but at SH2530 8067, a large quartz boulder has been built into a wall. This measures 0.80x0.75x0.45m, and was presumably dug up from the field. Mending and rebuilding over two and a half centuries has ensured that there is no clear stylistic typology of the walls, but differences in gateposts may give an indication of the date of the latest rebuilding episode. In the area south-east of Tyddyn-Pioden there are a group of brick-faced gateposts, presumably constructed at the same time. These are built with poor quality brick of a type often used during the Second World War. Along the Lon Towyn Capel road boundary there are some more ornate stone-built gateposts, one of which is circular in plan, and has stone set in its top to create the effect of a small crenellated tower (SH2575 8062). More simply, large slabs are occasionally used, such as at SH2587 8040. Many of the field boundaries have been lost even since the OS 1:10,000 map was surveyed in 1971. Most of the removed boundaries can be seen on the ground, and often also on aerial photographs, as shallow gullies or low banks. Even boundaries removed during the 19th century can sometimes still be traced, such as those in the field centred on SH2520 8045, which are visible as very slight gullies, not to be confused with the other gullies in this field, which are the surface traces of field drains. [1][2] Excavation revealed some of the 18th and 19th century field boundary ditches as shown on the historic maps. [3] [4]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [4]. As such, it is assessed as being of negligible value. [5]</p>			

References	
[1]	Davidson, A. 2002. Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead. GAT Report 459
[2]	Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004. Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004. G1701. GAT Report 554.
[3]	Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.
[4]	Gwynedd HER, PRN 13925
[5]	AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	2	Asset Name	Road, Lon Towyn Capel
Designation	None	NGR	SH25578086
Value	Low	Site Type	Road
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13926
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
The road known as Lon Towyn Capel runs through the middle of the study area [1], aligned north-west to south-east. It winds gently and is lined with stone walls along most of the length within the study area. This road provides access to many of the farms listed below. It is shown on all the Penrhos estate maps from 1769 onwards, although it does not appear on John Evan's 1795 map of north Wales, presumably because it was considered too minor to be shown. Its route has remained largely unchanged. [1] SH 2511 8125 SH 2622 7975 [2] [3] [4]			
The setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1). The alignment follows that of a reputed Roman Road (PRN 17843) and is now used as a cycle path (Lon Towyn Capel) which runs along the boundary of the proposed Logistics Centre. The road preserves a largely unchanged post-medieval routeway with possible Roman origins, and is assessed as being of low value. [5]			
References			
[1] Davidson, A. 2002, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, GAT Report No. 459.			
[2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, Report No. 554.			
[3] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389			
[4] Gwynedd HER, PRN 13926			
[5] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	3	Asset Name	Well, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25268091
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Well
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13927
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A stone-lined well is located on a now removed field boundary. The boundary is visible as a gully in the grass. The well has dry-stone walls and a cemented stone slab capping, all of local schist. It is aligned c. north-east to south-west along the boundary and opens at its south-western end. At the north-eastern end grows a very straggly hawthorn bush. Three large timbers lie over the south-western end, and are probably the remains of some wooden structure. The well is 1.3m deep from the top of the cap stones to its stone lined base. It is currently full of water and the presence of disused pipe work showed that it has been in use until fairly recently, but its origin could be as old as the enclosure of the fields. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1888, Sheet XI.NE. [1] [2]</p> <p>Well with steps leading down to water level. Fed by a culvert and constructed in the late 19th century. [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [4].</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1). It is assessed as being of low value. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Davidson, A. 2002, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, GAT Report No. 459.</p> <p>[2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. &amp; Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, Report No. 554.</p> <p>[3] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd HER, PRN 13927</p> <p>[5] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	4	Asset Name	Bonc-deg, Site of, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25558087
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farm
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13928
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A series of cottages and associated small fields, depicted on early estate maps, but now all removed. Some of the remains are visible on aerial photographs. All the cottage sites lie south of the minor road, and so are unlikely to be disturbed. Some of the associated field systems, particularly that of Bonc Deg, may be disturbed. [1]</p> <p>A series of cottages and associated fields are depicted on the early estate maps,</p>			

located immediately next to the minor road, northwest of Trefignath. In 1769 these were called Pen-y-Lone, and are represented as two houses with small tofts next to them. In 1817 one of these is still marked, and another building appears to the northwest. This latter is the farm called Penbonc-deg in 1853, and Bonc-deg on later maps. The layout of fields around Bonc-deg was the same in 1817 as it was in 1889, but all trace of Pen-y-Lone had disappeared by the later date. Where Bonc-deg was located the earthworks are not easily interpreted. There is a faint terrace or lynchett defining the enclosure round the farmstead. Within this there are hollows and undulations, presumably relating to the farm buildings, but a detailed plan of them would have to be made before these rather confusing remains could be interpreted in detail. The magnetometer survey (Grid G) produced a series of high readings, but no specific features. Excavation (Trench 1, 2000) revealed remains of a stone wall and fragments of a concrete surface, both standing on a layer of rounded cobbles and sand. The structural remains were slight, suggesting the site had been heavily robbed out when destroyed in the 1960s. No further excavations were undertaken here in 2004. [2]

The farm of Bonc Dêg first appears on the 1817 map. On the 1853 tithe map it is called Penbonc-deg, and Bonc-deg or Bonc Dêg on later maps. The layout of fields around Bonc Dêg was the same in 1817 as it was in 1889, and some of the fields remained largely unchanged until at least 1969. The small fields apparently used for a market garden in the 20th century according to a local man whose grandfather owned the farm. Part of the site of the farm has been excavated but not the location of the main buildings. A large pit with rubble from the farm was found. [3]

The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [4]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [5]

#### References

- [1] Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), GAT Report No. 204
- [2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, Report No. 554.
- [3] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.
- [4] Gwynedd HER, PRN 13928.
- [5] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	5	Asset Name	Trefignath Farm, Site of
Designation	None	NGR	SH25928068
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13929
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a</p>		

building, named as Trefignath, in the same location as the recent farm, but the two buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1887 the whole farm had moved to the southern location; although a very small structure is indicated further north near the railway. Slight traces of former buildings on the southern site are visible on the aerial photographs. The buildings were marked on the 1926 map, but had been removed by 1971, and sheep pens now occupy the site. The name of the farm has been very variable, including Trefignerth (1624), Trefignedd (1769) and Trefignant (1817). The forms show no logical development, and 1624 is the earliest known reference (Smith 1987). The buildings at the northern location do not show on the ground as earthworks, but there is a pair of gateposts in roughly the right place. These are large stone slabs, possibly taken from the tomb. The gap between them has long since been filled in with walling, which is now low and fairly ruined. Whether this gate is related to the buildings or just provided access between the fields is unclear. It seems likely that some subsurface remains of the buildings survive. An attempt was made to locate the buildings by geophysical survey, during the archaeological evaluation in advance of the A55 road improvements. No clear evidence of the buildings was found, but a circular anomaly, c.5m in diameter, and an associated linear feature of unknown status, were revealed to the north-east of the burial chamber (GAT 204). The recent farm buildings have been almost entirely removed down to bedrock, with only traces of concrete remaining where the farm buildings stood. Part of the area is now used for sheep pens, with an area covered in hard core to the south of this. However, the external wall of the western range of barns does survive, though converted into a field wall. The eastern (internal) side of this is cement rendered, and some stones project where they have been keyed into now demolished perpendicular walls. To the east of the hard cored area at least half of the pond exists, though silted up. To the north of that is a rock outcrop, enclosed by walls. In the north side of these walls are the remains of some small structures, probably those shown on the 1889 map. [1]

Trial excavation revealed traces of former buildings, interpreted as late medieval buildings associated with the first settlement at Trefignath. These, however, now lie just beyond the western limit of the study area, although the later site of house and buildings lie within it. These have been almost entirely removed down to bedrock, with only traces of concrete remaining where the farm buildings stood. Part of the area is now used for sheep pens, with an area covered in hard core to the south of this. The external wall of the western range of barns does however survive, though converted into a field wall. The eastern (internal) side of this is cement rendered, and some stones project where they have been keyed into now demolished perpendicular walls. To the east of the hard cored area at least half of the pond exists, though silted up. To the north of that is a rock outcrop, enclosed by walls. In the north side of these walls are the remains of some small structures, probably those shown on the 1889 map. [2] [3]

Trefigneth farm was originally situated north of its later location, and is shown on the 1762 map as two small buildings. A small structure further north again is indicated on the 1887 1:2500 OS map, although nothing is visible now. However slight traces of former buildings are visible on aerial photographs. In the 19th century, Trefigneth was moved south, close to the chambered cairn, but that farmhouse has also now been removed, and the site is occupied by a series of sheep pens. The earliest known reference to Trefigneth is 1624, in the Bodewryd manuscripts (Smith and

Lynch, 1987). Geophysical survey revealed a circular feature c. 5m in diameter of unknown status. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) The name of the farm has been very variable, including Trefignerth (1624), Trefignedd (1769) and Trefignant (1817). The forms show no logical development, and 1624 is the earliest known reference (Smith 1987). The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in the same location as the recent farm, but the two buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1887 the whole farm had moved to the southern location. Excavation to the west of the site of the early farm revealed gullies and pits probably related to it. [3]

The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north-west of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in a new location to the west, though the two original buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1889 the original buildings are no longer shown, although a very small structure is indicated further north near the railway. The new farm of Trefignath, established c.1817, lies outside the study area alongside the minor road to Treaddur Bay. The buildings were demolished during construction of Anglesey Aluminium in the late 1960's. [4]

The 1769 Penrhos estate map shows the former site of Trefignath Farm. This can now be accurately located on the ground as earthworks were surveyed for the evaluation showing the outline of the area of the farmyard. [5]

The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [6]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [7]

It should be noted that the later, southern location of Trefignath Farm (Asset 6) is shown inside the PDA in Figure 2 of Kenney, J. (2000) as asset no. 13. [1], though Trefignath Farm (site of) is only mapped by GAT in its original position to the northeast. [7]

## References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389
- [2] Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), GAT Report No. 204
- [3] Kenney, J. et al 2011, Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume II: specialist reports, GAT Report No. 954.
- [4] Cooke, R., Evans, R. & Flook, M. 2010, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 968.
- [5] Kenney, J. & Flook, M. 2012, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Report on Archaeological Evaluation Trenches, GAT Report No. 1050
- [6] Gwynedd HER, PRN 13929.
- [7] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	6	Asset Name	Trefignath Farm, Site of (1926 Map)
Designation	None	NGR	SH25798065
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13929
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in the same location as the recent farm, but the two buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1887 the whole farm had moved to the southern location; although a very small structure is indicated further north near the railway. Slight traces of former buildings on the southern site are visible on the aerial photographs. The buildings were marked on the 1926 map, but had been removed by 1971, and sheep pens now occupy the site. The name of the farm has been very variable, including Trefignerth (1624), Trefignedd (1769) and Trefignant (1817). The forms show no logical development, and 1624 is the earliest known reference (Smith 1987). The buildings at the northern location do not show on the ground as earthworks, but there is a pair of gateposts in roughly the right place. These are large stone slabs, possibly taken from the tomb. The gap between them has long since been filled in with walling, which is now low and fairly ruined. Whether this gate is related to the buildings or just provided access between the fields is unclear. It seems likely that some subsurface remains of the buildings survive. An attempt was made to locate the buildings by geophysical survey, during the archaeological evaluation in advance of the A55 road improvements. No clear evidence of the buildings was found, but a circular anomaly, c.5m in diameter, and an associated linear feature of unknown status, were revealed to the north-east of the burial chamber (GAT 204). The recent farm buildings have been almost entirely removed down to bedrock, with only traces of concrete remaining where the farm buildings stood. Part of the area is now used for sheep pens, with an area covered in hard core to the south of this. However, the external wall of the western range of barns does survive, however, though converted into a field wall. The eastern (internal) side of this is cement rendered, and some stones project where they have been keyed into now demolished perpendicular walls. To the east of the hard cored area at least half of the pond exists, though silted up. To the north of that is a rock outcrop, enclosed by walls. In the north side of these walls are the remains of some small structures, probably those shown on the 1889 map. [1]</p> <p>Trial excavation revealed traces of former buildings, interpreted as late medieval buildings associated with the first settlement at Trefignath. These, however, now lie just beyond the western limit of the study area, although the later site of house and buildings lie within it. These have been almost entirely removed down to bedrock, with only traces of concrete remaining where the farm buildings stood. Part of the area is now used for sheep pens, with an area covered in hard core to the south of this. [2] [3]</p> <p>Trefigneth farm was originally situated north of its later location, and is shown on the 1762 map as two small buildings. A small structure further north again is indicated</p>			

on the 1887 1:2500 OS map, although nothing is visible now. However slight traces of former buildings are visible on aerial photographs. In the 19th century, Trefigneth was moved south, close to the chambered cairn, but that farmhouse has also now been removed, and the site is occupied by a series of sheep pens. The earliest known reference to Trefigneth is 1624, in the Bodewryd manuscripts (Smith and Lynch, 1987). Geophysical survey revealed a circular feature c. 5m in diameter of unknown status. (Davidson & Riley, 1996) The name of the farm has been very variable, including Trefignerth (1624), Trefignedd (1769) and Trefignant (1817). The forms show no logical development, and 1624 is the earliest known reference (Smith 1987). The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in the same location as the recent farm, but the two buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1887 the whole farm had moved to the southern location. Excavation to the west of the site of the early farm revealed gullies and pits probably related to it. [3]

The 1769 map shows two small buildings to the north-west of the modern farm, which were in a field called Trefignedd, part of the Pen-y-Lone land. By 1817 there was a building, named as Trefignath, in a new location to the west, though the two original buildings to the north were still in use. The situation was the same in 1845 and 1853, but by 1889 the original buildings are no longer shown, although a very small structure is indicated further north near the railway. The new farm of Trefignath, established c.1817, lies outside the study area alongside the minor road to Treaddur Bay. The buildings were demolished during construction of Anglesey Aluminium in the late 1960's. [4]

The later, southern location of Trefignath Farm is shown inside the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre in Figure 2 of Kenney, J. (2000) as asset no. 13. [1], though Trefignath Farm (site of) (Asset 5) is only mapped by GAT in its original position to the northeast. [5]

No remnant fabric of the later, southern location of Trefignath Farm is extant inside the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. [6] This asset is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [7]

## References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389
- [2] Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), GAT Report No. 204
- [3] Kenney, J. et al 2011, Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume II: specialist reports, GAT Report No. 954.
- [4] Cooke, R., Evans, R. & Flook, M. 2010, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 968.
- [5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 13929.
- [6] D. Bull, Jacobs, May 2017.
- [7] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	7	Asset Name	Possible Prehistoric Site, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25688040
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Occupation Site
NMR ref	None	HER ref	13930
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>Archaeological features of unknown date, but provisionally interpreted as prehistoric by their character, by their association with iron slag, and by the lack of post-medieval finds, were found during excavation. Analysis of the slag is required and further field evaluation to reveal the full extent and character of the remains. [1]</p> <p>Site 43 was identified from the 2001 evaluation as a potential prehistoric site as indicated by a large curvilinear feature and a slag-filled pit. Trenches B25 and B29 were located within this area to assess the extent of the prehistoric activity. Trench B25 was inserted at the southern end of the trench from the 2001 evaluation but failed to locate any prehistoric activity, identifying only post-medieval features. Trench 29 was located several metres to the northeast of the original trench but again failed to locate any prehistoric activity and was recorded as archaeologically sterile. It was concluded that the potential for further archaeological recovery at this site was low. The pit discovered in 2001 may relate to post-medieval agricultural practices, as intense burning will produce slag from many different materials. A cursory visual examination was undertaken by Peter Crew of the slag in 2002, who thought it was not the result of metal working. No formal report on the slag was produced. [2] [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [3]</p> <p>Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Given the lack of confirmed prehistoric activity, the conclusions in relation to the slag, and the low potential for further archaeological recovery, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Davidson, A. 2002, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, GAT Report No. 459.</p> <p>[2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. &amp; Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 13930</p> <p>[4] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	8	Asset Name	Stone Settings, Trefignath
Designation	None	NGR	SH25738062
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Stone Setting
NMR ref	None	HER ref	14587
Period	Unknown		
Description			
<p>Trial excavation undertaken in August 2001 as part of a wider programme of field evaluation (Davidson and Hopewell 2001, site 41) discovered two pits containing carefully placed large stones. A concentration of smaller stone, some of it burnt, lay alongside. The date of the remains is not known, though burnt stone is typically found on prehistoric sites. It may be part of a domestic settlement, or just possibly associated with Trefignath burial chamber. [1]</p> <p>Name changed from Possible Prehistoric Settlement to Stone Settings, in accordance with report 554 [2]</p> <p>Excavation of geophysical anomalies (Trench A36) revealed two pits containing carefully placed large stones. A concentration of smaller stone, some of it burnt, also lay within the trench. Although the pits were not obviously part of structures, burnt stone is typically found on Prehistoric settlement sites. However, further excavation in 2004 (Trenches B22 and B23) found no further evidence for any archaeological activity. The only evidence for prehistoric activity was a residual flint recovered from the topsoil. [2] [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [3]</p> <p>Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although its condition is not recorded, because of the limited evidence for archaeological activity, it is assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Davidson, A. 2002, Holyhead WTW Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) Route, GAT Report No. 465.</p> <p>[2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. &amp; Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 14587</p> <p>[4] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	9	Asset Name	Pen y Lon Cottage, Site of
Designation	None	NGR	SH25578080
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	14588
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A series of cottages and associated fields are depicted on the early estate maps, located adjacent to the minor road north-west of Trefignath. In 1769 these were called Pen y Lone and are represented as two buildings, one at the north edge of a small enclosure. In 1817 only one is marked, whilst another building is shown to the north-west. This latter is the farm called Penbonc-Deg in 1853, and Bonc-Deg on later maps. The 25 inch map of 1889 shows Bonc Deg and the small fields surrounding it, but Pen y Lon was no longer marked. The sites are clearly marked on the tithe map of 1848, though the structure at Pen y Lone is not named, and only the northernmost one is marked. Excavations on the site of the more southerly of the 1769 structures in August, 2001, revealed wall foundations and stone spreads interpreted as the remains of a former house (Davidson and Hopewell 2001, site 10). [1] [2]</p> <p>At the location of Pen-y-Lone a mound was noted on the aerial photographs. This was clear on the ground and appeared to be a house platform measuring c.10x4m along the top. It was c.0.4m high, though appeared higher at the south-western end where the land naturally sloped down. The mound was roughly rectangular in shape and to the south-west slighter traces of other features could be seen. A low bank seems to form a small rectangular enclosure to the south-west of the house platform. To the west of that, and running further north is a slight linear, hollow, which extends to the field boundary to the north. Even further west are at least two other parallel hollows. The house platform is the more southerly of the two houses marked on the 1769 map. This had a small field to its south-east, but a corner of the field extends round the south-west end of the house, probably explaining the apparent rectangular enclosure. At this period there was no boundary to the north, but by 1817 there was, and the features visible on the ground are clearly a mixture of different periods. One short boundary is shown further west in 1817. Excavations on the site of Pen y Lon revealed wall foundations and related stone spreads, interpreted as the remains of the former house. [3]</p> <p>A series of cottages and associated fields are depicted on the early estate maps, located immediately next to the minor road, northwest of Trefignath. In 1769 these were called Pen-y-Lone, and are represented as two houses with small tofts next to them. In 1817 one of these is still marked, and another building appears to the northwest. This latter is the farm called Penbonc-deg in 1853, and Bonc-deg on later maps. The layout of fields around Bonc-deg was the same in 1817 as it was in 1889, but all trace of Pen-y-Lone had disappeared by the later date. Pen-y-Lone was a fairly substantial farm in the 18th century, covering the land subsequently farmed by Trefignath Farm, and even including some land as far away as Cae Glas. At the location of Pen-y-Lone a mound was noted on the aerial photographs. This was clear on the ground and appeared to be a house platform measuring c. 10x4m along the top. It was c.0.4m high, though appeared higher at the southwestern end where the land naturally sloped down. The mound was roughly rectangular in shape</p>			

and to the southwest slighter traces of other features could be seen. A low bank seems to form a small rectangular enclosure to the southwest of the house platform. [4]

Site of the cottage and yard of Pen y Lon. Excavation revealed various pits, one containing a polished stone axe. The boundaries defining the yard, paddock and adjacent field could be identified on the ground. [5]

The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [6]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [7]

#### References

- [1] Davidson, A. 2002, Holyhead WTW Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) Route, GAT Report No. 465.
- [2] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389
- [3] Davidson, A. 2002, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, GAT Report No. 459.
- [4] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.
- [5] Kenney, J. et al 2011, Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume II: specialist reports, GAT Report No. 954.
- [6] Gwynedd HER, PRN 14588.
- [7] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	10	Asset Name	Roundhouse Settlement, Site of, Trefignath
Designation	None	NGR	SH25568078
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Settlement
NMR ref	None	HER ref	14599
Period	Multi-Period		
Description	<p>Trial excavation undertaken in August 2001 as part of a wider programme of field evaluation (Davidson and Hopewell 2001, site 39) discovered remains of a late prehistoric or Romano British round house with internal drains. Three pieces of pottery date from the roman period. The full extent of the settlement was not determined. [1]</p> <p>The evaluation excavations undertaken in 2001 identified the remains of a probable clay-walled roundhouse with associated finds of black-burnished ware and Samian ware, indicative of Romano-British activity. It was anticipated that Trenches B7, B8 and B9 would encompass the remains of the Romano-British structure, whilst Trench B10 would locate any additional features. Trenches B18, B19, B32 and B33 were added later to investigate the magnetometer readings and encompass as wide an area as possible. Trench B7 and B8 were also joined by stripping the topsoil between them through part of Trench A26 in an attempt to characterise what appeared to be a badly disturbed stone capped drain in Trench B8 and structural</p>		

remains in Trench B7. It was hoped by exposing part of Trench A26 that these features could be linked. The excavations showed that the stone-lined drain in Trench B8 is likely to be directly linked, or part of the same network of drains, as that discovered in Trench A26. The lack of definite Roman evidence within Trench 7 is difficult to explain, unless activity within post-medieval times has truncated and destroyed the relevant layers. Analysis of the 1817 Estate Map (reproduced in GAT 2002, Figure10) showed that the majority of Trench 7 was in an area which would have been part of a small enclosed field associated with the Pen-y-Lone farmstead, and possibly cultivated more intensively than the area outside. The rubble layers found in the extensions of Trench 7 were thought to be remains of the farmstead spread across the field. However evidence for Romano-British activity was identified in Trench B9, which contained a possible compacted clay floor surface, cut by a small circular feature that contained a pivot for a door, all of which were indicative of Romano-British settlement. Trenches B10 and B18 were archaeologically sterile, whilst Trenches B19, B32 and B33 were indicative of post-medieval landscaping. The evidence for the Romano-British settlement was thus limited to a smaller area than expected, appearing in parts of Trenches B8, B9 and possibly at the east end of B7. The pottery suggests a Hadrianic/Antonine date of occupation in the 2nd century AD. [2]

The evaluation excavations undertaken at Parc Cybi in 2001 identified the remains of a roundhouse in Trench A26 (Davidson et al. 2004; Davidson and Roberts 2004). Large-scale excavations of this later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement were subsequently carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust between 2009 and 2010 (Kenney 2009), and the full results were unpublished at the time of writing. The trial trench investigated a stone-walled roundhouse which contained a clay floor, stone-capped drains and a pivot for a door in the entrance posthole. The pottery assemblage dates this occupation to the second century AD. Black burnished wares and samian pottery were recovered from occupation contexts, and a sherd from a central Gaulish bowl (AD 135160) was recovered from a construction context in the building wall. [3]

Settlement with three stone-built roundhouses and a timber roundhouse as well as numerous ancillary buildings, a wall running through the settlement and a possible enclosing wall and ditch. A possible Roman period industrial structure lies to the north of the settlement. Fully excavated. [4].

The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [5]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [6]

#### References

- [1] Davidson, A. 2002. Holyhead WTW Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) Route, GAT Report No. 465.
- [2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004. Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.
- [3] Waddington, K. 2010. Early Celtic Societies in North Wales (database).
- [4] Kenney, J. et al 2011, Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume II: specialist reports, GAT Report No. 954.
- [5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 14599.
- [6] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	11	Asset Name	Romano-British Settlement, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25618091
Value	Medium	Site Type	Hut Circle Settlement
NMR ref	None	HER ref	14602
Period	Prehistoric/Roman		
Description	<p>Remains of a late prehistoric or Romano British settlement were found at this location during trial evaluation carried out in 2001. The features found included stone-capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. The full extent of the settlement was not recovered. [1]</p> <p>Excavation revealed a variety of features, including stone capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. Although some of the features undoubtedly relate to the complex of small fields which surrounded Bonc Deg (PRN 13928), the other features are interpreted as part of a late prehistoric and Romano British settlement. Although there is no firm dating evidence, one sherd of pottery has been tentatively dated as Roman in date, and the features are typical of those found on such sites. [2]</p> <p>Excavation within Trenches A51 and A54 revealed a variety of features, including stone capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. Although some of the features undoubtedly relate to the complex of small fields which surrounded Bonc Deg (Site 36), for example feature i in trench A54, the other features are interpreted as part of a late Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. Additional excavation undertaken in 2004 to ascertain the extent of the remains identified further remains in trenches B11, B12, B13 and B14. B13 revealed an occupation layer and a stone-lined culvert. Moreover, this trench produced several sherds of Romano-British pottery, including a piece of mortaria, all of the 2nd century AD. Trenches B11, B14, B15, B16, B17 and B24 were inserted around this area to evaluate the extent of this activity. Trenches B11 and B14 both contained compacted floor surfaces whilst Trench B14 also contained a wall which could have been sealed by clay, suggesting a clay walled round house. Trenches B15, B16, B17 and B24 were archaeologically sterile. The excavations confirmed the presence of a Late-Prehistoric/Romano-British settlement within the southern part of the trench A54 and adjoining trenches, and a concentration of Post-medieval features within the northern part of trench A54. [3]</p> <p>The test pit was located c. 20m east of Test Pit 070. The ground here sloped from west to east and consisted of improved pasture. The topsoil was 0.20m deep and comprised a dark grey-brown sand/silt/clay. This sealed a 0.35m thick deposit of mid brown sand/silt/clay. Beneath this was a scatter of irregular shaped patches of yellow/orange sand-rich mottled clay, measuring 0.3-0.4m in diameter and 0.01-0.02m thick. Some of these patches had irregular lenses of concentrated charcoal on their surfaces. The clay patches overlay a 0.10m thick layer of dark grey sand/clay/silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks. This in turn sealed a layer of stones ranging in size from 0.03-0.2m. These were generally lying flat and were</p>		

fairly closely laid forming a somewhat irregular stone surface. The excavations were halted at a depth of 0.65m below the present ground surface due to the presence of potentially significant archaeology. The base of the sequence seems to represent some sort of laid stone surface overlain by a possible occupation horizon (Plate 06). The layer beneath the topsoil may represent modern makeup. Test Pit 069 was located within the same area as Trench 15 from the 2004 Evaluation Phase (GAT Report Nos. 554 and 561), approximately crossing the northern end of that trench and continuing to the west (see Figures 1 and 4). Trench 15 was interpreted at the time as containing little or no archaeology; the only suggestive activity was a loose collection of stones at the northwestern end of the trench, which were interpreted as relics of post-medieval farming. It now appears, from the activity within Test Pit 069, that there was evidence for prehistoric/Romano-British activity in or very close to Trench 15 and the stones identified within that trench were similar to those visible below the occupation layer in Test Pit 069. There was no occupation layer within Trench 15 and it is most likely that this layer was to the immediate west of the trench, outside its confines. The modern make-up identified below the topsoil in Test Pit 069 was most likely the backfill from Trench 015. The occupation layer in Test Pit 069 was similar in appearance to that in Trench 11 and 14 from the 2004 Evaluation Phase (contexts 1103 to 1106; GAT Report Nos. 554 and 561). The deposits in Trench 11 were extant at 8.67m AOD and in Trench 14, 9.59m AOD; the occupation layer in Test Pit 069 was extant at 8.45m AOD (see Figure 5 for the location of Test Pit 069 and Trenches 11 and 14). [4]

The original trial excavations at Site 42 at Parc Cybi highlighted the presence of a settlement consisting of at least three roundhouses and a variety of features (Davidson et al. 2004). The settlement is part of a Romano-British complex which was further excavated in 2009–2010 and found to be associated with intensive iron working activities (Jane Kenney pers comm.; Kenney 2009; the results were unpublished at the time of writing). Trial trenches A51 and A54 contained stone-capped drains, burnt stone and fragmentary stone walls. Additional excavations undertaken in 2004 identified further remains in trenches B11, B12, B13 and B14. An occupation layer and a stone-lined culvert was identified in trench B13, dated by a pottery assemblage belonging to the second century AD. Trenches B11 and B14 also contained compacted floor surfaces, and a possible clay-walled roundhouse was identified in trench B14. Ferrous slag residues in trench B11 indicate the location of metalworking activities. Similar residues were identified in trench B13, which included a large Roman crucible fragment and three oxidized mortarium body sherds. A stone culvert in this trench also produced a stone gaming piece and a possible blank for a spindlewhorle. [5] [6]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [6]

Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. As the condition of this asset is not recorded, this site may have further potential to address archaeological research objectives related to Romano-British settlement in Wales ([7]). It is therefore assessed as being of medium value. [8]

#### References

[1] Davidson, A. 2002, Holyhead WTW Improvements: Final Effluent Scheme, GAT Report No. 462.

- [2] Davidson, A. 2003, Holyhead WTW Improvements: southern Pipeline Route (revised), GAT Report No. 465.
- [3] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004. Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.
- [4] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656.
- [5] Waddington, K. 2013. The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period. HER Library Record No. 2377.
- [6] Gwynedd HER, PRN 14602.
- [7] Anon. n.d. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Roman. [Online]. [Accessed 25 May 2017]. Available from: <http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/roman/VERSION%2001%20-%20ROMAN.pdf>
- [8] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	12	Asset Name	Field System, Penrhos
Designation	None	NGR	SH25748113
Value	Low	Site Type	Field System
NMR ref	None	HER ref	15694
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>The line of most of the field boundaries in the estate bordering the [Waste Water Treatment Works] study area remained virtually unchanged between the 1769 estate survey and the construction of Anglesey aluminium in the 1960s. Most of the field walls or banks were removed at this time and only a 55m length of overgrown bank remains, standing a few metres to the north west of the [Waste Water Treatment Works] study area. The survival of associated subsurface features has been demonstrated, a ditch on the correct alignment was recorded in trial trench 2.</p> <p>[1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1). Given that most of the field boundaries in the estate are no longer extant, this remnant is assessed as being of low rather than negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Gwyn, D. &amp; Hopewell, D. 2002, Waste Water Treatment Works at Penrhos, Holyhead, GAT Report No. 452.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 15694.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	13	Asset Name	Pit, Penrhos
Designation	None	NGR	SH25768112
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit
NMR ref	None	HER ref	15695
Period	Iron Age		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A feature was excavated in trial trench 9 and was found to be 1m diameter, 0.4m deep pit with slightly curving sides forming a close to V-shaped profile. No datable finds were recovered from the feature but it was noted that there was no modern material in it. Pits of this size and character are commonly found on Iron Age or Romano British settlement sites but also occur on sites from most archaeological periods [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2] However, its location would appear to be under existing infrastructure. [3]</p> <p>Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. However, given the lack of dateable finds and its apparent location under existing infrastructure, it is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Gwyn, D. &amp; Hopewell, D. 2002, Waste Water Treatment Works at Penrhos, Holyhead, GAT Report No. 452</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 15695.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	14	Asset Name	Construction Camp, Penrhos
Designation	None	NGR	SH25788118
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Construction Camp
NMR ref	None	HER ref	15696
Period	Modern		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The remains of a construction camp comprising site offices, accommodation blocks and other buildings associated with the construction of the Anglesey aluminium complex. [1] [2] It is considered to be of no value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Gwyn, D. &amp; Hopewell, D. 2002, Waste Water Treatment Works at Penrhos, Holyhead, GAT Report No. 452</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 15696</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	15	Asset Name	Chester to Holyhead Railway Line, Holyhead
Designation	None	NGR	SH25698102
Value	Medium	Site Type	Railway
NMR ref	None	HER ref	16077
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>The Chester to Holyhead line, designed by Robert Stephenson and built by the contractors E. L. Betts, was opened in March 1848. Many of the original walls, culverts and fittings remain. [1] [2]</p> <p>The Chester to Holyhead railway falls within and provides a link with the [Holyhead] Urban Settlement Cultural Landscape (YNSMNCL001), which is identified by LANDMAP as being of outstanding international value as a key access point into Wales and the UK mainland from Ireland and elsewhere. [3]</p> <p>This railway has played a vital role in the development of Holyhead since the mid-C19th, and is an integral part of Anglesey's industrial heritage and identity. The setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), which is characterised by stone monuments, industrial archaeology and traditional field boundaries, and the railway urban settlement cultural landscape of Holyhead (LANDMAP Urban Settlement YNSMNCL001). Its setting is therefore a reflection of the railway's modernising impact on the local historic landscape, and as such makes an important contribution to the value of this asset. It is assessed as being of medium value. [4]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd HER, PRN 16077.</p> <p>[2] Davidson, A. 2003, Holyhead Wtw Improvements: Final Effluent Scheme (revised), GAT Report No. 462.</p> <p>[3] Urban Settlement (YNSMNCL001), <a href="http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales">http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales</a>, accessed 22 May 2017.</p> <p>[4] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	16	Asset Name	Tyddyn Piolen, Site of, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25348082
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	18403
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>The modern house of this name is at SH25108092, but the earlier maps show that it was originally further east, at SH 2533 8083 (6a). The earliest spelling is of Tyddyn y Pregodyn. On the 1845 tithe map there is a building shown next to the road called</p>		

Tyddyn y Biodan, further south than present, at c. SH 2510 8078 (6b) (PRN 31605), but this may be a cartographic error; there are no structures shown on the site of 6a. The eastern location at 6a is on the southeastern corner of a ridge. Parts of the ridge may have been artificially levelled, but there is no clear evidence for structures, however, it is a good location for a house, safely above the boggy valley to the south. Just north of here there is the slight trace of a former field boundary running northeast to south-west. Between this and the well, site 7, there are very vague suggestions of parallel furrows, but these are not clear enough or regular enough to be securely interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow. The boundary is shown on the 1769 map, but here ploughing is indicated to the southeast, not the north-west of the boundary. Very little could be seen at the more southerly location, except for a 1m wide dogleg in the field wall, for which there was no obvious explanation. This may have been part of a former building, though the stretch of wall was no broader than usual. Geophysical survey (Grid I) did not reveal any archaeological anomalies, and no features were revealed in Trench 13, though this may have been sited slightly south of the area. [1]

The modern house of this name is at SH 2510 8092, but the earlier maps (1769 and 1817) show that it was originally further east. The farm had moved to London Road by 1845 (PRN 31605). The earliest spelling on the maps is Tyddyn y Pregodyn, it is called Tyddyn y Biodan on the tithe map and Tyddyn Piodan on the 1817 estate map. The excavation revealed part of a cob-walled house, the farmyard boundaries and associated features, as well as earlier features including possibly early smithing activity. [2]

The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [3]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]

#### References

- [1] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.
- [2] Kenney, J. et al 2011, Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume I, GAT Report No. 954
- [3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 18403.
- [4] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	17	Asset Name	Stone, Natural Feature, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25418085
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Natural Feature
NMR ref	None	HER ref	18404
Period	Unknown		
Description			
A large, horizontal stone was found directly south of the standing stone [Asset 22]. It is orientated east to west, and has rather rounded edges. It is well embedded in the ground, and has clearly not been recently deposited. It is possible that it is part of the bedrock, but its form and the slope of the bedding planes are different to the			

bedrock outcrops, none of which appear in this fairly low-lying area. It is located in a low-lying point in the landscape, with higher land all round except to the west. The Ty Mawr standing stone appears on the brow of the rise to the north from this point. Although it is probable that the recumbent stone is out-cropping bedrock, its location in relation to the maen hir and the lack of other outcrops in the area make it worth investigating. There is a tradition that a second stone existed near the Ty Mawr standing stone (Glynn Morris pers. comm.). [1]

Geophysical survey (Grid D) and trial trenching (Trench 4) revealed the stone to be a glacial erratic; no archaeological features were located. [2] [3]

Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), it has been concluded to be a natural feature with no archaeological features located. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]

#### References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389
- [2] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.
- [3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 18404.
- [4] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Peat Deposits, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25378080
Value	Medium	Site Type	Environmental Deposit
NMR ref	None	HER ref	18405
Period	Prehistoric		

#### Description

An exploratory excavation (A6), although limited by the difficulties of digging within waterlogged soils, was undertaken at the base of a break of slope within a large elongated depression which often contains standing water. Further work is required to establish the full depth of the peat and its potential for palaeoenvironmental material. However, evidence from trenches B20 and B21 suggest the peat may be a relatively late formation, and not comparable with the area to the east which was sampled in the late 1970s? [1] [2]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]

Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on potentially buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. However, given the lack of recorded archaeological features or finds, and undemonstrated potential for palaeoenvironmental material, it is assessed as being of medium value. [3]

#### References

- [1] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.  
 [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 18405.  
 [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	19	Asset Name	Occupation Site, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25318077
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Occupation Site
NMR ref	None	HER ref	18406
Period	Neolithic		
Description			
<p>This feature, a roughly circular patch of burnt clay, was discovered during trial excavation (Trench A16). An unexpected depth of topsoil (up to 1.8m) made full evaluation difficult, as access to the interior of the trench was not possible at this depth. Trenches B6, B27 and B28 revealed that the hearth was located in a former natural hollow between rocks that was in-filled and levelled in the 20th century. The hearth was cut into a deposit identified as an occupation layer that contained other patches of burnt clay and several sherds of decorated Beaker pottery, and three flints, one clearly identifiable as Early Bronze Age or earlier in date. No post-holes or cut features were otherwise identified to suggest the presence of structural remains, but the pottery, flint and presence of a fire dating from around 2000 BC make this an important find. [1]</p> <p>An area of activity in a natural hollow, consisting of pits, post and stakeholes and hearths associated with a patch of buried soil. Numerous pot sherds and flint flakes were recovered from the buried soil and the features. Most of the pottery was Early Neolithic but one or two sherds might be Beaker. [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [3]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. &amp; Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report No. 554.</p> <p>[2] Kenney, J. et al 2011, Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume II: specialist reports, GAT Report No. 954.</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 18406.</p> <p>[4] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	20	Asset Name	Cobbled Area, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25558067
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cobbled Surface
NMR ref	None	HER ref	18407
Period	Unknown		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This site lies on a slight prominence immediately above an area of marshy ground. Excavation (Trench A34) revealed a cobbled area, which was interpreted as being of human origin. However, further excavation in 2004 was unable to identify any additional remains. A layer of peat with woody remains overlay the glacial clay, but post-medieval pottery on the clay suggested the peat was a relatively late formation. The cobbled area may have been of glacial origin, as the rounded stones are typical of those found naturally within the soil, alternatively the archaeology may have been confined to a very limited area. The two trenches, B20 and B21, were also placed to investigate features identified during the magnetometer survey. The linear signals recorded in the survey were not identified in Trench 20 whilst the area of magnetic disturbance investigated by Trench 21 is best interpreted as the change from clay to peat. Overall, there was very limited evidence of archaeological activity within this area. [1] [2]</p>			
<p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. However, given the results of previous investigations, it is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. &amp; Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, Rep 554</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 18407.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	21	Asset Name	Trefignath Burial Chamber
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	SH25868055
Value	High	Site Type	Chambered Tomb
NMR ref	AN011; 95535	HER ref	2500
Period	Prehistoric		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Trefignath Neolithic burial chamber near Holyhead was totally excavated by Christopher Smith between 1977 and 1979. The excavations demonstrated that the monument was fundamentally altered on three occasions, and the building styles of the different parts of the burial chamber reflect this. There was evidence found of</p>			

occupation on this site before the construction of the burial chamber. The remains of hearths and early Neolithic pottery were found underneath the mounds with flint and chert tools, although no building remains were revealed. The first tomb to be built was at the western end of the present mound. It had a simple, square chamber, with an entrance facing north, and was covered by a circular mound of stones (a cairn). It is thought that this may be the remains of a passage grave. The second chamber to be constructed was rectangular in shape and had two stones marking the entrance from a narrow forecourt. Over this, and the earlier chamber, a long, wedge-shaped mound was constructed, which formed a long cairn. The mound was edged with drystone walling. A third chamber, at the eastern end, was added to the front of the central chamber. It was also constructed with large entrance stones and in the same style, but there was no longer any means of access to the central chamber. The long cairn was then extended to cover this chamber as well, and could be dated to the late Neolithic by pottery left at the entrance. Except for a pit dug at the east end during the Iron Age, the burial chamber remained largely untouched until the 19th century. At this time many of the stones were taken for building, and the contents of the chambers were disturbed. [1]

Remains of burial chamber at Trefignath, best preserved at E end, where there are two portal stones, one now leaning plus a chamber 8ft x 3ft. A hollow 9ft x 5ft in the ground on W of chamber, edged with stones, represents the second segment. Possible collapsed remains of separate, third chamber to W of hollow. To the W, group of recumbent stones probably indicate an extension to the complex. Overall length 45ft. Little trace of mound. (RCAHMW, 1937). [1]

A gallery grave on natural knoll with traces of a long barrow. Tradition of urns and human bones. [2]

Excavation is to commence spring 1977 and continue each spring to 1979 or 1980. Attention concentrated at the E end monument, though chamber emptied in C19th: disturbed deposits found just inside the entrance. Surrounding mound well preserved in places. Several courses of dry-stone revetment services on much of S side. Finds include flint and chert artefacts, fragments of pottery-broadly Peterborough ware and food vessel types. Initial indications suggest E chamber and its surrounding mound were late additions to site. [3]

Continuation of excavation, probably to be concluded in 1979. Attention concentrated on central group of orthostats which proved to be the remains of a collapsed chamber. It was surrounded by a stone cairn with deeply recessed forecourt and dry-stone retaining walls. This structure antedates E chamber and cairn. Finds similar to 1977 and sherds of plain, smoothed patterned pottery found associated with the earlier chamber: Peterborough ware and 8 flints. Pedological and palynological work is being undertaken by N. Keely and J. Greig. Slight indications of pre tomb activity and the W group of orthostats are to be examined in 1979. [4]

Excavations completed in spring 1979 and existence of a third, western, burial chamber confirmed. Sequence of site is now as follows: 1) Pre-tomb activities represented by flint and chert tools and working debris from old ground surface. 2) Buildings of simple chamber and passage tomb encased in round cairn of boulders at W end of site. 3) Addition of central chamber with wedge-shaped cairn retained by dry-stone walls. 4) Addition of E chamber and extension of wedge-shaped cairn. [5]

Post excavation work. Reconstruction of W chamber and partial reconstruction of the cairns. [6]

1910 report of 'dolmens at Trefignath' and photograph of site. Composed of local mica schist. [7]

A Neolithic burial chamber. It is situated on a natural knoll with views all round, though less so to the south. The site has three chambers which were built in succession from west to east, with the cairn being successively enlarged on each occasion. It was fully excavated between 1977 and 1979 (Smith 1987). In addition to the chambers, evidence was found for domestic settlement pre-dating its use for burial, and dating from the period 3,600 to 4,000 BC. Flints and pottery were found. [8]

The monument is composed of local mica schist, and situated on a natural knoll. It is surrounded by traces of a long cairn, and is best preserved at the eastern end. This site was assumed to be a gallery grave until excavation proved it to be much more complex. The site was excavated between 1977 and 1979, and was partly reconstructed in 1980. This demonstrated that the tomb had three chambers, which were built in succession from west to east, with the cairn enlarged as each new chamber was built. The earliest chamber resembled a simple passage grave. The central and eastern chambers were box-like structures with portal stones. The tomb overlay evidence of domestic occupation of the site dating to the early fourth millennium uncalibrated BC (HAR 3932 5050 /-70 BP). Quantities of flint and chert artefacts including 22 scrapers, and a single leaf-shaped arrowhead were found and the remains of at least 21 pottery vessels. Nineteenth century references also mention the discovery of 'urns and bones'. The site was first noted in 1655 or 1660 when John Aubrey visited it. Stanley in 1867 states that the monument was damaged c. 70 or 80 years previously, when the capstones were removed for gateposts and lintels. An alignment from the standing stone at Ty Mawr to the burial chamber lines up, to within one degree, with the winter solstice sunrise. The chamber is marked as a cromlech on the 1889 map, but not shown on any earlier maps, although clearly known about. On the 1926 map it is marked as cromlechau, presumably because the chambers were being considered as separate tombs, rather than part of a single structure. [9] [10]

No evidence of visitor damage due to intensive use. As described. The knoll on which it sits is not the most prominent in the area. The tomb is clearly aligned as shown by construction of the 3rd chamber on same alignment as the 2nd - approximately to the E - perhaps astronomical but could be towards a harbour at Beddmanerch Bay. Before draining, this point would have been the first 'dry' route along the coast and the minor road 'Lon Trefignath' is probably an ancient route. [11]

This site lies some 200m south of the proposed road, but has been included because it is a scheduled ancient monument, and the proposed road will be visible from it. The site is a Neolithic chambered cairn, in its latest form it consists of a long trapezoidal shaped cairn containing three chambers. Excavation (Smith and Lynch, 1986) showed that the chambers denoted successive periods of use, and that the chambers were not used contemporaneously. Underlying the cairn was evidence of former Neolithic settlement. [12]

Trefignath Burial Chamber is located in a prominent location overlooking the

proposed Logistics Centre with open views to the west, north-west and north, with those to the east and south-east and south limited by mature trees forming the boundary of the land in which it sits. The asset's setting comprises enclosed farmland to the north-west and north-east which is bounded by access roads and roundabouts, and to the north-east by the Chester to Holyhead Railway Line and the A55 North Wales Expressway. A truckstop can be seen in long views to the west and the settlement at Kingsland to the north-west. The former Anglesey Aluminium Metal Ltd aluminium works with its large and prominent chimney is located to the north, and modern settlement and development are visible but do not distract from distant views of Holyhead Mountain to the north-west. There are also largely uninterrupted views to Holyhead Bay to the north-east and Anglesey's western coastline beyond. While mature hedgerow planting and mature trees limit the intervisibility between Asset 21 and Ty-Mawr Standing Stone (Asset 22), the standing stone can be seen clearly in views from Asset 21. The visual relationship with Ty-Mawr Standing Stone (Asset 22), and the alignment of both monuments with the winter solstice sunrise, are the key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset. [13]

Scheduled Monument AN011, Cared for by the State. [14] [15]

This asset is of high value. Its wider setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1). The importance of the intervisibility with the Ty Mawr Standing Stone (Asset 22) to the northwest stems in part from the alignment with the winter solstice sunrise. [16]

#### References

- [1] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2500
- [2] Daniel, G. 1950, Prehistoric Chambered Tombs in England and Wales, p.185.
- [3] Smith, C. 1977, Archaeology in Wales, p.11.
- [4] Smith, C. 1978, Archaeology in Wales, p.30
- [5] Smith, C. 1979, Archaeology in Wales, p.19
- [6] Ordnance Survey 1974, SH28SE 1.
- [7] Baynes, E. N. 1910. The Megalithic Remains of Anglesey, Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, p.41, 56
- [8] Davidson, A. 2002, Holyhead WTW Improvements: Southern Pipeline (Villages) Route, GAT Report. No. 465.
- [9] Davidson, A. 2002, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, GAT Report. No. 459.
- [10] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report. No. 554.
- [11] Smith, G. 2003, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey, GAT Report No. 478.
- [12] Davidson, A. & Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), GAT Report No. 204.
- [13] D. Bull, Jacobs, May 2017
- [14] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 95535. <http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/95535/details/trefignath-burial-chamber>
- [15] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2500.
- [16] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	22	Asset Name	Ty Mawr Standing Stone
Designation	Scheduled Monument	NGR	SH2539480951
Value	High	Site Type	Standing Stone
NMR ref	AN012; 302268	HER ref	2501
Period	Bronze Age		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Standing stone 8 3/4ft high, 4ft wide and 1 1/4ft thick. [1]</p> <p>The stone is an attractive piece of schist with swirling bedding planes, and an almost anthropomorphic shape. It stands c.2.5m high, and is a maximum of 1.7m wide and 0.4m thick. It is located on a local high point, at an altitude of 12m OD, but not on the highest point in the area, in a gently undulating, rather than a craggy, field. The views are good all round, but especially good of Holyhead Mountain. The stone stands in a slight hollow caused by livestock eroding the ground around it, and this has exposed the packing stones around the base of the monolith. No earthworks were noticed around the stone, despite the grass in this field being particularly short. A small square marks the stone on the 1889 map, but it is not labelled. On the 1926 map it is marked as a maen hir. [2] [3]</p> <p>A tall, very thin and quite narrow stone of unusual 'wavy' rock that gives it a rather anthropomorphic appearance. Its 'best' face points approximately to the NW - to Holyhead Mountain, its SE face approximately towards Trefignath. Probably ploughed all round in past but buried remains may still survive. Presents a good view in front of Holyhead Mountain when approached from the south. [4]</p> <p>The immediate setting of Ty Mawr Standing Stone (Asset 22) is formed by the low-lying area of enclosed farmland in which the heritage asset is located. A truckstop dominates the heritage asset's setting in views to the west, while the A55 North Wales Expressway, a retail park and the chimney associated with the former Anglesey Aluminium Metal Ltd Aluminium Works are dominant in views to the north and north-east. Views to the south-east towards Trefignath Burial Chamber (Asset 21) include a communications mast and associated building, an access road and lighting columns. This asset is intervisible with Trefignath Burial Chamber (Asset 21), with the views towards the latter partially screened by mature trees and hedgerow planting. The visual relationship with Ty-Mawr Standing Stone (Asset 22), and the alignment of both monuments with the winter solstice sunrise, are the key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset.[5]</p> <p>Scheduled Monument AN012, Cared for by the State [6] [7]</p> <p>This asset is of high value. Its wider setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1). The importance of the intervisibility with the Trefignath Burial Chamber (Asset 21) to the southeast stems in part from the alignment with the winter solstice sunrise (see Asset 21). [8]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 1937. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey. HER Library Record No.</p>			

317.

- [2] Davidson, A. 2002, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, GAT Report. No. 459.
- [3] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report. No. 554.
- [4] Smith, G. 2003, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey, GAT Report No. 478.
- [5] D. Bull, Jacobs, May 2017
- [6] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 302268.<http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302268/details/ty-mawr-standing-stonebonc-deg-maenhir>
- [7] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2501.
- [8] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	23	Asset Name	Roman Coin Hoard
Designation	None	NGR	SH26008100
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Find Spot
NMR ref	None	HER ref	2503
Period	Roman		
Description			
Hoard of 17 Roman coins (all C4th), found in brass vessel at Penrhos Isaf, near Holyhead, December 1710. [1] [2] Site completely removed by Anglesey Aluminium Co. [3] Roman coins found at Penrhos and/or Penrhos Isaf. [4] [5] As a find spot from which archaeological artefacts have been removed, with no associated features recorded, the location is assessed as being of negligible value. [6]			
References			
[1] Neil Baynes, E. 1929 Roman Coins Found in Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, P.26, PP.31-32. [2] Morris, L., MSS 14907, F.167. [3] Carruthers, I. 1986, PRN 2503, SMR2. [5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2503 [6] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	24	Asset Name	Earthworks, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH25338065
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Earthwork
NMR ref	None	HER ref	29737
Period	Unknown		
Description			
[Was listed in Report 544 as PRN 18404 - already assigned in this report to another			

feature - so re-allocated prior to entry into the HER] [1]

At the southwestern end of a smooth, rather than rocky, ridge, and close to a very wet area, is a group of low, grassy hummocks. Some resemble banks and others have roughly circular hollows, but there are no clear patterns, except a possibly rectangular feature measuring c. 12 x 6m. The scarpas are less than 0.4m high, and are generally aligned along the same axis as the ridge. It is possible that these are the result of rock outcropping near the surface, but they are slightly different in character to other examples of this, which are frequently seen in the study area. Possibly trees growing and falling over would explain the earthworks, but there are no trees marked here on any of the maps. The features are probably natural, but the possibility that they are anthropogenic cannot be entirely ruled out. Geophysical survey (Grid L) and trial excavation (Trench A28) failed to reveal any archaeological remains. [2] [3]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [1]

Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), given the results of previous investigations, it is assessed as being of negligible value. [4]

#### References

- [1] Gwynedd HER, PRN 29737
- [2] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389.
- [3] Berks, T., Davidson, A., Kenney, J. & Roberts, J. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2004, Land at Ty Mawr Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation 2000-2004, G1701, GAT Report. No. 554.
- [4] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	25	Asset Name	Glan Gors Bach Farm, Site of		
Designation	None	NGR	SH2600781246		
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead		
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31544		
Period	Post-Medieval				
Description					
A small farm of at least 18th century date, but mostly destroyed when the present A5 was re-routed for the construction of the Aluminium Works. (GAT, 1997) House and outbuildings labelled on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the 2009 Mastermap digital map. [1] [2]					
Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), given that this asset is recorded as being mostly destroyed, it is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]					
References					
[1] Burnett, A. 2011, Better Woodlands for Wales Management Plan: Anglesey Aluminium Works, BWW Reference 348-24383					

[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31544.  
[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Tre Ddaniel, Remains of
Designation	None	NGR	SH26178029
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmstead
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31559
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Buildings labelled 'Tre-Ddaniel' on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the OS 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. [1] Although presumably in existence before 1817, the farm does not appear on the estate maps until this date as the area covering Treddaniel was not part of the Penrhos estate in 1769; it is marked as the land of John Wynne. It appears on the 1817 estate maps and the tithe map in its present location, but with the spelling Trefaniel. In 1817 there are two small buildings and adjacent small plots of land to the north of the main farm, between it and Tyddyn-bach. There is a well marked on the western side of the track between Treddaniel and Tyddyn-bach (SH 2620 8050). Comparisons between the 1889 and 1926 maps show changes to the buildings on this farm. Only a small section of the house existing in 1926 was marked in 1889. Between 1926 and 1971 there was little change, but all the buildings have since been demolished, and a large, open sided modern barn built, now also abandoned. No trace of the farm buildings could be seen in the tall vegetation. Parts of the farmyard wall still survive, including a substantial post-1889 gateway, with square pillars over 2m high. Walls of paddocks and a walled copse attached to the farmyard also survive. Most of these date from before 1889. Much of the area is heavily overgrown, but the walled copse to the south-east of the farm is still in use to house beehives. [2]</p> <p>Tre-Daniel formed part of Lord Newborough's Glynllifon estate (a large landowner whose estate was mainly in Caernarfonshire, although he had significant holdings in Anglesey), along with the former Glan y Gors, now lost under the Anglesey Aluminium site. It consisted of a farm and garden with 74 acres 3 roods and 26 perches of mixed pasture, arable and meadow, within a patchwork of 15 small fields, some of which survive to this day (NLW Ms. Maps 97). There no surviving upstanding remains apart from slight traces of the farmyard wall. [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as near destroyed/“very bad”. [4]</p> <p>Although the setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), given its recorded condition it is assessed as being of low value. [5]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Burnett, A. 2011, Better Woodlands for Wales Management Plan: Anglesey Aluminium Works, BWW Reference 348-24383</p> <p>[2] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389.</p> <p>[3] Cooke, R., Evans, R. &amp; Flook, M. 2010, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 968.</p>			

[4] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31559.

[5] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	27	Asset Name	Tyddyn Bach, Site of			
Designation	None	NGR	SH26288055			
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Farmstead			
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31566			
Period	Post-Medieval					
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Buildings labelled 'Tyddyn-bach' on the OS 1st edition map of 1889 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the OS 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. [1]</p> <p>This farm is shown on the 1769 estate map, it also appears on the maps of 1817 and 1853 in much the same location, but with some variation in the position of the buildings. It is missing from the 1845 map, though the buildings between it and Treddaniel are shown. The site could not be inspected during the present survey, because the area has been planted with conifers and has become overgrown with brambles, making it inaccessible. It was inspected in 1996, for the evaluation in advance of the A55 improvement (GAT report 204 [2]). Then very little could be seen on the ground, with only occasional traces of walls surviving. Very little of the plan of the farmstead could be determined. [3]</p> <p>The remains of a small farmstead are situated just south of the railway line, and north of Treddaniel. Tyddyn Bach is shown on the 1762 estate survey as a consolidated holding on Penrhos Estate. The house and buildings are now deserted, and the structures have been largely removed in recent years. The surrounding area has been heavily ploughed and planted with trees. [2]</p> <p>Tyddyn Bach is shown as a small farmstead of probable 18th century date, a holding of the Penrhos estate. There are no upstanding remains at this site. [4]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as destroyed. [5] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [6]</p>						
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Burnett, A. 2011, Better Woodlands for Wales Management Plan: Anglesey Aluminium Works, BWW Reference 348-24383</p> <p>[2] Davidson, A. &amp; Riley, H. 1996, A55 Bryngwran to Holyhead (East Section), GAT Report No. 204.</p> <p>[3] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389.</p> <p>[4] Cooke, R., Evans, R. &amp; Flook, M. 2010, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 968.</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31566</p> <p>[6] AMS, May 2017.</p>						

Asset Number	28	Asset Name	Building, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25748053
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Building
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31570
Period	Neolithic		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Neolithic rectangular timber building. The building was orientated WSW-ESE and measured approximately 15.2m long and 6m wide. Two parallel rows of five posts, arranged symmetrically about the long axis of the building, formed a central aisle. A slightly more irregularly pattern of posts and plank slots formed the side and end walls of the building. The structure appears to have been subdivided internally into three separate compartments, a tripartite division of space that is encountered on some of the larger rectangular Neolithic buildings in Britain and Ireland. The long axis of the structure was aligned on the Trefignath Neolithic chambered tomb which stands approximately 100m to the NNE and is visible from it through a narrow cleft in the rock outcrop. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.  [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31570.  [3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	29	Asset Name	Pit Group, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25698062
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit Cluster
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31572
Period	Neolithic		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A group of 9 pits containing Fengate pottery and other artefacts including a stone macehead. There were other more widely dispersed, probably contemporary, pits in this area as well. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.  [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31572.  [3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	30	Asset Name	Pit Group, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25678078
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit Cluster
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31573
Period	Neolithic		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A group of 7 pits containing large sherds of Peterborough Ware and other finds. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31573.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	31	Asset Name	Pit Group, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25268087
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit Cluster
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31574
Period	Neolithic		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Three pits and a hearth, one pit containing Fengate Ware sherds. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31574</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	32	Asset Name	Pit Group, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25448037
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit Cluster
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31575
Period	Neolithic		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A group of four pits. As these contained no finds or charcoal they cannot be dated. They were located on high ground at the foot of a rocky outcrop. [1] [2]</p>			

<p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development.</p> <p>[2] It is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31575.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	33	Asset Name	Structure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25758070
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Structure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31576
Period	Prehistoric		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Group of postholes probably forming a small structure but the plan of this was not clear. Two chert flakes were recovered but no other finds. A sherd of possible Food Vessel or Peterborough Ware was found nearby. [1] [2]</p>			
<p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development.</p> <p>[2]</p>			
<p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p>			
<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31576.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	34	Asset Name	Pits and Postholes, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25788071
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Occupation Site
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31577
Period	Prehistoric		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Scattered group of pits and postholes. Includes possibly two four post structures, and a pit containing Grooved Ware. Possibly a mixture of features from different periods of activity. [1] [2]</p>			
<p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development.</p> <p>[2]</p>			
<p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics</p>			

Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]
References
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31577.
[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	35	Asset Name	Structure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25788073
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Structure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31578
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>Postholes forming some kind of small structure with pits around it. Some flint and prehistoric pot from the pits. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31578.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	36	Asset Name	Structure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25818072
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Structure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31579
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>Group of features including a 6 post structure with some flints but few other diagnostic finds. Possibly part of an Iron Age settlement with some earlier activity mixed in. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of</p>		

negligible value. [3]
References
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31579.
[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	Pits, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25798075
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Occupation Site
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31580
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>Dispersed and vague collection of pits and less convincing features. One pit contained Bronze Age pottery. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31580.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	38	Asset Name	Structure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25738074
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Structure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31581
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>A group of 25 features including many small stakeholes but some well-defined postholes and some larger pits. The only finds were 2 flint flakes. The features appear to be the remains of a small structure, although its plan cannot be clearly defined. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		

References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31581.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	39	Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25348075
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31582
Period	Bronze Age		
Description			
Large burnt mound with 3 pits or troughs and one larger pit or possible well. [1]			
Large burnt mound with three pits; two water troughs and a possible dry cooking pit. Also a very large pit that may have functioned as a well. [2] [3]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [3] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.			
[2] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31582.			
[4] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	40	Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25308075
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31583
Period	Neolithic		
Description			
Small burnt mound with small circular trough. [1]			
Small burnt mound with a small trough or pit. A large bifacial leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was found under the mound. [2] [3]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [3] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.			
[2] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			

[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31583.  
[4] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	41	Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Possible, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25288080
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31584
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>Small oval pit [31436] with burnt stone fill. Possibly a separate earth oven or perhaps associated with a burnt mound that lies outside of the excavation area. [1]</p> <p>This pit [31436] was oval in plan and measured 1.2m by 0.9m and survived to a depth of 0.25m. It contained two fills, a lower fill (31435) composed almost entirely of charcoal and charcoal dust within a fine silt, and an upper fill (31434) which was of a similar material and contained a high proportion of burnt and fire-cracked stone. It is unclear if this feature was a separate earth oven or possibly associated with a burnt mound that lies outside of the excavation area. [2] [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [3] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.</p> <p>[2] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31584.</p> <p>[4] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	42	Asset Name	Earth Ovens, Possible, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25298085
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Oven
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31585
Period	Prehistoric		
Description	<p>Two oval pits [31306] and [31513], possibly earth ovens. [1]</p> <p>Two pits [31306] and [31513], oval in plan with steep sides and concave bases. Pit [31513] was the larger of the two pits and measured 1.0m by 0.97m and 0.25m in depth. It contained two fills, the lower one very rich in charcoal. The second pit [31306] measured 0.95m by 0.7m and survived to a depth of 0.25m. The pit contained two charcoal-rich layers with burnt stones. A rim sherd and some flint and chert flakes were recovered from the fill of this pit. The pottery is not very diagnostic. Might best be interpreted as earth ovens. [2] [3]</p>		

<p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development.  [3] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>	
<p><b>References</b></p>	
<p>[1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.  [2] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.  [3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31585.  [4] AMS, May 2017.</p>	

Asset Number	43	Asset Name	Pits, Parc Cybi, Holyhead
Designation	None	NGR	SH25458094
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31587
Period	Prehistoric		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Two sub-rectangular pits (03078 and 03082), the latter cutting through the fill of the former. The latter contained burnt stone but no mound was found. [1]</p> <p>About 54m south-east of the standing stone were two sub-rectangular pits (03078 and 03082), the latter cutting through the fill of the former. Pit 03078 contained a layer of charcoal and was sealed by a dump of redeposited clay. Pit 03082 also contained a charcoal-rich layer but also contained burnt stones, which resembled the deposits found in burnt mound troughs. However no trace of a burnt mound was seen in the area or noticed mixed in the plough soil during stripping. Apart from a possible hammerstone (sf5704) no finds were recovered from the two pits. About 6m to the north-west of these pits was the terminal of a small stone-filled ditch (03086). This had a substantial posthole (03094) in its end. The ditch ran into the western baulk and to the east no sign of any continuation was seen within areas L5 or L4, making it impossible to determine whether the ditch was curving or straight. No finds were recovered from this feature. [2] [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development.  [3] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.  [2] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.  [3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31587.  [4] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	44	Asset Name	Roundhouse, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25668080
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Roundhouse (Domestic)
NMR ref	417386	HER ref	31588
Period	Bronze Age		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Heavily truncated postholes defining a timber roundhouse, with an inner post-ring measuring 5.4m in diameter and an outer wall of c.11m diameter. No finds or dating evidence directly associated with the roundhouse but pits containing sherds of Bronze Age cordoned urns were located nearby. [1] [2]</p> <p>Excavations at Ty Mawr in Holyhead were carried out between November 2006 and the end of June 2008, in advance of the development of the site for Parc Cybi, a Welsh Assembly Government development. Over 20ha were excavated with the finds including a stone-built Iron Age roundhouse settlement and the remains of a 6000 year old Neolithic timber hall. Bronze Age and medieval cemeteries were also discovered, a stone macehead in a Neolithic pit. Remains from 18th and 19th century farms were also found. In September 2009 to February 2012 a Roman industrial site was also discovered. [3]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [4]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31588</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 417386. <a href="http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/417386/details/ty-mawr-excavations-holyhead">http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/417386/details/ty-mawr-excavations-holyhead</a></p> <p>[4] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	45	Asset Name	Pit Group, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25518084
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit Cluster
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31592
Period	Bronze Age		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A group of small sub-circular pits (group 25046) on top of a low knoll. There were 21 pits, on average 0.5m in diameter, and between 0.06m and 0.3m in depth. Most had charcoal-rich fills. Many of the pits had traces of in situ burning, where the edges of the pits were heat altered to give orange, pink and red colours to the natural silts. Pit 5026 seemed in addition to have a lining of orange burnt clay. Pit 4011 produced 2.14kg of burnt stone and 11019 also contained some burnt stone. One Bronze Age sherd came from one of the pits. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			

References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31592.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	46	Asset Name	Structure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25508085
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Occupation Site
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31593
Period	Iron Age		
Description			
A rather irregular roughly oval hollow (22171) measuring about 7m by 6m with postholes around the edge and a hearth in the middle. Finds were not very diagnostic but a spindle whorl found nearby hints at an Iron Age date. [1]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31593.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	47	Asset Name	Field Boundaries, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25638073
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31594
Period	Iron Age		
Description			
A ditch (90325) running from near the roundhouse settlement joins an enclosure with a curved north end. No dating evidence was available but it is possible that these ditches formed boundaries to fields associated with the settlement or related to the Roman field system to the north. [1] [2]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31594.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	48	Asset Name	Roundhouses, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25688087
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Roundhouse (Domestic)
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31595
Period	Iron Age		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Two roundhouses, probably originally with clay-walls. One had a ?-shaped internal drain and the other had numerous complex covered drains, and had probably burnt down. The number of finds were small but consistent with an Iron Age date. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31595.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	49	Asset Name	Settlement, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25668076
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Settlement
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31596
Period	Roman		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A square stone building and a clay-walled roundhouse with numerous post-built structures between them. A trackway [Asset 50] runs through the middle of the complex. Pottery indicates a 3rd to 4th Century AD date with some 2nd century activity. The clay-walled building contained industrial activity possibly including dyeing. [1][2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2] It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31596.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	50	Asset Name	Trackway, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25668076
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Trackway
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31597
Period	Roman		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Linear feature from SH25668076 to SH25928070. A trackway starting as a terrace through a building complex [Asset 49] and curving east with stone banks on either side preserved in places. The north side had one or more ditches and there were traces of metalled surface. Ditches that ran from the trackway probably represent a contemporary field system. Occasional finds of Roman pottery along the trackway indicate a Roman date but the track is best dated by its relationship to the Roman period building complex through which it ran [Asset 49]. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>This linear feature extended through the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as it has been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31597.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	51	Asset Name	Pits, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25728065
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit Cluster
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31598
Period	Roman		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A group of pits (group 19073) focused around a rather irregular elongated hollow (18085 and 22015), with a burnt clay and stone slab lining. There were several pits and postholes, some of the pits had stacks of stone slabs in their bases. No clear structure was defined and no finds were recovered with the exception of a samian ware sherd located nearby. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			

References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31598.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	52	Asset Name	Hearth, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25728064
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Hearth
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31599
Period	Roman		
Description			
<p>A disturbed clay hearth (22001/22003) with an adjacent posthole (21039). The hearth contained a large broken stone mortar (sf1036). A grinding stone (sf 1039) came from adjacent to the hearth and a spindlewhorl (sf1042) came from the base of the posthole. These items could easily be Iron Age, although they would not be out of place in the local culture of the Roman period either. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development. [2]</p> <p>These features were located within the proposed development area for the Logistics Centre. However, as they have been excavated, this asset is assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31599.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	53	Asset Name	Cist Cemetery, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25648084
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Cemetery
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31600
Period	Early Medieval		
Description			
<p>A cemetery containing twenty three graves on top of a small rounded hill. The graves were mainly stone long cists but some seemed to have been partial or complete wooden cist graves. Both adult and child graves were present and it seems to have been a small family cemetery. [1][2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			

References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31600.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25648083
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Corn Drying Kiln
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31601
Period	Medieval		
Description			
Corn drier [80056] formed of two linked pits gave the impression of being two circular pits, one the fire chamber and one the drying pit. It seems to have had a stone lining but the stones were disturbed. [1]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31601.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	55	Asset Name	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25668085
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Corn Drying Kiln
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31602
Period	Medieval		
Description			
Possible corn drier with oval shaped pit (80137), and 'C' shaped stone structure. [1]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31602.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25678082
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Corn Drying Kiln
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31603
Period	Medieval		
Description	<p>A figure-of-eight shaped corn drier [21051]. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31603.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	57	Asset Name	Corn Drier, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25668067
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Corn Drying Kiln
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31604
Period	Medieval?		
Description	<p>Dumb-bell shaped corn drier, feature 21229. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31604.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	58	Asset Name	Field System, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25658087
Value	Low	Site Type	Field System
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31608
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>Several ditches and a fragment of wall forming part of a field system around a low rounded hillock. Not shown on the historical maps, so presumably earlier than late 18th century. One sherd of late 17th or 18th century pottery found but very little other dating evidence. Possible traces of enclosed medieval strips in the field</p>		

boundaries. [1]

The condition of this asset is recorded as damaged. [2]

The setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) of which it forms a part. Given that most of the pre-C19th Parc Cybi field boundaries are no longer extant, this remnant is assessed as being of low rather than negligible value. [3]

#### References

[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.

[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31608.

[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	59	Asset Name	Field System, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25418073
Value	Low	Site Type	Field System
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31609
Period	Post-Medieval		
<h4>Description</h4> <p>Ditches around and over a low hillock defining fields not shown on the historical maps, so presumably earlier than late 18th century. Only later post medieval finds recovered but these do not necessarily date the ditches. [1]</p>			
<p>The condition of this asset is recorded as intact. [2]</p>			
<p>The setting of this asset is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) of which it forms a part. Given that most of the pre-C19th Parc Cybi field boundaries are no longer extant, this remnant is assessed as being of low rather than negligible value. [3]</p>			
<h4>References</h4> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p>			

[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31609.

[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	60	Asset Name	Field System, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25818044
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field System
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31610
Period	Post-Medieval		
<h4>Description</h4> <p>Paired ditches forming the boundaries to fields not shown on the historical maps, so presumably earlier than late 18th century. Only later post medieval finds recovered</p>			

but these do not necessarily date the ditches. [1]
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]
<b>References</b>
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31610.
[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	Field System, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25248084
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field System
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31611
Period	Medieval		
<b>Description</b>	Excavated ditches defined a narrow field, shown on the 1769 map and is marked as owned by the Owens. The ditches continued further north-east than shown on the map, with a slight hint in the map boundaries and in a ditch (05037) in area B1 on the same alignment that it might have continued much further. These ditches defined a long narrow field that may have been a group of enclosed strips. [1]		
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31611.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	62	Asset Name	Culvert, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25578082
Value	Low	Site Type	Culvert
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31612
Period	Post-Medieval		
<b>Description</b>	Linear feature running from SH 25568 80815 to SH 25499 80737. Stone-lined culvert (90522) running towards the marsh from an area of activity in the corner of the Bonc Deg property. Pre-dates probable 18th century activity, but not otherwise dated. [1]		
The condition of this asset is recorded as intact. [2]			
The setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) of which this asset is a surviving remnant. It is assessed as being of low value. [3]			

References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31612.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	63	Asset Name	Culvert, Parc Cybi			
Designation	None	NGR	SH25578074			
Value	Low	Site Type	Culvert			
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31613			
Period	Post-Medieval					
<p>Description</p> <p>Linear feature running from SH 25574 80735 to SH 25643 80919. Well-built stone culvert in the base of a deep cut, which still had running water when it was investigated in 2007. Constructed with large capstones and drystone sides. Probably built in the mid 19th century. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as intact. [2]</p> <p>The setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) of which this asset is a surviving remnant. It is assessed as being of low value. [3]</p>						
<p>References</p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31613.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>						

Asset Number	64	Asset Name	Well, Parc Cybi			
Designation	None	NGR	SH25598084			
Value	Low	Site Type	Well			
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31614			
Period	Post-Medieval					
<p>Description</p> <p>Well with steps leading down to water level. Fed by culvert and probably constructed in the late 19th century. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as intact. [2]</p> <p>The setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) of which this asset is a surviving remnant. It is assessed as being of low value. [3]</p>						
<p>References</p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p>						

[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31614.  
[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	65	Asset Name	Enclosures, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25298072
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Enclosure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31618
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>In area E on the southern slope of the gravel ridge, leading down to marshy land were two small enclosures. Feature 31579 was roughly sub-rectangular and aligned nearly east-west along the contours. Feature 31529 was nearly oval in plan and aligned north-east to south-west across the contours. Neither was terraced into the slope. Feature 31579 enclosed an area measuring 5.5m by 3.4m and was open at each narrow end, whereas feature 31529 measured 3.9m by 2.2m internally and had no gap in the surrounding gully. The fill of 31579 contained very occasional charcoal fragments, but no finds, however a hollow cut into the terminus of its southern gully contained 19th and 20th century pottery. Enclosure (31529) produced no finds, and neither feature had evidence of postholes or any structural use of the gullies. These are interpreted as hayrick gullies or peat drying areas. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31618.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	66	Asset Name	Enclosure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25628085
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Enclosure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31619
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>In area K7 a C-shaped gully (80162), forming an arc approximately 11.8m diameter, about 10m internally, cut through one of the pre-map field system ditches (80169). The gully was 0.40m deep and no artefacts were recovered from its fill. This may be some sort of livestock enclosure. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of</p>		

Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.

[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31619.

[3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	67	Asset Name	Enclosure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25288094
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Enclosure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31620
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
In area D3 was a narrow, shallow gully (60186) defining a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 6.5m by 5.3m externally. It contained coal fragments within its fill. Possibly a hayrick gully. [1]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31620.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	68	Asset Name	Enclosure, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25308089
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Enclosure
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31621
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
In area D3 was a C-shaped enclosure (60079) measuring 5.2m by 3.5m, possibly originally oval. It contained coal fragments within its fill. Possibly a hayrick gully. [1]			
The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31621.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	69	Asset Name	Clay Pit, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25308092
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Clay Pit
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31624
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>In area D3 numerous pits were dug in the corner of a field used from the 18th century onwards (PRN 31623). These were dug into boulder clay and may have been quarry pits. They could have been related to the construction or repair of the Tyddyn Pioden house, which appears to have been largely a cob building. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31624.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	70	Asset Name	Pits, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25318086
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Pit
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31626
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>In area E a group of three outlying pits (31356, 31359, 31364) were located approximately 32m to the north-west of the Tyddyn Pioden farmstead. These features (PRN 31626) are as yet undated but they have been provisionally assigned to the post medieval period. The features were rectangular in plan with rounded ends ranging between 2.6m and 3.0m in length and 1.1m and 1.2m in width. They survived to depths ranging from 0.4m to 0.6m. They were most similar to the two pits in the northern part of area B2, also attributed to a post medieval date and possibly associated with culvert 90522 [Asset 61]. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded as excavated and signed off for development [2]. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31626.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	71	Asset Name	Flints, Findspot, Parc Cybi
Designation	None	NGR	SH25748048
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Flint Scatter
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31627
Period	Mesolithic		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Some flint and chert pieces were recovered from a shallow linear hollow in the southern part of area H. The hollow (50412) measured 2.5m by 0.5m and was only 0.14m deep and it contained a scalar/bipolar core and a narrow blade microlith (sf 4534) along with a large chert flake with microchipping on 2 sharp edges (sf4532). Feature 50412 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east between two post medieval ditches and another linear hollow (50414) ran nearly parallel to it about 1.5m to the west. The later ditches were aligned north-west to south-east and cut through 50414, which seems to have extended for at least 9m, although it was discontinuous. These parallel linear hollows could have been furrows from an earlier field system preserved under the later boundaries protected from later ploughing. Feature 50414 contained small pieces of clay pipe and late pottery, suggesting a late date. It is possible, therefore, that the lithics were not in situ though for them to have remained together suggests that they had not been much disturbed. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeological material has been recorded and removed and the area investigated. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. et al. 2011. Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I. GAT Report 954.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31627.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	72	Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Possible, Cae-glas
Designation	None	NGR	SH25758093
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31804
Period	Prehistoric		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A small area of burnt stone revealed after topsoil stripping that appeared to originate from a pit. Too damaged to be properly recorded. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p>			

Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, it was reported as being too damaged to be properly recorded. [1] It is therefore assessed as being of limited research potential and consequently of negligible value. [3]

References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31804.
- [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	73	Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Cae-glas
Designation	None	NGR	SH26018076
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31805
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
A small area of burnt stone covered by peat deposits filling a hollow. [1]			
The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]			
Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales.</li> <li>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31805.</li> <li>[3] AMS, May 2017.</li> </ul>			

Asset Number	74	Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Cae-glas
Designation	None	NGR	SH26278068
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Burnt Mound
NMR ref	None	HER ref	31806
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
A small area of burnt stone revealed after topsoil stripping. Too damaged to be properly recorded. [1]			
The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]			
Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of			

this asset is not recorded, it was reported as being too damaged to be properly recorded. [1] It is therefore assessed as being of limited research potential and consequently of negligible value. [3]

References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2011, Burnt Mounds in north-west Wales
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 31806.
- [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	75	Asset Name	Wall or Trackway, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2568580933
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Trackway
NMR ref	None	HER ref	33939
Period	Unknown		
Description			
<p>A wall or possible trackway (01), centred on NGR SH 25685 80933, was identified during the removal of plough soil as a deposit of flat, medium sub-angular slabs. It was roughly on a northwest to southeast alignment measuring 1.6m in width and 0.15m in depth. The stones were bonded by a firm mid-grey clay. The feature was partially covered to the southwest by a firm, dark-grey clay deposit (05). A section was cut across the feature to determine any stratigraphical relationships, and it was discovered that the wall/trackway ran parallel to a large in-filled channel [03] measuring 2.3m in width and 0.5m in depth, probably a palaeo-channel. This feature was filled with mixed grey and yellow clay (04). The wall/trackway feature lay directly above a friable dark-brown silt-clay deposit (10), which was above a mid-grey silt-clay deposit (02). Both of these deposits petered out by sloping towards the palaeo-channel [03], suggesting that they were contemporary with it. Beneath deposit (02) was a second large in-filled channel [08] measuring 1.6m in width and 0.5m in depth, filled by a firm mid grey-brown silt-clay (09). This feature was not mirrored in the opposing trench section, and it seems very probable that it is an earlier version of the palaeo-channel. [1]</p>			
<p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
References			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[1] Cooke, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2010, Parc Cybi: Scottish Power Electrical Cable, G1701.06. GAT Report No. 862.</li> <li>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 33939.</li> <li>[3] AMS, May 2017.</li> </ul>			

Asset Number	76	Asset Name	Wall, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2569380938
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Wall
NMR ref	None	HER ref	33940
Period	Unknown		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Further to the east and centred on NGR SH 25693 80938, a wall (11) was discovered measuring 0.8m in width and 0.4m in depth, on a northeast to southwest alignment. This consisted of five large sub-angular cobbles, bonded by a mid-brown silt-clay. Immediately to the southeast of this feature was a cobbled surface (12), which was comprised of medium sized sub-rounded cobbles bonded by a light brown silt-clay, measuring 3.0m in length and 0.1m in depth. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Cooke, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2010, Parc Cybi: Scottish Power Electrical Cable, G1701.06. GAT Report No. 862.</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 33940.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	77	Asset Name	Ditch, Cae Glas
Designation	None	NGR	SH2605380603
Value	Low	Site Type	Ditch
NMR ref	None	HER ref	34746
Period	Unknown		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A ditch 1.2m wide and 0.49m deep, with a nearly V-shaped profile was found in trench 42. It is possible that this is part of a continuation of a Roman period trackway found in Parc Cybi (PRN 31597) [Asset 50], but this cannot yet be proved. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is recorded both as excavated and "not recorded". [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. The condition of this asset is uncertain, and there may still be archaeological potential in the vicinity which may establish a link with the Roman trackway (Asset 50) It is therefore assessed as being of low value. [3]</p>			

References			
[1] Kenney, J. & Flook, M. 2012, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Report on Archaeological Evaluation Trenches, GAT Report No. 1050.			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 34746.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	78	Asset Name	Field Drain, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2546080679
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Drain
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36268
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
<p>This test pit was located near a fenced off drain near the northern edge of the boggy area. The first metre within the test pit comprised a layer of dark amorphous peat. Within this deposit was a stone filled drain of post-medieval date (c6.65m AOD). It was extant at 0.18m below ground level and was 0.70m deep. It was only visible along the east-facing section of the test pit. The peat layer was followed by a 1.60m thick deposit of light grey silt/clay, identified as glacial in origin. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
References			
[1] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36268.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	Boundary Ditch, Possible, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2527980548
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Boundary Ditch
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36269
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
<p>This test pit was located to the northwest of Test Pit 43, 100m to the north of the rock outcrop, within improved pasture. A linear feature was visible at the northern end of the test pit in both the east and west facing sections. The feature was sealed by the topsoil and was cut into the light grey gravel-rich silt-sand (8.80m AOD). The</p>			

feature was 1.10m wide in the west-facing section and 1.35m wide in the east-facing section, with a mean depth of 0.25m. The fill of the feature was a dark grey-brown silt/clay. The ditch was interpreted as a remnant of post-medieval localised agricultural activity, possibly a boundary ditch or a plough scar. The exact date was unclear due to the lack of datable artefacts. An examination of the available map evidence shows that the test pit was located within a relatively small enclosed field on the 1817 Penrhos Estate Map. [1]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]

Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]

#### References

- [1] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36269.
- [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	80	Asset Name	Field Drain, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2535280702
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Drain
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36270
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
The test pit was located to the east of Test Pit 51. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.30m and was followed by a 0.30m deposit of light brown-orange clay/silt. Cutting this deposit was a field drain with a V-shaped profile (8.96m AOD). The drain was filled with stone. Below the light brown-orange clay/silt was a thick deposit of boulder clay. The field drain appeared to be on the same alignment as that identified in Test Pit 51. [1]			
The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]			
Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]			
References			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[1] Berks, T. &amp; Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656</li> <li>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36270.</li> <li>[3] AMS, May 2017.</li> </ul>			

Asset Number	81	Asset Name	Field Drain and Ditch, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2556980770
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Drain
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36271
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>This test pit was located c.15.0m to the west of Lôn Trefigniath within a large, irregular-shaped pasture field. Below the topsoil were two distinct features cutting an orange-brown silt: at the eastern end of the test pit was a 0.70m wide stone-filled drain; at the western end was a 0.70m wide north-south orientated linear feature (9.79m AOD). Both features cut into a glacial silt and the remainder of the test pit comprised a series of such layers until the test pit was stopped at 3.50m. The two features within the test pit were interpreted as post-medieval in date and were thought to be associated with localised farming activity. The linear feature was interpreted as a shallow ditch. The fill of the fill of the ditch was a friable mid-brown deposit akin to the topsoil, which suggested that the feature did not remain exposed for a long period as there was no evidence of erosion or a sequence of layers associated with backfilling or an external bank. Its exact function was unclear. Although the test pit was within a large irregular shaped field, an analysis of the 1817 Estate Map and the various editions of the 25" Ordnance Survey Maps of the area, showed that it was formerly part of a much smaller system of enclosed fields that belonged to Bonc Dêg Farm. It is most likely that the two features were associated with this farming activity. [1]</p>		
<p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
References	<p>[1] Berks, T. &amp; Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36271.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	82	Asset Name	Field Drain, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2572880880
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Drain
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36272
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>The test pit was located to the north of a boggy area, c.40m to east of Test Pit 63, and c.40m to the west of the A55. The topsoil was 0.40m deep, friable and dry and comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. This sealed 0.30m of pale green-grey silt/sand, containing frequent small angular stones. A linear cut feature was identified truncating this deposit running through the centre of the northwest end of the trench and out through the middle of the northeast facing side (6.53m AOD). The feature had steep sides and a concave bottom and measured 0.30m wide and 0.35m tall (sealed by a further 0.35m of topsoil). It was filled by frequent 0.05-0.15m wide sub-angular stone inclusions. Beneath the deposit and cut by the linear was 0.60m of mid brown sand/clay containing frequent angular grit and moderate small stones. Below this was a blue-grey silt/sand with moderate small to medium sub angular stones, becoming more gravelly with large sub angular boulders towards the bottom. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>		
References	<p>[1] Berks, T. &amp; Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36272.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>		

Asset Number	83	Asset Name	Field Boundary, Possible, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2561380854
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Field Boundary
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36273
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description	<p>The test pit was located at the base of a ridge below Test Pit 66 with Lôn Trefigniath to the southwest. The deposits in the trench below the topsoil seemed to be different from one side of the section to the other. This division was marked very approximately by a horizon of large angular stones struck immediately below the topsoil 2.3m from the southeast end of the test pit (8.59m AOD). These stones</p>		

seemed to be accompanied by several smaller angular stones forming an apparent linear alignment running southwest to northeast across the trench. The test pit was extended to the so as not to disturb the feature. To the northwest end of the test pit, the topsoil sealed a 0.70m thick, very mixed, topsoil/sub soil deposit, with occasional large sub-angular stones and occasional larger stones. Beneath this was a 0.30m thick deposit of pale green-grey silt/sand with subangular stone inclusions. Below this was a 0.70m thick deposit of medium brown gravel/clay. This overlay a loose rounded gravel and coarse sand deposit. On the southeast side of the test pit, immediately below the topsoil and butting the stones at the northwest end was a deposit 0.40m thick and 0.65m wide, comprising a pale yellow sand/silt/clay with the appearance of a leached soil. To the southeast of this, the stones were butted by a 0.30m thick deposit of mid brown sand/silt/clay, with inclusions of moderate to frequent large sub-angular stones with numerous voids. This sealed a mid grey silt/sand/clay with infrequent inclusions of charcoal. This deposit appeared to be a buried soil horizon, possibly waterlogged. The stones may represent an old field boundary. An examination of the available map evidence reveals that the test pit was located either across or close to a field boundary extant on the 1889 25" Ordnance Survey Map associated with Bonc Dêg Farm. [1]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]

Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although the condition of this asset is not recorded, the archaeology here would appear to be of limited research potential. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]

#### References

- [1] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36273.
- [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	84	Asset Name	Farmyard, Possible, Ty Mawr			
Designation	None	NGR	SH2532180831			
Value	Low	Site Type	Farmyard			
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36275			
Period	Post-Medieval					
Description						
The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.25m and comprised a grey-brown loam followed by a 0.20m thick light-brown loam subsoil. Below this deposit was the remains of a stone wall and a cobbled surface. The soakaway was orientated east to west and the stone wall comprised two equal sized stone slabs (metamorphic schist) located at the western end of the test pit. The cobbled surface continued eastwards from the wall for the remainder of the soakaway and comprised sub-rounded pebblestones. The cobbled surface was investigated and a piece of black-						

glazed pottery was discovered below one of the cobbles. The removal of several pebblestones also confirmed that the cobbled surface was laid onto a glacial deposit. The recovery of several sherds of black-glazed ware from the topsoil as well as another sherd from below the cobbled surface, confirmed that the archaeological activity within the soakaway was of post-medieval date and most likely represented the partial remains of a farm building or farmyard. The features were not excavated further but the location of the soakaway was moved several metres to the west and reopened as SA090B and the archaeology was preserved in situ. An examination of the available map evidence shows that the feature in SA090A was most likely part of a small enclosure represented on the 1817 Penrhos Estate Map of the area. This enclosure was no longer extant on the 1889 25" First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. [1]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]

Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. As the condition of this asset is not recorded, there may still be archaeological potential in the vicinity which may provide further archaeological information. It is assessed as being of low value. [3]

#### References

- [1] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36275.
- [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	85	Asset Name	Flint Flake, Findspot, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2557380989
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Find Spot
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36276
Period	Prehistoric		

#### Description

The test pit was located c.40m northwest of Test Pit 071, adjacent to the A55. The topsoil was 0.30m deep and sealed a bright mid orange sand/silt from which was recovered a struck flint flake. The recovery of a struck flint flake indicates prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity. [1]

The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]

Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. As the condition of this asset is not recorded, there may still be archaeological potential in the vicinity if the location has not yet been developed. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]

References			
[1] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36276.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	86	Asset Name	Flint Scraper, Findspot, Ty Mawr
Designation	None	NGR	SH2536280939
Value	Negligible	Site Type	Find Spot
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36277
Period	Prehistoric		
Description			
<p>The test pit was located 40m west of the Ty Mawr standing stone (PRN 2501). There was an old ruinous field boundary to the west comprising drystone wall and fence posts. The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.30m and sealed a 1.5m thick deposit of an orange brown silt/sand. Beneath this was a 0.30m thick deposit of pale yellowish grey silty fine sand with frequent angular small stones. Bedrock was struck at 2.1m. No archaeological features were revealed, however, a small retouched flint flake scraper was recovered from the topsoil. [1]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. As the condition of this asset is not recorded, there may still be archaeological potential in the vicinity if the location has not yet been developed. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
References			
[1] Berks, T. & Roberts, J. 2006, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief, GAT Report No. 656			
[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36277.			
[3] AMS, May 2017.			

Asset Number	87	Asset Name	Pillbox, Trefignath, Holyhead
Designation	None	NGR	SH2591080489
Value	Medium	Site Type	Pillbox
NMR ref	270513	HER ref	36495
Period	Modern		
Description			
This is a well-preserved circular pillbox, with upper and lower levels of loopholes. It			

has a flat concrete roof and a door in northern side with a blast wall. It is built of concrete, but faced in local stone with topping stones set round the edge of the roof and along the top of the blast wall copying the crenellated gate-pillars in the area, and so disguising its real nature. It is a little larger than the standard class 25 type pillbox (Brown et al 1995), and has more loopholes. The crag blocks the view to the north, the views to the south and west are now obscured by trees, but were presumably originally fairly open. There is a good view towards the railway. The structure is visible on the aerial photographs. Other pillboxes in the area are of similar design, e.g. those near the Trearddur Bay Hotel, and are disguised to resemble follies or garden architecture. This design is considered to be unusual and believed only to have been used on Anglesey. This is unsurprising as the pillboxes are deliberately designed to mimic local Anglesey features. The three pillboxes in Trearddur Bay are grade II listed buildings. In comparison with these the present site has therefore been classed as category B, as if it were grade II listed. [1]

One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It is located in woodland south of the Neolithic burial chamber. [2] [3]

Round pillbox faced in local stone, one of a number of structures built around Holyhead for its defence. All have been referred as 'Welsh mini-castles'. [4]

The setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) which contributes to our appreciation of the asset. It is assessed as being of medium value as a result of its well-preserved condition and rarity and its important contribution to the local historic environment. [5]

#### References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389
- [2] Cooke, R., Evans, R. & Flook, M. 2010, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 968
- [3] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36495
- [4]                   RCAHMW                   NMRW,                   NPRN                   270513.  
<http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/270513/details/pillbox-variant-holyhead>
- [5] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	88	Asset Name	Tyddyn-uchaf, Treaddur
Designation	None	NGR	SH25938020
Value	Low	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36496
Period	Post-Medieval		
Description			
<p>This house is not shown on the estate maps, even though the area is clearly represented. The land belonged to Tyddyn-bach, and there were no buildings on it in 1769 and 1817. The house first appears on the 1889 map, and has remained largely unchanged to the present day. It is still occupied, and part of the adjoining paddock has been enclosed as a garden. The house is whitewashed, so details of construction cannot be seen. The semi-circular drainage ditch to the west of Tyddyn-uchaf is a prominent feature of the maps from 1769 onwards. It was largely</p>			

unchanged up to the present, although one boundary shown on the 1889 map has since disappeared. The ditch is 2.5 to 3m wide and at least 1.8m deep from the top of the bank. [1]

The setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) which contributes to our appreciation of the asset. As an example of a late C19th vernacular building, it contributes to the local historic environment and is assessed as being of low value. [3]

#### References

- [1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36496.
- [3] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	89	Asset Name	Trackway, Treddaniel to Tyddyn Bach, Treaddur			
Designation	None	NGR	SH26168040			
Value	Low	Site Type	Trackway			
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36497			
Period	Post-Medieval					
<h4>Description</h4> <p>SH 2616 8040 to SH 2638 8064. A track ran north from Treddaniel to Tyddyn-bach, and this still exists, with its stone walls, but was only accessible for a distance of c. 80m after which it was too overgrown by trees and brambles. The two buildings between Treddaniel and Tyddyn-bach could, therefore, not be inspected, and the well to the north of the track could not be located. Another well is marked in the woods to the north-west of the farm, but this too was inaccessible. [1]</p> <p>The setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1) which contributes to our appreciation of the asset given the overall attrition of this historic landscape. As such, it contributes to the local historic environment and is assessed as being of low value. [3]</p>						
<h4>References</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389</li> <li>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36497.</li> <li>[3] AMS, May 2017.</li> </ul>						

Asset Number	90	Asset Name	Ty'n y Pwll, Former Site of
Designation	None	NGR	SH255811
Value	Negligible	Site Type	House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	36510
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A single house and a toft (called Tyn y Proll) are located on the 1769 and 1817 maps to south-east of Ty Mawr. Two buildings and some tofts, within larger fields are marked in 1853, and the farm is mentioned on the Ty Mawr enclosure award (1861) as Ty'n y pwll. A mound and possible hollow were visible on the aerial photographs roughly where house is situated on maps. It resembles the dew ponds seen elsewhere in the middle of fields, and may not be related to the farmstead. This feature could not be located on the ground, and it is probably that it and the site of the farm are now under the works for new A55 trunk road. [1] [2]</p> <p>The condition of this asset is not recorded. [2] However, the description and mapped location suggest it has been destroyed by the A55 dual carriageway. [3]</p> <p>Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based primarily on documentary evidence and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Moreover, this asset is likely to have been destroyed by the A55. It is therefore assessed as being of negligible value. [3]</p>			
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>[1] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389</p> <p>[2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 36510.</p> <p>[3] AMS, May 2017.</p>			

Asset Number	91	Asset Name	Cae'r Ty Hen, Site of, Treaddur
Designation	None	NGR	SH25368035
Value	Low	Site Type	Farm House
NMR ref	None	HER ref	61476
Period	Post-Medieval		
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Small buildings are shown on several maps, in the corner of a rough grazing field north of Treaddur Mews. The earliest reference is on the 1817 map. On the tithe map the field is marked as Cae'r Tyhen, and the building is shown surrounded by a small enclosure. The field was previously subdivided, but the general shape of the field has remained the same. Very vague traces may just be visible on the aerial photographs. On the ground several flat areas between the rock outcrops were inspected, but no earthworks were found. The remains of a wall noticed during field survey in the field just north of here compares well to a boundary on the 1817 map. The former farmhouse of Cae'r Ty Hen is noted on the tithe map of 1845 at this</p>			

location. No remains survive above ground however a level platform approximately 12m by 7m is thought to represent the site of the former farmstead. It is likely to have an 18th century or earlier origin, and was built on an area of higher ground amidst rock outcrops to the east of the study area, above the low lying and boggy ground to the west. [1][2][3][4]

This asset is recorded as destroyed. [4]

Although the setting is formed by the Penrhos Historic Landscape (HLT 1), our understanding of this asset is based primarily on documentary evidence and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. Although recorded as destroyed, there may be subsurface remains and if the farmstead is pre-C18th it may be of archaeological interest. It is therefore assessed as being of low value. [5]

#### References

- [1] Davidson, A. & Evans, R. 2010, Land at Anglesey Aluminium, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 911
- [2] Cooke, R., Evans, R. & Flook, M. 2010, Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 968
- [3] Kenney, J. 2000, Land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead: Archaeological Assessment, GAT Report No. 389.
- [4] Gwynedd HER, PRN 61476.
- [5] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	HLT 1	Asset Name	Penrhos
Designation	None	NGR	
Value	Medium	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Multi-Period		
Description	<p>The study area falls inside the Penrhos Historic Landscape (YNSMNHL029). Traditional boundary types include boulder walls and stone rubble banks. Archaeological interest in the area arises from its buried remains, earthworks, stone monuments and industrial archaeology reflecting occupation and activity from prehistoric times to the present day.</p> <p>The large industrial estate at the northern edge of this aspect area forced a boundary change in 2017. As a result, the trend for the redefined Penrhos aspect area has improved because the industrialised area has now been removed. The remaining, rural landscape still contains Neolithic and other prehistoric remains.</p> <p>Occupation of the Penrhos area dates from the Neolithic period. The Trefignath Burial Chamber (AN011) lies within the area. A prehistoric hut group is found at Treaddur (AN092). Historic assets of later date include the former post-medieval windmill at Melin y Gof, also known as the Stanley Windmill. Within the aspect area, as redefined in 2017, there is a large golf course and the Holyhead Leisure Centre, which has football fields, which make recreation and leisure an important theme here.</p>		

LANDMAP evaluates the integrity of HLT 1 as Low given the proposed erection of industrial estates here and the creation of 'greater Holyhead'. Its potential is evaluated as moderate (for further archaeological investigation). Its rarity has been evaluated as moderate rather than 'low' in that important archaeological information has been identified here.

Archaeological management has identified early landscape elements here in advance of development. Managed by the Tir a MÃ'r Landscape Partnership for Holy Island from November 2016 onwards. Principal management recommendations include support for further archaeological mitigation. [1]

LANDMAP identifies HLT 1 to be of moderate local value given the evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval activity but no higher due to attrition of the historic landscape. It is therefore assessed here to be of medium value. [2]

#### References

[1] Landmap Penrhos YNSMNHL029, <http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales>, accessed 22 May 2017.

[2] AMS, May 2017.

Asset Number	HLT 2	Asset Name	Penrhos Park			
Designation	None	NGR				
Value	Medium	Site Type	Historic Landscape			
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None			
Period	Multi-Period					
Description						
The study area falls inside the Penrhos Park Historic Landscape (YNSMNHL073). Traditional boundary types include hedgebanks and stone rubble banks.						
Area of parkland encroached on by 20th century factories. Much of this area is occupied by a huge industrial estate and become part of the sprawl of larger Holyhead. In the post-medieval period the land here was owned by the Penrhos family and was then passed, by marriage, to the Stanleys of Alderley. Most of the farmsteads in the area are now in ruins and some of the fields have been amalgamated, but the underlying framework of estate land is still evident in places. The southern part of the area has been built over in the 1960s by the Anglesey Aluminium factory. [1]						
LANDMAP identifies HLT 2 to be of moderate local value given the loss of the historic landscape despite its interesting cultural associations. It is therefore assessed here to be of medium value. [2]						
References						
[1] Landmap Penrhos YNSMNHL029, <a href="http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales">http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales</a> , accessed 22 May 2017.						
[2] AMS, May 2017.						

Asset Number	HLT 3	Asset Name	Trearddur Bay Area
Designation	None	NGR	
Value	Medium	Site Type	Historic Landscape
NMR ref	None	HER ref	None
Period	Multi-Period		
Description			
<p>The study area falls inside the Trearddur Bay Area Historic Landscape (YNSMNHL028). Traditional boundary types include boulder walls, Cloddiau variants and stone and earth banks.</p> <p>In pre-glacial times the area of Trearddur Bay formed part of a river estuary, but changes during glaciation and the post-glacial period led to the formation of the natural bay. Layers of peat beneath the sand on the shore of the Bay contain the remains of trees, estimated to have grown around 5000 BC. Throughout much of the post-glacial period, however, the area would have been marshy and uninhabitable, although excavations have revealed that a stable land surface existed during the Roman and immediately post-Roman periods, and that this surface was cultivated. A hoard of Roman coins was found at Trearddur Bay, containing coins ranging in date from the mid-3rd to the mid-4th centuries AD, and a possible prehistoric settlement has been identified to the south of the Bay. In the medieval period, a chapel, Capel Sanffraid, was constructed on a mound in the centre of the Bay but erosion led to its collapse in the mid-19th century. Excavations of the chapel between 1997 and 2004 found stone cist graves dating from the 6th to 8th centuries AD. The area started to be developed alongside the 18th century coach road between Valley and Holyhead as a holiday resort on a small scale in the late 19th century and further development took place in the early 20th century, and it is this settlement which really characterises the area today. [1]</p> <p>LANDMAP identifies HLT 3 to be of high regional value, although there is landscape evidence of a prehistoric, Roman and medieval presence here, it is the holiday settlement which really characterises the area today. It is therefore assessed here to be of medium value. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Landmap Penrhos YNSMNHL029, <a href="http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales">http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales</a>, accessed 22 May 2017.</p> <p>[2] AMS, May 2017.</p>			