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MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

Environmental Statement

Volume 7, Annex 5.3: Onshore geophysical survey report - Part 1

Document Number: MOCNS-J3303-RPS-10116

Document Reference: F7.5.3

APFP Regulations: 5(2)(a)

February 2024

F01

Image of an offshore wind farm

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
F01	Application	RPS	Mona Offshore Wind Ltd	Mona Offshore Wind Ltd	February 2024

Prepared by:

RPS

Prepared for:

Mona Offshore Wind Ltd.

Geophysical Survey Report

Mona Onshore Cable Corridor,

North Wales

For

Mona Offshore Wind Ltd

Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSSH1444

December 2023

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Issue Date:

12 December 2023

Abstract

Magnitude Surveys was commissioned by Mona Offshore Wind Ltd to undertake a geophysical survey over c. 841ha of land between the coast of Abergele and Llanelwy, North Wales. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully completed across c. 820 ha area of land, with approximately 21ha unable to be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation, unsuitable topography, the presence of livestock, and inaccessible areas. Numerous archaeological anomalies have been identified, with 13 Areas of Archaeological Activity defined by concentrations of possible and probable archaeological features distributed across the survey area. Some of these appear to form small-scale settlement or occupation activity, trackways, and enclosure systems. Anomalies related to industrial extraction processes such as former quarries, limekilns, and a former lead mine have been identified. Anomalies relating to the historical and modern agricultural use of the landscape are evident across the survey area in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation regimes, modern ploughing trends, mapped and unmapped former field boundaries, drainage regimes, and former ponds. Geological variations and natural deposits have been detected across the survey area. In addition, a number of anomalies have been classified as undetermined, these are of uncertain date and function due to limited supporting contextual information. However, it is possible these undetermined anomalies are the result of archaeological, agricultural or natural processes.

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Table of Acronyms

EAC	European Archaeological Council
GNSS	Global navigation satellite system
GPS	Global Positioning System
HER	Historic Environment Record
MS	Magnitude Surveys
NMEA	National Marine Electronics Association
OS	Ordnance Survey
RTK	Real-time kinematic positioning

Table of Units

ha	Hectares
Hz	Hertz
ppm	Parts per million

Glossary of Terms

Alluvium	General term for clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited by the movement of water from a river or stream.
Amorphous	Without a clearly defined shape or form
Anomaly	The difference between the observed (measured) geophysical field or -survey value and the value that would be observed at the same location if the earth were more uniform than it is.
Bivallate	An earthwork with two banks, each with a ditch.
Clawdd Boundary	Type of earthwork found in Wales, typically a drystone wall with soil in the centre or a trench/dyke.
Dendritic	Having a branched form.
Diamiction	Sediment resulting from dry-land erosion that is unsorted to poorly sorted and contains particles ranging in size from clay to boulders, suspended in an unconsolidated matrix of mud or sand.
Diffuse	Spread out over a large area; not concentrated.
Dipolar	A pair of separated electric charges or magnetic poles, of equal magnitude but of opposite direction, sign or polarity.
Pedological	The study of the formation, characteristics, and distribution of soils.
Tufa	Sediments of calcium carbonate or silica formed by evaporation.
Univallate	Having one raised edge or wall surrounding a depression.

1. Introduction

1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by Mona Offshore Wind Ltd to undertake a geophysical survey over c. 841ha area of land between the coast of Abergele and Llanelwy, North Wales (Figures 2 and 3) (SH 96632 73924). Following the commencement of the geophysical survey, the Mona Onshore Development Area has been refined and now occupies a smaller geographical area (Figures 1-3). As such, the area of land subject to the geophysical survey extends beyond the current iteration of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The results from surveys undertaken beyond the Mona Onshore Development Area (i.e. surveys undertaken based on an earlier design iterations) have been included in this technical report because they provide further context regarding the geophysical character of the wider area and to inform Volume 7, Annex 5.1: Desk based assessment (Clarke, 2023a) (where relevant). The role of this report is to present the survey results and their interpretation.

1.2. The geophysical survey comprised of a hand pulled/quad towed cart mounted and hand-carried Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) positioned fluxgate gradiometer survey. Magnetic survey is the standard primary geophysical method for archaeological applications in the UK due to its ability to detect a range of different features. The technique is particularly suited for detecting fired or magnetically enhanced features, such as ditches, pits, kilns, sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and industrial activity (David *et al*., 2008).

1.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David *et al*., 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.,* 2015).

1.4. It was conducted in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by MS (Turner, 2022).

1.5. The survey commenced on 31st October 2022 and took 8 months to complete.

2. Quality assurance

2.1. Magnitude Surveys is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, and a corporate member of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection (ISAP).

2.2. The directors of MS are involved in cutting edge research and the development of guidance and policy. Specifically, Dr Chrys Harris has a PhD in archaeological geophysics from the University of Bradford, is a Member of CIfA and has served as the Vice-Chair of ISAP; Finnegan Pope-Carter has an MSc in archaeological geophysics and is a Fellow of the London Geological Society; Dr Paul Johnson has a PhD in archaeology from the University of Southampton, is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Member of CIfA, has been a member of the ISAP Management Committee since 2015, and is currently the Chair of the Archaeological Prospection Community of the European Archaeological Association.

2.3. All MS managers, field and office staff have degree qualifications relevant to archaeology or geophysics and/or field experience.

3. Objectives

3.1. The objective of this geophysical survey was to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

4. Geographic background

4.1. The survey area was located in Conwy and Denbighshire (Figure 1). A gradiometer survey was undertaken across multiple fields under arable cultivation and pasture where access was available and appropriate weather conditions allowed. The survey area extends from the coast near Abergele in the west to Llanelwy in the east (Figures 2 and 3). The survey was carried out over an area of c. 820ha, with c. 21ha unable to be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation, unsuitable topography, the presence of livestock and inaccessible areas.

4.2. The underlying geology varies along the survey corridor, comprising Clwyd Limestone in the northwest (Areas 1-17, 275-279) and the southeast (Areas 168-189, 203-223, 231-233, 237, 344-381). Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Ffernant Formation underlies Areas 18-23, 25-26 and 29, with mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Elwy Formation in the southwest (Areas 27, 31-47, 76-131, 280, 284-291, 294-312, 316-334). The far east of the survey area is underlain by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Warwickshire Group. The superficial deposits consist primarily of diamicton till of the Quaternary Period across almost all the survey area, with some areas of alluvium (Areas 87-89), glaciofluvial deposits (Areas 42-43 and 46) and tufa (Areas 275 and 276). Small areas spread across the survey area (Areas 15, 34-35, 85, 291, 294, 370 and 381-382), mostly in the west, have no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey, 2023).

4.3. The soils consist of slightly acidic, loamy and clayey soils to the northwest of the survey area. In the southwest there are freely draining slightly acidic, loamy and base-rich soils. Towards the centre and east of the survey area, the soils consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet and slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes, 2023).

5. Archaeological background

5.1. The following is a summary of Volume 7, Annex 5.1: Desk based assessment produced and provided by RPS. For further information and a more comprehensive review please refer Volume 7, Annex 5.1: Desk based assessment and/or Volume 3, Chapter 5: Historic environment of the Environmental Statement (Clarke, 2023b).

5.2. Evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded in the wider surroundings of the survey area. Pontnewydd Cave has Neanderthal material dated to c. 230,000 BP, and the earliest hominin in Wales. Shell middens near Prestatyn and an antler mattock found on the foreshore, have been dated to the Mesolithic period. A Neolithic burial chamber at Tyddyn Bleiddyn is located c. 1.4km south of the cable corridor (HER 102133). Neolithic flint scatters and worked flints have also been noted. Bronze Age evidence is limited to a possible barrow at Cae Garnedd (HER 101478) c. 400m south of the cable route, and a standing stone (HER 102568) c. 600m east of the cable route.

5.3. Two Iron Age hillforts are located within the vicinity of the survey area. A univallate fort at Castel Cawr (HER 100495) located c. 150m south and a bivallate fort at Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr (HER 100491) c. 400m west of the survey area respectively. Cropmarks identified as possible enclosures and field systems have also been recorded c. 500m from the cable corridor.

5.4. Archaeological evidence from the Romano-British period includes a major road leading west from the fortress at Deva or Deva Victrix (Chester) to the forts at Canovium (Conway) and Segontium (Caernarvon) running along the line of Glascoed Road. The postulated route of the road has the potential to cross the cable route at up to four separate locations. St. Asaph may also be the location of the documented Roman fort of Varae. Post-medieval copper and lead mines c. 250m east of the cable route near Abergele may have been exploited as early as the Romano-British period.

5.5. Activity from the medieval period is centred on St. Asaph, which may have been the location of a 6th-century monastery and episcopal see, and was recorded in the Domesday Book as Llanuile, changing its name to St. Asaph in the 12th century. Construction of St Asaph Cathedral c. 850m northeast of the cable route had begun by 1239 but was burned by troops of Edward I in 1282. Outside of St. Asaph, the settlement pattern would have been formed of small hamlets and isolated farms. The mines at Abergele c. 250m east of the cable route were likely in use during this period and a limestone quarry has also been recorded nearby. Aerial survey evidence attests to the possibility of Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks around Groesffordd Marli c. 80m west of the cable route.

5.6. Settlement patterns during the post-medieval period continued to evolve and are amply recorded in the HER, including small chapels, an icehouse, sheepfolds, field systems, mine shafts and wells. Of these, several lie within the proposed cable route (HER 193825, 193904, 67123,192983, 120527, 119799, 120525, 120561, 120562, 66224, 66229, 18150, 169910, 169912, 67877 and 67122).

5.7. Gwrych Castle is a Grade I listed property dated to the 19th century and is located c. 120m from the survey area. The cable route is proposed to pass through Gwrych Historic Park and Garden, which is Grade II listed.

5.8. A Scheduled Ancient Monument consisting of 20th-century training trenches and a command post used during World War I (HER 23082) is situated c. 600m to the north of the proposed cable corridor. The remainder of the 20th century activity in the area is characterised by the expansion of settlements and the development of holiday centres.

6. Methodology

6.1. Data collection

6.1.1. Magnetometer surveys are generally the most efficient and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in Wales. Therefore, a magnetometer survey should be the preferred geophysical technique unless its use is precluded by any specific survey objectives or the site environment. For this site, no factors precluded the recommendation of a standard magnetometer survey. Geophysical survey, therefore, comprised the magnetic method as

described in the following section. Due to the overall scope of the project Ground Penetrating Radar, Resistivity and other geophysical methods were not considered, as they would be inefficient for a project of this size.

Table of survey strategies:

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grad-13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometer	1m	200Hz reprojected to 0.125m

6.1.2. The magnetic data were collected using MS' bespoke hand-pulled or quad-towed cart system and hand-carried GNSS-positioned system.

6.1.3. MS' cart and hand-carried system were comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing was through a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Positioning System (GPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.

6.1.4. Magnetic and GPS data were stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger was continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers within MS' offices. This allowed for data collection, processing, and visualisation to be monitored in real time as fieldwork was ongoing.

6.1.5. A navigation system was integrated with the RTK GPS, which was used to guide the surveyor. Data were collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient collection and processing.

6.2. Data processing

6.2.1. Magnetic data was processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the European Archaeological Council (EAC) and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.*, 2015: 33 and section IV.2 in David *et al.,* 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen *et al*. (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data is rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

6.3. Data visualisation and interpretation

6.3.1. This report presents the gradient of the sensors' total field data as greyscale images as well as total field data from the lower sensors (Figures 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 78, 82, 86, 90, 94, 98 and 102). The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features can be clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. Multiple greyscale images of the gradient and total field at different plotting ranges have been used for data interpretation.

6.3.2. Geophysical results have been interpreted using greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against open street maps, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology maps. Google Earth (2023) was also consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.

6.3.3. All vector and raster data have been projected into OSGB36 (ESPG27700) to provide a geodetic position of results and can be provided upon request in ESRI Shapefile (.SHP) and Geotiff (.TIF) respectively. Figures are provided with raster and vector data projected against Ordnance Survey (OS) Open Data.

7. Results

7.1. Qualification

7.1.1. Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible, an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seek feedback on their reports, as well as reports from further work, in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

7.2. Discussion

7.2.1. The geophysical results are presented in combination with satellite imagery and historical maps (Figures 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41, 45, 49, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 73, 77, 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101 and 105).

7.2.2. A fluxgate gradiometer survey has been carried out over c. 820ha of the 841ha survey area with c. 21ha unable to be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation, unsuitable topography, the presence of livestock and inaccessible areas. The survey has responded well to the environment of the survey area, particularly in the east. However, there are numerous areas in the centre and west of the survey area with strong natural deposits causing an enhanced magnetic

background, which may have obscured weaker anomalies if present. Areas of magnetic disturbance from modern activity are present at the edges of the survey areas. Further interference is present from troughs, agricultural equipment/buildings, along the routes of buried services, and pylons. The effect on the data caused by this interference is limited but locally significant.

7.2.3. The survey has identified numerous anomalies of potential archaeological activity which complements and expands on cropmark evidence within the area. The geophysical survey has identified several foci of probable archaeological activity. Within these foci the anomalies generally consist of weak and strong magnetic enhancement, with defined edges indicative of cut features such as ditches. While there are variances in signal strength and morphology among these anomalies, they are consistent and identifiable as probable archaeological features. Despite the presence of strongly enhanced natural deposits throughout the site, the results were mostly able to identify the extent and morphology of the archaeological anomalies. The majority of the archaeological foci consist of loosely organised anomalies with indistinct morphologies, as a result of which it is hard to determine dating, provenance and relationships, or draw together generalisations or themes.

7.2.4. A general later prehistoric/Romano-British dating is possible for some of these Areas of Archaeological Activity based on their morphology and contextual association with similarly dated features known in the surroundings of the site (Section 5). For example, the possible defensive enclosure in Area 22 (Figure 110) could have a similar provenance to Iron age Hillforts at Castel Cawr and Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr due to its location on a topographical high point and positioning in relation to the two forts. Furthermore, anomalies within Area of Archaeological Activity 11 (Figures 4-5) seem to indicate small scale occupation based around central trackways, and areas of possible extraction. Extraction activity is attested in Abergele since the Romano-British period. This, in conjunction with the morphology of the ring-ditch anomalies could suggest a possible prehistoric/Romano-British provenance (Figures 151-161).

7.2.5. A large linear anomaly with diffuse edges was detected in Areas 346 and 349 that roughly corresponds with an ‘Old Lead Mine’ on 1890s OS Mapping (Figures 70-73). This anomaly is more visible in the Total Field data, and likely to result from ancillary elements related to the mining activities, or from other materials still remaining underground. Located across the survey area are numerous amorphous spreads of strongly dipolar anomalies. These anomalies for the most part correspond with quarries and limekilns listed on historical OS mapping. Where anomalies that do not align with any features on historical OS maps, have sufficiently similar morphological and signal characteristics, these have also been categorised as the result of unmapped quarries or extraction activity.

7.2.6. Anomalies exhibiting properties less-clearly characteristic of anthropogenic activity, yet with some potential to be the result of human actions in antiquity have been detected throughout the survey area and characterised as “possible archaeology” (Figures 6-105). These anomalies are mostly linear or curvilinear and appear representative of cut features with magnetically enhanced infill. Although these anomalies are most likely to result from the presence of archaeological features, a clear origin cannot be determined through the morphology and

signal of these anomalies alone. A number of discrete anomalies located across the survey area have also been classified as possible archaeology or undetermined when isolated and lacking an archaeological context. These anomalies, which do not correspond to any features recorded on historical or satellite imagery, have strong, inverted, dipolar signals that are indicative of in-situ burning.

7.2.7. Throughout the survey area numerous closely-spaced parallel linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These anomalies have strong defined edges indicative of ditches filled with strongly enhanced material. For the most part these anomalies do not align with any features visible on historical OS mapping, although some align with visible field boundaries. These anomalies have been interpreted as "Clawdd Boundaries" a boundary type common to North Wales. These boundaries often consist of an earth bank encased by drystone walls dug into the ground either side of the bank, corresponding with the strong parallel anomalies. Other types of former field boundaries have been identified throughout the survey area. These are identified as both strong and weak, linear anomalies and as spreads of magnetically enhanced material, some of which align with features marked on historical OS mapping (Figures 6-105). Similar anomalies that do not correspond with known former boundaries but present a similar magnetic signal or follow similar alignments are likely to be unmapped former field boundaries. Small spreads of material displaying a strong magnetic enhancement have been detected throughout the survey area. These anomalies roughly correlate with former ponds visible on historical OS mapping. As such, they have been given the agricultural categorisation. In Areas 11 and 407, additional dipolar spreads are visible, however these are likely the result of material left behind during the removal of a former woodland to transform the land for agricultural use (Figures 13 and 97).

7.2.8. Groups of parallel linear and curvilinear anomalies occur across the survey area and are typical of ridge and furrow cultivation. These have multiple orientations and differences in spacing and morphology, the latter of which suggest some may be from different periods of agricultural use. Some of these appear to cross probable archaeological anomalies and may obscure smaller or weaker anthropogenic evidence (Figures 6-105). In Areas 131, 262, 214, 331, 332, 368, 369, 370 and 401 the survey has identified a series of strong and weak slightly curvilinear parallel anomalies (Figures 51-52, 55-56, 79-80 and 95-96). These anomalies, which are c. 2m apart bear morphological resemblance to the prehistorical agricultural practice of 'Cord Rig'.

7.2.9. The survey area is extensively covered by a series of drainage regimes either in low lying areas or in higher topographical areas aligning with slopes in the landscape. This suggests the presence of a seasonally waterlogged landscape particularly in the centre of the survey area, and those areas that lie at the bottom of topographical slopes.

7.2.10. Weak, closely spaced, linear anomalies are present across all survey areas which align with modern ploughing visible in satellite imagery (Figures 6-105).

7.2.11. The magnetic data has also detected geological and topographical variations located throughout the survey area, particularly in the centre and west of the survey area which appear to primarily reflect changes in superficial deposits and the underlying bedrock (Figures 6-105).

7.2.12. Throughout most of the survey area, anomalies that have been classified as 'Undetermined' have been identified. All of these anomalies have limited context or lack any clear pattern or morphology to enable a confident interpretation, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely excluded. Located throughout the survey area numerous discrete anomalies displaying a strong dipolar signal have been detected and also identified as undetermined (Figure 6-105).

7.3. Interpretation

7.3.1. General statements

7.3.2. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.

7.3.3. **Data artefact** – Data artefacts usually occur in conjunction with anomalies with strong magnetic signals due to the way in which the sensors respond to very strong point sources. They are usually visible as minor 'streaking' following the line of data collection. While these artefacts can be reduced in post processing through data filtering, this would risk removing 'real' anomalies. These artefacts are therefore indicated as necessary in order to preserve the data as 'minimally processed'.

7.3.4. **Ferrous (Spike)** – Discrete dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of isolated pieces of modern ferrous debris on or near the ground surface.

7.3.5. **Ferrous debris (Spread)** – A ferrous debris spread refers to a concentration of multiple discrete, dipolar anomalies usually resulting from highly magnetic material such as rubble containing ceramic building materials and ferrous rubbish.

7.3.6. **Magnetic disturbance** – The strong anomalies produced by extant metallic structures, typically including fencing, pylons, vehicles and service pipes, have been classified as 'Magnetic Disturbance'. These magnetic 'haloes' will obscure weaker anomalies relating to nearby features, should they be present, often over a greater footprint than the structure causing them.

7.3.7. **Undetermined** – Anomalies are classified as Undetermined when the origin of the geophysical anomaly is ambiguous and there is no supporting contextual evidence to justify a more certain classification. These anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological or agricultural processes, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out. Undetermined anomalies are generally distinct from those caused by ferrous sources.

7.3.8. Magnetic Results – Specific Anomalies

7.3.9. **Area of Archaeological Activity 1**

7.3.10. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak)** –In the centre of Area 4 a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies displaying strong and weak magnetic signals have been detected **[4a]** and **[4b]** (Figure 107). These anomalies are ephemeral in comparison to the magnetic background; However, **[4b]** appears to form an inverted 'F' shape, as such, it is possible this anomaly forms a partial enclosure whereas **[4a]** has defined edges characteristic of ditch features.

Furthermore, these anomalies do not correspond with any features visible on available historical OS Mapping, therefore they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.11. **Area of Archaeological Activity 2**

7.3.12. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak)** – In the eastern side of Area 22 the survey has identified a strong positive crescent-shaped anomaly **[22a]** (Figures 14-17 and 109-111). The anomaly, which has a consistent magnetic signal characteristic of a ditch-like feature with magnetically enhanced fill, is located on an elevated plateau that slopes down to the north, west and south. The anomaly appears to form a partial enclosure with a break on the northern side which might indicate the presence of an entrance. On the southern side of **[22a]** a strong negative signal has been identified between two parallel positive anomalies. The anomaly's strong magnetic signal, its shape and its topographical position might suggest an interpretation as a defensive enclosure. Due to this, a Probable Archaeological classification has been assigned. Several linear anomalies have been identified within anomaly **[22a]** (Figures 16-17 and 110). These anomalies, which are aligned in a north/south direction appear to have a more segmented morphology and lack a consistent magnetic signal. However, considering their position within **[22a]** it is possible that they may form internal divisions within the defensive enclosure. To the north and south of **[22a],** further linear and curvilinear anomalies **[20a], [21a]** and **[22b]** have been identified. These anomalies, which have a similar magnetic signal and alignment to the anomalies identified within the enclosure appear to have the morphological characteristics of cut features with magnetically enhanced fill. Some of the anomalies also appear to form partial curvilinear enclosures, however due to their weak magnetic signal, their full extent cannot be established.

7.3.13. **Area of Archaeological Activity 3**

7.3.14. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Located in the east of Area 27 and the east of Area 29 and 30, six penannular anomalies **[27a], [27b], [27c], [29a], [29b]** and **[30a**] have been identified (Figure 116). These anomalies which measure between c. 7 to c. 15m in diameter have the morphological characteristics of ring ditches. In the case of **[27a]** and **[29a],** the break in the magnetic signal suggests the presence of an entrance within the enclosures. However, due to the enhanced magnetic background and the probable truncation of the anomalies by agricultural features, their full extent cannot be established. Located in close proximity to **[27a]** and **[27b],** three weak linear anomalies have also been detected. These anomalies are ephemeral in nature and obscured by the underlying geology, however due to their close proximity to the possible ring ditches they have also been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.15. **Area of Archaeological Activity 4**

7.3.16. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** In the south of Area 44 and the northwest of Area 46 multiple weak positive linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected **[44a]** and **[46a]** (Figure 119). These anomalies are somewhat obscured by the strong natural geology; however, their morphology is consistent with ditches arranged to form a large enclosure. Due to the enhanced magnetic background caused by the underlying geology obscuring these anomalies, a fully confident interpretation is difficult, therefore they have been categorised as Possible

Archaeology. Located in the west and southwest of Area 46 multiple linear, curvilinear, and a single penannular anomaly displaying varying strengths of positive and negative magnetic enhancement have been detected **[46b]** (Figure 119). These anomalies are obscured by strong natural geology, making confident interpretation of these anomalies difficult. However, the large negative linear anomaly on a north to south orientation, with a strong sub-annular anomaly situated adjacent, are indicative of a possible track and ring ditch. The anomalies surrounding the possible track and ring ditch are more ephemeral in nature, however, their morphology is able to be distinguished from the natural geology and is emblematic of anthropogenic processes. The form of these anomalies and their proximity to the other possible archaeological anomalies has resulted in these anomalies also being categorised as Possible Archaeology. Located in the centre of Area 46 two parallel weak linear anomalies on a northeast to southwest orientation have been detected (Figure 119). These anomalies have somewhat diffuse edges and are obscured by the natural geology and magnetic disturbance in places. However, they seem to be orientated between **[46a]** and **[46b],** as such it is possible these anomalies are indicative of a ditched trackway and indicate a possible relationship between **[46a]** and **[46b]**.

7.3.17. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** South of Area 47, the centre of Area 76 and the centre of Area 77 a group of linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies displaying both weak negative and positive magnetic signals have been detected **[47a], [47b], [76a], [76b]** and **[77a]** (Figure 122). The morphology of these anomalies is emblematic of anthropogenic activity such as enclosures or managed field systems. However, these anomalies are obscured by the underlying geology and agricultural anomalies, as such it is also possible these anomalies represent unmapped agricultural features. As a result, these features have been given the Possible Archaeological categorisation.

7.3.18. **Area of Archaeological Activity 5**

7.3.19. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** In Area 105 two weak linear-, two curvilinear-, and a strong discrete anomaly have been detected **[105a]** (Figure 125). These anomalies have defined edges characteristic of cut features with magnetically enhanced fill. These anomalies are truncated by a modern buried service in the east, in close proximity to further buried services in the south and west, and obscured by the underlying geology, making confident interpretation difficult. As such they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology. A discrete anomaly displaying a strong dipolar magnetic enhancement has been detected (Figure 125-126). This type of magnetic signal is characteristic of a possible high temperature in-situ burning event. Due to this and the close proximity to possible archaeological anomalies, it has also been categorised as Possible Archaeology. Within Area 98 a large rectilinear anomaly, and multiple weak linear anomalies have been detected **[98a]** and **[98b]** (Figures 125 and 128). The large rectilinear anomaly **[98b]** has a weak magnetic signal and diffuse edges, however its form is emblematic of an enclosure. South of this possible enclosure two weak parallel linear anomalies are visible **[98a].** These anomalies are characteristic of a double ditch trackway and their proximity and orientation towards **[98b]** indicate a possible relationship. Due to the presence of natural deposits and modern drainage features obscuring these anomalies, they have been given the Possible Archaeological classification.

7.3.20. **Area of Archaeological Activity 6**

7.3.21. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Within the north of Area 286 two penannular anomalies **[286a]** have been identified (Figure 128). The larger of these anomalies measures c. 13m in diameter and the smaller measures c. 7m diameter. Both features have the morphological characteristics of ring ditches. The smaller of these anomalies has a discrete anomaly within it, suggesting the presence of a possible pit. However, due to the enhanced magnetic background and the truncation of the anomalies by agricultural features, their full extent cannot be established, and they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.22. **Area of Archaeological Activity 7**

7.3.23. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Located in Areas 433 and 434 multiple weak linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected **[433a], [433b], and [434a]** (Figure 131). In the west of Area 434 a discrete anomaly displaying strong dipolar magnetic enhancements and measuring c. 6m in diameter has been identified **[434a]**. This type of magnetic signal is characteristic of a possible high temperature in-situ burning event and the size of the anomaly suggests the presence of a possible kiln (Figure 132). A curvilinear anomaly on an east to west orientation is visible in Area 433 and 434 (Figure 131). This anomaly delineates numerous curvilinear anomalies to the north and south, possibly representing a boundary ditch or central trackway for [**433a]** and **[433b].** The presence of strong natural deposits obscures the full morphology of these anomalies, however, multiple of these anomalies have defined edges characteristic of ditches. As such the close proximity of these anomalies to the possible kiln and trackway, in conjunction with their form indicates anthropogenic activity and as a result they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.24. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) –** Located in the north of Area 435 two weak co-aligned curvilinear anomalies with additional curvilinear anomalies have been detected **[435c]** (Figure 131). The co-aligned linear anomalies are on an east to west orientation and are c. 9m apart at their widest point. The anomalies have defined edges characteristic of cut features such as ditches and are suggestive of a possible trackway. The anomalies appear to be truncated by a mapped historical field boundary in the east and possibly cut by a Clawdd boundary in the west. The parallel anomalies do not align with any features visible on historical mapping and differ in width and morphologically from the Clawdd boundary and field boundaries present. However, due to the presence of nearby agricultural anomalies it is possible these anomalies are also of agricultural origin, as such they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.25. **Area of Archaeological Activity 8**

7.3.26. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) –** Southwest of Area 127 a small group of weak linear anomalies in the east of Area 127, and two weak parallel curvilinear anomalies have been detected **[127a]** and **[127b]** (Figure 134). The anomalies in the southwest of Area 127 are arranged in a rectilinear formation with an internal linear anomaly **[127a].** The morphology of these anomalies is indicative of a small enclosure with an internal subdivision. Due to their ephemeral nature these anomalies have been given the possible archaeological categorisation. The parallel anomalies **[127b]** are orientated towards **[127a]** on a northeast to southwest orientation. This

orientation along with their morphology is suggestive of a possible trackway. However due to the presence of enhanced underlying geology, this interpretation is tentative, and they have also been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.27. **Area of Archaeological Activity 9**

7.3.28. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) –** Located in the south of Area 147 a weak positive crescent-shaped anomaly, with two weak linear anomalies in close proximity have been detected **[147a]** (Figure 137). This anomaly is morphologically similar to **[22a],** however its magnetic signal is not as strong, and it is truncated by modern services in the northern extent and in the south. As such the full extent of this anomaly is unknown, however, it is suggestive of archaeological activity. Located in the south of Area 151 a weak positive sub-annular and two parallel curvilinear anomalies have been detected **[151a]** and **[151b]** (Figure 140). The sub-annular anomaly is ephemeral in nature and is obscured by disturbance from overhead cables and underlying geology. However, its morphology is indicative of a possible ring ditch. The two parallel anomalies are indicative of a possible trackway and are in close proximity to **[151a]** and are orientated towards **[147a]**, as such they have also been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.29. **Possible Archaeology (Weak)-** A series of curvilinear anomalies **[321a], [322a], [324a], [327a], [328a], [329a]** and **[330a]** of variable magnetic signal have been identified in Areas 322, 324, 327, 328, 329 and 330 (Figures 56,140 and 143). These anomalies do not align with current field boundaries or crop directions, display similar characteristics to possible Clawdd boundaries visible within the survey area, and as such are possibly indicative of former historical boundaries or field systems. However, these features lack of any correspondence with historical OS mapping, demonstrate differences with crop directions and other historical field boundaries, and due their nature and the lack of directly comparable anomalies, they have been given a Possible Archaeological classification.

7.3.30. **Area of Archaeological Activity 10**

7.3.31. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** In the centre of Area 156 a broadly rectilinear anomaly with associated linear and discrete anomalies displaying varying levels of magnetic enhancement has been detected **[156a]** (Figure 146 and 149). The rectilinear anomaly has clearly defined edges with a break in signal in its northern and eastern sides indicating possible entrances. Inside the rectilinear anomaly, multiple weak linear anomalies likely indicating internal subdivisions are visible, as well as numerous discrete anomalies of various magnetic enhancement indicating possible pits or further internal divisions. As such it is possible this anomaly represents a settlement enclosure. This possible enclosure is truncated by a buried modern service to the north, limiting visualisation of the full extent of the anomalies. However, linear anomalies are visible north of the buried service in Areas 156 and 157 **[157b]** (Figure 146), due to their orientation and similarity in signal it is likely these are related to the previously discussed enclosure. Located in the south of Area 341, numerous strong and weak positive linear anomalies forming a rectilinear pattern have been detected **[341a]** (Figure 146). These anomalies have clearly defined edges and are orientated towards **[157b]** indicating a possible relationship, as such they have also been categorised as Probable Archaeology.

7.3.32. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –**Multiple strong and weak linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected in the south of Area 156 and the centre of Area 157 **[156b]** and **[157a]** (Figures 146 and 149). These anomalies have clearly defined edges and are characteristic of cut features such as ditches, they are also in close proximity to **[156a]** and likely represent either a wider boundary ditch related to the enclosure, or a possible trackway. Also located in the south of Area 156 and in the centre of Area 334, multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies of strong and weak positive magnetic enhancement have been detected **[156c]** and **[334a]** (Figure 149). These anomalies are roughly parallel and do not align with any features visible on historical OS mapping, it is possible they are also a trackway related to **[156a].** However, it is difficult to distinguish these anomalies from the underlying geology or features caused by natural processes, as a result they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.33. **Area of Archaeological Activity 11**

7.3.34. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak)** – Located in the centre of Area 162 multiple weak positive linear, rectilinear curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected **[162a]** and **[162c]** (Figure 152 and 154). These anomalies have clearly defined edges and magnetic signal consistent with cut features such as ditches. These ditches form a large three-sided rectilinear enclosure or field division, with a subdivision in the southeastern corner, as such, they have been categorised as probable archaeology. Within **[162a]** multiple discrete anomalies with diffuse edges have been detected, which indicate possible extraction or pits. These anomalies have been categorised as Possible Archaeology as they display more-ambiguous characteristics which are not unequivocally suggestive of archaeological origins, although this remains more likely than other explanations. Among the anomalies detected within an area of natural enhancement, a sub annular anomaly and two rectilinear anomalies have been identified **[162c]**. The shape of these anomalies is indicative of a ring ditch and small enclosures. However, due to the strong natural deposits they appear quite faintly in the data and their interpretation is therefore tentative, so they have also been categorised as Possible Archaeology. Located south of **[162a],** two parallel curvilinear anomalies displaying varying positive magnetic enhancement have been detected **[162b]** (Figure 152). These anomalies are characteristic of ditches, indicating a possible ditched trackway relating to the anomalies **[162a].** The full extent of these anomalies is unknown as their southern extent is truncated by modern buried services. However, their alignment and morphology are very similar to parallel linear anomalies in Area 164 **[164a],** as such it is possible, they are related or part of the same feature.

7.3.35. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Two penannular anomalies and multiple curvilinear anomalies **[174a]** and **[175a]** have been identified in the west of Area 174 and Area 175 (Figure 155). These anomalies which measure between c. 10 to c. 23m in diameter have the morphological characteristics of ring ditches. In the case of **[174a],** the break in the magnetic signal suggests the presence of an entrance. These anomalies are somewhat obscured by the enhanced magnetic background, but are close to further anomalies, indicative of ditches and possible enclosures, as well as to anomalies that indicate possible extraction. This evidence indicates possible small scale settlement activity, however in Area 175 the full context of the anomalies is obscured by the border of the surveyed area. Located in Area 179 multiple linear, curvilinear and sub-annular anomalies have been identified displaying varying levels of

magnetic enhancement **[179a], [179b]** and **[179c]** (Figure 158). The foci of these anomalies are a large curvilinear anomaly with strongly defined edges on an east-west orientation, likely representing a possible boundary ditch in which surrounding anomalies are orientated towards. Situated adjacent to the centre of this probable ditch is a sub annular anomaly measuring c. 17m with a discrete pit like anomaly in its centre, possible representing a ring ditch. An additional penannular anomaly measuring c. 4m in diameter is located on the southwestern side of the probable ditch. Furthermore, rectilinear anomalies are also located both north and south of the probable ditch **[179b]** and **[179c]**, although these are more ephemeral in nature. All of these anomalies in conjunction with one another indicative possible small-scale settlement activity focused around a boundary ditch that is orientated towards archaeological anomalies detected in Areas 175 and 180.

7.3.36. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Multiple curvilinear and linear anomalies displaying varying levels of magnetic enhancement have been detected in Area 180 **[180a]** and **[180b]** (Figure 161). A large anomaly on an east to west orientation has been identified, probably representing a continuation of **[179a]**. This anomaly is obscured in places by modern disturbance and a historical field boundary, however, due to its orientation and similarity to **[179a],** it has been categorised as Probable Archaeology. Located in the east of Area 180, multiple weak curvilinear anomalies were detected. The morphology of these anomalies is indicative of a managed field system or possible former field boundaries. However, due to the lack of historical evidence on OS mapping to corroborate this, and their close proximity to other possibly archaeological anomalies, they have also been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.37. **Area of Archaeological Activity 12**

7.3.38. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Located in the north and centre of Area 350 multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies displaying strong and weak positive magnetic enhancement have been detected **[350a]** and **[350b]** (Figure 164). The anomalies in the north **[350a]** have defined edges and are characteristic of cut features such as ditches. The morphology of these anomalies is indicative of an enclosure or field system, as such they have been characterised as Probable Archaeology. In the centre of Area 350, two parallel curvilinear anomalies are visible **[350b]**. These anomalies have a strong defined nature and are indicative of closely spaced ditches. Due to their strength and morphology, and proximity to other archaeological they have been characterised as Probable Archaeology. Located in Area 352 multiple weak positive linear and rectilinear anomalies have been detected **[352a]** (Figure 164). These anomalies have defined edges and are characteristic of cut features which appear to form an enclosure with internal divisions. This group of anomalies is truncated by a modern service, yet its morphology and signal are clearly visible, and it has been characterised as Probable Archaeology. In the north of Area 351 an arrangement of rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies displaying strong and weak positive magnetic enhancement have been identified **[351a]** (Figure 164). These anomalies have a strong magnetic signal characteristic of cut features, however its morphology and context are limited, and it is possible these anomalies may be the result of modern or agricultural processes. As a result, they have been categorised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.39. **Area of Archaeological Activity 13**

7.3.40. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) -** In Area 374 multiple weak positive linear anomalies have been detected **[374a]** (Figure 167). Of these anomalies two parallel linear anomalies are visible, indicating a possible trackway with a linear anomaly extending from the centre to the southeast. These anomalies are ephemeral and truncated by a modern service to the north, making confident interpretation challenging. As such they have been characterised as Possible Archaeology.

7.3.41. **Anomalies Located Across the Survey Area**

7.3.42. **Possible Archaeology (Scattered Anomalies) -** Across the survey area, numerous anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified (Figures 6-105). These are isolated from the main foci of archaeological activity described above, and their relation to these areas is unknown. The majority of these scattered anomalies appear to exhibit the characteristics of cut features containing magnetically enhanced fill.

7.3.43. **Mining/Extraction Activity (Strong and Spread)–** A large amorphous anomaly displaying strong dipolar magnetic enhancement has been detected within Area 375 (Figure 80). This anomaly corresponds to a former quarry identified on historical OS Mapping (Figure 81). As such this anomaly has been interpreted as Industrial/Modern, as it likely represents the infilling of former quarry. Anomalies also associated with industrial processes of mineral extraction have been identified in Areas 6, 7, 16, 37, 171, 343, and 372 (Figures 13, 17, 25, 65, 69 and 81). A large amorphous anomaly displaying strong magnetic enhancement has been detected in Area 16 [**16a**]. This anomaly corresponds with a limekiln identified on the 1870 historical mapping, with associated quarrying, which by the 1890 is marked as an old quarry (Figures 14-17). This anomaly presents a strong dipolar anomaly, this combined with its amorphous shape and the correspondence with the recorded industrial features has led to its classification as an industrial/modern anomaly. Located in Areas 346 and 349 a linear anomaly with diffuse edges has been detected **[346a]** and **[349a]** (Figures 70-73). This anomaly displays a weak magnetic signal which is more visible on Total Field data. Furthermore, this anomaly roughly corresponds with features listed as an 'Old Lead Mine' on 1890's historical OS mapping. As such it is likely this anomaly represents features associated with the former mine.

7.3.44. **Ferrous Debris (Spread)** – An anomaly was identified running north to south across Areas 421 and 424, **[421a]** (Figures 86-89), this anomaly is associated with an area of material identified in satellite imagery showing an infilled trench. This area does extend north of the survey area and connects to the Burbo Bank Wind Farm substation south of Area 424. The anomaly presents a strong, positive signal, this is indicative of the use of modern loose materials such as sand and gravel to backfill a trench.

7.3.45. **Clawdd Boundary (Strong/Weak)** – Across the survey area several parallel linear anomalies presenting a strong positive signal have been identified **[3a]**, [**8a], [34a]**, **[37a], [37b], [37c], [82a], [85a], [85b], [97a], [113b], [114a], [114b], [119a], [131a], [150a], [154a], [154b], [287a], [335a], [336b] and [435b]** (Figures 6-105). These anomalies for the most part do not correspond with any mapped historical field boundaries, and have been interpreted as possible Clawdd

Boundaries, a field boundary type that is common to North Wales. Clawdd are often used to define field boundaries and limitations. These boundaries are typically constructed of an earth bank encased by a drystone wall on either side. visible in the data as two parallel strong linear anomalies, with an internal negative anomaly. Clawdd boundaries are typically c. 10m in width, enabling easier identification of these features, allowing them to be differentiated from the more typical field boundaries present elsewhere within the survey area.

7.3.46. **Agricultural (Strong/Weak/Spread)** – Across the survey area, a multitude of strong and weak linear anomalies and linear spreads of enhanced material have been identified (Figures 6-105). The majority of these roughly correspond with field boundaries recorded on historical OS mapping, or with footpaths visible on satellite images (Figures 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41, 45, 49, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101 and 105). Others have been interpreted as being unmapped field boundaries due to their similarities in magnetic signal and alignment to the mapped field boundaries.

7.3.47. **Agricultural (Spread)** - Located throughout the survey area are multiple spreads of strongly enhanced material (Figures 9, 77, 97, 101 and 105). These spreads roughly correlate with former ponds recorded on historical OS mapping. As such they have been given an ‘‘Agricultural’’ categorisation. Large amorphous anomalies displaying varying levels of magnetic enhancement have been detected in Area 11 **[11a]** (Figure 12). These anomalies correspond with a former woodland visible on historical OS mapping, and likely relate to waste left behind during the transformation of the woodland to agricultural use (Figure 13). Small spreads of strongly enhanced ferrous material have been detected in Area 407 **[407a]** (Figure 96). These anomalies likely correspond to the removal of a former woodland visible on historical OS mapping (Figure 97).

7.3.48. **Agricultural (Trend)** – Tightly-spaced linear anomalies have been identified across the survey area (Figures 6-105). These anomalies correspond with modern ploughing trends visible both on the satellite imagery and at time of survey.

7.3.49. **Ridge and Furrow (Trend) –** Arrangements of regularly-spaced weak linear and curvilinear anomalies have been identified across the survey area (Figures 6-105). These anomalies are indicative of ridge and furrow regimes, that for the most parts do not follow the current lines of cultivation. In many areas, it is difficult to distinguish between ploughing trends, Drainage Features and ridge and furrow, in these cases the anomalies have been given the wider Agricultural trend categorisation. In Areas 131, 262,331, 332, 368, 369, 370, and 401 the survey has identified a series of strong and weak slightly curvilinear parallel anomalies **[131a], [262a], [331a], [332a], [368], [369], [370]** and **[401]** (Figures 51-52, 55-56, 79-80 and 95-96). These anomalies, which are c. 2m apart bear morphological resemblance to the prehistoric agricultural practice of ‘Cord Rig’. This type of cultivation, which is usually located in upland environments, consists of a series of hand dug drainage channels separating c. 1m wide ridges. However, it is possible that these anomalies are examples of later ridge and furrow cultivation as they bear morphological similarities typical ridge and furrow regimes.

7.3.50. **Drainage Features (Trend) –**Three types of magnetic responses indicative of drainage features have been recorded. The first type of response consists of strong, positive, linear signals. The

second kind of anomaly consist of weak positive linear signals. The third type of anomalies have a weak, dipolar signal indicative of sections of modern clay-fired pipe (Figures 6 to 105). The drainage features are arranged on a variety of alignments, ranging from the typical closely spaced herringbone pattern to wide rectilinear organisation terminating at the field edges. The majority of these drainage features are located in low lying topographical areas or follow the slope of the topography.

7.3.51. **Natural (Strong/Weak/Spread) –** Across the survey area, various anomalies have been identified that relate to variations within the geological background (see Section 4.2). These variations are most evident in the Total Field data (Figures 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 78, 82, 86, 90, 94, 98 and 102). These also reflect the changes in the topography of the survey areas with some sections being particularly steep. Some zones of amorphous anomalies that are likely related changes in superficial deposits such as glacio-fluvial deposits in Areas 42-43 and 46 (Areas 42-43 and 46) have been identified.

7.3.52. **Natural (Strong) –** In the centre of Area 288, a cross-shaped strong dipolar anomaly has been identified (Figures 46-49). This anomaly, which is most visible in the Total field plot, appears to emanate from one central point. It's dipolar signal and dendritic form is characteristic of lightning induced remnant magnetism. This type of anomaly is caused by the flow of electrical currents through the ground following paths of low resistance and inducing a magnetic field around the flow path (Trinks and Biwall, 2011). The heat generated by the lightning strike can also cause remanent magnetization by changing the composition of the soil.

7.3.53. **Undetermined (Strong/Weak) –** Multiple linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies have been identified across the survey area (Figures 6 to 105). These anomalies do not have any supporting contextual evidence and may be partially obscured by the spreads of anomalies resulting from geological variation across the area. These anomalies are themselves likely to be the result of geological or agricultural processes, but in these cases an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out, see Section 15 for further information on the undetermined anomalies.

7.3.54. **Undetermined (Strong) –** Located in Areas 10, 19, 89, 104, 109, 146, 167, 175, 180, 287, 328, 336, 349 and 351, the survey has identified several discrete anomalies exhibiting an inverse dipolar signal (Figures 10-17, 30-73, 78-81, 90-97, 102-105, 109-114, 124-132, 136-147, 154-165). This type of magnetic signal is characteristic of a possible high temperature in-situ burning event. However, due to their isolated nature and the lack of archaeological context, these anomalies have been given an undetermined categorisation.

7.3.55. **Services (Trend) –** Buried services have been detected throughout the survey area. These anomalies, comprising of strong linear dipolar responses, are characteristic of buried services. This interpretation is based on the strong positive XY response along the course of these anomalies the strength and spread of which may have contributed to the obscuring weaker anomalies if present.

7.3.56. **Overhead cables –** Overhead cables are present across the area and are visible as a change in magnetic background most visible on the Total Field plots. This magnetic interference may mask

ephemeral anomalies of anthropogenic origin, if present, though is likely to have only minimal effect on the visibility of anomalies in the gradient data.

8. Conclusions

8.1. A fluxgate gradiometer survey has successfully been undertaken across c. 820 of the 841ha survey area, with c. 21ha unable to be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation, unsuitable topography, the presence of livestock and inaccessible areas. The survey environment was heavily impacted in places by the presence of strongly enhanced natural deposits against which weaker, more ephemeral anomalies could have been obscured. Magnetic interference was visible at field perimeters, and in proximity to troughs, agricultural equipment, pylons, telegraph poles, overhead cables, extant structures and buried services. Nevertheless, the survey was able to identify anomalies indicative of archaeological activity across the survey area.

8.2. The survey has detected numerous archaeological anomalies distributed across the survey area, with 13 main Areas of Archaeological Activity identified. These areas comprise anomalies indicative of probable cut features, containing anthropogenically enhanced fill. The features include ditched enclosures, ring ditches, trackways, former field systems, and discrete pits. Other more-isolated anomalies have also been interpreted as possible/probable archaeological origin.

8.3. Anomalies indicative of different industrial processes related to the extraction of materials and processing have been detected in the form of old quarries, mineshafts, and kilns.

8.4. Long-term agricultural use of the land within the survey area has been detected in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation, possible prehistoric cord-rig cultivation, former mapped and unmapped historical field boundaries, drainage features, former ponds, and ploughing trends identified in the magnetic data.

8.5. Anomalies of a natural origin reflecting variations in the geological background, superficial deposits and deposits caused by changes in the topography of the survey area have been detected.

8.6. Several anomalies have been classified as 'Undetermined' due to lack of context, or any clear pattern or morphology which would enable a confident interpretation. Nevertheless, an archaeological origin for these cannot be excluded.

9. Archiving

9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.

9.2. MS contributes reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library upon permission from the client, subject to any dictated time embargoes.

10. Copyright

10.1. Copyright and intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

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12. Appendix

12.1. Table of Survey Considerations:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
1	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the east, south and west with a stone wall to the north. In the north-eastern corner, a copse meant the survey was unable to carried out.
2	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the east, south and west, with a stone located along the northern boundary. In the northern corner and the along the southern boundary, two areas were unable to be surveyed due to trees, additionally to the north, a waterlogged area of the field prevented the survey being carried out.
3	The survey area consisted of a pasture field steeply sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the north, east and west with an intermittent stone wall located to the south along with trees. There were two regions unable to be surveyed in the south and southwest due to steep terrain.
4	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north and northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by wire fencing and hedges to the north, south and east. A region in the southwest was unable to be surveyed due to steep terrain.
5	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge with wire fencing, and on the northwest by trees. A metal gate was present in the south corner.
6	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge, with sections of wooden fencing in the south. Metal gates were present along the western side.
7	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges with wire fencing.
8	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all sides.

9	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by fencing to the west and south and hedges to the north and east.
10	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge and wire fencing.
11	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping to the west.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and intermittent trees on all boundaries.
12	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the south, southwest and west.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing on all boundaries. To the southwest, a wire fence formed an internal enclosure and was bordered by a shipping container that prevented survey. Overhead cables ran along the eastern corner, on a northeast-southwest orientation.
13	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by trees and hedges to the northwest, east and along the south-eastern corner, as well as a stone wall to the southeast. To the north, west and south, wire fencing bordered the survey area and there was no physical boundary to the southwest.
14	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the south, southwest and west.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing on all boundaries, with an additional wire fence running through the west of the survey area on a north south orientation. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation.
15	The survey area consisted of a knoll in the centre sloping down in all directions.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the north, east and west and trees to the south. There were two regions unable to be surveyed along the northern and southern boundaries, due to steep terrain.
16	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by trees and hedges to the west and wire fencing to the south and northwest. The north-eastern border had no physical boundaries.
17	The survey area consisted of an arable field, with turnip crops, sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge with wire fencing. A metal gate was present in the southeast. Two telephone posts were present

		on the west side of the field, with overhead cables.
18	The survey area consisted of an arable field, with winter crops, sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all boundaries. The area features two metal gates in the north and northeast, as well as telephone posts and overhead cables on the western side and north edge of the field.
19	The survey area consisted of an arable field, with winter crops, sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges with wire fencing.
20	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides with wire fencing. A stream surrounded by trees bordered the southeast side.
21	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all boundaries.
22	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by trees on the central eastern boundary and by hedges with wire fencing on all other borders.
23	The survey area consisted of an arable field, with winter crops, sloping down westwards.	The survey area was bordered to the north, south and west with metal fencing with the east having no physical boundary. A small section of the northeast was unable to be surveyed due to being too steep.
24	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered on the east and north by hedges with wire fencing. The south was bordered by a stream surrounded by trees, and the west featured no physical boundary.
25	The survey area consisted of pasture with thistle beds sloping steeply down to the south. A very steep ridge was present on the northeast side.	The survey area was bordered on the east and west by a hedge boundary and on the north and south by a tree line. The south also featured a stream just beyond the survey area.
26	The survey area consisted of pasture with thistle beds sloping steeply to the south.	The survey area was bordered by a treeline in the southwest corner, and by hedges on the northwest, north and east. The south was bounded by a stream.
27	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down westwards.	The survey area was bordered by treeline on the north, and hedge boundary on the west, south and east. A metal gate was present in the south-western corner.

28	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down westwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and fencing. Overhead cables ran along the western boundary on a northwest-southeast orientation.
29	The survey area consisted of pasture, sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by trees and hedges to the north, east and west with no physical boundary to the south. A region of rough ground was located along the northern boundary with silage to the east. A stream was located running along the northern boundary.
30	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges to the south and west with a wood and rope fence located in the northeast. All other boundaries had no physical boundary.
31	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges with wire fencing. Overhead cables ran from the northern corner of the field orientated east-west. Two small patches of overgrown vegetation were present in the southeast.
32	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges with wire fencing. Overhead cables ran on an east-west orientation along the northern boundary.
34	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing to the north, east and west with no physical boundary to the south and along the north-eastern corner.
35	The survey area consisted of undulating pasture.	The survey area was bordered by hedges with wire fencing to the south, east and west with no physical boundary to the north.
37	The survey area consisted of undulating grassland with peaks located along the southern boundary, the north-eastern corner and the northern corner.	The survey area was bordered by a series of metal and wooden fencing on all borders with vegetation located along the eastern boundary. Wire fencing ran through the centre of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation. Two overhead cables ran in the north and centre of the survey area, running east-west and north-south, respectively.

39	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the northwest, east and southwest with no physical boundary to the southeast.
40	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the south, with no physical boundaries on all other borders.
41	The survey area consisted of pasture field sloping to the north.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the south and east with no physical boundaries on all other borders.
42	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on the west by a stream, and on the east and south by hedges. The field contained a badger set on the eastern side.
43	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down westwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges to the east and south and wire fencing to the west.
44	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by trees and wire fencing. A single metal gate was present on the northern corner.
46	The survey area consisted of a pasture sloping down outwards in all directions from the centre.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by fencing. An area that had previously been burned was present to the east with a feeding pen in the centre and a slurry pit to the south.
47	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by fencing, hedges, and trees. In the southeast of the survey area was a feeding pen. To the southwest, there was a slurry pit and a trackway running parallel along the edge of the area. Overhead cables ran east-west across the centre of the survey area.
76	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges to the southwest with no physical boundary to the west. All other boundaries had wire fencing and hedges.
77	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the northwest and southeast, farm equipment in the western corner and hedges to the northeast. There were no physical boundaries to the north and southwest.

78	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the south and west and a farm building to the north. There was no physical boundary to the east.
79	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing, hedges, and trees to the north, east and south with no physical boundary to the west. On the eastern border of the survey area was a pond.
80	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing, hedges and trees to the north, west and south with no physical boundary to the east.
81	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by wire fencing and hedges. In the south of the survey area was a body of water surrounded by a mound.
82	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on all but the north side by hedges and wire fencing. To the north were trees and wire fencing. Overhead cables ran east-west in the north of the survey area. A pond was located halfway along the western border.
85	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing to the southeast, a brick wall to the northwest and hedges with wire fencing on all other boundaries. Overhead cables ran through the southern corner of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation. Another set of overhead cables ran through the north of the survey area on an east-west orientation and had telegraph poles located along its length.
86	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a fence, hedge and trees to the south. By trees and fences to the east, west, and north. The entrance gate was situated in the south-western corner. Overhead cables ran across the survey area on a southwest-northeast orientation.
87	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by fencing and trees to the north, west, and east. To the south by fencing and

		hedgerow. Running southwest-northeast through the centre of the area were pylons and overhead cables.
88	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by fencing and trees.
89	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by fencing and trees. Running southwest-northeast through the north of the area were pylons and overhead cables.
90	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west, south and east by trees and to the north was a hedgerow.
91	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west, south and east by trees and to the north was a hedgerow.
92	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west and south by trees and to the north and east by broken hedgerows. An area to the south was unable to be surveyed due to rough ground. Overhead cables ran along the southern boundary of the survey area.
93	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the north and west by an intermittent hedgerow, to the east by a trackway and with no physical boundaries to the south.
94	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the west by an intermittent hedgerow, to the east by a trackway and to the south by trees. There was no physical boundary to the south. Running east-west through the south of the area were pylons and overhead cables.
95	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by trees, with a stream present on the east and north-eastern corner. A stream cut through the west side of the survey area. A small section of the northeast corner was overgrown and was unable to be surveyed.
96	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered to the northwest by metal fencing, to the south by trees and hedges and to the northeast, there was no physical boundary.

97	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the north, west and south by hedgerows and trees. To the east was a trackway. Running east-west through the north of the area were pylons and overhead cables.
98	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the west.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees on all boundaries. Three sets of overhead cables were present in the survey area. Two ran through the south of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation. And the other ran through the centre of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation.
99	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on the east side by a metal fence and by a hedge for the remainder. Pylons with overhead cables were present in the field, with cables running northeast-southwest.
100	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge, with an overhead cable running northeast-southwest through the southern corner.
104	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a fence and trees. A stream also bordered the northeast and southwest side. An overhead cable ran northwest-southeast in the southern half of the area. The ground was relatively marshy.
105	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees to the southwest and northwest with wire fencing along the north, eastern and southeastern boundary. A metal structure was located in the western corner.
107	The survey area consisted of an arable field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and trees, in a small section of the northwest the area was bordered by a metal fence. Running southwest-northeast across the east of the area were telegraph poles and overhead cables.
108	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges on all boundaries with wire fencing located along the northern

		boundary as well. A gully ran from the northern boundary to the central area and an enclosure was located in the centre of the southern boundary. A hay bale, located next to enclosure, prevented survey.
109	The survey area consisted of arable land sloping down to the north.	The survey area consisted of hedges and wire fencing to the north, east and south and hedges to the west.
110	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the west and south by hedgerow and wire fencing. To the north and east by trees. To the northeast of the area, there were telegraph poles and overhead cables.
111	The survey area consisted of undulating pasture.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing to the south and east with trees located intermittently along the west and east boundaries. A ditch and stream were located along the western boundary with no physical boundary to the north. Overhead cables ran through the north-western corner on a northeast-southwest orientation. A copse of trees was located along the southern boundary.
112	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by trees to the northeast and southeast, hedges and wire fencing to the northwest and southwest. There was no physical boundary to the south. Overhead cables ran through the east of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation. Two copse of trees were located in the south-eastern corner and the south-western corner.
113	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the west and south by hedgerow and wire fencing. To the north and east was a broken tree line. Running east-west through the south of the area were telegraph poles and overhead cables.
114	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all boundaries with a tree located to the north and intermittently to the south, east and west. A stream ran

		along the southern border. A pond with wire fencing was located in the south of the survey area which was next to a small tree plantation preventing survey. Overhead cables located in the west of the survey area and ran on a northeast-southwest orientation.
115	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the east, southeast and south.	The survey area was bordered on all but the southwest side by hedges, to the east there was also metal fencing, to the southwest there was no physical boundary.
117	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southwest.	The survey area was bordered to the south and west by trees, to the north and east by hedgerow and wire fencing.
118	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down eastwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows and wire fencing. To the northeast and southwest, there were also trees.
119	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows and wire fencing. To the northeast, there were also trees. Running through the southeast of the area were telegraph poles and overhead cables.
120	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by trees to the east and west. With no physical boundaries to the north and south. Overhead cables and wooden pylons ran north-south in the eastern half of the survey area. A wire fence was present across the centre of the field running north to south.
121	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees to the east, west and south. The field continued to the north. Overhead cables ran along the eastern border.
122	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by hedges to the northeast, south, east and south with no physical boundaries to the northwest. A road ran along the south of the survey area. Overhead cable ran through the west of the survey area on a north-south orientation
123	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fencing. A metal cover

		was present in the northeast corner. The southern side featured a patch of boggy ground that could not be surveyed. The ground was relatively muddy.
124	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides but the southeast with metal fencing. The southeast was bordered by a wooden fence and stone wall. A metal trailer was present in the north-eastern corner.
125	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the north.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all sides. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on a north-south orientation.
126	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge and wire fencing on all sides. Along the northern boundary, a wooden shack could be seen. Thick grass was at the eastern end.
127	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fencing. A metal gate was present on the northwest side. Telegraph poles were present in the eastern half. The field contained livestock.
128	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast, east and southeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fencing, with a ditch also bordering the western side. A telegraph pole was in the centre of the field with an overhead wire running east-west. A metal gate was present on the eastern side, and a small section of the northeast corner was unable to be surveyed due to rough ground.
129	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping eastwards and westwards from a central point	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and trees. Metal fencing also bordered the west, south and east. A metal gate was present in the southeast corner and east side.
130	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards and southwards from a central point	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges, trees, and metal fencing. Four metal gates were present on the north, west, south, and east. A pylon was present in the southwest, with an overhead cable running north.

131	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A stream was located on the eastern border. A cattle feeder was present in the western corner.
137	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees and hedges to the north, south and west with no physical boundary to the east. A large area to the north was unable to be surveyed due to wet ground and overgrown vegetation.
139	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees to the northwest and hedges to the south. The west and north had no physical boundaries and the area to the east was unable to be surveyed due to wet ground and overgrown vegetation.
140	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees and hedges to the south and east with no physical boundary to the north. To the west there was a region unable to be surveyed due to wet ground and overgrown vegetation.
141	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	A hedge and metal fence bordered the western, northern and eastern ends. Another hedge with trees ran diagonally southwest, from the middle of the survey area to the southern border. A pylon stood at the southern end.
144	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge. Large trees overhung on the west side and southeast corner. A metal trough was beneath the southeast tree, and a metal gate was present in the northeast corner. A small section of the west side was unable to be surveyed due to being extremely muddy.
145	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	A hedge and metal fence bordered the western, northern and eastern ends. Another hedge with trees ran diagonally southwest, from the middle of the survey area to the southern border. A pylon stood at the southern end.

146	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	A hedge and metal fence were located on the northern, southern and eastern borders. Hedges and trees were located on the western border. Overhead cables crossed the centre of the survey area running on a west-east orientation.
147	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge with wire fencing. Large trees overhung on the northern side. A metal gate was present to the north.
148	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all but the south side by hedges and to the south was metal fencing.
149	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow, trees and metal wire fencing. A pylon with overhead electric cables ran east-west across the area. There were metal gates at the southern end.
150	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees to the north, east and west with no physical boundaries to the south. A metal gate and trough were located to the northeast.
151	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees to the south, east and west with no physical boundaries to the north. A metal gate was located to the southeast.
153	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered to the north, south and southeast by metal fencing, to the west and northeast were hedges.
154	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the west and north by hedges and to the east and south there was no physical boundary.
156	The survey area consisted of an arable field sloping eastwards and westwards from a central point. There was further sloping down southwards either side of the central point.	The survey area was bordered on the west, north and east by metal fencing. The northeast corner was also bordered by a stream. The southern side was bordered by a ditch. A small area in the centre of the survey was too steep to survey, and a large tree lie immediately south of it. Another tree was present southeast. A small mound was

		unable to be surveyed in the southeast corner, as well as in the northeast corner.
157	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by barbed wire fencing, with metal gates present in the north, northeast, and southwest. Overhead cables ran on an east-west orientation in the southern half of the field.
158	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping down westwards from a central point.	The survey area was bordered on all sides but the south by metal fencing. And on all sides by hedges and trees. Metal gates were present in the southwest, north and east. Telegraph poles were present in the middle of the field, with overhead cables running northeast-southwest.
160	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by trees, hedges, and metal fencing. A metal gate was present in the southeast corner. Pylons were present in the area, with overhead cables running north-northeast to south-southwest.
161	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping down to the southeast from a central point.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and trees and by metal fencing on all sides but the south. Metal gates were present in the northeast and northwest.
162	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with winter crop.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge with wire fencing. Three metal gates were present on the western side, and one in the southeast. An electrified fence ran north-northeast to south-southwest on the eastern side.
164	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges with trees on all sides. There was a wire fence that ran through the centre of the survey area on a north-south orientation changing to an east-west orientation in the south. Overhead cables ran through the northwest of the survey area on an east-west orientation. A pylon was located in the northwestern corner.
165	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a metal fence and hedges to the north,

		west and south and by a metal fence to the east. Two sets of overhead cables and pylons ran east-west in the north and south of the survey area.
166	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a metal fence. To the northwest was a metal gate. Overhead cables ran east-west across the area.
167	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by fencing and hedgerow.
168	The survey area was bordered by pasture sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by hedges to the west and south with wire fencing on all boundaries. Two metal gates were located along the western boundary with others located in the north-eastern and south-western corners.
169	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the north, south and west with no physical boundaries to the east. A road ran along the southern boundary.
171	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the south	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the north, south and east with no physical boundaries to the east.
174	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows and wire fencing. Overhead cables and pylons were located in the north of the survey area and ran on an east-west orientation.
175	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all sides. Overhead cables ran though the south-eastern corner on a northeast-southwest orientation. A road ran along the southern boundary.
177	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerow and wire fencing, to the north, west, and east were also intermittent trees. Running east-west through the south of the area were pylons and overhead cables.
178	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing with intermittent trees to the north, east

	and southwards from a central point	and west, with no physical boundary to the south. Pylons and overhead cables ran northeast-southwest through the north of the survey area.
179	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the south.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the south, east and west with no physical boundaries to the north. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the field on a northeast-southwest orientation.
180	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards from the south border.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences and hedgerows. Metal gates were located in the northeast, southeast, and along the southern border. A pylon was present in the northwest corner, with overhead cables running east-west. An electric fence ran from the middle of the north border to a section along the southern border.
181	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down eastwards from the west.	The survey area was bordered to the east, south, and west by metal fences and hedgerows. Overhead cables ran northwest-southeast though the southeast of the survey area. Troughs were located in the west and northeast, with metal gates in the southeast and southwest.
182	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards from the south.	The survey area was bordered to the west, north, and east with metal fences and hedgerows. An electric fence ran along the south border. A farm track was located running along the north border. Troughs were present in the southwest and west. Metal gates were present in the northeast and northwest.
183	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards from the south.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a metal fence and hedgerows. Overhead cables ran across the southeast corner. Metal gates were located in the west, southeast, and northeast. Two troughs were present in the east.
184	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and trees. Running east-west through the centre survey area were overhead cables, with a large pylon present in the central

		west part of the survey area. Along the eastern and western sides of the survey area there are multiple metal gates.
186	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all but the southeast side by trees and hedges, to the southeast was fencing. To the west and northeast were metal gates.
187	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and trees. Running east-west through the centre of the survey area were overhead cables. To the northwest and southeast were metal gates. A small section to the northeast was unable to be surveyed due to farming machinery.
188	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges. Running east-west through the centre of the survey area were overhead cables with a telegraph pole in the centre. To the southwest, there was a metal gate.
189	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge and metal fence on all sides. A metal gate was present on the southern border.
203	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing on all side and hedges to the northeast, east, south and west. A farm was located to the northwest. Overhead cables ran east-west through the centre of the survey area with a pylon located in the south-western corner.
207	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards, eastwards and westwards towards a central point.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedge and metal fencing and on the south by no physical boundary. Metal feeding troughs were present in the north-eastern corner.
208	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides but the north by metal fencing, hedges and trees. The northern side featured residential fencing. A pylon was present in the centre of the field, with an overhead cable running east-west.

210	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all boundaries. Overhead cables ran along the northern boundary with telegraph poles and in south, on an east-west orientation, with pylons.
211	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing to the northwest, northeast and in the southern corner. All other borders had no physical boundaries.
214	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by a ditch to the south. Wire fencing bordered all boundaries. Metal debris was identified in the north-eastern corner and a section in the southern corner was unable to be surveyed due to the presence of a pond. Overhead cables ran through the southern corner, on an east-west orientation, and the centre, on a northeast-southwest orientation, of the survey area.
217	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing and hedgerow on all sides save for the south-eastern corner, where only the latter is present. A metal gate was located in the north-eastern corner. Overhead cables ran across the north-western corner trending north-northeast-south-southwest. Metal pipes were present in the southeast corner of the boundary.
218	The survey area was a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by metal fences on all sides. Two small areas in the northeast and south could not be surveyed due to waterlogged ground. A metal gate was present on the northern border. Overhead cables ran east-west across the centre of the survey area.
219	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by metal fences on the north, east and west sides, and a brick wall to the south. Overhead cables ran east-west across the centre of the survey area. The southern corner next to the buildings was unable to surveyed.

220	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards, eastwards and westwards towards a central point	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows and metal fencing. There were four metal gates spread out across the south, east and northern borderers of the area.
221	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge and metal fence. A metal gate was at the northern end. Two sets of overhead cables ran southwest-northeast and east-west through the centre of the survey area.
222	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerow and metal fencing, to the northwest there was also a ditch. Running southwest-northeast through the centre of the survey area were telegraph poles and overhead cables. There were also numerous gates scattered on all sides.
223	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows and metal fencing. A pylon stood in the middle and overhead cables ran east-west across the area.
224	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping down to a central point from the east, west and southwest corner.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fencing, a ditch was also present in the southeast. There were metal gates present in the northwest, southwest and southeast.
225	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides but the southwest by hedgerow and metal fencing. The south-western side was just bordered by hedgerows. There were metal gates present in the southwest, northwest and northeast.
226	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all but the eastern side by metal fencing, the eastern boundary was bordered by a tree line. Running north-south through the centre of the area was a hedgerow. Some sections in the west of the area were unable to be surveyed due to metal scrap.
229	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	There was a national grid substation situated in the northeast corner. The survey area was bordered on all sides

		by hedgerow and metal fencing, and in a small section in the northeast there was no physical boundary. Large pylons and overhead cables ran northeast-southwest through the centre of the survey area. There were numerous metal gates spread around the borders.
230	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows and metal fencing. Overhead cables ran northeast-southwest through the east of the area. There were multiple gates on the southern and northern area borders.
231	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedge and metal fencing. Overhead cables ran northwest-southeast along the southwest and northeast ends. The two metal gates were at the eastern ends.
232	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fences. Overhead cables straddled the border to the northeast and eastern ends. The three metal gates straddled the western ends, with one in the top northern corner.
233	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedgerows, trees, and fencing. In a small section to the northeast, there was no physical boundary. Telegraph poles and overhead cables ran southwest to northeast through the centre of the survey area.
234	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the north, east, and south by hedgerows, trees and wooden fencing. To the west was a hedgerow with wire fencing. Running northwest-southeast through the survey area were pylons and overhead cables.
236	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west, north and east by hedgerow and fencing, and to the south by a road and wire fencing.
237	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing to the north, west and east with intermittent trees

		to the southeast. A farmstead was located to the southwest. Centrally along the southern borders an area was too uneven to be surveyed.
240	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered on the northwest and northeast by hedgerows, trees and a ditch, and to the east by a metal fence. To the southeast, by a ditch and intermittent trees. Overhead cables with a pylon, ran northwest-southeast through the centre of the area. In the southwest of the survey area, a copse of trees prevented survey.
241	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides but the north by a hedge with wire fencing. The northeast featured no physical boundary but was separated by a trackway.
242	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and a metal fence. Overhead cables ran southwest-northeast across the area. Two metal gates straddled the northern boundary and one to the south.
243	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and south by hedgerow and fencing and to the west by a trackway. The area was interspersed with large trees running near the northern border and was bordered by wooden fencing and trees. West of the survey area featured scattered farm equipment.
244	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on the west and southeast with a hedge with wire fencing.
246	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all but the eastern side by metal fencing. To the east was a ditch. A metal gate was present in the northeast of the area.
247	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west by a ditch with hedgerow and intermitted trees, to the north by metal fencing and to the east by a hedgerow. To the south, there was a pathway. Overhead cables ran

		northwest-southeast through the north of the survey area.
248	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the north, south and west with no physical boundary to the east. A pylon was located in the southern corner with overhead cables running along the southern boundary on a southeast-northwest orientation.
249	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field, with winter crops.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fencing. A pond lined with trees was present on the western side. A trough was present in the centre of the field. A metal gate was present in the north-eastern corner.
251	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field, with winter crops.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fencing, and metal gates were present in the east and west. A metal trough was present in the southwest corner.
252	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The whole survey area was bordered by hedgerows and metal fencing. The metal gate was to the north.
253	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the north, south, east and southwest boundaries. The northwest border had no physical boundaries. The western boundary had a section unable to due to overgrown vegetation. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the field on a northwest-southeast orientation.
254	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the north and south, with no physical boundaries to the east and west. A pylon was located to the south-western with overhead cables running along the southern boundary.
255	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing, trees and hedges on all boundaries. Along the south of the survey area, a copse of trees prevented survey.
256	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The field was bordered by metal fencing to the north, east and west. It was an open boundary to the

		south. There was a pond in the centre of the field. Overhead cables ran along the southern boundary of the field.
257	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The field was bordered by metal fencing to the south, east and west. With no physical boundary to the north. There was a trough and two large holes in the centre of the field.
258	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing with hedges and trees along the north, east and west borders. A track ran along the southern border. A large tree, along the eastern boundary, prevented survey.
259	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing to the west, east and south and a track to the north. Overhead cables ran along the southern boundary with a pylon located in the south-western corner.
260	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges along all boundaries. Overhead cables ran along the northern border with a pylon located in the north-western corner.
261	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing to the south, west and east with a tack located to the north. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the field on an east-west orientation.
262	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing and hedges on all sides. Overhead cables ran northwest-southeast in the northern half of the survey area. A pond was located in the south-western corner. Metal gates were present on the north and south borders, and farm equipment was located in the south.
263	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down eastwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing along all boundaries. A copse of trees in the north, prevented survey. Overhead cables, with a telegraph pole, ran through the north-eastern corner, on a north-south orientation.

264	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with sudden sloping down eastwards at the eastern border.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing along all boundaries. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on a north-south orientation.
265	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with sudden sloping down westwards at the western border.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all borders. Trees with wire protection were located along the eastern boundary and a pond, located to the northeast, prevented survey.
266	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down eastwards.	The survey area was bordered by an electric fence in all directions and a wooden fence at the northwest corner. A pond was noticed to be attached in the middle of the area's southern border and some trees and a trough were close to the northern border. Telegraph poles and cables were crossing the area in a northwest -southeast direction.
267	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with sudden sloping down eastwards at the eastern border.	The survey area was bordered by an electric fence in all directions and metallic gates in the middle of the northern border and the southwest corner. A telegraph pole and a trough were noticed in the middle of the field.
268	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a metallic fence in all directions and metallic gates at its northwest and southwest corners. Telegraph poles and cables were noticed to cross the area's southwest corner diagonally on a northwest-southeast orientation. A small area in the southeast quarter was unable to be surveyed due to the presence of a copse of trees and a trough.
269	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the sout, east and west, with no physical boundary to the north. Overhead cables, with telegraph poles, ran though the centre, on a north-south orientation.
271	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges to the northwest and southeast, with no physical boundaries to the northeast

		and southwest. Overhead cables, with telegraph poles ran through the northern corner, on a northeast-southwest orientation. A second set of overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on an east-west orientation.
272	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on the south and east by a hedge with wire fencing, and on the west by just wire fencing and a road. Scattered farm equipment was present in the north-eastern corner.
273	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing along all boundaries. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on an east-west orientation.
274	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with sudden sloping down westwards at the western border.	The survey area was bordered to the north by a wooden fence and a hedgerow, to the east by a hedgerow, to the south by a metallic fence and to the west by a ditch. Rubbish was noticed close to the north border and a log was in the middle of the survey area.
275	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the south and west by hedges and wire fences, to the south by a brick wall, and to the east by metal fencing. A small section to the southeast was unable to be surveyed due to farming machinery.
276	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all but the west by hedges, and to the west was metal fencing. A small section to the southwest was unable to be surveyed due to farming machinery.
277	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges. In the southwest, central south, and east of the survey areas were access metal gates. In the central western part of the survey area was a pond.
278	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the north and west by a stone wall, to the east by fencing, and the south by trees and a wall. A small section was

		unable to be surveyed to the south due to a large mound.
279	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the north and west by trees and to the south and east by a hedgerow.
280	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down westwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge with wire fencing. Overhead cables ran from the northwest corner to the south side.
281	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards and westwards from a southern point. The field also slopes westwards in the northern half of the field.	The survey area was bordered mostly by large trees but featured sections of hedges on the eastern side. The entirety was bordered by wooden fencing with wire. Telegraph posts ran northwest southeast along the eastern side. Multiple pieces of metal farm equipment were present in the south, including feeding troughs, a horse box and a fence.
285	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by large trees. Overhead power cables ran northeast-southwest along the northern side. A small area of thick marsh was unable to be surveyed along the southern edge.
286	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees all around except for the northwest, which was too steep to survey.
287	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northwest and westwards from a central point	The survey area was bordered by trees on all sides with an area in the northwest that was unable to be surveyed due to steep topography.
288	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees on the north, west and eastern borders and on the south by a fence.
289	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	A boggy area straddled the western border. Most of the area was too steep to survey. Wire fencing straddled the southern border.
290	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The whole survey area was bordered by metal wire fencing. Pylons and telegraph poles ran northwest to southeast.
291	The survey area consisted of a pasture field that sloped steeply westwards from the east.	The survey area was bordered by hedgerows. A wooden fence ran along the middle of the survey area from the west border to the east. The

		eastern edge of the survey area was unable to be surveyed due to very steep slopes.
292	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on the north and west by trees, and the southern and eastern sides featured mostly hedges with wooden fences and metal wiring. A portion of the north-western corner was unable to be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation.
293	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on the west by a hedge with wooden fencing with wire. The east was bordered by wooden fencing. The south was bordered by trees. Three metal gates were present in the south-western corner. The northern half of the area was unable to be surveyed due to it being a roped-off horse paddock.
294	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped steeply downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by metal fences and hedges to the north, metal fences to the east, south, and west. Metal gates were present on the southwest and east borders. Two small ravines were present in the southwest and southeast which could not be surveyed.
295	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a metal fence to the northeast and northwest and by a metal fence to the southeast and southwest. A large area of rocks was present in the southern corner and could not be surveyed. Overhead cables orientated east-west, ran in the northern half of the field.
296	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by a metal fence on all sides. A metal gate was present on the north-eastern border.
297	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides, with this fencing dividing the three areas. A large area of trees was present in the western half of the survey area.

298	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	Metal wire fencing bordered the northern, western and southern ends with hedges and trees to the east. A pylon with overhead cables ran east to west on the southern end. A metal gate was situated in the northeast corner.
299	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing, hedges and trees. A water tub straddled the northern border. Two metal gates were situated in the northern and north-western corners. Overhead cables ran parallel to the south-eastern boundary on a northeast-southwest orientation.
300	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. Metal gates were present on the north-eastern and south-eastern borders.
301	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all boundaries. Overhead cables ran through the southeast of the survey area on an northeast-southwest orientation.
302	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A ditch was present along the south-eastern border. Overhead cables and pylons ran on an east-west orientation, across the northern corner of the survey area.
303	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow and fence in all directions and a gate at its southeast corner. A small brook straddled the southeast corner. Two metal gates were at the southern end.
304	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides and by hedges on the east. Two sets of overhead cables were located within the field. One was located to the northeast and ran on a northwest-southeast orientation, with telegraph poles located along the field boundaries. The second was located in the western area, running

		on a west-east orientation, with a pylon located along the western boundary.
305	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A small area in the north-western corner could not be surveyed as it was cut off by a deep ditch. Overhead cables ran on a northwest-southeast orientation, across the centre of the survey area.
306	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping northwards from the southern border.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow and a fence in all directions and two gates in the middle of the area and at its southeast corner. Farm equipment was present at the area's north-eastern corner.
307	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow and metal fencing. Overhead cables crossed over from east to west. A metal gate straddled the eastern corner.
308	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. Metal gates were present on the north, east and west borders.
309	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. Metal gates were present on the east and west borders. Overhead cables ran east-west in the northern half of the field.
310	The survey area consisted of pasture that sloped downwards to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing to the northwest and northeast, and by shrubs to the south. Overhead cables ran east-west in the northern half of the survey area. A large area in the southeast and northeast could not be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation and a metal tower.
311	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down westwards.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides. A metal feeding trough was located on the southern border.
312	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides.

313	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all but the northwest side by hedges and trees, and to the northwest was a residential fence. Running east-west through the centre of the survey area, were overhead cables with a telegraph pole present in the centre. To the northeast was a metal gate.
314	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges and trees. Running east-west through the north of the survey area were overhead cables and telegraph poles. To the northeast and southwest, there were metal gates.
315	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges, to the south and west there was also metal fencing. In the northeast and northwest small sections had no physical boundary. To the southeast, there was a metal gate and a metal water trough.
316	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered to the west and south by a metal fence and hedges to the north and east.
317	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides. Overhead cables ran east-west in the southern corner.
318	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides. Overhead cables ran east-west in the southern half of the field.
319	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area consisted of a knoll in the centre with thicket and bushes. The area was bordered by metal wire fencing and trees. Overhead cables ran east-west towards its northern end. A metal gate in the north-eastern corner.
320	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges, trees and metal fencing. Overhead cables ran east-west along the northern corner.
321	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees. Access was by a metal gate at the northern end.

322	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing in all directions. Furthermore, it was bordered by a hedgerow to the north-northeast border and by a treeline to its southwest border.
323	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges, trees and metal wire fencing. Pylons and overhead cables ran from east to west. Buildings and field developments were situated in the north-eastern corner.
324	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges, trees and metal wire fencing. Pylons and overhead cables ran east-west. Buildings and field developments were situated in the north-eastern corner.
325	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered to the west and north by a hedgerow and wire fence and to the southeast by a forest and a fence.
326	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down eastwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all boundaries. Overhead cables ran along the southern border.
327	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides.
328	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing on all sides. Overhead cables and wooden pylons ran northeast-southwest in the eastern half of the field.
329	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by metal wire fencing, trees and a hedge. Along the southern border, an area was unable to be surveyed due to rubble. There were two metal gates at the eastern border and to the north-western corner.
330	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping northwards from the southern border.	The small area was bordered by hedges, trees and metal wire fencing. A telegraph pole and overhead cables ran east-west through the centre of the survey area. Two metal gates were situated in the north-western corner.

331	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards and southwards to a central point	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees.
332	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges, fields and metal wire fencing. Buildings were situated in the northern corner. A metal gate was located in the northern end.
333	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by hedges. The area was separated into three even sections by electric fences that ran roughly north south. A section to the west was unable to be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation and trees. To the east and north, there were multiple metal gates.
334	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered on the south and east by electric fencing. The north and west were bordered by no physical boundary. Two telegraph poles were present on the south edge. A single pylon was present in the northeast. Overhead cables ran along the southern and northern boundaries of the survey area.
335	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered on the north and west by a hedge, with a portion of the west being residential fencing. The south was bordered by a rope fence and on the east by trees. Overhead cables ran west-east with telegraph poles. The ground conditions were heavily muddy and waterlogged.
336	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered on the north by hedges, and on the west, east and south by hedges and trees. A trackway ran in between the northern and southern halves, with an electrified fence running along either side of the track. A line of hedges and trees ran southwest along the east-southern side. Overhead cables ran west-east with telegraph poles and southeast in the southern half. Sections of the north-western edge could not be surveyed due to tree debris. The ground

		conditions were heavily muddy and waterlogged.
338	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered by electric fencing on all boundaries. In the centre, an area was unable to be surveyed due to wet ground. Overhead cable ran along the northwest of the survey area.
339	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southeast.	The survey area was bordered on the north, south, and south-eastern corner by hedges, and on the west and northeast corner by trees. A single large tree was present in the centre southern half. Farming equipment was present in the northeast corner. Overhead cables ran through the south of the survey area on an east-west orientation in the southeast and on a northeast-southwest orientation in the centre. A telegraph pole was located where the overhead cables change direction.
340	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing along all boundaries. Overhead cables ran along the south of the survey area.
341	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down southwards.	The survey area was bordered by hedges on all boundaries.
343	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge and a metal fence. Overhead cables ran east-west across the site. A metal gate was situated in the north-eastern corner.
344	The survey area consisted of a pasture field with a slope from south to north.	The survey area was bordered by metal fences and hedgerows on all sides. A metal gate was present in the southwest. Farm tracks ran from the northwest corner down the western boundary, and an electric fence was located running from northwest to southwest, and then from the west to the eastern border. A pylon was present in the north of the survey area, with overhead cables southwest-northeast.
345	The survey area consisted of a pasture field, with a steep slope running from the northeast to the	The survey area contained a quarry in the centre, which was not able to be surveyable. The survey area and this

	north, and from the south to the north.	quarry were bordered by metal fences, with hedgerows located on the north, west, and south borders. Metal gates were located in the southwest and southeast. Troughs were present in the southwest and the southern border of the quarry. Farm equipment was located to the south of the quarry.
346	The survey area consisted of a pasture field, sloping from the east border to the west and the west border to the east.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences, with hedgerows on the north, west, and south borders. Overhead cables ran southwest-northeast in the west of the survey area, with a pylon present in the northwest of the survey area. Metal gates were located in the southeast and southwest. A trough was present in the centre of the survey area, with a well to the northeast of this, and a tree to the east.
349	The survey area consisted of a pasture field, with a slope from the east to west, and northwest to southeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences, and hedgerows except in the southwest. Metal gates were present in the northwest, northeast, southeast, and south. A trough was located in the centre, and a well in the southwest.
350	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west by a metal fence, with hedgerows to the north, east and south. Metal gates were present in the south, northwest and northeast. A trough was in the centre of the field.
351	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the north, west and south by metal fences and hedgerows. A wooden fence was located to the north. The survey area was bordered to the north with trees. Metal gates were located to the southeast, west and north of the survey area. A trough was present on the southern border.
352	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and trees on all sides. A small area in the northern corner could not be surveyed due to tree removal.

		Pylons and overhead cables ran east-west in the southern half of the field.
353	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow at the north, east and south. To the west there is no physical boundary. A road also runs along the survey's east border.
354	The survey area consisted of a pasture field, with a slope running from the east to west.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences, with a hedgerow also to the east. A farm track ran along the south, west and north boundaries. Two trees were present in the field to the west. A trough was located in the centre.
355	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences, with hedgerows to the southeast, south and west. Metal gates were present in the east and southwest.
356	The survey area consisted of a pasture field with a slope running from north to south.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences, with hedgerows to the northwest and north. A farm track ran along the southern border. Metal gates were present in the northwest and southwest.
357	The survey area consisted of a pasture field with a slope running from north to south.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences, with hedgerows also present on the west, south and east border. A farm track ran long the north border. A trough was present in the north.
358	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a fence except to the east where there were trees.
359	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the southwest from the east.	The survey area was bordered to the north by an electric fence, and to the east and west by metal fences. A farm track was present running along the northern border. An electric fence ran across the survey area from the northern border to the southwest, and from the northern border to the western border. A trough was located in the centre of the survey area, and a metal gate in the east. Areas of very steep slope in the west and southwest were unable to be surveyed.

360	The survey area consisted of flat arable land.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all boundaries. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on a northeast-southwest orientation. A fence ran through the centre of the survey area on an east-west orientation up to a copse of trees located along the eastern boundary.
361	The survey area consisted of flat arable land.	The survey area was bordered by metal fencing in all directions. Furthermore, the area was bordered to the north, east and south by a hedgerow and trees. Telegraph poles and wires were crossing the middle of the area in a northeast-southwest direction. A small area along the western border was unable to be surveyed due to the boggy ground conditions.
362	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west and south by a ditch, hedges and metal fence and to the north and east by a metal fence and hedge. A hedge and metal fence ran from northwest to southeast across the centre of the survey area. A metal gate was present on the northern border.
363	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and fencing to the north and west and by a wooden fence to the south and east. An area of trees was present at the southern border.
364	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wood and metal fencing to the north, east and west with trees to the south. A small area of trees was present on the northern border.
365	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by trees and fences to the north, east and south and by wood and metal fencing to the west. Parts of tree trunks were present along the southern border.
366	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges, trees and a wood and metal fence on all sides. A path was present on the south-eastern border.

		Troughs were present across the field, and overhead cables and pylons ran along the south-eastern border. A metal gate was present on the south-eastern border.
367	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by metal fences and hedgerows. Metal gates were located in the southwest and north. A farm building was present in the west of the survey area and a trough to the north. Overhead cables ran northeast-southwest in the east, with telegraph poles located along its length.
368	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the southwest.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a wooden and metal fence on all sides. A small area of tools was present in the southern corner, along with a metal gate. A second metal gate was present on the northern border.
369	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a wooden and metal fence on all sides. Metal gates were located on the south and west borders.
370	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping down to the northeast and northwest from the southern border.	The survey area was bordered by a wood and metal fence, hedges and trees. The gate was located along the western border.
371	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a wooden and metal fence on all borders. Metal gates and troughs were present on the eastern border. Pylons and cables ran north-south across the centre of the survey area.
373	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by metal fences on all sides. An area of trees was present in the centre of the survey area. An area of rubble was present along the northern border that could not be surveyed.
374	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges along all boundaries.
375	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and fencing to the north, east

		and west. The field continued to the south. A metal fence was present on the western border.
376	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing along all boundaries.
377	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge and metal fence. A metal gate was at the northern end. Overhead cables ran southwest to northeast and crisscrossed east to west.
378	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by a hedge and metal fence. It sloped down in a northeast direction. Overhead cables ran east-west across the area with a pylon located along the eastern boundary. Two metal gates were situated along the north boundary and the south boundary.
379	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The area was bordered by a hedge and metal fence. Overhead cables ran along the north-eastern and eastern boundaries. Three metal gates identified, two in the northern corner and one along the southwest boundary.
380	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a wood and metal fence on all sides. A metal gate and trough were present on the western border.
381	The survey area consisted of pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by trees to the northeast and southwest with wire fencing to the northwest and southeast. There was no physical boundary to the south and earthworks to the south-southeast. A large pile of woo was located in the western corner.
382	The survey area consisted of pasture field sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by trees to the southwest and south and wire fencing to the north and northeast.
383	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the north and northwest.	The survey area was bordered on the south and west by wire fencing. To the north and northeast were intermittent trees. To the east was a stone wall. In the centre of the survey area was a stone water trough.

384	The survey area consisted of flat arable land.	The survey area was bordered by a metal fence and hedgerow. A loose soft inert area was spotted to the north. Overhead cables ran across the centre of the area, east-west. Two metal gates were situated to the south-western corner and one to the north-western corner.
385	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges along all boundaries with hedges located along the north, east, west and southeast. Troughs were located in the southeast of the survey area. Overhead cables ran along the eastern boundary.
386	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges along all boundaries. Overhead cables ran along the eastern and western boundaries of the survey area. A trough was located in the southeast corner.
387	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees to the south, east and west with wire fencing and hedges to the north.
388	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a metal and wooden fence to the west and south and by a serried row of trees to the north and east. The area slopped down gradually to the north. A brook ran along the western border and turned north. Fallen tree branches were spotted in the north-eastern corner.
389	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered to the west, north and east by hedges and to the south and east by wire fencing. Overhead cables with telegraph poles ran northwest-southeast through the centre of the survey area. There was a small section in the northeast that was unable to be surveyed due to a ditch.
391	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The area was bordered by a hedgerow and a metallic fence to the north, east and west. Part of the area's east side had no border. Two metallic gates were noticed at the

		north border and one at the southeast border. Part of the survey area was close to the adjacent residence and was unable to be surveyed due to the loose and muddy ground. The western half of the survey area was split by metal fencing into smaller horse paddocks.
392	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping northwards and southwards from a central point in the southern half of the field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wood and metal fence on all sides. Overhead cables with pylons ran across the centre of the survey area northwest-southeast and along the eastern border. A metal gate was present in the north. A trough was in the centre of the field.
393	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping northwards and southwards from a central point	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wood and metal fence on all sides. Overhead cables with pylons ran across the centre of the survey area, northwest-southeast and along the western and eastern border. A metal gate was present in the north. A trough was in the centre of the field.
394	The survey area consisted of a flat field under arable cultivation.	The survey area was bordered to the northeast and northwest by a metal fence, with hedgerows present in the northeast, northwest and south. There was no physical border to the southeast, or a small section of the west. There was an area of tall grass located to the south, as was a trough. A metal gate was located to the north.
395	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a ditch, hedges and a wood and metal fence to the northwest, southwest and southeast. The field continued to the northeast with some trees along the border. A metal gate was present in the southern corner.
396	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the northwest with a ditch and a hedgerow and to the southeast with a metallic fence.
397	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down eastwards.	The survey area was bordered to the west, north and east by metal fencing. To the north, there was also

		hedgerow. The south was bordered by intermittent trees.
398	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing to the south, southeast and northeast with trees and hedges to the south. A track ran along the northeast boundary as well as three throughs and a metal gate were located in the eastern corner. The northwest was bordered by intermittent trees and an electric box was located in the south-eastern corner.
399	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A metal gate was present on the north-eastern border.
400	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the north by a ditch and hedgerow and to the west, south and east by metal fencing and hedgerow. There were two trees in the centre of the survey area.
401	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all sides. A pond was present on the northeast border, along with a metal cage.
402	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the south and east by hedgerow and to the north and west by metal fencing. There were wooden gates present in the southwest and southeast of the area.
403	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A metal gate was present on the southern border.
404	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a wood and metal fence on all sides. A stream was present on the south-eastern border. Brambles were located along the field borders, and a metal fence was located on the south-eastern border.
405	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered by trees and a wood and metal fence on all sides. A stream was present along the eastern border. Hedges and a fence were present running northwest to southeast across the

		centre of the survey area. Overhead cables with telegraph poles ran through the centre and along the eastern border. A pond was present on the north-western border.
406	The survey area consisted of an undulating pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and a wood and metal fence on all sides. A stream was present on the north-western and eastern border. Brambles were located along the field borders, and a metal fence was located on the north-western border.
407	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by trees and a wood and metal fence to the north, by a stream and trees to the west and by a ditch to the south. There was no physical boundary to the southwest. Metal fences were present along the northern border.
408	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by fencing and hedgerow. Overhead cables ran east-west through the south of the survey area. A section to the northeast was unable to be surveyed due to trees.
409	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing with trees and hedges to the west, north, northeast and south. There was no physical boundary to the east. Overhead cables ran through the centre od the survey area on a northwest-southeast orientation. A pylon was located centrally along the eastern boundary.
410	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered on all sides save for two sections of the east by a hedge with wire fencing, and on the eastern sections by trees and fencing. Tree debris rendered the northwest corner unable to be surveyed.
411	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a metallic fence in all directions. Two telegraph poles with overhead cables were ran northeast-southwest through the area's south corner. A trough was noticed in the middle of the field.

412	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges along all boundaries. Overhead cables, with telegraph poles, ran through the south of the survey area, on a northwest-southeast orientation. A trough was located centrally in the field.
413	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the west, north and east by a metallic fence and to the south by a hedgerow. A metallic gate was present at the area's southwest corner and a trough and a depression in the middle of it.
414	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by fencing to the southeast where there was a pond. All other borders were wire fencing and hedges with trees on all boundaries. Overhead cables ran through the centre of the survey area on a northwest-southeast orientation.
415	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges with tree on all boundaries. Overhead cables ran along the northern border. A copse of tree, located along the eastern boundary, prevented survey.
417	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northwest.	The survey area was surrounded by a hedge and a wire fence. A gate was located at the area's west corner. Across the area there was intermittent trees.
418	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and wire fencing on all sides. Metal gates were present on the north, west and southern borders. Pylons and overhead cables ran along the western and south-western borders.
419	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. Pylons and overhead cables ran along the southern border and north-south across the centre of the survey area.
420	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A stream was present along

		the north and west borders. Metal gates were present along the southern border. Pylons and overhead cables ran east-west in the northern half of the survey area.
421	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A ditch was present along the eastern border. Overhead cables ran east-west across the centre of the survey area. Metal gates were present on the eastern border.
423	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A trackway was present along the north and east borders. A metal gate was located on the southern border.
425	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedges and metal fencing on all sides. A ditch was present along the southwest border. Overhead cables ran east-west in the southern half of the survey area.
432	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered on all sides by a hedge with wire fencing, with sections of large trees interspersed throughout. A single pylon was present in the southwest.
433	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing on all boundaries with hedges and trees located along the north, south and west.
434	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing on all boundaries with hedges located along the north, south and east. A trailer was located in the southern corner. The northeast corner was too steep to survey.
435	The survey area consisted of pasture sloping down to the northeast.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges on all boundaries. A hedge with wire fencing bisected the field in the south. The north was too steep to survey.
436	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by a farm to the south and southeast with hedges and wire fencing along all other boundaries.

437	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down eastwards.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedge along all boundaries with a house located in the southeast and a farm to the southwest.
438	The survey area consisted of a pasture field sloping down northwards.	The survey area was bordered by wire fencing and hedges with trees to the north, east and west with no physical boundary to the south.
439	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with sudden sloping down northwards, to the northeast, to the northwest and westwards from a central point.	The survey area was surrounded by a wire fencing and additionally in the south by a high hedgerow. Access was possible through an opening in the hedgerow at the area's southeast corner. A water tank was present in the area's southeast quarter.
440	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field with partial sloping down to the northwest and westwards from a central point in the western half of the survey area.	The survey area was bordered by a metallic fence in all directions. Three metallic gates were present at the area's south border. Trees were noticed scattered in the middle part of the area and a pylon was. Two rows of telegraph poles and cables were crossing the area diagonally on a northwest-southeast orientation.

13. Project Metadata

MS Job Code	MSSH1444
Project Name	Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Client	RPS Consulting Ltd
Grid Reference	SH 96632 73924
Survey Techniques	Magnetometry
Survey Size (ha)	820ha of the 841ha (Magnetometry)
Survey Dates	2022-10-31 to 2022-01-24
Project Lead	Leigh A. Garst BFA MSc
Project Officers	Joseph Howarth MSc, Matthew Stead BA (Hons) MA, Alexander C Stoddart BA
HER Event No	TBC
OASIS No	N/A
S42 Licence No	N/A
Report Version	1.1

14. Document History

Version	Comments	Author	Checked By	Date
Preliminary Report	Initial draft for Project Lead to Review	AP	LAG	19 December 2022
Updated Preliminary Report	Additional Surveyed Areas and Figures	ACS	LAG	24 January 2023
Client Corrections	Client Comments Addressed	ACS	LAG	07 March 2023
Client Corrections	Client Comments Addressed	JH	ACS	17 March 2023
0.5	Updated With Additional Surveyed Areas	ACS		5 June 2023
0.6	Format Changes	CL	ACS	21 June 2023
0.7	Draft For Full Report For Project Lead to Review	ACS, JH, KD, HM	LAG	26 June 2023
0.8	Changes Following Project Lead Review	ACS, HM	PSJ	28 June 2023
0.9	Changes Following Director Review	ACS	PSJ	30 June 2023
1.0	Client Corrections	ACS	LAG	17 November 2023
1.1	Correction following Review	LAG	LAG	12 December 2023

15. Gazetteer of Features Identified in the Survey

15.1. Ring Ditches

Anomaly No.	Figure No.	Grid Reference	Category	Summary
27a	20	SH 92566 75717	Possible Archaeology	Strong penannular anomaly, possible ring ditch.
27b	20	SH 92493 75778	Possible Archaeology	Weak penannular anomaly, possible ring ditch, with possible related linear and rectilinear weak anomalies in close proximity.
27c	20	SH 92446 75804	Possible Archaeology	Weak negative penannular anomaly, possible ring ditch.
29a	20	SH 92674 75738	Possible Archaeology	Strong penannular anomaly located on a former field boundary, possible ring ditch.
96a	32	SH 94299 73858	Undetermined	Weak sub-annular anomaly, morphology is unclear and limited context.
151a	60	SH 96730 73862	Possible Archaeology	Incomplete sub-annular anomaly, possible ring ditch.
174a	68	SH 98542 73668	Probable Archaeology	Weak sub-annular anomaly, likely a ring ditch, in close proximity to 174b.
175a	68	SH 98447 73527	Probable Archaeology	Sub-annular anomaly with associated linear and curvilinear anomalies, in close proximity to 175b and 175c.
175c	68	SH 98460 73565	Possible Archaeology	One sub-annular anomaly and one curvilinear anomaly, weak signal and obscured morphology.
286a	48	SH 94395 73661	Possible Archaeology	Strong/weak sub-annular anomaly and a weak sub annular anomaly, possible ring ditches.
297a	52	SH 95582 73676	Undetermined	Multiple sub-annular and curvilinear anomalies, obscured by underlying geology and an agricultural anomaly.
320a	56	SH 96222 73359	Undetermined	Sub-annular anomaly, obscured by underlying geology and agricultural anomalies.
336a	60	SH 97034 74158	Possible Archaeology	Two sub-annular anomalies with discrete internal features, possible ring ditches.
336c	60	SH 97072 74127	Undetermined	Fragmented sub-annular anomaly with internal discrete feature, morphology is obscure.
340a	60	SH 97398 74127	Possible Archaeology	One sub-annular anomaly and one curvilinear anomaly, possible ring ditches obscured by underlying geology.
393a	96	SJ 01702 72666	Possible Archaeology	Weak sub-annular anomaly, possible ring ditch.

15.2. Clawdd Boundaries

Anomaly No.	Figure No.	Grid Reference	Summary
3a	8	SH 92249 77833	Series of parallel positive and negative anomalies, possibly the location of a former Clawdd Boundary. Matches a crop mark visible on satellite imagery.
8a	12	SH 92522 77079	Two parallel anomalies on a north-south orientation.
34a	20	SH 92668 75433	Two parallel anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation.
37a	24	SH 92874 75122	Numerous parallel anomalies forming a rectilinear enclosure.
37b	24	SH 92824 75041	Three linear anomalies on an east-west orientation.
39a	24	SH 92983 75038	Two parallel linear anomalies on an east-west orientation.
82a	28	SH 93589 74337	Two parallel linear anomalies on a northwest-southeast orientation.
85a	32	SH 93509 73850	Single strong anomaly on a northeast-southwest orientation.
85b	32	SH 93557 73750	Two parallel linear anomalies on an east-west orientation.
97a	32	SH 94375 73761	Two parallel linear anomalies on a north-south orientation.
113a	40	SH 95095 74514	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on an east-west orientation. In close proximity to a mapped field boundary.
113b	40	SH 95089 74481	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on an east-west orientation. In close proximity to a mapped field boundary.
114a	40	SH 95126 74815	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation.
114b	40	SH 95273 74727	Two parallel linear anomalies on an east-west orientation cut by two parallel linear anomalies on a north-south orientation forming a cross pattern.
119a	44	SH 95559 74412	Linear anomaly on an east-west orientation, forming an ‘S’ shape.
131a	52	SH 95946 74005	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation.
150a	60	SH 96765 74002	Three parallel curvilinear anomalies on an east-west orientation.
154a	60	SH 96899 74004	Two parallel linear anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation.
154b	60	SH 96953 74013	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on an east-west orientation.
287a	48	SH 94547 73716	Two parallel linear anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation and two parallel linear anomalies on a northwest-southeast orientation, forming a ‘T’ junction.
335a	60	SH 96987 74105	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation.

336b	60	SH 97079 74105	Two parallel curvilinear anomalies on an east-west orientation.
435b	44	SH 95511 74750	Two parallel linear anomalies on an east-west orientation and two parallel linear anomalies on a north-south orientation, forming a 'T' junction.

15.3. Possible Enclosures

Anomaly No.	Figure No.	Grid Reference	Category	Summary
4b	8	SH 92413 77785	Possible Archaeology	Weak 'F' shaped anomalies, possible partial enclosure, provenance unclear.
22a	16	SH 92313 76371	Probable/possible Archaeology	Strong and weak curvilinear and linear anomalies. Match cropmark visible on satellite imagery, situated on topographical highpoint, possible enclosure with associated internal anomalies.
37e	24	SH 92765 75142	Undetermined	Small arrangement of weak curvilinear anomalies, provenance unknown, possible enclosure.
46a	24	SH 93127 74778	Possible Archaeology	Weak 'F' shaped anomaly, with additional linear anomalies in close proximity.
46b	24 & 28	SH 93035 74644	Possible Archaeology	Series of linear and curvilinear anomalies indicative of former field management or enclosure systems, contains possible ring ditch in northern extent.
81a	28	SH 93384 74005	Possible Archaeology	Small weak positive rectilinear anomaly, possible enclosure.
98a	36	SH 94365 73935	Possible Archaeology	Weak parallel linear anomalies, possible trackway leading to enclosure
98b	36	SH 94372 74015	Possible Archaeology	Small weak positive rectilinear anomaly, possible enclosure
127a	52	SH 95717 74047	Possible Archaeology	Small weak positive rectilinear anomaly, with an internal linear anomaly, possible small enclosure.
147a	60	SH 96665 74018	Possible Archaeology	Weak positive crescent shaped anomaly, with additional linear anomalies present.
148a	60	SH 96644 73924	Possible Archaeology	Possible extension of 147a
156a	64	SH 97319 73822	Probable Archaeology	Rectilinear enclosure with internal subdivisions and numerous internal discrete features. Linear anomalies

				running from enclosure, and other possibly related anomalies in vicinity.
157b	64	SH 97416 73936	Probable Archaeology	Two weak linear and one rectilinear anomaly, possible extension of 156a and related to 341a.
162a	64	SH 97907 73928	Probable Archaeology	Weak linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies possible relation to 162b, with weak discrete anomalies in proximity.
162b	64	SH 97834 73906	Probable Archaeology	Two parallel linear anomalies, visible as cropmark on northwest-southeast orientation. Anomalies have possible relation to 162a and 164a although a modern service line obscures further evidence to support this.
164a	64	SH 98136 73709	Probable Archaeology	Two parallel linear anomalies and a small rectilinear anomaly. The linear anomalies are on an east-west orientation and are possibly related to 162b.
174b	68	SH 98517 73667	Probable Archaeology	Multiple linear anomalies from possible large enclosure or field management system, close proximity to 174a.
175b	68	SH 98536 73538	Probable Archaeology	Multiple linear and rectilinear anomalies, in close proximity to 175a and 175c. multiple associated possible archaeological anomalies in close proximity.
179a	68	SH 98789 73507	Probable Archaeology	Large weak and strong curvilinear anomaly, with a rectilinear and sub-annual anomaly attached, a sub-annular anomaly and multiple weaker possible archaeological anomalies in close proximity.
179b	68	SH 98746 73589	Possible Archaeology	Multiple weak linear anomalies make a large rectilinear possible enclosure.
341a	64	SH 97469 73995	Probable Archaeology	Strong linear anomalies forming rectilinear enclosure, possible relation to 157b and 156a
352a	72	SH 99951 73186	Probable Archaeology	Multiple weak linear anomalies from an ‘F’ shaped enclosure with an internal subdivision. Associated possible archaeological anomalies in close proximity. Obscured by a modern service line.

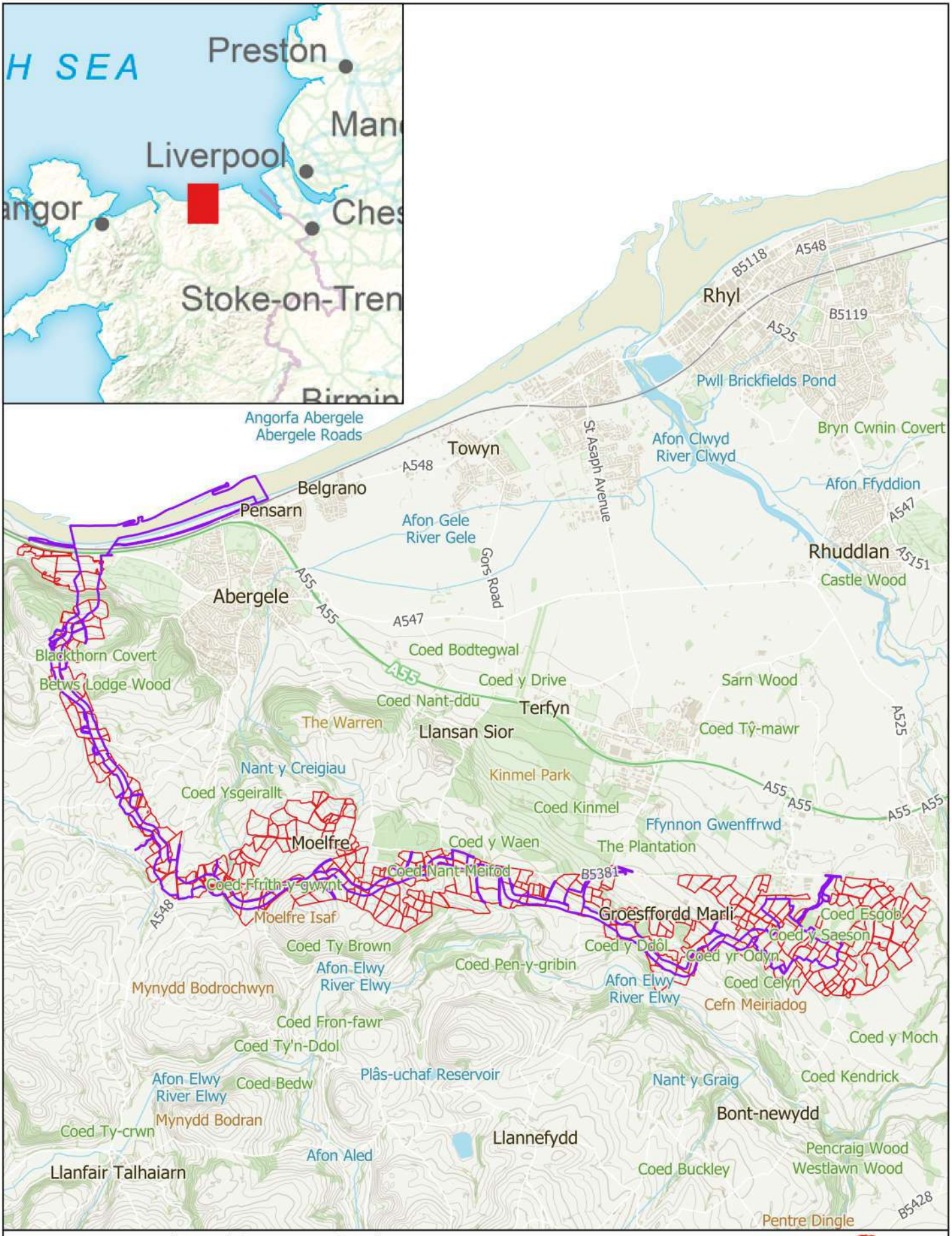
15.4. General Archaeological Anomalies

Anomaly No.	Figure No.	Grid Reference	Category	Summary
1a	8	SH 92080 77966	Undetermined	Small group of ephemeral linear anomalies, unclear morphology.
4a	8	SH 92552 77785	Possible Archaeology	Linear and curvilinear strong and weak anomalies, provenance unclear.
13a	12	SH 92270 76917	Possible Archaeology	Series of weak linear/curvilinear anomalies. Provenance and morphology unclear, likely anthropogenic in origin.
20a	16	SH 92117 76212	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear anomalies, match cropmarks visible on satellite imagery, possible anthropogenic origin.
21a	16	SH 92318 76225	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and rectilinear anomaly
21b	16	SH 92236 76282	Undetermined	Series of strong and weak anomalies
22b	16	SH 92351 76482	Possible Archaeology	Series of weak linear and curvilinear anomalies. Close proximity to 22a, possible association, anomalies more ephemeral in nature.
26a	20	SH 92494 75940	Undetermined	Weak curvilinear anomaly
29b	20	SH 92652 75807	Possible Archaeology	Weak positive curvilinear anomaly forming a ‘u’ shape, possible partial ring ditch.
30a	20	SH 92681 75733	Possible Archaeology	Weak negative curvilinear anomaly forming a ‘u’ shape. Possible partial ring ditch relation to 29a.
34b	20	SH 92603 75436	Undetermined	Group of weak linear anomalies, unknown provenance.
37d	24	SH 92759 75108	Possible Archaeology	Two parallel anomalies on a northeast-southwest orientation.
44a	24	SH 93148 74844	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomaly, orientated towards 46a, possible relation.
47a	24	SH 93328 74732	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomaly.
47b	28	SH 93354 74554	Possible Archaeology	Series of weak curvilinear anomalies, morphology unclear.
76a	28	SH 93462 74461	Possible Archaeology	Series of linear and rectilinear weak anomalies. One linear extends towards 77a, possibly related.
76b	28	SH 93407 74500	Possible Archaeology	Small group of weak anomalies, unclear morphology.
77a	28	SH 93384 74382	Possible Archaeology	Series of weak linear anomalies, unclear morphology.

81b	28	SH 93462 74061	Possible Archaeology	Small group of weak positive curvilinear and linear anomalies, possible relation to 81a.
82b	28	SH 93552 74126	Possible Archaeology	Series of weak linear anomalies, unclear morphology
89a	32	SH 93884 73714	Undetermined	Strong positive curvilinear anomaly. Close proximity to pylon could be related.
105a	36	SH 94535 74225	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear and linear anomalies and a strong discrete anomaly.
115a	32	SH 94215 74038	Undetermined	Weak rectilinear anomaly, possible anthropogenic origin.
127b	52	SH 95752 74107	Possible Archaeology	Two weak parallel linear anomalies, possible trackway in relation to 127a.
127c	52	SH 95712 74119	Undetermined	Multiple linear anomalies, possible relation to 127a, morphology unclear.
141a	52	SH 96413 73995	Possible Archaeology	Two weak linear anomalies and two sub annular anomalies, morphology is unclear.
151b	60	SH 96778 73896	Possible Archaeology	Two weak parallel linear anomalies, possible trackway in relation to 151a.
156b	64	SH 97391 73737	Probable Archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomalies on an east-west orientation, possible trackway or ditch related to 157a.
156c	64	SH 97286 73736	Possible Archaeology	Multiple strong and weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, possible extension of 334a, possible trackway.
157a	64	SH 97463 73753	Probable Archaeology	Weak and strong linear and curvilinear anomalies, possible relation to 156b and 156a.
158a	64	SH 97571 74087	Possible Archaeology	Weak rectilinear anomaly.
162c	64	SH 97917 73883	Possible Archaeology	Weak rectilinear and sub-annular anomalies in close proximity to 162a and 162b and obscured by natural geology.
163a	64	SH 97873 73752	Probable Archaeology	Weak linear anomaly on a northeast to southwest orientation.
167a	64	SH 98130 73599	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies.
177a	68	SH 98780 73892	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, possibly related to 432a
177b	68	SH 98707 73829	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies.
179c	68	SH 98752 73478	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear and discrete anomaly possibly related to 175b and 179a.
180a	68	SH 98990 73445	Possible Archaeology	Numerous weak and strong curvilinear, linear and rectilinear anomalies, possible track or field system.

180b	68	SH 99125 73345	Possible Archaeology	Weak rectilinear anomaly, possible extension of 180a
182a	68	SH 99076 73665	Possible Archaeology	Weak rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies, possibly related to 183a.
183a	68	SH 98952 73693	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear anomalies, possible relation or extension of 182a.
210a	84	SJ 00715 73834	Undetermined	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies.
324a	56	SH 96666 73438	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, obscured by agricultural anomalies.
327a	56	SH 96738 73557	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomaly, possible relation to 330a.
328a	56	SH 96608 73618	Possible Archaeology	Weak rectilinear anomaly.
329a	56	SH 96694 73658	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear anomaly, possible relation to 330a.
330a	56	SH 96758 73612	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomaly, possible relation to 327a and 329a.
332a	56	SH 96663 73308	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomaly, likely related to 324a.
333a	64	SH 97512 73500	Undetermined	Two weak parallel linear anomalies, possible trackway or natural feature.
334a	60	SH 97159 73760	Possible Archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomalies, possible trackway and related to 156c.
339a	60	SH 97359 74107	Undetermined	Two weak parallel curvilinear anomalies, possible trackway.
334a	64	SH 99193 73520	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear anomalies.
344a	68	SH 99195 73528	Possible Archaeology	Weak rectilinear anomaly.
350a	72	SH 99814 73313	Probable Archaeology/Possible archaeology	Weak curvilinear anomalies, likely boundary ditches or trackway. Associated weak possible Archaeological anomalies in close proximity.
350b	72	SH 99797 73263	Probable Archaeology	Parallel weak and strong curvilinear anomalies, likely represents a double ditched trackway.
351a	72	SH 99914 73339	Possible Archaeology	Strong and weak rectilinear and curvilinear anomaly, unclear morphology.
371a	76	SJ 00539 73061	Undetermined	Multiple weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, limited context and morphology.
374a	76	SJ 00791 73250	Possible Archaeology	Parallel weak linear anomalies and additional linear anomalies. Possible trackway.
432a	68	SH 98811 73875	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, possibly related to 177a

433a	40	SH 95443 74951	Possible Archaeology	Multiple linear and curvilinear ephemeral anomalies, possible relation to 434a and 434b.
433b	40	SH 95479 74923	Possible Archaeology	Weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, possible relation to 433a.
434a	40	SH 95395 74919	Undetermined	Strong discrete dipolar anomaly, possible kiln or burning activity.
435a	40	SH 95419 74768	Possible Archaeology	Two parallel weak curvilinear anomalies, possible trackway.
435c	40	SH 95570 74828	Possible Archaeology	Multiple weak linear and curvilinear anomalies, obscured by underlying geology and in close proximity to numerous agricultural anomalies.
439a	44	SH 95786 74734	Possible Archaeology	Multiple weak linear anomalies.



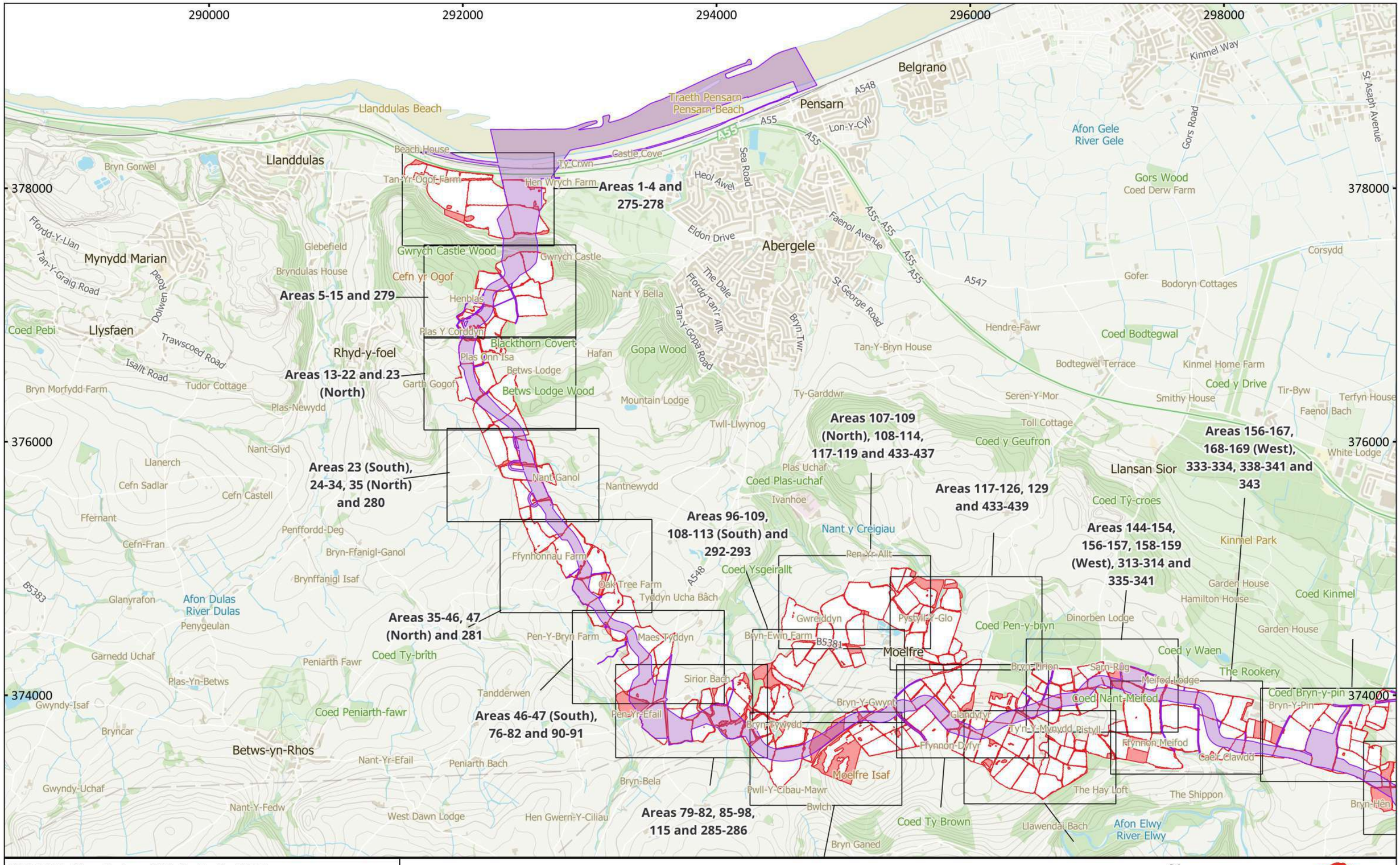
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 1 - Site Location
1:25,000 @ A4

Former Site Boundary
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

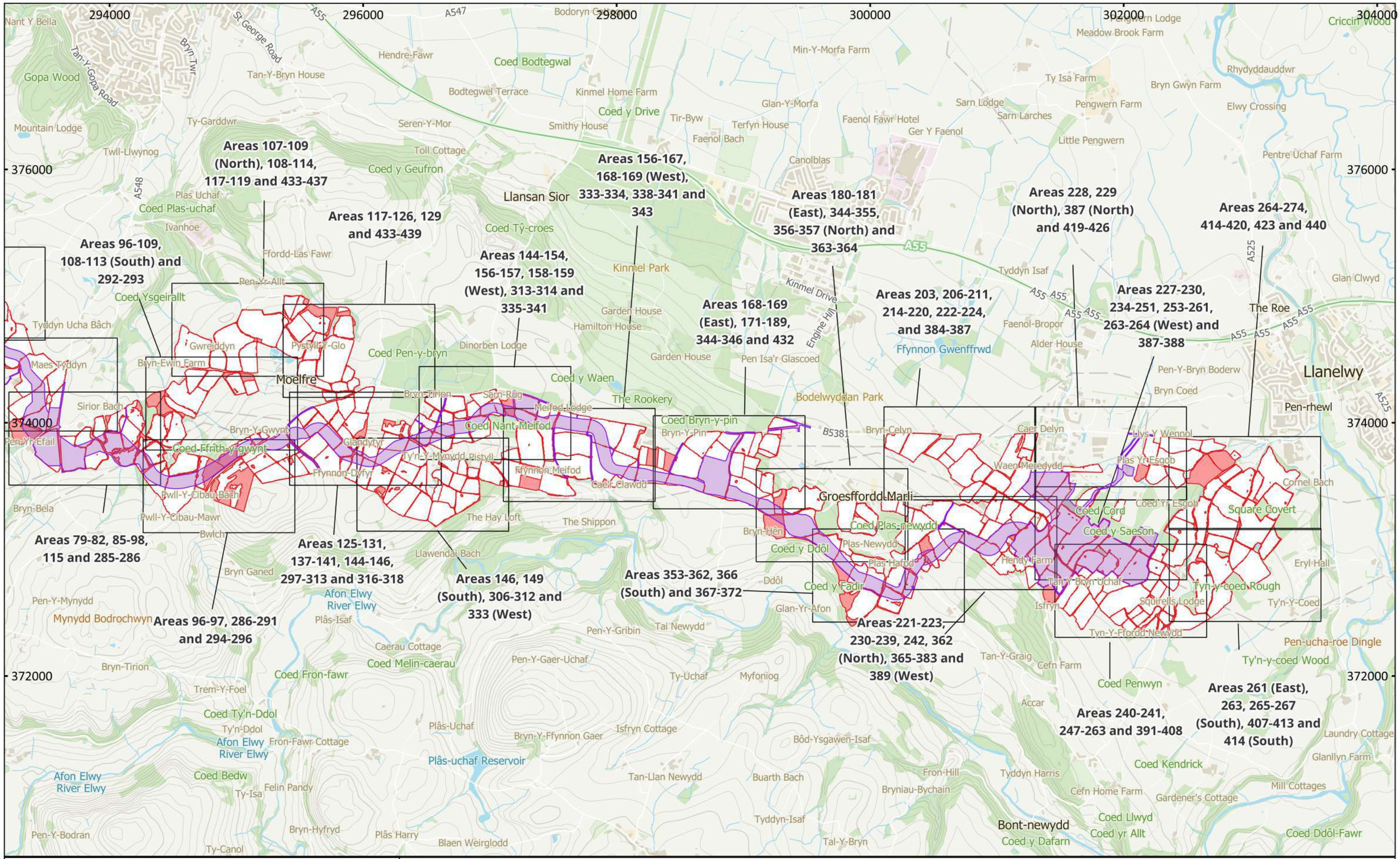
0 1 2 km

magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 2 - Location of Survey Areas (West)
1:25,000 @ A3

magnitude surveys

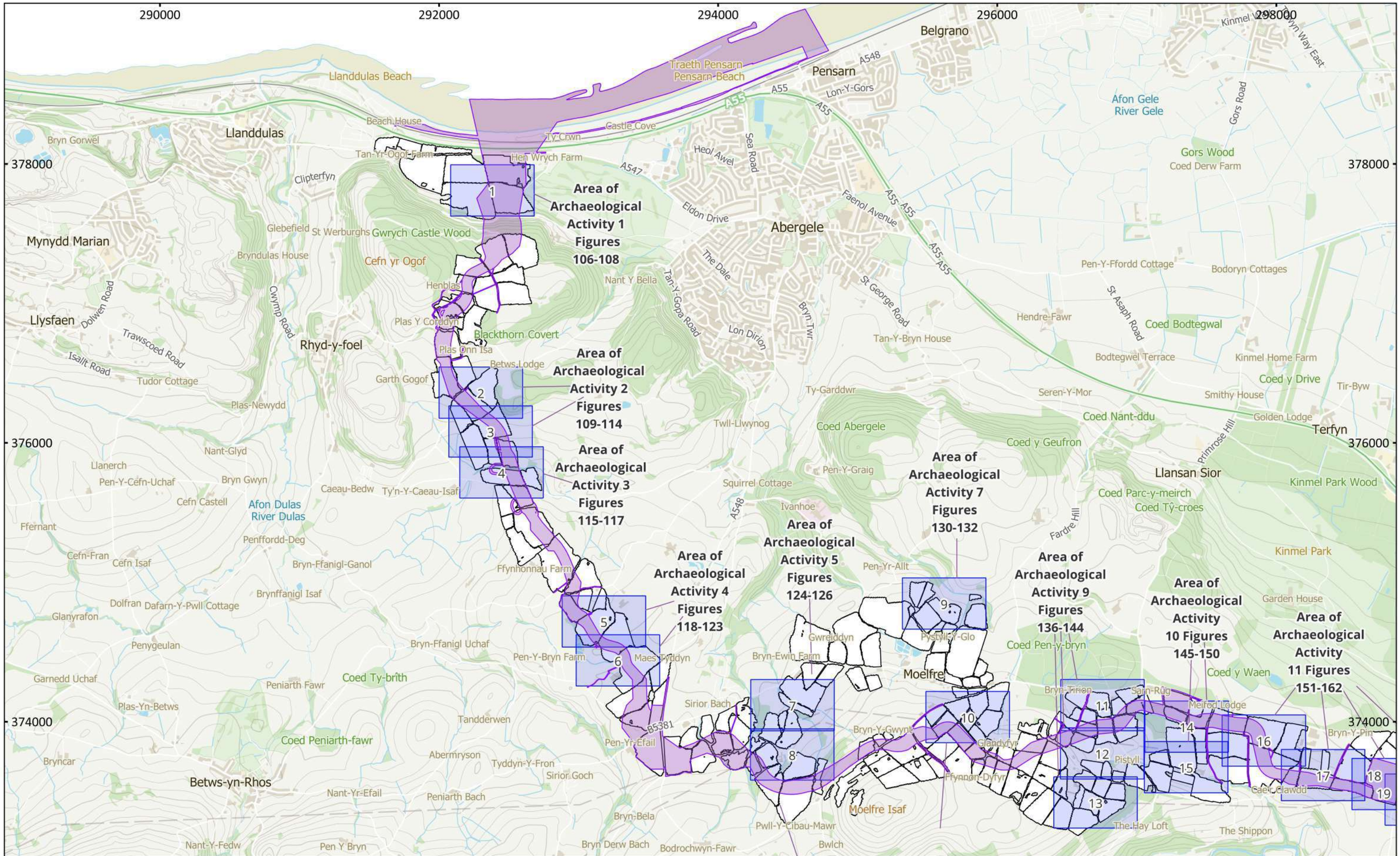


MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 3 - Location of Survey Areas (East)
1:25,000 @ A3

Survey Extent
Unable to be Surveyed
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 400 800 1,200 m

magnitude surveys


290000
292000
294000
296000
298000
378000
376000
374000
Area of Archaeological Activity 1 Figures 106-108
Area of Archaeological Activity 2 Figures 109-114
Area of Archaeological Activity 3 Figures 115-117
Area of Archaeological Activity 4 Figures 118-123
Area of Archaeological Activity 5 Figures 124-126
Area of Archaeological Activity 7 Figures 130-132
Area of Archaeological Activity 9 Figures 136-144
Area of Archaeological Activity 10 Figures 145-150
Area of Archaeological Activity 11 Figures 151-162
Llanddulas Beach
Traeth Pensarn
Pensarn-Beach
Belgrano
Pensarn
Llanddulas
Beach House
Castle Cove
Ty Crwn
Tan-Yr-Ogof-Farm
Hen Wrych Farm
Bryn Gorwel
Clipterfyn
Glebefield
St Werburghs
Gwrych Castle Wood
Cefn yr Ogof
Bryndulas House
Mynydd Marian
Llysfaen
Dolwen Road
Trawscoed Road
Isallt Road
Tudor Cottage
Cwmmp Road
Rhyd-y-foel
Henblas
Plas Y Corddyn
Blackthorn Covert
Plas Onn Isa
Betws Lodge
Garth Gogof
Plas-Newydd
Nant-Glyd
Llanerch
Pen-Y-Cefn-Uchaf
Bryn Gwyn
Caeau-Bedw
Ty'n-Y-Caeau-Isaf
Cefn Castell
Afon Dulas
River Dulas
Ffernant
Penffordd-Deg
Cefn-Fran
Cefn Isaf
Bryn-Ffanigl-Ganol
Brynffanigl Isaf
Dolfran
Dafarn-Y-Pwll Cottage
Glanyrafon
Penygeulan
Garnedd Uchaf
Plas-Yn-Betws
Peniarth Fawr
Coed Ty-brith
Coed Peniarth-fawr
Bryncar
Betws-yn-Rhos
Nant-Yr-Efail
Nant-Y-Fedw
Pen Y Bryn
Peniarth Bach
Abermryson
Tandderwen
Tyddyn-Y-Fron
Sirior Goch
Bryn-Bela
Bryn Derw Bach
Bodrochwyn-Fawr
Ffynhonnau Farm
Pen-Y-Bryn Farm
Maes-Tyddyn
Pen-Yr-Efail
B5381
Sirior Bach
Bryn-Ewin Farm
Gwreiddyn
Pen-Yr-Allt
Pystyll-Y-Glo
Moelfre
Moelfre Isaf
Pwll-Y-Cibau-Mawr
Bryn-Y-Gwynt
Glandyfyr
Ffynnon-Dyfyr
Bwlch
Heol Awel
Sea Road
Eldon Drive
The Dale
Tan-Y-Gopa Road
Nant Y Bella
Lon Dirion
Bryn Twr
Faenol Avenue
Abergele
A547
A548
A55
Lon-Y-Gors
Afon Gele
River Gele
Gors Road
Gors Wood
Coed Derw Farm
Kinmel Way East
Pen-Y-Ffordd Cottage
Bodoryn Cottages
St George Road
Tan-Y-Bryn House
St Asaph Road
Hendre-Fawr
Coed Bodtegwal
Bodtegwel Terrace
Kinmel Home Farm
Coed y Drive
Tir-Byw
Smithy House
Seren-Y-Mor
Golden Lodge
Terfyn
Coed Nant-ddu
Primrose Hill
Ty-Garddwr
Twll-Llwynog
Coed Abergele
Coed y Geufron
Pen-Y-Graig
Squirrel Cottage
Ivanhoe
Llansan Sior
Coed Parc-y-meirch
Coed Tŷ-croes
Kinmel Park Wood
Fardre Hill
Kinmel Park
Garden House
Coed Pen-y-bryn
Coed y Waen
Bryn-Tirion
Sarn-Rûg
Melford Lodge
Pistyll
The Hay Loft
The Shippon
Caer Clawdd
Bryn-Y-Pin
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 4 Mapbook - Location of Survey Areas (West)
1:25,000 @ A3
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Areas of Archaeological Activity
Surveyed Extent
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area
N
0
400
800
1,200 m
magnitude surveys

294000 296000 298000 300000 302000

376000 374000 372000

Area of Archaeological Activity 5 Figures 124-126

Area of Archaeological Activity 7 Figures 130-132

Area of Archaeological Activity 9 Figures 136-144

Area of Archaeological Activity 10 Figures 145-150

Area of Archaeological Activity 11 Figures 151-162

Area of Archaeological Activity 13 Figures 166-168

Area of Archaeological Activity 6 Figures 127-129

Area of Archaeological Activity 8 Figures 133-135

Area of Archaeological Activity 12 Figures 163-165

Terfyn

Llansan Sior

Moelfre

Groesffordd-Marli

The Roe

Pen-rhewl

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 5 Mapbook - Location of Survey Areas (East)
1:25,000 @ A3

Areas of Archaeological Activity
Surveyed Extent
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 400 800 1,200 m

magnitude surveys

292000

292500

Beach House Road

Area 277

A55

Area 275

Area 276

Tan-Yr-Ogof Farm

A547

Area 1

Area 2

378000

378000

Area 278

Area 3

Area 4

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 6 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 1-4 and 275-278)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000

292500

Beach House Road

Area 277

A55

Area 275

Area 276

Tan-Yr-Ogof Farm

A547

Area 1

Area 2

378000

378000

Area 278

Area 3

Area 4

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 7 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 1-4 and 275-278)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000

292500

Beach House Road

Area 277

A55

Area 275

Area 276

Tan-Yr-Ogof Farm

A547

Area 1

Area 2

378000

378000

1a

3a

Area 278

Area 3

4b

4a

Area 4

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 8 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 1-4 and 275-278)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000

292500

378000

378000

Area 277

Area 275

Area 276

Area 1

Area 2

1a

3a

Area 278

Area 3

4b

4a

Area 4

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 9 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 1-4 and 275-278)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
377500
377500
377000
377000
Gwrych Castle Wood
Gwrych Castle
Henblas
Plas Y Corddyn
Area 5
Area 6
Area 279
Area 7
Area 9
Area 11
Area 12
Area 8
Area 14
Area 10
Area 13
Area 15

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 10 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 5-15 and 279)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
377500
377500
377000
377000
Gwrych Castle Wood
Gwrych Castle
Henblas
Plas Y Corddyn
Area 5
Area 6
Area 279
Area 7
Area 9
Area 11
Area 12
Area 8
Area 14
Area 10
Area 13
Area 15

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 11 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 5-15 and 279)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
377500
377500
377000
377000
Gwrych Castle Wood
Gwrych Castle
Henblas
Plas Y Corddyn
Area 5
Area 6
Area 279
Area 7
Area 9
Area 11
Area 12
Area 8
Area 14
Area 10
Area 13
Area 15
11a
13a
8a

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 12 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 5-15 and 279)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Extraction/Mining (Spread)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

292000
292500
377500
377500
377000
377000
Area 5
Area 6
Area 279
Area 7
Area 9
Area 11
Area 12
11a
8a
Area 8
Area 14
Area 10
13a
Area 13
Area 15
Pant-cae-llin

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 13 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 5-15 and 279)
1:3,000 @ A3

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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Ferrous (Spike)

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
376500
376500
Blackthorn Covert
Area 17
Area 16
Plas Onn Isa
Area 19
Betws Lodge
Garth Gogof
Area 18
Area 22
Area 21
Betws Lodge Wood
Area 20
Area 23

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 14 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 13-22 and 23 (North))
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000

292500

Blackthorn Covert

Area 17

Area 16

Plas Onn Isa

Area 19

Betws Lodge

376500

376500

Garth Gogof

Area 18

Area 22

Betws Lodge Wood

Area 21

Area 20

Area 23

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 15 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 13-22 and 23 (North))
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
376500
376500
Area 17
16a
Area 16
Blackthorn Covert
Plas Onn Isa
Area 19
Betws Lodge
22b
Garth Gogof
Area 18
Area 22
Betws Lodge Wood
Area 21
22a
21b
21a
Area 20
20a
Area 23

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 16 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 13-22 and 23 (North))
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Extraction/Mining (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

292000
292500
376500
376500
Area 16
Area 17
Area 18
Area 19
Area 20
Area 21
Area 22
Area 23
16a
22b
22a
21b
21a
20a
Well
Well
Well
Lodge
Pant
Garth-gogof
B.M.488.3
B.M.462.0
CT 498·7
Sp 499·1
489
467
443
502
500
400
300

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 17 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 13-22 and 23 (North))
1:3,000 @ A3

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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
293000
376000
376000
Area 24
Area 25
Area 26
Area 27
Area 29
Area 30
Area 31
Area 32
Area 34
Area 35
Area 280
375500
375500

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 18 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 23 (South), 24-34, 35 (North) and 280)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
293000
376000
376000
375500
375500
Area 24
Area 25
Area 26
Area 27
Area 29
Area 30
Area 31
Area 32
Area 34
Area 35
Area 280

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 19 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 23 (South), 24-34, 35 (North) and 280)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
293000
376000
375500
Area 24
Area 26
26a
Area 25
27c
27b
27a
Area 27
29b
29a
30a
Area 29
Area 30
Area 32
Area 31
Area 34
34a
34b
Area 280
Area 35

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 20 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 23 (South), 24-34, 35 (North) and 280)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292000
292500
293000
376000
375500
Area 24
Area 25
Area 26
Area 27
Area 29
Area 30
Area 31
Area 32
Area 34
Area 35
Area 280
26a
27a
27b
27c
29a
29b
30a
34a
34b
Pant-Idda
Nant-isaf
Nant-ganol
300
308
P.M. 291.6

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 21 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 23 (South), 24-34, 35 (North) and 280)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

293000

Area 281

Area 37

Ffynhonnau Farm

Area 39

375000

Area 41

375000

Area 40

Area 44

Area 43

Oak Tree Farm

Area 42

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 22 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 35- 46, 47 (North) and 281)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

293000

Area 281

Area 37

Ffynhonnau Farm

Area 39

375000

Area 41

Area 40

Area 44

Area 43

Oak Tree Farm

Area 42

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 23 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 35- 46, 47 (North) and 281)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

292500
293000
375000
375000
Area 281
Area 37
Area 39
Area 41
Area 40
Area 44
Area 43
Area 42
Ffynhonnau Farm
Oak Tree Farm
37e
37c
37d
37a
37b
39a
44a
46a
47a

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 24 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 35- 46, 47 (North) and 281)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Extraction/Mining (Spread)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales

Figure 25 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 35- 46, 47 (North) and 281)

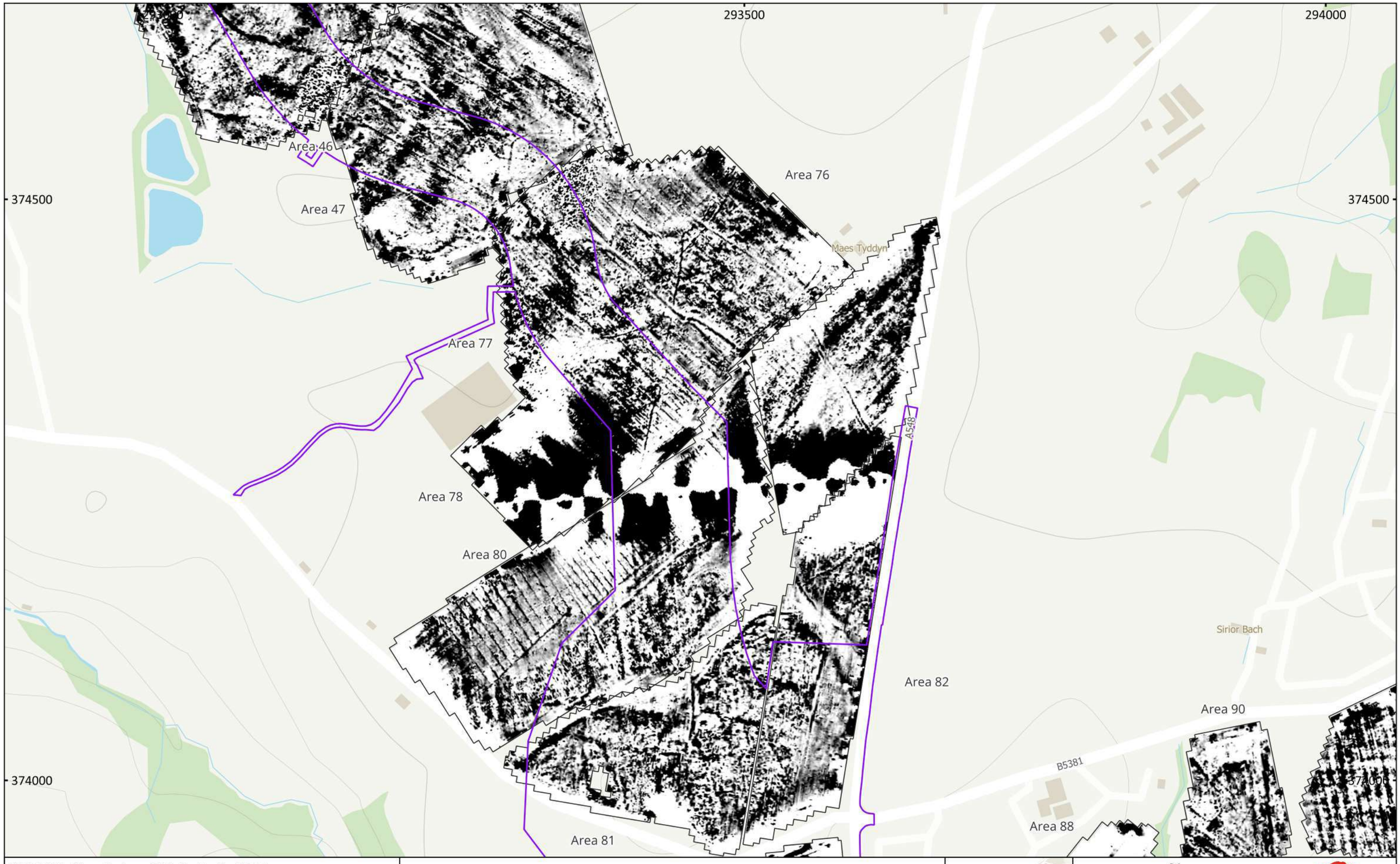
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 26 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 46-47 (South), 76-82 and 90-91)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

293000
293500
294000
374500
374000
Area 46
Area 47
Area 76
Area 77
Area 78
Area 80
Area 81
Area 82
Area 88
Area 90
Maes Tyddyn
Sirior Bach
A548
B5381

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 27 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 46-47 (South), 76-82 and 90-91)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

293000
293500
294000
374500
374000
46b
47b
76b
76a
77a
82a
82b
81b
81a
Area 46
Area 47
Area 76
Area 77
Area 78
Area 80
Area 81
Area 82
Area 88
Area 90
Maes Tyddyn
Sirior Bach
A548
B5381

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 28 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 46-47 (South), 76-82 and 90-91)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

293000
293500
294000
374500
374000
46b
47b
Area 46
Area 47
Area 76
76b
76a
77a
Area 77
Area 78
82a
82b
Area 80
Area 82
81b
81a
Area 81
Area 88
Area 90
Spring
Well
Ford
Sirior-hir
Sirior-bâch
500
501
498
509
B.M.
C.S.

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 29 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 46-47 (South), 76-82 and 90-91)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

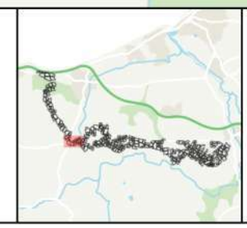
N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 30 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 79-82, 85-98, 115 and 285-286)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005



N

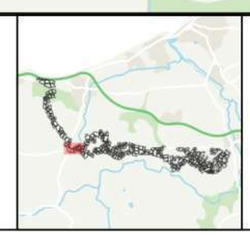
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 31 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 79-82, 85-98, 115 and 285-286)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2



N

0 50 100 150 m

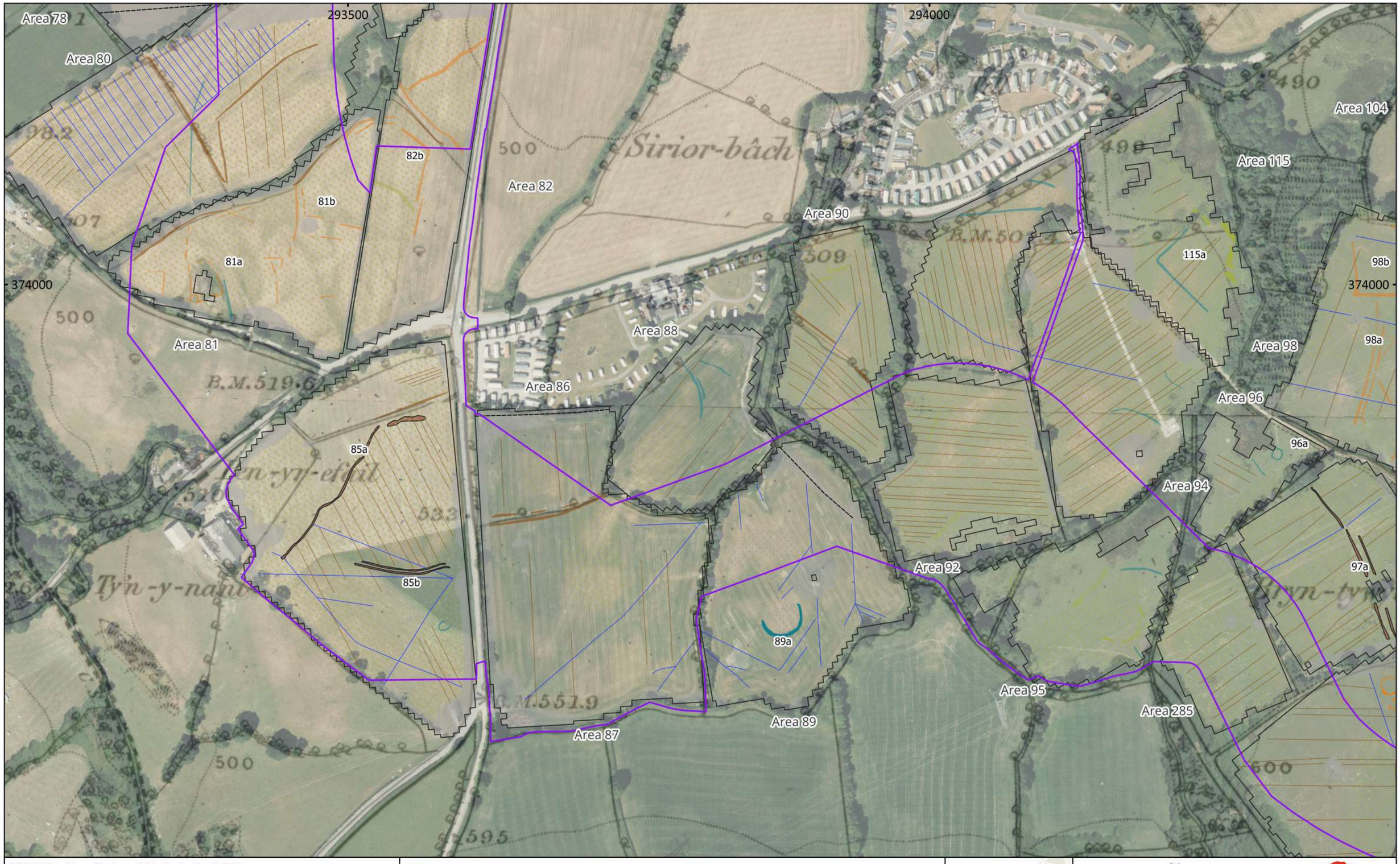
magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 32 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 79-82, 85-98, 115 and 285-286)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 33 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 79-82, 85-98, 115 and 285-286)
1:3,000 @ A3

Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2023: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 34 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 96-109, 108-113 (South) and 292-293)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 35 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 96-109, 108-113 (South) and 292-293)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

374500
294500
295000
374500
Area 1
Bryn-Ewin Farm
113b
Area 111
Area 110
B5381
Area 119
Area 108
Area 113
Area 109
Area 105
105a
Area 292
Area 293
Area 104
Area 106
Area 299
Area 100
98b
374000
Area 298
374000
Area 99
98a
Bryn-Y-Gwynt
Area 295
96a
Coed Ffrith-y-gwynt

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 36 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 96-109, 108-113 (South) and 292-293)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

374500 294500 295000 374500

Area 111 Area 110 Area 108 Area 113 Area 119 Area 109 Area 105 Area 292 Area 293 Area 104 Area 106 Area 100 Area 299 Area 298 Area 99 Area 295

105a 113b 98b 98a 96a

374000 374000

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 37 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 96-109, 108-113 (South) and 292-293)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

294500
295000
295500
375000
374500
Tan Y Fron Road
Area 433
Area 114
Area 434
Area 435
Area 112
Area 108
Area 436
Area 437
Gwreiddyn
Bystyll-Y-Glo
Area 117
Area 118
Area 111
Area 110
Area 119
B5381
Area 113

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 38 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 107-109 (North), 108-114, 117-119, and 433-437)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

294500 295000 295500

375000

374500

Tan Y Fron Road

Area 433

Area 434

Area 435

Area 114

Area 112

Area 108

Area 111

Area 110

Area 113

Area 436

Area 437

Area 117

Area 118

Area 119

Gwreiddyn

Bystyll-Y-Glo

B5381

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 39 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 107-109 (North), 108-114, 117-119, and 433-437)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

294500 295000 295500

375000

374500

Tan Y Fron Road

Area 433
433a
433b
434a
Area 434
Area 435
435a
435b
435c
Area 436
Area 437
Pystyll-Y-Glo
Area 114
114a
114b
114c
Area 112
Area 108
Gwreiddyn
Area 117
Area 118
Area 119
119a
113a
113b
Area 113
Area 111
Area 110
B5381

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 40 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 107-109 (North), 108-114, 117-119, and 433-437)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

294500
295000
295500
375000
374500
Area 433
433a
433b
434a
Area 434
Area 114
114a
114c
114b
Area 435
435c
435a
435b
Area 112
Area 108
Area 436
Area 437
113a
113b
Area 117
Area 118
Area 111
Area 110
Area 113
Area 119
119a
Area 108

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 41 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 107-109 (North), 108-114, 117-119, and 433-437)
1:3,000 @ A3

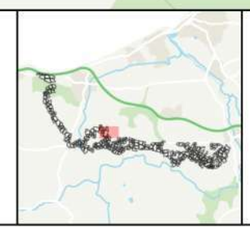
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 42 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 117-126, 129 and 433-439)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005



N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

296000

296500

Area 435

Area 438

Area 439

Area 436

Area 437

Pistyll-Y-Glo

374500

Area 118

Area 120

Coed Pen-y-bryn

374500

Area 119

Area 123

Moelfre

Area 124

Area 121

Area 126

B5381

Area 122

Area 125

Area 129

Bryn-Tirion

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 43 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 117-126, 129 and 433-439)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

295500
296000
296500
374500
374500
434a
Area 435
Area 438
435c
435b
435a
439a
Area 439
Area 436
Area 437
Pystyll-Y-Glo
Area 118
Area 120
Area 119
119a
Area 123
Moelfre
Area 124
Area 121
Area 126
Area 122
B5381
Area 125
Area 129
Coed Pen-y-bryn
Bryn-Tirion

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 44 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 117-126, 129 and 433-439)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

magnitude surveys

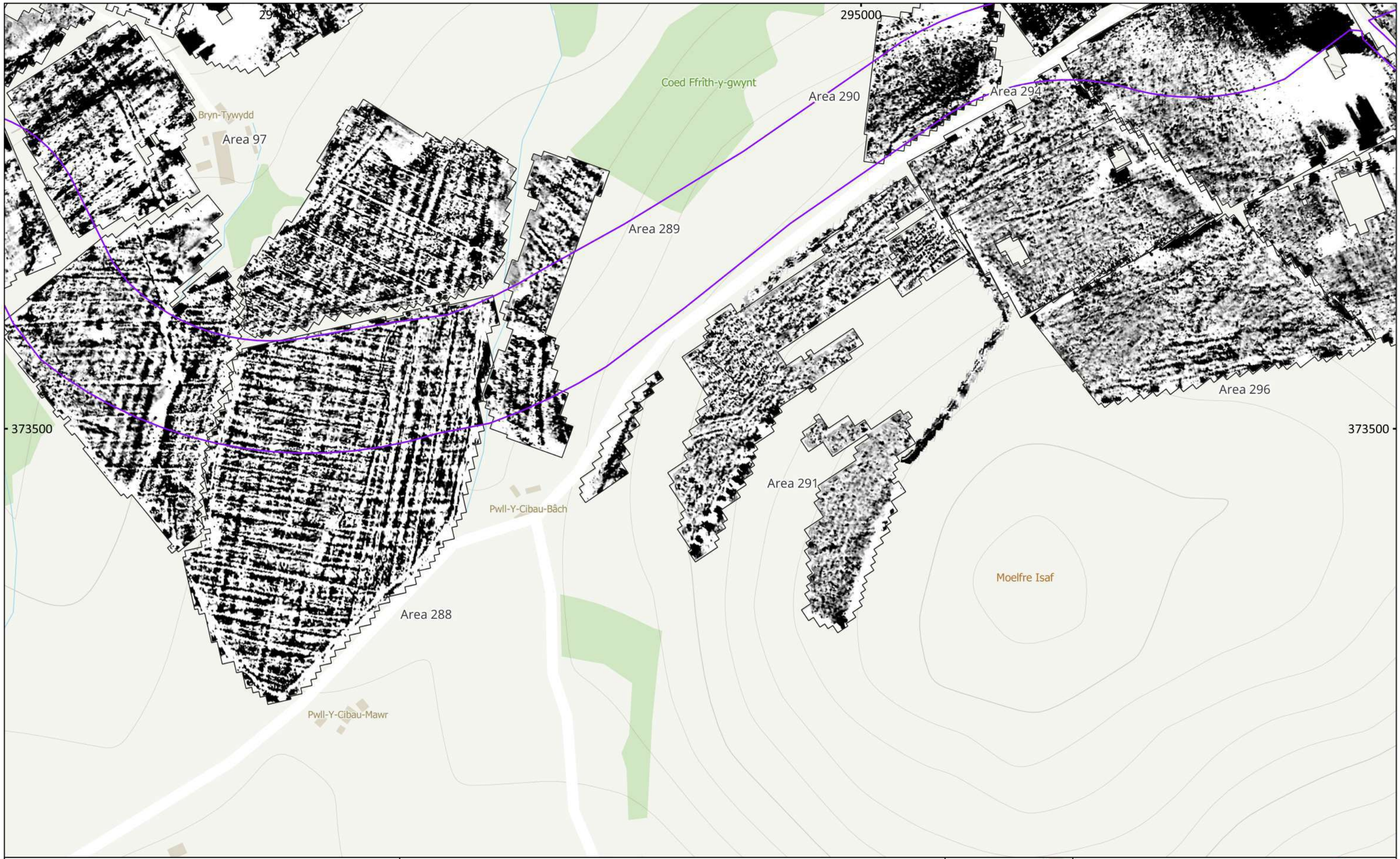
295500
296000
296500
374500
434a
Area 435
Area 438
435c
435a
435b
439a
Area 439
497
500
B.M.503.4
Area 436
Area 437
520
Area 120
Area 118
Area 119
119a
Area 123
548
Area 124
Area 121
Area 126
Area 122
Area 129
Area 125
592
552
Methodist Chapel
551
Ty-newydd
Ffrith
Well
C.R.
4 f.t.R.H.
C.Tk.D.

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 45 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 117-126, 129 and 433-439)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Clawdd Boundary
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

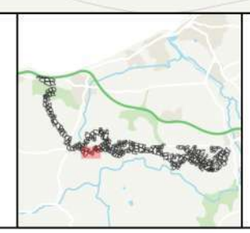
magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 46 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 96-97, 286-291 and 294-296)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

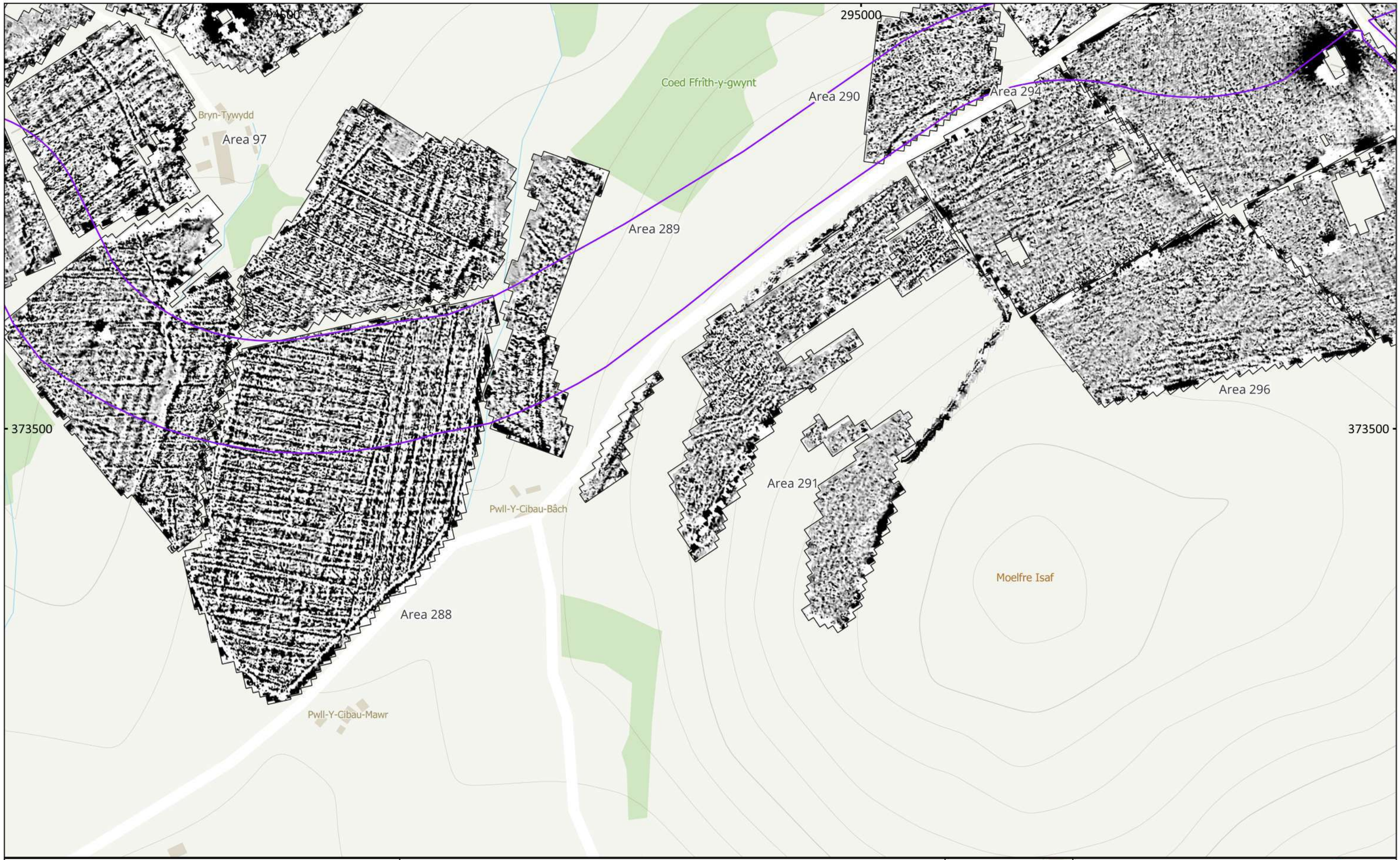
48,997 nT 49,005



N

0 50 100 150 m

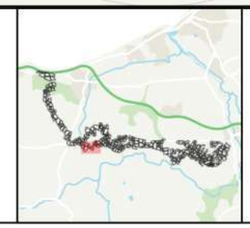
magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 47 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 96-97, 286-291 and 294-296)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

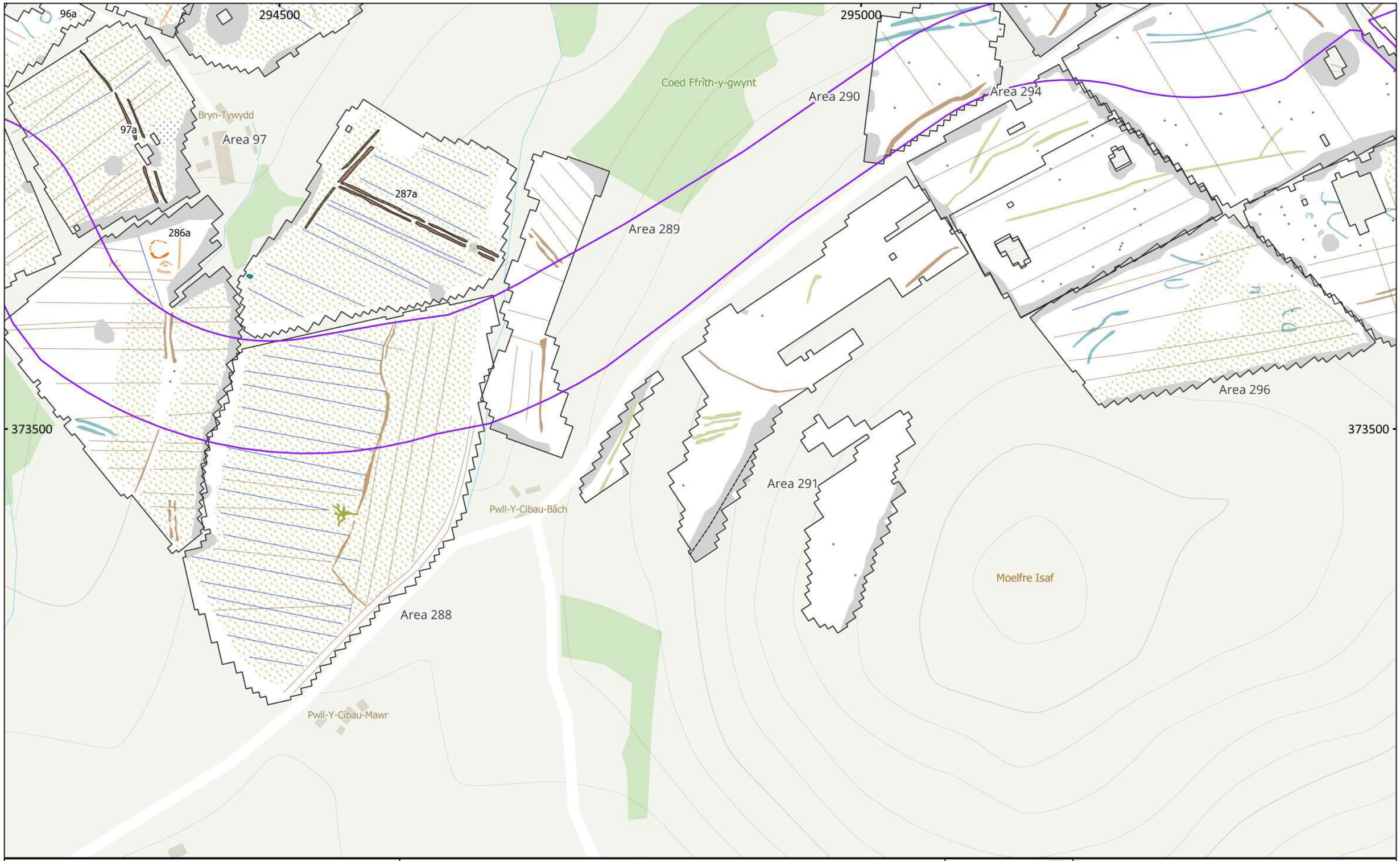
-1 nT 2



N

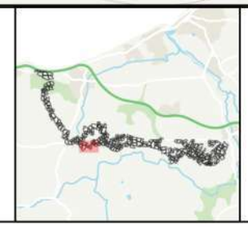
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 48 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 96-97, 286-291 and 294-296)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area



N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 49 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 96-97, 286-291 and 294-296)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

295500
296000
296500
374000
Area 125
Area 122
Area 128
Area 127
Area 300
Area 299
Area 130
Area 129
Area 131
Area 313
B5381
Area 144
Area 145
Area 137
Area 139
Area 140
Area 303
Area 312
Area 306
Glandyfyr
Area 308
Area 141
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Area 302
Area 301
Area 311
Area 317
Area 328
Area 305
Efynnon-Dyfyr
Area 304
Area 297
Area 318
Area 307
Area 324

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 50 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 125-131, 137-141, 144-146, 297-313 and 316-318)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

295500
296000
296500
374000
Area 125
Area 122
Area 128
Area 127
Area 300
Area 299
Area 129
Area 313
B5381
Area 144
Area 145
Area 137
Area 139
Area 131
Area 130
Area 140
Area 303
Area 312
Area 306
Glandyfyr
Area 308
Area 141
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Area 302
Area 301
Area 311
Area 317
Area 328
Area 305
Ffynnon-Dyfyr
Area 304
Area 297
Area 307
Area 318
Area 324

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 51 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 125-131, 137-141, 144-146, 297-313 and 316-318)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

295500
296000
296500
374000
Area 125
Area 122
Area 128
Area 127
Area 300
Area 299
127c
127b
127a
Area 129
Area 313
B5381
Area 144
Area 145
131b
131a
Area 131
Area 137
Area 139
Area 140
141a
Area 130
Area 303
Area 312
Area 306
Glandyfyr
Area 308
Area 141
Area 146
Area 302
Area 301
Area 316
Area 149
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
297a
Area 317
Area 311
Area 328
328a
Area 305
Ffynnon-Dyfyr
Area 304
Area 297
Area 318
Area 307
Area 324

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 52 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 125-131, 137-141, 144-146, 297-313 and 316-318)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Overhead Cables
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Natural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 53 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 125-131, 137-141, 144-146, 297-313 and 316-318)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Overhead Cables
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Natural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

296000
297000
Area 306
Glandyfyr
Area 312
Area 308
Area 141
Area 151
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Area 329
Pistyll
Area 330
Area 331
Area 328
Area 311
Area 317
Area 327
Area 318
Area 324
Area 324
Area 332
Area 326
Area 310
Area 319
Area 325
Area 320
Area 321
The Hay Loft
Area 322

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 54 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 146, 149 (South), 306-312, 316-332 and 333 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

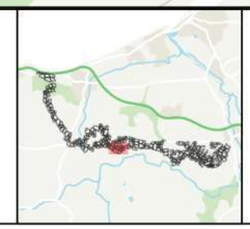
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 55 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 146, 149 (South), 306-312, 316-332 and 333 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2



N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

296000
297000
296500
373500
Area 306
Glandyfyr
Area 308
Area 312
Area 141
Area 146
Area 149
151a
Area 151
Area 316
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Area 329
329a
Area 330
Pistyll
Area 331
Area 328
328a
330a
331a
Area 327
327a
Area 318
Area 324
Area 324
324a
332a
Area 332
Area 326
Area 325
Area 311
Area 317
Area 310
Area 319
320a
Area 320
321a
Area 321
332a
Area 322
The Hay Loft

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 56 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 146, 149 (South), 306-312, 316-332 and 333 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

magnitude surveys

296000
296500
297000
373500
373500
Area 306
Area 312
Area 308
Area 141
151a
Area 151
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Area 329
Area 330
329a
Area 331
Area 317
Area 328
330a
328a
Area 327
331a
Area 318
327a
332a
Area 324
Area 324
Area 332
Area 326
Area 311
Area 310
324a
Area 319
320a
321a
Area 325
332a
Area 320
Area 321
Area 322

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 57 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 146, 149 (South), 306-312, 316-332 and 333 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

296500
297000
297500
374000
Area 313
Area 314
Area 335
B5381
Area 339
Area 336
Area 153
Area 340
Area 341
Area 144
Area 147
Area 315
Area 150
Area 338
Area 148
Area 159
Area 156
Area 151
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Area 329
Bryn-Tirion
Ysguboriau
Sarn-Rûg
Coed Cae-môch
Meifod Lodge
Coed Nant-Meifod
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Pistyll

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 58 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 144-154, 156-157, 158-159 (West), 313-314 and 335-341)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

296500
297000
297500
374000
Area 313
Area 314
Area 335
B5381
Area 339
Area 336
Sarn-Rûg
Bryn-Tirion
Coed Cae-môch
Area 340
Area 341
Area 153
Ysguboriau
Meifod Lodge
Area 144
Area 147
Area 315
Area 150
Area 338
Coed Nant-Meifod
Area 159
Area 148
Area 156
Area 151
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Area 329
Pistyll

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 59 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 144-154, 156-157, 158-159 (West), 313-314 and 335-341)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

296500
297000
297500
374000
374000
B5381
Area 313
Area 314
Area 335
Area 339
Area 336
Area 153
Area 340
Area 341
Area 144
Area 147
Area 315
Area 150
Area 338
Area 148
Area 151
Area 159
Area 156
Area 146
Area 149
Area 316
Area 329
Bryn-Tirion
Ysguboriau
Sarn-Rûg
Coed Cae-môch
Meifod Lodge
Coed Nant-Meifod
Ty'n-Y-Mynydd
Pistyll
336a
336c
335a
336b
339a
340a
158a
341a
147a
150a
154b
154a
148a
151b
151a
157b
156a
157a
156c
156b
334a

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 60 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 144-154, 156-157, 158-159 (West), 313-314 and 335-341)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Extraction/Mining (Spread)
- Overhead Cables
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

296500 297000 297500

374000 374000

Area 313 Area 314 Area 335 Area 339 Area 336 Area 340 Area 341
Area 153 336a 336c 336b 335a 340a 339a 158a
Area 144 Area 147 Area 315
Area 150 150a 147a 154b 154a 341a
Area 338
148a Area 148 151b 151a 157b Area 159
Area 156
Area 151 156a
Area 146 157a
Area 149 Area 316 Area 329 334a 156c 156b

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 61 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 144-154, 156-157, 158-159 (West), 313-314 and 335-341)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
- Overhead Cables
- Clawdd Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

298000

374000

374000

373500

373500

Area 158

Area 162

B5381

Area 343

Area 338

Bryn-Y-Pin Mawr

Area 159

Area 156

Area 166

Area 168

Area 163

Area 165

Area 160

Area 157

Effynnon Meifod

Area 161

Area 164

Cae'r Clawdd

Area 167

Area 169

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 62 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 156-167, 168-169 (West), 333-334, 338-341 and 343)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

298000

374000

374000

373500

373500

Area 158

Area 162

Area 343

Area 338

Area 159

Area 156

Area 166

Area 168

Area 163

Area 165

Area 160

Area 157

Area 161

Area 164

Area 167

Area 169

B5381

Bryn-Y-Pin Mawr

Ffynnon Meifod

Gaer Clawdd

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 63 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 156-167, 168-169 (West), 333-334, 338-341 and 343)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

297500
298000
374000
373500
Area 158
158a
Area 338
341a
Area 162
B5381
Area 343
Bryn-Y-Pin Mawr
157b
Area 159
162a
162b
162c
Area 156
156a
Area 166
Area 168
Area 163
157a
163a
Area 165
334a
156c
156b
Area 160
164a
Area 157
Ffynnon Meifod
167a
Area 161
Cae'r Clawdd
Area 167
Area 169
Area 164
333a

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 64 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 156-167, 168-169 (West), 333-334, 338-341 and 343)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- pread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Extraction/Mining (Spread)
- Mining/Quarrying
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

297500
298000
374000
373500
Area 338
341a
158a
Area 158
Area 162
Area 343
157b
Area 159
162a
162b
162c
Area 156
156a
157a
Area 166
Area 168
Area 163
163a
Area 165
334a
156c
156b
Area 160
164a
Area 157
167a
Area 161
333a
Area 164
Area 167
Area 169
Nant-Melfod
Pen-y-cefn
Cae'r-clawdd
Nant-isaf
500
479
476
Def.

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 65 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 156-167, 168-169 (West), 333-334, 338-341 and 343)
1:3,000 @ A3

Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2023: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- pread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Mining/Quarrying
- Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

298500
299000
374000
374000
373500
373500
Coed Bryn-y-pin
Glascoed Road
Bryn-Y-Pin
B5381
Area 177
Area 432
Area 184
Area 185
Area 189
Area 188
Area 174
Area 178
Area 187
Area 171
Area 186
Area 182
Area 181
Area 183
Area 344
Area 346
Area 172
Area 175
Area 345
Area 179
Area 180

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 66 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 168-169 (East), 171-189, 344-346 and 432)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

298500
299000
374000
374000
373500
373500
Coed Bryn-y-pin
Glascoed Road
Bryn-Y-Pin
B5381
Area 177
Area 432
Area 184
Area 185
Area 189
Area 188
Area 174
Area 178
Area 187
Area 171
Area 186
Area 182
Area 181
Area 183
Area 344
Area 346
Area 172
Area 175
Area 345
Area 179
Area 180

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 67 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 168-169 (East), 171-189, 344-346 and 432)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

298500
299000
374000
373500
Coed Bryn-y-pin
Glascoed Road
Bryn-Y-Pin
B5381
Area 171
Area 172
Area 174
Area 175
Area 177
Area 178
Area 179
Area 180
Area 181
Area 182
Area 183
Area 184
Area 185
Area 186
Area 187
Area 188
Area 189
Area 344
Area 345
Area 346
Area 432
174a
174b
175a
175b
175c
177a
177b
179a
179b
179c
180a
180b
182a
183a
344a
432a

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 68 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 168-169 (East), 171-189, 344-346 and 432)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Extraction/Mining (Spread)
- Mining/Quarrying
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

298500
299000
374000
374000
373500
373500
Area 177
Area 432
Area 184
Area 185
Area 189
Area 188
177a
432a
177b
Area 174
Area 178
Area 187
Area 171
Area 186
183a
174a
174b
Area 182
182a
Area 181
Area 183
175c
179b
Area 344
175b
175a
Area 346
Area 172
344a
Area 175
179c
179a
180a
Area 179
Area 345
180b
Area 180
Limekiln
Limekiln

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 69 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 168-169 (East), 171-189, 344-346 and 432)
1:3,000 @ A3

Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2023: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Mining/Quarrying
- Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 70 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 180-181 (East), 344-355, 356-357 (North) and 363-364)
1:3,000 @ A3

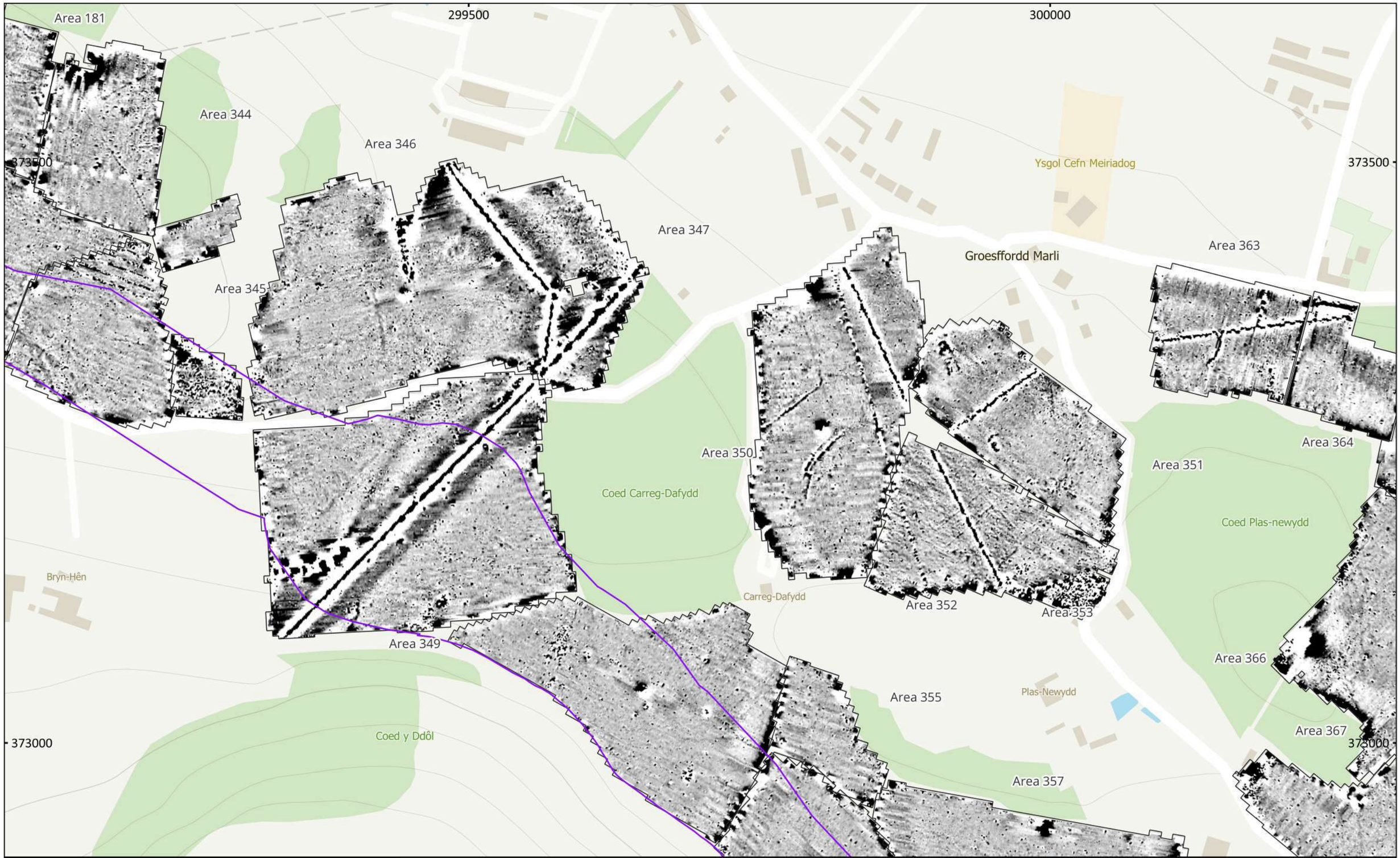
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 71 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 180-181 (East), 344-355, 356-357 (North) and 363-364)
1:3,000 @ A3

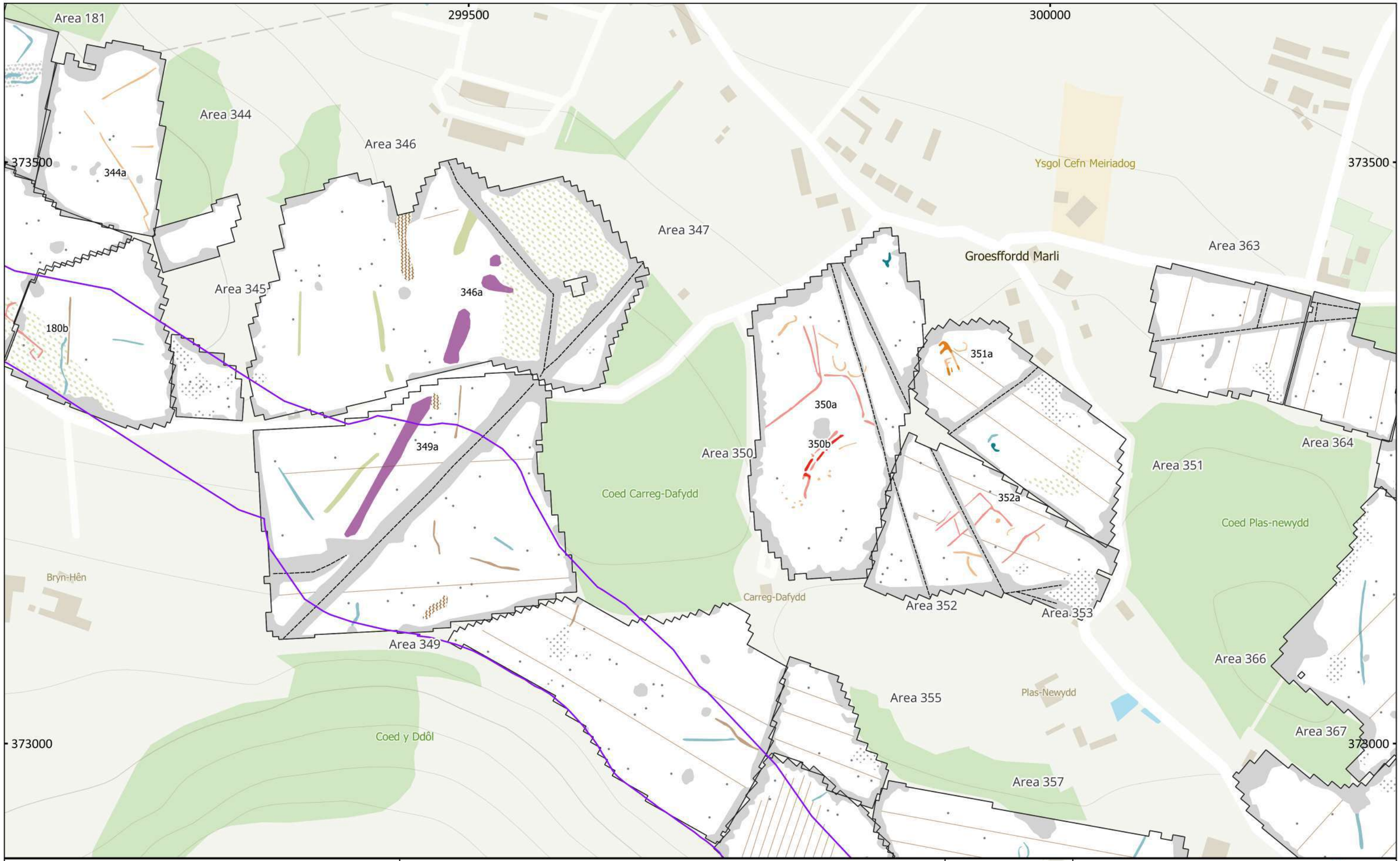
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

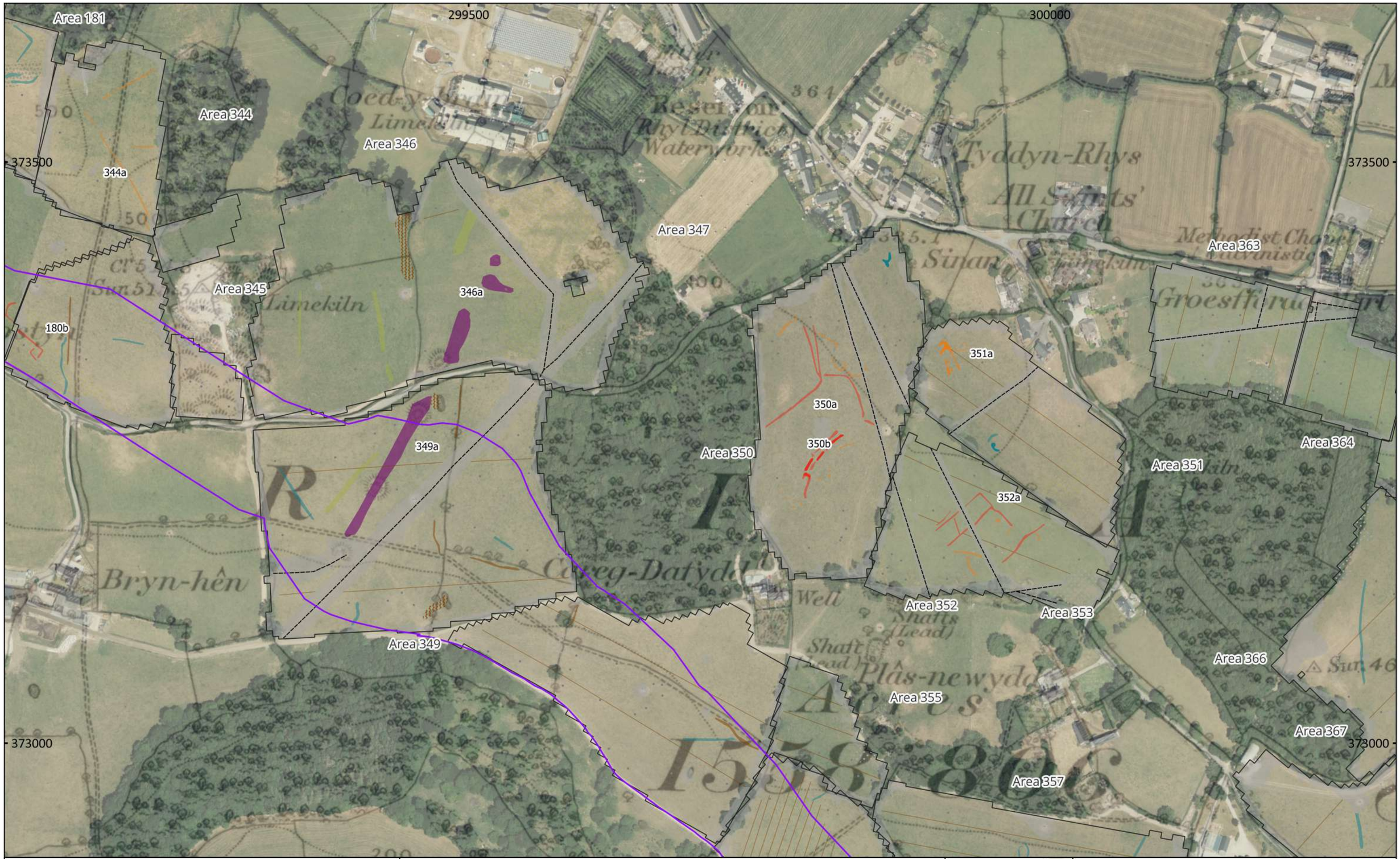


MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 72 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 180-181 (East), 344-355, 356-357 (North) and 363-364)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Mining/Quarrying
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys



MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 73 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 180-181 (East), 344-355, 356-357 (North) and 363-364)
1:3,000 @ A3

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Mining/Quarrying
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

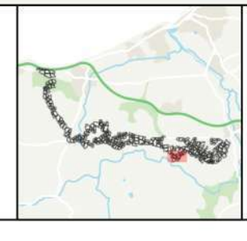
N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 74 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 353- 362, 366 (South) 367-372)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005



N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 75 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 353- 362, 366 (South) 367-372)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300000
300500
373000
372500
Carreg-Dafydd
Area 352
Area 353
Area 355
Plas-Newydd
Area 357
Area 358
Area 366
Area 367
Plas Hafod
Area 361
Area 359
Area 360
Area 362
Area 368
Area 369
Area 370
Area 371
Area 372
371a
370a
368a
369a
Coed y Fadir
Ysgubor Newydd
Afon Elwy
River Elwy

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 76 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 353- 362, 366 (South) 367-372)
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300000
300500
373000
372500
Area 352
Area 353
Area 355
Area 357
Area 358
Area 359
Area 360
Area 361
Area 362
Area 366
Area 367
Area 368
Area 369
Area 370
Area 371
Area 372
371a
370a
369a
368a
Sun 469.9
Well
Shafts (Lead)
Plâs-newydd
Acres
1578
866
Well
Tyn-y-ffordd
Ysgubor-newydd
300
400

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 77 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 353- 362, 366 (South) 367-372)
1:3,000 @ A3

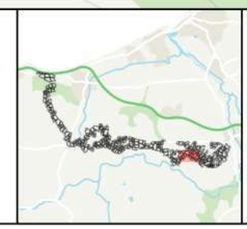
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m
magnitude surveys

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 78 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 221-223, 230-239, 242, 362 (North), 365-383 and 389 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005



N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300500

Area 373

Area 374

Area 219

Area 223

Area 365

Area 377

Area 230

Area 242

Area 231

Area 376

Area 234

Area 378

Area 235

Area 238

Area 232

Area 379

Area 372

Area 375

373000

Area 233

373000

Area 241

Area 371

Area 237

Area 380

Area 239

Area 370

Coed yr Odyn

Area 369

Area 382

Area 368

Area 381

Area 383

Area 362

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 79 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 221-223, 230-239, 242, 362 (North), 365-383 and 389 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300500
301000
373000
373000
Area 373
Area 374
Area 365
Area 219
Area 377
Area 223
Area 230
Area 242
Area 231
Area 234
Area 235
Area 376
374a
Area 378
Area 238
Area 232
Area 379
Area 372
Area 375
371a
Area 233
370a
368a
Area 371
Area 241
Area 237
Area 380
Area 370
Coed yr Odyn
Area 239
369a
Area 369
Area 382
Area 368
Area 381
Area 383
Area 362

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 80 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 221-223, 230-239, 242, 362 (North), 365-383 and 389 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Extraction/Mining (Spread)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

magnitude surveys

300500
301000
373000
373000
Area 365
Area 373
Area 374
Area 219
Area 377
Area 223
Area 230
Area 242
Area 231
Area 234
Area 235
Area 376
374a
Area 378
Area 232
Area 379
Area 238
Area 372
371a
Area 375
Area 233
Area 241
370a
368a
Area 371
Area 237
Area 239
Area 380
Area 370
369a
Area 369
Area 382
Area 368
Area 381
Area 383
Area 362
D
O
G
Pentre-mawr
Pentre-Meredydd
Pen-y-bryn
Cae-llwyd
Bryn-hyfryd
Well
469.9
400
300
291
B.M.326.6
B.M.236.
B.M.180.9

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 81 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 221-223, 230-239, 242, 362 (North), 365-383 and 389 (West))
1:3,000 @ A3

Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2023: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Mining/Quarrying (Spread)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0
50
100
150 m

magnitude surveys

300500

301000

374000

374000

Bryn-Celyn

Area 203

Area 207

Bryn Celyn Lodge

Area 210

Area 208

B5381

Area 386

Area 215

Area 384

Area 206

Area 217

Area 385

Area 222

Area 224

Area 211

Area 220

Area 214

373500

373500

Area 218

Area 221

Area 363

Religious Grounds

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 82 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 203, 206-211, 214-220, 22-224 and 384-386)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300500

301000

374000

374000

Bryn-Celyn

Area 203

Area 207

Bryn Celyn Lodge

Area 210

Area 386

Area 208

B5381

Area 215

Area 384

Area 206

Area 217

Area 385

Area 222

Area 224

Area 211

Area 220

Area 214

373500

373500

Area 218

Area 221

Area 363

Religious Grounds

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 83 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 203, 206-211, 214-220, 22-224 and 384-386)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

-1 nT 2

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300500
301000
374000
374000
373500
373500
Bryn-Celyn
Bryn Celyn Lodge
B5381
Area 203
Area 206
Area 207
Area 208
Area 210
210a
Area 211
Area 214
Area 215
Area 217
Area 218
Area 220
Area 221
Area 222
Area 224
Area 363
Area 384
Area 385
Area 386
Religious Grounds

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 84 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 203, 206-211, 214-220, 22-224 and 384-386)
1:3,000 @ A3

Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N
0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

300500

301000

374000

374000

Area 203

Area 207

Area 210

Area 208

Area 386

210a

Area 215

Area 384

Area 206

Area 211

Area 217

Area 385

Area 222

Area 224

Area 220

Area 214

373500

373500

Area 218

Area 221

Area 363

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 85 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 203, 206-211, 214-220, 22-224 and 384-386)
1:3,000 @ A3

Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2023: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2023

Agricultural (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys

301500

302000

374000

374000

Llys Edmund Prys

Ffordd William Morgan

New Vision Business Park

Cwttir Lane

Caer Delyn

B5381

B5381

Derwendeg

Llys Y Wennol

Area 419

Ffordd Richard Davies

Plas Yr Esgob

Area 224

Area 225

Area 226

Area 425

Area 227

Area 424

373500

Area 228

Area 423

373500

Area 229

Area 387

MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales
Figure 86 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 228, 229 (North), 387 (North), 419-426)
1:3,000 @ A3

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

48,997 nT 49,005

N

0 50 100 150 m

magnitude surveys