Arfordir Coastal Heritage

2013-14

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Arfordir Coastal Heritage 2013-14

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Cover image: "Tanks" cut into the peat at Tywyn (PRN ???)

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INTRODUCTION

The Arfordir Coastal Heritage project was set up in 2009 to examine the potential impact of climate change, rising sea levels and natural erosion processes on coastal archaeology, and to involve local interest groups in the assessment process. The project was initially intended to run for a period of three years and was scheduled to end in March 2012, however it continued in 2012-13 to provide continued support to volunteers and groups and to respond to alerts from the public. A number of the sites identified during 2012-13 were recommended for further work in 2013-14, including limited excavation and geophysical surveys.

It was proposed to investigate a flint scatter at Porth Neigwl (SH279266) but severe storms in the winter of 2013-14 made that impossible and the time allocated for this was used instead to assess areas of erosion caused by the storms.

As well as the on-going work with community groups and individual volunteers the following sites were monitored or assessed in greater detail:-

Penrhosfeilw Common flints scatters, Holy Island (centred on SH21557978)
Amateur collectors have identified flint scatters on Penrhosfeilw Common, Holy Island, including worked flints of Mesolithic and Neolithic character. The sites were accurately located and their condition recorded, and detailed analysis of the collections was carried out. Management of the site was discussed with the RSPB (who lease the site and manage it as a bird reserve), to see if future erosion can be mitigated.

Settlement at Glan y Mor, Llanfaglan, SH45456030
This site lies south-west of Llanfaglan church, and aerial photography by RCAHMW in 2006 revealed a number of rectangular enclosures of uncertain function. Geophysical survey was undertaken within the area.

Ffynnon Eilian, Llaneilian, Anglesey SH46569329
Proposals to increase the visibility of this site and potentially reconstruct it to make it more understandable to the public raised the need for advice from GAT and recommendations for the management of the site. As this site is located on the coast the advice and recorded was carried out as part of the current project.

This document reports on this work and on the recording of other sites identified by the public or otherwise drawn to the attention of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT).

METHODOLOGY

The project has utilised the information gathered during the original Coastal Erosion Surveys conducted by GAT between 1993 and 1998 (GAT Report Numbers 79, 198 & 251) and information gathered during the previous years of the project (GAT Report Numbers 861, 941 & 1044) meaning that little further desktop work has been undertaken. The Anglesey Flint Scatter element of the project involved detailed recording of flint scatters collected from Penrhosfeilw Common and small assemblages from elsewhere on Anglesey held by Oriel Ynys Môn. The items in each assemblage were recorded and selected examples were drawn.

Fieldwork
Fieldwork forms a large part of the project methodology, both in terms of the work directly done by GAT, and by volunteers working as part of the project.

The storm damage recording involved rapid surveys of each area noting damage to the coast and new sites revealed. The flint scatters and other sites on Penrhosfeilw Common were recorded as pointed out by local people who knew the area well and had previously work on and collected flints from the sites. In both cases photographs were taken of all features identified, and locations recorded using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-3m.

Geophysics
The two geophysical surveys carried out at Trefarthen and Llanfaglan/Glan y Mor were undertaken using a fluxgate gradiometer which provides a relatively swift and completely non-invasive method of surveying large areas. It can provide information about buried archaeology down to a depth of about 1 metre and is ideal for detecting large-scale features such as ditches, banks and areas of occupation.

Instrumentation
The surveys were carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. This uses a pair of Grad-01-100 sensors. These are high stability fluxgate gradient sensors with a 1.0m separation between the sensing elements, giving a strong response to deeper anomalies.

These instruments detect variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and backfilled or silted with topsoil therefore contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. This is a simplified description as there are other processes and materials which can produce detectable anomalies. The most obvious is the presence of pieces of iron in the soil or immediate environs which usually produce very high readings and can mask the relatively weak readings produced by variations in the soil. Strong readings are also produced by archaeological features such as hearths or kilns because fired clay acquires a permanent thermo-remnant magnetic field upon cooling. This material can also get spread into the soil leading to a more generalised magnetic enhancement around settlement sites.

Not all surveys can produce good results as anomalies can be masked by large magnetic variations in the bedrock or soil or high levels of natural background "noise" (interference consisting of random signals produced by material within the soil). It must be stressed that a lack of detectable anomalies cannot be taken to mean that that there is no extant archaeology. In some cases, there may be little variation between the topsoil and subsoil resulting in undetectable features. In other cases features may be too small to be detected (e.g. a building defined by stake holes) or cut features may be backfilled with subsoil (e.g. some graves).

The Bartington Grad601 is a hand held instrument and readings can be taken automatically as the operator walks at a constant speed along a series of fixed length traverses. The sensor consists of two vertically aligned fluxgates set 1.0m apart. Their Mumetal cores are driven in and out of magnetic saturation by an alternating current passing through two opposing driver coils. As the cores come out of saturation, the external magnetic field can enter them producing an electrical pulse proportional to the field strength in a sensor coil. The high frequency of the detection cycle produces what is in effect a continuous output (Clark 1990).

The gradiometer can detect anomalies down to a depth of approximately one metre. The magnetic variations are measured in nanoTeslas (nT). The earth's magnetic field strength is about 48,000 nT; typical archaeological features produce readings of below 15nT although burnt features and iron objects can result in changes of several hundred nT. The instrument is capable of detecting changes as low as 0.1nT.

Data Collection

The gradiometer includes an on-board data-logger. Readings in the surveys were taken along parallel traverses of one axis of a 20m x 20m grid. The traverse interval was 1m. Readings were logged at intervals of 0.25m along each traverse giving 3200 readings per grid.

Data presentation

The data is transferred from the data-logger to a computer where it is compiled and processed using ArchaeoSurveyor 2 software. The data is presented as a grey-scale plot where data values are represented by modulation of the intensity of a grey scale within a rectangular area corresponding to the data collection point within the grid. This produces a plan view of the survey and allows subtle changes in the data to be displayed. The survey will often detect several overlying phases of archaeological remains and it is not usually possible to distinguish between them. Weak and poorly defined anomalies are most susceptible to misinterpretation due to the propensity for the human brain to define shapes and patterns in random background 'noise'. An assessment of the confidence of the interpretation is given in the text.

Data Processing

The data is presented with a minimum of processing although corrections are made to compensate for instrument drift and other data collection inconsistencies. High readings caused by stray pieces of iron, fences, etc. are usually modified on the grey scale plot as they have a tendency to compress the rest of the data. The data is however carefully examined before this procedure is carried out as kilns and other burnt features can produce similar readings. The data on some noisy or very complex sites can benefit from 'smoothing'. Grey-scale plots are always somewhat pixelated due to the resolution of the survey. This at times makes it difficult to see less obvious anomalies. The readings in the plots can therefore be interpolated thus producing more but smaller pixels and a small amount of low pass filtering can be applied. This reduces the perceived effects of background noise thus making anomalies easier to see.

Outreach and HER Enhancement

Outreach has been a much smaller part of this year's work than in previous years. However some volunteers submitted information from their coastal surveys and the Penrhosfeilw Common recording relied heavily on the information generously given by volunteers.

A project database had been created in previous years listing sites inspected and new sites recorded during the project. This database was up-dated and checked to ensure a completed record and it will be submitted to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) to aid the inputting of data from this project into the HER. Since the beginning of the project nearly 300 new sites have been discovered and many known sites revisited and their state reassessed.

RESULTS OF PROJECT WORK 2013-14

RECORDING STORM DAMAGE
Iwan Parry

The Met Office describes the weather in Britain from mid-December 2013 to early January 2014 as "a spell of extreme weather as a succession of major winter storms brought widespread impacts to the UK" (http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/interesting/2013-decwind). On the night of 26th to 27th December gusts of up to 109 mile per hour were recorded at Aberdaron. Although there have been more severe individual storms in recent years "it was the rapid succession of storms that made the spell exceptional". If the number of stations each day recording maximum gust speeds greater than 69 mph (excluding stations above 250 m OD) is used as an index of storminess December 2013 was the stormiest December since 1969. The storms continued from late January into mid February 2014, with gusts at Aberdaron on the night of 31st January to 1st February of 84 miles per hour, and 108 miles per hour recorded on 12th to 13th February. Overall the winter from 1 December 2013 to 15 February 2014 was the stormiest winter since 1993 (http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/interesting/2014-janwind).

These storms had a considerable impact on the coast of north-west Wales, much of which takes the full impact of storms from the Atlantic. Archaeological features and artefacts exposed by coastal erosion caused by the storms were reported in the media and also by the public to Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and Cadw. It therefore became a priority to carry out an initial assessment of the damage and funding originally allocated for an excavation at Porth Neigwl was reassigned to allow the assessment of various beaches along the west coast of Gwynedd.

Abererch
Date of visit: 17th Jan
Abererch was visited following the storms after a member of the public contacted the Trust with concerns about the standing stone (PRN 18400) which is located on a low eroding cliff. The standing stone was found to have been further revealed by the shifting dune, standing at a height of 1.75m whereas in 2011 only about 1m was visible (plate 1). It appears that the former ground surface encountered in a test pit excavated against the stone is now revealed up to its base. The shape of the stone is now also somewhat clearer, extending back into the dune further than previously estimated, suggesting that it is more of a slab than a column and appears to be aligned on a NW-SE axis.

More features had also been revealed by shifting sand on the beach. Some burnt stone had been identified on the beach in previous years but it can now be confirmed that there are at least two burnt mounds located to the east of the standing stone at SH4139635753 and SH4145635745. The first (PRN 31900) consisted of a burnt stone deposit at least 0.25m thick measuring approximately 2.5m x 8m which appeared to be located on the western bank of a former stream (plate 2). An oval trough from which the fill had been eroded was located on the western side of the burnt mound material. The trough measured 1 x 1.3m and was orientated east-west; there was no evidence that it had ever been lined with timber or stones.

The second (PRN 31914) measured 2.5m x 4m and again appeared to be located on the western bank of a stream (plate 3). The stones were on mottled grey clay and there did not appear to be any extensive peat deposits in the immediate area. No sign of a trough could be seen in the exposed area. This could be the same site as the spread of burnt stones (PRN 31693) previously found in the area, but it is some distance away so is likely to be a separate site.

To the west of the standing stone where dunes had shifted some previously unrecorded stone and concrete structures were partially exposed. A short section of granite block dry stone wall (PRN 31903) was seen at SH4070335861, and a possible cast concrete base (PRN 31901) containing beach pebbles which had a curving eastern corner. While it is possible that these features were associated with WW2 activity in the area they were found on the site of a cottage called Tyddyn Cribau (PRN 31509) marked on the 25 inch maps, and are likely to be part of that. Wooden and metal posts (PRN 31902) in the vicinity are also likely to be related to these features.

Criccieth

Date of visit: 17/01/14

Criccieth was an area which suffered quite badly during the storms so a visit was made to areas previously identified as suffering from erosion. The beach on the eastern side of the castle, specifically east of Moranedd Café (PRN 7250) (approx. SH 507 380), had previously produced flints (PRN 31555) and potential archaeology from the eroding cliffs so was prioritised for further assessment. Surprisingly it appeared that the area had not suffered any significant collapses as a direct result of the storms and no new archaeology had come to light. There were also no dramatic changes to the features previously identified in the area.

A member of the public reported that the eroding cliffs to the west of the castle, between Marine Terrace and the Dwyfor estuary, had suffered significant collapses but that no archaeology appeared to have been revealed or damaged.

Dinas Dinlle

Date of visit: 24/01/2014

Dinas Dinlle hillfort (PRN 1570) provides one of the clearest examples of coastal erosion affecting archaeology in Gwynedd. The area was visited following the recent storms as people had mentioned cliff collapses in the area. During the visit it was confirmed that the fort itself had not suffered any noticeable new damage as a result of the storms but large sections of cliff had collapsed. The majority of the collapses occurred to the glacial deposits below the layers holding potential archaeology, however to the south of the fort there had been collapses which had taken away sections of the current ground surface.

New archaeology had been exposed in one area to the south of the fort at SH4362756105 where a possible burnt mound (PRN 31906), approximately 4.5m long and 0.15m thick, had been exposed by a collapse (plate 4).

A story was recently published in the Daily Post (17th March 2014), which reported that a local man walking his dog had found an auroch horn on the beach. The horn was donated to Greenwood Forest Park, Y Felinheli.

Egryn

Date of visit: 29/01/14

The beach was accessed from Sunnysands Caravan Park, peat and clay exposures were visible directly in front of the caravan park and extended to the south (PRN 31908, centred on SH58732002). The peat deposits here appeared to be fairly eroded by water leading to the sea. There was fairly little in the way of tree stumps present in the peat and larger fragments of wood all seemed fairly well-buried, some pieces in the clay rather than the peat. Hoof prints (PRN 31907) (plate 5) were observed in a few locations centred on SH58871981, no human prints were seen. The larger prints appeared to be from cattle, smaller prints unclear.

A single burnt stone was found in the peat, one or two possible burnt stones were also present nearby but there was no large concentration (PRN 31909). Leaves were preserved in the peat in one area. A lot of modern rubbish was scattered about the area, much of this may have been from the caravan park, it is possible that some may have been associated with WW2 activity in the area as they appeared to be parts of vehicles – possibly used for air to ground target practice nearby, no munitions were noted.

Fairbourne

Date of visit: 27/01/14

The damage to the anti-tank defences (SAM ME252) had been reported to the Trust and Cadw. The damage was obvious; a number of the blocks had been moved/fallen and the southern pillbox (PRN 34150) had been almost entirely destroyed (plate 6). The damage appeared to be limited to the south. It also appeared as if some of the blocks had been moved previously, some had graffiti on their base, this was upside down on one example suggesting it may have been moved a number of times. Apparently some of the blocks in this area had been moved further up the beach fairly recently. Some of the blocks had not been moved by the storms but the material below them had, leaving some looking very precarious and dangerous.

Peat (PRN 31910) was exposed on the beach, this was centred on SH61051198, although it appeared to extend further to the north and south but was covered by shingle, pebbles and sand. The peat contained roots/stumps and trunks as well as some smaller material such as hazelnuts, reeds and bark. There was also some evidence of small scale peat cutting.

Glanllynnau, Llanystumdwy

Date of visit: 17/01/14

This has been an area of interest for the project since an alignment of stakeholes, likely to be a fish trap (PRN 31690), were identified in peat on the beach by a member of the public. Subsequently Bronze Age pottery and flints (PRN 31689) were discovered eroding from a low cliff behind erosion defence boulders which led to a geophysical survey of the affected field, unfortunately no definite features were identified (Parry *et al* 2012, GAT report 1044).

Upon visiting following the recent storms the amount of damage sustained by the erosion defence boulders was unbelievable. The bank of boulders had been breached in at least three locations resulting in significant erosion to the land behind, including the garden of Tyn y Morfa (SH46693736, PRN 31635). Some of the smaller boulders and a great deal of stones from the beach had been thrown into the fields and it appeared that the sea had breached the defences for a time as a fair amount of rubbish and seaweed was present some distance into the fields.

In the area where archaeology had previously been identified it appeared that between 1m and 3m of land had been lost. No trace of the feature (PRN 31689) containing Bronze Age pottery and flint could be found, presumably due to it being completely lost. An area where burnt stone and charcoal had previously been identified was also badly affected resulting in a fairly wide and shallow hollow or cut being revealed. The feature was approximately 8m wide and 0.5m deep and was located at SH4643137329 (PRN 31913) (plate 7).

Llandanwg

Date of visit: 29/01/14

The church (PRN 4068), or more specifically the cemetery, at Llandanwg has previously been affected by coastal erosion so it was decided that the area should be checked following the winter storms. It was found that there had been some erosion to the dune in front of the church but no features were exposed. What was of slight concern was the minimal measures taken to prevent

potential flood water from entering the church, which consisted of a few plastic sacks filled with earth or sand at the base of the door.

Pontllyfni
Date of visit: 24/01/14
An area was walked in Pontllyfni between Dinas Dinlle and Aberdesach. In previous years a layer of buried soil (PRN 31621) with associated possible pits (PRN 31618-31620) were identified in low eroding cliffs between SH4264052316 and SH4262452292. During the visit it was clear that a significant amount of erosion had occurred in the meantime. The buried soil layer was still visible but no trace of the possible pits or any similar newly revealed features could be seen.

Porth Neigwl
Date of visit: 17/01/14 and 28/01/14
The storms had a significant impact at Porth Neigwl, revealing peat deposits and former ground surfaces, shifting dunes and further eroding cliffs. Receding dunes have now further exposed and damaged some features associated with RAF Hell's Mouth. A large trapezoid backstop now appears vulnerable due to the shifting of the dune which had provided a buffer from the sea, further surges like those recently experienced are likely to directly affect the feature. An area which has regularly produced flints has suffered significant erosion although it is unclear exactly how much land has been lost.

The area earmarked for excavation was surprisingly undamaged by the storms, this changed priorities somewhat with the allocated time being used to assess areas of storm damage.

The location of a burnt mound excavated in 2009 (PRN 29933) (Smith 2009) had suffered significant damage. East of the excavated area a number of stone flakes (PRN 31911) were found in a small area of collapse (SH29028 25680). These appear to be axe roughout flakes, likely to be Neolithic in date. Exposed peat on the beach was surveyed and levels taken to provide information for a report on samples collected by George Smith and analysed by Astrid Caseldine.

Tywyn
Date of visit: 27/01/14
The beach to the south of the town was walked following reports in the media of exposed peat, submerged forest, tank tracks, ammunition and antlers being discovered. Upon arrival it was clear that there was a lot of interest in the exposed features with the beach being very busy with members of the public exploring and photographing the peat and large tree stumps/trunks. Evidence of peat cutting (PRN 7286, centred on SN58189932) was extensive at the northern end of the area; spade marks were clearly visible in places. A number of large trunks and stumps were clearly visible in the peat cutting areas as were occasional branches and bark pieces but there was little else in terms of preserved remains.

As the peat cutting became less intensive to the south other features became apparent. These appeared to be intentionally constructed 'tanks', rectangular in plan with a narrow, shallow gully around the perimeter, in one corner a smaller tank was present – into which the gully appeared to run (plates 8 and 9). The depth of the main tanks was not determined but the smaller corner tanks appeared to be fairly shallow – one example where the base was visible was approximately 0.5m deep. The function of these features is unclear. It is unlikely that they are the result of peat cutting as they appear to be too well planned, respecting each other and not intercutting. Where there was clear evidence of peat cutting it had truncated these features suggesting that they had gone out of use by that point.

The gully around the features does not appear to be substantial enough to provide drainage during the removal of peat from the 'tank'. No stake holes were observed in the gully however it is not inconceivable that it may have been the location of some sort of timber structure – although it might be expected that evidence of this would have survived in the peat. The features do not appear to be any sort of fish trap and it is unclear how they may have functioned as fish storage pools.

The date of the features is also unclear. As the features do not intercut it is likely that they would have been permanently visible, possibly suggesting that they were constructed before the ingress of sand. In contrast it is likely that the peat cutting closer to the town, which randomly cuts these features and other peat cutting episodes, may have been cut through a layer of sand or other deposit overlying and obstructing the targeted peat. Further research of these features would be desirable, it is unclear for how long they will be exposed and the amount of fieldwork that would be practical may be limited. Detailed survey might be a good starting point.

A member of the public informed GAT of apparently similar rectangular features surrounded by gullies cut into peat at Rhoscolyn, Anglesey. This site is yet to be investigated but may provide and interesting comparison.

The reported tank tracks were not seen during the visit. Conversations with interested members of the public suggested that they were located further south than was practical to visit due to the turning tide. Photographs of these tracks were shown at the Upland Archaeology and Military Landscapes in Wales Day School organised by RCAHMW and CPAT on 9th May 2014. The tracks were identified as those of a Second World War amphibious vehicle.

Two posts of unknown date were seen in the peat but they did not appear to be part of a structure). A largely destroyed pill box (PRN 18395) was photographed (SH 58538 98871), it did not appear that it had been destroyed by the recent storms but may have been more visible due to the shifting of pebbles.

ANGLESEY FLINT SCATTERS

Jane Kenney and George Smith

Introduction

It is evident that the Isle of Anglesey was particularly favoured for early farming settlements as demonstrated by the presence of an unusually high concentration of Neolithic burial monuments. It might be expected that the quality of the environment would have also led to a concentration of Mesolithic hunter-gatherer material and that light could be thrown on the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. However, surface finds have so far been relatively few, compared, for instance to the similar topographic setting of south-west Wales.

The Mesolithic is a period that is heavily under-represented in the archaeological record. Sites of this period must always have been much fewer than in later periods, when populations were higher, and many sites have probably been lost to sea level rise. However the low number of known sites must largely be due to the difficulty in finding and recognising these often slight and subtle sites. In most areas of Britain Mesolithic sites are mainly identified as flint scatters, but much of north-west Wales, especially the coastal and upland areas where Mesolithic sites might be most likely to be found, are not conducive to the discovery of flint scatters.

Flint scatters across north-west Wales were investigated in 1999 as part of a project funded by Cadw (Smith 2000). This provided a general overview of known sites and investigated a small number in more detail. Many of these sites were found through erosion exposing lithics and in the period since the study this erosion is likely to have continued.

There are a growing number of Mesolithic finds from Holy Island, Anglesey (see table 1) and the island also has submerged peat deposits at Penrhos Bay (PRN 16604), Trearddur Bay (PRN 16572), Carreg Llwyd Cove (PRN 16576), and Borth Wen (PRN 16583) (Smith 2002). Peat in Penrhos Bay has produced flint flakes (PRN 2505), mostly of Neolithic type but with the potential for Mesolithic finds. The concentration of finds increases the potential for finding new sites and the defined limits of the island make it a coherent unit.

It was proposed to investigate a specific area on Holy Island where flint scatters have been reported. This area includes Penrhosfeilw Common and the vicinity of Porth Ruffydd on the west coast of Holy Island.

Table 1. Sites with Mesolithic finds on Holy Island

PRN	Grid reference	Site name	Lithic finds
1654	SH28107530	Pentre Gwyddel, Rhoscolyn	1 microlith and 38 waste flakes
1749	SH21608000	Porth Ruffydd	2 flint cores found in 1982 (for other finds in this area see below)
1755	SH21208200	Ty Mawr, South Stack roundhouse settlement	119 lithic pieces from excavations including microliths and microburins
2567	SH27597506	Cae Llyn, Rhoscolyn	1 undiagnostic waste flake found during forestry planting
7895	SH26508180	Brynglas, Penrhos Bay	A significant number of items including Later Mesolithic microliths
31627	SH25748048	Parc Cybi	Some flint and chert pieces including a scalar/bipolar core and a narrow blade microlith from a shallow linear hollow.

During this project the flint scatters reported on Penrhosfeilw Common, Holyhead have been investigated. They have been located precisely on the ground and then flint collections have been recorded in detail. While undertaking this work it became evident that Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni held several small flint collections from elsewhere on the Anglesey coast that had not been studied. The project was expanded slightly to include the recording of these collections. The main aim in both cases was to record the collections in sufficient detail to be useful to future researchers but also to ensure that the sites were recorded on the Gwynedd HER.

Penrhosfeilw Common/Porth Ruffydd (The Range)

Project background

Holy Island, Anglesey, provides an interesting locality, relatively confined and with a wealth of Neolithic and later settlement and funerary activity. There are a few findspots of lithic material, the best assemblage, of Neolithic date, from beneath the Early Neolithic chambered tomb of Trefignath (Smith and Lynch 1987). Also significant is a collection from near Porth Ruffydd at the west side of the Holy Island. The occurrence of worked flints in this area was first recorded by Richard Kelly in 1977, who collected two cores from eroding peat 200m north-west of Porth Ruffydd (Kelly 1982). These cores, of poor quality flint or chert were of single direction, prismatic shape, for the production of blades. They were identified as similar to those from the Early Mesolithic site of Trwyn Du (White 1978) and so probably of the same period.

In 2001 a private project was initiated on Penrhosfeilw Common by the late John Hallam who observed that more lithic material was to be found in the area due to continuing coast edge and footpath erosion. His project involved a number of local people including Julie Hallam, Ian Jones, Jeff Marples, Marilyn Grey Morris and Julie Roberts. The collecting was informal, rather than gridded, but material was located using an accepted system. A small test pit on the edge of one of the flint scatters was also dug with the aid of local volunteers. John Hallam did some initial recording of the collection, including a database and began a report but unfortunately fell ill before it was completed. Subsequently his wife moved away and the collection, which was intended to be deposited in the Oriel Ynys Môn, has not so far been retrieved. Digital copies of his records have been saved and some assessment can be made of the type and amount of material collected from different areas.

Subsequently, one of the collectors, Julie Roberts, has continued collecting and recording a considerable amount of lithic material according to John Hallam's original allocation of find spots and adding some new findspots of her own. No other material has been found at the place where Richard Kelly found the two cores. During the 2012 Anglesey Agricultural Show members of the public were encouraged to report any discoveries they had made and bring finds to be identified at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's stand. Julie Roberts made contact with the Trust at the Show and deposited her collection of flints from Penrhosfeilw Common with the Trust, and has since contributed a further smaller collection.

Julie Roberts' sites are numbered 1 to 10 with some sub-sites, and John Hallam's sites are indicated by letters A to K. In many cases these sites overlap and are identified below by both number and letter. All these sites have now been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRN) for the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER). The Julie Roberts' collection described here is at present stored at GAT, Bangor, and will be transferred to Oriel Ynys Môn at the completion of the project.

Topography and History

Penrhosfeilw Common occupies a peninsula on the west coast of Holy Island, west of Holyhead (figure 1). It is a fairly flat area rising gently up to about 40m OD to the north-east and has an indented rocky coastline. A feature of the coastline is the very narrow rocky inlets or gullies where marine erosion has followed a line of weakness in the bedrock. These inlets are sheltered from the south-east, but very exposed from the west. The largest inlet is formed by Porth Ruffydd in the southern coast of the peninsula. Porth Ruffydd provides sheltered access and beaching point for small boats and there was formerly a lifeboat station in the cove.

In general Penrhosfeilw Common is poorly drained and has a very thin peaty soil most of which has never been cultivated. The coast edge and the immediate inland area are crossed by a number of footpaths that have eroded through the soil and it is these exposures that have produced the lithic material. The vegetation includes maritime grassland and maritime heath with patches of bracken and scrub (Luxton and Facey 2006, 36). Most of the area is covered by heather and low western gorse. The Common falls within the Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area, and the Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The common is owned by Anglesey County Council and managed by the RSPB under lease (Luxton and Facey 2006, 36). It is open to access by the public who use it for recreation and dog walking. Vehicular access is now limited to vehicles for site management and the RNLI on training manoeuvres, but before the RSPB took over management there was free vehicle access and visitors often parked near the edge of the cliffs (Dave Bateson (RSPB) pers. comm.).

As a common its main use was for grazing, although the grazing rights are now held by a single commoner (Luxton and Facey 2006, 36). However it has also been used for other purposes. In particular a rifle range was constructed in the early 20th century running from north-west to south-east across much of the common. The area is still known locally as The Range. There was also a lifeboat house in Porth Ruffydd until at least 1953.

The south-eastern part of the Common, east of Porth Ruffydd, has not been investigated as part of this study but the 25 inch maps show a pond for the use of livestock from at least 1889. The HER shows only three sites in this area (figure 1). Projecting south from the Common is a small promontory, now virtually an island on which is what is assumed to be a promontory fort known as Dinas (PRN 807). This is defended by a bank looking little more than a field boundary but a Roman coin, Romano-British buckets mounts, pottery and a spindle-whorl were found by metal detectorists on the site in 1977 (PRN 1748). About 150m north-east of Dinas at the head of an inlet were found three chunks of chert, two of which were not worked, but one may have been (PRN 24041). Just west of Gardd Lywarch a 19th century reference suggested a possible chambered tomb but nothing of this now exists and it was probably a natural feature (PRN 3800).

The western part of the Common was investigated in some detail for this project and sites in this area are listed below. Previously there was only one site listed on the HER on this area. This was the find of two flint cores near Porth Ruffydd (PRN 1749).

Site visits

On 17th February 2013 George Smith and Jane Kenney visited Penrhosfeilw Common with Julie Roberts so that she could point out her sites and they could be recorded with NGR coordinates with some precision. A hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the position of the sites. Ian Jones of Oriel Ynys Mon and Jeff Marples were also present as they had worked with John Hallam and knew the location of the test pit.

On 24th September 2013 Jane Kenney visited Penrhosfeilw Common and recorded the condition of each site previously identified. She met with Dave Bateson from the RSPB and looked at a selection of the sites and discussed management. This established that much of the erosion visible today was caused a considerable time ago and is slowly regenerating. The bare area at site 1/G is the result of an accidental fire removing a stand of European gorse. This occurred a couple of years ago and the area will recover naturally. Before the RSPB took over the management of the Common it was used for a rifle range and then for visitors, who were free to drive over the site and park near the cliff tops. The larger areas of erosion at site 3/E are almost certainly the result of car-parking in this period and they are becoming slowly more vegetated. It is notable that many of the known sites are along the line of the rifle range and are close to either the target or firing positions. This is probably because erosion was caused in those areas during the use of the range and that these are the areas where the flints are revealed. While erosion on the paths is still active all these areas off the paths are not actively eroding and are in the process of regenerating.

The flint scatters are only found where there has been erosion of the soils and the vegetation has been lost. This means that there is a very large area over which there may be sites, some possibly larger and more well preserved than the ones known. The disturbance along the line of the range means that sites in this area are unlikely to be well preserved and the chance of *in situ* deposits or features surviving seems to be low. However elsewhere there is no reason why such deposits should not be present, but they would be very difficult to locate. The identification of a small shell midden after burning indicates that not just flint scatters might be present elsewhere across the Common. It is possible that there are also hearth sites but the regime of heather burning would make it even harder to identify these and they might prove very difficult to date if found as modern charcoal would be likely to contaminate the prehistoric deposits.

A copy of the final report will be sent to the RSPB so that it can inform their site management.

Sites on Penrhosfeilw Common

As well as the flint scatters other sites identified by Julie Roberts or located on the old maps have been recorded and located by hand-held GPS. These include a small shell midden (PRN 38287), a possibly early field boundary (PRN 38288), an orthostatic feature (PRN 38289), the rifle range (PRN 38290), a copper mining adit (PRN 38291) and the life boat house (PRN 38291) (figure 2). These sites are listed in appendix 1.

List of flint scatters

See figure 2 for location of sites.

Sites where flints have been found on Penrhosfeilw Common and around Porth Ruffydd are listed below, along with comments on the current condition of these areas. Flints are generally only found where erosion has exposed bare ground so all the sites have at some point experience considerable erosion but the vegetation at many appears to be regenerating.

PRN: 1749
Mesolithic Flints - Findspot, Porth Ruffydd
NGR: SH21608000 A
Period: Mesolithic
Two flint cores picked up by Richard S Kelly (May 1977) from an eroded peat surface c.200m NW of inlet of Porth Ruffydd. Material is poor flint or chert, probably glacial, and compares with material used at Mesolithic site at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw. Cores are typical of the Maglemosian assemblage

found at Trwyn Du, and findspot (on a coastal promontory) similar to other Mesolithic sites in Anglesey (Kelly 1982).

PRN: 38271
Flint scatter, Porth Ruffydd (Hallam area G/Roberts site 1)
NGR: SH21737993
Period: Later Mesolithic
Flint scatter at head of Porth Ruffydd. 121 flints found by Julie Roberts, including a core, blades and microburin indicating a Late Mesolithic date. The flints come from the mineral soil, which has not been severely eroded here.
Condition on 24/09/2013: There is an area of bare ground between two paths where the grasses are very sparse. Around this the grass clumps are of a tall nitrogen-loving species. This is the result of a stand of gorse having been accidentally burnt. The area is regenerating (plate 10).

PRN: 38272
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area F/Roberts site 2)
NGR: SH21647983 C
Period: Later Mesolithic
Worked flints have been found along the footpath in this area, near a stone on hillock that has been split by blasting.
Condition on 24/09/2013: the main eroded section of the path is about 20m long and over 2m wide, with further narrower areas of erosion along the path in both directions (plate 11).

PRN: 38273
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area E/Roberts site 3.1)
NGR: SH21587976 C
Period: Mesolithic
Flint scatter around the head or a narrow gully, further inland, and along the path. 150 flints have been found in this area including microliths and a microburin indicating both earlier and later Mesolithic activity, but the flints from different sub- sites have not been kept separate. "Fence gully".
Condition on 24/09/2013: The area of erosion measures c.16m by 7m and occupies a slight hollow. The area is surrounded by heather and gorse but only small patches of thrift and sedge grow within the eroded zone. There are concrete posts lying at the edge of the eroded area (plate 12).

PRN: 38274
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area E/Roberts site 3.2)
NGR: SH21627977 C
Period: Mesolithic
Part of flint scatter site 3/E. Flints have been found along the path from the head of the gully to this point.
Condition on 24/09/2013: Vehicle ruts have caused narrow bands of erosion within a generally stable path covered in grass.

PRN: 38275
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area E/Roberts site 3.3)
NGR: SH21587938 C
Period: Mesolithic
Part of flint scatter site 3/E. Flints have been found in eroding path next to the fence that protects the edge of the rocky inlet.

Condition on 24/09/2013: The path running passed the fence is fairly severely eroded, especially where people stop to look into the gully, but the erosion is only about 1m wide (plate 13).

PRN: 38276

Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area D/Roberts site 4)
NGR: SH21537981 C
Period: Neolithic?
Worked flint has been found in extensive erosion hollows to east of the path. Julie Roberts found 19 flints from this area, mainly broad flakes, suggesting a Neolithic or later date. Some flints have also been found on the path to the west of the site.
Condition on 24/09/2013: a large irregular area of erosion measuring about 15 by 15m but with other small patches of erosion amongst the heather and gorse extending east as far as a footpath (plate 14). The main footpath to the west of the site is also severely eroded and is up to 4m wide.

PRN: 38277

Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area C/Roberts site 5)
NGR: SH21517989 C
Period: Mesolithic/mixed
Worked flints have been found in erosion along the footpath. Julie Roberts has found 40 flints here, mostly irregular flakes. It may be of mixed period, but certainly with a Later Mesolithic element. The eroded area of the path runs from about SH21494 79986 to SH21512 79872.
Condition on 24/09/2013: the path is over 4m wide and eroded down to bedrock in places. There are patches of erosion to the west and east of the path amongst the heather (plate 15). To the east of the path quantities of slag and cinders were noted in the gravel.

PRN: 38278

Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Roberts site 6)
NGR: SH21487965 C
Period: Neolithic?
Worked flints have been found along the path in small erosion scars from about SH21509 79667 to SH21453 79648. Julie Roberts has found 58 flints from this area, all broad flakes suggesting a post-Mesolithic date. "Lagoon" (This includes sub- sites 6.1 and 6.2).
Condition on 24/09/2013: this is a broad area of braided path up to 5m wide but is largely covered with grass and only small erosion scars are active. It becomes much more eroded towards the western end of this section (plate 16).

PRN: 38279

Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Roberts site 6.3)
NGR: SH21467962
Period: Neolithic?
Some worked flints have been found in an erosion scar where a minor path runs along the cliff top. These flints are recorded with the rest of the site 6 collection. Erosion has caused sections which reveal the soil horizons. The peaty topsoil is 0.15m deep and overlies a mineral soil 0.2m deep. This is a red-brown silt with c.30% small sub-angular stones.
Condition on 24/09/2013: Deep erosion into the slope by a narrow path. There are sections up to 0.5m deep which show the soil horizons (plate 17).

PRN: 38280

Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Roberts site 7.1)
NGR: SH21377955

Period: Mesolithic?
Sites 7.1 and 7.2 are two widely separated erosion patches which have produced 16 flakes (although some of this assemblage also come from site 8). The flakes are generally fairly broad and not diagnostic of date. Site 7.1 is a small patch of erosion on a minor path on the cliff edge.
Condition on 24/09/2013: A small patch of erosion where a narrow minor path runs down a slope near the edge of the cliff. The erosion patch measures about 4m by 0.4m and the surrounding area is stabilised with grass.

PRN: 38281
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam areas H and J/Roberts site 7.2)
NGR: SH21357962
Period: Mesolithic?
Sites 7.1 and 7.2 are two widely separated erosion patches which have produced 16 flakes (although some of this assemblage also come from site 8). The flakes are generally fairly broad and not diagnostic of date, although a blade was found at site 7.2. Site 7.2 is composed of areas of erosion on the main footpath and an adjacent minor path on the cliff.
Condition on 24/09/2013: There was some slight erosion on the main path but this did not penetrate the turf (plate 18). The minor path on the cliff edge was more eroded but only narrow.

PRN: 38282
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Roberts site 8)
NGR: SH21297954
Period: Mesolithic?
There is a small erosion scar at the base of a bank, possibly ancient field boundary. 1 flint flake was recovered from here and others are included in the collection from site 7. It is possible that the flint scatter continues under the bank and could be well preserved here.
Condition on 24/09/2013: Small patch of erosion measuring c. 3.5m by 1.0m (plate 19). The erosion is at the seaward side of the base of a denuded field boundary. The rest of the area is well covered in vegetation.

PRN: 38283
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Roberts site 9)
NGR: SH21247983 C
Period: Prehistoric
Worked flints found in eroded patches just east of the footpath. 5 flints were found including a core and blade but nothing diagnostic.
Condition on 24/09/2013: There is a patchy area of erosion amongst the heather to the east of the path (plate 20). The path is quite broad and eroded here and there are other patches of erosion to the west of the path but no flints have been recorded from these areas.

PRN: 38284
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area A)
NGR: SH21588012 C
Period: Prehistoric
John Hallam's site A. Worked flints were found here but no details are available.

PRN: 38285
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area B/Roberts site 10)
NGR: SH21497999 C
Period: Prehistoric
Worked flints have been found scatter along the footpath. Flints found by Jeff Marples and John Hallam. Julie Roberts found 8 flints here but these are not diagnostic of date.

Condition on 24/09/2013: The erosion on the path is quite severe and the path is about 3m wide (plate 21). Erosion can be seen amongst the heather for about 8m to the east of the path. In this many lumps of molten lead were found.

PRN: 38286
Test pit investigating flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common
NGR: SH21547981
Period: Prehistoric
A test pit was dug under the guidance of John Hallam to investigate flint scatter site 4/D. Some flint scrapers were found and a core with blades that could be refitted.
Condition on 24/09/2013: Small eroded patches amongst the heather and gorse.

PRN: 31933
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area K)
NGR: SH21458007
Period: Prehistoric
39 flint and chert pieces recorded as being recovered from this area by John Hallam.

Study of flint assemblages
George Smith

Introduction
All the objects are flint unless specified otherwise. Some account must be taken of collecting bias that would limit the proportion of the smallest objects collected. This would particularly affect the number of pieces collected for any site of the Later Mesolithic. However, one of the site collections, Site 3, did contain a considerable number of pieces of less than 10mm maximum dimensions which shows that objects of that size were being collected.

PRN 38271 (Hallam area G/Roberts site 1)
Eroded cliff edge area near head of Porth Ruffydd, SH 21732 79927. This has produced the largest number of worked pieces, 121, including pieces under 10mm max. dimensions.

Table 2. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38271 (site 1)

core/core fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	split pebble fragment	Total
1	17	21	9	2	7	1	1	-	4	-	1	64

Material
The majority was of flint except for four pieces of black chert. All the pieces, where cortex is present, are from pebbles. Of these, 14 are fully rolled rounded pebbles and 9 are from partly rolled nodules, retaining a small amount of nodular cortex. These can all be expected to derive from glacial till and to have been collected from nearby beaches. The flint varies in colour but the majority are light or mid-grey. Most of the other variation in colour can be put down to cortication (creating lighter colouration) and staining due to weathering (creating yellow colouration) or to alteration by burning (creating opaque grey, reddish, pink or purple colouration).

Flint colour

light grey	20	yellow-buff	1
mid-grey	9	mottled mid-grey/dark grey	1
buff	6	mottled light grey/mid-grey	1
yellow-brown	4	mottled light grey/yellow-brown	1
grey-brown	2	black	1
red-brown	2	pink (heat altered)	1
cream	2	grey-purple (heat altered)	1
black	1		

Technology

The small size of the available pebbles, and the varying quality of the raw material would have been a limiting factor in terms of difficulty of production and limited size of achievable flake blanks. The one core, No. 1, is small, 37mm long, single and semi-prismatic suggesting production of blades about 10mm wide.

The occurrence of flake and flake fragment material by class is Primary, fully cortical 4. Secondary, partly cortical 13, Tertiary, no cortex 27. These proportions show that a very limited amount of flaking is represented and despite the use of entirely pebble flint no complete or broken pebbles were present.

Chart 1. Porth Ruffydd site 1: L/B ratios of complete flakes

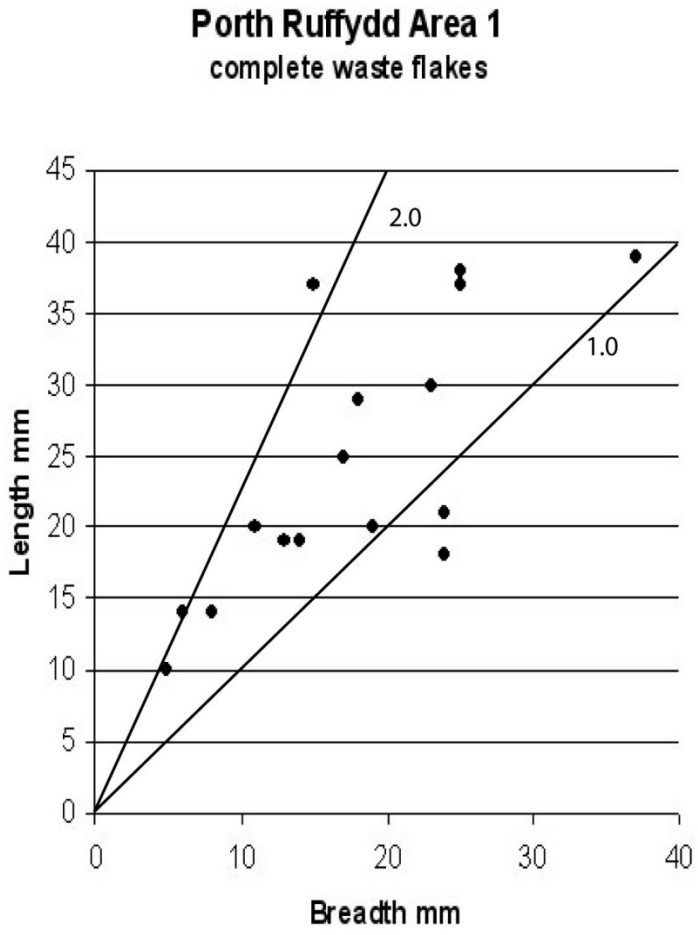


Chart 1 shows that all the complete waste flakes but two have a length breadth ration of higher than 1.0 but only two fall into the accepted category of blades, i.e. 2.0. However, this can be misleading

because the longer pieces have a greater breakage rate. The breadth of all the pieces with complete breadth gives a better idea of the type of flakes being produced, the most frequent in the breadth range 11-15mm and this corresponds with the facets seen on the one core present.

Table 3. Breadth of all pieces with complete breadth from PRN 38271 (site 1)

Flake breadth	**1-5mm**	**6-10mm**	**11-15mm**	**16-20mm**	**21-25mm**	**26-30mm**	**30mm +**
Number	1	10	12	8	8	0	1

The impact type where visible is mainly light hammer but seven pieces were probably punch-struck.

Retouched and utilised pieces (Figure 3)
The one casually retouched piece is probably just a small core reject. One probably utilised piece is a small blade, 37mm x 15mm x 8mm with microchipping on one sharp edge, a probable cutting tool. One retouched piece is a butt microburin on a thin, narrow blade 18mm long (broken) x 9mm x 1.5mm. One piece, No. 2, is the broken tip of a flake which has been steeply retouched, partly inversely, to form a point or tang. It is unclassifiable but looks very much like a simple tanged point, but being incomplete, this is not certain. The other two retouched pieces are piercing tools on the end of small blades (e.g. No. 3). No. 3 is a bit uncertain because it has two trample damage notches on the left side as well as retouch on one side of the tip of the blade. However this retouch is more recent than the blade itself, like the damaged flakes, although it does seem to be deliberate retouch.

Comment
All the pieces are of similar material and technology, suggesting a single period, not mixed. The presence of the small prismatic core and of the narrow blade microburin indicates a Later Mesolithic date for the assemblage. This is supported by the narrowness of the flakes being produced and of the use of punch-striking. However, the proportions of the complete flakes are not generally blade-like, if narrow. This could be accounted for by the higher breakage rate of blades and possibly because complete blades were being taken off-site for use or re-working elsewhere. Although not a fully diagnostic type the presence of piercers on the end of blades would be consistent with a Mesolithic assemblage.

PRN 38272 (Hallam area F/Roberts site 2)
A very small collection from footpath just west of PRN 38271.

Table 4. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38272 (site 2)

core/core fragment/ reject cf	**flake**	**flake fragment**	**irregular fragment**	**burnt fragment**	**natural piece**	**utilised piece**	**casually retouched piece**	**core trimming flake**	**retouched piece/fragment**	**scalar piece**	**split pebble fragment**	**Total**
1	4	18	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30

Material
All are flint. The colour mainly light grey, but a few are surface weathered to cream or buff colour. Where visible most are from rounded pebbles, two are from partially rolled nodules.

Technology
Class 1 – 6. Class 2 – 5. Class 3 – 18.
Impact: Pronounced – 3, Punch – 4.

There are only 4 complete flakes, only one of which is of blade proportions but the overall occurrence of complete breadth is quite narrow, concentrated in the range 6-20mm.

Retouched pieces
There is only one - a butt microburin, narrow blade, 9mm breadth.

Comment
The narrow blade microburin and the accompanying narrow flakes shows that this is a Later Mesolithic working area, the similar colour of the waste pieces suggesting that they may derive from a very brief knapping episode.

PRN 38273-5 (Hallam area E/Roberts site 3)
Areas of erosion along and near the path next to a narrow gully known by Roberts as 'fence gully', around SH21591 79744 but spread further along path.

Table 5. Summary of assemblage from PRNs 38273-5 (site 3)

core/ core frag/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/ fragment	scalar piece	Flake frags under 10mm max	Total
3	20	60	5	2	1	6	-	-	9	1	39	106

Material
All of flint apart from two of tabular black chert and all from pebbles, mainly well-rounded but with a few just rolled with a small amount of original nodular cortex. The colour is varied but most are light or mid-grey. The remaining small number of other colours including light brown, buff and cream are probably just the result of exposure cortication and staining of originally light grey flint.

light grey	52
mid-grey	11
buff	13
yellow-brown	5
red-brown	1
mid-brown	1
light brown	3
cream	10
yellow-buff	1
mottled light grey/mid-grey	1
mottled light brown/cream	1

Technology
The collection is characterised by very few primary or secondary flakes and a great predominance of tertiary flakes. The proportions are Primary, 5 pieces, Secondary, 11 pieces and Tertiary 70 pieces. This suggests that most primary production was taking place elsewhere. However there are three cores. These are all small, single platform, respectively 33, 34 and 41mm long and prismatic showing production of narrow blades of limited length. The flake proportions of about half the complete flakes are of flake type L/B ratio 2.0 or higher (Chart 2). The breadth of the all the measurable pieces is also predominantly in the range 6-10mm. There are also 39 thin flake fragments under 10mm

maximum dimension that were not individually recorded. 18 flakes showed probable evidence of punch striking as well as 2 of the cores, which accords with the creation of blade cores and narrow flakes.

Chart 2. Porth Ruffydd site 3: L/B ratios of complete flakes

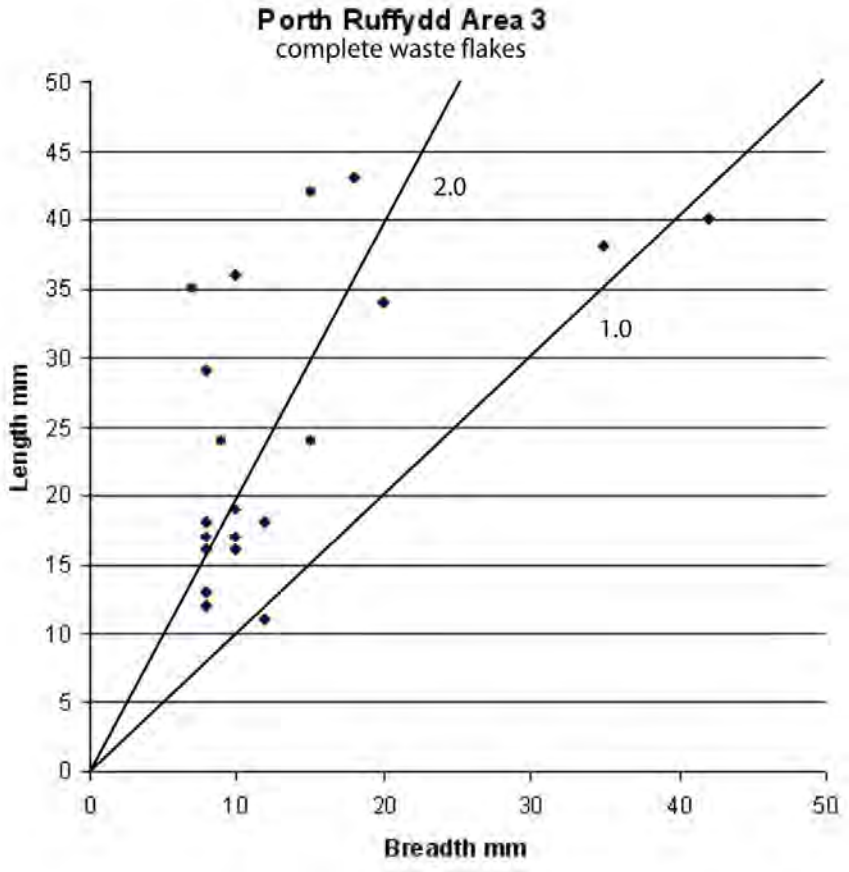


Table 6. Breadth of all pieces with complete breadth from PRNs 38273-5 (site 3)

Flake breadth	**1-5mm**	**6-10mm**	**11-15mm**	**16-20mm**	**21-25mm**	**26-30mm**	**30mm +**
Number	-	45	18	7	-	-	3

Retouched and utilised pieces (Figure 3)

Utilised pieces (6)
4 cutting pieces with microchipping one sharp edge.
1 possible piercer with microchipping and possible polish on a narrow tip.
One unclassified fragment

Retouched pieces (9)
2 chert piercers/spurred pieces (e.g. No. 5)
1 Unclassified – thin flake fragment with fine abrupt retouch on one sharp edge, possibly a fragment of a broad blade microlith.
1 lanceolate narrow blade microlith (No. 6).
1 convex-backed narrow blade microlith (No. 7).
1 narrow blade microlith fragment, possibly convex-backed.
1 possibly unfinished narrow blade microlith.

1 mis-hit broad blade butt microburin (No. 8).
1 tip, broad blade microburin.

Comment
The assemblage appears to be characterised by the presence of the two small blade cores (e.g. No. 4) and three narrow blade microliths (e.g. Nos. 6 and 7) as well as the presence of over 60% of pieces being 10mm or under in breadth. The microliths are of Later Mesolithic type, and probably later in that period as proposed by the work of Jacobi (1979). However, two of the microburins (e.g. No. 8) and one unclassified retouched flake fragment are of 'broad blade' width, i.e. over 10mm, and so might be of Earlier Mesolithic date so there is a possibility of some admixture. One microlith was also listed from this area in the J. Hallam collection records.

There are also two heavy piercers, both very similar and made of black chert. The material possibly selected as being tougher, for use on a resistant material.

In all this area is best seen as a mainly Later Mesolithic activity area. Although collected from a narrow strip of footpath it extends for some distance so some admixture might be expected. It is not just a primary production area but included production of microliths and tools for other tasks apart from just re-arming of composite points. However, there is no evidence of anything like domestic activity, in the form of scrapers, for instance. So seasonal hunting/foraging activity is most likely of which the production of flint tools may have been only a small part, rather than the reason for the activity.

PRN 38276 (Hallam area D/Roberts site 4)
Extensive erosion hollows off the path. A test pit was dug in this area under the guidance of John Hallam, SH21539 79807.

Table 7. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38276 (site 4)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Total
1	6	20	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	34

Material
All pebble flint, mainly rounded pebble with a few partially rolled with some nodular cortex. Mainly light grey or buff in colour, some with yellow staining or patina.

Technology
There is only one core and this is a reject, of poor flint with a plain platform and only one flake removed.

Flake class is Class 1 – 4, Class 2 – 12, Class 3 – 13.

There are insufficient flakes to provide a proper analysis but all are short, the maximum length only 39mm and around 1.0 or under Length/Breadth ratio although the overall occurrence of complete breadth is predominantly in the range 11-15mmso while the complete flakes are generally broad overall the flakes are narrow. There may thus be considerable bias due to accidental breakage rates of narrow as against broad flakes. The few complete flakes are irregular in outline with little

evidence of controlled flaking to produce blades and only two with possible punch impact. Two of the pieces also have flat, scalar flaking although otherwise they are normally flaked, not actual scalar pieces.

Comment
(Figure 3)
There are no diagnostic retouched pieces and only one piece with retouch, a casually retouched broken blade segment with areas of apparently random abrupt retouch, some inverse, which has no obvious function (No. 9). This could be just trampling damage although the retouch is not obviously of different patina and there is no evidence of such damage on the other pieces.

The overall flake size is restricted by the small size of the material available but the overall proportions suggest these are different from the Later Mesolithic objects of PRN 38273-5. The flake proportions are similar to those found in the worked flint and chert assemblage found under the Neolithic chambered tomb of Trefignath, close to Holyhead, only 4.5km to the east (Healey 1987). This activity area produced a radiocarbon date of 3980-3690 Cal BC at 2SD. However, there is a significant contrast with Trefignath in that at Porth Ruffydd there is very little chert, whereas at Trefignath rather more than half the total assemblage was of black chert. At PRN 38276 the small number of pieces makes it unwise to make any strict comparisons but the lack of tertiary flakes and of retouched pieces suggests a brief episode of casual knapping rather than a partly revealed major activity area.

PRN 38277 (Hallam area C/Roberts site 5)
Area of erosion along path, SH21503 79905

Table 8. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38277 (site 5)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Split pebble frag	Total
1	5	21	15	1	-	-	2	-	-	-		46

Material
All of flint apart from one of mid-grey chert and of 26 with cortex, 24 are from well-rounded pebbles. These, including the chert, must all have been sourced from the beach. The colours are mixed, mainly light grey, followed by buff, yellow-buff and yellow brown. These buff and yellowish pieces are the result of cortication and patination of original grey flint.

Technology
(Figure 3)
The collection is dominated by flake fragments, with only 5 complete flakes. Of these 4 are primary flakes, 21 secondary and 16 tertiary. The lack of primary flakes could mean that initial preparation of the pebble cores took place elsewhere and it is notable that there is an absence of unworked pebbles and only one split pebble. Only one small core is present, multi directional and bifacial, that could have produced only small, broad flakes (No. 10). Although not of typical Mesolithic prismatic type a similar piece was found in the mainly Later Mesolithic assemblage from Brenig in the Denbigh Moors (Healey 1993, 22-32). There are 4 pieces with pronounced impact and 4 with scalar impact.

Comment
The few complete flakes are quite broad although there is one small narrow blade, 19mm x 8mm. However, the pieces are mainly quite small and the breadth of all measurable pieces is predominantly narrow in the range 6-15mm. The assemblage is really too small and undiagnostic to make any firm conclusions as to period. It may be of mixed period, but certainly with a Later Mesolithic element. The John Hallam collection also recorded one microlith from this area.

PRN 38278 (Roberts site 6)
Very spread out site with pieces found at various locations along the path with a central grid reference at about SH21461 79621.

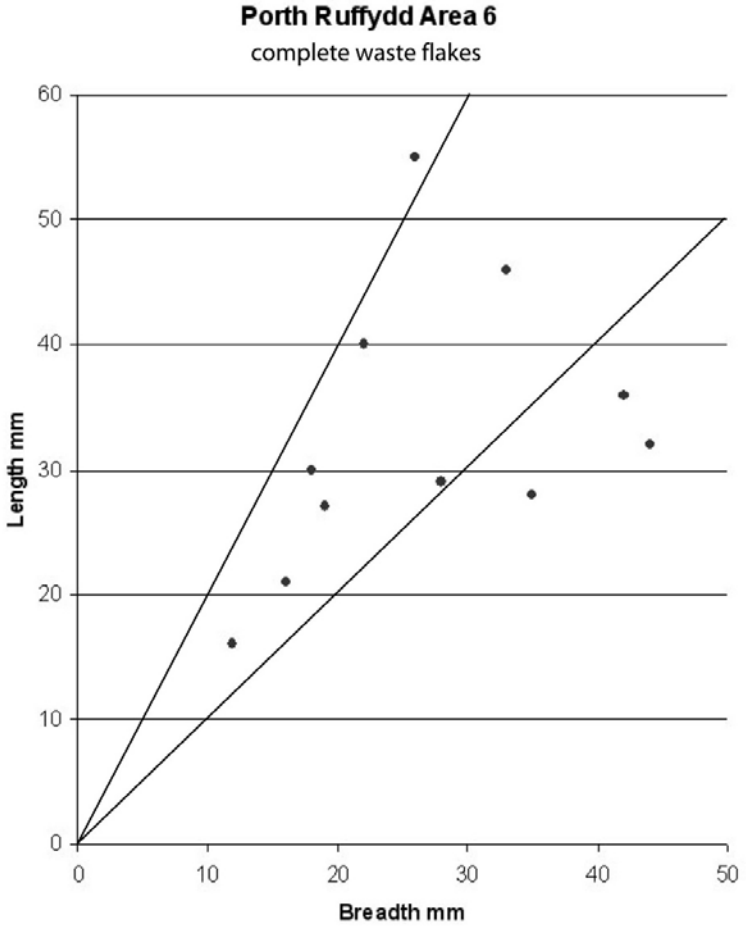
Table 9. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38278 (site 6)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Total
3	11	15	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	53

Material
Cortex is nearly all of well-rounded pebbles. It is all flint, which is almost entirely of a light or mid grey colour, contrasting with flint from other areas, where the colours are more varied. The one complete core is from an unusually large pebble, compared to cores from other areas.

Technology
The one complete core is a pebble with flakes struck from one direction, but in an uncontrolled manner, the flakes broad, thick and irregular. Although this core has a maximum dimension of 76mm the longest complete flake is only 55mm. The 11 complete flakes include just one of blade proportions, the rest of average proportions around 1.5 L/B index and three broader than long (Chart 3). The overall breadth measurements show a predominance in the ranges 16-20mm and over 30mm.

Chart 3. Porth Ruffydd site 6: L/B ratios of complete flakes



There is a high proportion of irregular fragments of which over half are simple split pebble fragments. There are correspondingly very few, only 2, primary flakes. The technique being used is crude but there is no scalar flaking or bipolar pebble fracturing.

Comment

There is only one retouched piece, a denticulate, made from a thick flake with steep, irregular retouch on a concave edge. This is not readily diagnostic of period or site function but similar crude denticulates are a feature of Later Mesolithic sites in Cornwall, for example Trevose Head (Johnson and David 1982). The lack of controlled flaking and the lack of small flakes or blades is in contrast to areas 4 and 5 and suggests this is more recent than Mesolithic. The absence of scalar or bipolar work also suggests it is not Early Neolithic as such were typical at Trefignath. The lack of retouched pieces could mean just *ad hoc* flaking to produce flakes for utilisation, but there is no actual evidence of that. The colour is fairly consistently grey making the pieces a homogeneous collection but this is odd since the collection is from a wide spread area, so would be unlikely to be from a single knapping episode. There is a possibility that the similar colour results from partial burning.

PRN 38280-2 (Hallam area J/Roberts sites 7 and 8)

Site 7 comprises two erosion patches on the path fairly widely separated (SH21354 79618), site 8 is erosion patches off the path, one at the base of a bank (SH21286 79544).

Table 10. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38280-2 (sites 7 and 8)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Total
1	4	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16

Material
All is of flint from well-rounded pebbles. The colour is different than all other collections in that most of these are a cream colour, probably originally light grey but with deep all over cortication showing extensive weathering. This may be a result of the exposed situation of the collection, from the tip of a cliff promontory.

Technology
This comprises a mixed collection from two areas so probably includes two activity areas. However there is no obvious mixture of types of material or objects. The longest flake is 35mm and the overall breadth shows the majority of pieces in the breadth range 11-15mm. There are no primary flakes and the one core is small, flat and semi-prismatic, struck from two directions.

Comment
(Figure 3)
This is a very small collection so not necessarily representative. The one core shows controlled production of narrow flakes of a size corresponding with the measured breadth of flakes and indicating a probable Later Mesolithic date. The one retouched piece is casually retouched only with a limited amount of abrupt retouch on one edge of the proximal end of a partly cortical blade to produce a narrow spur for probable piercing tool (No. 11). This is not a diagnostic type but the production of tools on the ends of blades is a feature of, but not specific to Mesolithic assemblages. On the whole this is fairly certainly a Mesolithic assemblage. Further collection, perhaps concentrating on the smallest material might provide diagnostic retouched points.

The difference in appearance of material between these and the objects collected specifically from Area 7 (below) suggests that most of these actually came from Area 8. This might explain the patinated condition of most of the objects since Area 8 is on the cliff edge at the extreme end of the peninsula.

PRN 38281 (Hallam area J/Roberts site 7.2)
This small collection was made by Julie Roberts at a slightly later date than the main collection and was solely from Area 7.2 (SH21354 79618). There are only 9 objects, all waste pieces, comprising 8 flake fragments and one burnt piece.

These are all of light grey flint. The cortex where present is all from rounded pebbles.

Most are tertiary flakes and two are punch-struck. Only four have a complete breadth, all within the range 6-15mm.

The flake breadth is similar to that recorded for the collection from combined sites 7 and 8 (but the colour is different – light grey rather than cream, suggesting that these objects have not been exposed to weathering for the same long period as the objects from Area 7/8.

PRN 38283 (Roberts site 9)
A very small collection, from extensive erosion patches just off the path, SH 21237 79829

Table 11. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38283 (site 9)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Total
1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Material
All well rounded pebble flint, mostly mid grey and fresh.

Technology
Short flakes, all longer than broad with the three between 21-25mm breadth. The one core is small, 31mm long with single platform and semi-prismatic. The facets are broad, matching the flakes, so there is no evidence of blade manufacture but these could just be trimming flakes so cannot be regarded as diagnostic of date.

PRN 38285 (Hallam area B/Roberts site 10)
A very small collection of only 6 pieces. Site B was one of the most prolific of the Hallam collection so probably the limited area of exposure has probably been mostly denuded of lithic objects.

Two are black chert and four are flint, one light grey, one mid-grey and two weathered to a buff or cream colour.

Two were punch-struck and the one complete flake is small and of blade proportions.

There are no retouched pieces or otherwise diagnostic features although the small blade and the presence of punch impact could mean a Mesolithic nature. However, the quite large John Hallam collection from the same area (Table 11, below) produced no microlithic pieces but proper comparison is not possible until the Hallam collection is available for study.

Table 12. Summary of assemblage from PRN 38285 (site 10)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Split pebble fragment	Total
-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6

Correlations with the J. Hallam Collections
The correspondence of the locations of the site designations of the Hallam and Roberts collections are listed above. The available digital records of the John Hallam collection shows records bag by bag from each area and a summary count. The two collections differ slightly. There are also comments with measurements on specific retouched or otherwise diagnostic pieces tools within each bag. The totals are given below in the numbering order of the Julie Roberts collection described above.

Table 13. Summary of J. Hallam collection and correlation with J. Roberts Area numbers

PRN	Julie Roberts Site	John Hallam Site	Total		Diagnostic pieces		
			Flint	Chert	Flint	Chert	?Mynydd Rhiw
	-	A	-	9	-	-	
38271	1	G	18	-	1 core	-	
38272	2	F	24	1	-	-	
38273-5	3	E	20	1	1 microlith	-	
38276	4	D	142	13	1 awl	1 notched piece	
38277	5	C	418	53	1 microlith	-	
38278-9	6	-			-	-	
38280-1	7	J & H			-	-	
38281	-	H	18	-	-	-	
38281	-	J				1 ?awl	1 ?awl
38282	8	-			-	-	
38283	9	-			-	-	
38285	10	B	176	72	-	2 convex scrapers 1 awl 1 ?util. piece	
31933	-	K	28	11	-		
	-	L	10	-			

The John Hallam collection from Areas B, C and F included some very small fragments that were not included in the totals.

Area B was one of the largest collections and possibly largely cleared of material as only 6 more pieces from there were in the Julie Roberts collection. It included 2 convex scrapers of which there were none elsewhere indicating a more substantial longer term activity area as the scrapers may belong with some domestic activity. It was also distinguishable from all the Julie Roberts collection areas by the presence of a large proportion (41%) of chert pieces. Strangely though a considerable number of chert pieces (13%) were collected from Site C, even though J. Roberts collection from the same site produced only one piece of chert (from a collection of 24 pieces), which shows that a small collection may not be representative.

Microliths are recorded from John Hallam's Areas E and C and this corresponds with the Later Mesolithic character of the Julie Roberts' collections from those sites.

When the actual objects can be viewed and recorded to the same system as above then they may add considerably to understanding of the activity in the area as a whole. As it is at present the John Hallam records cannot be used to add to the present study.

Flint collections in Oriel Ynys Môn

Data collection
The accession book and loan book for Oriel Ynys Môn were searched for archaeological objects and the details were recorded in a database suitable for inputting into the HER. The accession number or loan number were recorded so that these can be cross referenced in the HER. Where grid references were not given information in the books was used to supply an approximate NGR. The flint collections identified were recorded in detail and are reported on below (see figure 4 for general locations). Other finds recorded are listed in appendix 2.

Study of flint assemblages
George Smith

Moelfre (PRNs 38242-4)
In the Oriel Ynys Môn there are three finds of worked flint from the Moelfre area (figure 5). The first two are isolated single finds, the third is a small assemblage of 21 pieces (Ian Jones collection).

The first single piece (Museum ref. 6/2013.1; PRN 38242) from the coast path between Porth Forllwyd and Port Helaeth on the north side of the Moelfre headland at SH 5088 8700. This is a casually retouched blade of mid-grey flint, 37 x 19mm, with some pebble cortex. It has irregular abrupt inverse retouch along one sharp slightly convex edge (No. 12) (Figure 3).

The second single piece (Mus. Ref. 6/2013.2; PRN 38243) is from a little further east along the headland, east of Porth Helaeth at SH 5162 8690. It is a small blade, 29 x 14mm, of cream-coloured, very weathered flint. It was probably punch struck.

The group of flints (Mus. Ref. 5/2013; PRN 38244) comes from the small headland of Trwyn Grupyl at SH 5165 8665 at the east side of Porth Lydan. The lithic pieces are summarised in Table 13.

Table 14. Summary of assemblage from Moelfre (PRNs 38242-4)

core/core fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Total
2	6	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21

Material
10 have cortex of well-rounded pebbles, two of incompletely rolled pebbles, with some nodular cortex. Of the total, 18 are of an opaque cream colour, deriving from long exposure and weathering. Three have reddish tints, probably deriving from burning of the already weathered flints and seven show slight evidence of burning, probably post-deposition.

Technology
Although there are two cores there is only one primary flake and roughly equal numbers of secondary and tertiary flakes. The cores are both small, at 27 and 43mm long and single platform made on rounded pebbles, showing the limited size of available material (e.g. No. 13, Figure 3) and both slightly burnt. Most of the flaking is light hammer but 3 pieces were probably punch-struck. There are only five complete flakes, which are all of similar proportions, all small, the maximum

length being only 27mm, with a L/B index between 1.2 and 1.5. Of those with measurable breadth, all but 4 fall in the range 11-20mm.

Comment
(Figure 3)
There are no diagnostic objects here. The one possible piece is a small, narrow crescentic flake that has microchipping along one concave edge and could be a non-standard microlithic point (No. 14) but may be just utilised or even a chance item. There are no blades present and no narrow flakes either (i.e. under 10mm breadth) although a few are probably punch-struck. The similarity of the flint used suggests a single knapping event. The lack of retouched pieces is probably because any useful pieces were taken away. The breadth range and small size of the flakes, and presence of some punch impact suggests that this collection is of Mesolithic type and probably Later.

Trwyn Du, Aberffraw (PRNs 38245 and 38246)
Trwyn Du is low headland overlooking the sea and the mouth of the River Ffraw 1km south-west of Aberffraw. It is well known from a previous excavation that recorded several thousand pieces of worked flint with microlithic points of Early Mesolithic type (White 1978; PRN 5055). The cliffs just beyond the previously excavated area continue to erode, revealing further pieces of worked flint (Lynch 1973 and 1991.). The further 102 objects described here were collected by Ian Jones from the eroding cliff edge at approximately SH 352679 (PRN 38245).

Oriel Ynys Môn also has 22 flint flakes and cores found at Aberffraw (PRN 38246; accession numbers 56/92 (1-22)), but the exact location is not recorded. It seems most likely that these came from Trwyn Du, but this is not certain. These flints were not included in the study below.

Table 15. Summary of assemblage from Trwyn Du, Aberffraw (PRNs 38245 and 38246)

core/ fragment/ reject cf	flake	flake fragment	irregular fragment	burnt fragment	natural piece	utilised piece	casually retouched piece	core trimming flake	retouched piece/fragment	scalar piece	Split pebble frag	Total
5	17	44	13	1	13	2	-	-	6	-	-	102

Material
Most are flint with just two pieces of black chert. The cortex of all is of small rounded pebbles apart from only partially rolled nodule. The colour of the majority is light grey, one of red-brown and one of translucent brown with a few cream coloured from weathering. This suggests that most are relatively freshly exposed.

Technology
These are predominantly tertiary flakes and fragments with only 10 secondary, with partial cortex and 5 primary, completely cortex-backed. They are also predominantly fragments with only 17 complete, unbroken flakes. There are also 96 small chips under 10mm maximum dimension that were not recorded individually. There is evidence of light hammer, hard hammer and punch struck impact.

The complete flakes show a bias to blade proportions with 9 (50%) being over a L/B ratio of 2.0 (Chart 4). The occurrence of all flakes or fragments with complete breadth shows a difference between complete flakes – predominantly in the breadth range 11-15mm piece, and the flake

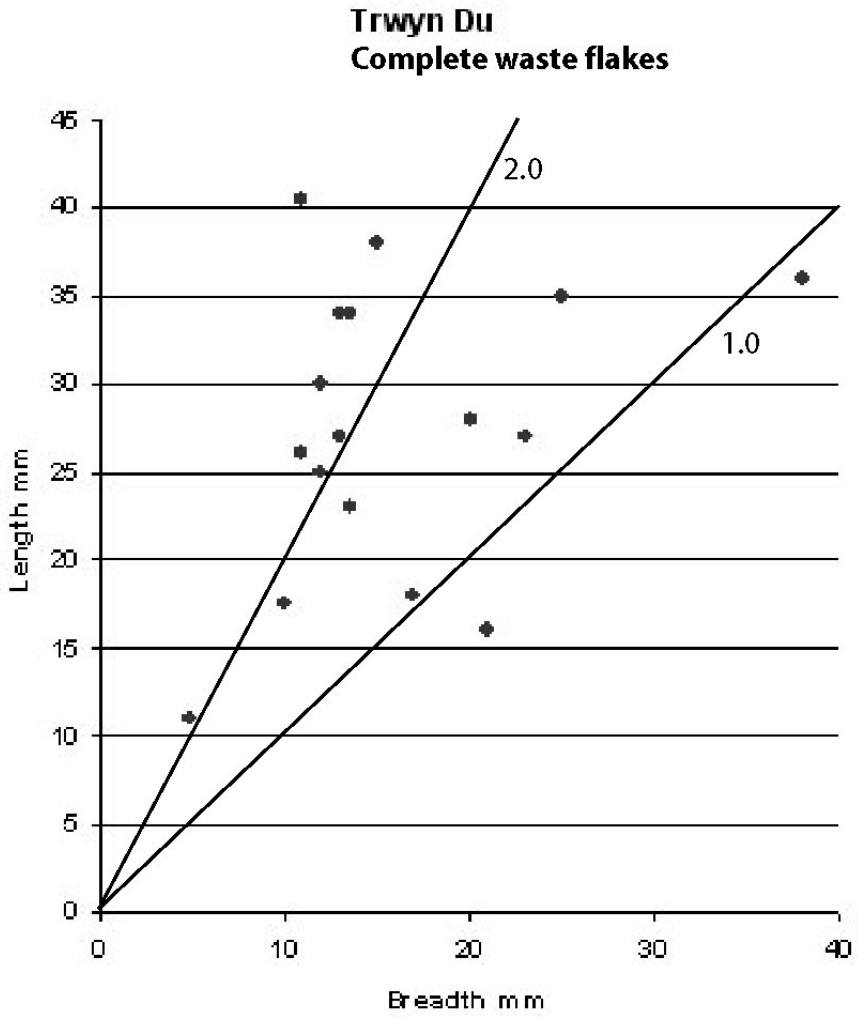
fragments – predominantly in the range 6-10mm (Table 15). This may just be a result of the greater fragility of narrower blades, but does show that narrow flakes or blades were present in greater numbers than is immediately obvious.

Table 16. Breadth of all pieces with complete breadth from Trwyn Du

Flake breadth	**1-5mm**	**6-10mm**	**11-15mm**	**16-20mm**	**21-25mm**	**26-30mm**	**30mm +**
Complete flakes	1	1	9	2	3	-	1
Flake frags	2	17	13	6	4	1	-

The two complete cores are both single platform, one 45mm long the other is prismatic, 33mm long with blade facets of about 9mm wide.

Chart 4. Trwyn Du: L/B ratios of complete flakes



Comment

There are six retouched pieces, which comprise 4 microliths, a scraper and a microburin. Three of the microliths are blades with obliquely backed broad blade points, all around 9mm wide. These are

similar to the majority of the pieces found during the excavations in 1974 and of Early Mesolithic type. However, one of the microliths is a fragment of small, convex-backed piece only 6.5mm wide, somewhat burnt. This is likely to be a Later Mesolithic piece by type and size. There is also one narrow blade butt microburin, 7mm wide. The other retouched piece is a convex scraper on the end of a small flake 32.5mm long.

The original excavated assemblage appeared to be of single Earlier Mesolithic period and a large and long term or repeatedly visited site. The area excavated was only 4m by 13m but produced several thousand worked pieces or fragments and it was surmised that this area represented only a small proportion of the occupation area. The retouched pieces were predominantly points but there were also convex scrapers, two flake axes and several utilised pebble tools. These show that a variety of tasks were being carried out and scrapers are usually regarded as showing some domestic or a least sedentary activity. It was pointed out that at the time of the occupation the sea level may have been up to about 20m lower than today, so the headland would have been at least a kilometre from the shore, still overlooking the valley but also overlooking a coastal plain of forest and wetland that would have provided more food resources than is apparent from the bare coast edge today. The presence of a numerous cores also showed that flint was being worked on-site. The flint material used was pebbles and a considerable amount was involved which perhaps suggests that more was available when the sea-level was lower, because flint pebbles are quite rare in the area today.

The broad blade microliths in the present collection do not add to knowledge of the previously excavated assemblage but it is useful that the narrow blade microlith shows that there was also some later activity here, as might be expected and another addition to the known distribution of Later Mesolithic activity.

General Comments

As more flints are found around the coast edge of Anglesey and Llŷn it becomes apparent that it was well-used during the Mesolithic period and perhaps later. It would be expected that the coasts in north-west Wales were as well used as those in south-west Wales and Cornwall, as shown by the very numerous finds recorded there. However, it does seem that raw material was scarcer here, so a similar amount of flint working may not be expected. The occasional single or small numbers of lithic pieces must represent quite brief visits and are unlikely to be very informative. It is the larger concentrations of objects that show more extensive and longer term or perhaps seasonally revisited sites. It is these areas that need further work, such as at Penrhosfeilw Common and Trwyn Grupyl/Porth Lydan, Moelfre.

Collections from just a narrow footpath provide just a small sample of what might be there as a whole. Organised surface collection is not feasible in these heathland areas but gridded soil pitting could be carried out, which would provide a better understanding of the spread of material. At Penrhosfeilw Common, by chance, unlike the usual single coastal path, this area is large and open and is traversed by several paths, which have allowed quite an extensive collection to take place, which provides a rather random but useful sample of the area. Certainly the wide separation of the areas of flint scatter identified suggests that discrete areas of activity are present. This is confirmed by the flint analysis which shows that there are real differences between the types of object present in different areas. Several area collections, however, are too small to be representative but these could be targeted to increase the size of each assemblage.

The three collections overall are of reasonable size and so can be considered as representative samples so the very small quantities of black chert objects, especially at Penrhosfeilw Common is

odd, considering that flint appears to have been relatively scarce and available as only small pebbles. Although it is a coarser material black chert is available in larger pieces as both pebbles in the glacial drift and easily obtainable in tabular form from *in situ* deposits within the limestone belt of south-east Anglesey, especially where it outcrops in the coastal cliffs. The lack of chert suggests that flint was chosen in preference and still available whereas at the Early Neolithic settlement beneath Trefignath chambered tomb a large proportion of the raw material used was black chert (Healey 1987). The Trwyn Du report states that both flint and chert were present but does not identify the proportions. It seems likely that the majority were of flint. The size of the cores, deriving from pebbles, suggests that larger flint pebbles were available during the Early Mesolithic, probably from coastal deposits subsequently submerged by sea-level rise. Also, the sheer quantity of waste material and artefacts at Trwyn Du, of which probably only a portion was excavated (84 cores, 4,500 waste pieces and 300 implements) shows that flint was readily available and used freely.

The collection from of the eroding coast edge at Trwyn Du provides little addition to the large assemblage from the 1974 excavation trench, which was only some 3 to 6m from the coast edge. The three broad blade, obliquely blunted points mirror those previously found, which were by far the most frequent artefact type at Trwyn Du. However, the fragment of one narrow blade, convex-backed microlith does at least show that there was some Later Mesolithic activity on the headland. This would be expected, partly because of the favourable location overlooking the river estuary and because of the likelihood of re-use of flint from the earlier activity.

The more extensive collection from Penrhosfeilw Common has another contrast with the assemblage from Trefignath in the near absence of scalar working or bipolar reduction of pebbles at Penrhosfeilw Common, although it was common at Trefignath. This suggests that there was no, or little, Neolithic activity at Penrhosfeilw Common. It may be that rising sea-level had already reduced or removed the marine resources that had once been available. Similarly, the later use of bipolar reduction of small pebbles was probably because larger pebbles were becoming scarce. This suggests that flint pebbles of a sufficient size to be worked by normal flaking reduction were still available during the Later Mesolithic. However, it is odd that unworked or split pebbles were almost absent from the Penrhosfeilw Common collections. It could be that such flint pebbles were becoming scarce and being highly curated, or even collected by later foragers.

Scrapers are the commonest tool type in most lithic assemblages but they are entirely absent from Penrhosfeilw Common. They are regarded as a good indicator of the presence of more domestic or at least long term settlement so it is reasonable to regard the Penrhosfeilw Common collections as representing brief camp-sites. The near absence of points suggests foraging, rather than hunting was the most important part of the activity represented.

There is another surprising feature of the Penrhosfeilw Common collections, which is the absence of pebble tools of non-flint material as well as of core tools such as picks or axes. Long, narrow pebbles with various types of utilisation, including end abrasion and chipping are a feature of Mesolithic assemblages in south-west England and south-west Wales. A few typical pebble tools were found during the Trwyn Du excavations, as well as two core axe/adzes (White 1978) so it cannot be because of a lack of suitable pebbles. There thus seems to be some difference in site function, unless the collections are biased in some way towards flint debitage, although larger tools would be more easily seen.

The quantity of worked lithics collected at Penrhosfeilw Common and the extent of the deposits and the variety within the collections shows that it was an unusually well used area. Although worked flint does occur widely around the coasts of Anglesey there does seem to be a concentration here, suggesting that it had some aspects that were favourable to human use. Headlands are prime spots

for activity, perhaps for the viewpoint they provide but probably for rather temporary camp-sites or flint working. In Cornwall the larger aggregations of Later Mesolithic material appear where fresh water is available in the form of streams or springs (Smith 1987). A small stream does debauch at Porth Ruffydd itself and it might be suggested that the area near another stream at the north side of the headland might be another place worth investigation (Figure 2). The whole headland is relatively level, which might be suitable for a camp-site. The lack of minor features may also explain why there are a number of areas of activity, since there was a wide area that was equally suitable. However, it is notable that the two most productive areas (1 and 3) are close to eroded coves that provide easy access to the coast below.

Trwyn Du lies on a coastal headland now, but at the time of the Early Mesolithic activity, sea level was up to 20m lower than a present and the site was several kilometres from the sea (Figure 4). Its inland location and position overlooking the river means its subsistence is likely to have depended on the river and hunting and this matches with its assemblage dominated by large points and scrapers. The location at Penrhosfeilw Common during the Later Mesolithic would already have been close to the coast edge (Figure 4) but importantly would have overlooked a forested coastal plain gradually turning to wetland, which would have provided rich coastal food resources. The presence of such a coastal plain in the Later Mesolithic, demonstrated by the modern submarine contours is shown also by the intertidal peat and submerged forest remains that have been found at several places around Anglesey. One *in situ* oak tree stump protruding from intertidal peat deposits on the beach near Llanddwyn Island, south-west Anglesey has produced a radiocarbon date of 6925 BP +/- 90 (SRR-5265), *c*. 5900-5600 cal BC, giving proof of the existence of mature woodland on the coastal plain during the Later Mesolithic period.

Shell middens are a feature of Later Mesolithic coastal activity, where conditions are suitable for their survival, as in parts of Scotland and Brittany, more rarely in Wales, for example at Prestatyn (Armour-Chelu 2007). A very small shell midden was recorded on Penrhosfeilw Common (PRN 38287) but the date of this is not known. The acidity of the soil is likely to have prevented the survival of early shell middens, although they can be expected to have once existed. Shellfish therefore provided an important resource that is invisible in the archaeological record today. Some may have been on lower land that has since been submerged but there must have been others. They might be located by study of local changes in flora or soils, resulting from calcification. Partial remains of one such midden has been located in a rock shelter in the Glaslyn Estuary, preserved because of a confined micro-environment. Shells from this midden have produced radiocarbon dates in the late 8th to mid-7th millennium cal BC but no lithic types diagnostic of that period (Robinson 2012). A similar situation occurs at a well-dated Later Mesolithic estuarine-edge exploitation site of Bouldnor, Isle of Wight where microlithic points were almost absent (Tomalin 2011). This is significant for the interpretation of lithic surface scatters, where points are absent or rare. If the coast edge provided the main resource then the activity at Porth Ruffydd probably represents fairly short term spring and autumn camp sites, vacated in summer for inland, perhaps migratory upland hunting and in winter for more sheltered and more permanent inland settlement (Jacobi 1979, 76-86).

Future Work

There is a growing record of coastal flint finds, which help to show how extensive was the prehistoric exploitation of the coast (Figure 4). However, most collections are small and often without any datable diagnostic objects so cannot be classified. Unfortunately microlithic points are small enough to be easily overlooked and poorly represented proportionately. Much of the Anglesey coast has an upper deposit of glacial drift, which is soft and subject to erosion. Occurrences of surface lithic

material needs to be checked closely against eroding cliff edges to look for *in situ* buried features and deposits.

The coast edge is heavily visited and collections overall are heavily survey biased to the coast, while inland Mesolithic finds are rare. It these inland sites that are likely to be the base camps for more permanent settlement, with a wide range of domestic activities and access to a range of food sources. In Southern Britain such sites have been identified in river valleys, such as the Kennet Valley, Berkshire (Healy 1992). More recently, in Scotland and Northumberland substantial Mesolithic houses have been found, which suggest that the economy may have been more home-based than previously thought (Gardiner 2011). Identification of such inland sites is difficult in an area that is predominantly grass pasture, without regular soil exposure by ploughing. Collection needs to be carried out on a topographic sample basis and could pinpoint suitable topographic locations, such as riverside promontories and or springs. As at Penrhosfeilw Common controlled surface collection is usually impossible so gridded sampling via small test trenches is needed. Gridded soil sampling for geochemical survey might identify areas of occupation via raised phosphates from food waste such as shell middens. Geophysical survey might identify areas of occupation such as hearths. Any such survey results could be compared to the groupings of flint from the non-random collection described here.

Intertidal land surfaces have been noted at several places around Anglesey and they provide a huge and understudied resource for these early periods with the potential to provide details of environmental changes and possibly of fauna, and related occupation and exploitation. Inland areas of limestone could be targeted for their alkaline soils and the potential that they have for preservation of shells and faunal remains.

Raw material sources need to be traced. Although most flint was of mixed, glacial origin, deriving originally probably from Northern Ireland, some idea of the actual areas where it was retrieved could be traced by controlled surveys of beaches, for instance, and this type of survey has been carried out in the western isles of Scotland. There could be areas of glacial deposits where gravels and perhaps flint pebbles were concentrated, and some of these recorded in the Drift geology mapping. The same may be the case for black chert pebbles, which seem more frequent along the north-western coast of Anglesey. There could also be some opportunities, for instance during unusually low tides, to study the submerged early landscape.

The Mesolithic-Neolithic transition is a period that has been highlighted as a subject needing research (IfA 2008). In some places Mesolithic activity has been recorded in close association with Early Neolithic chambered tombs so the area around such monuments could be a focus for study. Exploitation of wild resources continued to be an important element of Neolithic life so it is worth considering the extent to which focuses of Later Mesolithic activity, such as Penrhosfeilw Common, continued to be used in the Neolithic.

Clynnog and Trefor Coastal Survey

A survey of the coast between Trefor (SH 3755 4726) and Clynnog (SH 4090 4981) was carried out by volunteers RJ Williams and R Sherry on 6th and 7th May 2013. The survey covered c. 6.88km of coast at the fringe of the high tide mark.

The effects of strong tidal currents and the erosion of the coastline was demonstrated by large wooden items recorded on the beach. These included timbers from Trefor Pier and large tree trunks that had collapsed from eroded sections of shore. These objects are not recorded as sites in the database but their locations are listed below (table 17). The local site number refers to the recording forms, which give more detail.

Table 17. List of objects found on Trefor/Clynnog beach

Object	NGR	Local site no.
Wooden beams with large industrial bolts, probably from the pier	SH 37673 47348	CT01
Large timber with bolts, probably from the pier	SH 37749 47288	CT03
Extremely large timber with bolts, probably from the pier	SH 37953 47267	CT04
Weathered tree stump	SH 38421 47261	CT05
Vehicle axle	SH 38686 47520	CT06
Tree stump with chainsaw marks	SH 38749 47602	CT07
Large tree remains with V cut in trunk	SH 39748 48873	CT11

Three sites were located: a concrete drainage system (PRN 38356), part of a pier (PRN 38357) and a slipway (PRN 38358). The pier (PRN 25041) was built by 1918 to serve the Tyddyn Hywel quarry and very little now survives except traces on the beach and the concrete pieces and posts recorded in this survey. The slipway was constructed much later in the 20th century and is still in active use. Details of these sites are given below (table 18).

Table 18. New PRN sites recorded on Trefor/Clynnog beach

Prn	Sitename	NGR	Period	Description	Threats
38356	Drainage system made of concrete in Trefor harbour area	SH3772 4726	Modern	Large concrete drainage system with ceramic pipe embedded, possible 1940s-1960s period. Fragments of previous drain also found.	Drainage system is detached from the land due to disuse and erosion. Threat of further fragmentation.
38357	Part of former pier, Trefor	SH3897 4797	Modern	Large stone/concrete fragments up to 2m x 3m, some 1.5m x 2m, with tram tracks embedded in shale. Evidence of wooden posts c.0.4m diameter facing along into the sea (6 visible). Also other timber posts in the area. Part of the landward end of the pier (PRN 25041) that served the Tyddyn Hywel quarry.	At risk from further break up due to sea erosion.
38358	Slipway, Aberafon	SH3960 4861	Modern	Slipway currently in use. 20th century. Concrete with embedded stone. Completed in various stages, i.e. notable square sections of concrete in its descent to the beach. Associated with navigational aids, i.e. marker poles made of old rail track with timber supports.	At risk from sea erosion on older sections. Break-up of concrete evident.

Settlement at Glan Y Mor, Llanfaglan, SH45456030 (PRN 38315)

In July 2006 Toby Driver of RCAHMW was carrying out aerial reconnaissance and photographed a group of cropmarks to the south of Saint Baglan's Church, Llanfaglan (AP_2006_3502 (NPRN 409821). The cropmarks indicate rectangular foundations of at least two structures, one with rounded corners and the other with squared corners, and other features may also be present (figure 6). The structures are located very close to the present coastline. Toby Driver has interpreted the site as a longhouse settlement, possibly of medieval date.

In August 2005 a series of enclosures were recorded from the air around St Baglan's Church (NPRN 403370) (Driver and Davidson 2005), and while these might be prehistoric it is possible that they indicate a medieval settlement around the church (PRN 3102) (figure 7). If so the rectangular structures may be related to this. Alternatively a coin of Charles I (PRN 7484) was found on the beach between the two rectangular structures. It is possible that this may indicate a date for the occupation of the structures. The coin was recorded in the Gwynedd HER in 1998 and is described as a Charles I twenty pence piece, but no other information is given.

A magnetometer survey was carried out over the field in which the structures were seen (figures 7 and 8). The survey detected the southern structure but not the northern one. An interpretive plan and comparison to the aerial photographic information is given in figure 9. Most of the features seen are related to the recent field system. The geophysical survey indicates that the field boundary running south-west from Glan y Mor once continued to the coast. This is supported by the 1889 25 inch OS map that shows this boundary continuing further than today before turning more to the west and running along the route of a current drain. Some faint linear anomalies on the geophysics plot run roughly parallel to one of these boundaries and are probably traces of ploughing. The aerial photograph shows another series of straight linear features at a slightly different alignment. Generally these are very faint but they become clearer near the coast. It is probable that these are also ploughmarks or drains. Some of the north-east to south-west aligned linear features forming the southern "structure" do seem to be on the same line as some of these possible drains. It is clear from both the aerial photograph and geophysics plot that this feature is formed by ditches not walls.

Drains were less evident in the northern part of the area but there was at least one linear anomaly on the geophysics plot running roughly east-west nearly parallel to the northern "structure". This feature was not clearly identified on the geophysics plot but a 90 degree corner apparently defined by a drain was seen in about the right location. However the feature seen on the aerial photograph is so clear and isolated that it seems unlikely to be part of a wider drainage system.

Various features run south-east to north-west then south-north on both the aerial photograph and geophysics plot. Some of these may be tracks, but there may also be former beach lines and some may be the result of shingle ridges.

The geophysics is far from conclusive but it provides no firm evidence to support the presence of a settlement. The two features are clearly defined by ditches, which makes their interpretation as houses less likely. However it is hard to see the clear features shown on the aerial photograph as purely part of the drainage system. It has been suggested that the features might be associated with salt production. A fish weir, Cored Gwyrfai (PRN 14601), has been recorded 400m up the coast (figure 7), and salt may have been required to preserve the fish. More work is required to confirm the nature of these features. Small evaluation trenches would enable the character of the defining ditches to be confirmed and possibly any traces of structures to be located.

Cropmark at Trefarthen, Brynsiencyn, SH48956622 (PRN 38614)

During research for this project a cropmark was noticed on the Google Earth in a field near Trefarthen (SH 4895 6622) on the shore of the Menai Strait. The photograph showing this cropmark is dated to 31/12/2006 and shows the faint outline of a square or rectangular enclosure about 150m across with rounded corners, two of which are quite clearly visible (figure 10). It was considered possible that this feature may have been a small Roman fort or camp. The site is about 700m north-east of the extensive Roman settlement found near Tai Cochion, Brynsiencyn (PRN 28425), centred on SH 4792 6560 (Hopewell 2011) (figure 11). A fort in this position may have been related to defence of the settlement and related landing place.

Flint flakes, a saddle quern and fragments of at least two stone axes (PRN 1634) have been recovered from the field with the crop mark, indicating some activity here. A single flint (PRN 1538) was found in the adjacent field, and in the next field a Viking period lead weight decorated with millefiori was discovered (PRN 17185). Activity of different periods is therefore suggested in the area as well as the Roman settlement.

A decision was made to conduct a small magnetometer survey over a corner of the feature at standard resolution in order to determine whether there was in fact a ditch or bank present. The survey was conducted on the 9th April 2013, a total of 16 20mx20m grid squares were completed. The results were disappointing as no feature correlating to the crop mark seen on the aerial photograph was identified (figure 12). Some linear features associated with modern agriculture and a possible sewage pipe were identified but nothing which could be said to be of archaeological interest.

Some fragments of unglazed orange wear were recovered during the survey as were some flint fragments, including a broken scraper which appears to be made of high quality imported flint.

While it is unlikely that further geophysical survey would be of benefit, it is possible that a metal detector survey may be useful to assess if there is a significant amount of Roman material in the area. An excavation of a trench to see if the origin of the cropmark can be found may be a suitable option at a time when the field is empty of crops. However it appears unlikely that there is a Roman military feature at the site.

Ffynnon Eilian (PRN 3567), Llaneilian, Anglesey: Preliminary Management Recommendations

Introduction

The holy well of Ffynnon Eilian (PRN 3567) is located about 0.5km north-west of St. Eilian's Church, Llaneilian (SH 4656 9329) at 10m OD within the head of an apparently unnamed rocky cove, on the north-east coast of Anglesey (figure 13). It lies adjacent to the Anglesey Coastal Path on a dramatic and attractive stretch of coastline. A stream runs passed on the western side and the spring itself rises from a cleft in the foot of a rock face and runs into the stream.

The site is named after Saint Eilian, who was known as Eilian Geimiad (the pilgrim), and tradition tells of him returning from traveling to Rome and landing at Porth yr Ychain (oxen port) with his family, retainers and oxen. Close to his landing place he built his church, on the site of which the parish church of Llaneilian was built. The chapel adjacent to the present church is said to be built in the site of Saint Eilian's original cell (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1908, 436). The chapel, built in the late 14th or early 15th century (RCAHMW 1937), held what was supposed to be the saint's shrine.

Descriptions of the site

Baring-Gould and Fisher (1908, 439) describe the holy well as having a small chapel erected over it, containing an altar. The well was visited on the eve of the saint's festival when people took the water and then made an offering in the parish church. In the early 20th century, when Baring-Gould and Fisher were writing, the spring was dry and people no longer visited the well, although they had done so into the middle of the 19th century. The well does not seem to have been used as a cure for a specific illness as some sites were but offerings deposited in a large chest (Cyff Eilian) in the church after drinking from the well were supposed to obtain blessings on cattle and core and provide cures for agues, fits and scrofula.

Ffynnon Eilian was described in the Anglesey Inventory (RCAHMW 1937, 61) -

> "the foundations of a structure about 9-10 ft square are visible against a vertical rock face which formed one side of the enclosure. The water passes through a fissure in the rock into a hollow within the square."

In 1889 Ken Lloyd Gruffydd of Cymdeithas Ffynhonnau Cymru visited the site and made an elevation sketch and plan drawing of the site when it was not very overgrown (email from Eirys Gruffydd to Roy Ashworth) (figure 14).

The site was visited by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in November 2008 as part of a project funded by Cadw to assess prehistoric and Roman sites for scheduling. It was considered as requiring further research before being proposed for scheduling. The site was then described as -

> "A natural spring emerging from a cleft in a rocky outcrop. Well-defined sub-rectangular enclosure 3.2m by 3.0m (narrowing to 2.6m) internally built against rock face. N and W walls drystone up to 0.9m high and fairly stable. S wall 0.4m high at an angle to the others. Appears to have been at least partially rebuilt by the Anglesey drystone wallers association. Interior becoming overgrown with blackthorn. Spring still running and not dry as in previous accounts." (Hopewell 2009, part 2, 52) (figure 15).

Recent work

No decision was made to schedule the well or too investigate it further, and it has remained largely over looked. However the Friends of Llaneilian Church proposed carrying out some sympathetic restoration to the site and had a slate plaque made to fit to the site. The Friends of the Anglesey Coastal Path were also enthusiastic about making the site one of the points of historical interest on the path in and spring 2013 carried out clearance on the site.

Site visit 24th September 2013

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked to visit the site after the clearance to make recommendations on its reconstruction. Jane Kenney visited the site on 24th September 2013. The clearance work has made the site clearly visible and much easier to interpret than previously (plate 22). The rectangular structure is well-defined and the stream channel has been cleared. A small amount of earth removal in the south-eastern corner of the structure, towards the rock face, has reduced the ground below its original level. The height of the base of the wall shows that the interior originally sloped down from the rock face to a more levelled area in the north-western side of the structure (plate 23). The south-western wall is formed by large boulders revetting the hillslope and forming one side of a channel down which the spring water flows. The north-western and north-eastern walls are fairly neatly faced internally and seem to have been partly terraced into the

ground, although this is difficult to judge as spoil from the interior has been heaped against the outside of the walls. Some of the upper stones of the walls seem to have been replaced, possibly just before 2008 (Hopewell 2009, see above).

The north-eastern wall fades out before reaching the base of the crag and this could have been the location of an entrance but Ken Gruffydd, who saw the site more recent disturbance, was convinced that there was no entrance or steps down in this corner (email from Eirys Gruffydd to Roy Ashworth). The gap in the north-west wall seems to be for the exit of the stream and does not seem to be an entrance. Although there are some large stones in the interior of the structure none of these seem to have been deliberately placed to form a floor. The structure appears more likely to have been a small chamber to enclose a pool with perhaps a sloping ramp leading down to the water, and the Inventory description supports this. However this would contradict the record of Baring-Gould and Fisher of this being a small chapel. It is not impossible that the large stones inside the structure were the remains of an altar, certainly they seem much too large to be fallen wall stones and their presence is otherwise difficult to explain. It is not clear from the remains that this was ever a roofed structure, which might help explain the apparent lack of an entrance.

While the clearance of the site has not answered all questions about the site it has allowed the main features to be clearly visible and more easily understood. The greater visibility of the site is already making it much more attractive to the public. On the day the site was visited a small offering of a decorated stone had been left above the spring and passing walkers expressed interest in the site.

The proposals

The Friends of Llaneilian Church have presented the following proposals to *the Senior Planning and Conservation Officer for reconstructing and presenting the well site:-*

(a) Fix a simple inscribed (bilingual) slate plaque in a prominent location on the rock face to mark the site.

(b) Clear the ground of vegetation in and around the foundation stones of the medieval Chapel ruins.

(c) Re-bed the foundation stones, and rebuild a wall on it, using the stones that lay around the site, to a height of about 18 inches, using a lime mortar.

(d) Lay a stone/slate floor within the boundary wall on a suitable bedding material. The path of the ''stream'' to become a feature.

(e) Provide a bench, nearby, for walkers to sit on.

(f) Erect a bi-lingual Interpretation Board local to the bench giving the history and heritage *of the site and the local church.*

(g) The area around the site to be finished in a manner that will require little or no maintenance.

Recommendations

It is recommended that now it is clear the site be planned in detail with elevations of the wall faces drawn to obtain a record of its present state. Reconstruction of the site will significantly change its appearance and the ability to understand it. If reconstruction is to go ahead it is strongly recommended that this is undertaken after excavation of the site to try and understand its original form and function. Certainly no further digging inside the site should be undertaken unless this is carried out as a fully recorded archaeological excavation. Similarly walls should not be dismantled for rebuilding without being fully recorded. Laying a slate floor in particular, when there is currently no evidence for one originally, would significantly alter the structure without reflecting its history.

It would seem preferable to consolidate the site as it is and prevent it being obscured by vegetation in future. The spoil deposited outside the walls has helped to consolidate these, although the digging

inside has left some exposed earth sections. It is probable that if grass can be encouraged to grow over the site this will consolidate the exposed earth and prevent a risk of collapse of the north-eastern wall. For grass to grow and to prevent the recolonisation brambles and trees the site will require maintenance, although probably strimming once a year would be adequate. With the site stabilised but clearly visible and with the slate plaque in place it will provide an attractive and interesting feature on the coastal path, complementing a visit to either Llaneilian Church or a walk along the coastal path (plates 24 and 25).

The Friends of Llaneilian Church and the Friends of the Anglesey Coastal Path are to be congratulated on their efforts to make this site more accessible and understandable to the public.

PRN 38199: Burnt Feature Llwyn Onn Farm, Coedana, Llanerchymedd

The discovery of an area of burning was reported to GAT and the site was visited on 24/09/2013 by Jane Kenney. The feature had been found 6 years previously during farm work and has since been reburied. However the exact site of the feature was inspected and a grid reference taken using a hand held GPS. The grid reference is SH 42775 82727 and the site is at about 90m OD.

The feature was a pile of charcoal with flecks of reddened burnt earth or clay forming a low small mound, bell-shaped in plan (plate 26). It was not seen as obviously in a pit but may have been in the base of one that was not noticed. The charcoal was buried under c.1m of fairly clean ploughsoil. If the feature was not in a pit its location at this depth is difficult to explain as the field it lies in is fairly level and there is no good explanation of either particularly deep plough soil or colluvium or why infilling of former hollows. The area is wet and the field has not been plough in many years because the soil is too wet to plough. A burnt mound was considered possible but no stone was found making this unlikely.

Some examples of the chunks of charcoal were available and showed these to be very well preserved pieces of small roundwood. Two examples were obtained as well as two pieces of black chert, possibly knapped that came from nearby.

It was not possible to determine the date and function of this feature without seeing the deposit itself. Ian Brooks was consulted and suggested a corn drier, which is a possibility given the shape.

FINDS RECOVERED DURING THE PROJECT

The project has recovered a range of artefacts from numerous locations. The majority of the finds are knapped flint and other knapped stone. The table below lists the number of items of each material type. This excludes the lithics from Penrhosfeilw Common, which have been discussed in detail above. Table 19 gives the details of all these finds.

Table 19. Summary of finds from the Arfordir Project (excluding Penrhosfeilw Common)

Material	No. of items
bone	6
brass	1
ceramic	11
flint/chert	231
lead	5
natural?	4
stone	9
charcoal	2
Total	**269**

These finds, especially the lithics, are worthy of further study. There are several diagnostic tools within the collection and the general character of some of the assemblages may be sufficiently diagnostic to provide and indicative date for the activity producing them. By looking at the assemblages together this will give an improved idea of the range of technologies and types of assemblages found in this area. Once studied the finds will be deposited in Oriel Ynys Môn or Gwynedd Museum as appropriate.

Table 20. Detail of finds

Project find no	Area	PRN	Material	No of items	Description
001	Dinas Dinlle	31577	flint	4	2 split pebbles and 2 chips
002	Dinas Dinlle	31577	flint	1	Scraper
003	Dinas Dinlle	31577	flint	1	1 burnt flint
004	Dinas Dinlle	31577	flint	1	Rough core
005	Dinas Dinlle	31577	flint	1	Flint flake
006	Dinas Dinlle	31577	flint	1	Flint chunk/core?
007	Abererch Standing Stone	18400	natural?	4	Small irregular items collected from sample residue as possible slag but appear to be mineralised insect or worm burrows. From sample 03.
008	Aberdesach	31621	flint	4	4 flint pieces including fairly large heat cracked pebble.
009					
010	Porth Neigwl	31726	flint	13	13 pieces of flint including an unworked pebble, flakes and very small debitage.
011	Porth Neigwl	31604	flint	11	11 flint pieces, mostly struck pebbles.
012	Porth Neigwl	31720	flint	4	4 flint pieces including core rejuvenation flake.
013	Porth Neigwl	31720	flint	9	9 pieces of flint including parts of possible broken blades.
014	Porth Neigwl	31600	flint	19	19 pieces of flint including a microlith.
015	Criccieth	31615	flint	4	2 angular lumps of flint, one tiny debitage flake and 1

Project find no	Area	PRN	Material	No of items	Description
					microlith/backed blade. Found in light grey clay around large stones.
016	Cemlyn Bay	31929	flint	1	Flint flake
017	Cemlyn Bay	31928	flint	13	13 flint pieces including pebble cores and debitage.
018	Cemlyn Bay	31929	flint	17	17 flint pieces including pebble cores and debitage.
019	Cemlyn Bay	31931	flint	13	13 flint pieces including pebble cores and debitage.
020	Cemlyn Bay	31930	flint	1	Pebble core
021	Cemlyn Bay	31931	flint	5	5 flint pieces.
022	Cemlyn Bay	31584	flint	1	Flint chip
023	Cemlyn Bay	31584	flint	2	Two pieces of flint debitage.
024	Aberdesach	31618	stone	1	Possible hammer stone (although rather heavy and irregular).
025	Porth Neigwl	31719	flint	2	1 large flake off a pebble and 1 small flake.
026	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	flint	1	Fairly rough pebble core with considerable cortex still remaining.
027	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	chert?	1	Small chunky chip
028	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	chert?	1	Long thin black stone, possibly but not obviously worked.
029	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	chert?	1	Large, thick chert-like flake but not clear if deliberately knapped.
030	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	quartzite/flint	3	3 small rounded pebbles, possible slingshot?
031	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	flint	2	One small flint flake and one white cherty chip.
032	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	flint	2	1 small broken blade, 1 flake with lots of cortex.
033	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	flint	4	1 large cherty piece, 1 rough pebble core, 1 small chunk with cortex and 1 small piece of debitage
034	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	stone	1	Rubbing/grinding stone. Shallow hollow worn into one side.
035	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	ceramic	1	Decorated clay pipe bowl.
036	Dinas Dinllaen	31927	ceramic	1	Small frag or possible tile or coarse pot
037	Aberdesach	31625	flint	1	Bashed flint pebble.
038	Abererch Standing Stone	18400	flint	1	Flint flake from grey clay layer in test pit.
039	Abererch Standing Stone	18400	flint	1	Flint flake from sandy layer in test pit.
040	Beaumaris	31925	ceramic	1	Pot sherd reported as being of Black-burnished ware found on shoreline N of Beaumaris. The sherd is actually a hard grey fabric and there are slight traces of a brown glaze inside so this is definitely not Roman pottery.
041	Criccieth	31555	flint	4	4 flint flakes
042	Glanllynnau	31689	ceramic	7	7 small sherds and numerous fragments of prehistoric pottery, probably Bronze Age
043	Glanllynnau	31689	flint	3	2 fine flint blades and a chip.
044	Glanllynnau	31689	ceramic	1	Fairly large sherd of pottery with large quartz inclusions and cross-hatched decoration. Possibly Bronze Age but the inclusions suggest Neolithic Peterborough ware.

Project find no	Area	PRN	Material	No of items	Description
045	Glanllynnau	31661	Flint	2	Two flint flakes.
046	Morfa Abererch	31692	flint	2	Scraper and a flint flake.
047	Morfa Abererch	31609	stone	1	Possible stone axe roughout.
048	Penychain	31519	lead	4	4 crushed bullets that have been fired at target.
049	Penychain	31519	lead	1	.303 bullet. Exact find spot not recorded but probably near PRN 31519
050	Penychain	31512	brass	1	.303 bullet casing. Marked RL, VII, 1943 (i.e. made by Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal, Kent in 1943, model VII)
051	Penychain	6787	flint	1	Tiny flint chip
052	Penychain	6787	flint	2	2 flint flakes
053	Penychain	6787	flint	2	2 flint flakes
054	Penychain	6787	flint	2	2 flint flakes
055	Penychain	6787	flint	1	1 flint flake
056	Penychain	6787	flint	4	1 flint chunk and 3 chips
057	Penychain	6787	flint	3	A split flint pebble, a flint/quartz lump, and a tiny flint chip
058	Penychain	6787	flint	1	1 flint flake
059	Penychain	6787	flint	4	4 flint flakes collected during test pitting but unstratified
060	Penychain	6787	flint	1	1 flint chip recorded as from "west facing section", presumably an erosion section.
061	Penychain	6787	flint	10	10 flint pieces, exact find spot not recorded.
062	Penychain	6787	flint	1	Fine blade, exact find spot not recorded.
063	Penychain	6787	flint	5	5 pieces of flint recorded as from interface between relict soil and blown sand.
064	Porth Neigwl	31720	bone	6	Tiny fragments of burnt bone
065	Porth Neigwl	31720	flint	12	12 rather chunky flint pieces
066	Porth Neigwl	31726	flint	4	4 flint flakes
067	Porth Neigwl	31726	flint	6	6 flint pieces
068	Porth Neigwl	31727	flint	2	2 flint flakes
069	Porth Neigwl	31600	flint/chert	3	2 flint flakes and a chert piece. Noted as from "by pit, Porth Neigwl", possibly but not certainly referring to pit PRN 31600.
070	Porth Neigwl	31911	stone	6	Flakes of stone, probably Mynydd Rhiw, but one flake is brown and almost flinty.
071	Porth Neigwl	31911	flint	3	Broken scraper and 2 small pieces of debitage
072	Trefarthen	31932	flint	5	5 flint pieces including a rough core.
073	Coedana	38199	chert & charcoal	4	2 possibly knapped chert flakes and 2 large lumps of charcoal collected by member of public from burnt feature at Coedana.

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APPENDIX 1: COASTAL SITES RECORDED IN THIS PHASE OF THE PROJECT

PRN: 1748
Roman Finds, Dinas
NGR: SH22277941
Period: Roman
Grid reference for this site is incorrect. Use same grid reference as for PRN 807.

PRN: 1749
Mesolithic Flints - Findspot, Porth Ruffydd
NGR: SH21608000
Period: Mesolithic
Two flint cores picked up by Richard S Kelly (May 1977) from an eroded peat surface c.200m NW of inlet of Porth Ruffydd. Material is poor flint or chert, probably glacial, and compares with material used at Mesolithic site at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw. Cores are typical of the Maglemosian assemblage found at Trwyn Du, and findspot (on a coastal promontory) similar to other Mesolithic sites in Anglesey (Kelly 1982).

PRN: 3022
Flint scatter, Aberffraw
NGR: SH35476902
Period: Prehistoric
69 flint pieces from excavations in Aberffraw in 1974. Loaned to Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: loan number L37/92 (1-68). Site code ABF 74B. Also flint core in loan number L152/92 1-4. See White RB, 1979, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies (check FI File PRN 4330).

PRN: 3567
Ffynnon Eilian
NGR: SH46569329
Period: Medieval
GAT was asked to visit the site after it had been cleared to make recommendations on its reconstruction. The clearance work has made the site more visible and easier to interpret than previously. The rectangular structure is well-defined and the stream channel has been cleared. The interior originally sloped down from the rock face to a more levelled area in the north-western side of the structure. The south-western wall is formed by large boulders revetting the hillslope and forming one side of a channel down which the spring water flows. The north-western and north-eastern walls are faced internally and seem to have been partly terraced into the ground. The north-eastern wall fades out before reaching the base of the crag and this could have been the location of an entrance. The gap in the north-west wall seems to be for the exit of the stream and does not seem to be an entrance. Although there are some large stones in the interior of the structure none of these seem to have been deliberately placed to form a floor. The structure appears to have been a small chamber to enclose a pool with perhaps a sloping ramp leading down to the water. It is not clear from the remains that this was ever a roofed structure.

PRN: 31900
Burnt mound with trough, Abererch
NGR: SH41393575
Period: Bronze Age
A deposit of fire cracked stone measuring approximately 2.5m x 8m and 0.25m thick, lying on the western side of what appears to be a former stream. The deposit was generally covered in peat containing wood and hazelnuts. An oval trough measuring 1m x 1.3m on a roughly E-W orientation was located on the western edge of the deposit. There was no suggestion that the trough had been lined but much of the material within had eroded out.

PRN: 31901
Concrete structure, Tyddyn-Cribau, Morfa Abererch
NGR: SH40703586
Period: Modern

Foundations of a concrete structure. On site of Tyddyn Cribau (PRN 31509), but possibly a WW2 structure built after the farm was demolished. Consisted of beach cobbles and pebbles in concrete, eastern corner is curved, approximately 1m x 2m exposed.

PRN: 31902
Wood and iron posts, Tyddyn-Cribau, Morfa Abererch
NGR: SH40683586
Period: Modern
Two wooden and one iron post eroding from dunes, likely to be associated with other WW2 features in the area. Function unclear.

PRN: 31903
Dry stone granite block wall, Tyddyn-Cribau, Morfa Abererch
NGR: SH40703586
Period: Modern
A short section of wall, dry stone construction of granite blocks. 0.65m wide and two courses high. On site of Tyddyn Cribau (PRN 31509).

PRN: 31904
Burnt layer, Porth Leidiog
NGR: SH34796780
Period: Unknown
A layer containing fire cracked stone and charcoal, apparently sitting just below the topsoil but virtually on the natural.

PRN: 31905
Possible midden material, Porth Terfyn
NGR: SH34636769
Period: Unknown
A possible midden, shells in the area may be coincidental but appeared to contain a small amount of slag. Some fairly large stones which may not be natural also present in the area.

PRN: 31906
Possible burnt mound, Dinas Dinlle
NGR: SH43635610
Period: Bronze Age
A possible burnt mound. A layer containing burnt stone and charcoal approximately 4.5m long and 0.15m thick buried under >0.75 of soil and blown sand.

PRN: 31907
Hoof prints in submerged peat, Egryn
NGR: SH58871981
Period: Unknown
Hoof prints preserved in peat, mostly appear to be cattle although some smaller also present. A medieval trackway identified in peat nearby may suggest a similar date.

PRN: 31908
Submerged peat, Egryn
NGR: SH58732002
Period: Unknown
Fairly extensive peat deposits revealed following the winter storms of 2013/14. Deposits were fairly eroded but potentially productive. No evidence of peat cutting apparent.

PRN: 31909
Burnt stones, Egryn
NGR: SH58941970
Period: Unknown

Burnt stones within peat. Not an extensive deposit only one or two heat fractured stones within peat.

PRN: 31910
Submerged Peat, Fairbourne
NGR: SH61051198
Period: Unknown
Area of exposed peat on beach. Contained roots, stumps, trunks and hazelnut shells. Some small scale evidence of peat cutting.

PRN: 31911
Stone flakes, Porth Neigwl
NGR: SH29022568
Period: Prehistoric
A number of stone flakes, possibly axe roughout flakes, found in a small cliff collapse following winter storms 2013/14. In close proximity to an excavated burnt mound.

PRN: 31912
Flint, Porth Neigwl
NGR: SH29122556
Period: Prehistoric
Flint found in close proximity to a stone filled pit (PRN 31713).

PRN: 31913
Burnt stone in possible cut, Glanllynnau
NGR: SH46433732
Period: Unknown
Burnt stone and charcoal probably contained in a wide cut, found in low eroding cliff. Approximately 8m wide and up to 0.5m thick.

PRN: 31914
Burnt mound, Abererch
NGR: SH41463574
Period: Bronze Age
A burnt mound measuring 2.5m x 4m, located on the western bank of a stream. The stones were on mottled grey clay and there did not appear to be any extensive peat deposits in the immediate area. No sign of a trough could be seen in the exposed area. This could be the same site as the spread of burnt stones PRN 31693, but it is some distance away so is likely to be a separate site.

PRN: 31932
Flint scatter, Trefarthen
NGR SH489662
PERIOD Prehistoric
5 flints collected during the geophysical survey of this field. Includes a pebble core.

PRN: 31933
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Hallam area K)
NGR SH21458007
PERIOD Prehistoric
39 flint and chert pieces recorded as being recovered from this area by John Hallam.

PRN: 38242
Flint flake, Moelfre
NGR: SH50888700
Period: Prehistoric
Flint flake found on coast path near Moelfre. A casually retouched blade of mid-grey flint, 37 x 19mm, with some pebble cortex. It has irregular abrupt inverse retouch along one sharp slightly convex edge. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: deposited 05/09/2007, accession number 6/2013.1.

PRN: 38243
Flint flake, Moelfre
NGR: SH51628690
Period: Prehistoric
A small blade, 29 x 14mm, of cream-coloured, very weathered flint. It was probably punch struck. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: deposited 05/09/2007, accession number 6/2013.2.

PRN: 38244
Flint scatter, Moelfre
NGR: SH51658665
Period: Prehistoric
Flints collected by Ian Jones of Oriel Ynys Mon on Trwyn Grupyl, Moelfre. 21 pieces including 2 cores, all on pebble flint with many white pieces and some certainly burnt. There are no diagnostic objects. The one piece could be a non-standard microlithic point but may be just utilised or even a chance item. There are no blades present and no narrow flakes either although a few are probably punch-struck. The similarity of the flint used suggests a single knapping event. The lack of retouched pieces is probably because any useful pieces were taken away. The breadth range and small size of the flakes, and presence of some punch impact suggests that this collection is of Mesolithic type and probably Later. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accession number 5/2013.

PRN: 38245
Flint scatter, Trwyn Du
NGR: SH35206785
Period: Mesolithic
Flints collected by Ian Jones of Oriel Ynys Mon on Trwyn Du, Aberffraw, eroding from cliff edge. 102 pieces, including six retouched pieces, which comprise 4 microliths, a scraper and a microburin. Three of the microliths are blades with obliquely backed broad blade points, similar to the majority of the pieces found during the excavations in 1974 and of Early Mesolithic type. However, one of the microliths is a fragment of small, convex-backed piece only 6.5mm wide, somewhat burnt. This is likely to be a Later Mesolithic piece by type and size. There is also one narrow blade butt microburin. The other retouched piece is a convex scraper on the end of a small flake. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accession number ??.

PRN: 38246
Flint flakes, Aberffraw
NGR: SH352679
Period: Prehistoric
22 various flint flakes and cores found at Aberffraw, exact location unknown but Trwyn Du seems most likely. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accessioned 14/07/1992, accession numbers 56/92 (1-22).

PRN: 38271
Flint scatter, Porth Ruffydd (Site 1/G)
NGR: SH21737993
Period: Mesolithic
Flint scatter at head of Porth Ruffydd. 121 flints found by Julie Roberts, including a core, blades and microburin indicating a Late Mesolithic date. The flints come from the mineral soil, which has not been severely eroded here.

PRN: 38272
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 2/F)
NGR: SH21647983
Period: Mesolithic
Worked flints have been found along the footpath in this area, near a stone on hillock that has been split by blasting.

PRN: 38273
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 3.1/E)

NGR: SH21587976
Period: Mesolithic
Flint scatter around the head or a narrow gully, further inland, and along the path. 150 flints have been found in this area including microliths and a microburin indicating both earlier and later Mesolithic activity, but the flints from different sub-sites have not been kept separate. "Fence gully".
Site 3.1 is an extensive area of erosion to the east of a fairly large path inland from the gully. There is extensive erosion on the path and to the west of the path but flints have not been reported from these areas.

PRN: 38274
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 3.2)
NGR: SH21627977
Period: Mesolithic
Part of flint scatter site 3/E. Flints have been found along the path from the head of the gully to this point.

PRN: 38275
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 3.3)
NGR: SH21587938
Period: Mesolithic
Part of flint scatter site 3/E. Flints have been found in eroding path next to the fence that protects the edge of the rocky inlet.

PRN: 38276
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 4/D)
NGR: SH21537981
Period: Neolithic?
Worked flint has been found in extensive erosion hollows to east of the path. Julie Roberts found 19 flints from this area, mainly broad flakes, suggesting a Neolithic or later date. Some flints have also been found on the path to the west of the site.

PRN: 38277
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 5/C)
NGR: SH21517989
Period: Mesolithic?
Worked flints have been found in erosion along the footpath. Julie Roberts has found 40 flints here, mostly irregular flakes suggesting a post-Mesolithic date, perhaps Beaker. The eroded area of the path runs from about SH2149479986 to SH21512 79872.

PRN: 38278
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 6)
NGR: SH21487965
Period: Neolithic?
Worked flints have been found along the path in small erosion scars from about SH21509 79667 to SH21453 79648. Julie Roberts has found 58 flints from this area, all broad flakes suggesting a post-Mesolithic date. "Lagoon" (This includes sub-sites 6.1 and 6.2).

PRN: 38279
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 6.3)
NGR: SH21467962
Period: Neolithic?
Some worked flints have been found in an erosion scar where a minor path runs along the cliff top. These flints are recorded with the rest of the site 6 collection. Erosion has caused sections which reveal the soil horizons. The peaty topsoil is 0.15m deep and overlies a mineral soil 0.2m deep. This is a red-brown silt with c.30% small sub-angular stones. The flints have presumably eroded from this horizon. Below this is very stony boulder-clay mixed with fractured bedrock.

PRN: 38280
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 7.1)

NGR: SH21377955
Period: Mesolithic?
Sites 7.1 and 7.2 are two widely separated erosion patches which have produced 16 flakes (although some of this assemblage also come from site 8). The flakes are generally fairly broad and not diagnostic of date. Site 7.1 is a small patch of erosion on a minor path on the cliff edge.

PRN: 38281
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 7.2/J)
NGR: SH21357962
Period: Mesolithic?
Sites 7.1 and 7.2 are two widely separated erosion patches which have produced 16 flakes (although some of this assemblage also come from site 8). The flakes are generally fairly broad and not diagnostic of date, although a blade was found at site 7.2. Site 7.2 is composed of areas of erosion on the main footpath and an adjacent minor path on the cliff edge.

PRN: 38282
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 8)
NGR: SH21297954
Period: Mesolithic?
There is a small erosion scar at the base of a bank, possibly ancient field boundary. 1 flint flake was recovered from here and others are included in the collection from site 7. It is possible that the flint scatter continues under the bank and could be well preserved here.

PRN: 38283
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 9)
NGR: SH21247983
Period: Prehistoric
Worked flints found in eroded patches just east of the footpath. 5 flints were found including a core and blade but nothing diagnostic.

PRN: 38284
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site A)
NGR: SH21588012
Period: Prehistoric
John Hallam's site A. Worked flints were found here but no details are available.

PRN: 38285
Flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common (Site 10/B)
NGR: SH21497999
Period: Prehistoric
Worked flints have been found scatter along the footpath. Flints found by Jeff Marples and John Hallam. Julie Roberts found 8 flints here but these are not diagnostic of date.

PRN: 38286
Test pit investigating flint scatter, Penrhosfeilw Common
NGR: SH21547981
Period: Prehistoric
A test pit was dug under the guidance of John Hallam to investigate flint scatter site 4/D. Some flint scrapers were found and a core with blades that could be refitted.

PRN: 38287
Shell midden, Penrhosfeilw Common
NGR: SH21358050
Period: Prehistoric?
A small shell midden was seen after fire over this area. The vegetation has now regenerated so there is nothing to see. Also a single flint flake was recovered. The shells were in slight hollow near a small boulder.

PRN: 38288
Field boundary, Penrhosfeilw Common
NGR: SH21287955
Period: Medieval?
Remains of an eroded field boundary bank running for about 40m roughly west to east but most clearly visible at its western end (from about SH21284 79546 to SH21322 79534). Where best preserved the bank is c.1m high on the seaward side but barely visible on the landward side, so the feature is more of a lynchet than a bank. At the western end where it is clearest there is a hint of the boundary turning a corner and running NE up the side of the adjacent rocky inlet. The bank would have formed the southern boundary of a field on the peninsula between two inlets. The denuded nature of this feature suggests that it might be medieval in date.

PRN: 38289
Feature with orthostat near Porth y Gwyddel
NGR: SH21488062
Period: Unknown
A low mound measuring about 5m by 5m, and no more than 0.6m high, is located towards the SW side of a field. In the NW side of the mound and aligned SW to NE is set a large stone on edge. This measures 1.7m long by 0.9m high and 0.35m wide. Extending at right angles from this, and forming the NE side of the mound, are two large stones forming a regular, straight face. Most of the rest of the mound is defined by gradual grassy scarps, with some stones, including a boulder with quartz veins, in the NW side. Immediately SE of the orthostat is a random heap of stones, presumably field clearance. The field is under pasture and the grass fairly short, but brambles grow over the clearance stones on the mound. This feature may be merely a clearance cairn but setting up the orthostat would have required considerable effort. There is no trace of a continuing field boundary so it does not seem to be the remains of a wall. It is not impossible that it is the very damaged remains of a chambered tomb but excavation would be needed to prove this.
About 20m NW of this feature is a scarp about 1m high running across the field from SW to NE. From the uphill side this appears to be a fairly straight feature and resembles a field boundary, but from the downhill side it can be seen to be more irregular and may be a natural feature.
Although now an improved pasture field the 25 inch maps as late as 1924 show this as heath, so the improvement must have been quite recent.

PRN: 38290
Rifle Range, Penrhosfeilw Common
NGR: SH21547979
Period: Modern
Rifle Range shown on 1924 25 inch map and still in use by 1953 as it is shown on the 1:10560 map of that date. There was a target at the S end (grid reference given) and the range extended to the NNW with firing positions at 100 yard intervals up to 500 yards. Very little can be seen of the range now. There is a gorse bush on the site of the target, which might be obscuring any surviving earthworks. There are hollows and areas of erosion near most of the firing positions and occasional iron and concrete fittings projecting out of the ground. The maps show a flag pole near the target, presumably to warn when firing was taking place.

PRN: 38291
Trial adit, Porth y Gwin
NGR: SH21237995
Period: Post Medieval
Small adit cut into the base of the cliff at the head of Porth y Gwin, presumed to be a trial copper mine adit. Although at the base of the cliff it is at the top of a steep grassed slope, c. 20m OD, and not easily accessible. The entrance to the adit is c.1.5m wide and 2m high. It has a squared-off profile. The height of the adit decreases rapidly and it appears to extend no more than about 10m in to the rock, although it is flooded and it is not possible to see if there is a blocked continuing passage, however it seems likely that it never went far and was a test adit only. There is not much spoil visible, which supports this. Presumably the adit was accessed from the sea, but the coast here is covered in large boulders and the cove is not particularly sheltered so access would be difficult. There is the slight traces of a footpath running down the steep hillside towards the adit, but this seems to continue passed the adit down to the cove and is not necessarily related to the adit. There is some interesting orange algae inside the adit. There was copper mining further east along the coast at Porth y Rhwydan (PRN 21938).

PRN: 38292
Lifeboat house, Porth Ruffydd
NGR: SH21737988
Period: Modern
Lifeboat House built by 1900 and shown on 1924 3rd edition 25 inch map but not on 1953 1:10560 map. It was a rectangular building constructed in the head of the bay with steps going down to it and a well behind it. Now only the steps are visible, but the well is shown on the 1953 map.

PRN: 38315
Possible structures at Glan y Mor, Llanfaglan
NGR: SH45456030
Period: Unknown
In July 2006 Toby Driver of RCAHMW was carrying out aerial reconnaissance and photographed a group of cropmarks to the south of Saint Baglan's Church, Llanfaglan (AP_2006_3502 (NPRN 409821). The cropmarks indicate rectangular foundations of at least two structures, one with rounded corners and the other with squared corners, and other features may also be present. Geophysical survey was carried out in 2013 but only detected one of the features. It showed this was a cut feature, not a built structure but provided no firm evidence as to its function or date.

PRN: 38356
Drainage system made of concrete in Trefor beach/pier/harbour area (CT02)
NGR: SH37724726
Period: Modern
Large concrete drainage system with ceramic pipe embedded, possible 1940s-1960s period. Fragments of previous drain also found.

PRN: 38357
Part of former pier, Trefor (CT09)
NGR: SH38974797
Period: Modern
Large stone/concrete fragments up to 2m x 3m, some 1.5m x 2m, with tram tracks embedded in shale. Evidence of wooden posts c.0.4m diameter facing along into the sea (6 visible). Also other timber posts in the area. Part of the landward end of the pier (PRN 25041) that served the Tyddyn Hywel quarry.

PRN: 38358
Slipway, Trefor Beach/Aberafon (CT10)
NGR: SH39604861
Period: Modern
Slipway currently in use. 20th century. Concrete with embedded stone. Completed in various stages, i.e. notable square sections of concrete in its descent to the beach. Associated with navigational aids, i.e. marker poles made of old rail track with timber supports.

PRN: 38614
Cropmark at Trefarthen, Brynsiencyn
NGR: SH48956622
Period: Roman?
During research for project G2072 a cropmark was noticed on the Google Earth in a field near Trefarthen (SH 4895 6622) on the shore of the Menai Strait. The photograph showing this cropmark is dated to 31/12/2006 and shows the faint outline of a square or rectangular enclosure about 150m across with rounded corners, two of which are quite clearly visible. It was considered possible that this feature may have been a small Roman fort or camp. A geophysical survey was carried out in 2013 over part of the feature but this did not detect the cause of the cropmark and could provide no further information about the date or nature of the feature.

APPENDIX 2: FINDS IN ORIEL YNYS MÔN

List of archaeological artefacts held in Oriel Ynys Môn.

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	COMMCOUNC	PERIOD	NOTES	EAST1	NRTH1
1634	Saddle quern and rotary quern, Plas Trefarthen	SH49006630	Llanidan	Prehistoric	Large complete saddle quern and fragment of top stone of rotary quern. Presumably found near Plas Trefarthen, Brynsciencyn, and probably part of PRN 1634. Loaned to Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: loan numbers L158/95 and L159/92.	249000	366300
2142	Carved stone pillar, Capel Hellin (part of PRN 2142)	SH44957734	Llangefni	Iron Age	Carved stone pillar from Capel Hellin. Found 1993 in field boundary on Trefollwyn Farm. The stone is the upper part of a circular sectioned pillar Anglesey gritstone. It is decorated in La Tene style. Loaned to Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: loan number L4/95. (paper written by Nancy Edwards, 1997, Archaeological Journal)	244950	377340
2518	Iron objects from Llyn Cerrig Bach	SH30607650	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Iron Age	Iron bridle bit and 2 iron nave hoops found in Llyn Cerrig Bach in 1943. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 22/10/1992, accession number 61/92-63/92.	230600	376500
2695	Medieval bronze pin	SH53637117	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Medieval	Irish bronze pin found at Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (10th century?). In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 12/11/1992, accession number 65/92.	253630	371170
3022	Flint scatter, Aberffraw	SH35476902	Aberffraw	Prehistoric	69 flint pieces from excavations in Aberffraw in 1974. Loaned to Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: loan number L37/92 (1-68). Site code ABF 74B. Also flint core in loan number L152/92 1-4. See White RB, 1979, Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies	235470	369020
3606	Viking Burial, Possible, Site of, Benllech	SH52188248	Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf	Medieval?	Human skeleton found at Benllech in 1945, possibly Viking. Loaned to Oriel Ynys Môn from Bangor Museum, Llangefni: loan number L2/95	252180	382480
3700	Stone crosshead, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog Church	SH47877342	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Medieval	Medieval stone crosshead (10th/11th century AD) from Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog Church. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned as donation 10/09/2010, accession number 24/2010. Originally loaned to Oriel in 1995.	247870	373420
5525	La Tene copper alloy brooch, Din Lligwy Estate	SH504857	Moelfre	Iron Age	La Tene copper alloy brooch discovered on Din Lligwy Estate. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned as donation 22/02/2010 (deposited as a loan 1992), accession number 3/2010. Described in Lynch, F.M., 1991, Prehistoric Anglesey,	250400	385700

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	COMMCOUNC	PERIOD	NOTES	EAST1	NRTH1
					p380.		
5893	Decorated Quern - Findspot, Llangoed	SH61307970	Llangoed	Roman?	Stone quern found at Haulfre, Llangoed. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 21/05/1996, accession number 14/96.	261300	379700
11048	Ty Mawr Cemetery, Holyhead	SH25168130	Holyhead Urban	Early Medieval	Stone mortar and cist grave slabs from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust excavation at Ty Mawr, Holyhead. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 02/08/2001, accession number 3/99.	225160	381300
24137	Bronze Age dirk, Traeth Bychan	SH51508498	Llaneugrad	Bronze Age	Bronze Age dirk (copper alloy) found on Traeth Bychan near low watermark. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 27/04/2009, accession number 2/09.	251505	384985
24723	Early medieval penannular brooch	SH52117889	Pentraeth	Early Medieval	Early medieval type H penannular brooch found at Bryniau Mawr, Ty'n y Coed, Pentraeth. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 25/06/2007, accession number 6/07.	252110	378890
38242	Flint flake, Moelfre	SH50888700	Moelfre	Prehistoric	Flint flake found on coast path near Moelfre. A casually retouched blade of mid-grey flint, 37 x 19mm, with some pebble cortex. It has irregular abrupt inverse retouch along one sharp slightly convex edge. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: deposited 05/09/2007, accession number 6/2013.1.	250880	387000
38243	Flint flake, Moelfre	SH51628690	Moelfre	Prehistoric	A small blade, 29 x 14mm, of cream-coloured, very weathered flint. It was probably punch struck. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: deposited 05/09/2007, accession number 6/2013.2.	251620	386900
38244	Flint scatter, Moelfre	SH51658665	Moelfre	Prehistoric	Flints collected by Ian Jones of Oriel Ynys Mon on Trwyn Grupyl, Moelfre. 21 pieces including 2 cores, all on pebble flint with many white pieces and some certainly burnt. There are no diagnostic objects. The one piece could be a non-standard microlithic point but may be just utilised or even a chance item. There are no blades present and no narrow flakes either although a few are probably punch-struck. The similarity of the flint used suggests a single knapping event. The lack of retouched pieces is probably because any useful pieces were taken away. The breadth range and small size of the flakes, and presence of some punch impact suggests that this collection is of Mesolithic type and probably Later. In collection of Oriel Ynys	251650	386650

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	COMMCOUNC	PERIOD	NOTES	EAST1	NRTH1
					Mon, Llangefni: accession number 5/2013.		
38245	Flint scatter, Trwyn Du	SH35206785	Aberffraw	Mesolithic	Flints collected by Ian Jones of Oriel Ynys Mon on Trwyn Du, Aberffraw, eroding from cliff edge. 102 pieces, including six retouched pieces, which comprise 4 microliths, a scraper and a microburin. Three of the microliths are blades with obliquely backed broad blade points, similar to the majority of the pieces found during the excavations in 1974 and of Early Mesolithic type. However, one of the microliths is a fragment of small, convex-backed piece only 6.5mm wide, somewhat burnt. This is likely to be a Later Mesolithic piece by type and size. There is also one narrow blade butt microburin. The other retouched piece is a convex scraper on the end of a small flake. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accession number ??.	235200	367850
38246	Flint flakes, Aberffraw	SH352679	Aberffraw	Prehistoric	22 various flint flakes and cores found at Aberffraw, exact location unknown but Trwyn Du seems most likely. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 14/07/1992, accession numbers 56/92 (1-22).	235200	367900
38247	Dressed stone found in Newborough	SH42486563	Rhosyr	Unknown	Dressed stone with part of recessed square and bevelled hole found in garden in Newborough. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 15/05/2012, accession number 14/2012.	242480	365630
38248	Grave slab, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiof Church	SH47887342	Llanfihangel Esgeifiog	Unknown	Carved grave slab found in chancel north wall in 2010 during construction work. Also other miscellaneous finds from a watching brief on the work. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 02/12/2010, accession number 32/2010	247877	373424
38249	Perforated tile, Melin yr Ogof (George's Mill)	SH24858106	Holyhead Urban	Post Medieval	Perforated tile from Melin yr Ogof, Caergybi, measuring 11 3/4 inch square and 1 5/8 inch thick. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 03/11/2010, accession number 29/2010.	224850	381065
38250	Stone anchors and copper ingots from Menai Straits	SH52216944	Llanddaniel Fab	Roman?	Copper ingot and copper ingot fragment, with 2 stone anchors. All recovered from bottom of Menai Straits during 2008. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accessioned 01/10/2010, accession number 25/2010 1-4 From GAT report 1120: The Trust was contacted by Mr David McCreadie in September 2013 about four stones he had found when diving in the Menai Strait. He had interpreted these as Roman anchors, but was keen for the Trust to look at them. Mr Ian Jones at Oriel Ynys Môn had also made the Trust aware of a copper ingot found alongside a number of stone anchors on the floor of the	252210	369440

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	COMMCOUNC	PERIOD	NOTES	EAST1	NRTH1
					Menai Strait. Further enquiries revealed that both sets of finds appear to have come from the same location, though found by different divers. At present we do not have an exact location, but an approximate NGR is SH52216944, which locates them a short distance from the shore close to Plas Newydd, and between Plas Newydd and the Vaynol boathouse. Items held by Mr David McCreadie at Deri Isaf, Dulas, Anglesey 1. Circular stone with flattened sides approximately 30cm diameter and 10cm thick. Central circular hole approximately 7cm diameter. Stone broken down centre into two parts. One side dressed and slightly worn, other side not dressed. Interpreted as mill stone, possibly reused as anchor. 2. Circular stone with broken flattened sides approximately 40cm diameter and 10cm thick. Central circular hole approximately 7cm diameter. One side dressed and partly worn smooth, other side not dressed. Stone bears resemblance to Anglesey millstone grit. Interpreted as mill stone, possibly reused as anchor. 3. Rough circular disk approximately 30cm diameter and up to 6cm thick. Surfaces not dressed on either side. Small central hole 3cm diameter. No evidence for either side having been dressed. Interpreted as possible anchor stone. 4. Large circular stone approximately 50cm diameter and 10cm thick. Weight approximately 45Kg. There is a central hole 8cm diameter, and a smaller hole close to the side 3cm diameter. One side flat, though not obviously dressed (but covered with barnacles, so difficult to see). The other side convex. Weight approximately 50Kg. Interpreted as a mill stone with hole at one side for turning handle. May not have been used. Possibly reused as stone anchor. Items accessioned by Oriel Ynys Môn 5. Roughly rectangular block of stone approximately 34cm x 18.5cm. Slightly wedge shaped varying from 10cm to 15cm towards base of stone. Neither end is flat, but both are roughly angled. Elongated 5cm x 4cm hole through stone 11cm from top. A wide shallow groove runs from the hole to the top of the stone (approximately 5cm wide, 5mm deep). Weight 14.26Kg. Interpreted as anchor stone. Petrology: quartz sandstone with rare jasper, grey clasts and black shiny magnetie/ilmenite; probably of Anglesey origin. Accession No. 25/210.3 6. Large oval block 44cm long and 30cm wide at its broadest point (roughly central). 19cm thick. Slightly pointed base. Flat top. Oval hole 7cm from top approximately 6cm x 7cm. Weight 32.6cm. Coarse sandstone. Interpreted as stone anchor. Petrology: a quartz sandstone of probably Lower Carboniferous age; probably of Anglesey origin. Accession No. 25/210.4 7. Roughly triangular block of coarse sandstone, 25.5cm long, 22cm wide at base, widening to 28cm, and narrowing to 12cm at top. Thickness varies from 15cm to 17cm. There is a rough square hole in the upper part of the triangle 6cm x 8cm. Weight is 15.48Kg. Interpreted as anchor stone. 8. A millstone measuring 33cm diameter and between 5cm and 7cm thick.		

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	COMMCOUNC	PERIOD	NOTES	EAST1	NRTH1
					Central hole approximately 6cm diameter, widening to an uneven oval hole 7cm x 9cm in the upper surface. Concave dressed grinding face worn smooth in places and convex (undressed) upper surface. Weight 9.72Kg. Interpreted as former upper millstone possibly reused as stone anchor. Petrology: characteristic of the basal Carboniferous in Anglesey. Composed of fine-grained angular quartz and common jasper. Accession No. 25/210.5 9. Small round 'wheel' varying between 20cm – 22cm diameter, 10cm thick, with off-centre hole approximately 6cm square. The stone is splitting into natural layers. Interpretation – possible former grindstone, reused as stone anchor. Petrology: characteristic of transitional Upper Carboniferous 'Red Measures', and could be from exposures at Malltraeth and on the shores of the south-west end of the Menai Strait, or be imported from North East Wales. Accession No. 25/210.6 10. Roughly circular copper ingot approximately 28cm in diameter and weighing 18.3Kg. The upper surface has a rim approximately 3cm wide, and the rest of the surface is flat and sunk a couple of mm below the rim. The lower side is relatively flat, and curves up at the edges towards the rim. 11. Segment of a circular copper ingot 5.36Kg in weight. The circumference of the rim is between 20cm and 25cm long, and the other two side 20cm and 15cm long. The method of manufacture appears the same as the complete ingot, with a protruding rim on the upper surface.		
38251	Cup and ring marked stone, Llanfechell	SH36999164	Mechell	Prehistoric	Cup and ring marked stone recovered from site of fallen standing stone at Llanfechell. Excavated from stone hole. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 14/09/2010, accession number 23/2010.	236990	391640
38252	Quern stone, Tai Cochion	SH476655	Llanidan	Roman?	Quern stone found at Tai Cochion, Brynsiencyn, in approx. 1972. Measures about 13 inches diameter with central hole and side handle hole. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 03/06/2010, accession number 19/2010.	247600	365500
38253	Palaeolithic flint handaxes, Dwyran	SH448658	Rhosyr	Palaeolithic	2 Palaeolithic flint handaxes reputed to have been dug up in the foundations of an extension of a house in Dwyran in the late 1990s. Genuine handaxes but provenance from Anglesey must be in doubt. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accessioned 21/10/2009, accession number 14/09.	244800	365800
38254	Spindlewhorl, find spot, Cae'r Elen	SH327778	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Roman?	Sandstone spindlewhorl with dot decorations, probably late Iron Age or Romano-British. Discovered at Cae'r Elen, Caergeiliog. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 04/12/1991, accession number 88/91.	232700	377800
38255	Polished stone axe,	SH36407505	Bryngwran	Neolithic	Stone axe found in wall at Bodfeddan. Has areas of high polish	236400	375050

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	COMMCOUNC	PERIOD	NOTES	EAST1	NRTH1
	find spot, Bodfeddan				but seems to have been reworked removing much of the polish. May be Graig Lwyd stone but this is not certain. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 21/02/2013, accession number 3/2013		
38256	Copper alloy ring and strap end, Bryniau Mawr	SH52127890	Pentraeth	Unknown	Objects found at Bryniau Mawr. In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accessioned 04/03/2010, accession numbers 4/2010 and 5/2010. Strap end with rivet-head found in late 1990s during renovation work. Copper alloy ring, hollow with markings, found whilst working in the garden.	252115	378895
38257	Dressed schist stone with central hole, Bonc Deg	SH25538087	Holyhead Urban	Iron Age?	Large dressed schist stone with circular hole in centre. Found at Bonc Deg, Holyhead (the farm of Bonc Deg was demolished in the 1970s). The stone is similar to examples found during excavation of Parc Cybi that probably date to the Iron Age In collection of Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni: accessioned 06/11/2007, accession number 12/07.	225530	380870
38258	Medieval gold finger ring, Llanfaes	SH605775	Beaumaris	Medieval	Medieval gold finger ring set with small uncut emerald. Found at Llanfaes, location not recorded. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 31/07/2007, accession number 9/07.	260500	377500
38259	Artefacts from the Royal Charter	SH50578727	Moelfre	Post Medieval	Artefacts retrieved from the wreck of the Royal Charter. Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni holds a variety of finds, including shoes and metal objects under several accession numbers including 70/94-80/94 and several objects on loan.	250570	387268
38266	Hammerstones, Parys Mountain	SH441904	Amlwch	Bronze Age	9 hammerstones from excavations at Parys Mountain, associated with Early Bronze Age radiocarbon dates. (There are at least 2 excavations with dates, not clear which these are from). In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 14/09/1993, accession numbers 16/93-24/93	244100	390400
38267	Stone axe, find spot, Hen Blas	SH322773	Llanfair yn Neubwll	Neolithic	Stone axe discovered at Hen Blas, Caergeiliog. In collection of Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: accessioned 04/12/1991, accession number 87/91.	232200	377300
38268	Roman copper cake, Mynydd Parys	SH441903	Amlwch	Roman	Roman copper cake from Mynydd Parys. Exact find location unknown. Loaned to Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni: loan number L43/91.	244100	390300

FIGURES AND PLATES

Figures

Plates

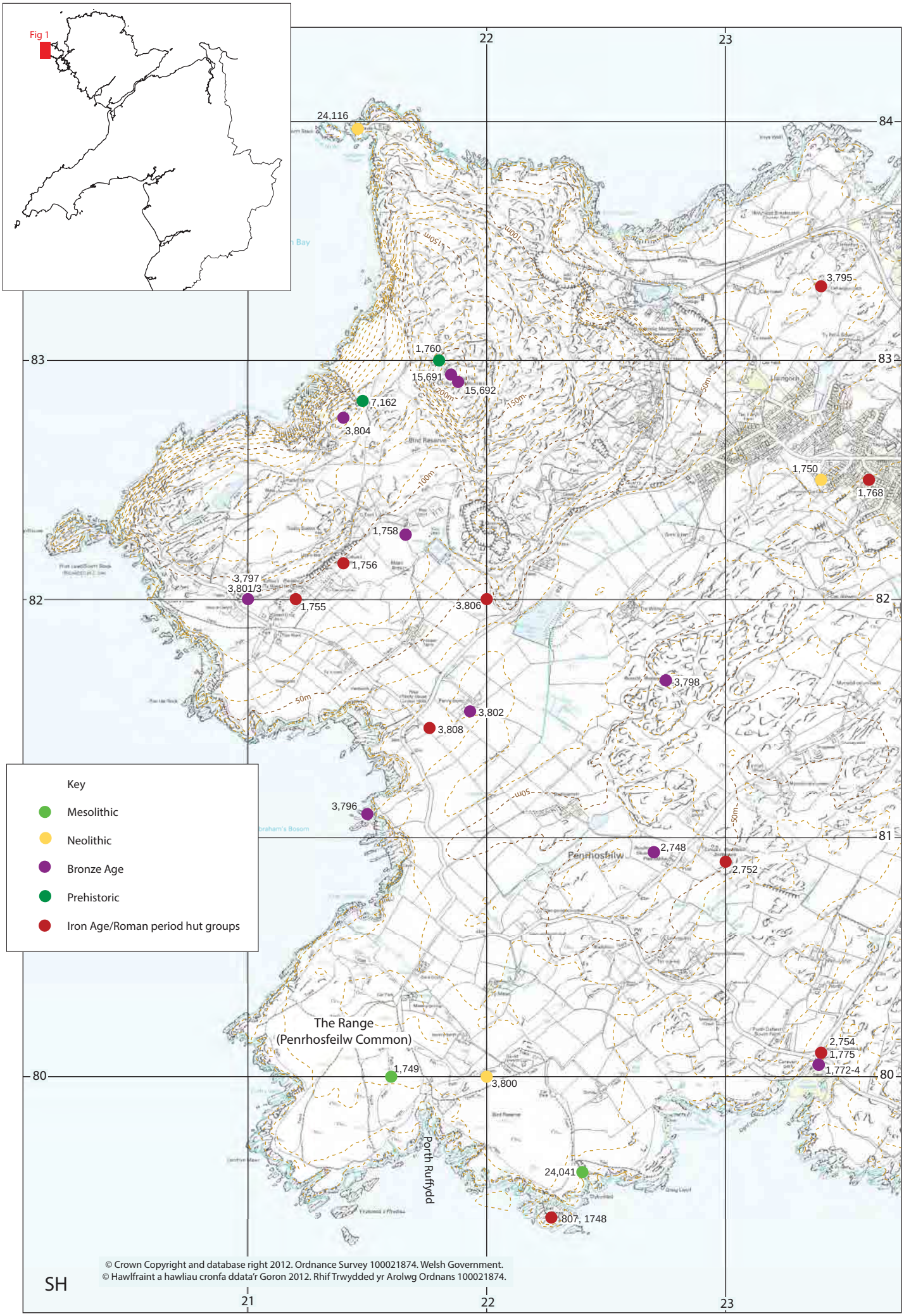

Figure 1. Location of Penrhosfeilw Common and prehistoric sites in the area

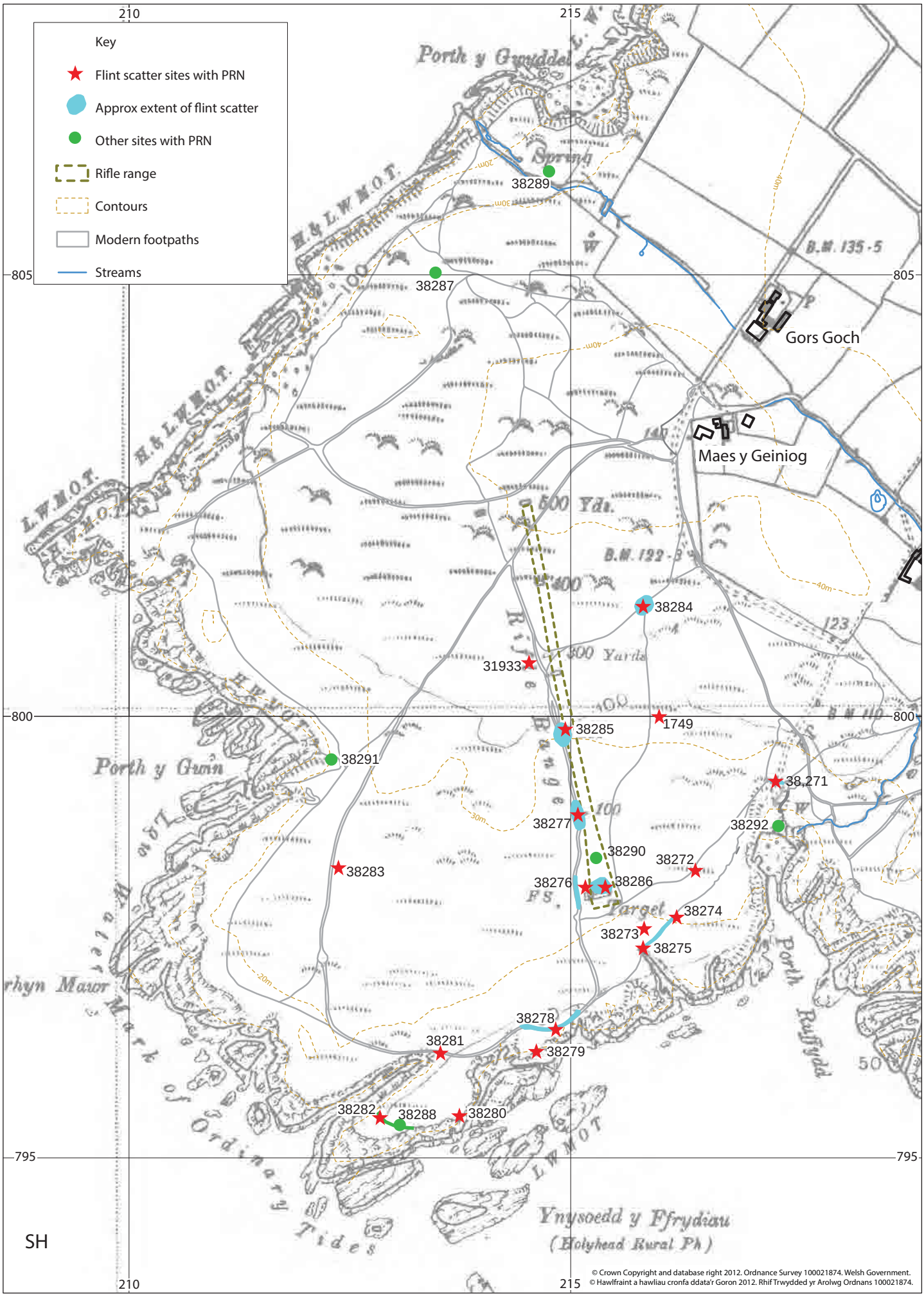

Figure 2. Map of Penrhosfeilw Common showing the location of flint scatters and other features (using 1953 1:10560 map with routes of modern paths overlaid)

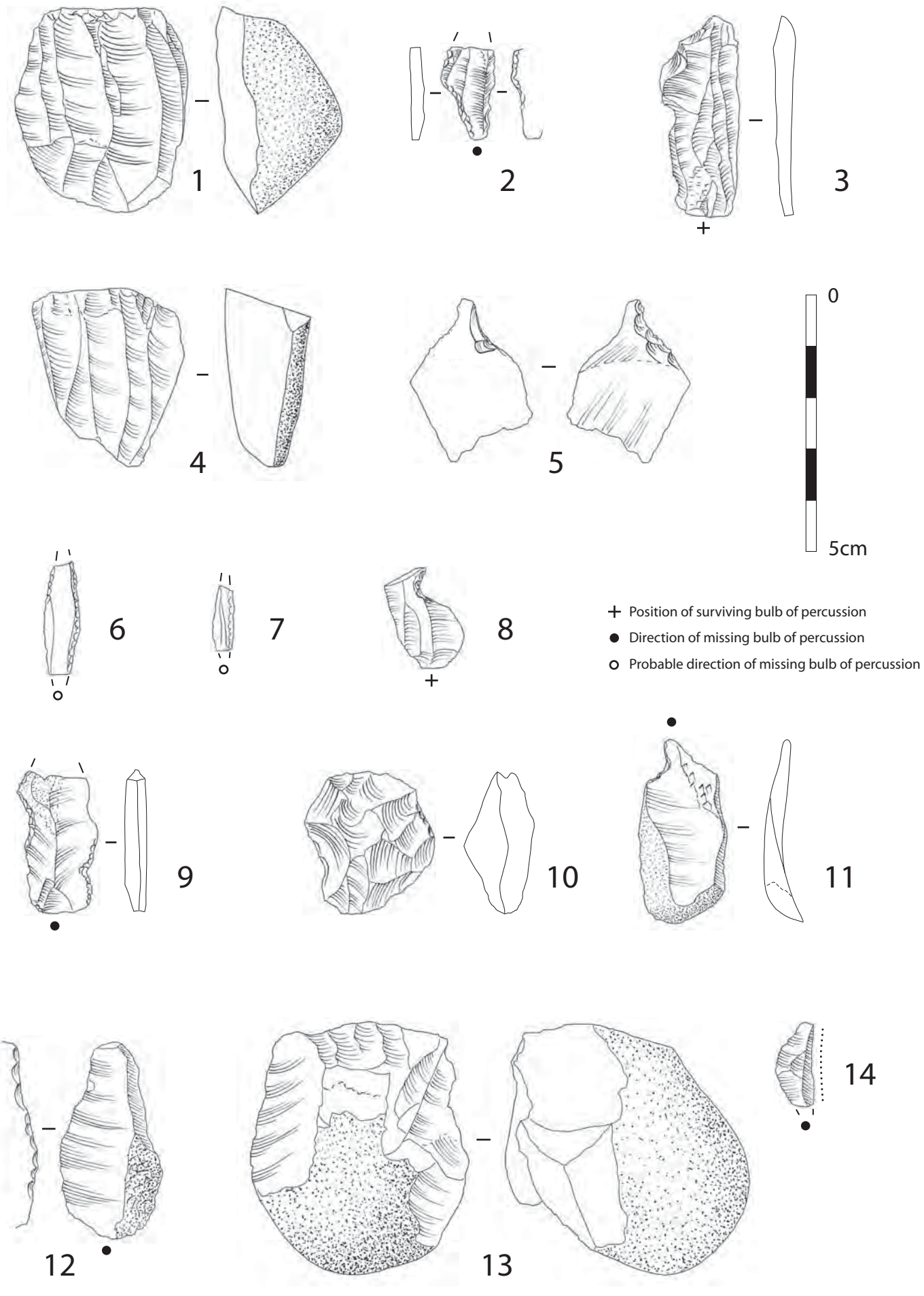

Figure 3. Cores and retouched lithics from Penrhosfeilw Common and Moelfre.
1-3: site1 (PRN 38271). 4-8: site 3 (PRN 38273-5). 9: site 4 (PRN 38276). 10: site 5 (PRN 38277). 11: site 7/8 (PRN 38280-2).
12: Moelfre (PRN 38242). 13-14: Moelfre (PRN 38244).
Scale 1:1. All flint except 5, which is banded black chert.

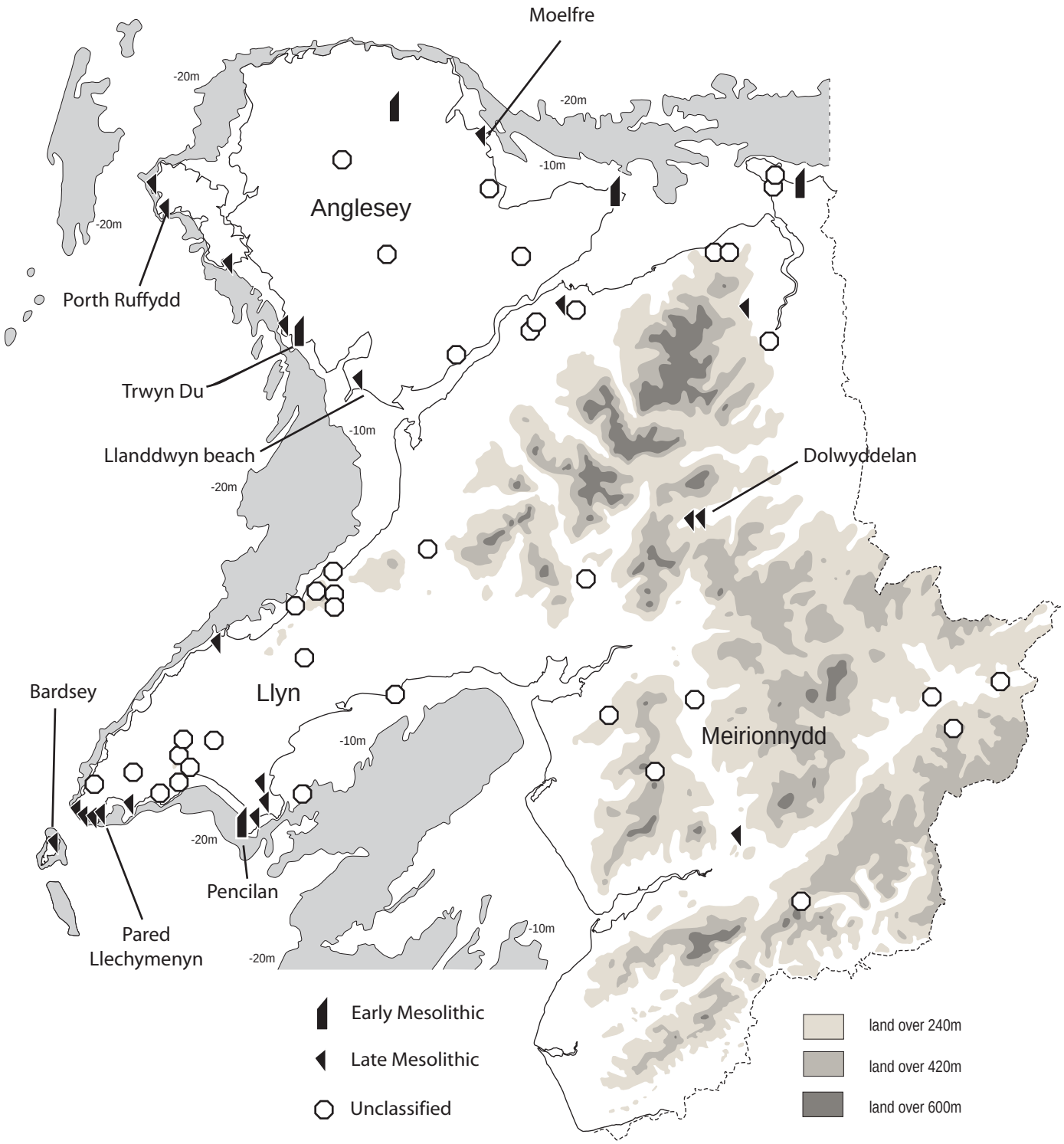

Figure 4. Location of Mesolithic collections in north-west Wales and of probable earlier coast-lines. Submarine contours at -20 and -10m OD indicate the changing position of the coastline during this period

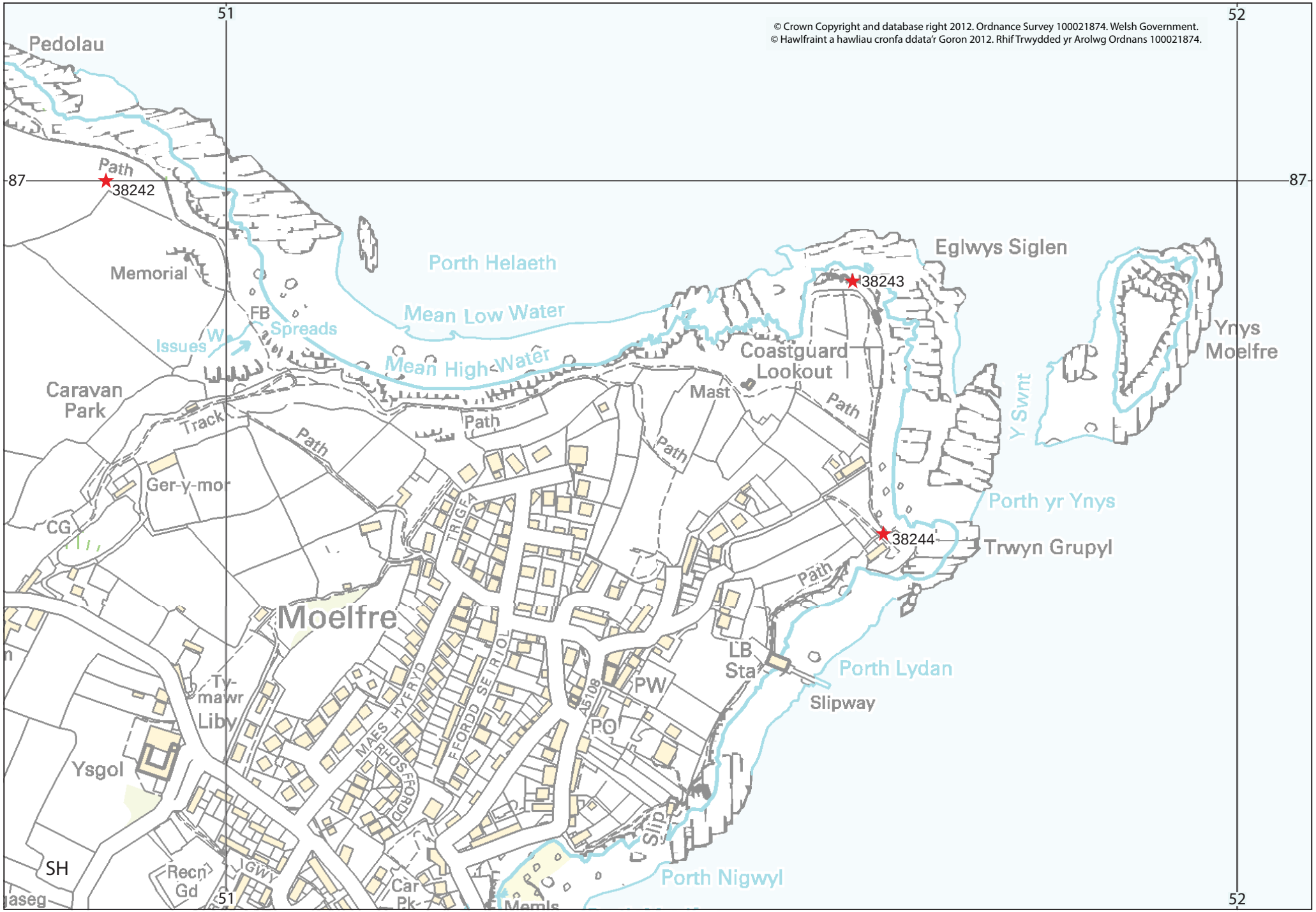

Figure 5. Location of flint find spots (red stars) on Moelfre headland

Figure 6. AP_2006_3502 taken by Toby Driver, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

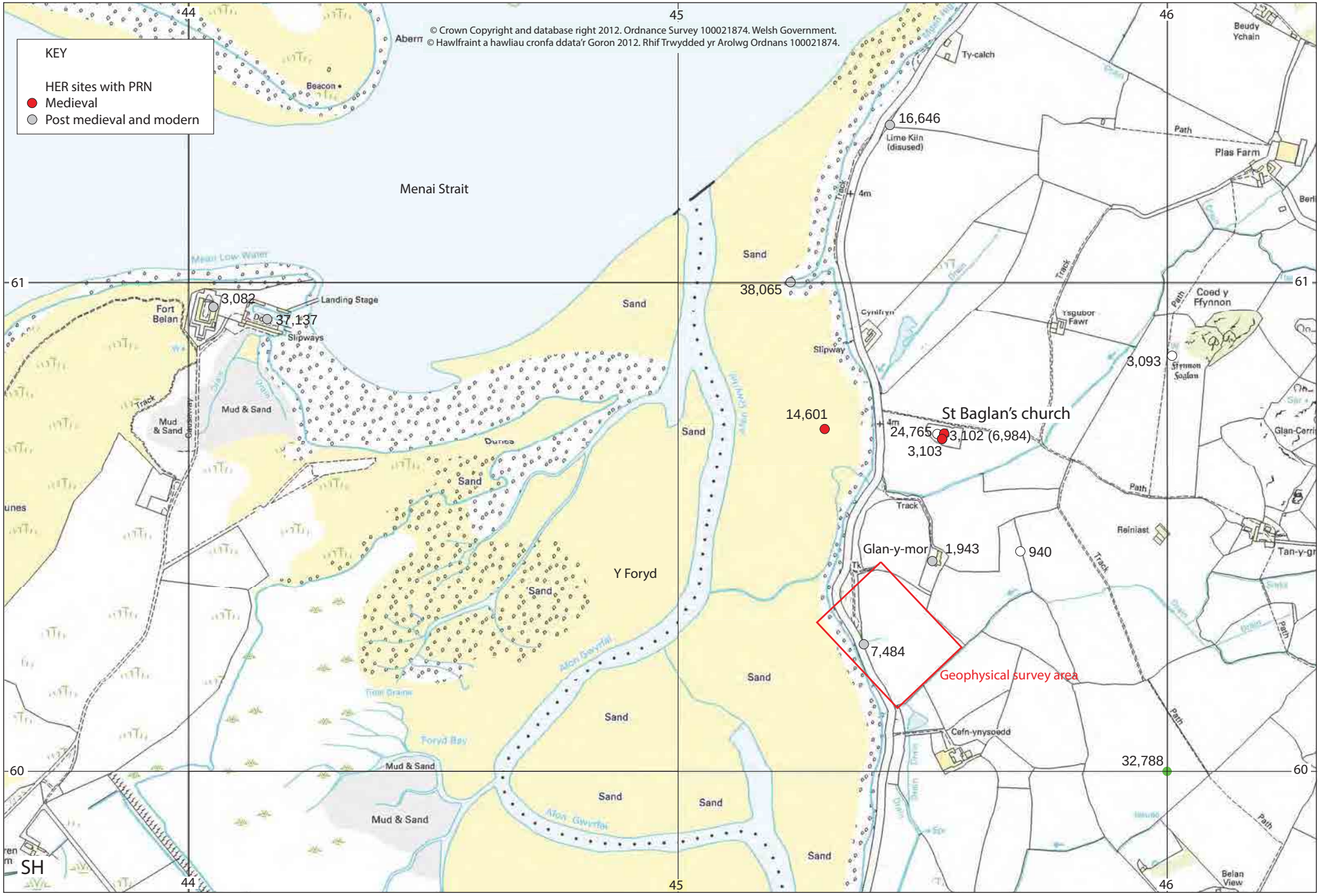

Figure 7. Location of geophysical survey area (red box) at Glan y Mor, Llanfaglan showing HER sites in the area.

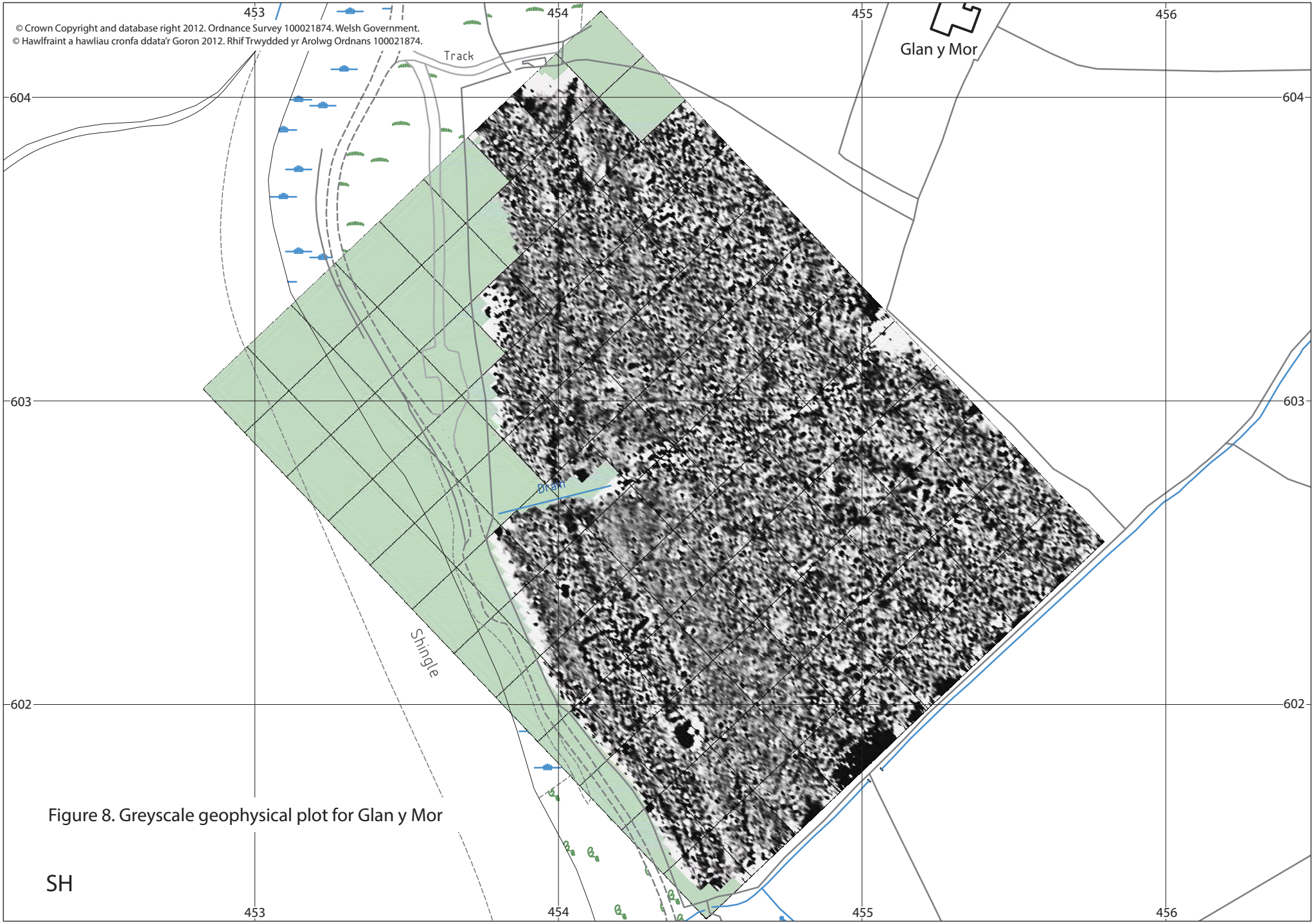

Figure 8. Greyscale geophysical plot for Glan y Mor

SH

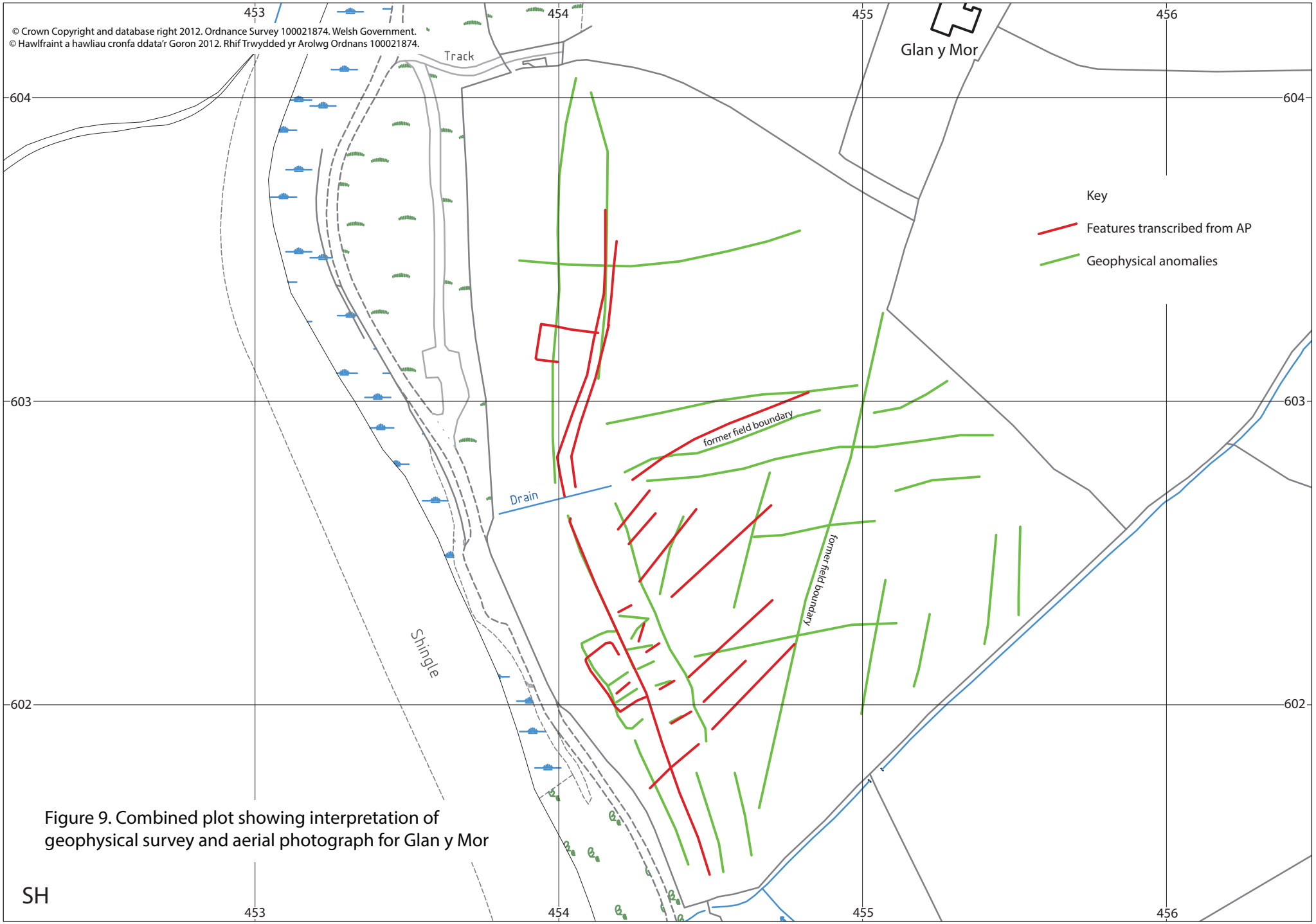

Figure 9. Combined plot showing interpretation of geophysical survey and aerial photograph for Glan y Mor

Figure 10. Google Earth image dated 31/12/2006, showing cropmark of possible fort; enhanced to make cropmark clearer (arrows point to the two clearest corners) (Image © 2014 Bluesky, Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/S)

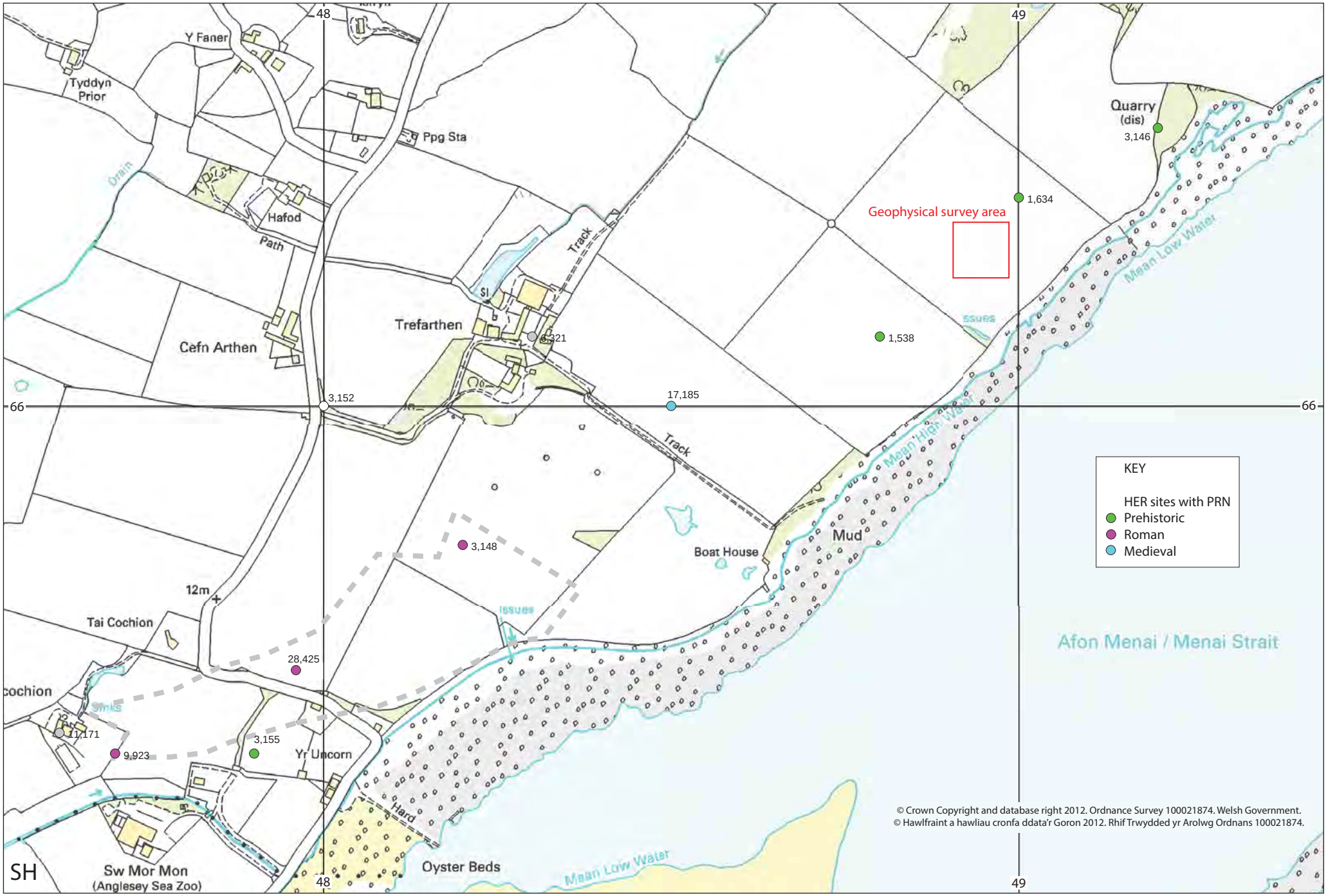

Figure 11. Location of geophysical survey (red box) at Trefarthen, with early HER sites in the area.

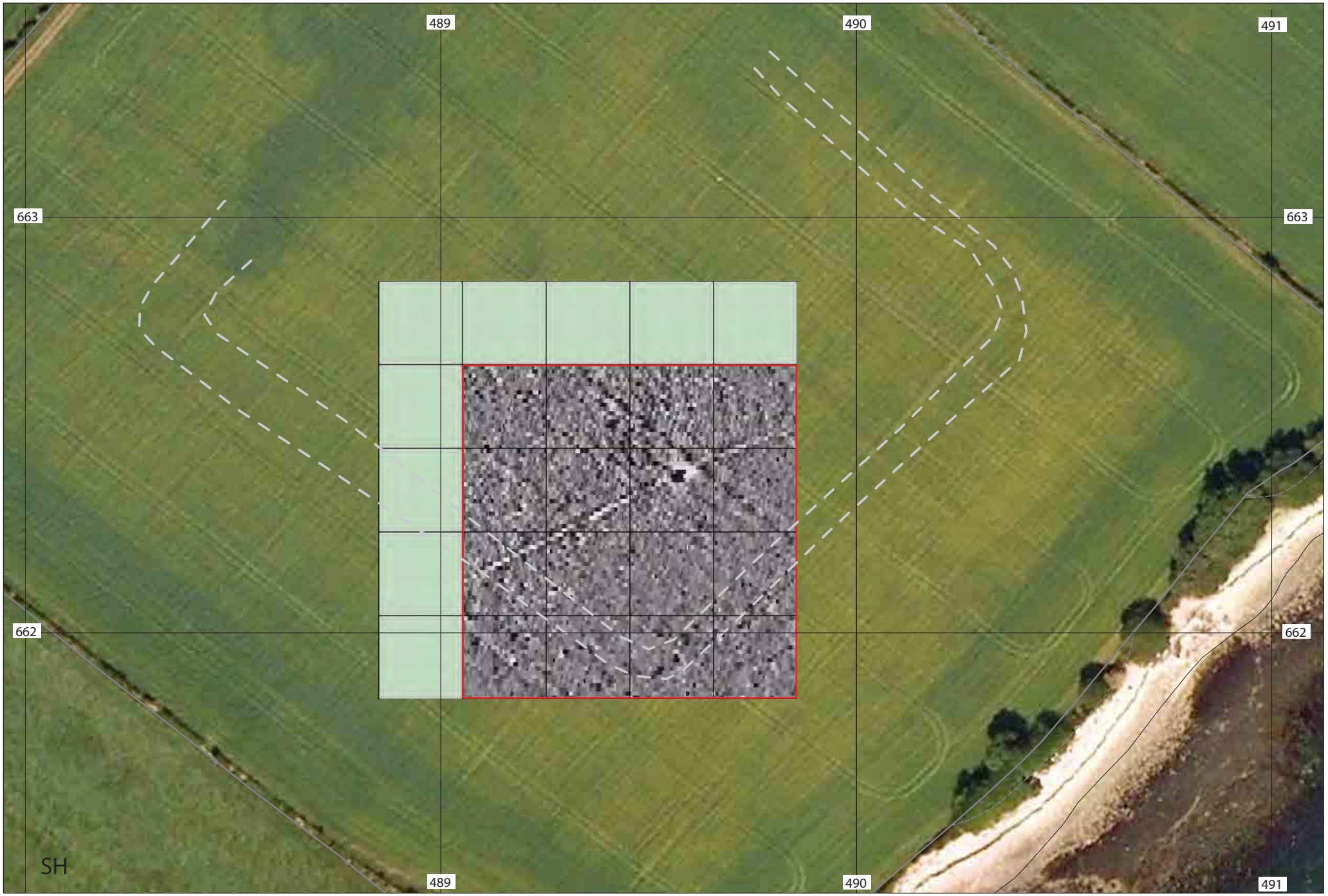

Figure 12. Greyscale geophysical survey plot overlaid on aerial photograph with outline of cropmark indicated in grey dashed lines.

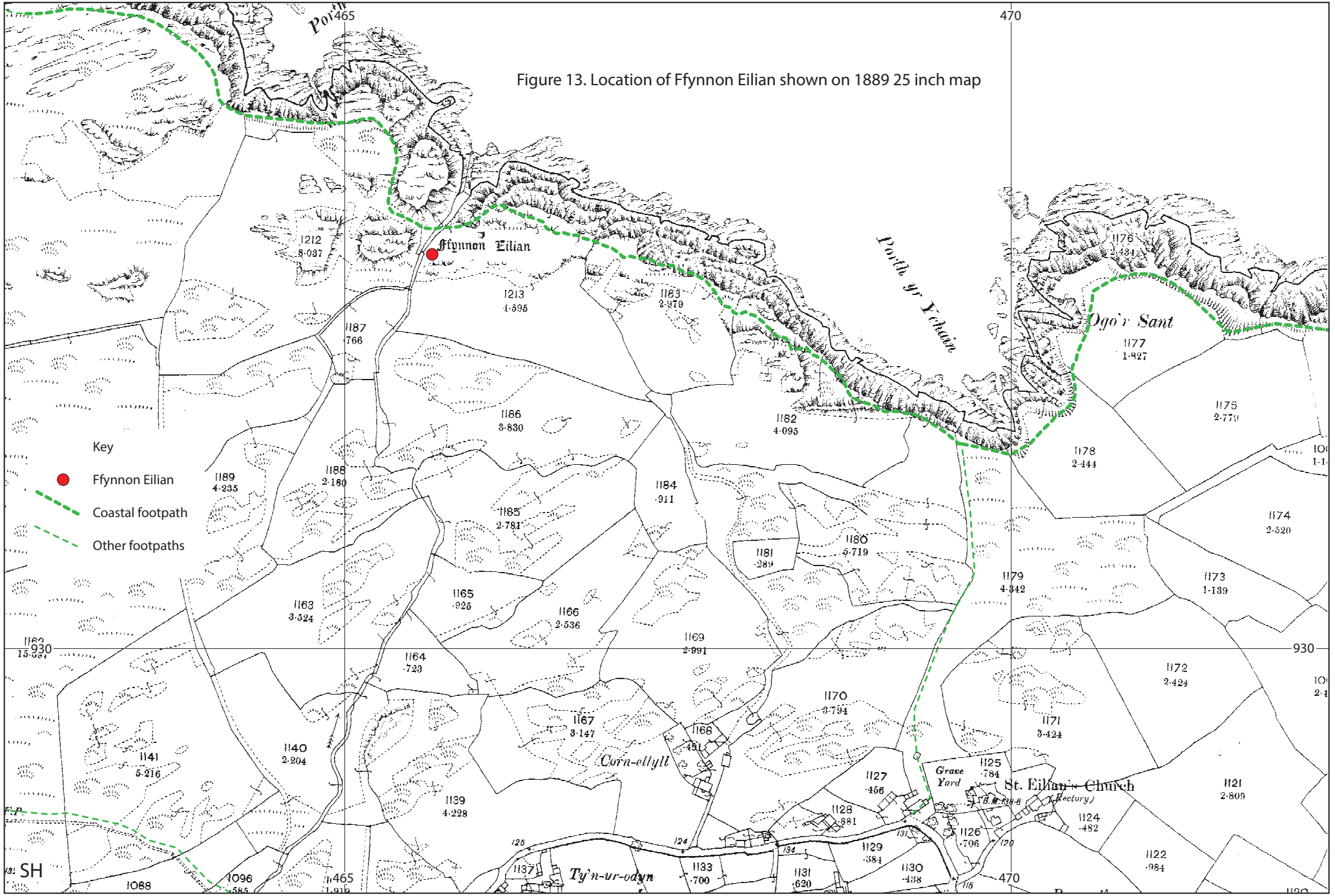
Figure 13. Location of Ffynnon Eilian shown on 1889 25 inch map
Key
Ffynnon Eilian
Coastal footpath
Other footpaths
Ffynnon Eilian
Porth yr Ychain
Ogo'r Sant
Corn-ellylt
Ty'n-ur-odyn
St. Eilian's Church
Grave Yard
465
470
930
SH

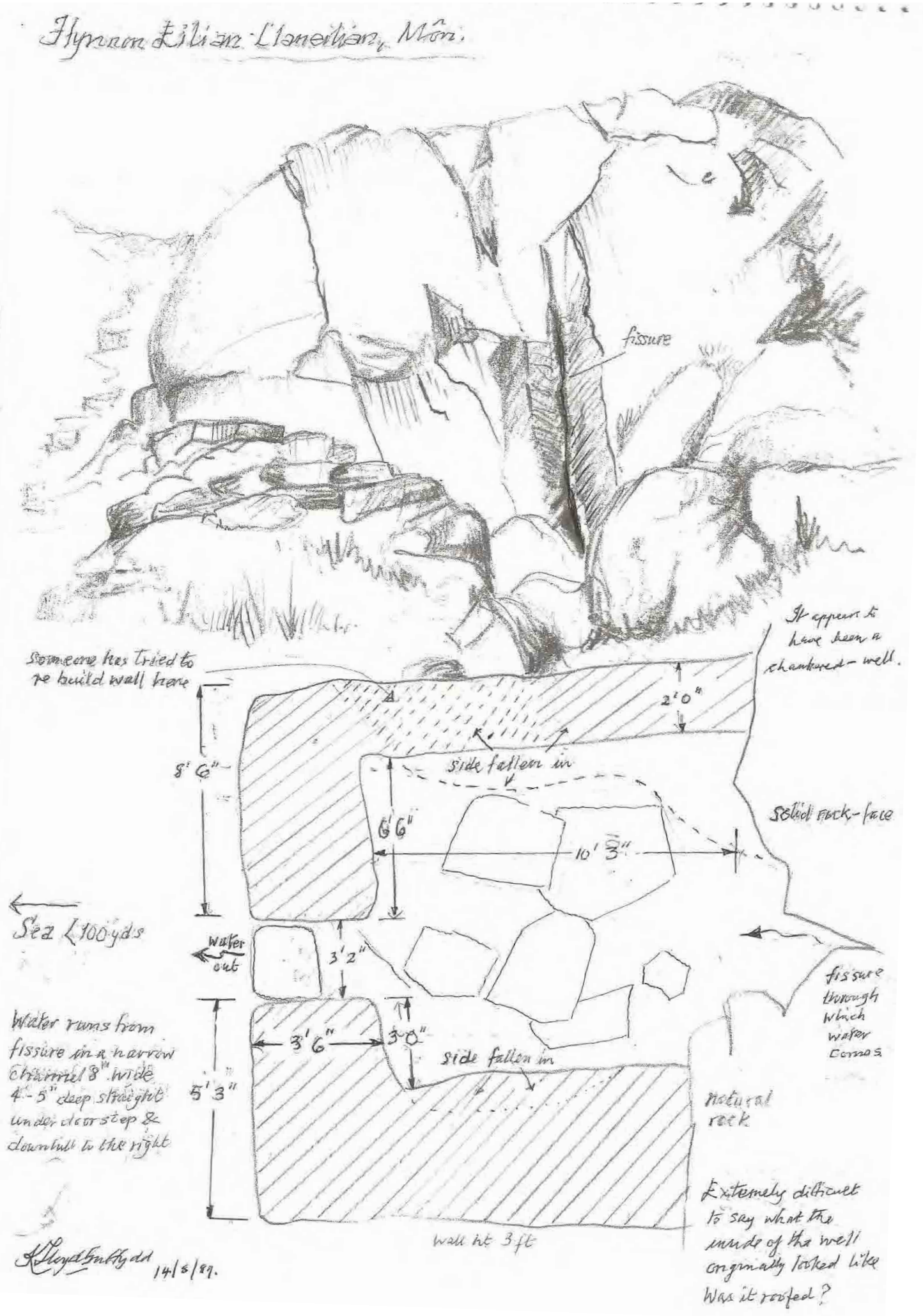

Figure 14. Drawings made by Ken Lloyd Gruffydd in 1989

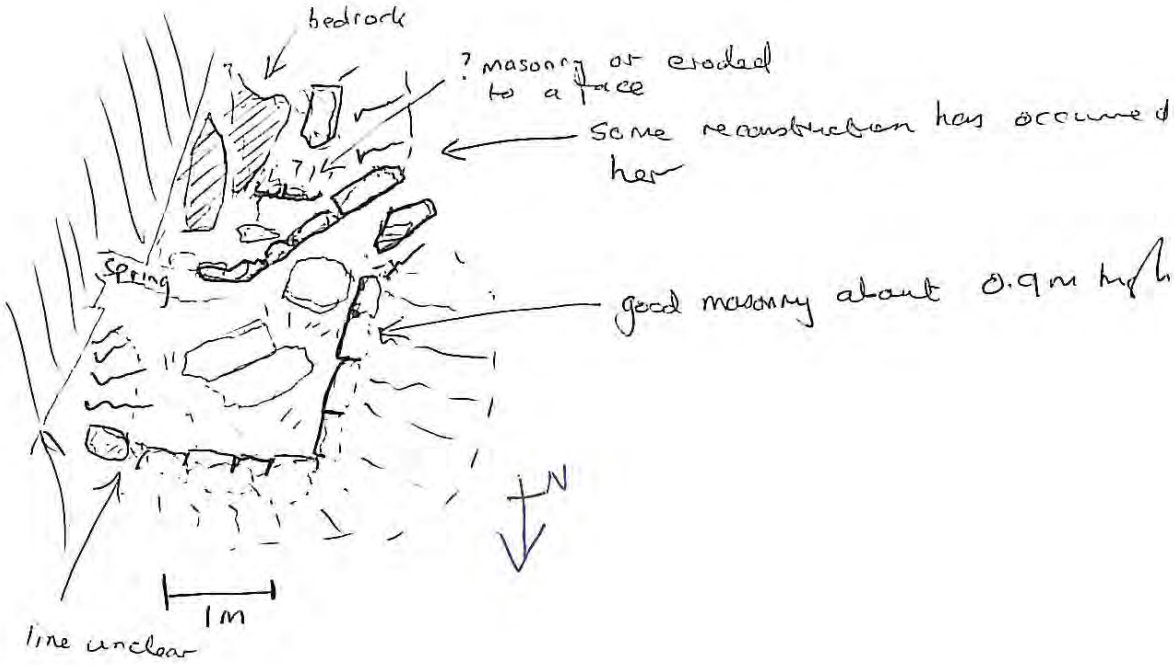

Figure 15. Notes and photograph made by David Hopewell of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in November 2008
Photograph from top of rock outcrop to SE of the well structure

Plate 1. Standing stone (PRN 18400), showing recent erosion

Plate 2. Burnt mound (PRN 31900)

Plate 3. Burnt mound (PRN 31914)

Plate 4. Possible burnt mound (PRN 31906)

Plate 5. Hoof prints in peat at Egryn (PRN 31907)

Plate 6. Remains of pillbox at Fairbourne (PRN 34150)

Plate 7. Shallow hollow or cut in section at Glanllynnau (PRN 31913)

Plate 8. "Tank" cut through peat on Tywyn beach

Plate 9. General view of "tanks" cut through peat on Tywyn beach

Plate 10. Area of flint scatter site 1 (PRN 38271)

Plate 11. Area of flint scatter site 2 (PRN 38272)

Plate 12. Area of flint scatter site 3.1 (PRN 38273)

Plate 13. Area of flint scatter site 3.3 (PRN 38275)

Plate 14. Area of flint scatter site 4 (PRN 38276)

Plate 15. Area of flint scatter site 5 (PRN 38277)

Plate 16. Area of flint scatter site 6 (PRN 38278)

Plate 17. Area of flint scatter site 6.3 (PRN 38279)

Plate 18. Area of flint scatter site 7.2 (PRN 38281)

Plate 19. Area of flint scatter site 8 (PRN 38282)

Plate 20. Area of flint scatter site 9 (PRN 38283)

Plate 21. Area of flint scatter site 10 (PRN 38285)

Plate 22. Ffynnon Eilian after site clearance, viewed from top of rock outcrop to south-east

Plate 23. Interior elevation of north-eastern wall of well structure showing how base of wall rises up hill

Plate 24. View of the site from the foot bridge on the Anglesey Coast Path with the rock outcrop and fissure from which the spring runs

Plate 25. View from west showing proximity of the site to the Coastal Path

Plate 26. Burnt feature found at Llwyn Onn Farm, Coedana, Llanerchymedd

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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