



Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Gwynedd & Anglesey Park & Share Sites:
Gaerwen
Document Number B1801A.01

**Gwynedd & Anglesey
Park & Share Sites:
Gaerwen**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Prepared for YGC

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Appendix I – Client Drawing 6211/GA/101DRAFT

Crynodeb

Gofynnwyd i Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology gan Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy i gwblhau asesiad ben-desk archaeolegol i gyfarwyddo cais gynllunio ar gyfer safle Parcio a Rhannu i'r gogledd o gyffordd 7 yr A55 yng Ngaerwen, Ynys Môn. Mae'r asesiad yn canolbwyntio ar ardal o fewn 500m i ffin y datblygiad arfaethedig.

Mae Capel Eithin, Heneb Restredig, wedi ei leoli 160m i'r gogledd-orllewin o'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Mae gwaith cloddio ar y safle yn dangos bod hanes cymhleth i'r safle gydag elfennau yn dyddio o'r Neolithig hyd at y Canoloesoedd Cynnar, cyfnod o dros bedair mil mlynedd. Roedd gan y safle bwysigrwydd defodol ers o leiaf yr Oes Efydd, pan sefydlwyd mynwent gorfflosgiaid, mae hefyd cysegr Rhufeinig posib, a mynwent Canoloesol Gynnar. Darganfuwyd nifer o nodweddion domestig i'r de wrth adeiladu'r A55, eto yn dyddio o'r Neolithig hyd at y Canoloesoedd Cynnar.

Bu'r datblygiad yn cael rhywfaint o effaith ar leoliad Heneb Restredig Capel Eithin. Mae hefyd yn debygol, gan gysidro'r archaeoleg sydd wedi ei ddarganfod yn lleol, bydd nodweddion archaeolegol yn bresennol yn ffin y datblygiad arfaethedig.

Os yw'r prosiect yn mynd ymlaen, argymhellir bod ffin y datblygiad yn ei gyfarwydd yn cael ei stripio trwy raglen o 'Strip, Mapio a Chofnodi' cyn i unrhyw waith adeiladu gychwyn.

Summary

Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology have been asked by Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform a planning application for a Park and Share site to the north of Junction 7 of the A55 at Gaerwen, Anglesey. The assessment focused on a 500m buffer zone around the boundary of the proposed development.

Capel Eithin, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which has been partially excavated, is located 160m north-west of the proposed development. The site has a complex history which spans four millennia, having been a focus for activity from the Neolithic through to the Early Medieval period. The site has had ritual significance since at least the Bronze Age, demonstrated by the presence of a cremation cemetery, possible Roman shrine and Early Medieval cemetery. Significant domestic archaeology was also found during the construction of the A55, again ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Early Medieval period.

The development would have a slight impact on the setting of Capel Eithin Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is also likely, given the recorded archaeology in the vicinity, that significant archaeological remains could be encountered within the proposed development area.

If the project proceeds it is recommended that the entire footprint of the development is subject to a programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Record before construction commences.

1 Introduction

Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology (ABA) have been asked by Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed park and share site to the north of Junction 7 of the A55 at Gaerwen, Anglesey (SH49167238). The development would create parking for approximately 194 vehicles and is intended to provide a dedicated hub for commuters to share lifts to and from their workplaces and help reduce the number of vehicles on the local road network.

The assessment is based on a 500m catchment area around the proposed development. A search was made of all non-designated heritage assets and Grade II Listed Buildings (LBs) within a 500m buffer of the development limits and all high value designated heritage assets including Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas within a 1km buffer. As no such sites were present in the 1km search area the assessment is based solely on all recorded sites within 500m of the proposed development boundary (Figure 2).

This DBA has been completed to meet the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (2017).

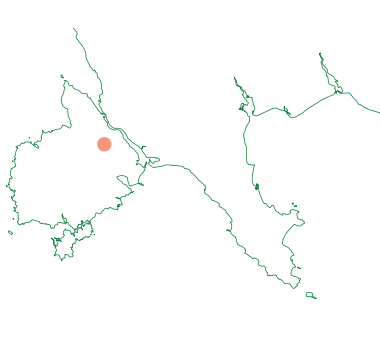


Figure 1
Location plan showing proposed development area, 1km and 500m buffer zones.



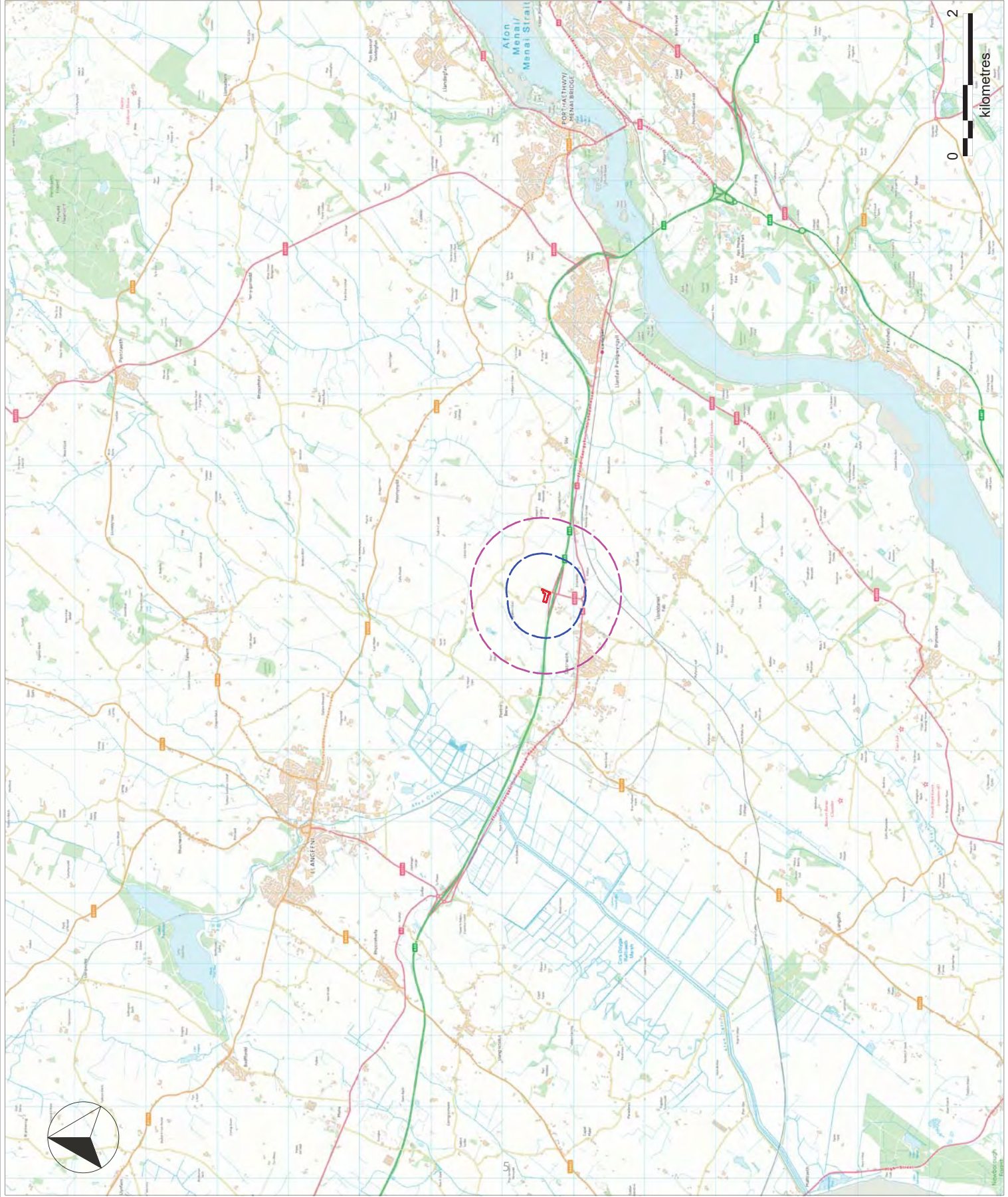
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Date: 06/03/18

Location: SH49167238

Project: AB1801



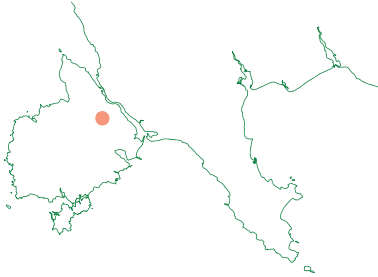
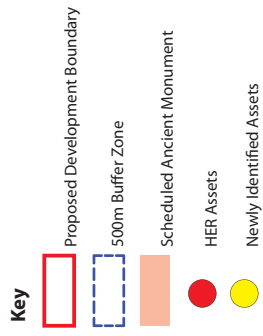


Figure 2
Plan showing identified heritage assets within 500m of proposed development boundary.



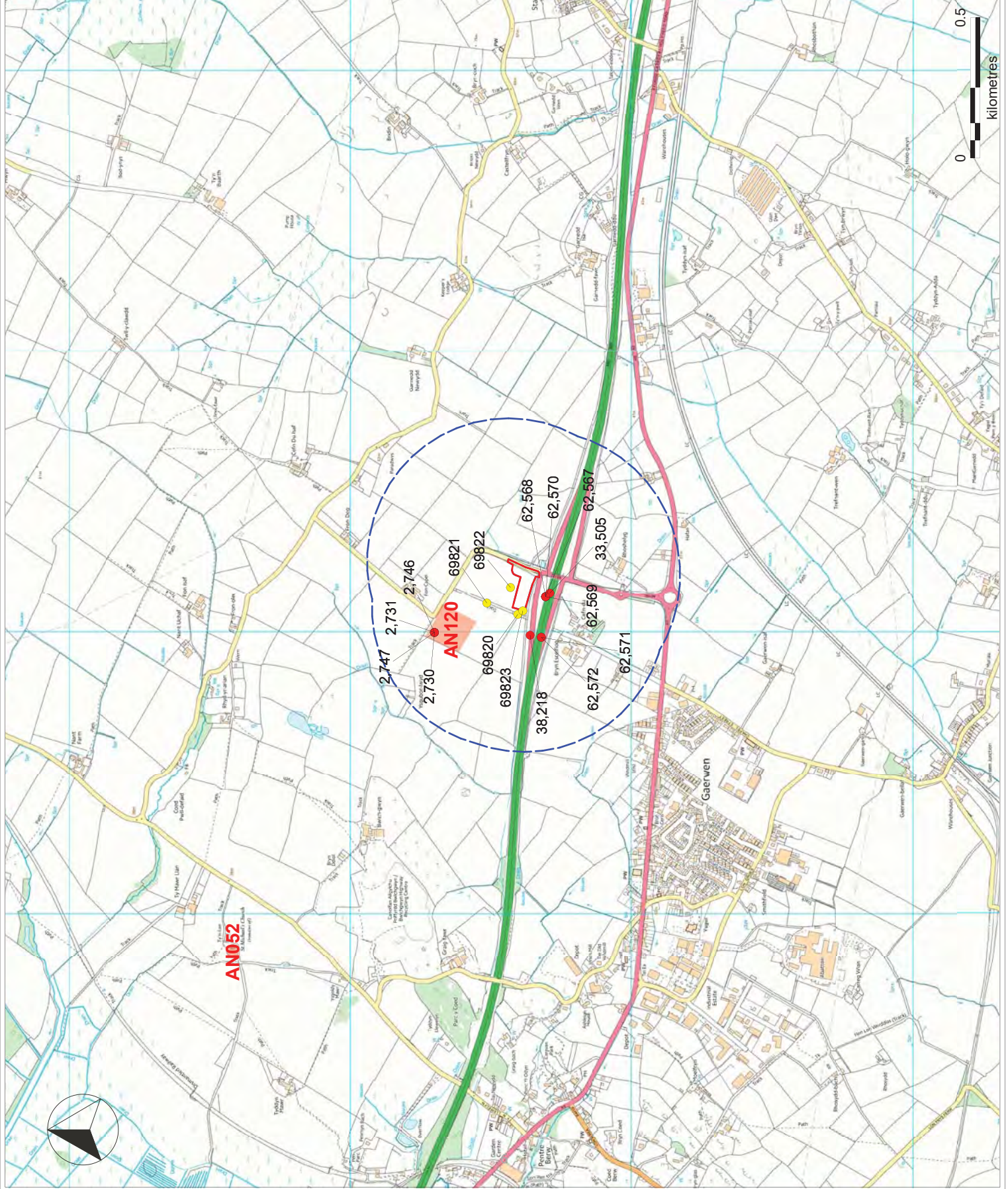
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Location: SH49167238

Project: AB1801



2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Based Research

The purpose of this DBA is to trace the development of the area and determine the potential for unknown archaeology by assessing available sources. The repositories consulted for this assessment were:

- Gwynedd Historical Environment Record, Craig Beuno, Ffordd Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT
- Anglesey Archives, Ystad Diwydiannol Bryncefni, Llangefni, Ynys Môn, LL77 7JA
- Coflein.gov.uk – Online database of the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW)
- Lle.gov.wales – Geo-portal for government data including Natural Resources Wales LiDAR data
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth

After an initial search of the recorded archaeology within 3km of the proposed development area it was decided that research should focus on two buffer zones:

- A walkover survey was undertaken assess the condition of any recorded assets and to check for unrecorded assets within the proposed development area, all assets were assessed for potential impact and proposed mitigation measures suggested.
- All recorded assets, including high value designated assets and undesignated assets, within a 500m buffer of the proposed development area were assessed for potential impact. Where necessary mitigation measures are suggested.

2.2 Walkover Survey

The site was visited to determine whether any evidence of assets identified during the desk-based research were present and to identify any previously unrecorded assets which may have been present. Photographs were taken as a record of the site and of individual features of interest.

2.3 Assessment of Value and Impact

The value and importance of each identified heritage asset has been determined by assessing against the criteria in Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Value	Definition
Very High <i>(International)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites <i>(including nominated sites)</i> Assets acknowledged of having international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High <i>(National)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) <i>(including proposed sites)</i> Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings <i>(including proposed sites)</i> Unscheduled sites which are of schedulable importance or quality Unlisted buildings and some Grade II Listed Buildings which are of a standard or importance to warrant listing at Grade I or Grade II* Historic Landscapes of outstanding interest <i>(including designated and undesignated)</i>
Medium <i>(Regional)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade II Listed Buildings <i>(including proposed sites)</i> Archaeological sites which are not schedulable but are of regional importance Buildings which fulfil the criteria for listing at Grade II Designated special historic landscapes or those worthy of designation
Low <i>(Local)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of the historic environment which help define local distinctiveness and character <i>(including features such as walls, gateposts, tracks etc.)</i> 'Locally Listed' buildings Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality or historic association Historic landscapes of local interest
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of minor importance Sites which have been so badly damaged that not enough remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category Buildings of no architectural or historical note or buildings of an intrusive character Landscapes with little or no significant historic interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites or features whose character, importance or location is undetermined Includes unevaluated buried archaeology Sites in this category will be allocated a value category from Very High to Negligible following evaluation

The likely impact of the proposed development on each identified heritage asset has been estimated using the assessment criteria for magnitude of impacts stated in Table 2.

Table 2: Criteria for the assessment of magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Definition
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all of the key archaeological materials or historical building elements such as the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials or historic building elements, such as the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to the setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials or historic building elements, such as the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor changes to archaeological materials, historic building elements or setting
No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change

The significance of effect is determined by considering the archaeological and historical importance of the asset and the magnitude of the impact upon it, this is done using the matrix in Table 3.

Table 3: Significance of Effect Matrix

Magnitude of Impact	Cultural Asset Value				
	Negligible	Low (Local)	Medium (Regional)	High (National)	Very High (International)
Major Change	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Slight/ Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate/ Large</i>	<i>Large/ Very Large</i>	<i>Very Large</i>
Moderate Change	<i>Neutral/ Slight</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate/ Large</i>	<i>Large/ Very Large</i>
Minor Change	<i>Neutral/ Slight</i>	<i>Neutral/ Slight</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Moderate/ Slight</i>	<i>Moderate/ Large</i>
Negligible Change	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Neutral/ Slight</i>	<i>Neutral/ Slight</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Slight</i>
No Change	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Neutral</i>

2.4 Recommended Mitigation

The most appropriate methods of mitigation for each identified asset will be determined to minimise adverse impact, where direct impact is unavoidable the mitigation will aim to gather the maximum amount of information. The offsetting of negative impacts with compensatory measures may also be considered suitable options in some circumstances.

3 Background

3.1 Project Background

The proposed Gaerwen site would form part of a wider network of park and share sites across Gwynedd and Anglesey. The sites would provide dedicated hubs for commuters to share lifts to and from their workplaces and reduce the number of vehicles on the local road networks and within key employment centres. As well as at Gaerwen, sites would also be located at Four Crosses on Anglesey and Llanwnda and Llandegai in Gwynedd.

The Gaerwen site would be located on a greenfield site to the north of Junction 7 of the A55.

3.2 Topographic Description

The study area lies in southern Anglesey, approximately 750m north east of Gaerwen and 3.5km south-east of Llangefni. The surrounding area is largely characterised by large enclosures of arable fields and improved pasture with associated scattered farmsteads. The area is generally flat with low rolling hills. To the west is Malltraeth marsh, an area of reclaimed land which would have been part of the Cefni and Ceint estuary. The area has impressive views of the Snowdonia mountain range to the south and east.

3.3 Geology

The British Geological Survey's Geology of Britain Viewer shows that the superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton Till which formed 2 million years ago in Ice Age conditions during the Quaternary Period. The underlying bedrock consists of metamorphic Schist and Mica of the Central Anglesey Shear Zone and Berw Shear Zone. The bedrock formed during the Cambrian and Ediacaran periods approximately 508 to 635 million years ago. There is no interpretation for the original formation of the rocks which have undergone metamorphism or have been crushed in a fault or shear zone.

3.4 Historical and Archaeological

The information presented below has been compiled and summarised from the information gained during the desk-based research and walkover.

3.4.1 Palaeolithic (500,000BC – 10,000BC)

No sites of Palaeolithic date are recorded in the vicinity of the scheme, the nearest sites dating from this period are found on the Great Orme in Llandudno approximately 30km to the north-east.

3.4.2 Mesolithic (10,000BC – 4,000BC)

No sites of Mesolithic date are recorded in the vicinity of the scheme but a scattering of sites from this period have been recorded in a number of locations, mostly coastal, around Anglesey. Evidence of activity from this period is often in the form of flint scatters which are identified in areas of coastal erosion, the nearest examples are from Newborough 12km to the south east (PRN 7065, PRN 7066, PRN 3080). Pits containing charcoal (PRN 59788) found during an archaeological evaluation in Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor were also found to date from this period demonstrates the presence of activity in areas further inland.

Although sites of this period haven't been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development it is likely that groups of hunter gatherers would have been active in the area during this period.

3.4.3 Neolithic (4,000BC – 2,300BC)

It is during the Neolithic that humans first build features that can still be seen in the landscape today, Anglesey is home to some of the best known Neolithic monuments in Wales.

Within the 500m study area evidence of Neolithic occupation (PRN 2731) was discovered during excavations at Capel Eithin, a SAM (AN 120). The complex site contained elements ranging in date from the Neolithic through to the Roman and Early Medieval period.

Excavations at the unenclosed settlement of Cefn Du (PRN 33505) during construction of the A55 uncovered evidence of Neolithic occupation in the form of pit clusters to the south of the settlement.

During works in advance of the construction of the Menai Science Park, approximately 250m south of the proposed development area, archaeological investigations identified possible Neolithic features (J. Emmett, GAPS pers. comm.). These are likely to be a continuation of those discovered during the Cefn Du excavations.

A number of Neolithic ritual and funerary monuments are located in the wider area around the proposed development. The landscape along Afon Braint, 2.5km – 3km to the south-east, is dotted with Neolithic monuments which suggest that this was a significant location for communities during this period. Two of these are henges, one at Bryn Celli Ddu (PRN 2694, AN 002) and a second at Castell Bryngwyn (PRN 3140, AN 015), which would have been the focus of ritual activity, both sites have complex long lived histories which continue into later prehistory. Bryn Celli Ddu was later adapted into a passage tomb, Bryn yr Hen Bobl (PRN 7172, AN 006) is another funerary monument which alludes to the ritual and funerary importance of this landscape during the Neolithic.

Previously unrecorded Neolithic features have been encountered on construction relatively close to the proposed development. During the installation of a water main between Llangefni and Penmynydd in 2009 a pit group (PRN 31283) containing Neolithic pottery and lithics was found 2.4km north-east of the proposed development.

Given the number of known Neolithic sites in the general area, and the frequency with which such features have been found during recent developments, it is possible that features of this period could be encountered within the development area.

3.4.4 Bronze Age (2,300BC – 700BC)

Two sites dating to the Bronze Age lie within 500m of the proposed development.

The excavations at Capel Eithin (AN 120) also revealed evidence of early Bronze Age activity in the form of a cremation cemetery (PRN 2747), which consisted of 19 cremations with collared urns. A gold lock ring was also found during the excavation suggesting that the Gaerwen hoard, which was found in 1820 and made up of 11 lock rings and 11 penannular bracelets, may have been found nearby.

The Neolithic pit clusters (PRN 33505) found during the Cefn Du excavations also included Early Bronze Age elements.

Further afield there are a cluster of Bronze Age monuments in the vicinity of the burial chamber at Bryn Celli Ddu, approximately 2.5km to the south-east. These include Standing Stones at Tyddyn Bach (PRN 2709) and Bryn Celli Ddu (PRN 2710). And a cup-marked rock outcrop (PRN 28427) which overlooks Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber, there is also evidence of activity at the burial chamber during this period.

There is another standing stone (PRN 2737) approximately 2.3km to the north-west at Penmynydd.

Burnt mounds are a common feature during the Bronze Age and a number are recorded in the wider area including two (PRN 31286 and PRN 59426) approximately 2.3km to the north-east. These features, which consist of a mound of heat fractured stones which is usually accompanied by a trough for water, are probably the most common Bronze Age features encountered in North-West Wales yet their use is poorly understood and frequently debated. What can be said with certainty about the features is that they were used to boil water (and possibly other liquids) by repeatedly placing stones which were heated in a hearth into a container with the liquid to be heated, the process results in the stones fracturing and becoming unusable at which point they are discarded and over time form the mound. They are usually found close to water sources or in generally wet areas.

Although the presence of other monuments from this period demonstrate that communities were present in the area during the Bronze Age, evidence of domestic sites is less visible. It is possible that some of the hut groups attributed to the Iron Age may have their origins in the Bronze Age but due to the limited amount of recent excavations this cannot be claimed with certainty.

3.4.5 Iron Age (700BC – 43AD)

Possible Iron Age activity was also discovered during the excavations at Capel Eithin (AN 120).

The Cefn Du unenclosed settlement (PRN 33505), 50m south of the proposed development area, appears to have been permanently habited from the Middle Iron Age and remained occupied until the late 2nd century AD. The settlement included a Roundhouse (PRN 62567) annexe (PRN 62568) and workshop (PRN 62569).

A circle of Late Iron Age pits (PRN 62574) were discovered approximately 4.5km to the west at Cefn Cwmwd, also during the construction of the A55.

The close proximity to the site identified at Cefn Du increases the likelihood of encountering features from this period within the proposed development area.

3.4.6 Roman and Romano-British (43AD – 450AD)

Possible Roman activity was also discovered during the excavations at Capel Eithin (AN 120) where a square structure, built in the centre of an earlier circular ditch has been interpreted as a shrine or watch tower.

The Cefn Du unenclosed settlement (PRN 33505) continued to be occupied into the Romano-British period during which a nine post granary (PRN 62570) appears to have been constructed. The Granary indicates that arable farming was probably an important element of the settlement's economy and also suggests that associated field systems may be present nearby.

An enclosed settlement (PRN 36390) dating to the Romano-British period was discovered during an archaeological evaluation to the south of Parc Cefni, Llangefni, approximately 3.5km to the north-west.

Ephemeral features, likely to represent buildings, were discovered during the construction of the A55 at Cefn Cwmwd, approximately 4.5km to the west. These included a hearth and building (PRN 62577), possible buildings (PRN 62576, PRN 62579 & PRN 65280), and an enclosure (PRN 62578).

The proposed route of the Roman Road from Tal y Foel to Holyhead, although speculative and pieced together by antiquarian W. Wyn Williams Jnr., passes the proposed development area approximately 1.6km to the west. The section which passes the site, known as Lôn-y-Bwbach which leads from Llanddyfnan Church to Plas Llanddyfnan, is an ancient paved rote which is over 5m wide in places but Roman provenance has not been proven (Hopewell, 2007).

Given the recorded sites in close proximity, it is possible that features from this period could be present within the proposed development area.

3.4.7 Early Medieval & Medieval (450AD – 1547AD)

102 cist graves dating to the Early Medieval period were excavated at the Capel Eithin site (AN 120). The majority were orientated west-east which suggests that those buried were early Christians. One 'special' grave was within a square enclosure which had a door sized entrance to the east. Organic material within the fill of the enclosure may have been the remains of a timber beam, suggesting that there may have been a structure over the grave. During a second phase a grave was placed within the gap of the eastern entrance (White & Smith, 1999).

A inscribed stone was found in the general vicinity of Capel Eithin in the late 17th century, the discovery was noted by Edward Lhuyd but has now been lost. It is believed that the inscription read DEVORGI, a Celtic name which has been ascribed to the sixth or seventh century AD (Williams, 2006).

The placename Capel Eithin (Gorse Chapel) suggests the presence of a chapel in the area, no evidence of such a building was found during the excavation.

Two inscribed stones (PRN 59792) were recently identified near Pentre Berw, approximately 1km north-west of the proposed development.

A previously unknown Early Medieval cemetery was recently discovered during the construction of Section 1 of the Llangefni Link road, approximately 4km to the north-west. The remains of 54 individuals were excavated from a combination of stone lined cists and simple earth cut graves. The cemetery dates to the mid-7th century AD but may have been established as early as the 5th century.

Approximately 1.5km west is the Medieval church of Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog, a SAM (AN 052). The chancel of the church is 15th century in date with a north chapel added in 1638. Within the chancel lies a 7th–11th century cross incised gravestone. It is likely that the church has early origins, evidence of which may remain at the site.

Approximately 2.6km to the south-west is the site of Plas Berw, also a SAM (AN 057), and associated Grade II* courtyard garden and deer park (GD 42). The scheduled area includes a medieval hall house and courtyard, a 17th century house which was built on the corner of the hall house is not scheduled and is still in use.

3.4.8 Post-Medieval and Modern (1547 AD – Present)

No post-medieval or modern features are recorded within the 500m buffer zone.

Map regression does not show any features within the proposed development area on any maps published by the Ordnance Survey.

The tithe map of 1846 (Figure 2) shows that the proposed development area was within a single large field which had been divided into smaller parcels by the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1888.

The greatest recent development in the area was the construction of the A55, which started in 1999. With the construction of the new road the former road to Gaerwen (PRN 69821) became redundant, this is now used as a farm track which passes to the west of the proposed development area. Aerial photographs held in the Anglesey archives show that the proposed development area was not impacted during the construction of the site (Plates 1 & 2).

The map regression does not suggest that any significant post-medieval features will be encountered within the development boundary.



Plate 1: Aerial photo by Gwilym Davies during construction of A55 in 1999, arrow shows proposed development area (WM2540/5/14, Anglesey Archives)



Plate 2: Aerial photo by Gwilym Davies during construction of A55 in 2000, proposed development area in foreground (WM2540/1/16, Anglesey Archives)

4 Results

4.1 Map Regression

The 1846 *District comprising the parish of Llanfihangel Esgeifiog and chapelry of Llanffinan (in the County of Anglesey)* tithe map (Figure 3) shows that the proposed development would lie within a single field named Cefn Du Mawr.

Table 4: Tithe schedule (1839)

Landowner	Occupier	Numbers Referring to the Plan	Field Name	Use
Griffith Richard Trygarn Esq.	Griffith Roberts	19	Cefn Du Mawr	-

The following editions of the Ordnance Survey Anglesey XVIII.SE & XIX.SW 6 inch maps were consulted to assess the development of the site from the late 19th century:

- 1st Edition, Surveyed 1888, Published 1888
- 2nd Edition, Surveyed 1899, Published 1901 (See Figure 4)
- 3rd Edition, Surveyed 1914, Published 1926
- 4th Edition, Surveyed 1949, Published 1953

There is no change within the proposed development boundary between each edition.

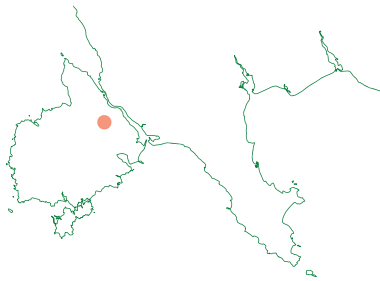


Figure 3
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6"
county series map (1901).

Key



Proposed Development Boundary



Scheduled Ancient Monument

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Drawn By:

IGP

Date: 06/03/18

Location:

SH49167238

Project:

AB1801

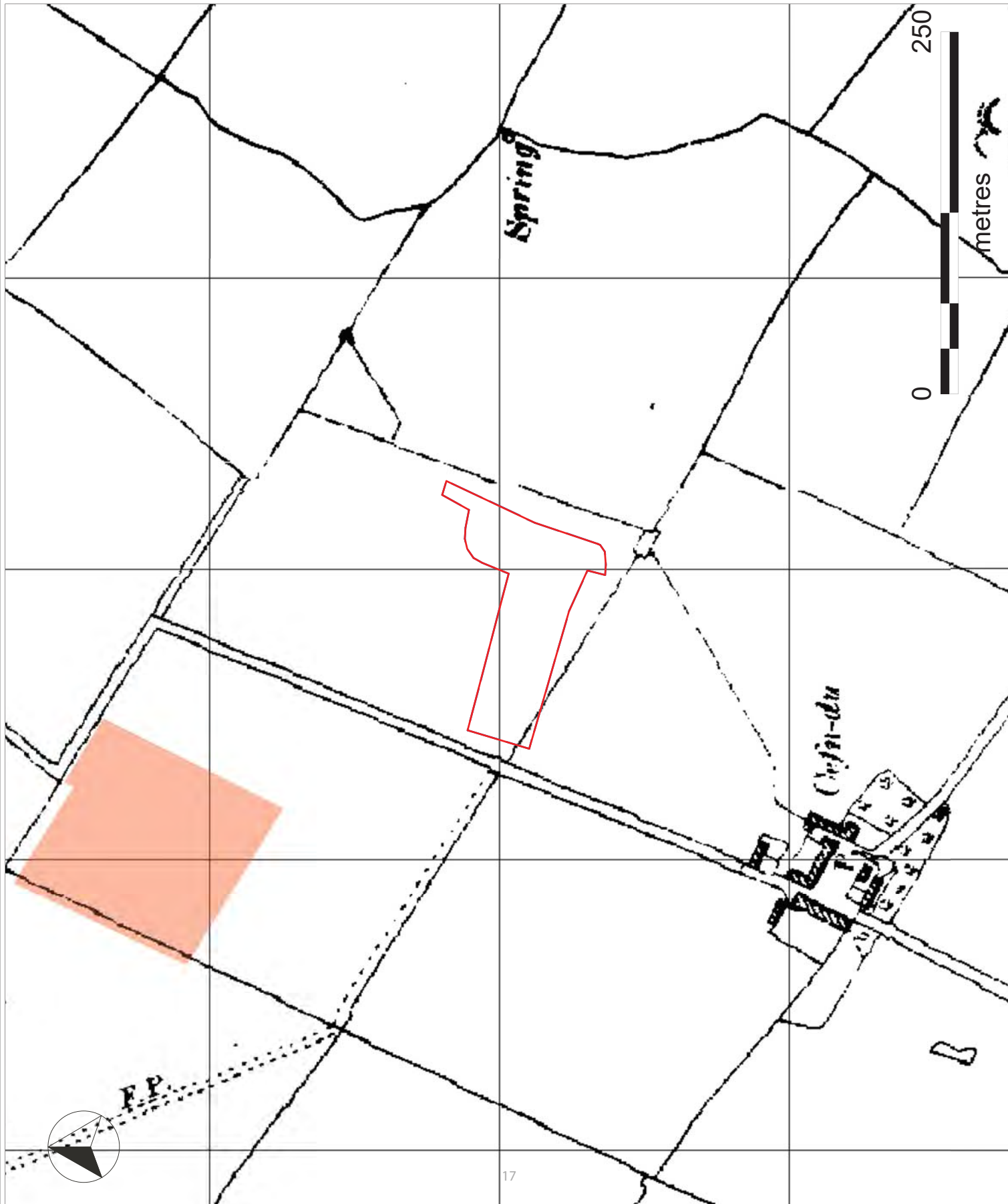




Figure 3
 District comprising the parish of
 Llanfihangel Esgeifiog and
 chapelry of Llanfifan [in the
 County of Anglesey], Tithe Map
 (1846)

Key

- Proposed Development Boundary
- 500m Buffer Zone

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Date: 06/03/18
 Location: SH49167238
 Project: AB1801



4.2 LiDAR

No LiDAR data is available for the proposed development area.

4.3 Walkover Survey

As LiDAR data is not available for the site the walkover survey was undertaken with low, bright sunlight to highlight any earthworks which may be present.

During the survey a straight linear, likely to be a ditch, was identified running NNE-SSW, roughly parallel with the current field boundaries (Plate 5). The feature does not correlate to anything shown on the historic maps consulted. Given that the field is fairly wet it is possible that the feature is associated with post-medieval drainage.

4.4 High Value Designated Assets

All high value designated assets within a 1km buffer of the proposed development area were identified and assessed.

4.4.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

PRN 2747,2746,2731,2730 **ID** AN 120 **NGR** SH4901172642

Site Name

Capel Eithin (site of) and Cemetery

Description

The scheduling record for the site states the following:

Much, of the scheduled area was excavated in 1980 and 1981 by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. The site proved to be extremely complex, providing evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age/Roman and Early Christian activity. Archaeological remains would appear to continue beyond the excavated area. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge multi period sites. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

The development would be 140m from the southern corner of the scheduled area. The SAM and the proposed development area are in separate fields which are separated by the former road from Gaerwen, which is now used as a farm track. Hedges along the former road prevent any intervisibility between both locations, the lack of LiDAR data means that it could not be confirmed whether the proposed development would be visible from the SAM if the boundaries and hedges were removed. A second site visit was undertaken to confirm that there would be no significant visual impact. It was confirmed that the proposed development area is not currently visible from the northern edge of the SAM (Plates 3 & 4), further access was not possible. It was noted during the walkover survey that it was not possible to view the SAM from the proposed development area.

If features associated with the Capel Eithin site are present within the proposed development area it is unlikely that the density of archaeology would be to the same degree as that encountered within the scheduled area.



Plate 3: View from the northern edge of AN 120, looking south-east towards the proposed development area



Plate 4: View from the northern edge of AN 120, looking south

4.5 Other Identified Assets

All other assets identified in the desk-based research within the 500m buffer are features which were excavated during the construction of the A55, as such they now only survive through the records produced during the excavation (Figure 2). They are no less important than other undesignated assets but they would not be impacted by the proposed scheme. It is possible that associated features could be present within the proposed development area.

Table 5: Undesignated assets within 500m of the proposed development

PRN	Site Name	Period	Site Type	NGR
62571	Corn drying kiln and evaluation areas, Cefn Du	Multiperiod	Food and drink processing site	SH4898372320
38218	Corn Drying Kiln, Cefn Du	Medieval	Corn drying kiln	SH4899072360
62570	Nine-Post Granary, Cefn Du		Granary	SH4912772305
62572	Pre-19th Century Field System, Cefn Du	Unknown	Field system	SH4898372320
62568	Roundhouse Annex, Cefn Du	Roman	Annexe enclosure	SH4912772305
62567	Roundhouse, Cefn Du, Anglesey	Multiperiod	Round house (domestic)	SH4912772305
33505	Unenclosed Settlement, Site of, Cefn Du	Multiperiod	Unenclosed hut circle settlement	SH49147229
62569	Workshop, possible, Cefn Du	Multiperiod	Workshop	SH4912772305

Table 6: Newly identified assets within the proposed development area

PRN	Site Name	Period	Site Description	NGR
69822	Possible ditch running NNE-SSW (Plate 5)	Unknown	An earthwork, approximately 3m wide, seen during a walkover survey with low sunshine. The substantial ditch appears to run roughly parallel with the current field boundaries. No correlating features seen on any of the historic maps consulted. The field is fairly wet so it could be associated with post-medieval drainage.	SH4916072430 (approx.)
69823	Denuded boundary (Plate 6)	Post-Medieval	A clawdd type boundary of earth and stone which now forms a small triangular field to the north of the eastbound exit slip road of J7 of the A55. The boundary is in a poor state of repair.	SH4907772386
69821	Former B road from Gaerwen (Plate 7)	Post-Medieval	The former B road from Gaerwen which ran through the farmyard of Cefn Du, utilised as a farm	SH4910572514

			track following the construction of the A55.	
69820	Stone gateposts (Plate 8)	Post-Medieval	The gateposts at the entrance to the field (eastern side of former road from Gaerwen) are made of substantial stone slabs. Gateposts are often made from re-used stones removed from archaeological sites. Given that these are close to Capel Eithin, and that inscribed stones are believed to have been removed from the site, it would be prudent to check for any inscriptions if they are to be removed.	SH4906472404



Plate 5: *Possible Ditch (PRN 69822), view from north, scale 1m*



Plate 6: *Denuded Boundary (PRN 69823), view from south-east, scale 1m*



Plate 7: *Former B Road from Gaerwen (PRN 69821), view from south-west, scale 1m*



Plate 8: *Stone Gateposts (PRN 69820), view from west, scale 1m*

5 Impact and Proposed Mitigation

After scoping out all identified assets which would not be impacted by the proposed development, five could be impacted if the development proceeds. The level of impact, its significance and proposed mitigation for each asset is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Impact and proposed mitigation

PRN/ ID	Site Name	Value	Impact	Significance of Impact	Discussion and Proposed Evaluation/Mitigation	Significance of Impact After Mitigation
AN 120	Capel Eithin	High	Minor	Moderate/Slight	<p>The proposed development can be considered to be geographically within the setting of the SAM but it will not have a significant effect on the understanding or appreciation of the asset. The development is unlikely to result in increased noise levels at the asset, nor would there be significant visual impact. The nature of the development, essentially a level car park, would not create obstacles to interrupt views to the east providing any associated planting was maintained at a moderate height.</p> <p>Any lighting associated with the development should be designed to minimise visual impact from the SAM.</p> <p>Any archaeology discovered in advance of construction should be considered in relation to the discoveries made at Capel Eithin. The resulting report on any discoveries should consider their relationship to the SAM, the post-excavation programme should be research focused to maximise the value of the discoveries.</p> <p>It is not recommended that interpretation is provided at the site as an offsetting measure as increased exposure may be counter-productive.</p>	Slight
69820	Stone gateposts	Low	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	The current development footprint would not impact on the gateposts, if plant or materials were transported	Neutral

					through the gate efforts should be made to reduce the risk of impact. The proposed mitigation is avoidance.	
69821	Former B road from Gaerwen	Low	No Change	Neutral	There would be no impact to the former road.	Neutral
69822	Possible ditch running NNE-SSW	Unknown	Minor	Moderate/Slight	The date and function of the ditch is unknown, therefore its value cannot be accurately assessed. It is likely that only the extreme southern limit of the visible earthwork would be impacted by the development. If the ditch is encountered during ground clearance it should be investigated through excavation and recording. Extensive sampling of the fill should be undertaken to recover dating material and environmental information. If the feature can be confidently dated to the post-medieval period sampling may not be necessary.	Slight
69823	Denuded boundary	Low	Minor	Slight	The boundary is not shown on the tithe map of 1846 but is present on ordnance survey maps from 1888 onwards, as such it can be confidently dated to the latter half of the 19 th century. A small section of the boundary may be affected by the development. A basic record should be made to record construction methods and dimensions.	Negligible
	Buried Archaeology	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Significant multi-period activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development, it is very likely that previously unrecorded archaeology is present within the proposed development area. Given the relatively small size of the area and the likelihood of encountering prehistoric, Romano-British and Early Medieval archaeology it is recommended that the entire development boundary is subject to a programme of strip, map and record in advance of construction. This would involve the gradual removal of soil under constant archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits or the natural glacial subsoil was reached. All archaeological features would be	Unkown

					surveyed and investigated to determine date and function. Any deposits dating from the medieval period or earlier would need to be sampled to recover dating material and environmental information.	
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6 Conclusion

An assessment of the available information has shown that the proposed development would have a slight impact on the setting of the Capel Eithin Scheduled Ancient Monument. The development would not have a significant visual or noise impact on the site, as such it is my opinion that it would not be detrimental to anyone's experience of the site. Capel Eithin clearly has a long and varied history which is still not fully understood, elements which would be important during one period may not be as important during another. The site has broad and commanding views of Snowdonia, this may hold great significance in relation to the Bronze Age cremation cemetery but less in relation to the Early Medieval cemetery. The existing field boundaries and hedges would screen the proposed development, any planting undertaken as part of the development should avoid high trees which may eventually impact on mid-range views.

The development would not have an impact on any undesignated assets recorded in the HER.

The development may directly impact a newly identified earthwork which is likely to be a ditch, the date and function of the feature aren't currently known but the significance of the impact following mitigation is likely to be slight.

Given the amount of recorded archaeology in close proximity to the development it is likely that buried archaeology would be encountered within the development area. Non-invasive evaluation, by means of a magnetometer survey, could be undertaken in order to gain a better understanding of buried archaeology but this may not reveal all features. Neolithic pit groups, graves, and other ephemeral features aren't always identified on magnetometer surveys. A combination of high resolution magnetometer survey and ground penetrating radar could provide a better solution but would be expensive and results would still need to be evaluated through excavation. In conclusion the best method of mitigation for potential buried archaeology would be a programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Record. This would involve the gradual removal of topsoil and subsoil down until archaeological features or the natural glacial subsoil was reached. Any identified features would be surveyed, investigated and recorded. This method would ensure that all buried archaeology on the site was preserved by record prior to any construction commencing. The process could be expensive, increasingly so if archaeology were encountered, but would mitigate risk of delay to the main construction programme due to archaeology.

7 Sources Consulted

7.1 Archival Sources

7.1.1 National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth

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7.1.2 Anglesey Archives

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7.2.1 Reports

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7.2.2 Images and Data

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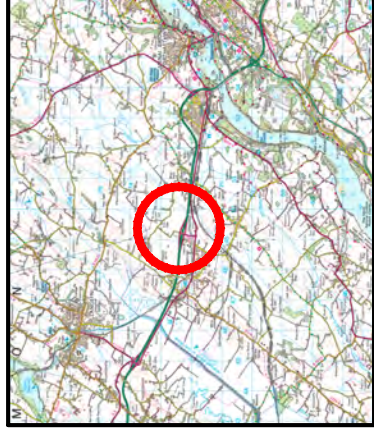
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

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Appendix I

NODIADAU/NOTES

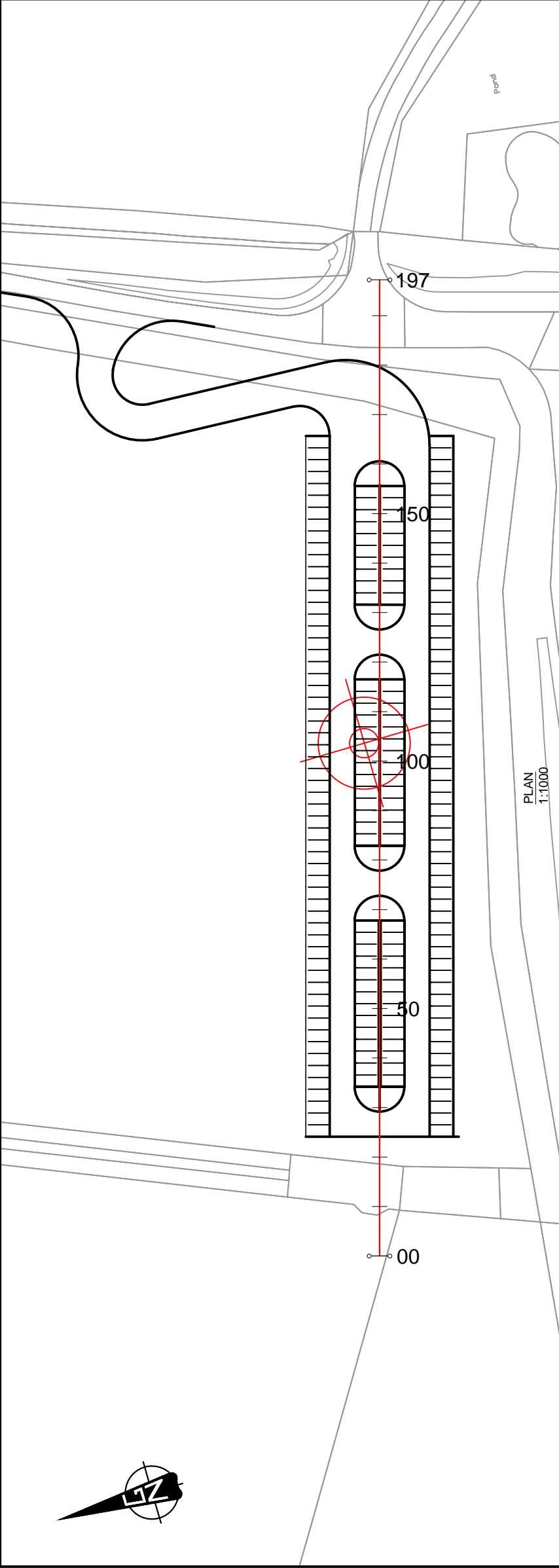


SITE LOCATION:

Grid Coordinates:-
249147, 372382
Post Code:-
LL60 6AR
Lat, Long:-
53.226998, -4.261261

DRAFT

Sellwyd or fap yr Arcoiw Ordnans gyda
Charnedd Rhyw'r Gwely at Mynyddi.
Cadw'r Hawffraint - Goron.
Mae atgynychu heb awdurdod yn torri hawffraint
y Goron a gall arwain at erlyniad neu achos sifil.
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	LAND ADJ JCT 7 A55, GAERWEN				DYDDIAD GWIRIWYD : DATE CHECKED :	24/11/2017
TEITL LLUNIAD / DRAWING TITLE :	OUTLINE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT				Tallen Sheet	1 of 1
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