

Heritage Statement

**Development of National Significance
Pre-Application Consultation**

Alaw Môn Solar Farm

Land west of the B5112, 415m south of Llyn Alaw, 500m east of Llantrisant and 1.5km west of Llannerch-y-Medd, Anglesey

October 2023





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HERITAGE STATEMENT

ALAW MÔN SOLAR FARM, ANGLESEY

ON BEHALF OF: WYLFA GREEN LTD

GAT HER ENQUIRY NO. GATHER1395

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Summary

This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Pegasus Group for the proposed Alaw Môn Solar Farm. It has been informed by a review of existing historic environment databases, historic maps, historic aerial photography and LiDAR imagery, a walkover survey, a geophysical survey, and trial trenching.

Within the site: the HER records a scatter of prehistoric worked flints and cropmarks of two undated enclosures and an undated trackway; the geophysical survey and trial trenching identified curvilinear, ring and rectilinear enclosures, pits and postholes of possibly prehistoric origin and parallel and perpendicular linear features likely associated with (pre)historic land management; the walkover survey recorded the ruins of two 19th-century farm buildings at Tyddyn-bâch.

The heritage resource of the site is not considered to preclude development, but mitigation is required for certain elements. An exclusion zone is accommodated for the features recorded in Fields 11 and 12. Non-intrusive construction methods and/or archaeological excavation or monitoring post-consent may be required for the features recorded in Fields 30–33 inclusive as well as an untested ring ditch in Field 28. The ruined buildings of Tyddyn-bâch are retained in the development layout.

A cable will connect the site with the Wylfa National Grid Substation. It will be installed within the public highway: roads and their verges were unsuitable for geophysical survey or trial trench evaluation, due to the proximity of metal fencing and existing buried utilities. As such, the buried archaeological resource of the cable route is therefore currently unknown but anticipated to be truncated and/or of low significance and sensitivity. The excavation of the cable trench could result in partial removal and/or total loss of potential buried archaeological remains, and so will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

An appropriate and proportionate level of settings assessment has been undertaken for designated historic assets located within a 5km radius of the site. Particular attention has been given to the Scheduled Monument of Cors-y-Bol, a Bronze Age burial mound, which abuts the site boundary. It is considered that the western half of the outlying pasture field of the site contributes to the asset's significance. The proposed solar farm layout accommodates an approximate 60m buffer from the asset to preserve the open, close-ranging westerly views towards the asset within its low-lying marshland context. The change of landscape character of the remaining western part of this field will result in minor harm to the overall significance of the Scheduled Monument. The site does not contribute through setting to the significance of any other Scheduled Monument (including the Y Werthyr Iron Age hillfort) or Listed Building (including the Church of St Mary).

Mae'r Datganiad Treftadaeth hwn wedi cael ei baratoi gan Pegasus Group ar gyfer Fferm Solar arfaethedig Alaw Môn. Mae'n seiliedig ar adolygiad o gronfeydd data amgylchedd hanesyddol, mapiau hanesyddol, ffotograffau hanesyddol o'r awyr a delweddau LiDAR a oedd eisoes ar gael, arolwg ar droed, arolwg geoffisegol, a ffosydd prawf.

Yn y safle: mae'r HER yn cofnodi fflintiau gwaith cynhanesyddol ar wasgar ac olion cnydau dau gae heb eu dyddio a llwybr heb ei ddyddio; roedd yr arolwg geoffisegol a'r ffosydd prawf wedi canfod caeau cromlinol, cylchol ac unionlin, pyllau a thyllau pyst a allai fod yn gynhanesyddol a nodweddion llinol paralel a pherpendicwlar sy'n debygol o fod yn gysylltiedig â rheoli tir (cyn-hanesyddol); roedd yr arolwg ar droed wedi cofnodi olion dau adeilad fferm o'r 19eg ganrif yn Nhyddyn-bâch.

Nid ystyrir bod adnodd treftadaeth y safle yn atal datblygu, ond mae angen mesurau lliniaru ar gyfer rhai elfennau. Mae ardal waharddedig yn cael ei chynnwys ar gyfer y nodweddion a gofnodir yng Nghaeau 11 a 12. Efallai y bydd angen dulliau adeiladu anymwthiol a/neu waith cloddio neu fonitro archaeolegol ar ôl cael cydsyniad ar gyfer y nodweddion a gofnodwyd yng Nghaeau 30-33 gan gynnwys y rheini, yn ogystal â ffos gylch heb ei phrofi yng Nghae 28. Mae adfeilion Tyddyn-bâch yn cael eu cadw yng nghynllun y datblygiad.

Bydd cebl yn cysylltu'r safle ag Is-orsaf National Grid Wylfa. Bydd yn cael ei osod yn y briffordd gyhoeddus: roedd y ffyrdd a'u hymylon yn anaddas ar gyfer arolwg geoffisegol neu werthusiad ffosydd prawf, oherwydd bod ffensys metel a chyfleustodau sydd eisoes wedi'u claddu yn agos. O'r herwydd, nid yw adnodd archaeolegol wedi'i gladdu llwybr y ceblau yn hysbys ar hyn o bryd, ond rhagwelir y bydd yn cael ei docio a/neu o arwyddocâd a sensitifrwydd isel. Gallai cloddio'r ffos ceblau arwain at dynnu'n rhannol a/neu golli olion archaeolegol posibl sydd wedi'u claddu yn gyfan gwbl, ac felly bydd yn destun monitro archaeolegol.

Mae asesiad priodol a chymesur o leoliadau wedi cael ei gynnal ar gyfer asedau hanesyddol dynodedig sydd o fewn radiws 5km i'r safle. Rhoddwyd sylw arbennig i Heneb Gofrestredig Cors-y-Bol, tomen gladdu o'r Oes Efydd, sy'n ffinio â ffin y safle. Ystyrir bod hanner gorllewinol cae pori allanol y safle yn cyfrannu at arwyddocâd yr ased. Mae cynllun arfaethedig y fferm solar yn cynnwys byffer tua 60m o'r ased i gadw'r golygfeydd gorllewinol agored ac eang tuag at yr ased o fewn ei gyd-destun corstir isel. Bydd newid cymeriad tirwedd y rhan orllewinol sy'n weddill o'r cae hwn yn arwain at fân niwed i arwyddocâd cyffredinol yr Heneb Gofrestredig. Nid yw cyd-destun gweledol y safle yn cyfrannu at arwyddocâd unrhyw Heneb Gofrestredig arall (gan gynnwys bryngaer Oes Haearn Y Werthyr) nac Adeilad Rhestredig (gan gynnwys Eglwys y Santes Fair).

1. Introduction

1.1 Pegasus Group has been commissioned by Wylfa Green Ltd to prepare a Heritage Statement for a proposed solar and battery storage development on land west of the B5112, 325m south of Llyn Alaw, 500m east of Llantrisant and 1.5km east of Llanerch-y-Medd, Anglesey (hereafter 'the site'; Plate 1).

1.2 The aims of the Heritage Statement are:

- **To assess the significance of recorded historic assets within the site and to assess the potential for and likely significance of previously-unrecorded archaeological remains within the site;**
- **To assess any contribution that the site makes to the heritage significance of proximate designated historic assets; and**
- **To identify any harm or benefit to known and potential historic assets, which may result from the implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any harm caused if relevant.**

1.3 These objectives are in line with Sections 6.1.9 and 6.1.26 of the Welsh Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11, Chapter 6 (February 2021; PPW11), which provide that:

"Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place."

"Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains...."

1.4 This Heritage Statement has been informed by the *Standard and guidance* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.5 It forms part of a suite of documents supporting the statutory pre-application consultation for the Alaw Môn Solar Farm. This document will be updated to incorporate any relevant representations prior to the submission of a DNS planning application to the Welsh Government.

Plate 1: Location plan. Both the land proposed for solar arrays and battery storage (the site) and the proposed cable route to the Wylfa Power Station are shown, but this Heritage Statement focusses on the site only.

2. Site Description, Planning History, Consultation

Site Description

- 2.1 The site currently comprises farmland divided into numerous fields that are used mostly for grazing. A stream in a rocky gorge separates two parcels in the western part of the site. Lanes separate other parcels in the southern part of the site. Tracks cross the northern and central parts of the site. Public footpaths extend into the north-eastern and southern parts of the site.

Planning History

- 2.2 No planning history for the site was identified from a map-based search of Anglesey Council's online planning portal.

Consultation

- 2.3 In late February 2021, Pegasus Group initiated consultation with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAT) and Cadw (Appendix 1).
- 2.4 The intended scope and methodology of this Heritage Statement (which comprises an archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage setting assessments) and a geophysical survey (carried out by Headland Archaeology and reported upon separately, though the results are summarised here) were approved by GAT on 25th February and 12th March 2021 respectively.
- 2.5 Cadw highlighted the need to consider development impacts on designated historic assets within a 5km radius of the site, in

their response dated 26th October 2020. Further correspondence from Pegasus to Cadw sought confirmation of a shortlist of designated historic assets identified through 'Stage 1' setting assessment as being potentially sensitive to the development and as such requiring detailed assessment.

- 2.6 In a response dated 5th May 2021, Cadw agreed that no assets additional to the Scheduled Monuments of the Cors-y-Bol Bronze Age burial mound and the Y Werthyr Iron Age Hillfort and the Grade II Listed Buildings of Melin Geirn windmill tower and the Church of St Mary near Ceidio, would appear to require detailed assessment.
- 2.7 Further consultation was undertaken with GAT throughout 2021 to agree the scope and methodology of geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation; the fieldwork took place in March–April 2021 and October–December 2021 respectively.

3. Methodology

3.1 The aims of this Heritage Statement are to assess the significance of the heritage resource within the site, to assess any contribution that the site makes to the significance of the identified historic assets, and to identify any harm or benefit that may result from implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any harm caused, if relevant. This assessment considers archaeology, built heritage (setting), and historic landscape.

Sources of information

3.2 The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:

- **Cadw data regarding designated historic assets;**
- **National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) data regarding recorded historic assets;**
- **The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on recorded historic assets and previous archaeological works;**
- **Historic maps and documentary sources held by Anglesey Archives and the National Library of Wales (see 3.4);**
- **Historic aerial photographs within the collections of the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit – available online;**
- **1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery**

(see 3.5);

- **Other online resources, including Ordnance Survey Open Source data; Google Earth satellite imagery; the British Geological Survey and the Cranfield Soils and Agrifood Institute; and The Genealogist and Promap;**
- **The results of a geophysical survey of the site, undertaken by Headland Archaeology in April 2021.**

3.3 Cadw data was sourced for a 5km study area measured from the boundaries of the site. RCAHMW and HER data was sourced for a 2km study area measured from the boundaries of the site. Information gathered is discussed within the text where it is of relevance to the potential heritage resource of the site. A gazetteer of recorded sites and findspots is included as Appendix 2, and selected data are illustrated on figures in Appendix 3.

3.4 Available historic mapping was reviewed for the site, and beyond this where professional judgement deemed necessary. It was not possible to consult sources in-person at Anglesey Archives or the National Library of Wales due to closure for the COVID-19 pandemic. However searches of both online catalogues were carried out and NLW staff kindly provided digital scans of historic sales particulars and estate plans via email.

3.5 1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR coverage of the site was available online from the Lle Geoportal for Wales. This data

was downloaded in composite tile format and interrogated using ArcGIS software, to identify features of possible archaeological origin (Figure 6).

Site visit

- 3.6 A site visit was undertaken by Dr Elizabeth Pratt, Senior Heritage Consultant at Pegasus Group, on 13th and 14th April 2021. Weather conditions were sunny and it was possible to assess intervisibility between the site and outlying designated historic assets. General observations from the site walkover survey are recorded in Appendix 4.

Assessment of significance

- 3.7 The Welsh Government's *Technical Advice Note 24* defines heritage significance as:

"the sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance."

- 3.8 Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* defines significance as deriving from a combination of any, some or all of the following four component values:

- **Evidential value: deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;**
- **Historic value: deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;**
- **Aesthetic value: deriving from the ways in which**

people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and

- **Communal value: deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.**

- 3.9 This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of significance and the values from which that significance derives.

- 3.10 In relation to designated historic assets, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest, while Scheduled Monuments are primarily (but not exclusively) designated for their archaeological interest, i.e. their evidential value.

Setting and significance

- 3.11 Setting is defined in TAN24 as:

"the surroundings in which [an historic asset] is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing past and present relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect [the] ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."

- 3.12 Setting can thus contribute to, detract from or have a neutral effect upon significance. In addition, whilst a physical or visual connection between a historic asset and its setting will often exist, it is not essential or determinative.

3.13 Of particular relevance, TAN24 further provides that:

"setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset."

3.14 As such, any impacts will be described in terms of how they affect the significance of a historic asset, and any heritage values that contribute to that significance, through changes to setting.

Settings assessment methodology

3.15 Settings assessments will be undertaken in accordance with industry-standard methodology provided by Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. This guidance promotes a 'staged' (iterative) approach, as follows:

- **Stage 1: Assess which assets would be affected and identify their setting;**
- **Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced¹;**
- **Stage 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;**

¹ The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) check-list of elements that may contribute to a historic asset through setting including: functional and physical relationships, topographic features, physical surroundings, original layout, buried or archaeological elements, views to/from/across, formal or planned vistas, prominence, views associated with aesthetic / functional / ceremonial purposes,

- **Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.**

Levels of significance

3.16 Under TAN24, an 'historic asset' is defined as:

"An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist of or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated."

3.17 Designated historic assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites and Conservation Areas². Registered historic assets include Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes. Listed Buildings are designated in three grades as follows:

- **Grade I – buildings of exceptional, usually national interest.**
- **Grade II* - particularly important buildings of more than special interest.**
- **Grade II – buildings of special interest which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.**

historical / artistic / literary / place name / cultural / scenic associations, noise, smell, tranquillity / remoteness / wildness.

² TAN 24: Appendix

- 3.18 Registered Parks and Gardens are also registered Grade I, II* or II, depending on their comparative significance. In a similar way, Historic Landscapes are registered as either 'outstanding' or 'special'.
- 3.19 Archaeological remains that are not designated may still be nationally important, i.e. of a significance commensurate to a Scheduled Monument, these are referred to as non-scheduled nationally important archaeological remains.
- 3.20 Other historic assets include those of special local interest and non-designated historic assets of less than national importance.

Assessment of harm

- 3.21 Potential development effects (impacts) upon the significance of known and potential historic assets identified within the site have been determined with reference to 'harm' and/or 'benefit', consistent with PPW10.

- 3.22 The identification of harm would apply where the proposals would be anticipated to reduce an historic asset's significance. An attempt is made to qualify more precisely the level of any identified harm, taking into account the significance of the asset affected and the nature of any impact.
- 3.23 The identification of benefit would apply where the proposals would be anticipated to enhance (i.e. increase) significance. It is also possible that the development proposals would cause no harm or that they would preserve significance.
- 3.24 The assessment of anticipated development effects have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance. Both potential direct development effects, i.e. truncation of archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to setting, have been identified.

4. Planning Policy Framework

4.1 This section of the Report sets out the legislation and planning policy considerations and guidance contained within both national and local planning guidance which specifically relate to the site, with a focus on those policies relating to the protection of the historic environment.

Legislation

4.2 Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*,³ which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

4.3 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

*"In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."*⁴

4.4 In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the

Barnwell Manor case, Sullivan LJ held that:

*"Parliament in enacting section 66(1) did intend that the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given "considerable importance and weight" when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise."*⁵

4.5 With regards to development within Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states:

"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."

4.6 Unlike Section 66(1), Section 72(1) of the Act does not make reference to the setting of a Conservation Area. This makes it plain that it is the character and appearance of the designated Conservation Area that is the focus of special attention.

4.7 Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the

³ UK Public General Acts, *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

⁴ *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, Section 66(1).

⁵ *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others* [2014] EWCA Civ 137. para. 24.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 which relates to nationally important archaeological sites.⁶ Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

- 4.8 In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Area) Act 1990, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.⁷

National Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11 (February 2021)

- 4.9 National policy is set out within the Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11 (PPW11). PPW11 Chapter 6 deals with the historic environment and its contribution to the Welsh Government's seven well-being goals for a sustainable Wales. PPW11 emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a

vibrant culture and economy.

- 4.10 Paragraph 6.1.5 of PPW11 provides that:

"The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being... Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset."

- 4.11 Paragraph 6.1.6 sets out the Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment as follows:

- **Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;**
- **Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;**
- **Safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;**
- **Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, while at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;**
- **Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and**
- **Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes**

⁶ UK Public General Acts, *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

⁷ UK Public General Acts, *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, Section 38(6).

in Wales.

- 4.12 In relation to the setting of Listed Buildings, paragraph 6.1.10 provides that:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."

- 4.13 In relation to Conservation Areas, Paragraph 6.1.14 provides that:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings. Positive management of conservation areas is necessary if their character or appearance are to be preserved or enhanced and their heritage value is to be fully realised."

- 4.14 In relation to Historic Parks & Gardens, Paragraphs 6.1.18 and 6.1.19 provide that:

"Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. The register should be taken into account in planning authority decision making."

"The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications."

- 4.15 In relation to archaeological remains, paragraphs 6.1.23–6.1.25 provide as follows:

"The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not."

Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting."

In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development."

Technical Advice Note 24

- 4.16 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24) provides a detailed supplement to PPW10, and as such is consistent with those national policies. It contains detailed

guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. It replaces Welsh Office Circulars 60/96, 61/96, and 1/98.

Local Planning Policy and Guidance

- 4.17 Planning applications on Anglesey are currently considered against the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011–2026 (adopted 2017). Policy PS 20: Preserving And Where Appropriate Enhancing Heritage Assets states:

“In seeking to support the wider economic and social needs of the Plan area, the Local Planning Authorities will preserve and where appropriate, enhance its unique heritage assets. Proposals that will preserve and where appropriate enhance the following heritage assets, their setting and significant views into and out of the building/area will be granted:

1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other areas of archaeological importance (in line with Policy AT 4).

2. Listed Buildings and their curtilages.

3. Conservation Areas (in line with Policy AT 1).

4. Beaumaris Castle and Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Sites (in line with Policy AT 1).

5. Candidate World Heritage Sites.

6. Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens (in line with Policy AT 1).

7. Buildings of architectural/ historic/ cultural merit that are not designated or protected (in line with Policy AT 3).”

5. The Historic Environment

- 5.1 This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant historic assets within the site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains within the site.
- 5.2 Scheduled Monuments are referenced using their SAM Number, prefixed by AN. Listed Buildings are referenced using their Record Number, comprising four or five digits with an asterisk to distinguish from HER records (see below).
- 5.3 GAT HER records are referred to by their PRN, comprising three or five digits. NMRW records are referred to by their NPRN, comprising five digits prefixed by a hash for the purposes of this assessment.
- 5.4 A gazetteer of heritage data is included as Appendix 2 and key records are illustrated on Figures 2, 3, and 7 in Appendix 3.

Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.5 No events are recorded within the study area by the RCAHMW. Events data was not presented as a separate layer within the GIS data provided by GAT HER, but can be inferred from certain monuments records and other sources.
- 5.6 In 1994, approximately half of the site formed part of one of two large parcels of land proposed for a wind farm. An archaeological assessment, comprising a desk-based review of various data

sources and a site walkover survey, was carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

- 5.7 In 2018, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken to the north of Bod Deiniol at the south end of Llyn Alaw Reservoir approximately 1.4km north-west of the site, for the Wylfa Potable Pipeline Route.
- 5.8 In 2020, a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were undertaken at Ty'n Ffynnon in Llanerchymedd, approximately 1.4km east of the site.
- 5.9 The results of selected previous investigations within the study area are discussed below, where relevant to understanding the known and potential archaeological resource of the site.

Geography, Topography and Geology

- 5.10 The land of the site is at its highest elevation in the centre, around Nantanog (up to 84m aOD); in the north-east, to the east of Chwaen Bach (up to 84m aOD); and to the south, to the west and south of Tan Rallt (up to 108m aOD).
- 5.11 The land drops steeply to the north-west of Nantanog, reaching 40m aOD at the north-western boundary of the site by the Scheduled Monument (see below). Marshland outlies the north-western boundary of the site, and a watercourse flows through the south-western part of the site.

- 5.12 The recorded geological composition of the site consists of interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Ordovician Rocks Formation overlain by diamicton of Devensian Till and slowly-permeable and seasonally-wet acid loamy and clayey soils⁸.

Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric (pre- 43 AD)

- 5.13 Several prehistoric monuments are recorded within the study area. Probable Bronze Age burial mounds with visible surface remains include the Scheduled Monuments of Cors-y-Bol, which abuts the north-western boundary of the site (AN091, 2083), and Bedd Branwen, approximately 1.5km to its north-west (AN098, 2088). Possible/former burial mounds with no visible surface remains are recorded at Plas Newydd, approximately 1.3km to the north of Cors-y-Bol (#410288), near Parc Newydd, approximately 240m south of the site (2081), and to the west of Llanerchymedd, approximately 1.2km east of the site (3589).
- 5.14 Cors-y-Bol survives above-ground as a low circular bank up to 20m in diameter, with some stones visible at the surface on the north side and a possible raised area at the centre (Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4). It was identified during agricultural work in 1956; the bank is formed of clay, which stood out from the naturally-occurring peat. While generally interpreted as the remains of a barrow, others have suggested it could be a henge or a small,

enclosed hut circle group.



Plate 2: Cors-y-Bol – looking north-east from its west side

⁸ British Geological Survey 2021; Cranfield University 2021



Plate 3: Cors-y-Bol – looking east from its west side



Plate 4: Cors-y-Bol – looking south-east from its west side

- 5.15 Scatters of worked flints were found in the field to the east of Cors-y-Bol (i.e. within the site) during the 1994 walkover survey for the proposed wind farm (5870). Neither the walkover survey nor the geophysical survey for the currently-proposed solar farm recorded any surface or buried features close to the monument that could be associated with it. If a round barrow, it may be an isolated example. If a hut circle, others would be expected in the vicinity. Another mound of similar morphology is recorded within marshland approximately 350m to its north, outside the site (947).
- 5.16 A possible prehistoric settlement site is recorded to the north of Geirn approximately 600m south of the site (2087). According to the HER, this has been inferred from the observation of earthworks of possible hut circles and "*Many stone hammers, querns, round grinding stones, a stone ball with facets*" brought to the surface by ploughing in the 19th century. The citation is a journal article of 1870, though in fact this source does not refer to a stone ball with facets – an object type believed to date from the Neolithic and almost exclusively found in Scotland.
- 5.17 Probable and possible prehistoric standing stones (some extant, others inferred from historic maps and place-name evidence) are recorded at Bod Deiniol, approximately 1.5km north-west of the site (AN090, 2066), Meinir, approximately 485m north-east of the site (2069), Pen-rhôs, approximately 700m south-east of the site (7378), Mynydd Mwyn Mawr, approximately 1.7km south-east of the site (59769, #42083), and Llechcynfarwy, approximately 1.4km south of the site (2078). A Bronze Age axe

has been found near Pen-bryn, approximately 345m south-east of the site (11386).

- 5.18 Possible Bronze Age burnt mounds are recorded approximately 1km and approximately 1.5km south-east of the site (5535, 5796). Other examples may be indicated by the small sub-circular anomalies, each with a distinct spiked response in their centre, detected in the south-western part of the site (Field 7) by the geophysical survey (Appendix 6); but the interpretation is only tentative due to the highly-variable magnetic background in this part of the site.
- 5.19 Approximately 1.2km west of the site, around the summit of the low rounded hill of Y Werthyr, are earthworks suggestive of the defensive ramparts of a small Iron Age bivallate hillfort (AN158, 302328, 2077). The banks and ditches are best-preserved on the south and east sides, with a possible entrance to the north-east and an annex enclosure to the north. Geophysical surveys have detected anomalies suggestive of at least seven hut circles (roundhouses) within its interior and three in the annex. This asset is discussed further in Section 6, below.
- 5.20 Cropmarks suggestive of buried enclosures are recorded *approximately* 430m north-east of Nantanog in the northern part of the site (55723, Field 20) and approximately 440m south-east of Nantanog in the southern part of the site (5871,

Field 33); and a cropmark suggestive of a trackway is recorded *approximately* 575m north-west of Nantanog (55722, Field 25). Some/all of these features may be of later prehistoric origin. No surface remains were observed in these locations during the walkover survey.

- 5.21 The geophysical survey detected anomalies in the approximate area of 5871 and 55722 but not 55723 (Appendix 6). It also identified previously-unrecorded circular enclosures in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the site (Fields 28, 29⁹, 61), which are likely to be later prehistoric in date. A single sub-square enclosure in the northern-central part of the site (Field 17) and a series of small rectilinear enclosures in the south-western and eastern-central parts of the site (Fields 5¹⁰, 11, 12 and 30, 31, 33) could be of prehistoric date or may be later (see 5.43).
- 5.22 Numerous other cropmarks and earthworks are recorded across the study area, and these are all undated as they have not been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation to confirm their origin. A circular cropmark near Pen-y-bryn, approximately 120m south of the far northern part of the site, was interpreted as a possible early medieval church and/or burial site when first identified in 1980 but re-interpreted as a possible prehistoric enclosure in 2004 (4721).

⁹ The eastern half of Field 29, containing the enclosure, is no longer part of the site boundary.

¹⁰ Field 5 is no longer part of the site boundary.

- 5.23 Archaeological investigations undertaken for the Wylfa Potable Pipeline Route by Llyn Alaw, approximately 1.4km north-west of the site, identified post-holes, a fire pit, and a linear ditch (69675, 69676, 69677, 69678). These features were undated but could have been of prehistoric origin.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 5.24 Following the initial invasion of Britain by the Roman army in 43AD, Wales proved a difficult place to conquer. Anglesey was the final area to be taken, in AD60; however the troops were withdrawn soon thereafter due to the Boudiccan Rebellion and did not return until AD77/78. Anglesey, known to the Romans as Mon, was of strategic importance and rich in resources; forts were established at Holyhead and Cemlyn, and Parys Mountain was exploited for its copper ore.

- 5.25 Roman finds from the study area include a brooch at Bodnolwyn Hir approximately 800m west of the site, a coin and spindle whorl at Ty'n Cae approximately 570m south-east of the site (81414), and a plough coulter at Winllan approximately 410m south-east of the site (19625). It has been suggested that a paved road from Llanddyfnan Church to Plas Llanddyfnan, the western end of which lies approximately 820m south-east of the site, is of Roman origin but there is no convincing archaeological evidence for this (17836).

Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 5.26 The early medieval period is of importance in Welsh history for the development of the Welsh language and identity; however

the archaeological record on Anglesey provides relatively limited evidence of occupation and activity.

- 5.27 Within the study area, archaeological remains ascribed to the early medieval period comprise inscribed stones and cist and grave-cut burials. Stones are recorded at Llechgynfarwy, approximately 1.4km south of the site (80706); Chwaen-wen-Isa, approximately 1.25km south-west of the site (2075); and Ty'n-rhosydd, approximately 935m south-west of the site (90203). Burials are known at Llechgynfarwy, approximately 1.3km south of the site (2080, 81625).

- 5.28 The possible early medieval church and/or cemetery at Pen-y-bryn has already been mentioned (see 5.22). Other potential medieval chapel sites, of which no surface trace now survives, have been inferred from place-names: at Ty Croes approximately 610m south of the eastern part of the site (90217) and Llwyn-drain, approximately 1.1km east of the eastern part of the site (90216). The suggestion of a chapel at Llechgynfarwy, approximately 1.5km south of the site, has been dismissed as confusion with the nearby church (#4385, 2085).

- 5.29 Extant churches of medieval origin within the study area include the disused and partially-ruinous Church of St Mary near Pen-terfyn, approximately 610m north-east of the site (*5402, #43626, 2064); the Church of St Ceidio, approximately 1.6km north-east of the site (*5401, #27471, 7064); the Church of St. Cynfarwy at Llechgynfarwy, approximately 1.4km south of the site (*5396, #206, 7045); and the Church of St Mary at

Llanerchymedd, approximately 1.6km east of the site (*5371, #43617, 6976).

- 5.30 Traian, outside the northern boundary of the eastern part of the site, has been suggested as the location of a medieval corn mill (36120). It is labelled such on late-19th to early-20th century Ordnance Survey mapping; the HER does not cite any earlier documentary accounts or archaeological evidence. Otherwise, medieval activity within the study area is represented by findspots of coins and other effects – though none are recorded within the site.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1801 – present)

- 5.31 The majority of ‘monuments’ recorded within the study area are of post-medieval and modern date and comprise findspots and buildings. None of the farmsteads to which the land of the site is currently attached (Nantanog, Chwaen Bâch, Chwaen Gôch, Tan Rallt) are included on the databases of the HER or NMRW. A house is known from documentary sources to have existed at Nantanog in the 17th century¹¹, but the current buildings appear to be of late-19th century date (see below).
- 5.32 The HER does, however, identify the former buildings of Pen-yr-allt (55746) and Glan-hafren (55744) in and adjacent to the far western part of the site. Extant structural remains observed during the walkover survey included: Pen-yr-allt (Plate 5), stone

walling c.100m south-west of Glan-hafren (Plate 6), Glan-y-gors-bâch to the north-west of Nantanog (Plate 7), and Tyddyn-bâch within the eastern part of the site (Plate 8, Plate 9). The barns of Tyddyn Bach are the only buildings actually located within the site and were subject to a basic level of historic building recording (Appendix 5).



Plate 5: South-facing elevation of Pen-yr-allt

¹¹ National Library of Wales: *Carreglwyd Estate Records: Mr William Griffith to Dr Williams of Nantanog concerning the Payment of Money (1641)*



Plate 6: Remnants of stone walling c.100m south-west of mapped location of Glan-Hafren



Plate 8: South-facing elevation of the smaller (easterly) building of Tyddyn-bâch



Plate 7: Remains of Glan-y-gors-bâch



Plate 9: East-facing elevation of the larger (westerly) building of Tyddyn-bâch

5.33 Anglesey Archives hold a plan of Glan-y-gors-bâch dated 1792 (not reproduced). The field system is entirely different to what exists today. A search of the National Library of Wales online catalogue identified three further maps covering the site. These form part of estate records and sales particulars dated 1821 and 1865 (covering Glan-y-gors-bâch only) and 1897 (covering Chwaen Bach and Nantanog). The 1821 plan shows the same field system outlying Glan-y-gors-bâch as in 1792 (Plate 10).

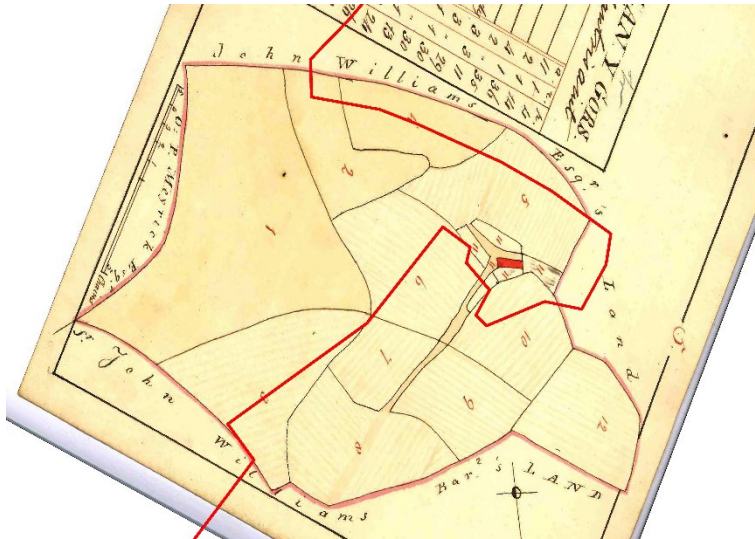


Plate 10: Extract of 1821 plan of Glan-y-gors-bâch, which was part of the Bodrwyn and Park Estates (image courtesy of the National Library of Wales)

5.34 The 1844 tithe map for the parish of Llantrisant (Figure 4) shows two buildings on the opposite (south) side of the lane to Nantanog but not Nantanog itself, three buildings at Chwaen Gôch, two buildings at Chwaen Bâch, four buildings at Tan Rallt,

a single building at Glan-y-gors-bâch, and a single building near Glan-y-gors-bâch; but not Pen-y-rallt, Glan-hafren, or Tyddyn-bâch. The outlying farmland of the site is shown as largely open, especially to the north of Nantanog.

5.35 The tithe apportionment reveals that the site formed part of several estates: Meyrick Owen Fuller of Bodorgan in south-west Anglesey, the Right Honourable Lord Boston of Lligwy in north-east Anglesey, The Right Honourable Lord Dinorben of Kinmel Hall in Denbighshire, and Sir John Hay Williams of Plas Rhianfa in south-east Anglesey and Bodelwyddan Castle in Denbighshire (interestingly, the two Denbighshire properties neighbour one another). There were at least six tenants.

5.36 The 1844 tithe map had shown the Glan-y-gors-bâch holding as a single field, but this may have been a simplification. In any case, the 1865 sales particulars map shows divisions different to those that existed in 1821 (compare Plate 10 and Plate 11). The 1865 boundaries remain as the current field layout and were probably created through a process of land reclamation (indeed this area is still shown as marsh on current Ordnance Survey mapping).

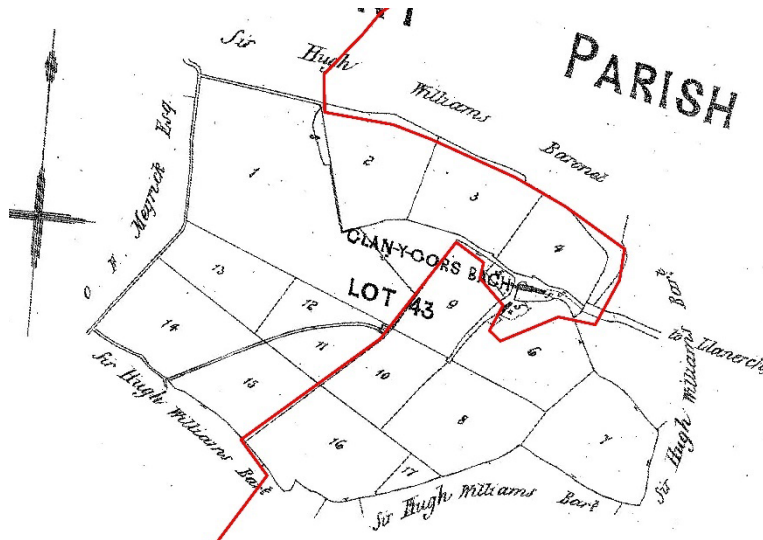


Plate 11: Extract of 1865 plan of Glan-y-gors-bâch (image courtesy of the National Library of Wales)

- 5.37 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889–90 shows the site divided into multiple fields, though the area to the west of Chwaen Gôch is represented as an extension of the marshland at Cors-y-Bol. It depicts three buildings at Tyddyn-bâch, which were accessed by a track from Chwaen-bâch. The single building to the south of Glan-y-gors-bâch, within the site, is labelled as Ysgubor-bâch and occupied an unusually-shaped plot with a quarry pit at its west end. There are no above-ground traces of the building and the quarry pit has been infilled.
- 5.38 The 1900 Ordnance Survey no longer depicts the land of the site near Chwaen Goch as marshland, which indicates that some reclamation had taken place (Figure 5). No obvious changes are documented by the 1926 or 1953 editions. Reclamation of the

eastern margins of the marshland at Cors-y-Bol is said to have taken place in the mid-1950s (see 5.14) but aerial photographs from 1948 do not show much more encroachment of scrubby vegetation in this area than recent satellite imagery.

- 5.39 Aerial photographs from 1948 and 1969 show essentially the same field layout of the site as exists today. The resolution of the images available online is insufficient to identify cropmark features; however a thorough assessment was undertaken in 1994 for the proposed wind farm (see 5.20) and all recorded cropmarks have been discussed above. The building at Ysgubor-bâch is last shown on the 1953 Ordnance Survey. The westerly of the three buildings at Tyddyn-bâch was seemingly demolished sometime between 1963 and 1974.
- 5.40 LiDAR imagery is available in digital terrain model format at 1m resolution for the northern and western parts of the site (i.e. the areas nearest Llyn Alaw) (Figure 6). Former field boundaries can be discerned in the fields of the site between Glan-y-gors and Glan-hafren (A) and in the field approximately 350m north-west of Nantanog (B). Amorphous earthworks are visible in the northern parts of the site and are probably natural (geological) undulations (C). Other striations across the site relate to agricultural regimes.
- 5.41 The geophysical survey detected numerous linear trends across the site (Appendix 6). Most of these probably represent former field boundaries and enclosures predating the 19th-century maps consulted for this assessment (see above); as well as former

drains and plough furrows associated with attempts to reclaim and improve the quality of land for agriculture. Anomalies of uncertain origin include two areas suggestive of firing / burning in the southern part of the site (Fields 36 and 46).

5.42 Beyond the northern edge of the study area, significant modern changes to the landscape have included the construction of Llyn Alaw reservoir from the former peatland of Cors-y-Bol in the 1960s and the construction of Llyn Alaw wind farm in the 1990s.

Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

5.43 The following features were identified within the site by work carried out by GAT in 1994 for the proposed wind farm and are now incorporated into the HER (the text has been copied across from the 1994 report for accuracy, but with the field numbers added for ease of cross-reference):

- **Linear feature north-west of Nantanog (SH 3806 8449 – Field 20):**
 - **A linear feature visible on aerial photographs, cutting across two field boundaries and appearing to pre-date them. Date and function unknown but may be a disused track.**
- **Flint scatter, Cors-y-Bol (SH 3770 8440 – Field 21):**
 - **Flints have been found in the field east of [Cors-y-Bol burial mound], but there is no record of their current location or of any other details.**
- **Linear feature north of Nantanog (SH 3855 8440 – Field 25):**

- **A linear feature visible on aerial photographs, cutting across a field boundary and appearing to pre-date it. May be part of an enclosure.**

- **Circular enclosure south-east of Nantanog (SH 3878 8357 – Field 33):**

- **An enclosure approximately 80 m diameter visible on aerial photographs, with further undulations to the south west. Date and function unknown.**

5.44 The following features of historic interest were identified within the site by the walkover survey carried out for the currently proposed solar/battery storage development:

- **Tyddyn-bâch (SH 3940 8398 & SH 3938 8398 – Field 58):**
 - **The ruins of two stone-built barns, first shown on the 1889–90 Ordnance Survey map together with a third barn that no longer survives.**

5.45 The following features of archaeological interest were identified within the site by the geophysical survey carried out for the currently proposed development:

- **Possible Bronze Age burnt mounds (Field 7);**
- **A sub-square enclosure of possible prehistoric origin (Field 17);**
- **A small circular enclosure of possible prehistoric origin (Field 28);**
- **A medium circular enclosure of possible prehistoric origin (Field 61);**

- **A series of small rectilinear enclosures of uncertain origin (Fields 11, 12, and 30, 31, 33);**
- **Possible areas of firing/burning of uncertain origin (Fields 36 and 46);**
- **Rectilinear and linear features representing former field boundaries and drainage features associated with historic land management (across the site).**

5.46 Note that a large circular enclosure of probable prehistoric origin was identified in Field 29, but this area is no longer part of the site boundary. Nor is Field 5, where additional small rectilinear enclosures were identified.

5.47 The following features of archaeological interest were identified/confirmed by the trial trench evaluation carried out for the currently proposed development:

- **A cluster of curvilinear and discrete features in the western part of the site (Fields 11 and 12);**
- **A series of small rectilinear enclosures and postholes in the central part of the site (Fields 30, 31, 32 and 33);**
- **Other pits and postholes in other locations across the Site (Fields 11, 12, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 27, 38 and 63);**
- **Parallel and perpendicular linear ditches representing former field boundaries and drainage features associated with historic land management across the site.**

5.48 The features in Fields 30, 31, 32 and 33 are considered to be of the greatest archaeological interest, but there is currently no

indication that they or any other element of the known and potential heritage resource of the site are of a significance equivalent to that of a designated historic asset.

5.49 The fills of the ditches of the curvilinear, ring and rectilinear enclosures, and the fills of the pits and postholes, preserve and/or have the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence pertaining to their construction, use and abandonment. Sampling of some of the postholes identified charcoal, seeds, grains, and nutshell fragments suggestive of the dumping of hearth waste material. The various enclosures and discrete features represent non-designated historic assets, their heritage significance being derived from their evidential value.

5.50 The former field boundary and drainage ditches and plough furrows provide an indication in plan of the former organisation of the agricultural landscape. The historic value of former field systems can be elevated in this area, as artefactual assemblages are generally scarce (pers. comm. Jenny Emmett, 01.07.21). However the trial trenching yielded only a very small quantity of artefacts and no palaeoenvironmental deposits of any interest. Such features represent non-designated historic assets of limited heritage significance derived from their historic value.

5.51 The ruinous mid-19th century farm buildings of Tyddyn-bâch are of limited architectural or historic interest and are accordingly considered to be non-designated historic assets of only limited heritage significance.

- 5.52 While the grid connection was not the focus of this Heritage Statement, it is noted that a cable will connect the site with the Wylfa National Grid Substation. The cable will be installed within the public highway, which was unsuitable for geophysical survey or trial trench evaluation due to the proximity of metal fencing and existing buried utilities.
- 5.53 As such, the buried archaeological resource of the cable route is currently unknown but anticipated to be truncated and/or of low significance and sensitivity. The excavation of the cable trench could result in partial removal and/or total loss of any buried archaeological remains, and so will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

Designated Historic Assets

- 5.54 No designated historic assets are located within the site.
- 5.55 A total of 12 Scheduled Monuments are located within a 5km radius of the site. The nearest is the Cors-y-Bol Bronze Age burial mound, which abuts the north-western boundary of the site. Bedd Branwen Bronze Age burial mound lies approximately 1.5km north-west of the site. The Iron Age hillfort of Y Werthyr lies approximately 1.2km west of the site.
- 5.56 A total of 83 Listed Buildings are located within a 5km radius of the site. The nearest is the disused and partially-ruinous Grade II Listed Church of St Mary, which lies approximately 610m north-east of the site. The Grade II Listed Church of St Ceidio lies approximately 1.6km north-east of the site. The Grade II Listed Melin Geirn windmill tower and attached agricultural ranges lie approximately 700m south of the site.
- 5.57 No World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, or Conservation Areas are located within the study area.
- 5.58 Designated historic assets are considered in Section 6 below.

6. Setting Assessment

6.1 Development proposals may adversely impact historic assets where they remove a feature that contributes to the significance of a historic asset or where they interfere with an element of a historic asset's setting that contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.

6.2 In line with a consultation response from Cadw in February 2021 (Appendix 1), consideration was made as to whether any of the historic assets within a 5km radius of the site include the site as part of their setting and therefore may be affected by the proposed development.

Stage 1

6.3 Stage 1 of the methodology recommended by Cadw's guidance *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (see Section 2 above) is to identify which assets and their settings might be affected by a proposed development. All designated historic assets within a 5km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and illustrated on Figure 7.

Scheduled Monuments

6.4 The significance of each of the identified Scheduled Monuments is derived predominantly from the evidential and historic values of their above- and below-ground archaeological remains. Their topographical and geographical position, association with and/or

intervisibility with similar assets, and views towards and from them, may contribute to significance but to a lesser degree.

6.5 The Scheduled Monument of Cors-y-Bol is considered potentially-sensitive to the proposed development, on account of proximity to the site, the potential for associated remains to survive buried within the site, and there being clear intervisibility between the asset and at least the adjacent area of the site from where the asset is experienced. The Scheduled Monument of Y Werthyr (Tref Alaw) is also considered potentially-sensitive, due to likely intervisibility with the site. Both assets are progressed to further setting assessment below.

6.6 For the other 10 Scheduled Monuments, including Bedd Branwen burial mound and Gan-Alaw standing stone, which fall within a 2km radius of the site: no associated features are known to have existed within the site (although Cors-y-Bol abuts the site) and there would seem to be no intervisibility between these assets and the site on account of distance and intervening topography and vegetation. No potentially-significant sightlines from these assets across the site to any monuments lying beyond the site to the east and south have been identified.

Listed Buildings

6.7 The significance of each of the identified Listed Buildings is derived principally from the special architectural and historic

interest of their built form and fabric. Their private accesses, gardens/grounds and parts of their outlying landholding or wider landscape across which there may be designed views from or towards the assets, make a lesser contribution through setting.

- 6.8 The Grade II Listed Church of St Mary is considered potentially-sensitive to the proposed development on account of the site perhaps having comprised part of the scattered community it once served and there perhaps being routeways and views to the asset through and from the site. It is accordingly progressed to further setting assessment below.
- 6.9 For the other churches, however, including the Grade II* Listed Church of St Pabo on high ground on the north side of Llyn Alaw, no such historical and/or visual association is apparent. They all have diminutive naves and towers, meaning they are only visible at relatively close-range and are not prominent within the wider landscape in the same way as churches with substantial towers and/or spires. There are no views of these churches from the site and there are seemingly no long-ranging views of these churches in which the site is co-visible. Views from churches are usually incidental to their significance.
- 6.10 The Grade II Listed Melin Geirn windmill tower and attached agricultural ranges are relatively proximate to the site but not considered sensitive to the proposed development on account of an apparent absence of historical and visual associations with the site. The tower has five storeys, and despite the substantial modern agricultural barns that have been built next to it (Plate

12), is clearly seen from the B5112 to the south-east as well as from the track that runs from Carmel to Ty-Croes. There is no covisibility of the site in these views; and no views of the tower have been identified from the site due to intervening topography and vegetation.



Plate 12: Grade II Listed windmill tower at Melin Geirn (image courtesy of Google Earth, dated 2018)

Stage 2

Scheduled Monument of Cors-y-Bol

- 6.11 An account of Cors-y-Bol, which most probably represents the remains of a Bronze Age burial mound, has been provided in Section 5 above. The Scheduling description makes clear that its significance is principally derived from the evidential value of its buried archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits:

"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques."

- 6.12 It occupies a low-lying position within the landscape, less than 100m from the watercourse of the same name, at what is now the interface between marshland and farmland. Another mound of similar morphology but uncertain origin is recorded approximately 350m to its north; other possible burial mounds are recorded within a 2km radius of the site (see 5.13).
- 6.13 The geophysical survey did not detect any anomalies suggestive of the buried remains of other features of possible prehistoric origin within the same field as Cors-y-Bol. As such it is difficult to identify any direct associations between this monument and other archaeological remains in its immediate or wider vicinity.
- 6.14 The Scheduled Monument can only be experienced at close-range. The very low form of the earthwork, and the undulating topography of the field within which it has been incorporated, means that it is not readily identifiable beyond approximately 100m (Plate 13, Plate 14). It is only from within the designated area and its immediate curtilage that the low banks and stones of the asset are discernible.
- 6.15 Scrubby marshland surrounds the asset on the north, west and south sides and limits long-ranging views in these directions.

Looking west it is possible to see the high ground to the rear of Bodnolwyn Hir, but not the hill and hillfort of Y Werthyr beyond it. Open views are directed east across the outlying pasture field of the site (Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4) and allow for an appreciation of the topographical context of the monument even though the landscape character is evidently modern.



Plate 13: Looking towards Cors-y-Bol from approximately 200m to its east



Plate 14: Looking towards Cors-y-Bol from approximately 50m to its east

6.16 Elements of the setting of the Scheduled Cors-y-Bol Bronze Age burial mound that contribute to its significance are:

- **Its low-lying position close to Cors-y-Bol stream, which was presumably intentionally selected;**
- **The mid-ranging views from the monument, which illustrate its landscape context by including rising ground to the east and high ground to the west;**
- **The mid- to close-ranging views of the monument when approaching from the east across the outlying pasture field of the site.**

6.17 It is considered that the western half of the outlying pasture field of the site contributes to the significance of the asset, in being

the location from where its surviving above-ground remains and its topographical situation can be discerned and appreciated.

6.18 The proposed solar farm layout accommodates an approximate 60m buffer from the asset to the built edge of the development. This is intended to preserve the open, close-ranging westerly views towards the asset within its low-lying marshland context.

6.19 The change of landscape character of the remaining western part of this field will result in minor harm to the overall significance of the Scheduled Monument.

Scheduled Monument of Y Werthyr (Tref Alaw)

6.20 An account of Y Werthyr, an Iron Age hillfort, has been provided in Section 5 above. The Scheduling description makes clear that its significance is principally derived from the evidential value of its buried archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits:

"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail."

6.21 Y Werthyr occupies a rounded hill that is not especially elevated (the land of the site is higher) but does comprise a locally-high point of ground within the valley floor of Afon Alaw (which flows approximately 550m to the north-west). The earlier Bronze Age

burial mounds of Cors-y-Bol and Bedd Branwen lie approximately 1km to the east and approximately 600m to the north respectively, but no other evidence of Iron Age activity is recorded in the immediate locality.

- 6.22 The earthworks are best appreciated at close range, by walking the perimeter and interior of the monument, but there is no public access. The surviving banks and ditches of the hillfort are said to be best preserved on the south and east sides, and are visible from the section of lane between Bodnolwyn Hir and Bronwen to the east (Plate 15). No earthworks can be identified in views looking upslope from the public footpath running west from Bronwen to the north (not illustrated).



Plate 15: View of Y Werthyr hillfort from the lane to the east

- 6.23 No clear views of Y Werthyr were identified from within the site during the walkover survey. The area of high ground to the east of Bodnolwyn Hir is at almost the same elevation as Y Werthyr and appears to screen it (Plate 16). No other views of Y Werthyr in which the site could be co-visible were noted.



Plate 16: Looking west from the western part of the site immediately north of the stream gorge

- 6.24 Most hillforts seem to have been designed to be seen from and to see across the wider landscape. As there is no public access to the monument it was not possible to assess views from its interior and perimeter. It is assumed, however, that there are fairly long-ranging views in all directions and these will include modern farmland, buildings, wind turbines, and Llyn Alaw.

6.25 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) modelling carried out for the landscape and visual impact assessment has indicated that the proposed development would be visible from Y Werthyr. While the geophysical survey has indicated that the site was settled and farmed during the later prehistoric period, there is nothing to suggest that visibility of the site was of particular importance to the siting and use of the hillfort.

6.26 Elements of the setting of the Scheduled Y Werthyr Iron Age hillfort that contribute to its significance are:

- **Its locally-elevated position on a low rounded hill within the valley floor of Afon Alaw;**
- **The presumed-panoramic views from the hillfort across the surrounding landscape, although it is now distinctly modern in character;**
- **The views of the monument from the lane to the east (in which the site is not co-visible).**

6.27 It is considered that the site makes no appreciable contribution through setting to the significance of this Scheduled Monument. As such, the proposed development will result in no harm to its significance.

Grade II Listed Building of the Church of St Mary

6.28 The Church of St Mary is a simple 15th-century chapel of ease to the Church of St Ceidio located approximately 1.2km to its east. It was much restored in the mid-19th century but is now disused; its interior has been gutted except for some wall-mounted memorial tablets and its roof rafters have lost all their tiles. The

Listing description notes:

"Listed as a late Medieval church, of exceptionally simple character. Although in a very poor condition, the church is a virtually unaltered late Medieval building (even retaining the original roof trusses) and in its isolation, is characteristic of many churches on the island."

6.29 As a Grade II Listed Building, the Church of St Mary is a designated historic asset of less than the highest significance. That significance is derived predominantly from the special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric, but elements of its setting do make an important contribution.

6.30 The church occupies a small rectangular enclosure towards the southern corner of an irregularly-shaped field among undulating farmland (Plate 17). Meinir Farm is located approximately 350m to its south, Gwredog Isaf and Gwredog Uchaf approximately 780m to its north-east, and Ceidio approximately 1km to its east. There are many more farms in the wider landscape; chapels of ease were intended for parishioners who live some distance from the parish church.

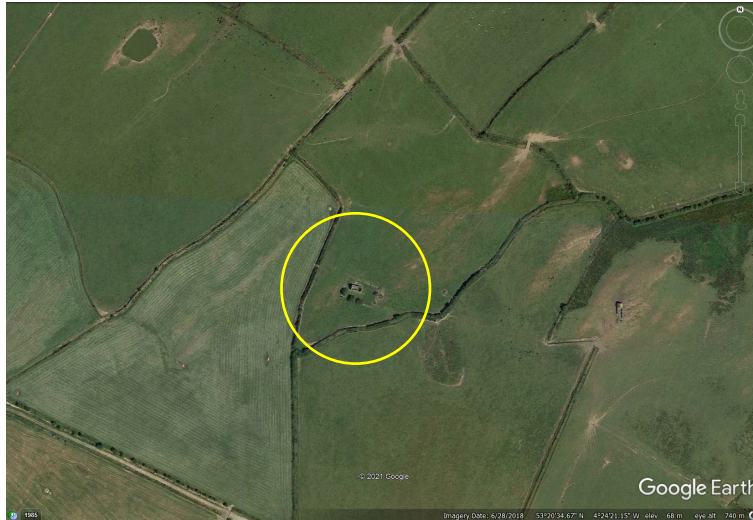


Plate 17: Aerial view of the Church of St Mary (image courtesy of Google Earth, dated 2018)

- 6.31 Its situation was similarly isolated in the late-19th century; the only other building nearby being a barn approximately 250m to its east (Pen-terfyn, now ruinous) (Plate 18). Tracks and footpaths led to the church across the fields from lanes to the south and south-east. A Sunday School is marked at the lane junction approximately 830m south of the church but it is not clear whether it was associated with St Mary's.

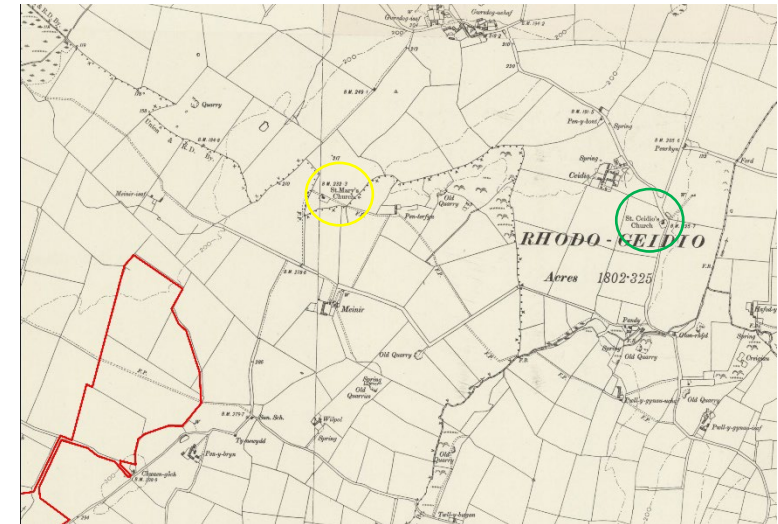


Plate 18: Extract from 1889-90 OS Map, with St Mary's circled in yellow and St Ceidio's circled in green

- 6.32 The built form and features of special architectural and historic interest of the church can only be appreciated at close range, from the enclosed churchyard. The sense of rural isolation is experienced on the footpath approaches across the fields; while Llyn Alaw and wind turbines are perceptible, the local landscape character is still agricultural with a dispersed settlement pattern.
- 6.33 The site is not a location from where the asset is experienced. There is no clear intervisibility between the Church of St Mary and the site, due to the intervening topography and vegetation. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) modelling carried out for the landscape and visual impact assessment has indicated that the proposed development would not be visible from the Church of St Mary.

- 6.34 Meanwhile the possibility of co-visibility of the Church of St Mary and the proposed development on approaches from the south, namely the lane passing Chwaen Gôch and the farm tracks to Meinir, was discounted based on observations made during the walkover survey carried out for this heritage assessment.
- 6.35 Elements of the setting of the Grade II Listed Church of St Mary that contribute to its significance are:
- **Its historical functional association with the Church of St Ceidio;**
 - **Its secluded situation among fields, presumably so-chosen to be accessible to parishioners for whom a journey to St Ceidio's was inconvenient due to its distance from their farms and cottages;**
 - **The local footpath network connecting the church with lanes and farms like Meinir, Gwredog-isaf and Gwredog-uchaf, Pen-y-bryn, and Chwaen-gôch;**
 - **The mid- and close-ranging views of the "church-in-the-fields", from the footpaths from Meinir to the south and Pen-terfyn to the east;**
 - **The enclosed churchyard from where the church's built form and features of special architectural and historic interest are best appreciated.**
- 6.36 It is considered that the site makes no appreciable contribution through setting to the significance of this Listed Building. As such, the proposed development will result in no harm to its significance.

7. Conclusions

Archaeology

- 7.1 This assessment has been informed by a review of existing historic environment databases, historic maps, historic aerial photography and LiDAR imagery, a walkover survey and a geophysical survey.
- 7.2 Within the site: the HER records a scatter of prehistoric worked flints and cropmarks of two undated enclosures and an undated trackway; the geophysical survey and trial trenching identified curvilinear, ring and rectilinear enclosures, pits and postholes of possibly prehistoric origin and parallel and perpendicular linear features likely associated with (pre)historic land management; the walkover survey recorded the ruins of two 19th-century farm buildings at Tyddyn-bâch.
- 7.3 The heritage resource of the site is not considered to preclude development, but mitigation is required for certain elements. An exclusion zone is accommodated for the features recorded in Fields 11 and 12. Non-intrusive construction methods and/or archaeological excavation or monitoring may be required for the features recorded in Fields 30–33 inclusive. The ruined buildings of Tyddyn-bâch are retained in the development layout.
- 7.4 While the grid connection was not the focus of this Heritage Statement, it is noted that a cable will connect the site with the Wylfa National Grid Substation. The cable will be installed within the public highway, which was unsuitable for geophysical survey or trial trench evaluation due to the proximity of metal fencing and existing buried utilities.
- 7.5 As such, the buried archaeological resource of the cable route is currently unknown but anticipated to be truncated and/or of low significance and sensitivity. The excavation of the cable trench could result in partial removal and/or total loss of any buried archaeological remains, and so will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

Built heritage

- 7.6 An appropriate and proportionate level of settings assessment has been undertaken for designated historic assets located within a 5km radius of the site.
- 7.7 Particular attention has been given to the Scheduled Monument of Cors-y-Bol, a Bronze Age burial mound, which abuts the site boundary. It is considered that the western half of the outlying pasture field of the site contributes to the asset's significance.
- 7.8 The proposed solar farm layout accommodates an approximate 60m buffer from the asset to preserve the open, close-ranging westerly views towards the asset within its low-lying marshland context. The change of landscape character of the remaining western part of this field will result in minor harm to the overall

significance of the Scheduled Monument.

- 7.9 It is considered that the site does not contribute through setting to the significance of any other Scheduled Monument (including the Y Werthyr Iron Age hillfort) or Listed Building (including the Church of St Mary).

Sources

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1821	Maps and surveys of Bodrwyn and Park Estates in the county of Anglesey the property of William Lewis Hughes Esq. [National Library of Wales]
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1901	Ordnance Survey County Series for Anglesey, 1:10,560 [accessed online]
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1963	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,560 [accessed online]
1976–80	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000 [accessed online]

Aerial Photographs (available online from Welsh Government APU)

1945
1948
1969



Appendix 1: Consultation

From: [Neil Maylan](#)
To: [Elizabeth Pratt](#)
Cc: [jenny.emmett](#)
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm
Date: 05 May 2021 06:33:58
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.gif](#)
[image004.jpg](#)
[image005.jpg](#)
[image006.jpg](#)

Hi Elizabeth

I can't identify, at this time, any additional designated historic assets that will need to have a detailed assessment.

Best wishes

Neil

From: Elizabeth Pratt
Sent: 28 April 2021 08:30
To: Maylan, Neil (ESNR-Tourism, Heritage & Sport-Cadw)
Cc: jenny.emmett
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Neil,

Yes, it is of course a Stage 1 assessment that we have undertaken to identify the four assets named below for Stage 2 onwards.

I was just hoping for agreement on our shortlist prior to submission of the report.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Senior Heritage Consultant

Pegasus Group

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From: Neil.Maylan002@gov.wales

Sent: 28 April 2021 05:47

To: Elizabeth Pratt

Cc: [jenny.emmett](#)

Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Elizabeth

We would expect a stage 1 assessment following the methodology of Setting of Historic Assets in Wales to be carried out for all designated historic assets inside 5km of the development and the results included in the report. The results of this assessment will determine which assets will require stages 2 to 4 to be completed.

Best wishes

Neil

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 27 April 2021 14:55
To: Maylan, Neil (ESNR-Tourism, Heritage & Sport-Cadw) [REDACTED]
Cc: [jenny.emmett](#) [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Neil,

Belated thanks for the below. We have expanded the radius of assessment to 5km, but still consider the Scheduled Monuments of the Cors-y-Bol Bronze Age burial mound and the Y Werthyr Iron Age Hillfort to be potentially most-sensitive to the proposals through change to setting. We are also giving particular attention to the Grade II Listed Buildings of Melin Geirn windmill tower and the Church of St Mary near Ceidio, though have identified no historical or visual associations between them and the site. I'd be grateful if you could let me know if there are any other designated historic assets that you would like to see full, detailed, assessments for so we can ensure these are accommodated in our report.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Senior Heritage Consultant

Pegasus Group

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From: [Neil Maylan](#) [REDACTED]
Sent: 26 February 2021 05:48
To: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]; [jenny.emmett](#) [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Elizabeth

WG advice recommends a search zone of 5km for designated historic assets.

Best wishes

Neil

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 25 February 2021 15:05
To: Maylan, Neil (ESNR-Tourism, Heritage & Sport-Cadw) [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Neil,

I am writing to you regarding a proposed 120MW solar farm across 290ha of land at Nantanog Farm, to the west of Llanerchymedd and to the south of the Llyn Alaw Reservoir on Anglesey – please see attached PDF. Pegasus Group have been instructed to undertake and coordinate the necessary archaeological and built heritage assessments on behalf of Enso Energy and Wylfa Green Ltd.

We have initiated contact with Jenny Emmett at GAT to discuss the scope of a Heritage Statement, which we will be producing in-house, as well as a geophysical survey, which will be undertaken by Headland Archaeology. The DBA will comprise an archaeological desk-based assessment and setting assessments, following Cadw guidance on the assessment of heritage significance (2011) and setting (2017).

All designated historic assets within a 3km radius of the site will be subject to an appropriate level of setting assessment. While we await ZTVs from our LVIA consultants, we have undertaken an initial review in GIS. Of the five SAMs present within the study area – please see attached JPEG – we anticipate that certainly Y Werthyr Hillfort and Cors-y-Bol Round Barrow will require full assessment.

If you have any specific advice or requirements regarding the approach, scope, or methodology of our setting assessments please do let me know.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Senior Heritage Consultant

Pegasus Group

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From: [Jenny Emmett](#)
To: [Elizabeth Pratt](#)
Subject: Re: Wylfa Solar Farm
Date: 12 March 2021 10:23:39
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.gif](#)
[image004.jpg](#)
[image005.jpg](#)
[image006.jpg](#)

Hi Elizabeth,

Ah, that's much more sensible!

Thanks for sending this over, that's fine. The report summary will need to be bilingual to be accessioned to the HER. The council haven't been granting exemptions so far - it caused quite a few issues last year. I don't know what the position is now.

Look forward to hearing further in due course.

Jenny

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 11 March 2021 12:28
To: Jenny Emmett [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Jenny,

Please find attached the WSI prepared by Headland Archaeology (you will note that the site name has now changed!).

We are currently trying to establish whether Anglesey Council will grant a certificate of exemption to show to accommodation providers.

If successful with that, w/c 22nd or 29th March are contenders for the survey start.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA

Senior Heritage Consultant

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From: Elizabeth Pratt
Sent: 08 March 2021 14:25
To: Jenny Emmett [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Thank you – I'll keep you updated!

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA

Senior Heritage Consultant

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From: Jenny Emmett [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 March 2021 12:06
To: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Elizabeth,

I have a couple of days off next week and do have quite a lot on at the moment. It's helpful to know when they're hoping to start so that I can look out for the WSI. We're all waiting to see what's announced on Friday as to the new situation in Wales in all areas of life. I can usually look at a WSI within a couple of days if a start date is imminent.

Best wishes
Jenny

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 March 2021 11:40
To: Jenny Emmett [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Jenny,

We are hoping that Headland Archaeology can start the geophysical survey towards the end of this month, assuming we can make arrangements for overnight stays amidst current WG Covid restrictions.

Headland are currently drafting the WSI and I was wondering if you can provide an indication of your expected turnaround for comments so that we can factor this into the programme too?

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA

Senior Heritage Consultant

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*****IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING PEGASUS GROUP & CORONAVIRUS / COVID-19*****

From: Elizabeth Pratt
Sent: 26 February 2021 08:51
To: Jenny Emmett [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Jenny,

Thanks for your prompt reply. I'm afraid the site name is as provided by our client, sorry for any confusion!

Yes this will be DNS and almost certainly EIA, but I am not sure what enquiries have yet been made to the LPA etc.

Hopefully archives will reopen during the assessment period – it's always better if we can search through card indexes and review source material ourselves as we know what to look for / what might be relevant. As well as Anglesey Archives I will check the catalogues for Bangor University Library and NLW, thanks for the heads-up.

I have contacted Neil and Keith, thanks for their email addresses. I will circulate a list of assets shortlisted for full setting assessment in the coming weeks once we have ZTVs from LVIA colleagues and have started the heritage research with gusto.

I can confirm that the DBA and geophysics reports will of course be provided in full, as is our standard practice. We have had prior involvement with other solar schemes in North and South Wales so familiar with the need for Welsh language requirements etc but I'll make sure I request the latest guidelines from Sean.

Requirement for pre-determination trial trenching noted and expected.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA

Senior Heritage Consultant

Pegasus Group

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*****IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING PEGASUS GROUP & CORONAVIRUS / COVID-19*****



From: Jenny Emmett

Sent: 25 February 2021 13:15

To: Elizabeth Pratt

Subject: Re: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Elizabeth,

Many thanks for getting in touch. The site is some 10km from Wylfa so the project name is a bit of a red herring! Your proposed scope for the desk-based assessment sounds fine. I assume this will be a DNS scheme, and may therefore have quite a long assessment period. If local archives are reopened as part of the lifting of Covid restrictions in Wales during this period, we'd expect that they were visited to undertake supplementary research if needed (i.e. if there's anything in the Bangor University library, which has a collection of estate records, or anything in the Anglesey Archives or NLW that can't be supplied remotely). Please feel free to discuss the scope of the setting assessment as it's in progress - we've found it benefits everyone to have a discussion about which sites need to be covered and to what degree once a preliminary list has been drawn up, rather than ending up with a chunk of unnecessary work and some sites being missed out. You will need to liaise with Neil Maylan at Cadw in relation to the settings of scheduled sites in the area and for listed buildings, the conservation officer at Isle of Anglesey CC is Keith Williams. Presumably you will be liaising with your LVIA colleagues on this aspect. We'll need the DBA and geophysics results to be presented as one or more technical reports, rather than just included in the ES (assuming EIA is required). If you don't have a copy already, please ask the HER officer Sean Derby for the latest version of the Wales HER submission guidelines, which gives details on (amongst other things) Welsh language

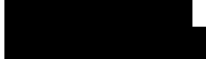
requirements in reports. We're quite happy to review draft reports prior to final submission, especially as trial trenching will almost certainly be required pursuant to this work, as part of the application.

I look forward to receiving the WSI in due course. In the meantime, are you able to confirm whether any enquiry has been made to the council yet, either by yourselves or your client? There have been a number of major proposals lately and it is helpful to know which are confidential, and which we can discuss.

Regards
Jenny

Jenny Emmett
Uwch Archaeolegydd Cynllunio - Senior Planning Archaeologist

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archaeolegol Gwynedd – Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT



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From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 25 February 2021 11:18
To: planning <planning@heneb.co.uk>
Subject: Wylfa Solar Farm

Hi Jenny / Tom,

I am writing to you regarding a proposed 120MW solar farm across 290ha of land at Nantanog Farm, to the west of Llanerchymedd and to the south of the Llyn Alaw Reservoir on Anglesey – please see attached site location plan. Pegasus Group are coordinating the necessary assessments on behalf of the applicant, Enso Energy.

We intend to prepare a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment addressing both archaeology and built heritage (setting). It would be informed by ClfA standards and guidance (2014) and Cadw guidance on the assessment of heritage significance (2011) and setting (2017). The report would identify known historic assets within the site, considering the potential for currently-unknown buried archaeological remains within the site, and assessing the likely impacts of the proposed development thereupon; determine if and to what degree the site contributes through setting to the significance of designated historic assets, and assessing the likely impacts of the proposed development thereupon; and suggest possible mitigation measures, e.g. modifications to design, to minimise harm to archaeological and built historic assets as relevant.

Research would entail a review of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data sourced for a 2km radius of the boundaries of the site; the Cadw database for information on designated historic assets within a 3km radius of the boundaries of the site; historic maps and other archival material available online and within the collections of Anglesey Archives (assuming they can provide digital scans of relevant sources during COVID-19 closure); historic aerial photographs available online from the Welsh Government APU; LiDAR imagery (if available); and a site visit during which any visible earthworks and structures within the site would be subject to a basic written and photographic record presented as an appendix to the report. I would be grateful if you could confirm whether or not this scope and methodology meet your requirements?

We have also instructed Headland Archaeology to carry out a geophysical survey and this is tentatively scheduled for mid-March to mid-April. A WSI will of course be forthcoming for your approval prior to commencement.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Senior Heritage Consultant

Pegasus Group

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Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record Data

Cadw

Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the site

SAM Number	Name	Easting	Northing
AN091	Cors-y-Bol Round Barrow	237516	384349
AN158	Y Werthyr Hillfort (Tref Alaw)	236321	384322
AN098	Bedd Branwen Round Cairn	236112	384979
AN090	Glan-Alaw Standing Stone	236833	385735
AN018	Tregwehelydd Standing Stone	234064	383185
AN010	Presaddfed Burial Chamber	234768	380895
AN099	Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery	234137	379970
AN076	Maen Chwyf	243261	385756
AN077	Llys Einion Standing Stone	243002	385812
AN067	Carreg Leidr	244630	384315

AN042	Y Werthyr Hillfort (Bryngwran)	237452	378199
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone	240623	390212

Listed Buildings within 5km of the site

RecordNumber	Name	Grade	Location
5262	Presaddfed	II*	Located 1.5km ENE of Bodedern, near the S tip of Llyn Llywenan. Reached via a single track driveway.
5265	Melin Llynnon	II*	Set back from the N side of a country road leading W from the village of Llanddeusant, the mill is located c500m W of the Church of St Marcellus and St Marcellinus.
5276	Church of St. Edeyrn	II*	Situated on the N side of Church Street in the centre of the village of Bodedern.
5288	Llynnon Hall	II	Set back, within private grounds, from the W side of the country road between Bodedern and Llanrhyddlad; the hall is located c1.25km SW of the Church of St Marcellus and St Marcellinus in the village of Llanddeusant.
5289	Pont Hafren	II	Spanning the Afon Alaw, the boundary between the parishes of Llanddeusant and Llantrisant, Pont Hafren carries the country road between the villages of the same name; c850m

			SSE of the Church of St Marcellus and St Marcellinus in Llanddeusant.
5290	Pont Henbont	II	Spanning the Afon Alaw, the boundary between the parishes of Llanddeusant and Llantrisant, Pont Henbont carries the road leading to the S end of the small hamlet of Elim, SE of Llanddeusant.
5291	Church of St Trygarn	II	In an isolated rural location. Set back, down a trackway, from the S side of the B5109 between Trefor and Glan-yr-afon.
5292	Gwyndy Bach	II	Slightly set back from, and at angle to, the W side of the B5109 NW of Glan-yr-afon; in a prominent roadside position near the school.
5293	Melin Geirn and attached agricultural ranges	II	In an isolated rural location, set back from the W side of the country road between the villages of Llechcynfarwy and Carmel; located c800m NNE of the Church of St Cynfarwy.
5296	Church of St Figael	II	Set within a walled churchyard at the E side of a country road in the hamlet of Llanfigael; c 1.5km ESE of the church of St Machraeth.
5297	Plas Llanfigael	II	Set back from the E side of a country road within the hamlet of Llanfigael; c 30m NE of the church of St Figael and c 1.5km ESE of the church of St Machraeth.

5314	Church of St Afran, St Ieuan and St Sannan	II*	In an isolated rural location set within a sub-rectangular churchyard W of the farmstead at Ty-mawr. Set well back from the SW side of a country road, the church is located c1.5km NW of the new church in Llantrisant.
5315	Glan Hafren	II	Set at right angles to a country road leading between the villages of Llantrisant and Llanddeusant and close to Pont Hafren, spanning the Afon Alaw; located c800m SSE of the church at Llanddeusant.
5316	Former Smithy at Glan Hafren	II	Slightly set back from a country road leading between the villages of Llantrisant and Llanddeusant; located c800m SSE of the church at Llanddeusant and c25m due E of Glan Hafren.
5317	Melyn Hywel	II*	Set back from the N side of the country road between the villages of Llanddeusant and Llantrisant, the mill is located c950m SE of the Church of St Marcellus and St Marcellinus in the village of Llanddeusant.
5345	Tre'r Ddol	II*	In an isolated rural location, reached by private trackway leading N of a country road W of Llehcynfarwy; the house is located c1km ENE of the Church of St Cynfarway
5350	Capel Peniel and chapel house	II	Located at the NE side of the B5111 leading SE from the village of Llanerchymedd.

5354	Church of St Pabo	II*	Set within a circular churchyard at the SE side of a country road between Llechcynfarwy and Carreglefn.
5360	Church of St Tyfrydog	II*	Located within a circular churchyard to W side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog.
5361	National School (former)	II	Set at an angle to the NW side of Lon Leidr at the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. The former National School lies directly to SW of the Church of St Tyfrydog.
5362	Ty Mawr	II	Set at right angles to the E side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. Ty Mawr is directly NE of the Church of St Tyfrydog.
5371	Church of St Mary	II	Set back, within a rectangular churchyard, from the S side of the Market Square in the centre of the village of Llanerchymedd.
5393	Melin Newydd	II	Set back from the E side of a country road leading N off the B5109 between Glan-yr-afon and Trefor.
5396	Church of St Cynfarwy	II	Within a rectangular churchyard set back from SE side of the B5112; S of the staggered junction at the centre of the small hamlet of Llechynfarwy.
5401	Church of St Ceidio	II	Set back, within a raised circular churchyard, from the W side of a country road leading NW from the village of Llanerchymedd.

5402	Church of St Mary (disused)	II	In an isolated rural location, along a footpath across the fields from Meinir farm. The chapel of ease is set within a rectangular churchyard c1.25km W of the Church of St Ceidio.
5712	Soar Chapel and chapel house	II	Located on the SE outskirts of Bodedern. The chapel stands in a square garden demarcated by a low wall, with the adjoining chapel house having a separate garden.
5742	Old Police Station (Youth Association premises)	II	Reached along a narrow lane immediately W of the Church of St Ederyn; the Police Station backs on to N side of the churchyard and is set into the slope with high wall attached to right.
19482	Ardwyn	II	Located near the centre of Bodedern, on a small road running between London Road and Garden Lane. Set back from the road behind a low stone wall with railings; dressed stone gateposts with pyramidal heads.
19483	Bodloigan	II	Located c 3km N of Bodedern, along a short farm track on the N side of a minor road.
19484	Tan-y-fynwynt	II	Located c1.5km N of Bodedern, set back c100m on the W side of a minor road.
19485	Factory Llewennan	II	Former corn-mill and later woollen mill, located to the west of the northern end of Llyn Llywenan, on the north side of a minor road.

19486	Walls of enclosed garden, Presaddfed	II	Rectangular stone-walled garden E of Presaddfed
19487	Pandy Llewenan	II	Located on the W side of Llyn Llywenan, reached via a track leading off a minor road. Mill group including mill range, dyeing house and house.
19489	Prysan-fawr	II	Located c2km SE of Bodedern, at the end of a long farm track. The house is in a range with a cartshed, overlooking a U-plan farmyard formed by the stable-barn-cowhouse range to the N and the boiling house-pigsty range to the S.
19490	Stable, barn and cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II	A long range forming the N side of the farmyard at Prysan-fawr.
19491	Cowhouse at Prysan-fawr	II	Located a short distance to the NE of the main farm group of Prysan-fawr.
19492	Boiling house and pigsty at Prysan-fawr	II	Boiling house and pigsty range forming the S side of the U-plan farmyard at Prysan-fawr.
19494	Tre Iorwerth	II	Set back from the B5109 and reached by private driveway c2km ESE of Bodedern.
19495	Field Barn, SW of Tyn Rhos	II	Standing in an isolated position in a field 250m SW of Tyn Rhos farm.
19496	Clapper bridge at Tan-y-fynwent	II	A small clapper bridge crossing an un-named river 50m S of Tan-y-fynwent farm.

19497	Dyeing-house at Pandy Llewenan	II	Located on the W side of Lyn Liywen, reached via a track leading off a minor road. Mill group including mill, dyeing house and house. The dyeing-house is immediately S of the former mill, between the mill and the house.
20514	Pandy Treban	II	In a isolated location, set back from the W side of the B5112, c.2km ENE of Bryngwran.
24467	Tyn-y-maen	II	Located 1.5 km ENE of the church of St Machraeth, on the S side of a minor road, near Tyn-y-maen Chapel.
24468	Gronant	II*	Located at the end of a long trackway leading off the NE side of the A5025, N of Llanfachraeth. Gronant is reached via a driveway to the R of the access track, immediately before the farm entrance.
24477	Wellhouse, Gronant	II	Located at the end of a long trackway leading off the NE side of the B5025, N of Llanfachraeth. The wellhouse is at the junction of the farmyard and house entrances.
24478	Cowhouse-stable range, Tyn-y-maen	II	Located 1.5 km ENE of the church of St Machraeth, on the S side of a minor road, near Tyn-y-maen Chapel. The range is immediately S of the farmhouse.
24479	Cornbarn Range, Tyn-y-Maen	II	Located 1.5 km ENE of the church of St Machraeth, on the S side of a minor road, near Tyn-y-maen Chapel. The range lies parallel to the road, c 50m N of the farmhouse.

24563	Sherry	II	Set back from the NW side of a country road leading NE from the B5109 at Gwyndy.
24810	Watermill, Gronant	II	Located on the L hand (W) side of the immediate approach into the farmyard at Gronant, which is reached via a long surfaced drive leading E off the A5025.
24811	Hammels and hammel yard walls, Gronant	II	The farmyard at Gronant is reached via a long surfaced drive leading E off the A5025 N of Llanfachraeth. The hammels and yard are at the upper, E side of the central U-shaped farm group.
24812	Cartshed, Gronant	II	The farmyard at Gronant is reached via a long surfaced drive leading E off the A5025 N of Llanfachraeth. The cartshed is on the left (W) immediately on entering the farmyard.
24813	Cornbarn range, Gronant	II	The farmyard at Gronant is reached via a long surfaced drive leading E off the A5025 N of Llanfachraeth. The corn barn range is on the far left (N side) of the farmyard.
24827	Sundial at Church of St Tyfrydog	II	Located within a circular churchyard to W side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog; the sundial is sited directly to S of church.
24828	Churchyard wall at Church of St Tyfrydog	II	Enclosing the circular churchyard of the Church of St Tyfrydog; at the W side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the hamlet of Llandyfrydog.

24829	Rectory	II	Set back, within private grounds, from the E side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. The former rectory is c250m E of the Church of St Dyfrydog.
24830	Clorach-fawr	II	Set back from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 at the E end of the village of Llanerchymedd; c1.25km SE of the Church of St Dyfrydog.
24831	Clorach-bach	II	Set back from the S side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. Clorach-bach is S of the junction with Lon Leidr to S of Llandyfrydog.
24833	Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse	II	Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech.
24836	Range including cornbarn, granary, threshing room and lofted cowhouse at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	II*	Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The corn barn range is to the W of the farmhouse.
24837	Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	II*	Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The cowhouse, stables and coach house range is located to the rear (NW) of the farmhouse.

24838	Range including pigsties, laundry, slaughter house, cartsheds and coalshed at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	II*	Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The pigsty, laundry and slaughter house range is located NE of the farmhouse.
24839	Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	II*	Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The hammels are located to E of the farmhouse.
24840	Agricultural range at Rectory	II	Set back, within private grounds, from the E side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfydd. The former rectory is c250m E of the Church of St Dyfrydog, and the agricultural range lies directly SW of the rectory.
24963	Fferam-gyd	II	Set back from the W side of the country road leading from Llechcynfarwy to Carreglefn; the house is located c275m NNE of the Church of St Pabo.
24964	Ty'r Felin	II	Reached by private trackway and set back from the N side of a country road leading W from the village of Llanddeusant. The house is located c50m NNW of Llyn mill and c500m W of the Church of St Marcellus and St Marcellinus.
24965	Tyn Cae Elim	II	Located at the W side of the country road through the small hamlet of Elim, SE of Llanddeusant; Tyn Cae is at the N end of the hamlet and adjacent to Llain Delyn.

24966	Schoolroom and stable range at Elim Chapel	II	Located at the W side of the country road through the small hamlet of Elim, SE of Llanddeusant; the schoolroom and stable range is directly S of Elim Chapel at the S end of the hamlet.
24967	Bodwigan and attached agricultural range	II	In an isolated rural location, reached by private trackway W of the country road between Bodedern and Llanrhyddlad. Bodwigan is located c350m NW of Llynnon Hall and c1.5km WSW of the church in the village of Llanddeusant.
24968	Lodge at Llynnon Hall	II	Set at the W side of the country road between Bodedern and Llanrhyddlad, the lodge/gatehouse is on the S side of the N approach to Llynnon Hall; located c200m NE of the hall and c1km WSW of the church in the village of Llanddeusant.
24970	Lychgate to Church of St Mary	II	Located at the N entrance to the rectangular churchyard to the Church of St Mary. At the S side of the Market Square in the centre of the village of Llanerchymedd.
24971	Brynkir	II	Slightly set back, and built at an angle to, the W side of the B5111 at the junction with the E end of the High Street in the village of Llanerchymedd.
24972	The Old Rectory	II	Set back from the W side of the B5111 on the southern approach to the village of Llangefni.
24973	Cottage, Bachau	II	Built at right angles to the S side of the country road lead E out of the village of Llanerchymedd at Bachau.

24974	Ty Hen Newydd	II	Set back from the E side of the B5111 on the southern approach to the village of Llanerchymedd. The farmhouse forms the centrepiece of the farmstead; the main farm range is formed in a semi-circle to the rear.
24975	Agricultural range at Ty Hen Newydd	II	Set back from the E side of the B5111 on the southern approach to the village of Llanerchymedd; the curved agricultural range is directly behind (E) of the farmhouse.
24976	Boiling house and wall of former pigsty range at Ty Hen Newydd	II	Set back from the E side of the B5111 on the southern approach to the village of Llanerchymedd; the brewhouse is in alignment between the centre of the curved agricultural range, and the farmhouse.
25164	Y Stryd	II	Set along the W side of the country road leading through the centre of the village of Carreglefn; the S cottage is at the L (S) end of the row of two.
25165	Ty Newydd	II	Set at right angles to the W side of the country road leading through the centre of the village of Carreglefn; abutted by the northernmost Hen Bont Cottage.
25166	Pant-y-cryntach	II	Set back from the S side of a country road c600m NE of the village of Carreglefn.
25175	Twll-y-clawdd	II	In an isolated rural location reached by a road leading W of a country road S of Mynydd Mechell.

25176	Cottage at Pant-y-Gist	II	In an isolated rural location, set well back from the NE side of a country road and set above the Afon Wygyr; c1km NE of the village of Carreglefn.
25177	Hen Bont	II	Set along the W side of the country road leading through the centre of the village of Carreglefn; the S cottage is at the L (S) end of the row of two.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

Monuments recorded within 2km of the site

PRN	Site Name	Period	NGR
939	17th Century House, Tre'r Ddol	Post Medieval	SH3916081170
947	Mound, South of Llyn Alaw	Unknown	SH37518470
1735	Site of Fulling Mill, Llechynfarwy	Post Medieval	SH381812
2064	St. Mary's Church, Rhodogeidio	Medieval	SH3990085569
2066	Standing Stone, Glan Alaw, W of Bod-deiniol	Bronze Age	SH3683385738
2069	Standing Stone, Site of, Meinir, Gwredog	Prehistoric	SH399851
2070	Capel Deiniol, Site of, Llanfechell	Medieval	SH372857

2074	Natural Feature, Bod Deiniol	Prehistoric;Not Applicable	SH37028583
2075	Inscribed Stone, Site of, Chwaen Wen	Early Medieval	SH3632682715
2077	Y Werthyr Hillfort, Llanddeusant	Roman	SH3632584323
2078	Standing Stone, Site of, Maen Llechgynfarwy	Bronze Age	SH38108116
2080	Cist Burials, Site of, Llehcynfarwy	Early Medieval	SH38108108
2081	Tumulus, Site of, Llanerchymedd	Prehistoric	SH396833
2083	Cors y Bol Round Barrow, Anglesey	Bronze Age	SH3751484351
2085	Capel y Geirn, Site of, Uchelsaint	Early Medieval	SH3881
2087	Settlement, Possible Site of, Old Geir, Carmel	Prehistoric	SH384820
2088	Bedd Branwen Round Barrow, Llanddeusant	Bronze Age	SH3611184979
3582	Capel Cybi, Site of, Ty Croes, Rhodwydd Ceidio	Medieval	SH4083
3589	Tumulus, Site of, W of Llanerchymedd Church	Prehistoric	SH413840
4721	Early Church Site, Possible, Rhodogeidio	Early Medieval	SH39338461
5535	Burnt Mound (Possible), Fynnon Cybi, Carmel	Bronze Age	SH40088285
5551	Ffynnon Cybi Holy Well, Carmel	Unknown	SH40068284

5682	Village of Llanerch-y-medd, Llannerch-y-Medd	Medieval	SH41808414
5796	Burnt Mound, N of Ynys-dodyn	Bronze Age	SH40048194
5836	Ynys-dodyn Farm, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH402816
5868	Sub-Rectangular Enclosure, Chwaen-wen Isaf	Unknown	SH36768298
5869	Flint Scatter, Chwaen-ddu	Neolithic	SH37108265
5870	Flint Scatter, Cors y Bol	Prehistoric	SH377844
5871	Circular Enclosure, SE of Nantanog	Unknown	SH38788357
6940	Parish Church, Llanbabo	Medieval;Post Medieval	SH3780686774
6976	St. Mary's, Llanerchymedd Parish Church, Llannerch-y-Medd	Medieval;Post Medieval	SH4176084090
7045	St. Cynfarwy, Llehcynfarwy Parish Church, Tref Alaw	Medieval;Post Medieval	SH3811781090
7046	Worked Flints, Findspot, Llyn Alaw	Mesolithic	SH39458729
7049	Slag, Findspot, Llyn Alaw	Iron Age	SH39118712
7064	St Ceidio's, Rhodogeidio Parish Church, Llannerch-y-Medd	Post Medieval;Medieval	SH4114485476
7378	Standing Stone, Possible, Carmel	Prehistoric;Modern	SH39798304
7718	Capel Elim, Llanddeusant	Post Medieval	SH35488468

7804	Capel Ifan, Llannerch-y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH4184
7806	Tabernacle, Llannerch-y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH42068418
7807	Jerusalem, Llannerch-y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH41898419
7820	Capel Carmel, Llanerchymedd	Post Medieval	SH38778232
7876	POW Camp, Site of, Llanerchymedd	Modern	SH4184
7984	Flanged Axe, Findspot, Carmel	Bronze Age	SH403838
8122	Chapel, Llannerch-y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH41728416
11386	Bronze Flanged Axe, Findspot, Pen Bryn, Carmel	Bronze Age	SH391828
11414	Roman Coin, Findspot, Carmel	Roman	SH400832
11671	Pont Henbont (Afon Alaw), Tref Alaw	Post Medieval	SH3551084650
11784	Windmill, Melin Geirn	Post Medieval	SH3824081880
15558	Fulling Mill, Rhodogeidio	Post Medieval	SH41068508
17130	Llanerchymedd Character Area, Llannerch-y-Medd	Multiperiod	SH41858413
17162	Central Mon Character Area, Tref Alaw	Multiperiod	SH37898253
17836	Part of Roman Road, NE Anglesey	Roman	SH40418205

19624	Finger Ring, Findspot, Carmel	Unknown	SH39138269
19625	Plough Coulter, Findspot, Carmel	Roman	SH39118270
19633	Medal Ribbon Fitting, Findspot, Carmel	Modern	SH394821
19635	Decorated Fork, Findspot, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH394821
27086	Well, West of, Plas Llandrygan	Unknown	SH3957380914
30904	Building, North East of, Rhos y Cryman	Unknown	SH3551683537
30906	Rhos y Cryman, Bodedern	Unknown	SH3540783433
30915	Ty'n-llan, Bodedern	Unknown	SH3508583233
32876	Coin, Findspot, Llannerch-y-Medd	Medieval	SH41058242
32877	Coin and Spindle Whorl, Findspot, Llannerch-y-Medd	Roman	SH41058247
36120	Melin Waun Bach, Former Site of, Llanerchymedd	Medieval	SH401843
36169	Melin Rhos Goch, Former Site of, Tref Alaw	Post Medieval	SH40058179
55710	Eirianellt Goch, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH38808176
55711	Trackway, Carmel	Medieval	SH39008203
55712	Pen Rhoswen, Site of, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH39808204



55713	Rhosgoch, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH40278201
55714	Mynydd-mwyn-mawr, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH40858228
55715	Twll-y-mwg, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH40528199
55716	Cae'r-fontin, Carmel	Post Medieval	SH40068152
55717	Well, NW of Mynydd-mwyn-mawr, Carmel	Unknown	SH40568253
55719	Linear Mound, Llantrisant	Unknown	SH36418308
55720	Trackway, Possible, Llantrisant	Unknown	SH36658301
55721	Feature, N of Chwaen-ddu, Llantrisant	Unknown	SH37468319
55722	Trackway, Possible, Llantrisant	Unknown	SH38068449
55723	Enclosure, Possible, Llantrisant	Unknown	SH38558440
55744	Glan-hafren, Remains of, Llannerch y Medd	Post Medieval	SH37508385
55745	Pen-yr-allt, Remains of, Llannerch y Medd	Post Medieval	SH37758332
55947	Building, NW of Glan-Alaw	Post Medieval	SH3629985322
55983	Buildings, SE of Bodsuran	Post Medieval	SH3751780977
59769	Standing Stone Pair, Possible, Mynydd Mwyn Mawr	Bronze Age	SH411825

66817	Lychgate to Church of St Mary	Post Medieval	SH4177884121
66982	Tyn Cae Elim	Post Medieval	SH3548184890
66985	Schoolroom and stable range at Elim Chapel	Post Medieval	SH3549484656
68542	Quarry, North-West of Tre'r-ddol	Post Medieval	SH3845481420
69673	Ditch, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3718685654
69674	Ridge and Furrow, Possible, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3718385662
69675	Fire Pit, Possible, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3720585904
69676	Post Hole, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3719685899
69677	Linear Feature, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3720685920
69678	Post Hole, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3719685912
69679	Plough Scarring, Possible, Llanfechell	Unknown	SH3719785920
76045	Bread Oven, Y Hen Ficerdy, Llanerchymedd	Post Medieval	SH418841
77203	Various Finds, Llanerchymedd	Post Medieval	SH4176883915
80230	Various Finds, Llanerchymedd	Multiperiod	SH4182683948
80393	Various Finds, Llantrisant	Multiperiod	SH369828

80786	Cross-Carved Stone, Llechgynfarwy	Early Medieval	SH381812
81340	Various Finds, Llannerchymedd	Multiperiod	SH4177283885
81344	Findspot, Tref Alaw	Multiperiod	SH376830
81377	Coin Weight, Findspot, Tref Alaw	Post Medieval	SH3758282795
81379	Coin Weight, Findspot, Llantrisant	Post Medieval	SH3675982702
81386	Findspot, Llanbabo	Multiperiod	SH374851
81414	Roman Brooch, Findspot, Tref Alaw	Roman	SH3662983995
81416	Spindle Whorl, Possible, Findspot, Near, Llyn Alaw	Unknown	SH3730385188
81625	Early medieval cemetery, Llehcynfarwy	Early Medieval	SH38118109
81644	Spindle Whorl, Findspot, Llannerch-y-Medd	Unknown	SH40708241
81646	Buckle, Findspot, Llannerch-y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH41028263
81804	Coin, Findspot, Tref Alaw	Post Medieval	SH3726782814
81815	Coin, Findspot, Tref Alaw	Unknown	SH373850
90053	Former Field Boundaries, Possible, Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown;Post Medieval	SH4152284133
90054	Field System, Possible, Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH4148884110

90055	Ridge & Furrow, Area of, Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH4150984084
90063	Lid, Findspot, Tref Alaw	Post Medieval	SH3742282169
90200	Settlement, Possible, Site of, Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH3893182303
90202	Trackway, Possible, Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH4168383697
90203	Inscribed Stone, Site of, Llannerch-y-medd	Early Medieval	SH3737482063
90205	Building, Llanerchymedd	Post Medieval	SH4195484084
90206	Tavern, Site of, Llannerch-y-medd	Post Medieval	SH4174184147
90208	School, Llannerch-y-medd	Post Medieval	SH4189484235
90209	Church School, Site of, Llannerch-y-medd	Post Medieval	SH4209484031
90210	Station, Llanerchymedd	Post Medieval	SH4168384068
90211	Bronrhiw House, Llanerchymedd	Post Medieval	SH4204684088
90213	Union Workhouse, Site of, Llannerch-y-medd	Post Medieval	SH4201984894
90214	Tŷ Coch, Llannerch-y-medd	Modern	SH4187584124
90216	Chapel, Site of, Possible, Llannerch-y-medd	Medieval	SH4116983857
90217	Chapel, Site of, Possible, Llannerch-y-medd	Medieval	SH4043783404

90219	Mill, Site of, Llannerch-y-medd	Post Medieval	SH4285
90220	Gwredog, (Place Name), Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH4042786184
90221	Castell Llan (Place Name), Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH3980286390
90703	Ditch, Llannerch-y-medd	Unknown	SH4146984076

RCAHMW National Monuments Record of Wales

Monuments recorded within 2km of the site

NPRN	Name	Period	NGR
206	St Cynfarwy's Church, Lechcynfarwy	Medieval	SH38118109
239	Llanbabo Churchyard	Early Medieval	SH37808678
8718	Elim Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Treffynon	Post Medieval	SH35488468
8806	Tabernacl Welsh Baptist Church, Farmer Street, Llannerch-Y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH42068418
8807	Jerwsalem Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist; Jerusalem; Salem)	Post Medieval	SH41898419
8820	Carmel Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Carmel, Llechynfarwydd	Post Medieval	SH38778232
11845	Capel Ifan, Bridge Street, Lannerch-Y-Medd	Post Medieval	SH41728416

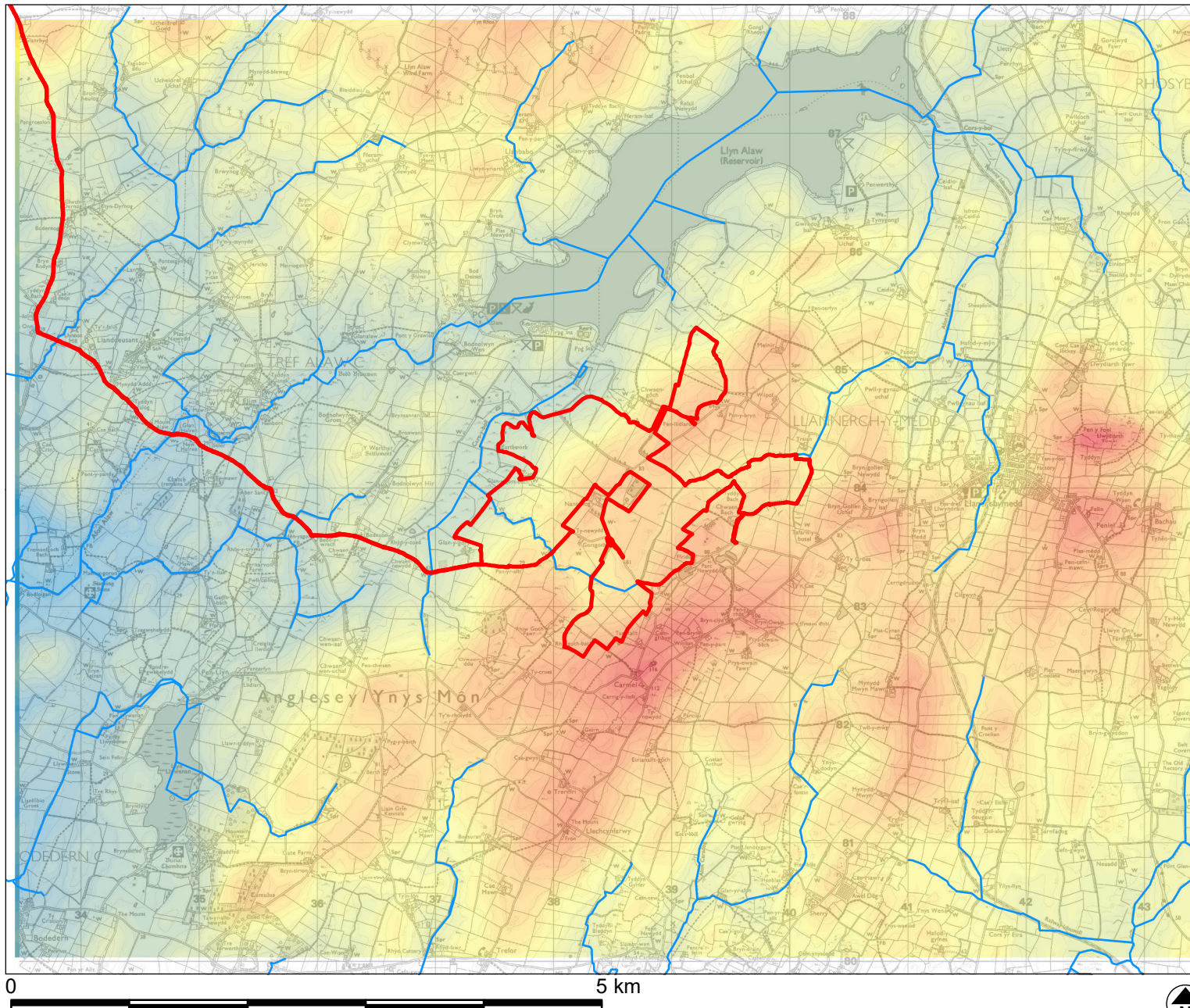
15659	Chwaen-Wen Uchaf, Tref Alaw	17th Century, Post Medieval	SH3630783512
15774	Old Vicarage	Post Medieval	SH41748413
15904	Tre'r Ddol	Post Medieval	SH3916881173
23727	Pont Henbont, Tref Alaw	18th Century, Post Medieval	SH3551484645
27471	St Ceidio's Church	Post Medieval, Medieval	SH41138546
32164	Ffynnon Gybi, Holy Well	Unknown	SH4006382843
40339	Geirn Windmill; Melin Geirn	Post Medieval	SH3825081882
43556	Capel Cybi, Poss. Chapel Site	Medieval	SH405833
43557	Capel Deinioel, Site Of	Post Medieval, Medieval	SH372857
43584	Capel-Y-Geirn I Uchelsaint	Early Medieval	SH3881
43617	St Mary's Church, Llannerch Y Medd	Post Medieval, Medieval	SH41788409
43626	St Mary's Church, Gwredog	Medieval	SH39908556
91214	St Pabo's Church, Llanbabo	Medieval	SH37818677
302327	Bedd Branwen - Cairn South-West Of Glanalaw	Bronze Age	SH3611184978
302328	Y Werthyr, Defended Enclosure	Iron Age	SH3633084330



302329	Standing Stone Between Bod Deiniol And Glan-Alaw	Unknown	SH3683385738
302339	Earthwork, Cors-Y-Bol	Unknown	SH3751484351
402448	Llyn Alaw Reservoir, Llanbabo	Modern	SH39258686
408796	Pandy;Site Of Melin Rhodogeido	Post Medieval	SH4107185082
410228	Plas Newydd Cropmarks Of Plough-Levelled Barrow	Bronze Age	SH37628592
419415	Llanerchymedd First World War Memorial	20th Century	SH4183984527
420823	Mynydd Mwyn Mawr Standing Stone Pair	Bronze Age	SH4105182464
421369	St Afran, St Ieuan, And St Sannan's Church, Llantrisant, Anglesey	19th Century	SH3636983614
421602	Ceidio Earthwork Enclosure	Medieval, Prehistoric	SH41038558
423005	Bryn Gollen Newydd	Post Medieval	SH4082184209
423054	Llanerchymedd	Unknown	SH41898413
515727	Boulton Paul Defiant T3933	Modern	SH415840
515746	De Havilland Queen Bee V4756	Modern	SH408840
515808	Avro Anson I Eg609	Modern	SH4184



Appendix 3: Figures



KEY

- Site
- Watercourses

Contains Open Source OS Terrain and Rivers data.

Elevation extremes:

Blue = 10m aOD
Red = 122m aOD

Figure 1: Digital Terrain Model

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

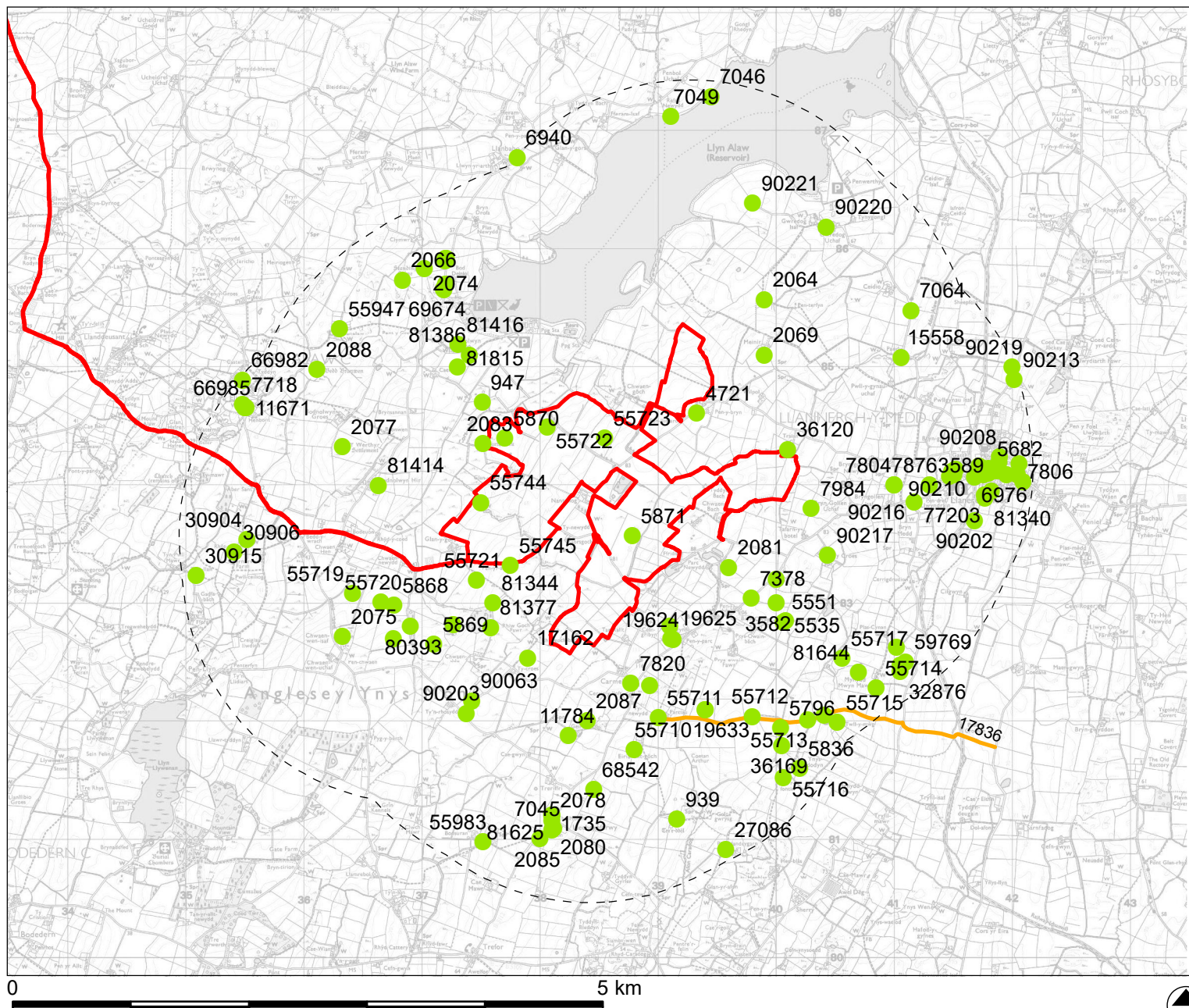
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 11/10/2023

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



KEY

- Site
- 2km
- HER data
- HER data

Contains Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Historic Environment Record data.

Figure 2: HER Data

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

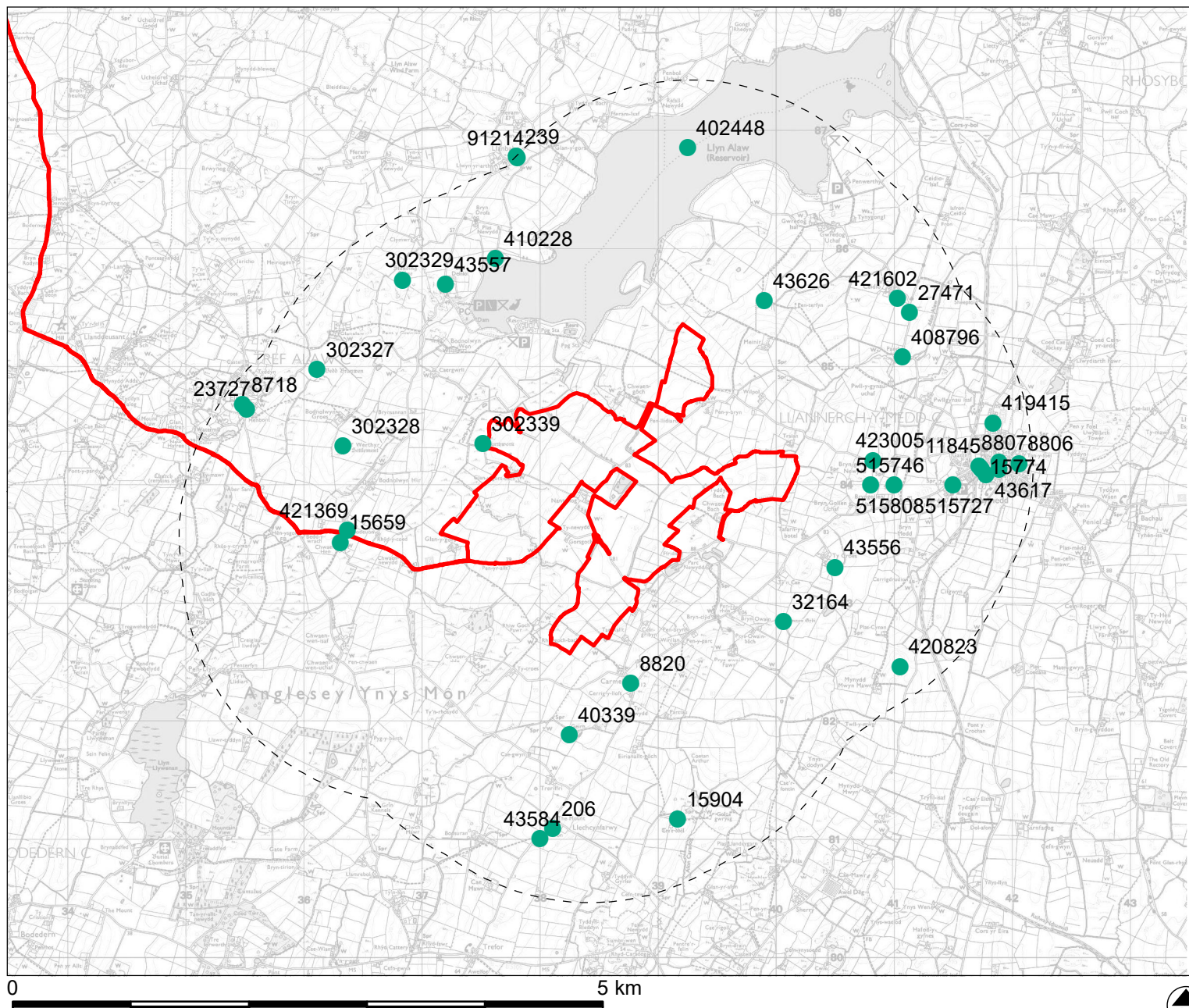
DRWG No: P21-0032

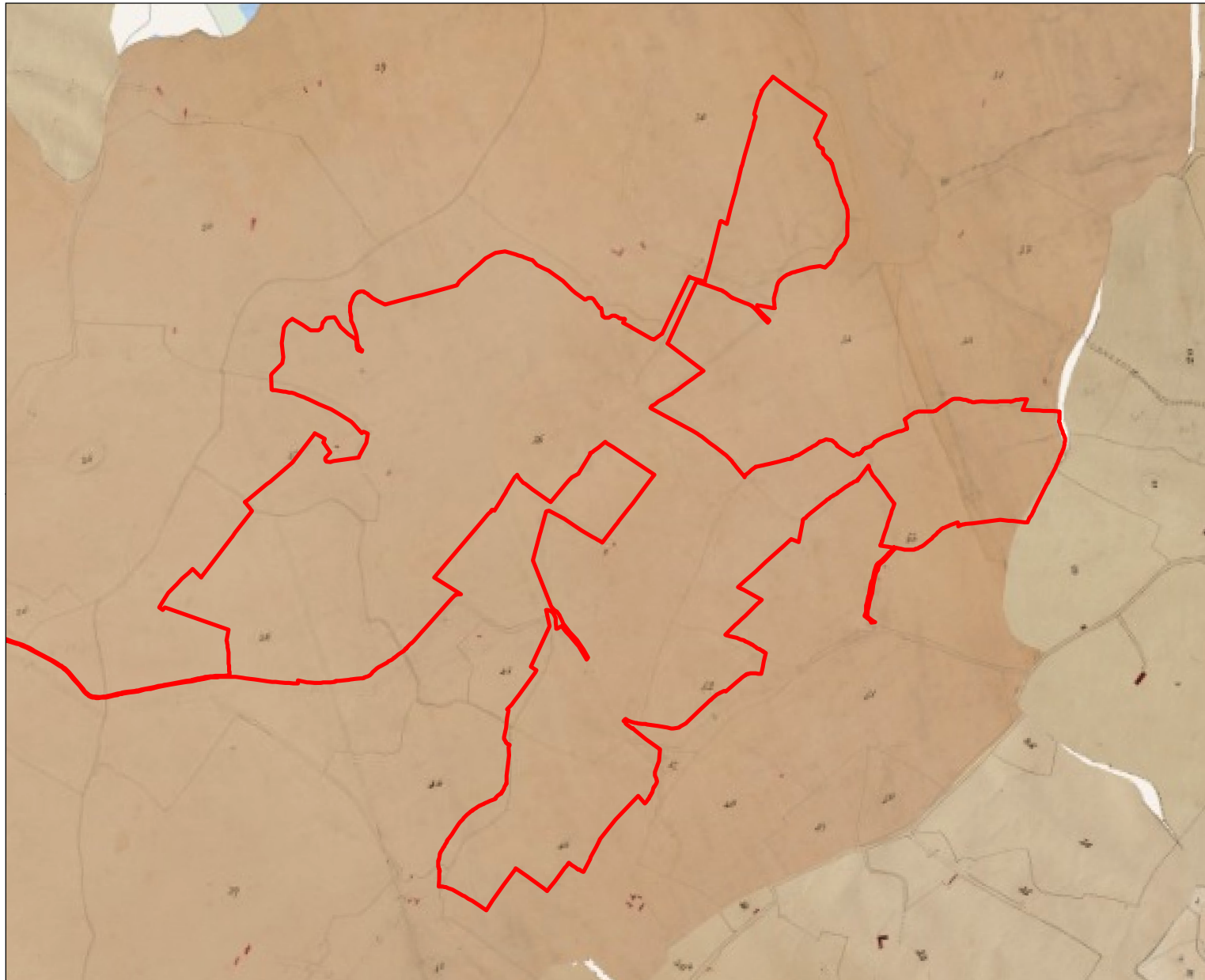
Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS





KEY

— Site

Image courtesy of the National Library of Wales - Welsh Tithe Maps.

Dark brown mapping is for Llantrisant; paler areas stitched to it comprise maps for the neighbouring parishes.

Figure 4: 1844 Tithe Map of the Parish of Llantrisant

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

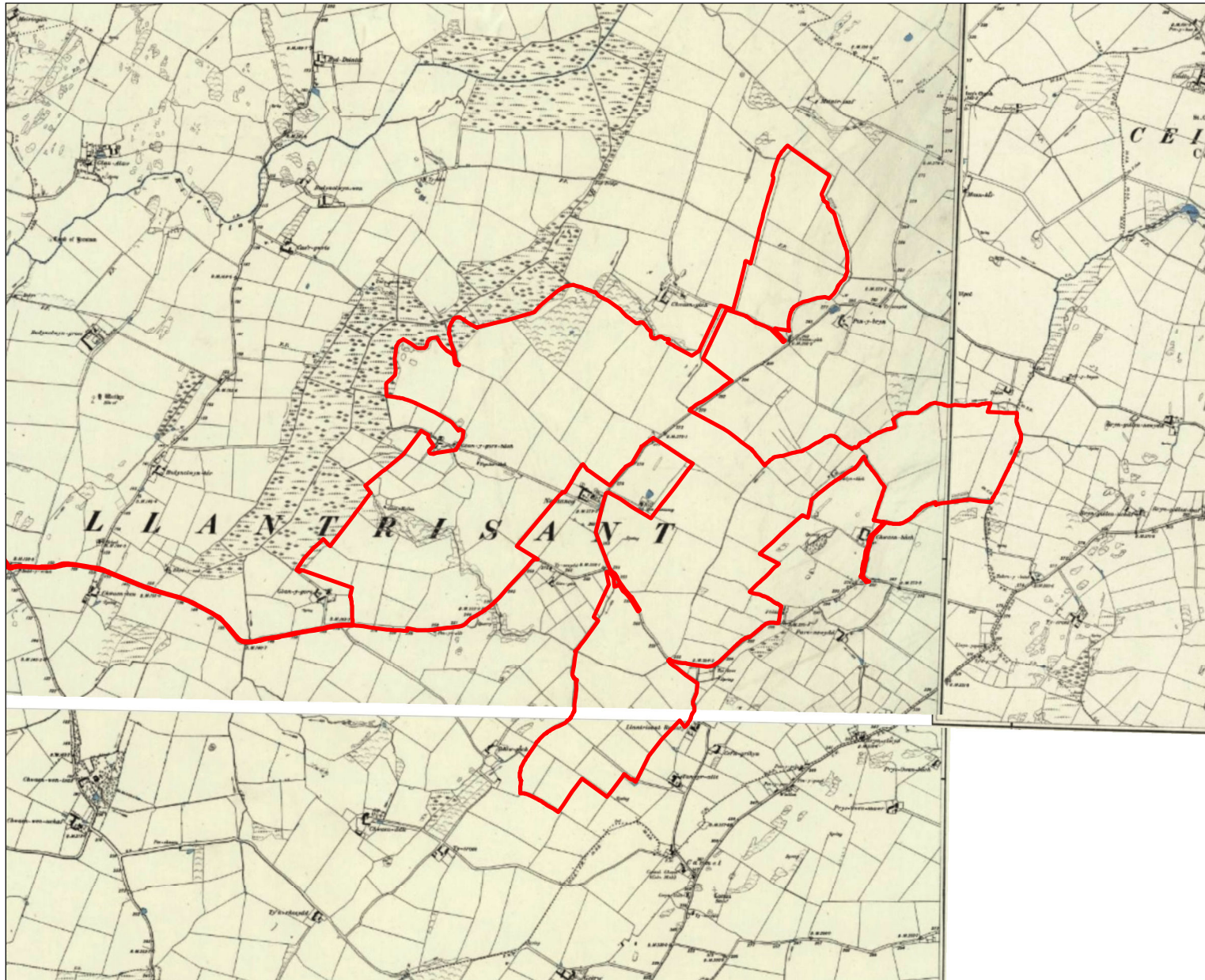
Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 1 km





KEY

— Site

Figure 5: 1888 OS Map

**Alaw Môn Solar Farm,
Anglesey**

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

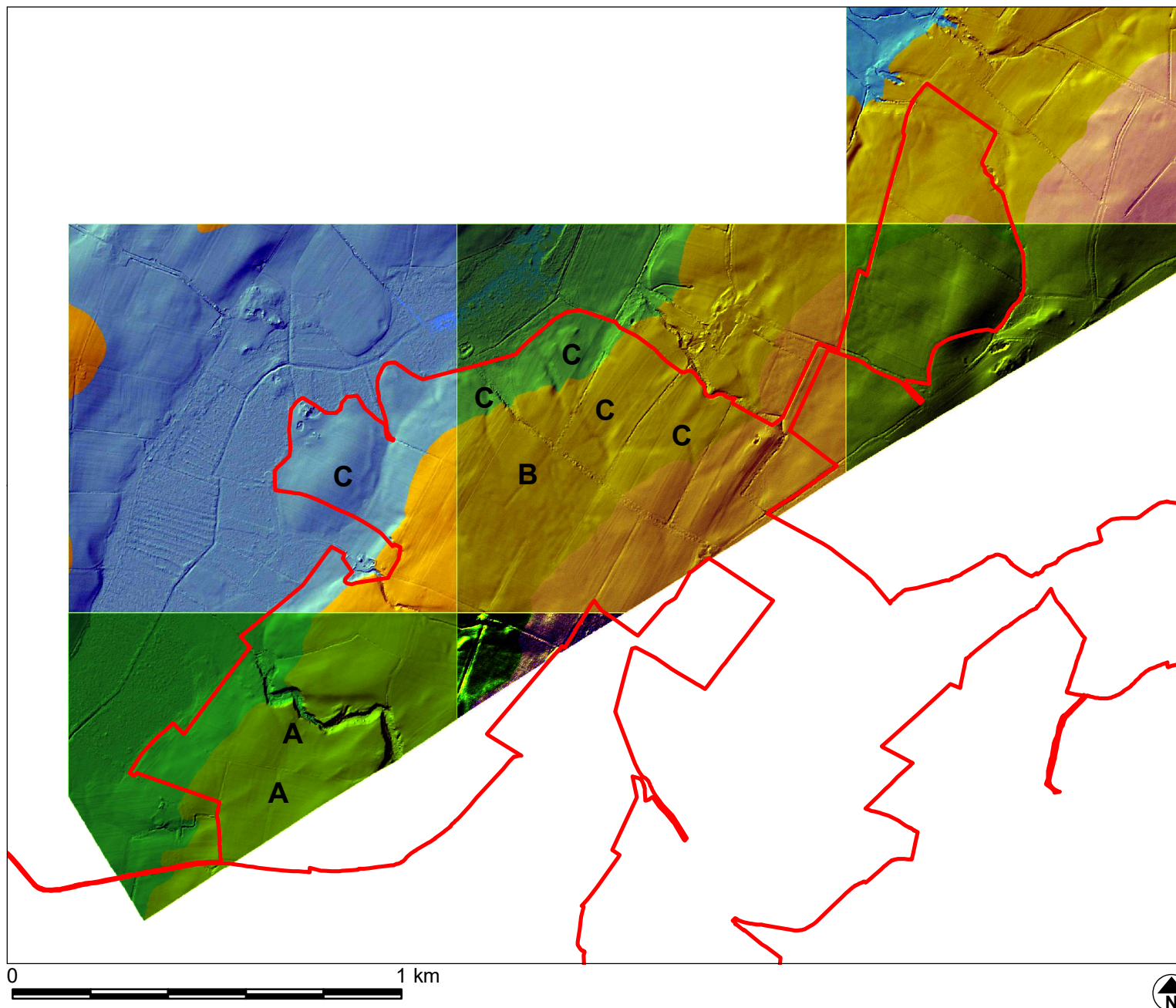
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 11/10/2023

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



KEY

— Site

LiDAR tiles downloaded from the Lle Geo-Portal and interrogated in ArcGIS.

- A: Former field boundaries, shown on 1889 OS Map
- B: Former field boundaries, shown on 1889 OS Map
- C: Amorphous earthworks, likely natural

No imagery is available for the remainder of the site.

Figure 6: 1m Resolution DTM LiDAR Imagery

Alaw Môn Solar Farm,
Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

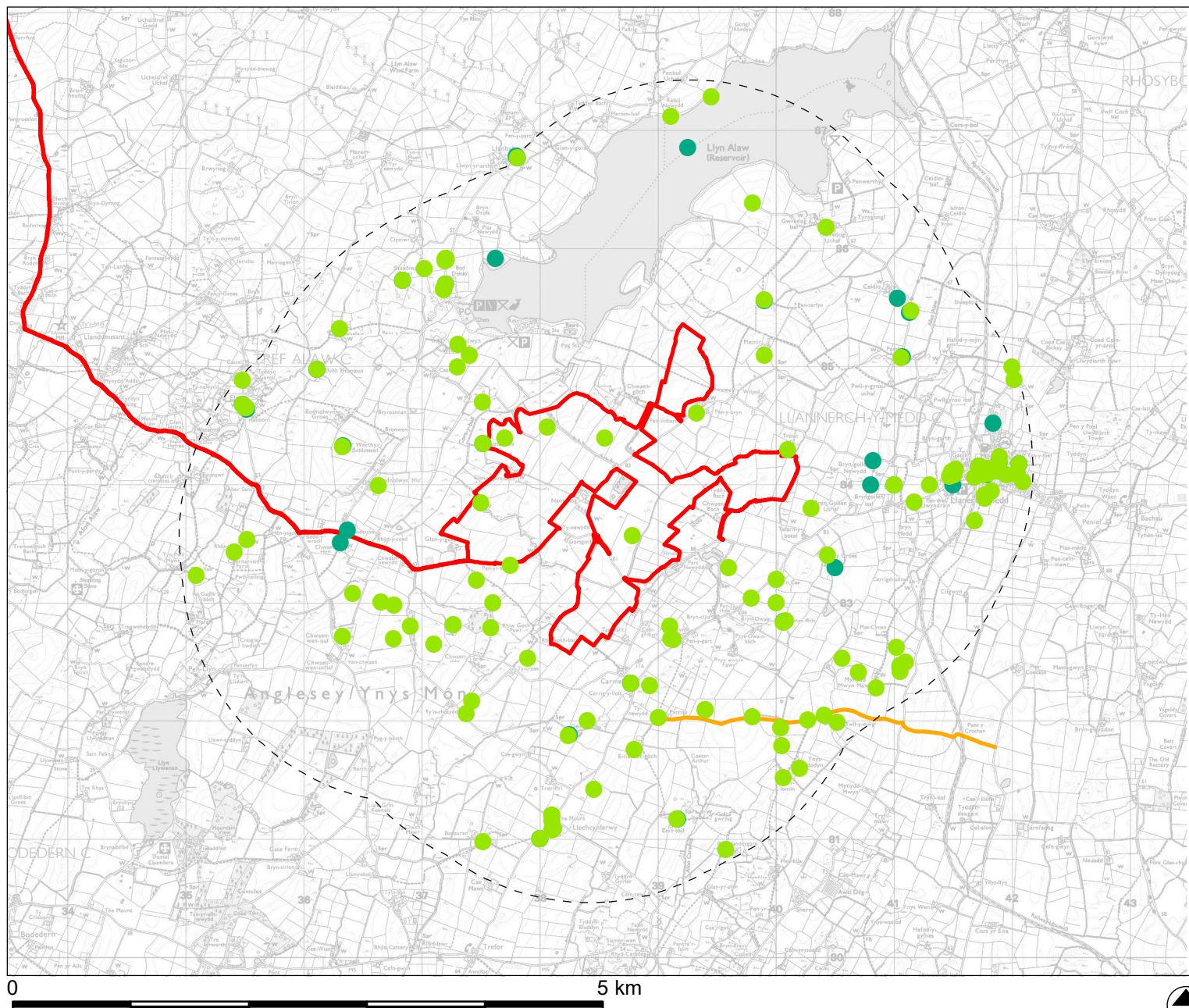
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



KEY

- Site
- 2km
- HER data
- HER data
- NMRW data

Contains Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data and NMRW data provided by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

The records are labelled with their ID numbers on Figures 2 & 3 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. The purpose of this figure is to illustrate the distribution of historic assets within the study area.

FIGURE 6.1 Non Designated Historic Assets

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

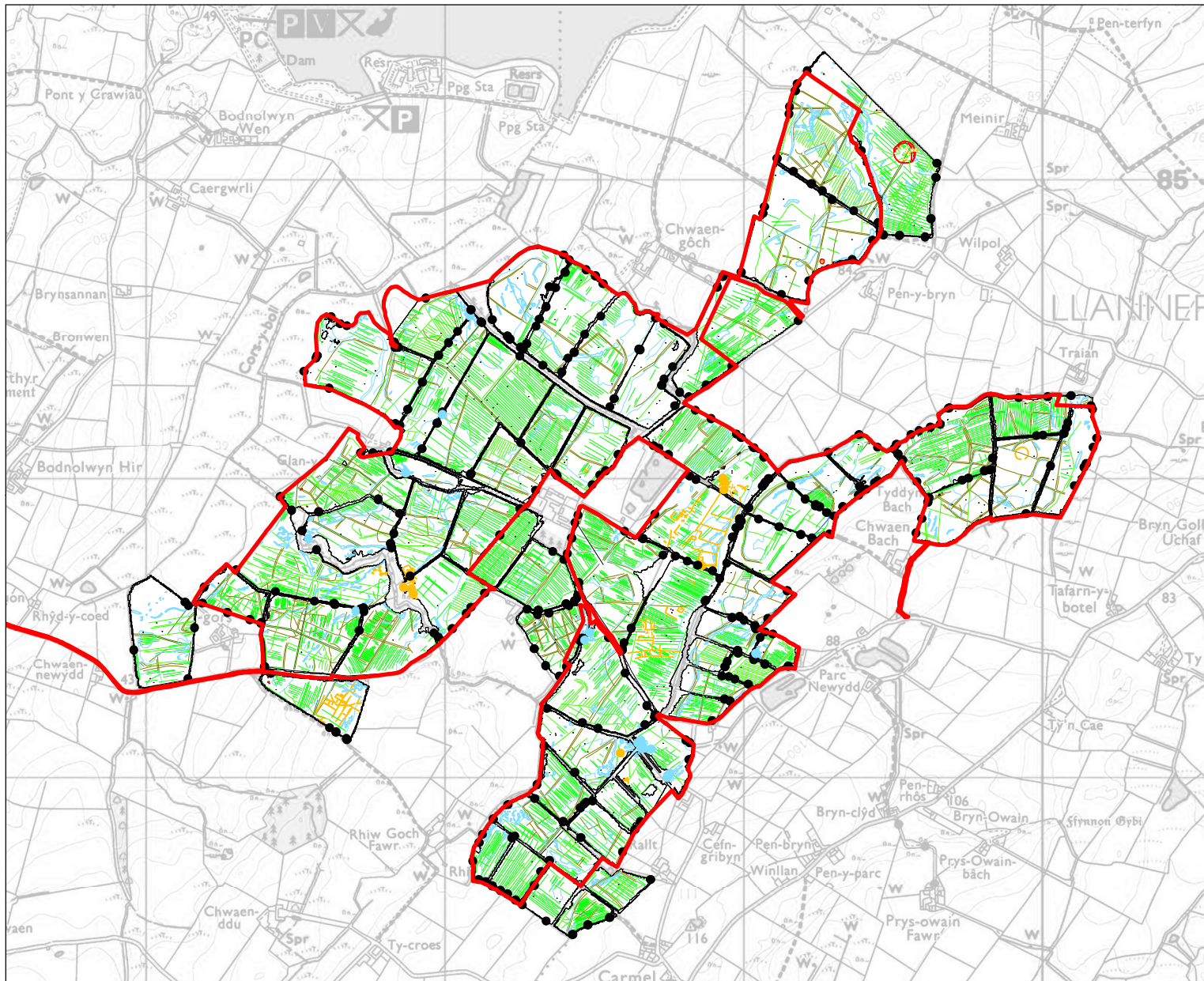
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



KEY

— Site

For a key to the interpretation categories, please refer to the Geophysical Survey Report (Headland Archaeology 2021).

FIGURE 6.2 Geophysical Survey Results Interpretation Overview

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

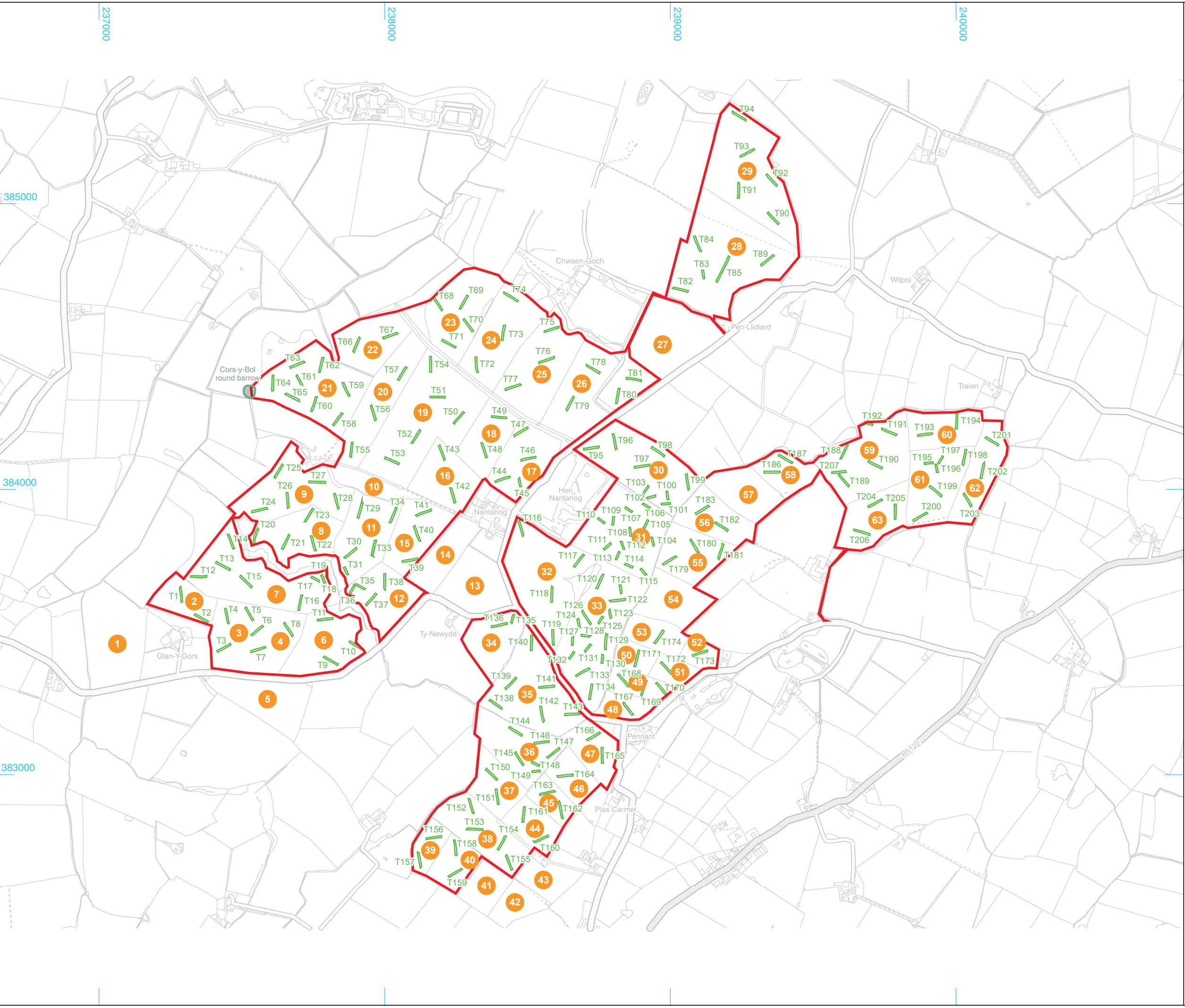
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



- Site boundary
- Field number
- Evaluation trench
- Scheduled Monument

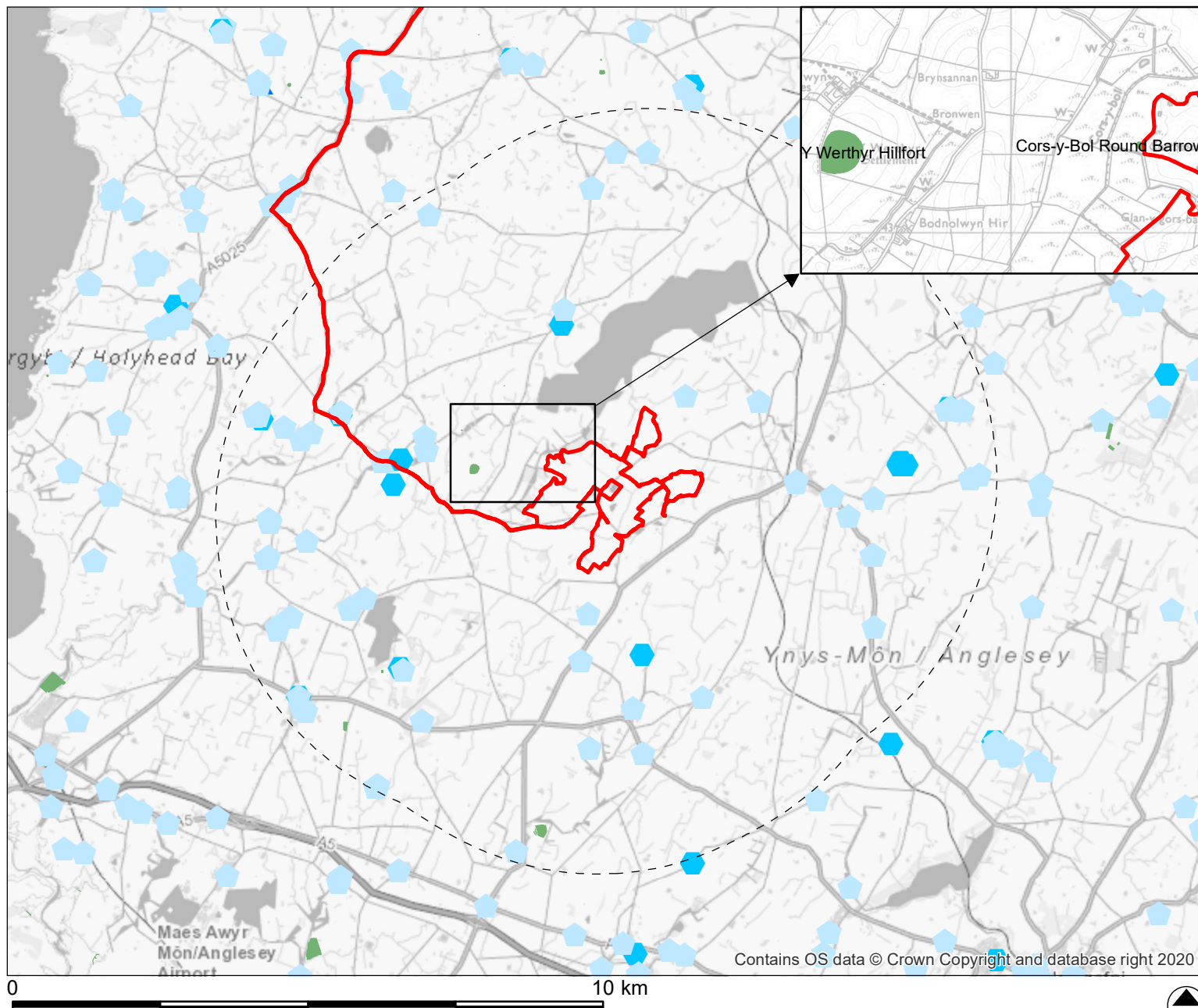


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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing location of trenches and field numbers



KEY

- Site
- 5km
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Grade
- ▲ I
- ⬠ II
- ⬠ II*

Contains Cadw data.
Inset shows Scheduled Monuments to the north-west of the site.

The scale of this figure is such that other Scheduled Monuments are too small to be identifiable.

FIGURE 6.4 Designated Historic Assets

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

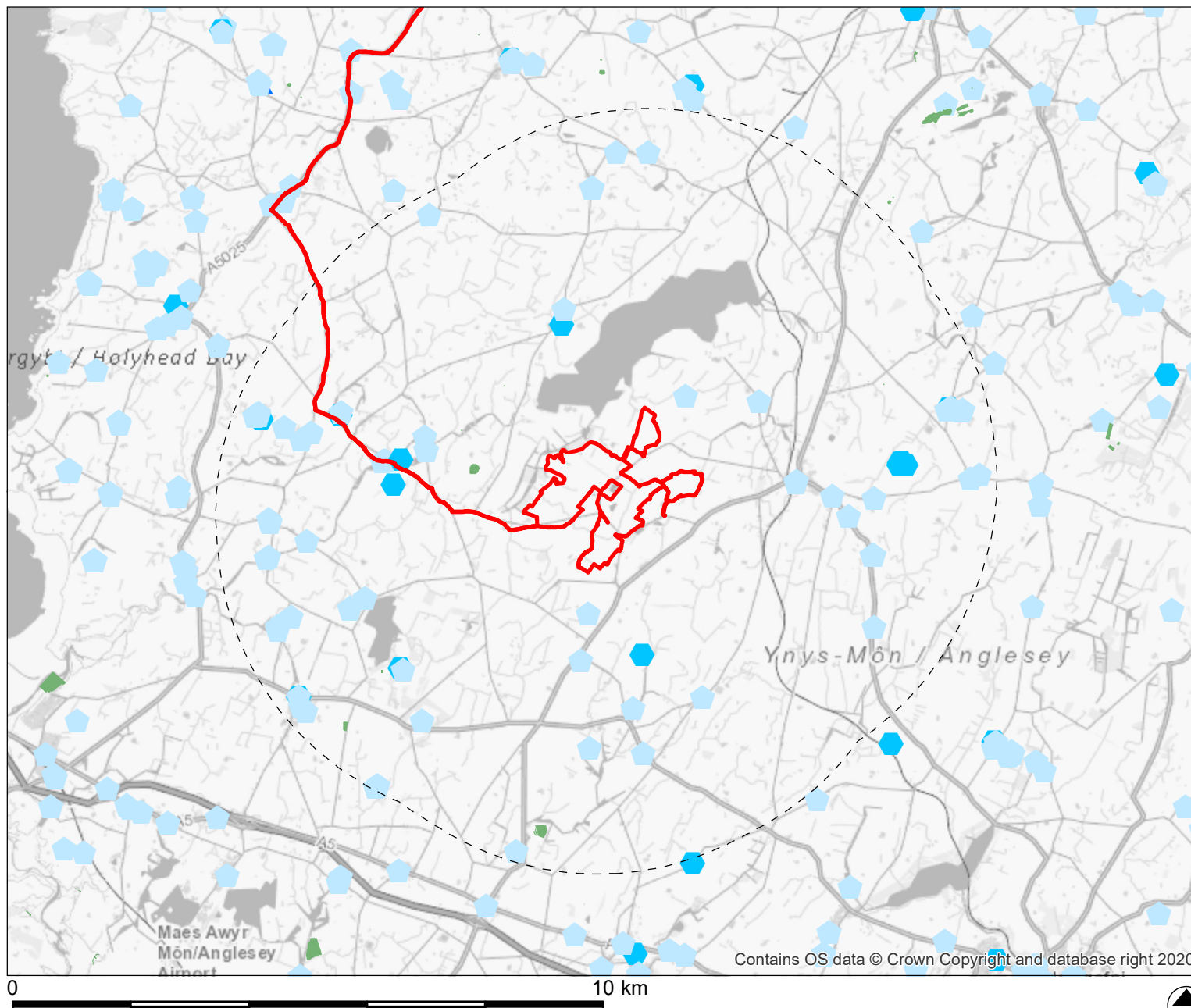
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:100,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



KEY

- Site
- 5km
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Grade
- ▲ I
- ⬠ II
- ⬡ II*

Contains Cadw data.

The scale of this figure is such that other Scheduled Monuments are too small to be identified; please refer to Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for a gazetteer.

Figure 7a: Designated Historic Assets

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

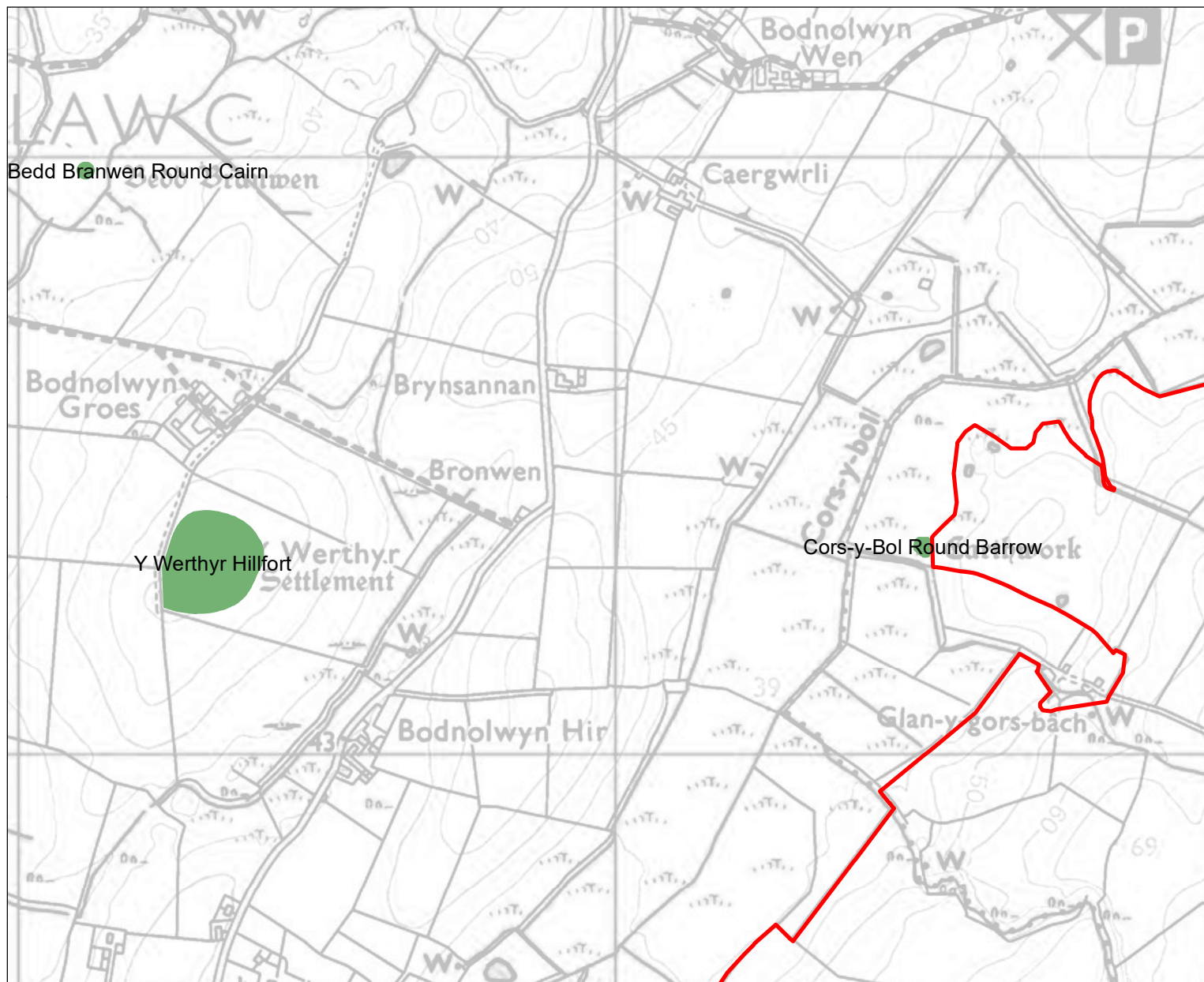
DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/10/2023

Scale: 1:100,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



KEY

- Site
- Scheduled Monuments

Contains Cadw data.

Focussed on the most proximate Scheduled Monuments to the site.

Figure 7b: Designated Historic Assets

Alaw Môn Solar Farm, Anglesey

Client: Wylfa Green Ltd

DRWG No: P21-0032

Drawn by: EP

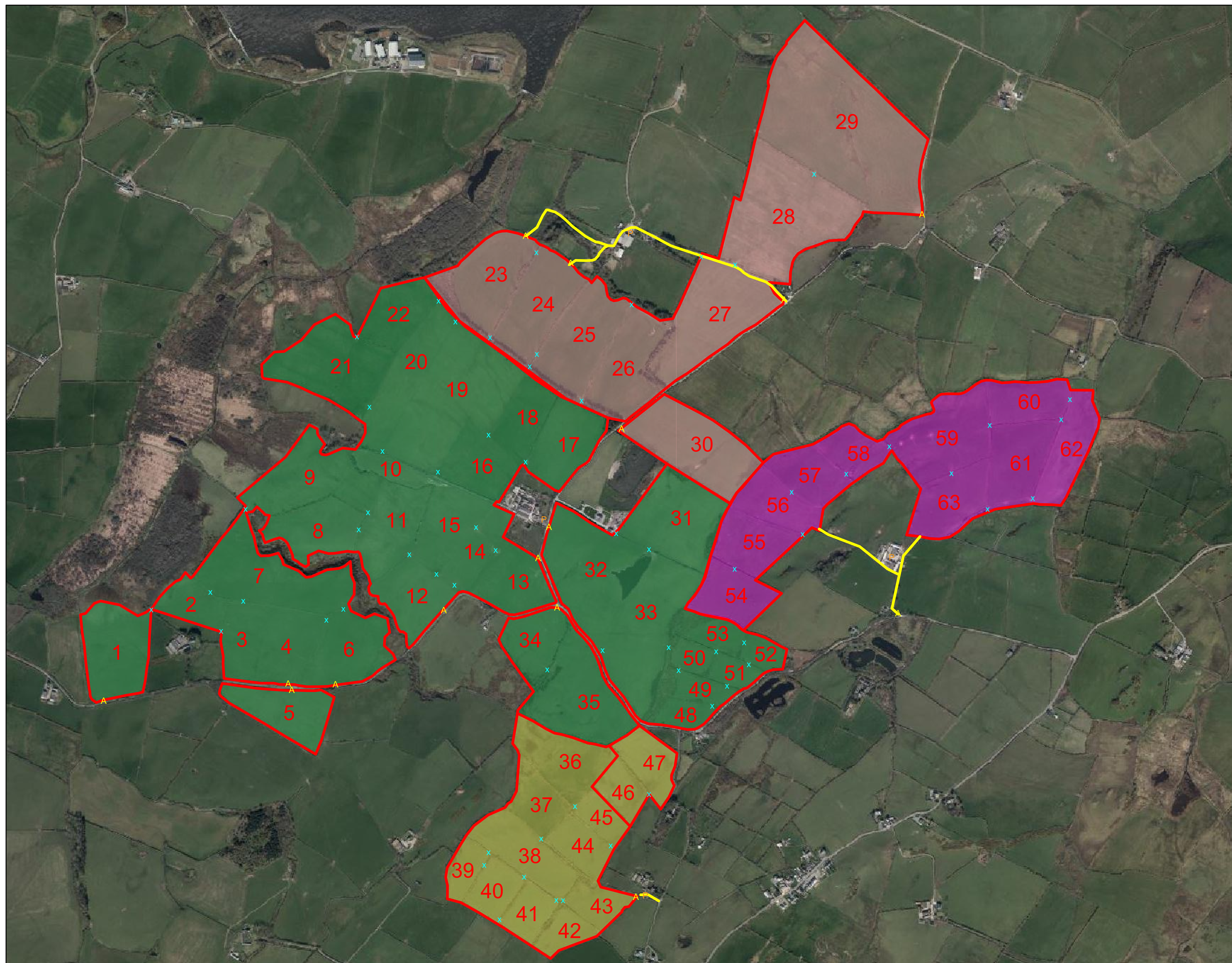
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Scale: 1:10,000 @ A4

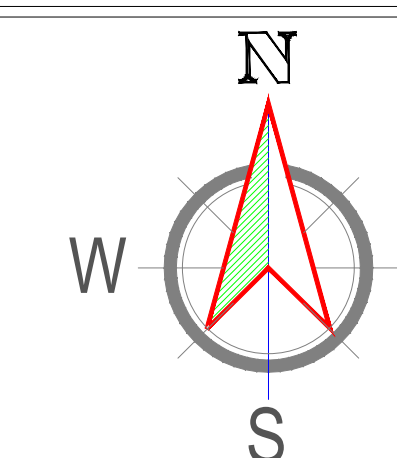
Approved by: GS



Appendix 4: Site Walkover Survey Observations



CONCEPTUAL DESIGN



GENERAL NOTES

LEGEND

-  Chwaen Goch  External Access
 Chwaen Bach
 Tan Rallt  Parking
 Nantannog  Internal Gates
 Access Road

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

No.	DRAWING TITLE	DRAWING No.

[illegible]

03	10/03/21	Added ownership, access, gates, parking	
02	28/02/21	Added field No. 63	
R	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	REMARKS

PROJECT NAME :

WYLFA

OWNER'S ENGINEER :

GENERAL CONTRACTOR :



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DRAWN BY : G2	SIGN	TITLE : RED LINE WITH FIELD NUMBERING AND OWNERSHIP
DATE : 10-03-2021		
CHECKED BY :		
DATE :		
APPROVED BY :		
DATE :		



DRAWING No. : 001




SHEET SIZE A0	SHEET 1 OF 1	SCALE 1:4000	REV 03
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Site Walkover Survey (13th and 14th April 2021)– General Observations



NB – Fields 1, 5, 13, 14, the northern half of 27, the eastern half of 29, 41, 42, 43 are no longer part of the application site boundary; but details are still included below for completeness.




Field	Notes	Photo
1	<i>Sub-rectangular field to the north of the lane and to the west of Glan-y-gors. Grazed pasture, with marshy vegetation in the northern part. Land slopes from 45m aOD at the southern and eastern boundaries to 39m aOD at the northern boundary. Shown as three fields on Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking west from the north-east corner</i></p>
2	<i>Sub rectangular field to the north of Glan-y-gors. Grazed pasture with marshy vegetation along the north-west fringe. Land slopes from 55m aOD at the eastern boundary to 41m aOD at the gateway in the west corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking west along sheep track from north-east</i></p>



3; 4	<p><i>Sub rectangular field to the east of Glan-y-gors. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 74m aOD at the south-east corner to 53m aOD at the north-west corner. Shown as three fields on Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from centre</i></p>
5	<p><i>Triangular field on south side of the lane. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 82m aOD at the south-west corner to 59m aOD at the north-west corner. Shown as two fields on Second Edition OS. In a triangular plot adjoining the north-east corner are the ruins of Pen-y-rallt.</i></p>	<p><i>No photo available.</i></p>
6	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field bounded to the west by the shrubby, dry gorge of Cors-y-bol. Land slopes from 78m aOD at the southern boundary with the lane to 68m aOD at the northern boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north from centre</i></p>



7	<p><i>Large sub-rectangular field bounded to the north by the shrubby, dry gorge of Cors-y-bol. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 68m aOD at the south-east corner to 43m aOD at the north-west boundary. Shown as two fields on the Second Edition OS, with track crossing western part. On the north side of the gorge, stone walling was observed.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from centre</i></p>
8	<p><i>Trapezoidal field bounded to the south by the shrubby, dry gorge of Cors-y-bol. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 66m aOD at the western boundary to 46m aOD at the eastern corner. A building called Glan-hafren is shown outside the eastern corner on the Second Edition OS, but there are no visible above-ground remains. A robbed-out hedge / dry ditch was observed at the eastern boundary.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking west from the eastern boundary</i></p>  <p><i>Robbed out hedge at the eastern boundary</i></p>



		 <p><i>Looking into the dry gorge of Cors-y-Bol</i></p>
9	<p><i>Trapezoidal field to the south-west of the ruined buildings of Glan-y-gors-bach. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 65m aOD at the eastern boundary to 41m aOD at the western boundary that adjoins marshy ground. Shown as six fields on Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	<p><i>No photo available.</i></p>
10	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field on the south side of the track from Nantanog to the ruins of Glan-y-gors-bâch. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 69m aOD at the eastern boundary to 55m aOD at the western boundary. There is a sudden drop in ground level at the south-western and western boundary, which may be associated with a former stream or quarrying. A building called Ysgubor-bâch is shown within this field on the Second Edition OS but there are no visible above-ground remains.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking east from centre</i></p>




		 <p><i>Looking west from centre</i></p>
11	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field bounded to the south by the shrubby, dry gorge of Cors-y-bol. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 71m aOD at the eastern boundary to 66m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from the eastern boundary</i></p>
12	<p><i>Sub-square field bounded to the south-west by the shrubby, dry gorge of Cors-y-bol and to the south-east by the lane. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 82m aOD at the eastern corner with the lane to 68m at the western corner with the gorge. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	<p>No photo available</p>




13	<i>Trapezoidal field bounded to the south and east by the lane. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 84m aOD at the north-western corner to 80m aOD at the south-eastern corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking north from the lane</i></p>
14	<i>Narrow rectangular field to the south-east of Nantanog. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 83m aOD at the eastern boundary to 80m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking north-east towards Nantanog</i></p>
15	<i>Trapezoidal field on south side of the track from Nantanog to the ruins of Glan-y-gors-bâch. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 80m aOD at the eastern boundary to 76m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking north from the south-eastern corner</i></p>
16	<i>Sub-square field to the west of Nantanog and to the north of the track from Nantanog to the ruins of Glan-y-</i>	<i>No photo available</i>



	<i>gors-bâch. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 83m aOD at the eastern corner to 70m aOD at the south-western corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	
17	<i>Rectangular field to the north of Nantanog and to the west of the lane. Along the outside of the northern boundary is a coniferous tree belt. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 84m aOD at the eastern and southern boundaries to 80m aOD at the north-western corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking north from centre</i></p>
18	<i>Sub-square field. Along the outside of the northern boundary is a coniferous tree belt. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 80m aOD at the south-eastern boundary to 74m aOD at the north-western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking north from the south corner</i></p>



19	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field. Along the outside of the northern boundary is a coniferous tree belt. At the southern boundary is the track from Nantanog to the ruins of Glan-y-gors-bâch. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 74m aOD at the eastern boundary to 64m aOD at the northern boundary and 62m aOD at the western boundary. Shown as three fields with [20] on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking west from centre</i></p>
20	<p><i>Narrow field separated only from [19] by wire fence. Along the outside of the northern boundary is a coniferous tree belt. At the southern boundary is the track from Nantanog to the ruins of Glan-y-gors-bâch. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 62m aOD at the eastern boundary to 54m aOD at the eastern boundary. Shown as three fields with [19] on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest, though in a plot outside the south-western corner are the ruins of Glan-y-gors-bâch.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking west from the south-eastern corner</i></p>




21	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field adjoining Cors-y-bol to the west. Grazed pasture, the western part having been reclaimed from marshland in the mid-20th century. The land is undulating, sloping from 54m aOD at the eastern boundary to 38m aOD at the western boundary. Shown as two fields on the Second Edition OS. In the western part are rocky outcrops; in the south-western corner is the Cors-y-bol Scheduled Monument.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking west from the eastern boundary</i></p>  <p><i>Rocky outcrops in western area</i></p>
22	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field adjoining Cors-y-bol to the west and the coniferous tree belt to the north. Grazed pasture, the western part having been reclaimed from marshland in the mid-20th century. Land slopes from 51m aOD at the eastern boundary to 38m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	<p><i>No photo available</i></p>




23	<p><i>D-shaped field bounded to the west and south by a tree belt; the trees to the west occupy former marshland. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 62m aOD at the south-eastern corner to 40m aOD at the north-western corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking south-west from the north-east corner</i></p>
24	<p><i>Rectangular field bounded to the south by a tree belt. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 70m aOD at the south-eastern corner to 49m aOD at the north-western corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from centre</i></p>
25	<p><i>Rectangular field bounded to the south by a tree belt. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 80m aOD at the south-eastern corner to 65m aOD at the north-western corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north from northern area</i></p>




26	<p><i>L-shaped field bounded to the south, north and north-east by a tree belt and to the south-east by the lane. Grazed pasture with patches of marshy vegetation to the south-east. Land slopes from 84m aOD at the south-eastern corner to 74m aOD at the north-western corner. Remains of a small quarry to the north, which is shown on the Second Edition OS.</i></p>	 <p><i>Marshy ground to the south-east</i></p>  <p><i>Former quarry</i></p>
27	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field bounded by the lane to the south-east and the track to Chwaen Gôch to the north. Grazed pasture, with an L-shaped tree belt to the south-west. Land slopes from 91m aOD at the north-eastern corner to 80m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west towards the tree belt</i></p>




28	<i>Irregular-shaped field to the north of the access track to Chwaen Gôch. Grazed pasture, with an L-shaped tree belt to the south-west. Land slopes from 91m aOD at the southern corner to 80m aOD at the north-western corner. Shown as two fields on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking north from the southern boundary</i></p>
29	<i>Irregular-shaped field. Grazed pasture, with scrubby vegetation within the northern and north-eastern boundaries. Land slopes from 81m aOD at the south-eastern corner to 54m aOD at the north-western corner. Shown as three fields on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	No photo available
30	<i>Rectangular field, bounded to the north-west by the lane. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 84m aOD in the north-west corner to 77m aOD in the south-east corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking east from the western boundary</i></p>
31	<i>Square field to the east of modern property on east side of the lane. Grazed pasture with marshy vegetation to the north-west and east.</i>	No photo available




	<i>Land slopes from 82m aOD at the western boundary to 78m aOD at the eastern boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	
32	<i>Sub-triangular field to the east of the lane. Grazed pasture with a modern pond to the north-east. Land slopes from 85m aOD at the northern corner to 80m aOD at the southern corner. A spring is marked at the centre on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	<i>No photo available</i>
33	<i>Rectangular field bounded by the lane to the south and a watercourse to the east. Grazed pasture with marshy vegetation along the watercourse. Fairly level at 78 to 82m aOD. Shown as two fields on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Panorama from the western boundary</i></p>
34	<i>Irregular-shaped field bounded by the lane to the north and marshland to the south-west. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 80m aOD at the northern boundary to 71m aOD at the southern corner. Shown as five fields on the Second Edition OS. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking south from the north corner</i></p>
35	<i>Irregular-shaped field bounded by the lane to the north and east. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 79m aOD</i>	<i>No photo available</i>





	<p>along the north-eastern boundary to 71m aOD at the south-eastern corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</p>	
36	<p>Sub-triangular field. Grazed pasture, with marshy ground in the north-western part. Land slopes from 81m aOD at the southern corner to 71m aOD at the north-western corner. Small stone heaps appear to relate to field/boundary wall clearance.</p>	 <p>Looking south-east towards Tan Rallt</p>
37	<p>Sub-rectangular field with a curved boundary to the north-west. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 85m aOD in the southern corner to 73m aOD in the northern corner. Stone walling along the south-eastern boundary.</p>	 <p>Looking north from centre</p> 




		<i>Stone walling at the south-eastern boundary</i>
38	<i>Long rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 98m aOD at the south-eastern boundary to 82m aOD at the north-western boundary. Shown as two fields on the Second Edition OS. Former field boundary is discernible as a low earthwork.</i>	 <p><i>Looking south along former field boundary</i></p>
39	<i>Small rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 91m aOD at the southern corner to 84m aOD at the northern corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking west from centre to Rhiw Goch Fawr</i></p>
40	<i>Square field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 97m aOD at the southern corner to 87m aOD at the northern corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i>	 <p><i>Looking south-west from the north corner</i></p>




41	<p><i>Square field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 101m aOD at the southern corner to 93m aOD at the northern corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking south from the north-east corner</i></p>
42	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field. Grazed pasture with a fenced compound in the eastern corner. Land slopes from 109m aOD at the eastern corner to 100m aOD along the western boundary. Stone walling along the northern boundary.</i></p>	 <p><i>Panorama from the eastern corner</i></p>  <p><i>Stone walling at the northern boundary</i></p>




43	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field bounded by a track to the north. Grazed pasture, with a pond in a wooded plot in the north-west corner. The pond is shown on the Second Edition OS. Land slopes from 109m aOD along the eastern boundary to 97m aOD at the north-west corner. Stone walling along the eastern boundary.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking east from the west corner</i></p>  <p><i>Stone walling at the eastern boundary</i></p>
44	<p><i>Rectangular field bounded by a track to the south. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 98m aOD at the south corner to 82m aOD at the north corner. Stone walling along the eastern boundary.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from the east corner</i></p>




		 <p><i>Stone walling at the eastern boundary</i></p>
45	<p><i>Rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 92m aOD at the south corner to 81m aOD at the north corner. Remnants of a stone gateway midway along the southern boundary.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking east from the west corner</i></p>  <p><i>Stone gateway at the southern boundary</i></p>




46	<p><i>Rectangular field. Grazed pasture with areas of marshy vegetation. Land slopes from 90m aOD at the south corner to 78m aOD at the north corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Panorama from the southern boundary</i></p>
47	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field bounded to the east by the lane. Grazed pasture with areas of marshy vegetation. Land slopes from 92m aOD at the south corner to 77m aOD along the western boundary. Stone walling along the southern boundary.</i></p>	 <p><i>Panorama from the eastern boundary</i></p>  <p><i>Stone walling at the southern boundary</i></p>
48	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field bounded by the lane to the south and east. Grazed pasture, with some marshy vegetation to the west. Land slopes from 88m aOD at the eastern boundary to 79m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking south-west from centre</i></p>

49	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field bounded by the lane to the east. Grazed pasture, with some marshy vegetation to the west. Land slopes from 89m aOD at the eastern boundary to 78m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking south from centre</i></p>
50	<p><i>Sub-square field. Grazed pasture, with some marshy vegetation to the west. Land slopes from 85m aOD at the eastern boundary to 78m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north from the western boundary</i></p>
51	<p><i>Rectangular field bounded by the lane to the east. Grazed pasture, with some marshy vegetation to the west. Land slopes from 91m aOD at the eastern boundary to 85m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking south-west from the northern boundary</i></p>

52	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 91m aOD at the eastern boundary to 89m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from centre</i></p>
53	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field. Grazed pasture, with some marshy vegetation to the north-west and west. Land slopes from 89m aOD at the eastern boundary to 78m aOD at the western boundary. Stone walling along the northern and eastern boundaries.</i></p>	 <p><i>Panorama from the southern boundary</i></p>  <p><i>Stone walling at the northern boundary</i></p>

		 <p><i>Stone walling at the eastern boundary</i></p>
54	<p><i>Sub-square field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 90m aOD at the eastern boundary to 78m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking east from the south-west corner</i></p>
55	<p><i>Sub-square field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 83m aOD at the south corner to 78m aOD at the north corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking west from centre</i></p>

56	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 81m aOD at the eastern boundary to 77m aOD at the western boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-west from the southern boundary</i></p>
57	<p><i>Sub-rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 79m aOD at the south corner to 75m aOD at the western boundary. Shown as four fields on the Second Edition OS. In the eastern corner are the ruined buildings of Tyddyn-bâch [Appendix 5].</i></p>	 <p><i>Panorama from the south-western boundary</i></p>
58	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field. Grazed pasture. Land is fairly level, between 75 and 77m aOD. Shown as three fields on the Second Edition OS. In the southern corner are the ruined buildings of Tyddyn-bâch [Appendix 5].</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking south-west from the north-east corner</i></p>

59	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 84m aOD at the south end of the eastern boundary to 74m aOD at the west corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking west from the eastern boundary</i></p>
60	<p><i>Rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 84m aOD at the western boundary to 77m aOD at the eastern boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-east from the south-west corner</i></p>
61	<p><i>Rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 81m aOD at the south-west corner to 73m aOD at the north-east corner. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Panorama from the western boundary</i></p>

62	<p><i>Long rectangular field. Grazed pasture. Land slopes from 76m aOD at the southern boundary to 70m aOD at the northern boundary. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north from southern area</i></p>
63	<p><i>Irregular-shaped field bounded by a farm access track to the south. Land is undulating, ranging from 79 to 84m aOD. No visible above-ground features of historic or archaeological interest.</i></p>	 <p><i>Looking north-east from the south-west corner</i></p>



Appendix 5: Level 1 Historic Building Recording

Level 1 Historic Building Recording: Tyddyn Bach

Eastern (smaller) building

NGR: SH39408398

Description: A ruinous and roofless single-storey two-celled former barn, aligned north-east/south-west. Not illustrated on the 1844 tithe map for the parish of Llantrisant, but recorded on the 1889–90 OS map as Tyddyn Bach. Of random rubble stone construction; the pitched roof does not survive but was presumably tiled. Each cell has its own entrance from the south-east facing elevation. Unclear whether there were once doors; no evidence for hinge or latch fixtures. Floors comprise compacted earth.

Photos:



South-east facing elevation



South-west facing elevation



North-west facing elevation



Interior walls of eastern cell: gable end (l) and former doorway and partition wall (r)

Date of record: 13th April 2021

Western (larger) building

NGR: SH39388398

Description: A ruinous and roofless single-storey four-celled former barn, aligned north-west/south-east. Not illustrated on the 1844 tithe map for the parish of Llantrisant, but recorded on the 1889–90 OS map as Tyddyn Bach. Of random rubble stone construction; the pitched roof does not survive but was presumably tiled.

The cells are numbered from south to north. Cell 1 is small and has an entrance from the north-east facing elevation. The stones on the floor are from wall collapse. Cell 2 has a doorway with stone and brick-arch lintels on the south-west facing elevation. Cell 3 has a doorway with a wooden lintel on the south-west facing elevation. Cell 4 has a doorway and a small opening on the south-west facing elevation, and one large and one small opening on the north-east facing elevation. The floor of Cell 4 is laid with concrete and is stepped to create a trough at the north-east side.

Photos:



North-east facing elevation (l) and cell 1, seen from north-west side (r)



Cell 2, interior looking towards doorway on south-west facing elevation



Cell 3, interior looking south (l) and looking north (r)

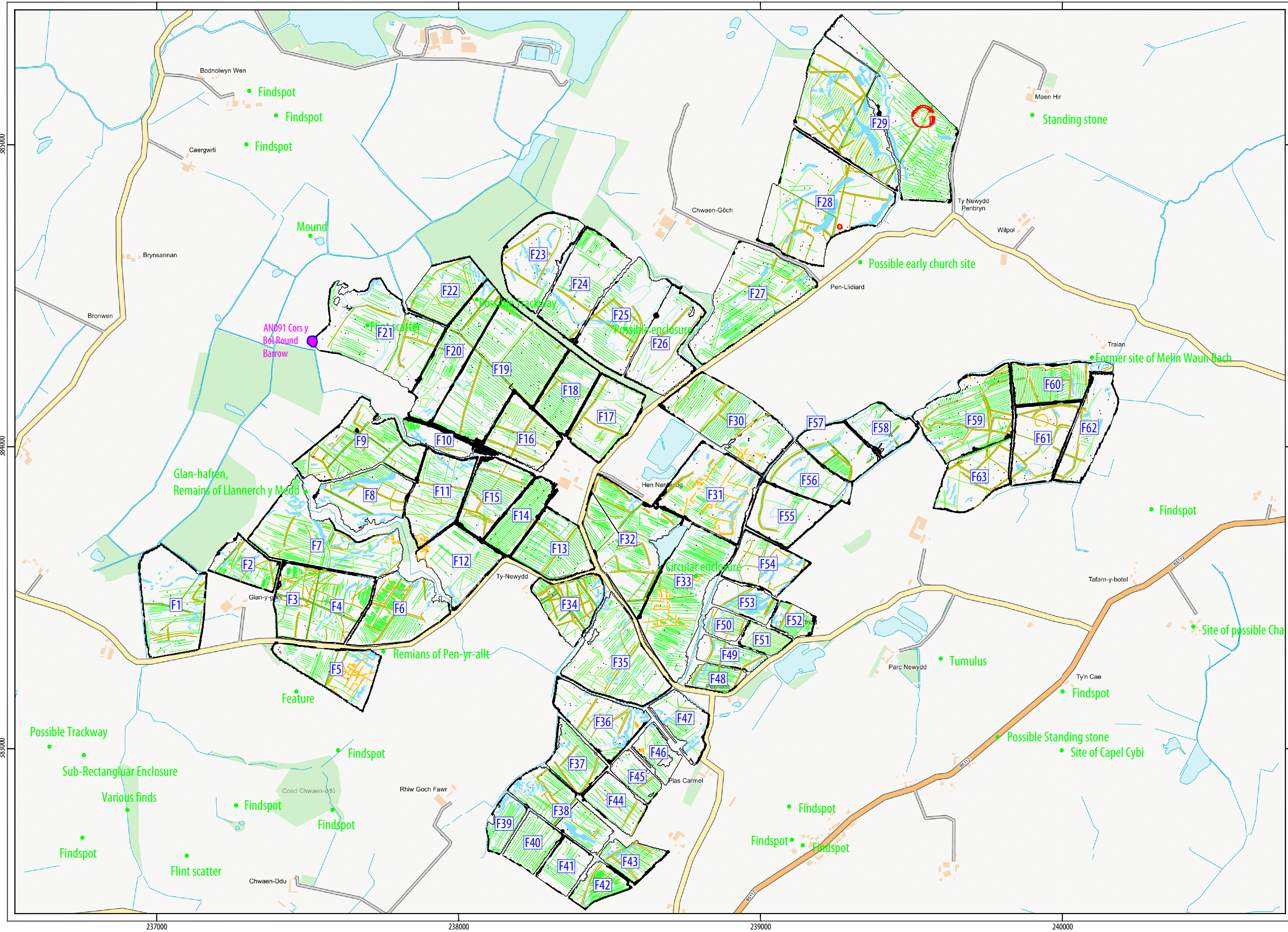


Cell 4, interior looking towards south-west (l) and north-east (r)

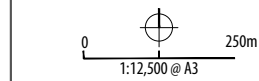
Date of record: 13th April 2021



Appendix 6: Geophysical Survey Results Interpretation Overview



TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	dipolar isolated	ferrous material
•	magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
—	dipolar linear	service pipe
—	linear trend	agricultural
—	linear trend	field drain
—	linear	former field boundary
—	linear	former field boundary?
—	linear trend	geological variation
•	magnetic enhancement	geology
•	magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
•	magnetic enhancement	kiln/burning
•	magnetic enhancement	archaeology



PROJECT NSFA21
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Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
Units 23-25 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme Road
Cleckheaton | BD19 4EZ
t0127 493 8019
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

Appendix 7: Selected Designation Descriptions

Scheduled Monument: Cors-y-Bol Round Barrow

The monument comprises the remains of a barrow, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). It was discovered in April 1956 by the farmer while reclaiming land on the edge of the bog. It consists of a circular earth bank 24.5m in diameter and 60cm high by 2.4m broad. There are some large stones set in the bank; one was removed during the ploughing and three others are visible. They seem to be c.2m apart. SE of the centre there appears to be a slight raised area about 6m in diameter. The E part has been ploughed and the clay soil of the bank showed up against the peat at the time, while that to the W lies on boggy ground. Flints have been found in the field to the E of the circle. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Scheduled Monument: Y Werthyr Hillfort

The monument comprises the remains of a small hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). Hillforts are usually located on hilltops and surrounded by a single or multiple earthworks of massive proportions. Hillforts must have formed symbols of power within the landscape, while their function may have had as much to do with ostentation and display as defence. The hillfort is located on a low rounded hill and the earthwork banks and ditches surrounding the summit of the hill are most well-preserved on the S and E sides, with a maximum height of 0.5m. Geophysical survey results indicate that there may be up to eight circular house platforms preserved within the interior of the hillfort, on the eastern side. An entrance is evident on the NE side of the site. The hillfort measures 186m (SW-NE) by 165m (W-E). The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around, within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is roughly circular in shape on plan and measures 186m (SW-NE) by 165m (W-E) and is located at SH36320/84305.

Grade II Listed Building: Church of St Mary (disused)

History

Simple C15 chapel of ease to Church of St Ceidio; retains late C15 E window. Much restored in mid C19. In ruinous condition on inspection.

Exterior

Late Medieval rural church with continuous nave and chancel. Built of roughly squared rubble masonry with large stones as quoins. Roof of small old slates, grouted with stone copings and W bellcote. The church has a C19 square-headed doorway at the W end of the N wall; a stone to the R of the doorway is inscribed with the initials and date: (o) R 1798 R L. The S wall has a rebuilt rectangular window opening to the E (partially blocked with brick) and a small blocked window near the centre. The C15 E window is small, a single round trefoiled light with hollow chamfered jambs.

Interior

Late Medieval roof of 4-bays with exposed arch-braced trusses (that to W end a modern replacement). The interior of the church has been completely gutted but retains 4 mid C19 slate memorial tablets along the S wall and 2 on the N wall.

Reason for designation

Listed as a late Medieval church, of exceptionally simple character. Although in a very poor condition, the church is a virtually unaltered late Medieval building (even retaining the original roof trusses) and in its isolation, is characteristic of many churches on the island.