



Wylfa Newydd Project

**6.4.68 ES Volume D - WNDA Development App
D11-1 - Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear
Power Station Cultural Heritage Baseline
Report (Part 1/2)**

PINS Reference Number: EN010007

Application Reference Number: 6.4.68

June 2018

Revision 1.0

Regulation Number: 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

[This page is intentionally blank]

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Methodology	2
2.1	Data Gathering	2
2.2	Study Area and Data Gathering	2
2.3	Assessment of Value.....	6
3	Archaeological and Historical Background	10
3.1	Prehistoric Period (7000 BC – AD 43).....	10
3.2	Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410).....	13
3.3	Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1100)	14
3.4	Medieval Period (AD 1100 – 1540)	15
3.5	Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901)	18
3.6	Modern Period (AD 1901 to present).....	20
4	Baseline Description.....	22
4.1	Introduction	22
4.2	Archaeological Remains.....	22
4.3	Historic Buildings.....	35
4.4	Historic Landscapes	45
5	References	51
6	Plates	59
7	Appendix A. Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets.....	66
8	Drawings	893

List of Tables

Table 1 Criteria to assess the value of heritage assets.....	7
Table 2 Summary of the value of heritage assets	22
Table 3 Place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and their translation	49

List of Drawings

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/01 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Key Plan

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/02 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 1 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 2 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 3 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 4 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 5 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/07 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 6 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 7 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 8 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 9 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 10 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 11 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 12 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/14 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 13 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings 14
of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings 15
of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/17 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings
Sheet 16 of 16

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 Location of Historic Landscape Types (Sheet 1 of 2)

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19 Location of Historic Landscape Types (Sheet 2 of 2)

1 Introduction

1.1.1 Horizon is proposing to construct and operate the Wylfa Newydd Project, which comprises:

- The WNDA Development – the proposed new Nuclear Power Station including two UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactors (UK ABWRs) to be supplied by Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy Ltd., related plant and Ancillary Structures and Off-Site Power Station Facilities.
- The Off-Site Power Station Facilities, which are an integral part of the Power Station, comprise the Alternative Emergency Control Centre, the Environmental Survey Laboratory and the Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage; and
- Associated Development – development to support the delivery of the Power Station, for example highway improvements along the A5025, the Park and Ride, Logistics Centre, and the Site Campus.

1.1.2 The purpose of this report is to provide cultural heritage baseline information to inform the Environmental Statements which are to be submitted in support of the planning application of Site Preparation and Clearance and the DCO application for the Wylfa Newydd Project. This cultural heritage baseline report is for terrestrial cultural heritage only; baseline information for marine cultural heritage will be presented in separate baseline reports. If required, separate baseline reports will also be produced for the Associated Development.

1.1.3 For the purposes of this report, cultural heritage is considered under the subtopics of archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape. The historic landscape has been divided into Historic Landscape Types (HLT).

2 Methodology

2.1 Data Gathering

2.1.1 This baseline report has been undertaken based on the guidance provided by:

- *Institute of Historic Building Conservation Code of Conduct* [RD1];
- *Listed Buildings in Wales. What is Listing?* [RD2];
- *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* [RD3];
- *Cemaes Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Supplementary Planning Guidance* [RD4];
- *Llanfechell Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Supplementary Planning Guidance* [RD5];
- *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* [RD6];
- *Historic Environment Strategy for Wales* [RD7];
- *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct* [RD8];
- Technical Advice Note 24: Historic Environment [RD9];
- *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* [RD10]; and
- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* [RD11].

2.1.2 It has also been undertaken in accordance with the following research agendas:

- Archaeological Research Framework for Wales [RD12]; [RD13]; [RD14]; [RD15]; [RD16]; [RD17]; [RD18]; [RD19]; [RD20]; [RD21]; [RD22].
- Archaeological Research Framework for north-west Wales [RD23]; [RD24]; [RD25]; [RD26]; [RD27]; [RD28]; [RD29].
- An Updated Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales [RD30]; [RD31]; [RD32]; [RD33]; [RD34]; [RD35]; [RD36]; [RD37]; [RD38]; [RD39]; [RD40]; [RD41].

2.2 Study Area and Data Gathering

2.2.1 The study area for the cultural heritage baseline report was defined as the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and an area extending 6km from its boundary. For this study area the following sources of information were consulted:

- Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on archaeological remains and historic buildings.
- National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).
- Cadw, the historic environment service of the Welsh Government, for designated assets within and around the study area, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and Registered Historic Landscapes.
- Archaeology in Wales, the annual journal of archaeological research in Wales produced by the Council for British Archaeology Wales, for information on recent archaeological work within the study area.
- IACC for Conservation Areas within the study area.
- Historic mapping held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland, available through the National Library Website (accessed May 2015).
- Aerial photographs available from Britain From Above (1919 – 1953).
- LiDAR data.
- LANDMAP for information on dominant historic landscape classifications.
- Results of previous desk-based surveys, comprising:
 - Cooke, R. 2011a. Proposed Nuclear Power Station at Wylfa, Anglesey, North Wales, Archaeological Assessment Area. GAT report 966 [RD42];
 - Cooke, R. 2011b. Proposed Nuclear Power Station at Wylfa, Anglesey, North Wales, Archaeological Assessment Area. GAT report 967 [RD43];
 - Cooke, R. Davidson, J. and Hopewell, D. 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station Wylfa, Ynys Môn: Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report, GAT report 999 [RD44];
 - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015a. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report (Application Reference Number: 6.7.42);
 - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2016. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Assessment of the Significance of Cestyll Registered Historic Park and Garden Interim Report. GAT report G2096. Unpublished technical report (Application Reference Number: 6.4.75);
 - Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [RD45]; and
 - Jacobs UK Ltd. 2017. Assessment of Significance of Dame Sylvia Crowe's Landscape Design at Wylfa. Unpublished technical report (Application Reference Number: 6.4.76).
- Walkover surveys were carried out in September 2009, November 2009, August 2011 and between 24 – 26 March 2015 of Scheduled Monuments,

Conservation Areas, and Grade I, Grade II* and selected Grade II Listed Buildings in order to assess the monuments in their landscape context and their setting. Additional walkover surveys were undertaken in April 2015, November 2015, December 2016, March 2016 and May 2017. The results of these walkover surveys have been included in this report.

- Map regression has been undertaken to identify those historic buildings located within 1km of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area which were shown on the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map and remain extant today. Due to the potential for impact on the setting of these buildings, they have been included in the cultural heritage baseline.
- Archaeological watching briefs on ground investigation. The results of these are reported in:
 - Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology. 2017. Nanner Road Improvements Cemlyn: Archaeological Fieldwork Report. Unpublished report [RD46];
 - Davidson, J. 2011. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Watching Brief: Ground Investigation Works. GAT report 994 [RD47];
 - Davidson, J. 2015. Wylfa Proposed New Nuclear Power Station. Ground Investigation Programme 2014: Report January 2015 [RD48];
 - GAT. 2015b. Archaeological Watching Brief Report of Ground Investigation Works (2015) for the Wylfa Newydd Site. GAT report 2096 [RD49];
 - GAT. 2015c. Archaeological Watching Brief Report of Ground Investigation Works (2015) for the Wylfa Newydd Site. GAT report 1265 [RD50]; and
 - Wessex Archaeology. 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.44).
- Geophysical surveys comprising a Vertical Magnetic Gradiometer (VMD) survey of the majority of the site and detailed magnetometer survey. The results of these surveys were reported in:
 - Headland Archaeology. 2015. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10, unpublished geophysical survey report [RD51];
 - Headland Archaeology. 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.43);
 - Hopewell, D. 2011a. Preliminary outline interpretation of potential archaeological magnetic gradient anomalies in Phase 1 area, Wylfa. GAT report 936 [RD52];

- Hopewell, D. 2011b. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Targeted Geophysics. GAT report 987 [RD53];
- Hopewell, D. 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019 [RD54]; and
- Webb, A. and Harrison, D. 2015. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720 [RD55].
- Targeted archaeological trial trenching. The results of the archaeological trial trenching were reported in:
 - Owen, K. and Roberts, J.A. 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Archaeological trial trenching. GAT report 1015 [RD56].
- Archaeological trial trenching within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements was undertaken in 2015 and 2016 to provide information on the archaeological resource across the area being considered for construction. The results of the archaeological trial trenching were reported in:
 - Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd Isle of Anglesey – Archaeological Trial Trenching (Volumes 1 to 3). Wessex Archaeology report 110940.59 v4.0 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.69);
 - Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report (Application Reference Number: 6.4.69); and
 - Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.44).
- Archaeological building recording, the results of which were reported in:
 - Davidson, J. 2012. Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report. (GAT Report 1066) [RD57];
 - Davidson, J. 2014a. Level 1 Building Record - Ty Baner bungalow. DCRM Ref Number: W202.01-S5-PAC-REP-00033 [RD58];
 - Davidson, J. 2014b. Level 3 Building Recording - Cafnan Farm Outbuilding 13. DCRM Ref Number: WN03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00001 [RD59];
 - Davidson, J. 2014d. Level 3 Building Recording - Cafnan Farm Outbuildings 1, 12 and 14. DCRM Ref Number: W202.01-S5-PAC-REP-00032 [RD60]; and
 - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015d. Report for Archaeological Building Recording: The Gardener's Cottage at Cestyll. GAT Unpublished report [RD61].

- Assessments of hedgerows, the results of which were reported in:
 - GAT, 2015e. Report on the Identification of Historically Important Hedgerows within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, GAT Report 1252 [RD62]; and
 - GAT, 2015f. Wylfa Newydd, Wylfa, Ynys Môn: Desk-Based Hedgerow Assessment Report, GAT Report G2096 [RD63].

2.2.2 While reports are not yet available, information from the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken in 2017 has was used to inform the assessment of value for the following archaeological remains:

- Porth Wylfa Possible Circular Enclosure (Asset 96);
- Pennant Enclosure and Cist Cemetery (Asset 205);
- Tregele Romano-British Settlement (Asset 540);
- Romano-British Settlement, East of Tyddyn Gele (Asset 547);
- Romano-British Settlement, North-east of Tyddyn Gele (Asset 566)
- Roman Settlement, North-west of Tregele (Asset 567);
- Stone Trackway, North-west of Tregele (Asset 568);
- Porth yr Ogof Roman Settlement (Asset 573);
- Linears, Pits and Postholes, West of Porth Wylfa (Asset 575);
- Roman Industrial Activity, West of Porth Wylfa (Asset 577);
- Neolithic Flint Processing Site, West of Porth Wylfa (Asset 579);
- Porth Wylfa Cist Cemetery (Asset 580); and
- Ditch and Pits, South of Porth Wylfa (Asset 587).

2.3 Assessment of Value

2.3.1 The value of known heritage assets for all three subtopics (Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes) was assessed on a five-point scale of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown using professional judgement informed by the criteria provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Criteria to assess the value of heritage assets

Value	Archaeological remains	Historic buildings	Historic landscape types
High	Archaeological remains of national importance, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) or undesignated assets of schedulable quality; and archaeological remains that are very sensitive to change and have little capacity to accommodate a change.	Historic buildings of national importance, e.g. Scheduled Monuments with standing remains, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings, other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade, Conservation Areas containing very important buildings, and/or undesignated structures of clear national importance; and historic buildings that are very sensitive to change and have little capacity to accommodate a change.	Registered Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales and Registered Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Grade I, II* and II parks and gardens, undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance and of demonstrable national value, well preserved historic landscapes exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s); and historic landscapes that are very sensitive to change and have little capacity to accommodate a change.
Medium	Archaeological remains of regional importance; and archaeological remains that are moderately sensitive to change and have a moderate capacity to accommodate a change.	Historic buildings of regional importance e.g. Grade II Listed Buildings, historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations, Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to their historic character, historic townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g.	Undesignated historic landscapes that justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value; and historic landscapes that are moderately sensitive to change and have a moderate capacity to accommodate a change.

Value	Archaeological remains	Historic buildings	Historic landscape types
		<p>including street furniture and other structures); and</p> <p>historic buildings that are moderately sensitive to change and have moderate capacity to accommodate change.</p>	
Low	<p>Archaeological remains of local importance or archaeological remains compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; and</p> <p>archaeological remains that are not particularly sensitive to change and have considerable capacity to accommodate change.</p>	<p>Historic buildings of local importance, e.g. 'Locally Listed' buildings, historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association, Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); and</p> <p>historic buildings that are not particularly sensitive to change and have considerable capacity to accommodate change.</p>	<p>Historic landscapes of local importance, e.g. robust undesignated historic landscapes, those historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups, historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; and</p> <p>historic landscapes that are not particularly sensitive to change and have considerable capacity to accommodate change.</p>
Negligible	<p>Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; and</p> <p>archaeological remains that are not sensitive to change and have very considerable capacity to accommodate change.</p>	<p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note; and/or buildings of an intrusive character; and</p> <p>historic buildings that are not sensitive to change and have very considerable capacity to accommodate change.</p>	<p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest; and</p> <p>historic landscapes that are not sensitive to change and have very considerable capacity to accommodate change.</p>

Value	Archaeological remains	Historic buildings	Historic landscape types
Unknown	The value of the archaeological remains cannot be ascertained based on existing information and professional judgement.	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.	The value of the historic landscape cannot be ascertained based on existing information and professional judgement.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric Period (7000 BC – AD 43)

3.1.1 Isle of Anglesey (Ynys Môn in Welsh) is the largest island in the Irish Sea and lies off the north-west coast of Wales. The main two repositories of site information about the island are the Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (reference numbers beginning with PRN), and the NMRW, maintained by RCAHMW (reference numbers beginning with NPRN). The island is separated from the mainland by the Menai Strait which is now spanned by two bridges, the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Britannia Bridge.

3.1.2 The earliest evidence for human activity on Anglesey dates from the Mesolithic period (7000-4000 BC); to date no evidence for Palaeolithic activity has been found. Mesolithic activity usually consists of scatters of flint tools, which have been located at a number of coastal locations on the island. Sites such as those found at Llyn Alaw reservoir (PRN 7046), approximately 6.2km south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and at Aberffraw (PRN 24043), just over 20km south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, are likely to indicate temporary rather than permanent occupation. There is also evidence for Mesolithic remains being overlaid by later sites such as at Trwyn Du Round Cairn near Aberffraw (Scheduled Monument AN148), located approximately 24km south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at the south-western side of the island. At this location a Bronze Age cairn (2500–700 BC) overlays a possible Mesolithic occupation level in which a large quantity of worked flint artefacts were present. It has, however, also been proposed that the worked flints may have moved from their original location to the site as a result of glacial drift in the river valleys as the site lies back from the sea (NPRN 302323).

3.1.3 Along the Anglesey coastline are a number of submerged forests dated to this period, with a large concentration on the western side by Holy Island (NPRN 524743, 524764 and 524779). These submerged forests are evidence of a rise in sea level since the Mesolithic period and may explain the paucity of remains from both the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods as the encroaching water would have submerged or destroyed physical remains within the new tidal zone.

3.1.4 Anglesey is rich in Neolithic (4000–2200 BC) remains especially megalithic sites, which are monumental stone-built structures including chambered tombs (or Cromlech) and passage tombs. Chambered tombs are constructed by using large stones to create one or more “chambers”, placing human remains in the chambers, and covering with a mound of stones and/or earth. Passage tombs are a type of chamber tomb which consists of a single narrow passage leading into one or more chambers, the most common form is the “cruciform” shape where the chambers are laid out in a cross style. The chambered tombs are likely to have been built by early farming communities to house the remains of their dead. Passage tombs are likely to have fulfilled a similar function for communal burial and are typically located on elevated topography such as ridges, promontories and headlands. Two of the best examples of these are Barcadiod y Gawres (Scheduled Monument AN 032), and the late-Neolithic Bryn Celli Ddu (Scheduled Monument AN002). Monuments of this type are typically found along the Atlantic coast of Europe.

3.1.5 Barclodiad y Gawres, translated from the Welsh as “the apronful of the giantess”, is a passage tomb with three chambers located on a crag at the highest point of the Mynydd Cnwc headland overlooking Trecastle Bay, approximately 21km south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The morphology of the tomb is similar to the passage tombs in the Boyne Valley, Ireland, and Barclodiad y Gawres has similar rock art, with decorations of zig-zags, lozenges and spirals. Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb is located approximately 27km south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, adjacent to the Menai Strait. This monument is thought to have been built on the site of an earlier henge monument, which is defined by an outer bank and inner ditch, and originally enclosed a circle of upright stones, several of which still survive. Unlike defensive sites, which are defined by an outer ditch and inner bank, henges are enclosed by an outer bank and inner ditch. This arrangement would suggest a ritual rather than defensive function for these monuments. Bryn Celli Ddu tomb includes a richly decorated Neolithic carved stone within a central pit. The tomb (Bryn Celli Ddu) is located in a low valley rather than a highly elevated position, typical of these sites, yet forms part of a wider prehistoric ritual landscape with two standing stones and has a solar alignment to the midsummer sunrise.

3.1.6 Until recently the majority of non-megalithic evidence in this period comprised artefacts such as polished stone axes (for example PRN 5589, 5595) or leaf-shaped arrowheads and scrapers (PRN 19163). Features possibly related to settlement include pit clusters, such as PRN 2731, 31283, 33505, with some possible postholes. However, recent excavations along the route of the A55 have identified a greater concentration of settlement sites than previously recorded. These mainly consist of pits and associated features, pottery and worked flint assemblages and some post holes [RD64].

3.1.7 Neolithic and early Bronze Age archaeology is characterised by standing stones, barrows and cairns. Standing stones are stones or boulders which have been deliberately set upright in the ground. Both single standing stones and pairs of standing stones have been identified on Anglesey and while the exact function is not known they are likely to have a ritual purpose or some may have been boundary markers. Barrows, often called tumuli on earlier maps, are mounds of earth and/or stone in various shapes which often contain disarticulated human remains or one or more burials. Barrows are found across the island, often in close association with other prehistoric sites such as the likely Bronze Age monuments surrounding the late-Neolithic Bryn Celli Ddu (Scheduled Monument AN002) near the Menai Strait. These comprise two standing stones (PRN 2709, 2710), a cairn (PRN 2708) and a cropmark ring-ditch (PRN 25192), which may be the remains of a ploughed-out burial cairn or barrow.

3.1.8 Unlike the Neolithic period, where funerary remains mainly occur within megalithic monuments, Bronze Age burial is characterised by individual burials in cist or pit graves and occasionally in cairns or flat cemeteries. This indicates a move from communal to individual burial. Individual burials from the Bronze Age are evident on Anglesey in the form of urn burials containing cremated remains and inhumations within cist graves (cist graves are stone-lined graves, often in a box shape usually covered by a single capstone). Cist burials were found at Llanlleiana (PRN 3061), approximately 2km east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, near Almwch and at Rhosbeirio Farmyard (PRN 3058), approximately 3km south-east of the Wylfa

Newydd Development Area. A cremation cemetery dating from the early second millennium BC was found at Cefn Cwmwd at Rhostrehwfa during archaeological works in advance of the construction of the A55. One cremation contained the only faience bead found on the island to date [RD64].

3.1.9 Burnt mounds are fairly common in North Wales and are typically found near or alongside watercourses where there is a steady water supply. This type of monument usually consists of a mound of heat-shattered stone and charcoal, often containing pits or troughs with a hearth nearby. The trough, sometimes clay- or wood-lined to ensure it was watertight, would have held water. Heated stones would then be placed within the trough, creating hot water or steam. Although the purpose of burnt mounts is unknown, several functions have been hypothesised, including cooking food, textile-dying or even possibly beer production. There have been a number of burnt mounds recorded on Anglesey and some were found during excavations in advance of the current A55 road [RD64]. While burnt mounds have been dated from the Neolithic to the medieval periods, the majority of the excavated burnt mounds have been dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

3.1.10 Artefacts from this period include isolated finds made of bronze, such as palstave axes, spearheads, flanged axes, or hoards (or collections) of bronze objects. Hoards may have been buried for later retrieval or deposited as religious offerings, often at the edge of wetland or near the confluence of rivers or streams. A Late Bronze Age hoard (PRN 2144) found near Llangwyllog, which was recovered from a stream, contained a leaf-shaped razor (one of a few found in Wales), a thin bronze wire bracelet, a pair of rare bronze tweezers, rings and the remains of a necklace made from jet and amber beads. The fact that these objects are found infrequently in Wales in addition to the hoard's location in a stream, would imply that it is a votive offering. An Iron Age hoard found in a lake at Llyn Cerrig Bach (NPRN 401097), at the western side of the island approximately 20km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, is also likely to have been a votive offering, comprising over 150 bronze and iron objects including; swords (some deliberately broken), spearheads, fragments of a shield, part of a bronze trumpet, gang chains and fragments of chariots or wagons and horse gear. This hoard contributes to typological studies of La Tène art style.

3.1.11 Few Bronze Age settlements have been identified on Anglesey. It is thought that Early Bronze Age (2500–1500 BC) settlements comprised individual roundhouses as opposed to clustered roundhouses in the Middle Bronze Age (1500–1000 BC) and large enclosed sites on high, defensible upland positions in the Late Bronze Age (1000–700 BC) into the Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43) – although unenclosed settlements are also represented in north-west Wales. A number of the undated enclosures on Anglesey may date to the late prehistoric period, such as the cropmark feature found to the north of Llanfechell (Asset 315), located 1.4km south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This site was identified during an aerial photographic survey and the shape, size and hill-top location of the enclosure suggested comparison with enclosures of Later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, found in southern England but not yet in north-west Wales. Later surveys also identified three ring-ditches in an adjoining field which are believed to date from the Early Bronze Age.

3.1.12 Another type of settlement site is the hillfort; large defended sites on hilltop locations surrounded by a series of large impressive concentric earthworks, usually following the contours of the hill and often with defensive walls and external ditches. Similar sites along the coastline are known as promontory forts and these usually utilise the cliffs as a defensive side. Hillforts and related fortifications continue from the latter part of the Late Bronze Age into the Iron Age and are the dominant features of this period. One of the largest promontory forts on the island is Dinas Gynfor (Scheduled Monument AN038; Asset 5) almost 3km north-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The fort is situated on the most northerly headland on Anglesey, which has steep cliffs to the seaward side, providing natural defence, with the landward side protected by a wide swathe of marshland [RD44]. Smaller enclosed settlement sites also occur at this time, consisting of single or clustered roundhouses, hut sites, rectilinear enclosures, concentric enclosures, sometimes palisaded (defensive fence or wall typically made from wooden stakes or tree trunks), and precursors of the stone walled hut groups which are a major feature of the Romano-British landscape, such as the Iron Age/Romano-British farmsteads found at Cefn Du, Cefn Cwmwd and Melin y Plas as part of the A55 archaeological works [RD64].

3.1.13 While there is evidence of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age periods of settlement, there is little evidence of formalised burial practices. Although single inhumation burials and group burials are represented on mainland Wales, little evidence of this has been found on Anglesey.

3.1.14 Some of the Iron Age settlement types continue into the Romano-British period (AD 43–410), including enclosed and unenclosed hut groups such as the walled settlement of Din Lligwy (NPRN 95541) at the eastern side of the island near Moelfre.

3.1.15 Anglesey appears to have been the last druidic stronghold of Wales until it was successfully conquered by the Roman army in the mid-1st century AD.

3.2 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

3.2.1 Anglesey (named Mona Insula by the Romans) was invaded in c.AD 60/61 by the Roman army who crossed the Menai Straits, possibly near Llanidan (NPRN 404297). A number of short-lived semi-permanent military establishments from the campaign have been identified, and a Roman settlement (Tai Cochion (NPRN 410186)) has been investigated north of Llanidan at the Menai Strait. This was a major settlement or coastal trading town, linking the island with the Roman fort of Segontium (NPRN 93511) on the mainland. There is little evidence of widespread Romanisation of the island, and most of the Roman sites and roads occur on the southern part of the island. Evidence for Roman settlement is currently absent on the northern part of Anglesey and activity in the study area is predominantly evidenced by finds of Roman artefacts and Romano-British enclosure sites. For example, there have been a number of copper cakes (ingots) found, some of which were inscribed, believed to have come from mining at Parys Mountain, approximately 10km south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, no physical remains of mining at Parys Mountain during the Roman period have been identified.

3.2.2 Potential Roman watch-towers have been recorded along the north-western coastline of Anglesey (Pen Bryn-yr-Eglwys NPRN 43547), on Holyhead (Caer-y-Twr NPRN 308080) and inland on the south-east of the island (Capel Eithin NPRN 43559). Excavations in the early 1980s at Caer-y-Twr revealed traces of Roman buildings including the footings of a square tower, interpreted as a 4th century watch-tower with a construction date after AD 340 and a period of use extending until the end of the century. Similar phases of building have been identified at Capel Eithin and it is possible that this was a Roman watch-tower of similar date. This phase of building watch-towers may have been a direct reaction to incursions by Irish pirates who were recorded as raiding and settling along the Welsh coastline at this time; this coastal warning system may have been much more extensive than is currently apparent.

3.2.3 Following recent archaeological fieldwork, a hilltop enclosure located just over 900m from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area has been reinterpreted as a Roman fortlet (Cemlyn Roman Fortlet; Asset 289). Comparable to sites in mainland Wales and fortlets in Cornwall and Devon, this may have functioned as an outpost for a yet to be identified Roman fort in central Anglesey, and may have had an additional role as a signal station associated with shipping [RD50].

3.3 Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1100)

3.3.1 The early medieval period is understood to be central in the subsequent formation of socio-cultural identity on Anglesey and in Wales as a whole [RD36]. As with other coastal and rural areas in north-west Wales, known sites of early medieval date are poorly represented. Following the collapse of the Roman Empire in Wales (c. AD 410), links with the Continental Roman Empire were severed and replaced with more localised forms of socio-political hierarchy. Anglesey appears to have been a power-base of the Princes of Gwynedd, possibly centred on Aberffraw on the west coast [RD64].

3.3.2 Evidence of early medieval settlement is largely based on references made in documentary sources. This indicates a pattern of disparate farming sites located in close proximity to a small number of emerging minor ecclesiastical complexes on Anglesey. Archaeological excavations, such as those at the site of an early medieval cemetery at Ty Mawr on Holyhead, have established a close spatial relationship between the location of early medieval settlement sites and cemetery sites on Anglesey. These excavations have also revealed the character of burial practices on the island comprising stone- and timber-lined burials as well as those interred in earlier funerary monuments [RD64].

3.3.3 An inscribed stone dating from the 6th century AD (PRN 2750) was rediscovered in the post-medieval period at Llanol farm. While its original context is unknown, Davidson and Flook have suggested Cornish palaeographic influences in the carving of the letters [RD65]. Two other early medieval findspots are known; a 9th century AD incised cross-slab at Llanbadrig (PRN 3059, 3052) and a 9th to 10th century AD portable cast bronze handbell at Llanruddlad (PRN 7032). These artefacts suggest sustained ecclesiastical activity at more than one centre within the study area by the 9th century AD. Carr (1972, [RD66]) has argued that an early monastic community was founded in the vicinity of Llanfechell by the 10th century AD. The former site of an undated medieval monastery has also been recorded at

Mynachdy, Llanfairynghornwy (PRN 3527). Contemporary monastic sites are known outside of the study area at Penmon (St Seiriol's Monastery/Glannagh Priory); Holyhead (Caer Gybi Monastery); and, Llangaffo (St Caffo's Monastery). Thus the possible example at Llanfechell and pattern of finds at Llanol, Llanbadrig and Llanruddlad fit with the spread and growth of Christianity in north-west Britain during the early medieval period [RD67].

3.3.4 The remains of a series of early medieval long cist burials have been recorded (PRN 3545) approximately 1.5km south-east of the present church of St. Patrick, Llanbadrig. Further medieval cist burials have also been recorded in the parish of Llanruddlad and again at Llanfaethlu, both approximately 1.5km from a later medieval parish church (PRN 3530). Another four long cist burials have been reported as 'disturbed' during road-widening schemes at Pen-y-Graig (PRN 2040) and at least 48 cists were identified during the construction of the new Llangefni Link Road [RD68]. The use of long cist burials within north-west Anglesey is understood to be consistent with wider Welsh Christian burial practices of the 8th to 9th centuries AD [RD69]. Their location, remote from the site of later churches or farmsteads, may be indicative of a wider pattern of earlier medieval settlement which accompanied the creation of the first parochial systems in the later 8th century AD [RD69].

3.3.5 Within the study area, a small fortified site has been identified at Porth Wen (PRN 3554). Whether this site represents an example of a minor elite defended site, as discussed by Edwards *et al.* [RD36], it is difficult to assess as no visible trace of the site has been apparent since AD 1945. Its coastal location invites speculation that the site may have been one of a number of defences constructed in response to the sporadic waves of Viking raids centred on Caer Gybi (near Holyhead) in the latter half of the 9th century AD [RD70].

3.4 Medieval Period (AD 1100 – 1540)

3.4.1 The accession of Edward I of England in the later 12th century, and his subsequent conquest of Wales, represented the culmination of an extended period of socio-economic and cultural change on Anglesey [RD36]. This period was characterised by a process of gradual formalising of royal administration, the construction of stone-built churches and chapels, and increasingly structured patterns of agricultural land-use. By the 12th century, the study area was located within the Talybolion commote (a recognised regional unit of royal administration) with a royal manorial centre located at Cemaes [RD71]. By AD 1238 Cemaes also functioned as the location of one of the small royal courts of Gwynedd. The location of this royal court (Llys) has been tentatively suggested by GAT [RD71] as the present farms of Neuadd Fawr and Cemaes Fawr on the east side of Cemaes harbour, within 1km to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. A small 12th century motte without a bailey, Castell Crwn (PRN AN029), has been identified approximately 3km to the south-east of the parish church at Llanrhwydrys and may also indicate an alternative site for the court.

3.4.2 Historical investigation of medieval Anglesey has also been dominated by documentary research, and in particular a series of Extents issued in AD 1284, AD 1306 and AD 1352 [RD72]. There has been specific scholarly focus, by authors such as Longley [RD73], on the form and implementation of royal administration and

the system of landownership, reflected in a complicated assortment of bonded and free tenure arrangements. These documents, such as the Extent of Anglesey 1352, indicate the number of tenants and the revenues expected to the crown. Twenty tenants were recorded in Talybolion in AD 1350-1, each paying an annual 'fine' of 4d and bondman's relief of 6s 8d [RD47]. The Talybolion commote was sub-divided into a system of smaller administrative centres or holdings called 'trefi' [RD73]. Therefore, in the medieval period, a system of different administrative units, including: the ecclesiastical parishes of Llanfechell and Llanbadrig; the townships of Cemaes, Clegyrog, Llanfechell and Caerdegog; and the hamlet settlements of Cafnan, Tre'r Gof, Gwaunydog and Llanddygfael were present within the study area.

3.4.3 The medieval settlement pattern on Anglesey in this period is characterised by largely disparate settlements with discrete areas of nucleation [RD74]; [RD71]. This medieval pattern influenced later post-medieval and early-modern patterns, which in the study area are characterised by agricultural land, intermittent farmsteads and small hamlets, and villages [RD73]; [RD72].

3.4.4 Archaeological evidence indicates the practice of open-field farming, with narrow strips of arable pasture arranged within several large unenclosed fields in close proximity to settlements. This type of open-field system was a form of managed communal farming in which areas of land were subdivided into individual farmers' holdings [RD75]; [RD76]. The plough technology used in this period resulted in a distinctive patterning of soil movement as over time fields became a 'reverse-S' shape with ripple undulations to facilitate drainage, often called "ridge-and-furrow". Hall has stated that these open-fields were... *"usually cultivated on a three-year crop rotation, carrying wheat and barley in the first year, beans and peas the next, and left fallow in the third year"* [RD77]. Adjacent open field strips were later amalgamated and enclosed. Enclosure was certainly taking place in the later medieval period but as the chronology of enclosure varied from parish to parish (and is not documented) the precise order within the study area is uncertain [RD78]. Surviving evidence of open farming has been identified in two areas, centred on Mynachdy and Cafnan (to the north and west of the study area). The National Trust's survey of the Mynachdy Estate revealed evidence for ridge-and-furrow and associated land clearance cairns, terraces and field boundaries. A series of open-fields, pens and small enclosures have also been identified from field-walking and geophysical survey by GAT at Cafnan [RD71]. Localised differences in the method of demarcation of cultivation strips are observable with those at Mynachdy seemingly favouring partly stone-faced turf-covered banks (clawdd) or orthostatic walls, not present/surviving at Cafnan.

3.4.5 Further evidence of medieval open-field farming in the form of field strips, to the south-west of Cafnan and to the north of Fferam Gyd, has been identified from recent geophysical survey [RD71]. Additionally, GAT has also used place name evidence to identify areas of former open-fields to the north of Cafnan and surrounding the former Wylfa farm (PRN 26578) [RD66]. In particular a 17th century marriage contract, citing 'Kay Mawr, Kay Ucha and Kay Merddyn', includes the term "Kay" or "Cae" which means "field" and may indicate the remnant use of medieval open-field blocks [RD75].

3.4.6 There are no surviving up-standing medieval domestic or agricultural buildings or structures within the study area, although the foundations of domestic structures

have been noted at Groesfechan (PRN 15699) and a further unconfirmed site has been recorded at Cappel Newsaint (PRN 309971). Thus the pattern of medieval settlement has been principally identified through historical documentary research. Using the Llwydiarth Esgob collection at Bangor University, GAT has identified patterns of land use associated with townships within the study area [RD66]. The lands of Rwyifa, Tomain and Tyddyn Madog, Wylfa as well as the hamlets of Llanddygfael and Cafnan are understood as having been part of the township of Caerdegog; settlement at Clegyrog Blas, Clegyrog Ganol, Pentreheulyn and Rhosbeirio belonged to the free township of Clegyrog; and the sites of Tre'r Gof, Goronwy Wyddel and Ithel ap Dafydd were part of the township of Cemaes [RD66]. Through the continuity in place names, such as Tyddyn Goronwy, Gwyddelyn, Caerdegog Isaf, Pentregof and Tre'r Gof Isaf, this pattern of medieval settlement remains notably legible in the landscape today [RD66].

3.4.7 Associated with this pattern of land tenure and farming, milling played an important part in medieval economics [RD72]. The construction of water-powered corn mills on Anglesey produced widespread changes by releasing labour, increasing the supply of ground grain and providing significant revenues to the Crown [RD72]. The administration of medieval Anglesey, and the legal status of the system of townships and parishes, resulted in a number of corn mills identified within the study area having been recorded in documentary sources such as the Extents from AD 1284, AD 1306 and AD 1352. These Extents were written descriptions of properties and estates held by landowners and included details of the tolls and revenue gained from crown-owned mills, including Melin Wen and Bodewryd (PRN 36137) [RD72]. There is a notable concentration of mill sites at Cefn Coch, approximately 2km to the south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, along the A5025 road through Llanfechell (PRN 36143).

3.4.8 The fortune of medieval corn mills within the study area is linked to wider economic and agrarian change experienced in north-west Wales during this period [RD72]. As the production of corn decreased, in the post-medieval period, many corn mills were adapted to other functions, such as dye mills [RD72]. Given the lack of surviving machinery, the majority of the medieval mills on Anglesey are assumed to have been water-driven by a vertical waterwheel [RD72]. Nonetheless, as GAT notes, medieval records do not always distinguish between water and windmills, and it is possible that some of the mills recorded in the medieval Extents were windmills [RD72]. Place name evidence indicates that the distribution of mills within the study area is likely to have been higher than the number of identified sites indicates [RD72]. For example, a documentary reference from AD 1430, coupled with current place name evidence, has been used to suggest that the earliest known fulling mill on Anglesey, (PRN 1734), was in operation at Llanfechell.

3.4.9 A defining feature from the 12th century onwards is the development of ecclesiastical provisions as a series of churches and chapels were constructed on Anglesey. Elements of medieval building fabric survive within six parish churches such as St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig (PRN 5356) and Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys (PRN 5382). The presence of these churches is first recorded in the Norwich Taxation of AD 1254, which gives a representative account of the distribution of medieval parishes within the study area at this date. As Newman and Newman have remarked, the fact that the parochial church is the ... “*most common extant monument from the medieval period*” is itself indicative of the ... “*significance*

of organised religion in medieval life" [RD67]. This is strengthened by such churches often being linked to a number of different socio-political and economic functions. This is especially evident in the example of St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell, which was also used as a local court.

3.4.10 The distribution of medieval churches and settlement sites within the study area reveals two very distinct patterns of activity. At Llanfechell and Bodewryd the parish churches are situated at the centre of each village or hamlet. In contrast, churches at Llanfflewyn, Llanbadrig and Llanrhwydrys occupy more liminal positions on the edges of known settlement sites. This variety in the spatial juxtaposition between secular and ecclesiastic sites during the medieval period reflects the important interplay between organised medieval religion and vernacular secular customs [RD67]. Within the study area this is perhaps most visible in the association between holy wells and liminally located churches, such as St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig and adjacent Ffynnon Badrig Holy Well. Some of these sites, such as the holy well at the site of Plas y Mynydd medieval house (PRN 3045, 6333), have been found in association with artefacts such as spearheads. These activities and locations appear consistent with patterns noted in other areas of coastal Wales and north-west England [RD67]. Furthermore, the relationship of holy wells and artefacts has been reflected upon in detail by Gurevich who notes that ... "*there was a tendency deeply inherent in medieval popular perception to translate the spiritual into the concretely sensible and the material*" [RD79].

3.5 Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901)

3.5.1 During the 17th and 18th centuries, Cemaes and Cemlyn Bay became centres of shipbuilding, fishing and later brick-making and copper mining. The sale of Crown lands during the 17th century created many additional opportunities for changes in tenure as older land patterns were fragmented and re-consolidated in favour of greater holdings belonging to larger landed estates [RD66]. One of the earliest changes to land tenure occurred in the older township of Cemaes, and was commented on by the surveyor John Fludde in AD 1608.

3.5.2 By the 17th century, a small number of landowners controlled larger areas of land on Anglesey [RD80] and the landscape changed with the formation of estates. The historiographies of the families concerned have been recorded by GAT [RD66] and reveal a process of gradual estate building through a combination of opportunistic acquisitions and planned marriage negotiations. One of the earliest was the estate of Caerau, comprising a large 17th century house and gardens (PRN 5381, 24410). This process of estate building continued throughout the 18th century AD so that by the early 19th century approximately 70% of the total lands in Llanfechell parish, for example, were owned by just 4% of all landholders.

3.5.3 Although the rural landscape established during the medieval period continued into the post-medieval period, these changes in proprietorial patterns resulted in a number of new houses and farmsteads. Examples include; Plas Bodewryd (PRN 5334), built in the early 16th century; Wylfa House (PRN 36583, 36584), recorded in AD 1660; Cafnan Farm, recorded in 1631; Simdda-Wen, recorded in the later 17th century; Porth-y-pistyll (PRN 36578), recorded by 1735; Yr Wylfa Wen, Yr Wylfa Newydd and Yr Wylfa Goch, recorded in the later 18th century. A further number of undated Post-medieval farms were also created in this period, including

Galen Ddu (PRN 525350), Pen Pistyll (PRN 36577) Bryn Tinon and Tre'r Gof Isaf [RD66].

3.5.4 Archaeological evidence suggests that the enclosure of medieval open-field systems as well as wastes and commons, as noted at Pant-y-Gist (PRN 25176) and surrounding the village of Llanfechell, continued in this period. A series of 'smallholdings' were created from newly enclosed land, for example, Cae'r Brehin (PRN 36582), Tan yr Allt (PRN 36600) and Pen y Groes (PRN 36581). While these types of smallholdings and enclosure practices were common in other areas of Wales during this period, as Tarlow has noted there was significant variation in the practice and chronology of such changes even within small geographical areas [RD81].

3.5.5 Post-medieval farm buildings and cottages associated with smallholdings tend to be of modest construction and built in accordance with local vernacular building traditions. They typically comprised one or two-storey farmhouses with rubble-built walls, slate roofs with slate gable coping and square chimney stacks. A small proportion of these buildings, such as Wylfa Farm (PRN 36583, 36584) were constructed with enhanced decoration, such as classical gatepiers. Many of these farm buildings have been extensively remodelled at various stages throughout the post-medieval period, but especially in the 19th century. This reflects periods of economic stability when tenants or owners could afford the work as well as improvements made to agricultural practices [RD81].

3.5.6 In the 19th century a series of larger country houses and farmhouses were constructed or extensively remodelled as part of the small-scale gentrification of the Anglesey countryside [RD80]; [RD66]. The remodelling of Plas Cemlyn (PRN 24412) and Park Lodge (PRN 36612) provide two such examples of this type of alteration works within the baseline. GAT has raised the connection between these works and the increased involvement of farmer-turned-landowners in other industrial businesses within the study area [RD66].

3.5.7 A series of post-medieval land improvements on Anglesey increased the agricultural potential of land. One notable documented example was the draining of bog-land at Cors-Tre'r Gof and Cors'r Wylfa in AD 1791, which required the cooperation of a number of landowners across Llanfechell and Llanbadrig parishes [RD66]. These agricultural and economic improvements enabled the growth of such settlements. However, as Gwyn has noted, this type of improvement should not be considered separate to the industrial changes on Anglesey in this period [RD80]. Activities such as land improvement schemes, enclosure of the land, mining for copper, burning of lime for use as fertiliser/brick-making and quarrying all resulted in lasting changes to the landscape.

3.5.8 From the late 18th century onwards, industrial activity on Anglesey had dramatically increased as the importance of the coastline for the transportation of goods was realised. In this period Cemaes Bay had become the most important landing place on Anglesey's north coast and was the centre for fishing, shipbuilding and salting of herrings (PRN 525327) [RD4]. The later 18th century also marked a period of increasing mining activity and the development of several prospecting copper and ironstone mines at Porth Llanlleiana (PRN 400751), Porth Padrig (PRN 34026) and Carmel Head (PRN 21920). Such activity is consistent with the development of mining in other regions of Anglesey as industrialists looked to replicate the success

of the nearby Parys Mountain copper industry. In the 19th century large brickworks at Porth Wen (AN109) were constructed. Key to the success of these sites was the deposits of local clay, access to lime and their position on the coast, as bricks could be shipped directly to Liverpool for use in the growing steel industries.

3.5.9 A defining feature in the post-medieval landscape is the introduction of non-conformist chapels as part of nucleated settlement patterns. Such chapels are particularly numerous in the coastal settlements, especially in Cemaes to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In accordance with distributions of non-conformist congregations in other parts of Anglesey and north-west Wales, a series of Baptist, Independent, Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels were established in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Wilkinson has noted that the vast array of different non-conformist denominations within a local area is indicative of divided congregations who, historically, “...had no interest in co-operation and were often in competition or even conflict with each other” [RD82]. This highlights the extent to which the introduction of non-conformist worship at a time of heightened industrial activity could reorder settlement structure according to new non-traditional loyalties. This has been discussed in detail by Gwyn who notes that it was in the interests of local industrialists to patronise non-conformist chapels [RD80].

3.6 Modern Period (AD 1901 to present)

3.6.1 The reduced demand for bricks during the 1920s, and subsequent closure of clay and brickworks at Porth Llanlleiana and Porth Wen was matched by the decline of copper mining and quarrying. This process of deindustrialisation was coupled with a wave of new Edwardian interest in Anglesey as new wealthy classes desired their own rural idylls in addition to their principal homes elsewhere [RD66]. Wylfa, Galen Ddu and Cestyll were all redeveloped at this time, the latter by the Hon. Violet Vivian (the daughter of Lord Vivian of Bodmin, Cornwall who was given Cestyll in 1918 as a gift from her uncle the Hon. William Walter Vivian). Other houses were rebuilt at this time, typically as large square houses with walled gardens, mirroring the process of gentrification of the rural landscape seen in other parts of Wales, England and Scotland.

3.6.2 During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa and was one of over 100 such systems built. A 1948 vertical aerial photograph (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948) shows the installation. Two tall wireless masts stood close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg while a semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures ran from Wylfa House to Porth-y-Pistyll [RD66]. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity were requisitioned to meet demand for accommodation. It is for this reason that the 1940s property of Pennant was constructed.

3.6.3 In 1960, the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) applied for consent to build the Existing Power Station and a public inquiry commenced in 1961 to consider the application, with consent being given in late 1961. In 1963 work began on the construction of its two Magnox reactors. The main construction phase lasted throughout the 1960s and Wylfa was the last and largest of this design of reactor. The Existing Power Station was officially commissioned in 1972. In 1973 the CEGB

received a Financial Times Industrial Architecture Commendation for Industrial Design. The architects for the station were Farmer and Dark, and the landscape architect was Dame Sylvia Crowe [RD66].

3.6.4 Construction of the site was a massive undertaking with deep excavations for the cooling water pump house, reactor building, turbine hall and overflow. During the early construction phase of the station the site was levelled into two platforms, which involved the removal of material (both drift and rock) from high areas (mainly to the east) and the deposition of material in low areas (mainly to the west and north) [RD66]. Excavation for the reactor building would have reached 13m below the existing ground surface and 7m depth for the turbine hall [RD66]. During the construction period work camps were established in the areas to the south and east of the Existing Power Station site boundary. Following construction, banks of earth were disposed of in this area and planted with trees to create a degree of screening from the landward viewpoint.

4 Baseline Description

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 From the sources identified in Section 2, a total of a total of 833 heritage assets are considered as part of the baseline comprising 514 archaeological remains, 302 historic buildings and 17 historic landscape types (HLT) have been included in the baseline. A summary of the value of heritage assets is presented in table 2 and the basis for assessment of value is provided below.

Table 2 Summary of the value of heritage assets

Subtopic	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Archaeological remains	33	109	189	183
Historic buildings	22	92	149	39
Historic Landscape types	6	8	3	0
Total	61	209	341	222

4.1.2 High value heritage assets include 23 Scheduled Monuments, one Grade I and eight Grade II* Listed Buildings, two Registered Historic Park and Gardens, and one Registered Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. Assets assessed to be of medium value include two Conservation Areas and 66 Grade II Listed Buildings.

4.1.3 The locations of all identified heritage assets are shown on figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/01 to 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19. Further information on these heritage assets is provided in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

4.1.4 The chronology used in this report is based upon guidance in Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2; 'Cultural Heritage' (HA208/07) of the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB) [RD83] as a standardised chronology for north-west Wales has not yet been defined. However, potential differences in the date ranges are discussed in each section.

4.2 Archaeological Remains

4.2.1 The themes within the current framework for archaeological research as identified by the Archaeological Research Framework for north-west Wales [RD23]; [RD24]; [RD25]; [RD26]; [RD27]; [RD28]; [RD29] and by the Updated Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales [RD30]; [RD31]; [RD32]; [RD33]; [RD34]; [RD35]; [RD36]; [RD37]; [RD38]; [RD39]; [RD40]; [RD41], were reviewed and where relevant were incorporated into this survey.

4.2.2 The value of archaeological remains is primarily derived from the evidence that their physical remains can contribute to our ability to understand past human activity. This is defined as 'evidential value' in Conservation Principles [RD6]. This contribution has been assessed based on the capacity of archaeological remains to provide evidence to support national or regional research objectives. Other elements, such as 'historical value', 'aesthetic value', 'communal value' [RD6] or setting can also contribute significantly to the value of archaeological remains. A description of the setting and the contribution that setting makes to the value of each archaeological remain is provided in Appendix A.

4.2.3 Information on significant or characteristic archaeological remains are discussed below in chronological order. Please refer to Appendix A for more detailed information on all heritage assets.

Prehistoric Period (7000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.4 While intertidal peat deposits (Assets 104 and 161; see figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), suggesting a submerged coastline, have been identified just off the coast around Cemlyn Bay approximately 1km north-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, no physical evidence of Mesolithic activity within the study area has been identified. These assets have been assessed as being of medium value as they would contribute to study of early post-glacial peat horizons and land surfaces, which could aid in modelling survival and deposits from the Mesolithic period onwards.

4.2.5 A Neolithic flint processing site (Asset 579; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) was identified within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, west of Porth Wylfa. During archaeological evaluation material from a pit returned a Neolithic date ((Application Reference Number: 6.4.70) and, following further archaeological investigation, a series of structures and a large amount of flint tools and debitage were identified. As a rare example of Neolithic processing of local flint cobbles on Anglesey and in consideration of its potential to contribute to our understanding of Neolithic activity in the region, Asset 579 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.6 While no finds were recovered, a radiocarbon date of 4161+/- 30 Cal BP (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70) was returned from a possible burnt mound north of Ty-croes (Asset 553; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) dating it to the Late Neolithic period. While likely to be a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age defended site, evidence for Neolithic activity was also recovered from pits inside an enclosure located to the north-west of Carrog Farm at Llanbadrig (Asset 319; figure see 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10). Pottery recovered from pits at Tyddyn-Goronwy (Asset 532; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) has been provisionally identified as Middle/Late Neolithic Peterborough ware on the basis of form and decoration (Application Reference Number: 6.4.69). Tyddyn-Goronwy Prehistoric Settlement Site (Asset 517; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) is characterised by a number of pits, associated post holes and the recovery of artefacts such as Beaker pottery and lithics suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age date for this asset (Application Reference Number: 6.4.69). Due to the potential of these assets to contribute to research objectives relating to the early prehistoric period [RD12]; [RD29]; [RD40], Assets 517 and 553 have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.7 A possible cromlech (or remains of a chambered tomb) (Asset 324; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10) has been identified approximately 600m east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. While assets of this type are rare in the study area and have the potential to contribute to research objectives relating to Neolithic funerary practice [RD12]; [RD29]; [RD40], given that it may be highly disturbed or is potentially a natural feature, this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.8 Llanfaethlu Multiperiod Activity (Asset 847; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) comprises a high concentration of linear features, pits, postholes, a beamslot, and possible occupation surfaces. Neolithic activity consists of a possible ring ditch the western terminal of which was recut and incorporated postholes and a beamslot. The recut has been dated to the Neolithic period by the presence of Grooved Ware in its fill. Two possible occupation surfaces in the east of the trench appear to pre-date the Iron Age activity on the site and may relate to Neolithic activity outside of the ring ditch. The archaeological remains at Asset 847 are similar in nature to those identified at Llanfaethlu Neolithic Settlement (Asset 749; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12) located immediately to the west where features including three Neolithic houses were identified and subsequently excavated. Please note that as Asset 749 has been fully excavated it has been assessed to be of negligible value.

4.2.9 Iron Age features at Asset 847 include gullies, pits (one of which was used for the disposal of a large stone), and postholes. Three of these features have been dated to the Iron Age through radiocarbon dating. In consideration of the potential of this heritage asset to contribute to research objectives relating to of the early and later prehistoric periods [RD12]; [RD13]; [RD28], Asset 847 has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.10 Evidence of Bronze Age ritual and burial practices in the study area includes standing stones and round barrows. There are a number of standing stones within the study area, such as those located to the north-west of Llanfechell (Assets 342 and 344; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), to the south-east of the hamlet Llanfairynghornwy (Assets 441, 442 and 433; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/9), at Mynydd Mechell (Asset 446; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), at Mynydd Blewog (Asset 507; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15), south of Ty'n y Felin (Asset 666; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) and to the south-west of Amlwch (Assets 689 and 690; shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06 and figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11); and with a possible standing stone at Mynachdy (Asset 328; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03) and three standing stones of unknown date near east of Ty'n-ymynydd (Asset 656; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09).

4.2.11 The Llanfechell Standing Stones (Scheduled Monument AN030; Asset 342; Plate 2), approximately 1.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, are of particular note as the stones are in a triangular formation located on the highest point of a low ridge. The single standing stone to the north of Llanfechell (Scheduled Monument AN080; Asset 344) is barely visible from the surrounding landscape due to the screening provided by intervening mature trees and hedges. The standing stones at Pen-yr-Orsedd (Assets 433 and 441; Scheduled Monument AN081) is located approximately 3km to the south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The

standing stones south-east of Amlwch, Werthyr Standing stone and Bodewryd Standing Stone (Assets 689 and 690) are Scheduled Monuments (AN150 and AN078, respectively). In consideration their designation, and due to their prominence within the landscape and strong connection with other Bronze Age monuments, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.12 The date and origins of the possible standing stone at Mynachdy (Asset 328), the three Orthostatic Stones east of Ty'n-d-mynydd (Asset 656) and the two Small Orthostatic Stones south of Tyn Felin (Asset 666) are uncertain. Asset 328 may either be a rubbing stone for cattle or the remains of a former post-medieval field boundary as it lies in an area of small enclosures where several other orthostats have been used to mark field boundaries. Similarly, Asset 666 comprises two small orthostatic stones located on a small earth mound and appear to be markers of some sort, possibly for a barrow, however they may also result from field clearance. The three stones that comprise Asset 656 may also be of relatively modern date. Due to the potential of these assets to contribute to research objectives relating to the early prehistoric period [RD12]; [RD29]; [RD40], but taking into account the uncertainty over their origins, Assets 328, 656 and 666 have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.13 Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell is a Scheduled Monument (Asset 372; AN110; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10; Plate 3) and is located on the summit of a hill between Llanfechell and Bodewryd, approximately 3.5km to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. It may once have had standing stones on its western side. The barrow consists of a circular mound which has been bisected by a modern field wall and appears to have been subject to considerable erosion by animal trampling. Due to its designation as a Scheduled Monument, this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.14 Bodowen Oval Mound, Possible Barrow (Asset 827; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12) was identified by a walkover survey as located approximately 6km to the south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This heritage asset consists of an oval mound 12m in length and approximately one meter high. Due to its anomalous appearance in the surrounding landscape, this asset has been interpreted as a possible prehistoric barrow with the potential to contribute to our understanding of burial and ritual during the prehistoric period, and this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.15 Pennant Enclosure and Cist Cemetery (Asset 205; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) comprises a large hilltop enclosure containing approximately 30 cist burials. While the date of these burials is uncertain, their orientation suggests they may be pre-Christian. Given its rarity and potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric funerary rites, Asset 205 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.16 A further three individual burials dating to the Bronze Age have been identified within the study area: three cist burials (Assets 36 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 284 and 370 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11)). Due to their potential to contribute to research objectives relating to the Bronze Age funerary practices [RD12]; [RD29]; [RD40], and the potential for other funerary remains in the area, these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.17 Barrows and tumuli (Assets 330, 372 (a Scheduled Monument) (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 384, 386 (shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11) and 431 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09)) which may also date to the Bronze Age have been identified within the study area. One of these is a barrow cemetery at Carrog, Llanfechell (Asset 330), approximately 2km to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which consists of three ring-ditches (circular or penannular ditches, the remains of houses or of funerary monuments) that were identified from aerial photographs in a line along a ridge. While these assets have been substantially levelled by ploughing, some earthworks remain. Assets 330, 372 and 386 have been assessed to be of high value due to their potential to contribute to our understanding of Bronze Age funerary practice [RD12]; [RD29]; [RD40]. Assets 384 and 431 have been assessed to be of medium value as, although they may be Bronze Age funerary monuments, they may also be natural rocky knolls or rock outcrops.

4.2.18 Over 25 burnt mounds or possible burnt mounds have been identified within the study area. These assets comprise characteristic deposits of heat-affected stone and charcoal, are predominately located in close proximity to watercourses and, in some cases, are in association with evidence for other activity in the form of gullies, and post holes. The majority of burnt mounds in north-west Wales have been dated to the Bronze Age [RD84] although earlier and later examples are not unknown. The Late Neolithic date (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70) for a possible burnt mound north of Ty-croes (Asset 553; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) and the dating of Asset 145 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) through radiocarbon dating to the end of the Middle Bronze Age (Application Reference Number: 6.4.69) and of Asset 578 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) to the Bronze Age (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70) is therefore in keeping with this date range. In consideration of the potential these assets have to contribute to research objectives relating to the early prehistoric period [RD12]; [RD29]; [RD40], the majority of burnt mounds have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.19 Asset 315 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) is the site of a hill-top enclosure associated with ring ditches which may be the remains of burial mounds of Early Bronze Age date or could be the remains of hut circles. The shape, size and hill-top location of the enclosure suggested comparison with enclosures of Later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date in southern England but not previously identified in north-west Wales. Due to its rarity and potential to contribute to research objectives related to prehistoric settlement and/or funerary activity [RD27]; [RD40]; [RD85], this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.20 Dinas Gynfor Promontory Fort (Asset 5; AN038; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06; Plate 4) is a Scheduled Monument which is located on the northern coastline approximately 3km to the north-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Despite no dateable artefacts being recovered from this site, Asset 5 has been dated to the Iron Age by morphology. The promontory fort covers most of a craggy ridge or hill and is surrounded by cliffs on the seaward side with a stone rampart running along the landward side. The modern Coronation Tower, Dinas Gynfor (Asset 2; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) was built on the northern edge of the fort in AD 1902 to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII. The tower is a brick and stone constructed single-storey structure with a stone wall

enclosing it; although the roof is still in place, the building is now a shell and all internal fixtures and fittings have been removed, including the windows.

4.2.21 Dinas Gynfor Promontory Fort has the potential to significantly contribute to research into the chronology and function of defended Iron Age sites [RD13]; [RD28]. Based on this, and its designation as a Scheduled Monument, this asset has been assessed to be of high value. In consideration of the historical value and prominent location on the coastal hilltop, the modern Coronation Tower, Dinas Gynfor (Asset 2) has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.22 Three other possible promontory forts have been identified to the north-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Assets 105, 158 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and 336 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08). Cemlyn Bay Promontory Fort (Possible) 1 (Asset 105) and Cemlyn Bay Promontory Fort (Possible) 2 (Asset 158) were marked on a chart made in the 18th century. However, no trace of these possible forts now exists and the low-lying position of Asset 105, near the tidal mark, would suggest it is an unlikely location for a promontory fort. Asset 158 occupies a prominent location giving it good views over the bay. The remaining site, Ynys y Fydlyn Promontory Fort (Possible), (Asset 336) is located along the western coastline near Ynys y Fydlyn approximately 5km to the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and can be more readily identified as a promontory fort due to the presence of a bank and ditch, although uncharacteristically it is defined by an inner ditch and outer bank. Whilst there is potential for Assets 105 and 158 to contribute to our understanding of Iron Age settlement, the lack of associated physical remains limits the contribution that they can make, and therefore these assets have been assessed to be of medium value. While Asset 336 has not been confirmed as a promontory fort, the extant remains suggest good preservation of archaeological remains and therefore a higher potential to contribute to our understanding of Iron Age settlement within the study area and therefore this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.23 Archaeological remains identified within the study area of prehistoric or potentially prehistoric date include enclosures (Assets figure209 (shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 252 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11), 236 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 272 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 319, 340, 351 (all three are shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 354 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 428, 429 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 489 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13), 493 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12), 504 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15) and 710 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/14)), hut circles (Assets 12 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 38 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) and 718 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08)) and ring gullies which, despite the lack of artefactual evidence indicating domestic activity, have been interpreted as the possible the remains of round houses (Assets 127 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 207 and 534 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04)). Based on the results of recent trial trenching, Rhwng Dau Fynydd Enclosure (Asset 209) and Penrallt Curvilinear Enclosure (Asset 272) are circular or subcircular in shape defined by broad ditches with few associated internal features. Few artefacts were also recovered. These heritage assets can contribute to research objectives relating to of the early and later

prehistoric periods [RD12]; [RD13]; [RD28], and therefore have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.24 Located to the south of Tai Hen is Earthwork Enclosure, Llifad (Asset 392; Scheduled Monument AN079; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), a roughly pentagonal earthwork enclosure situated on the south-westerly slope of Pen-y-Morwydd. This asset has been identified to be of prehistoric date by the National Monuments Record of Wales, while the HER identifies it as dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. While the date of this heritage asset is not certain, due to its designation as a Scheduled Monument this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.25 On the top of Werthyr hill within the Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm is a large possible pentagonal enclosure (Asset 275; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11) which has been dated to the Romano-British period due to its shape and size. However, this date has not been confirmed as no finds or dating evidence have been recovered from the site. Due to this asset's potential to contribute to research objectives relating to the Roman period [RD14]; [RD24], this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.26 A possible watch tower at Pen Bryn yr Eglwys (Asset 290; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), has been identified on the summit Penbrynyreglwyd Hill, just over 4km north-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This structure, which is on the highest point of Carmel Head, was marked as 'church, site of' on the 1963 6" OS map but is more likely to have been a signal station operating as part of a watch tower system in conjunction with Caer Gybi and Holyhead Mountain, probably in reaction to Irish pirates. The rectilinear structure has three sides surviving as banks up to 1m high and a fourth side which merges with the higher broken ground to the south-west. Located just over 900m from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area Cemlyn Roman Fortlet (Asset 289; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) is similar to examples found further south in mainland Wales at Erglodd and Waun Ddu, and may also have functioned as a signal station associated with shipping. This heritage asset is likely to have been constructed as part of the Roman conquest of Anglesey or shortly thereafter, and is the first site of dating from this period to be found on Anglesey¹. Due to the rarity of these assets and their potential to contribute to the research of late Roman installations and the "...search for potential late Roman watchtowers on Anglesey and the mainland" [RD24], they have been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.27 A number of Romano-British sites have been identified within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Tregel Romano-British Settlement (Asset 540; see 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) comprises a large, fortified Roman enclosure. Features within the enclosure include a number of internal trackways and buildings with a large number of circular pit features, identified as temporary ovens, and an associated ancillary structure outwith, but related to, the enclosure. Radiocarbon dating of charred cereal grains and artefactual evidence suggest Asset 540 is

¹ <http://www.heneb.co.uk/cemlyn.html> consulted 16/12/15

Romano-British in date. Given the rarity of the site and the level of preservation, and in consideration of its potential to contribute to research objectives relating to the Roman period [RD14] [RD24], Asset 540 has been assessed to be of high value. Park Lodge Enclosure (Asset 121; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) was identified on top of a small hill, with good views in all directions. The enclosure measures 40m in diameter and was defined by a substantial ditch up to 4m wide and 1m deep. Material from the ditch fill was dated to the Romano-British period (Application Reference Number: 6.4.69). Due to the proximity to Asset 121, Park Lodge Ring-ditch (Asset 127; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) has also been dated to the Romano-British Period. Neuadd Rectilinear Enclosure (Asset 281; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) was identified by geophysical survey [RD55] and evaluated through trial trenching (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70). It was defined by a ditch up to 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Pottery recovered from a feature towards the centre of the enclosure was dated from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70). Due to these assets potential to contribute to research objectives relating to the Roman period [RD14]; [RD24], they have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.28 Recent archaeological investigations has identified a substantial Roman settlement site within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Assets 547, 566 and 567; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04). This site comprises the remains of a complex settlement evidenced by a range of archaeological features including a number of circular stone-built structures, walls, surfaces and trackways (such as Stone Trackway, North-west of Tregele (Asset 568); see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), a burnt mound, pits, and a number of post-built structures with sunken clay floors. A cist cemetery containing approximately ten burials was also identified (Asset 547; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04). In consideration of the rarity of this type of site on Anglesey, the level of preservation, and the potential to contribute to our understanding of Roman settlement and activity within the study area, Assets 547, 566, 667 and 568 have been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.29 Additional evidence for Romano-British settlement within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area was recovered from Porth yr Ogof Roman Settlement (Asset 573; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05). This complex of features, ranging from postholes and small discrete features to large pits, a shell midden, and the possible remains of a furnace, appear contemporary and have been dated to the Romano-British period (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70). Similarly, Porth Wylfa Gully and Postholes (Asset 581; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) comprises a group of discrete archaeological features, which exhibited evidence of *in situ* burning, and has been dated to the Roman period (Application Reference Number: 6.4.70). Due to their contribution to our understanding of domestic activity on Anglesey during the Roman period [RD14]; [RD24], and in consideration of Assets 573's relative rarity and level of preservation, Asset 573 has been assessed to be of high value and Asset 581 has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.30 Industrial activity within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is evidenced by Roman Industrial Activity, West of Porth Wylfa (Asset 577; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05). This asset appears to relate to a larger complex of industrial features, of unknown function, dating to the late Roman and early medieval period. Given this asset's potential to contribute to research objectives

relating to the Roman period [RD14]; [RD24], Asset 577 has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.31 There have been a number of copper 'cakes' found in the eastern part of the study area (Assets 188 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 400 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08), 466 and 482 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16)), two of which (Assets 188 and 466) have IVLS stamped on them, giving a possible Roman date. Traditionally, Parys Mountain to the east has been thought to have been mined for copper ore since the Bronze Age, although no definite evidence of prehistoric or Roman mining has been found and the copper 'cakes' may have been imported from elsewhere. Other discoveries of Roman material include Assets 118, 128, 133 (all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 481 and 497 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15). The most interesting find (Asset 497) was a small collection of jewellery comprising three gold bracelets and a bulla, or pendant. The collection was found at Ynys Gwyddel, just over 1km south of the largest lake in the area, Llyn Llygeirian. Local sources indicate that a possible earthwork existed within the area which may have been destroyed by 19th century mining operations. While these finds contribute to our understanding of activity within the study area during the Roman period, due to their lack of association they have been assessed to be of negligible value.

Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1540)

4.2.32 Castell Crwn Enclosure, Llanrhwydrys (Asset 426; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) is a small motte located on a gentle north-facing slope 1.5km south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This motte consists of a circular earthwork of a single bank and ditch, with remains of a counterscarp bank in a wetland area. This asset has been interpreted as a timber castle, potentially dating from the 12th century. Due to its designation as a Scheduled Monument this asset has been assessed to be of high value.

4.2.33 A number of early medieval burials have been identified within the baseline. Porth Wylfa Cist cemetery (Asset 580; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) is located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The cemetery comprises at least 300 cist burials, aligned east-west, of Early Roman to early medieval date, and artefactual evidence indicating earlier activity has also been recovered. In consideration of this heritage asset's rarity and the potential to contribute to our understanding of burial practices from the late Roman and early medieval periods, Asset 580 has been assessed to be of high value. Four stone-lined graves were identified south of Llanrhuddlad church during road widening works (Cist Burials, Pen-y-graig, Llanrhuddlad; Asset 468; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08), to the south-western extent of the study area, two of which were removed and two of which remain *in situ*. Assets 87 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 448 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 470 and 712 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) are the sites of individual long cists or cist cemeteries. Due to their potential to contribute to regional research on the early medieval period [RD21]; [RD26], these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.34 Medieval settlement has been identified near Mynachdy at Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 297; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 3km to the west of the Wylfa

Newydd Development Area. This site survives above ground as earthworks, with an area of possible low platforms and uneven ground which could represent structures associated with the nearby medieval grange site. Due to its potential to contribute to regional research on the early medieval period [RD21]; [RD26], this asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.35 There is also archaeological or documentary evidence for a number of water-powered mills in the study area including Assets 366 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 449 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 450 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 457 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 469 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 605 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 625 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) and 629 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09). These mills were mainly located in two main areas to harness the power from watercourses: in the west between Tyn Felin and Ty'n-y-mynydd (Asset 449); and in the east between Cae Coch and Bodewryd (Assets 397 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11), 450, 457 and 469). Located near Llanfechell Asset 366 is possibly the site of the earliest fulling mill on Anglesey. Assets 605, 625, and 629 comprise the remains of mill races that once provided power to the watermills of Felin Cefn Coch and Ty'n y Felin. Given the potential for these heritage assets to contribute to regional research on milling and textile mills (including the date of introduction of power water and the date and frequency of use of horizontal water wheels) Assets 366, 449, 450, 457 and 469 have been assessed to be of medium value. In consideration of their potential to contribute to our understanding of medieval water mills, but due to modern alteration and infilling, Assets 605, 625 and 629 have been assessed to be of low value.

4.2.36 A large number of chapels and other ecclesiastical buildings, some of which are extant (discussed in section 4.3.10 below) and some of which only survive as archaeological remains, are present within the study area. Chapel, Llanlleiana (Asset 10; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06); Capel Gwen Hir (Hoyw), Site of, Llanbadrig (Asset 108; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06); Capel Ber yr Eos or Capel y Gadair - Site of, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 443; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08) and Capel Anhunedd y Pran - Site of, Clegyrog (Asset 455; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10) were mostly demolished in the post-medieval period with building material reused or otherwise incorporated into field boundaries or farm structures. Both Capel, Site of, Llanddygfael (Asset 444; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) and Bettws Perwas (Asset 502; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) have been completely demolished and the sites today offer no trace of the chapel buildings. In many cases these smaller chapels functioned as chapels of ease for larger parish churches. The chapel at Llanlleiana (Asset 10) was a chapel of ease to Amlwch (outside the study area, to the east). While archaeological remains may survive which may contribute to research objectives associated with the medieval period [RD15]; [RD25]; [RD35], due to their poor preservation Assets 10, 108, 443, 444, 455 and 502 have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.2.37 In addition to the known sites of churches and chapels, possible holy wells have been identified within the study area, for example Ffynnon Badrig Holy Well at Llanbadrig (Asset 18; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05). Most of these sites are known only from documentary evidence and thus only approximate locations

can be identified. Due to their potential to contribute to research objectives for the early medieval and medieval periods [RD15]; [RD21]; [RD25]; [RD26]; [RD35], this heritage asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901)

4.2.38 The post-medieval landscape of the study area is dominated by coastal structures and features associated with extraction, manufacturing and agriculture. During this period, the area remained mainly agricultural with some light industry and the coastline was utilised further with the formalisation of landings and beacons.

4.2.39 Porth Wen Brickworks is a large industrial complex along the headland near Graig Wen, approximately 5km east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The main buildings of the site form part of a large Scheduled Monument (Silica Brick Works, Porth Wen; Asset 24; AN109; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06). In addition to the buildings themselves, other associated features exist outside the Scheduled area including silica quarries (Assets 13 and 16), Winding Gear and Incline, Porth Wen Silica Brickworks (Asset 22), Porth Wen Brickworks: Loading Quay (Asset 41) and Porth Wen Brickworks: Crane (Asset 40), all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06. Although these sites are not Scheduled, due to their interwoven association with the nationally important Porth Wen Brickworks these assets have been assessed to be of medium and high value.

4.2.40 Along the northern coastline are a number of navigation aids (Assets 1 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/02), 51 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 222 and 223 (both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), most of which were constructed on sea stacks and rock outcrops such as Pilot beacon on West Mouse (Maen y Bugael) (Asset 51) and Carmel Head (Assets 222 and 223) in the early-mid 19th century. These are an important visual group of assets forming part of an extensive land-and-sea based navigational system along the coastline and have been assessed to be of medium value. These sites worked in conjunction with the lighthouse at the Skerries, to aid navigation into the harbour at Holyhead. Some of these are also Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 51, 222 and 223), and have been assessed to be of medium value. There are two buoys which have been identified off the northern coastline, one to the north of Coal Rock (Coal Rock Buoy; Asset 1) and one to the north of Victoria Rock (Victoria Rock Buoy; Asset 3; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/02). As these assets are not rare and are well understood, they have been assessed to be of low value.

4.2.41 Other post-medieval coastal features and sites also appear along the northern Anglesey coastline and consist of landing places (Assets 4 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 17 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 45 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 94 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 95 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 110 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and 184 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03) and flagstaffs (Assets 44 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 69 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and 82 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) and Cemaes Harbour itself (Asset 102; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), which included a shipyard (Asset 116; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05). As these assets are not rare and are well understood, they have been assessed to be of low and negligible value.

4.2.42 There is evidence of a number of mill sites and associated features within the study area dating to the post-medieval period (Assets 288 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 453 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 490 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12), 606 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 610 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 611 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 625 and 629 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09)). These consist of the Melin Ty'n Llidiart or Minffordd Mill, Mechell (Asset 453) shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, which has been partially removed and also Mill Race and Field Boundary, Mynachdy (Asset 288). Assets 606, 610, 611, 625 and 629 are also shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, however these features are largely silted up. The site of a windmill has also been identified at Rhydwyn (Asset 490); but is now demolished, and a possible mill feature, Melin Bodronyn (Asset 622; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) was identified during geophysical survey. These assets have been assessed to be of low value.

4.2.43 There has been a tradition of mining and ore working on Anglesey since the Bronze Age. The mining industry expanded in the post-medieval period as the number of worked mines and quarries increased (Assets 9 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 15 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 37 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 48 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 68 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 231 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 246 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 292 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 358 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08) and 461 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09). Today these mining sites survive as ruinous or semi-ruinous ancillary buildings. However, the larger sites such as Port Llanlleiana, Copper Mine and Works (Asset 9) and Carmel Head Mine (Asset 246) remain prominent within the landscape, as evidenced by the circular-plan stone chimney at Carmel Head Mine which still stands approximately 10m high. As these assets are not rare and are well understood they have been assessed to be of low value.

4.2.44 The estate houses and large farmsteads that were built or expanded upon in the post-medieval period have left behind relic garden plans such as the examples at Mynachty Garden, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 307; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), Gors, Garden, Llanfechell (Asset 323; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), Former Old Rectory Garden, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 415; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), Tennis Courts, Former Old Rectory Garden (Asset 416; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), The Firs, Garden, Tregele (Asset 195; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and Simdda Wen, Garden, Tregele (Asset 139; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04). However, these undesignated gardens offer little further insight into the landscape of the period and so have been assessed to be of low and negligible value.

4.2.45 There are also a large number of post-medieval agricultural features within the study area. Due to the frequent occurrence of this type of site, they have been assessed to be of low and negligible value. Also assessed to be of low and negligible value to their lack of rarity are rural road and trackways including the Road from Tregele to Wylfa (Asset 122), the Road from Tregele to Cafnan (Asset 176), a trackway to Caerdeog Isaf (Asset 248), a trackway from Tyddyn Gele (Asset 269), all shown

on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04, and a former road (Asset 624; shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09).

4.2.46 Numerous field boundaries were identified by geophysical survey and/or trial trenching and are likely to form part of relict (as yet undated) field systems (Assets 90 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 143 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 150 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 166 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 168 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 182 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 204 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 218 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 239 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 242 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 243 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 293 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and 304 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04). While these can contribute to a general understanding of landscape development and provide a context for the other archaeological remains identified above, given the paucity of artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits within these features (where they have been subject to trial trenching), they have been assessed to be of low or negligible value.

4.2.47 A series of sites of known farmsteads or smallholdings with associated agricultural enclosures and buildings are located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Some of which have been demolished for the construction of the Existing Power Station in the 1960s including Galen Ddu (Asset 66; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04); former site of Porth-y-pistyll (Assets 109 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and 113 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and Cae'r Brenhin, Former Site of, Tregele (Asset 167; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04). Other sites, such as Farmstead, Bryn Rhwydd (Asset 361; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08), Pen y Groes, Former Site of, Tregele (Asset 189; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), the site of agricultural buildings (Assets 631 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) and 645 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) and Ty-Mawr and outbuildings (site of) (Asset 644; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) were demolished in favour of more modern accommodation and facilities, or have fallen into disrepair. These assets have been assessed to be of low or negligible value due to their poor preservation or lack of rarity.

Modern Period (AD 1901 to present)

4.2.48 While the site is not precisely known, the grid reference provided by the National Monuments Record of Wales places the crash site of a Bristol Beaufighter VI X8194 (Asset 185; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This asset has been assessed to be of medium value as any surviving remains associated with this asset are likely to be fragmentary and by themselves would add little to our understanding of military archaeology. However any associated remains would be automatically designated a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

4.2.49 During World War II a Chain Home radar defence system was installed at Cemaes Bay (Assets 98 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 99 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 107 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and 126 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04)) and Radar Station, Rhydwyn (Asset

480 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12). While these assets have the potential to contribute to our understanding of recent military archaeology they are not rare or well preserved and as such have been assessed to be of low value.

4.3 Historic Buildings

4.3.1 The following text provides a thematic assessment of these assets, focussing predominantly on the more significant historic buildings assessed to be of high or medium value. These themes align with the current framework for archaeological research in North-West Wales and Wales as a whole, as identified by the Archaeological Research Framework for Wales [RD21] and by the Updated Framework for Archaeological Research [RD36], and therefore provide a suitable structure for describing historic building baseline.

4.3.2 Two Conservation Areas have been identified within the study area, at Cemaes Bay (Asset 124; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), to the east of the study area, and Llanfechell (Asset 371; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), approximately 2km to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

4.3.3 The historic core of the Conservation Area at Cemaes Bay (Asset 124) is clustered to the south-west of the harbour and especially Athol Street and Bridge Street. The built heritage is dominated by a Victorian vernacular architectural style, typified by two-storey double-fronted detached fishermen's cottages and short terraces, for example Ty Cefn, Llanbadrig (Asset 135; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) and Cemaes Bay Hotel; Gadlys Hotel, Cemaes Bay (Asset 77; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05).

4.3.4 The historic core of the Conservation Area at Llanfechell (Asset 371) is centred on St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369; Grade II* Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10) with an adjacent market square and surrounded by common land. This arrangement represents a rare surviving example of a small medieval settlement core. There are also five Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area: 2-4 Crown Terrace (Assets 375, 378 and 379); the Old Rectory, Llanfechell (Asset 368); and the War Memorial, Mechell (Asset 377), all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10. These assets are all clustered close together. The main setting of these assets is the immediate streetscape and the close spatial relationship between the different assets in the complex, with the setting being inwardly focussed rather than looking out from the village. The expansion of the village continued throughout the 19th century with ribbon development to the south-west along Mountain Road. The built heritage of the Conservation Area is dominated by vernacular architectural styles, typified by a mixture of modest two-storey detached, semi-detached properties and short terraces. Given the survival and historical value of the St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369) this asset has been assessed to be of high value. All other Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area have been assessed to be of medium value in recognition of their designation and preservation of historic fabric. These Conservation Areas have been assessed to be of medium value as both Conservation Areas add significant individual character to north-west Wales and have a good time-depth of historical background in addition to the protection given by designation.

4.3.5 The complex of historic buildings at Llanfairynghornwy, approximately 2km to the south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, consists of the parish church, St. Mary's Church, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 423; a Grade I Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), the associated lychgate (Lychgate to the Church of St. Mary; Asset 424; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), and The Old Rectory House, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 420; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09). These structures form the historic core of this settlement. The wider setting is topographically constrained, with slopes running up to the south-east, south-west and west. There are more distant hills to the north and north-east that also constrain views out from the church. Immediately to the west of the church are two post-medieval agricultural buildings that screen most views to the west of the church. Given the survival and historical value of the Church of St Mary's (Asset 423) this asset has been assessed to be of high value. Assets 424 and 420 have been assessed to be of medium value, reflecting their designation as Grade II Listed Buildings.

Settlements and Domestic Structures

4.3.6 The central block at Plas Bodewryd, Nr. Llanfechell (Asset 425; a Grade II* Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11) was built in the late 16th or early 16th century to a regional plan-form with lateral chimney and inside cross-passage on a north-south alignment with a south wing added or rebuilt in the early 17th century. The house retains substantial surviving fabric including: 17th century plaster cornice, and staircase with square newels and turned banisters. In view of its archaeological, historical and architectural value, and statutory protection as a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 425 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.3.7 Carreglwyd House, Llanfaethlu (Asset 675; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12) is a small-scale country house dating from the 17th to 18th centuries at the south-western extent of the study area. Of a simple Georgian-style, the main house comprises a simple main range and return wing with service accommodation constructed in local materials. The house is positioned at the centre of a complex of associated estate buildings including a laundry (Asset 681; a Grade II Listed Building), stables (Asset 680; a Grade II Listed Building) and Dovecote (Asset 678; a Grade II Listed Building), with views overlooking the estate park, kitchen garden and informal lake, all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12. Its setting is formed by the associated Registered Historic Park and Garden (HLT 17). As a good example of a high status building with associated estate buildings set in a wider designed landscape and in consideration of its designation, Carreglwyd House, LLanfaethlu (Asset 675) has been assessed to be of high value.

4.3.8 Examples of domestic structures constructed for the local gentry in the 17th and 18th centuries the study area which conform to a localised regional building style include Bryn Ddu House, Llanfechell (Asset 382; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10); Caerau House, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 337; a Grade II* Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03); and Menai (Asset 478; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12). All have surviving building fabric which dates from the mid-17th to the early 18th century. These assets frequently have associated garden structures such as ha-

has (Assets 395 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) and 421 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09)) and gate-piers (Asset 220; a Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03). This group of historic buildings reveal a pattern of house-building undertaken in a period of increasing prosperity as land tenure changed and industrial activity intensified. Many of these properties feature in written historiographies detailing gentry and landowners in post-medieval Anglesey. Although frequently remodelled in the 19th and 20th centuries, due to the survival of earlier building fabric and their historical and archaeological value as a group of gentry-vernacular dwellings, these assets have been assessed to be of medium value. The exception to this is Asset 337 which has been assessed to be of high value on account of its complex development, ground plan and greater survival of original building fabric and designation as a Grade II* Listed Building.

4.3.9 A series of eight late 18th or early 19th century cottages (not associated with significant land-holdings) are present within the study area (Assets 439 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08), 463 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 474 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 476 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 477 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), 486 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12), 492 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15) and 498 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13)). Given their small size many have been modified with later additions and as such are an increasingly rare classification of monument within the study area. Examples include: Cottage at Orsedd Goch (Asset 439; Grade II Listed Building) and Pant-y-cryntach (Asset 464; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16). These cottages are constructed in a local vernacular style and typically comprise lime-washed rubble walls, heavily grouted small slates to the roof, narrow stone gable copings, dripstones and gable end chimneys. Three phases of cottage development have been identified; the lofted cottage of the late 18th century, the one-and-a-half-storey cottage which appeared in the early 19th century and the two-storey cottage of the later 19th century. Some cottages have been identified as having a specific function, for example, Twll-y-clawdd (Asset 492; Grade II Listed Building) was the home for the blacksmith and smithy to the large adjacent farmstead of Tyn Llan. Cottage at Pant-y-Gist (Asset 463; Grade II Listed Building) has been listed as an 'encroachment' cottage, built on highly marginal land. Although this building type is characteristic of the Welsh historic landscape, it is rare within the study area. Given the importance of this classification of property and survival of building-fabric, Assets 439, 463, 474, 476, 477, 486, 492 and 498 have been assessed to be of medium value.

Ecclesiastical Structures

4.3.10 The location of ecclesiastical buildings within the study area reflects the general community needs arising from an established pattern of disparate small rural farmsteads/hamlets and the development of the parochial system in the 12th century. The earliest surviving ecclesiastical building fabric dates from the 12th and 13th centuries at:

- St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig (Asset 26; Grade II* Listed Building; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05; Plate 6);

- Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155; Grade II* Listed Building; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03; Plate 7);
- St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369 Grade II* Listed Building; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10; Plate 8);
- Church of St Mary, Bodewryd (Assets 436; Grade II Listed Building; see figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11);
- St Mary's Church, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 423; Grade I Listed Building; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09; Plates 9 and 10);
- Llanfflewyn Parish Church (Asset 479; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15); and
- Church of St Pabo (Asset 673; Grade II* Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15).

4.3.11 These churches are identified in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254. Although heavily altered and modified from the 15th to the 20th centuries (with notable phases of Victorian restoration), these churches retain a visible percentage of their medieval fabric. These assets comprise rubble masonry construction with freestone dressings and are constructed according to localised “rural-vernacular” building traditions. The majority of these churches conform to a nave and chancel arrangement with later bellcote addition; however, St Mechell's Church is particularly notable for its unusual length and cruciform plan, 16th century tower and 18th century spire. The churchyards associated with these medieval churches remain prominent features within the landscape and are fundamental to the setting of these structures. Typically stone-walled, the churchyards vary in shape. The churchyard at the Chapel at Llanlleiana (Asset 10; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) and the Church of St Mary, Bodewryd (Asset 436; Grade II Listed Building) are rectangular in shape, whereas the churchyard of St. Peirio's Church (Asset 338; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11) is funnel-shaped and the churchyards of St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig (Asset 26) as well as St. Rhwydrys, Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155) are both polygonal, the latter with associated lychgate (Asset 160; Grade II Listed Building). Assets 435 and 436 have been assessed to be of medium value due to their designation as Grade II Listed Buildings and Assets 26, 155, 369, 423 and 673 have been assessed to be of high value principally due to their statutory protection as Grade I and II* Listed Buildings.

4.3.12 The study area also contains the known sites of several additional smaller churches and chapels of broadly medieval date. With the exception of St. Peirio's Church, east of Tai Hen (Asset 338; Grade II Listed Building; Plate 11), these have either been demolished or heavily modified and reused. Although partially rebuilt in the post-medieval period, St. Peirio's Church conforms to the continuous nave and chancel arrangement seen in other local medieval churches and is constructed in a similar style using mortared rubble masonry and freestone dressings. The immediate setting of the church is the small rectilinear churchyard that surrounds the church and the surrounding field systems. Views from the church extend to the south from the porch. To the north views are blocked by a low ridge aligned approximately east-west. This ridge screens the church from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

4.3.13 With the exception of St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369; Grade II* Listed Building), the majority of churches and chapels are notably located at liminal and isolated locations. Specifically, the location of St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig (Asset 26; Grade II* Listed Building) situated at the cliff edge, and Church of St. Rhwydrys, Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155; Grade II* Listed Building) in close proximity to the coastline, are a direct reference to their dedications to the patron saints St Patrick and St Rhwydrys who both had a connection to the sea and Ireland. Consequently, these churches, and in particular the Church of St. Rhwydrys, Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155), are purposely sited to emphasise views to the coast rather than the interior of Anglesey.

4.3.14 Non-conformist chapels identified in the study area date from the later 18th and early 19th centuries and reflect the growth of non-conformist groups on Anglesey at this time [RD86]. Many of these chapels were substantially modified and rebuilt throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries as the non-conformist congregations grew and patrons funded building works, such as Capel Penrhyn, Cemaes (Asset 89; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) and Bethania Methodist Chapel, Tregele (Asset 287; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05). It has been noted that the later phases of rebuild were targeted so that the work and modifications were limited to the most publically-visible elevations of each building.

4.3.15 There is stylistic and architectural variation amongst this group of historic buildings, reflecting that the chapels were constructed at different dates, to the designs of a series of individuals and/or architects (local minsters-turned-architects, local architects and regional architects) as well as individual denominations and congregational preferences [RD86]. The majority of examples have classical architectural detailing applied in a regional vernacular style; however, Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel, Llanfechell (Asset 414; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), Rhydwyn Welsh Baptist Church, Rhyd-Wyn, Llanrhuddlad (Asset 483; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) and Capel Bethel, Cemaes (Asset 140; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) are constructed to a gothic style or Mock-Tudor style. Bethel Hen Methodist Chapel (Asset 473; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13) is particularly notable in that it comprises a chapel complex which is of an impressive scale for its rural location and of an unusual design with spire over one vestibule. The interior retains the Art Nouveau character dating from its early 20th century origins, not commonly found on Anglesey chapels.

4.3.16 Bethania Methodist Chapel, Tregele (Asset 287; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), Hephisbah Methodist Chapel (Asset 364; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11) and Nebo Chapel (Asset 373; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08) have been converted to residential use; the repurposing of the latter chapel was followed by the BBC as part of their Restoration series (2013). The non-conformist chapels are found in association with school rooms at:

- Salem (Asset 367; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08);
- Hephisbah Methodist Chapel (Asset 364);
- Capel Penrhyn, Cemaes (Asset 89);

- Capel Bethesda, Cemaes (Asset 178 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05); and
- Bethel Hen Methodist Chapel (Asset 473).

4.3.17 The non-conformist chapels within the study area provide an interesting localised study detailing the development of this type of asset within Anglesey. In consideration of their historic and architectural interest, the identified chapels (Assets 46 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06), 89, 117 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 140, 178, 287, 310 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 364, 367, 373, 376 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 414, 447 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), 454 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), and 471 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16)) have been assessed to be of low value. Due to their architectural and historic interest, Assets 456 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 462 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10), 467 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16), and the designation of Bethel Hen Methodist Chapel (Asset 473) as a Grade II Listed Building, these buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.3.18 The surviving The Old Rectory House, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 420; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) comprises a main residence built in 1823 in simple Tudor-Gothic style with a service wing (formerly the main house). The main residence is built to a square double-pile plan and retains unusually good and complete internal detailing. Given the survival of the building-fabric and its historical and architectural value as a Grade II Listed Building, Asset 420 has been assessed to be of medium value.

Farmsteads, Farmhouses and Agricultural Structures

4.3.19 The dominant form of historic building within the study area is farmsteads, including farmhouses and barns. Many of these have been substantially altered throughout the post-medieval period; however, a strong local vernacular building style is present, comprising rubble-wall construction with small slates to the roof and rendered gables. The earliest surviving agricultural structures in the study area date to the 17th century AD and are located at Rhosbeirio Farm (Asset 359; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11) and the Old Farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn (Asset 215; Grade II Listed Building; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04; Plate 5). Primarily due to its special architectural and historic interest as a Grade II Listed Building, Asset 215 has been assessed to be of medium value whereas Asset 359 has been assessed to be of low value. This also reflects the levels of alteration to these assets and therefore their relative archaeological and architectural importance. The setting of these farms reflects the availability of land and the original functional requirements of the buildings as well as the pattern of post-medieval agricultural field systems. In the case of Plas Cemlyn (Asset 215), the farm is situated at the bottom of a small slope with further views out over Cemlyn Bay, which forms a minor element of its setting.

4.3.20 In the late 18th or early 19th century the number of farmsteads constructed within the study area increased as the agricultural exploitation of Anglesey intensified. Some of these farmsteads, such as Cafnan House and Outbuildings (Asset 181; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) and the farm buildings associated, appear

to have been built over earlier structures and reveal the extent to which post-medieval improvement schemes perpetuated the fragmentation of earlier parochial land tenure patterns. These 18th and 19th century farmsteads were executed in a regional vernacular style using rubble stone walls and small slate roofs. Asset 181 is a particularly notable example of a substantial early 19th century farmhouse, comprising a two-storey, brick-built and rendered building with slate roof, three dormer windows and two large gable-end chimney stacks. The addition of 'polite' architectural detailing, in particular a central doorway with classical portico supported on two simple rounded Doric columns and two Doric pilasters, demonstrates the increasing awareness and permeation of architectural style within north-west Anglesey. The farmhouse is situated within a series of walled gardens with a series of building ranges and outhouses beyond. In consideration of its architectural interest and historical value within the study area, Asset 181 has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.3.21 The following six farm complexes are more typical of the regional architectural and farmstead-style:

- Tyddyn Waen, Llanrhuddlad and Barn range, Tyddyn Waen, Llanrhuddlad (Assets 487 and 488; Grade II Listed Buildings; both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13);
- Courtyard stable block at Mynachdy and stable-cartshed range at Mynachdy (Assets 300 and 309; Grade II Listed Buildings; Asset 303; all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03);
- Cae Mawr, Tregele (Asset 422; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09);
- Llanddygfael-groes, Mechell (Asset 434; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09);
- Fferam-gyd (Asset 672; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15); and
- Ty Newydd and garden wall to front, with attached agricultural range (Asset 685; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12).

4.3.22 These assets comprise a farmhouse and/or outbuildings constructed using rubble and/or rounded stones originating from localised quarrying or gravel sources (often rendered) and small roofing slates, sometimes also rendered. Many of these farmhouses have rectangular rendered gable stacks with dripstones and coping, and are arranged around a rectangular farmyard (frequently with north-south alignments) with a mixture of separate lofted stables or cowhouses, barns, granaries, pens/enclosures and agricultural labourers' accommodation.

4.3.23 Similar arrangements of smallholdings are present within village settings, such as the early 19th century example of Ty Cefn, Llanbadrig (Asset 135; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), although these were often built to more modest, single-storey single room arrangements, such as Mynydd Blewog Farm, Llanfflewog (Asset 508; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15) and Caerau including garden wall to front (Asset 686; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12). One of the most complex surviving examples in the study area is the agricultural range and hammel yard at Plas Cemlyn (Assets 221

and 228; Grade II Listed Buildings; both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) which was comprehensively rebuilt in 1885 to include a horse-powered dairy, but took into account pre-existing 18th century buildings and building conventions. Assets 135, 221, 228, 300, 303, 309, 422, 434, 487, 488, 672, 685 and 686 have been assessed to be of medium value in recognition of their design and relative survival of original/early phase building fabric and statutory protection as Grade II Listed Buildings. The setting of Cae Mawr, Tregele (Asset 422) is particularly important in discerning the evolution of the agricultural landscape in the later 19th century. The setting consists of the immediately surrounding houses and farm buildings, some of which are contemporary, but most of which are not, and the field system in which the farm buildings are set. This demonstrates considerable change in agricultural land use and patterns of tenure. Assets 154 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), 173 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 263 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 286 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04), 325 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 326 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03), 329 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03) and 508 have been substantially altered in the 19th and 20th centuries and have lost a significant proportion of original features, building fabric and historical arrangement. These assets have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

4.3.24 Tyddyn Waen, Llanrhuddlad (Asset 487; Grade II Listed Building) is understood to have been used as an early meeting house for Baptists, demonstrating that in rural isolated areas, farmsteads were focal points for meeting additional community needs. Given its socio-historical and archaeological significance, the farmhouse (Asset 487; Grade II Listed Building) and its associated Barn range, Tyddyn Waen, Llanrhuddlad (Asset 488; Grade II Listed Building) have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.3.25 The ruinous remains of a number of windmill structures within the study area give an insight into the scale and form of agricultural production during the post-medieval period. Some, such as Windmill (Site of), Rhydwyn (Asset 490; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12) have been completely demolished. Others, including Windmill, Melin Pant y Gwydd, Mechell (Asset 491; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15), Windmill, Melin Minffordd, Mechell (Asset 452; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10) and Melin Drylliau (Asset 683; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12) were in use from the early 18th to the early 19th centuries, the former two have been converted into dwellings. The remains of the Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) windmill, standing approximately two stories high, is of rubble stone construction and partially rendered. The principal setting of the windmill is Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430; Grade II Listed Building; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) and the watermill, Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 356; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09), that formed part of that complex. A secondary element is the immediately surrounding field system and scattered houses, including some that are probably contemporary with its construction. These windmills evidence a particular pattern of land usage within late 18th and early 19th century Anglesey. In consideration of this, and the survival of historic building fabric, these assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.3.26 The surviving complex of Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137; Grade II* Listed Building; figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04; Plate 12) and the Corn Mill, Corn Drying House and Mill House at Felin Gafnan (Assets 141 and 144; Grade II Listed Buildings; both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04; Plate 13) provide examples of a common type of structure within the study area. Constructed according to local vernacular building traditions as a two-storey free-standing water mill with rubble walls and a roof of small slates, Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137) is particularly significant as it retains much of the internal machinery (dating from the 1840s). The mill buildings face north-west and were powered by the Afon Cafnan. The mill is relatively inconspicuous in the local surroundings, largely hidden within the defile in which it is constructed. The Anglesey Coastal Path passes to the north-west of the mill, crossing a small clapper bridge built as part of the Cestyll Garden Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) landscaping. Approaching from the north-west along the Coastal Path the frontage of the mill is visible against the backdrop of the defile and the trees that form the edge of the Cestyll Garden. The mill is partially inter-visible with the other assets within the complex. The Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144) is of two-storeys, with rendered stone rubble walls under a modern slate roof. The house is set approximately 140m south-west of the mill, with the frontage facing south-east and set some way back from the slope up from the coast to the north-east. Principal views from the house are to the south-east and north-west. To the south-east, the Corn Drying House forms a prominent part of the setting. The main public views of the house are from the Anglesey Coastal Path although the slope up from the path tends to partially screen the house. The Corn Drying House at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141) is a two-storey building with rubble walls and a roof of small slates. The first floor is reached by external stone steps. The Corn Drying House is set prominently on the top of the slope up from the coast. Although it forms part of a complex with the mill, it has limited intervisibility with the mill. It is connected by dry stone wall to two small derelict structures that form part of the former mill cottage and an associated structure and yard; these elements share the same setting. The drying house is close to the mill house (see above) which forms part of its setting. The Existing Power Station is highly visible, but does not sever or greatly distract from the visual relationship between the mill house, drying house and mill.

4.3.27 As a result of their archaeological and historical importance, and designation as Grade II Listed Buildings, Assets 141 and 144 have been assessed to be of medium value. Asset 137 has been assessed to be of high value, reflecting the presence of significant surviving fabric/machinery and its designation as a Grade II* Listed Building.

Industrial Structures

4.3.28 In addition to its agricultural economy and built-heritage associated with the processing of agricultural produce, the study area has a number of industrial monuments relating to Anglesey's extractive, manufacturing and mining industries. Although not as mineral-rich as Amlwch and Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape (HLT 1) (to the south-east of the study area), the presence and extraction of metal ore and clay deposits within the study area, transformed the focus and activity within the coastal area in the 18th and 19th centuries [RD87].

4.3.29 Situated on coastal locations are the remains of several manufacturing complexes. These sites are an iconic part of the character of the study area, yet their coastal location (necessary for the transportation of the materials and finished goods by sea), means that they remain hidden within the landscape. Port Llanlleiana porcelain works (Asset 7 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) and Asset 8 (see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06)) survives as a ruinous two-storey stone building, sea wall defences and a remote stone chimney within a steep-sided quarry site. The ruinous condition of this site, limited historic interest and restricted time-depth means that these assets have been assessed to be of low value.

4.3.30 The large complexes of Porth Wen Brickworks (Assets 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 and 39; Scheduled Monument; shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) and Silica Brick Works, Porth Wen (Assets 24 and 34; both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) and associated features (Assets 14 and 19; both shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) are similarly positioned in an isolated coastal location. These comprise a series of surviving ancillary buildings, incline winding house, tramway, chimneys, and quarry works. Of particular importance are the three surviving brick 'Beehive', or circular kilns, and engine house. The bricks from these sites were transported by sea to Liverpool for use in the steel industry [RD66]. Due to their historical and archaeological significance as part of a network of industrial sites and scheduling, these assets have been assessed to be of high value.

4.3.31 There are three coastal limekilns within the study area not directly associated with larger industrial complexes. Limekiln, Porth y Castell (Asset 55; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06) and Limekiln, Porth-y-pistyll (Asset 106; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) were situated to take advantage of the movement of raw material by sea and were used by local industry to produce a product for agricultural improvement and building works. Limekiln, Penrhyn-mawr (Asset 61; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) features a double stone-built kiln, with iron supports to the drawing holes. It was associated with the adjacent quarry, Quarry, Ty Calch (Asset 67; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05), the buildings of which have been replaced with the house 'Ty Calch'. The limekiln at Porth-y-pistyll also has a double stone-built arrangement, with two charging holes and two drawing holes. In the early 20th century the kiln was modified to create a bathing hut for use by the Vivian family at Cestyll House. Due to the level of surviving building fabric, and in consideration of their limited time-depth and the commonality of these monuments, Assets 55, 61 and 106 have been assessed to be of low value.

Transportation and Infrastructure Structures

4.3.32 A small number of late 19th century transportation and infrastructure sites are present within the study area. Cefn Du Telegraph Station; Craig-y-Gwynt (Asset 460; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09) was originally a T-shaped building but was rebuilt as two buildings in 1841. The signal room has been demolished and the house is now in use as a private dwelling although it is uncertain as to which building was actually the telegraph station. Given the uncertainties in its usage, alongside its later modifications, this asset has been assessed to be of negligible value.

4.3.33 Four lifeboat stations have been identified in the study area; three within Cemaes Bay (Assets 53, 56 and 57; all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05) and

one at Cemlyn Bay (Asset 88; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04). Lifeboat house and station, Cemlyn Bay (Asset 88) was the original lifeboat station at Cemlyn Bay and was the first lifeboat station established on Anglesey in 1828. The lifeboat service was transferred to Cemaes in 1872, where three sequential stations were constructed. The last station closed in 1918. These four assets (Assets 53, 56, 57 and 88) are in various states of dilapidation and comprise a series of pile supports and a partial slipway, and have been assessed to be of low value.

Military and Defensive Structures

4.3.34 Two war memorials were identified within the study area. Situated in the historic core of Llanfechell village, the War Memorial, Mechell (Asset 377; Grade II Listed Building) was erected in the 1920s and unveiled by Dame Margaret Lloyd George. It was built to commemorate those lost in World War I with an additional memorial plaque added after World War II. The War Memorial was listed as a striking early 20th century monument which, together with the adjacent St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369), Old Rectory, Llanfechell (Asset 368) and houses of Crown Terrace (Assets 375, 378 and 379), forms a strong visual group at the heart of the village of Llanfechell (Plate 14). The war memorial in Pedair, situated outside Llanrhuddlad Board School, comprises a white marble sculpture atop a limestone base and commemorates both world wars. Given their historical significance and local setting, and Asset 377's designation as a Grade II Listed Building, Assets 377 and 647 have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.3.35 Within the study area are a number of assets connected to the World War II defences forming the Chain Home radar defence system at Wylfa (Assets 50, 52, 60, 64, 65, 75 and 84; all shown on figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04) which are in a relatively poor state of survival. The complex comprised two receiver towers close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll. It is believed that these remains comprised the transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses associated with the defence system. Given the limited cohesive survival, Assets 50, 52, 60, 64, 75 and 84, have been assessed to be of low value and Asset 65 has been assessed to be of negligible value.

4.4 Historic Landscapes

Historic Landscape Types

4.4.2 Amlwch and Parys Mountain (HLT 1; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19) is a Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (HLW (Gw) 1) and is located approximately 9km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This historic landscape comprises a low but prominent ridge distinguished by its large opencast copper mines and waste tips dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. However, the history of mining in the area is much earlier, with archaeological evidence for mining on the mountain dating to as early as the Bronze Age. The post-medieval development of mining locally is particularly legible in the landscape with large opencast mines indicative of the move away from shaft mining, as well as precipitation ponds, still visible throughout the landscape, used for ore extraction.

This historic landscape not only comprises the mines but the associated settlements and rural areas surrounding it. These areas reflect the agricultural quality and programme of improvement of farmland as well as the increased prosperity of the area during the 18th and 19th centuries. In consideration of its designation as well as its historical and archaeological significance as an extensive copper mining landscape, HLT 1 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.4.3 Cestyll Garden HLT (HLT 2; see figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19) is a designated Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden on the Cadw Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. This historic landscape lies partially within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and comprises three principal elements: the valley garden, the kitchen garden and the attached former house plot.

4.4.4 The valley garden, which lies just outside the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the north-west, was established in the 1920s by Violet Vivian. Vivian was a Maid of Honour to Queen Alexandra and her family were major innovators of garden design. Whilst there are no plans or botanical inventory of Vivian's original design, the garden is likely to have changed little since its establishment [RD13]. The valley garden comprises an intimate, informal and naturalistic garden which utilises the sheltered conditions of the valley of the Afon Cafnan and enhances the natural form of the landscape (Application Reference Number: 6.4.75). The valley garden has a number of contrasting areas, including: areas of lawn; rocky outcrops; and a small waterfall linked by the stream of the Afon Cafnan. The garden is also notable for its diverse range of plants and in particular shrubs and waterside plants (Application Reference Number: 6.4.75). Views of the coastline are a key element of the garden's design, and are possible from a number of points around the garden. Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, a disused early 19th century watermill (Asset 137; Grade II* Listed Building), is located outside the garden boundary and frames principal views to the sea. To the east is a belt of trees which shelter the garden from coastal winds and filter views of the Existing Power Station.

4.4.5 Cestyll House was erected in the mid to late 19th century and was demolished in 1991. The kitchen garden was established to serve the house during the 19th century. Now much overgrown and partially demolished, the kitchen garden retains little evidence for original features and structures. A total of 12 remaining fruit trees have been identified within the garden, including a specimen of the historic Lady's Finger of Lancaster apple variety. The kitchen garden is primarily of value due to its association with, and contribution to the setting of, the valley garden (Application Reference Number: 6.4.75) . Directly to the west of the kitchen garden is the plot in which the house formerly stood. Defined by a stone wall and iron railing, the site of the house is now considerably overgrown. The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens delineates an area around the Cestyll Garden as its Essential Setting and defines two Significant Views towards Porth-y-pistyll, from the valley garden and from the former site of the house. In consideration of its designation as a Registered Historic Park and Garden, and its historic and aesthetic value as a designed landscape of considerable coherence, HLT 2 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.4.6 Similarly, Carreglwyd (HLT 17; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) is a Grade II* designated historic park and garden on the Cadw Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Located approximately 6km to the south-west

of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, this historic landscape briefly comprises: a lawn and lake surrounded by ornamental woodland, a walled kitchen garden and some areas of parkland. These elements are interspersed and surround the 17th century mansion, Carreglwyd House, Llanfaethlu (Asset 675), and associated 18th century ranges and outbuildings (for example, Assets 678, 680, 681 and 682). The landscape is of interest as an example of good use of space, water and woodland backdrops, with the elements linked by planned pathways which create walks around the whole garden, woodland and lakeside. The kitchen garden remains partially in use, and is square in plan with stone wall surrounds, dated to the 18th century, and box-hedge edged walkways. A sundial (Asset 677) is located in the centre and is thought to be of contemporary date to the garden. The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens identifies an extensive area around Carreglwyd as its Essential Setting and three Significant Views, one to the north-west, one to the north-east and one to the south-east. In consideration of its designation as a Registered Historic Park and Garden, HLT 17 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.4.7 The Wylfa Historic Landscape Type (HLT 8; see figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19) includes the Existing Power Station site. The Existing Power Station was constructed from 1963 and is characterised by a series of modern buildings associated with its primary phases of construction and development. HLT 8 was principally designed by architects Farmer and Dark. Buildings include; reactors, secondary dry-store cells, a turbine hall, ancillary buildings, canteen, visitor centre, welfare centre, water treatment plant, pump house and Switch House. The main phase of construction lasted throughout the 1960s and the Existing Power Station was officially commissioned on Friday 12 May 1972. In 1973 the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) received a Financial Times Industrial Architecture Commendation for Industrial Design of Existing Power Station. In consideration of this HLT's outstanding national value as a rare and striking example of a controversial type of power plant and its historical importance to Anglesey's recent past, this HLT has been assessed to be of high value.

4.4.8 Associated with HLT 8 is Dame Sylvia Crowe's Landscaping (HLT 3; see figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19), which lies within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Crowe was a leading landscape architect of the mid-late 20th century, and was president of the Institute of Landscape Architecture in 1957. She was responsible for the landscape design for a number of nuclear power stations, including the Existing Power Station. Working with the architects Farmer and Dark, Crowe sought to unite power station and landscape, through careful attention to mass and colour and the establishment of an integral landscaping scheme [RD88]. Crowe's designed landscape included two manmade drumlins covered with tree planting, and a plantation of coniferous and broad-leaved trees extending around the southern and eastern sides of the Existing Power Station. Crucial components in the creation of this undulating wooded landscape were the inclusion of paths and nature trails, the incorporation of the Anglesey Coastal path and a viewing platform giving views of the power station complex and the sea beyond. These were principal elements of Crowe's approach as she believed that the Existing Power Station could become a place of enjoyment and that the contours of landscape should be defined by the grouping of trees and mixed

planting [RD89]. HLT 3 was designed to “tie the [power] station into the surrounding landscape by giving it a large-scale background” [RD90]. In consideration of this landscape’s association with the renowned landscape architect Sylvia Crowe and its historical importance as a sophisticated mid-20th century designed landscape, HLT 3 has been assessed to be of medium value.

4.4.9 Within the study area, three post-medieval village settlements with possible earlier antecedents have been identified. These comprise: Cemaes (HLT 7; figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19), immediately to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; Llanfechell (HLT 13; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18), approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; and Llanddeusant (HLT 14; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18), at the southern extent of the study area. Within HLT 14 in particular, evidence of occupation since the medieval period has been identified, including the remains of a ruined early-medieval chapel. HLT 7 developed during the post-medieval period as a fishing village, focused on the harbour and ship-building centre, however with the arrival of the railway in the 19th century Cemaes fell into decline in ship building and exports. HLT 13 comprises a mainly nineteenth century village settlement, with possible earlier origins dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods. Assessed to be of regional value by LANDMAP, HLT 7 and HLT 13 have been assessed to be of medium value. As an example of a post-medieval settlement with demonstrable medieval origins, HLT 14 has been assessed to be of high value.

4.4.10 Fieldscape, Central Eastern Mon (HLT 4; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18), Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio (HLT 5; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) and Fieldscape, North-west Mon (HLT 10; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) comprise a large proportion of the study area and inland Anglesey as a whole. LANDMAP identifies HLT 4 to be of outstanding national value as a broad post-medieval landscape containing many disparate field patterns which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey’s evolution as a primarily rural area. This heritage asset has therefore been assessed to be of high value. Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio (HLT 5) and Fieldscape, North-west Mon (HLT 10) comprise areas of gently-rolling, large enclosed fields and scattered settlements and areas of elongated strip fields with varied settlement patterns, respectively. LANDMAP has assessed HLT 5 to be of county value and HLT 10 to be of regional value, and therefore these heritage assets have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.4.11 Three HLTs, North Coast, Mon (HLT 6; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18), Mynydd Mechell (HLT 11; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) and Mynydd y Garn (HLT 12; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) located within the study area are characterised by large areas of distinctive and irregular post-medieval fieldscapes have been identified within the study area. HLT 6 encompasses a coastal-orientated remote landscape of rocky outcrops and scattered later settlements. HLT 11 and HLT 12 are high-lying areas with distinctive field systems and clustered settlements. LANDMAP has assessed these HLTs to be of regional value, and therefore they have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.4.12 Cemlyn Coastal Strip (HLT 9; see figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19) and Penrhod Lastra (HLT 15; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) are disparate areas, of improved and indistinct fields

and scattered farms; the former encompasses the western half of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area whereas the latter is located approximately 5km to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Bull Bay Area (HLT 16; see figure 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18) is located approximately 6km to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and comprises a largely post-medieval landscape characterised by the 19th century lifeboat station and 20th century golf course designed by Herbert Fowler. These heritage assets have been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Hedgerows

4.4.13 A total of 54 hedgerows were identified as Important Hedgerows under *the Hedgerows Regulations 1997* [RD62]. The locations of these hedgerows are shown on figures 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18 and 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19.

Historic Place Names

4.4.14 Another element of the historic landscape is historic place names. These provide an insight into how people interacted with and perceived their landscape, and can provide information on topography, previous land use and function, past events and other historical associations and linguistic evolution.

4.4.15 Historic place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area have been identified by the project's Welsh language specialists from historic (i.e. pre 1951) mapping. Place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area have topographical associations or describe landscape characteristics, such as Pen-yr-allt meaning 'top of the hillside' or Penrhyn meaning 'promontory'. They are also linked to people, for example Tyddyn-Goronwy or 'Goronwy's Cottage', or linked to a function such as Ysgubor ddegwm which translates as 'tithe barn'. For some place names, while the name is preserved in the landscape, such as Porth Wnal, any associations would have been forgotten or lost.

4.4.16 The historic place names identified within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and their translation

Place name	Translation
Caerdegog Isaf	Lower beautiful fort
Cae'r-ffynnon	Field of the spring
Cafnan	Beautiful dwelling near a stream
Cestyll	Castle
Derwyddfa	Druid's place
Groes-fechan	Small cross
Mynydd y Wylfa	Lookout mountain
Nant-y-Torman	Brook of the small gap

Place name	Translation
Pen-lôn	Head lane
Pennant	Top brook
Penrallt	Top of the hillside
Penrhyn	Promontory
Pentre'r-gof-bâch	The small smith's village
Pen-y-groes	Top of the cross
Pen-yr-allt	Top of the hillside
Pont cafnan	Bridge of the beautiful dwelling near a stream
Porth Wnal	Wnal Harbour
Porth y Felin	Mill harbour
Porth y Gwartheg	Cattle harbour
Porth y Ogof	Cave harbour
Porth y Wylfa	Lookout harbour
Porth-pistyll	Waterfall harbour
Rhweng-ddau-fynydd	Between two mountains
Simdda-wen	White chimney
Tai-hirion	Long houses
Tan-y-fron	Under the brow
Tan-yr-allt	Under hill
Tregele	Hamlet of the leeches
Tre'r-gôf-isaf	Lower smith's village
Tre'r-gôf-uchaf	Upper smith's village
Ty-croes	Cross house
Tyddyn-bâch	Little cottage
Tyddyn-du	Black cottage
Tyddyn-gele	Leech cottage
Tyddyn-Goronwy	Goronwy's cottage
Ty'n-y-maes	House in the field
Ty-Sarah	Sarah's house
Wylfa	Lookout point
Ysgubor ddegwm	Tithe barn

5 References

Historical Maps

1842 Tithe Map of the Parish of Llanfechell

Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1887, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II NW, 1st Edition without contours

Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1887 – 1888, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II NE, 1st Edition without contours

Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1887, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II SW, 1st Edition without contours

Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1887, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II SE, 1st Edition without contours

Ordnance Survey, revised 1899, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II NW, 2nd Edition

Ordnance Survey, revised 1899, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II NE, 2nd Edition

Ordnance Survey, revised 1899, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II SW, 2nd Edition

Ordnance Survey, revised 1899, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II SE, 2nd Edition

Ordnance Survey, revised 1922, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II NW, Edition of 1926

Ordnance Survey, revised 1922, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II NE, Edition of 1926

Ordnance Survey, revised 1922, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II SW, Edition of 1926

Ordnance Survey, revised 1922, 6" to 1 mile, Anglesey Sheet II SE, Edition of 1926

Aerial Photographs

541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948

106G/UK655 13 Aug 45, Frames 4402-4

541/69 No's 0046-98 Box C55 19 Jul 48, Frame 0056 – 60

OS 71 213 No. 537 dated 1972

Sources

ID	Reference
RD1	Institute for Historic Building Conservation. 2003. <i>Code of Conduct</i> . [Online] [Accessed: April 2016] Available from: http://ihbc.org.uk/resources/A4-Code-of-Conduct.pdf .
RD2	Cadw. 2005. Listed Buildings in Wales. What is Listing? Cardiff: Cadw.
RD3	Cadw. 2007. Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process.
RD4	Isle of Anglesey Council. 2010. Cemaes Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Supplementary Planning Guidance.
RD5	Isle of Anglesey Council. 2011. Llanfechell Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Supplementary Planning Guidance.
RD6	Cadw. 2011. Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales.
RD7	Cadw. 2013. The Historic Environment Strategy for Wales. Cardiff: Cadw.
RD8	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. <i>Code of Conduct</i> . [Online] [Accessed: 19 April 2016] Available from: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf .
RD9	Welsh Government. 2017a. <i>Technical Advice Note (Wales) 24: Historic Environment</i> . [Online] [Accessed: 4 June 2017] Available from: http://gov.wales/docs/desh/policy/170531tan-24-the-historic-environment-en.pdf .
RD10	Welsh Government. 2017b. <i>Setting of Historic Assets in Wales</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: 11 July 2017]. Available from: http://cadw.gov.wales/docs/cadw/publications/historicenvironment/20170531Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%2026918%20EN.pdf .
RD11	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2017. <i>Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment</i> . [Online] [Accessed: 19 April 2016] Available from: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf .
RD12	Anon. n.d.(a). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/VERSION%20001%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLIER%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf .

ID	Reference
RD13	Anon. n.d.(b). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Later Bronze Age and Iron Age</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/Version%2001%20Later%20Bronze%20Age%20and%20Iron%20Age.pdf .
RD14	Anon. n.d.(c). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Roman</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/roman/VERSION%2001%20-%20ROMAN.pdf .
RD15	Anon. n.d.(d). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Medieval</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/VERSION%2001%20MEDIEVAL.pdf .
RD16	<i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Wales in the Industrial & Modern period (Post 1750)</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/ind/VERSION%2001%20INDUSTRIAL%20AND%20MODERN%20WALES1750present.pdf .
RD17	Anon. n.d.(f). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Maritime and Coastal Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/maritime/VERSION%2001%20MARITIME.pdf .
RD18	Anon. n.d.(g). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, The Palaeoenvironment in Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/palenv/VERSION%2001%20-%20PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL.pdf .
RD19	<i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Maritime and Coastal Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/maritime/VERSION%2001%20MARITIME.pdf .
RD20	Briggs, C.S. 2007. <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Post-Medieval Wales to 1750</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/postmed/VERSION%2001%20POST%20MEDIEVAL%20_1539%20-%201750_.pdf .
RD21	Edwards, N., Lane, A. Bapty, I. and Redknap, M. 2005. 'Early Medieval Wales: a framework for archaeological research', <i>Archaeol. Wales</i> , 45, 33-46.
RD22	Walker, E. A. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, All Wales – Palaeolithic and Mesolithic</i> . [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/paleolithic/ALL%20WALES%202003%20-%20THE%20PALAEOLITHIC%20AND%20MESOLITHIC%20PERIODS.pdf .
RD23	Anon. n.d.(i). <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, the Palaeoenvironment in Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/palenv/VERSION%2001%20-%20PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL.pdf
RD24	Davies, J.L. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the archaeology of Wales, Northwest Wales – Roman</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016]

ID	Reference
	http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/roman/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20ROMAN.pdf
RD25	Davidson, A. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the archaeology of Wales, Northwest Wales – Medieval</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20MEDIEVAL.pdf
RD26	Edwards, N. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the archaeology of Wales, Northwest Wales – Early Medieval</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/earlymed/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20PAPER%20%20EARLY%20MEDIEVAL%20NW%20WALES.pdf
RD27	Gwyn, D. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the archaeology of Wales, Northwest Wales – Post-Medieval</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/postmed/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20POST%20MEDIEVAL%20AND%20MODERN.pdf
RD28	Longley, D. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the archaeology of Wales, Northwest Wales – Later Prehistoric</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016]
RD29	Lynch, F. 2003. <i>A Research Framework for the archaeology of Wales, Northwest Wales – Early Prehistoric</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf
RD30	Anon. n.d.(j). <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Responses to Research Framework Questions, Post Medieval Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/postmedresponses.pdf
RD31	Anon. n.d.(k). <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Maritime and Intertidal Archaeology – update to research agenda</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/maritimedraftreview.pdf
RD32	Burrow, S. 2010. <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Summary of comments on the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age research agenda</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/neolithicsummary.pdf
RD33	Caseldine, A.E. n.d. <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, The Palaeoenvironment in Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/palenvagenda.pdf
RD34	Davies, J.L. 2011. <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales – Responses to Research Framework Questionnaire: Romano-British</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/romanresponses.pdf
RD35	Davidson, A. and Silvester, B., 2013, “A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval”, Cadw unpublished report

ID	Reference
RD36	Edwards, N., Lane, A., and Redknap, M. 2010. Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Responses to Research Framework Questions, Early Medieval Wales: An Updated Framework for Archaeological Research. [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/earlymedreview.pdf
RD37	Edwards, N., Lane, A. and Redknap, M. 2011. Early Medieval Wales: an updated framework for archaeological research, Cadw unpublished report
RD38	Gale, F. 2014. Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, summary of comments on Late Bronze Age / Iron Age Research Agenda [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/laterbronzereview.pdf
RD39	Gwyn, D., Alfrey, J. and Hughes, S. 2010. <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales – Industrial and Modern Period (post 1750) Wales</i> [Online] [Accessed 12 th January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/industrialreview.pdf
RD40	Lynch, F. 2011. Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age, A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Cadw unpublished report
RD41	Walker, E.A. 2011. <i>Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods</i> [Online] [Accessed January 2016] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/reviewdocs/paleoreview.pdf
RD42	Cooke, R. 2011a. Proposed Nuclear Power Station at Wylfa, Anglesey, North Wales, Archaeological Assessment Area. GAT report 966. GAT unpublished report
RD43	Cooke, R. 2011b. Proposed Nuclear Power Station at Wylfa, Anglesey, North Wales, Archaeological Assessment Area. GAT report 967. GAT unpublished report
RD44	Cooke, R., Davidson, J. and Hopewell, D. 2012. <i>Proposed Nuclear Power Station Wylfa, Ynys Môn: Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report</i> . GAT report 999. GAT unpublished report
RD45	Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report
RD46	Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology. 2017. Nanner Road Improvements Cemlyn: Archaeological Fieldwork Report. Unpublished report
RD47	Davidson, J., 2011. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Watching Brief: Ground Investigation Works. GAT report 994
RD48	Davidson, J. 2015. Wylfa Proposed New Nuclear Power Station. Ground Investigation Programme 2014: Report January 2015. GAT unpublished report
RD49	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015b. Archaeological Watching Brief Report of Ground Investigation Works (2015) for the Wylfa Newydd Site. GAT report 2096

ID	Reference
RD50	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015c. Archaeological Watching Brief Report of Ground Investigation Works (2015) for the Wylfa Newydd Site. GAT report 1265
RD51	Headland Archaeology. 2015. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10. Unpublished technical report
RD52	Hopewell, D. 2011a. Preliminary outline interpretation of potential archaeological magnetic gradient anomalies in Phase 1 area, Wylfa. GAT report 936. GAT unpublished report
RD53	Hopewell, D. 2011b. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn . Archaeological Evaluation: Targeted Geophysics. GAT report 987. GAT unpublished report
RD54	Hopewell, D. 2012. <i>Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn . Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report.</i> GAT report 1019. Report combining the second phase of the targeted geophysical survey with reports 936 and 987. GAT unpublished report
RD55	Webb, A. and Harrison, D. 2015. <i>Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey</i> , Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720. WYAS unpublished report
RD56	Owen, K., and Roberts, J.A. 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn . Archaeological Evaluation: Archaeological trial trenching. GAT report 1015. GAT unpublished report
RD57	Davidson, J. 2012. <i>Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report.</i> (GAT Report 1066). GAT unpublished report
RD58	Davidson, J. 2014a. <i>Level 1 Building Record - Ty Baner bungalow.</i> DCRM Ref Number: W202.01-S5-PAC-REP-00033. GAT unpublished report
RD59	Davidson, J. 2014b. <i>Level 3 Building Recording - Cafnan Farm Outbuilding 13.</i> DCRM Ref Number: WN03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00001. GAT unpublished report
RD60	Davidson, J. 2014c. <i>Level 3 Building Recording - Cafnan Farm Outbuildings 1, 12 and 14.</i> DCRM Ref Number: W202.01-S5-PAC-REP-00032. GAT unpublished report
RD61	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015d. Report for Archaeological Building Recording: The Gardener's Cottage at Cestyll. GAT Unpublished report
RD62	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015e. Report on the Identification of Historically Important Hedgerows within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, GAT Report 1252
RD63	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2015f. Wylfa Newydd, Wylfa, Ynys Môn: Desk-Based Hedgerow Assessment Report, GAT Report G2096
RD64	Cuttler, R., Davidson, A and Hughes, G. 2012. <i>A Corridor Through Time: the Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme.</i> Oxford. Oxbow Books

ID	Reference
RD65	Davidson, A. and Flook, H. 1994. <i>Proposed Wind Farm, Llyn Alaw, Anglesey</i> . GAT. Unpublished report
RD66	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. <i>Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment</i> . GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.
RD67	Newman, C. and Newman, J. 2007. "The Medieval Period Research Agenda". <i>Archaeology North West</i> . 9:19, 95-114
RD68	Isle of Anglesey County Council. 2016. <i>Archaeologists unearth 1,500-year-old "time capsule"</i> [Online] [Accessed March 2016]
RD69	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). n.d a. <i>Early Medieval Burial in Gwynedd</i> . GAT Report No. 350. GAT unpublished report.
RD70	Redknap, M. 1998. "Limits of Viking Influence in Wales", <i>British Archaeology</i> 40. Online version accessed 16th May 2015.
RD71	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2012. <i>Proposed Nuclear Power Station Wylfa, Ynys Môn</i> . GAT Report No. 999. GAT unpublished report.
RD72	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2001. <i>The Medieval Mills of Anglesey</i> . GAT Report No. 405. GAT unpublished report
RD73	Longley, D. 2001. "Medieval settlement and landscape change on Anglesey". <i>Landscape History</i> . 23:1, 39-59.
RD74	Jones Pierce, T. 1951. 'Medieval settlements in Anglesey' <i>Anglesey Antiquarian Society Transactions</i> (1951) 7-9
RD75	Miller, E. 1991. <i>The Agrarian History of England and Wales</i> , Volume III. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
RD76	Rippon, S. 2004. <i>Historic Landscape Analysis</i> . York. Council for British Archaeology
RD77	Hall, D. 1998. "Medieval fields in their many forms". <i>British Archaeology</i> , 33. http://www.archaeologyuk.org/ba/ba33/ba33feat.html (accessed June 2015)
RD78	CPAT. 2013. <i>Farms and Farming SEP</i> . Report No 1199. CPAT unpublished report
RD79	Gurevich, A. 1988. <i>Medieval Popular Culture: Problems, Belief and Perception</i> . New York. Cambridge University Press.
RD80	Gwyn, D. 2001. The industrial town in Gwynedd. <i>Landscape History</i> . 23:1, 71-89.
RD81	Tarlow, S. 2007. <i>The Archaeology of Improvement in Britain 1750-1850</i> . Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
RD82	Wilkinson, K. 2009. <i>The Vernacular Origin of Welsh Nonconformist Chapels</i> . Unpublished PhD thesis. Cardiff University.
RD83	Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government and the Department for Regional Government Northern Ireland. 2007. <i>Design Manual for</i>

ID	Reference
	Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 Cultrual Heritage. [Online] [Accessed: 19 April 2016] Available from: http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/dmrb/vol11/section3/ha20807.pdf
RD84	Kenny, J. 2012. Burnt mounds in north-west Wales: are these ubiquitous features really so dull? In Britnell, W.J. and Silvester, R.J. (eds) Reflections on the Past. Essays in honour of Frances Lynch. pp. 254-279. Vale of Glamorgan, Cambrian Archaeological Association.
RD85	Anon. 2014. <i>A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Later Bronze Age and Iron Age – Version 2</i> [Online] [Accessed 11 th January 2018] http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/version2laterbronzeandiron.pdf
RD86	Capel. 2008. <i>The chapels heritage society information sheet</i> . [Online] [Accessed 16th May 2015] http://www.capeli.org.uk/
RD87	Cooper, D.C., Nutt, M.J.C., Smith, I.F, and Eastbrook, G.D. 1989. “Base metal and Gold Mineralisation in north-west Anglesey, North Wales”. <i>Mineral Reconnaissance Programme Report</i> 99. British Geological Survey Report WF/89/2
RD88	Grove-White, H. 2015. The Landscape of Power, in Design Commission for Wales. Landmarks Publication. [Online]. [Accessed: May 2016]. Available from: http://dcfw.org/landmarks-publication/
RD89	Taylor, K. 2001. “Sylvia Crowe: Innovator and Exemplar” <i>Landscape Review</i> (2001) 7:1 43-46
RD90	Crowe, D. 1962. <i>Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Landscape Report No. 2</i> . Central Electricity Generating Board. Unpublished report

6 Plates



Plate 1: View of the eastern part of Wylfa Headland, looking east



Plate 2: Llanfechell standing stones (Asset 342; Scheduled Monument AN030), looking west



Plate 3: Pen-y-Morwydd round barrow (Asset 372; Scheduled Monument AN110), looking north-west



Plate 4: Rampart of Dinas Gynfor Hillfort (Asset 5; Scheduled Monument AN038), looking north



Plate 5: Plas Cemlyn (Asset 215; Listed Building Grade II) from north side of Cemlyn Bay, looking south



Plate 6: St Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig (Asset, 26; Listed Building Grade II*), looking north-west



Plate 7: St Rhywdrys Church (Asset 155; Listed Building Grade II*) and churchyard, looking east



Plate 8: St Mechell's Church (Asset 369; Listed Building Grade II*), looking north-west



Plate 9: St Mary's Church, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 423; Listed Building Grade I), looking south-east



Plate 10: Lychgate (Asset 435; Listed Building Grade II) at St Mary's Church, Llanfairynghornwy, looking east



Plate 11: South frontage of St Peiro's Church (Asset 338; Listed Building Grade II), looking north



Plate 12: View of north-west facing gable end of Felin Gafnan (Asset 137; Listed Building Grade II*), looking south-west



Plate 13: Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141; Listed Building Grade II), looking south-east



Plate 14: Core of Llanfechell Conservation Area, including St Mechell's church (Asset 369; Listed Building Grade II*), war memorial (Asset 377; Listed Building Grade II) and end of Crown Terrace (Asset 375; Listed Building Grade II), looking south-east

7 Appendix A. Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

Asset Number	1
Asset Name	Coal Rock Buoy
NGR	SH3059696502
Type	Navigation aid
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	518977
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A black buoy with a pole and round ball (perch) on top is depicted to the north of Coal Rock. [1]</p> <p>Key attributes of setting comprise its coastal location and functional relationship with the Victoria Rock Buoy as a navigational aid. The setting of this asset contributes to our understanding of it. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower, Jacobs, October 2016</p>

Asset Number	2
Asset Name	Coronation Tower, Dinas Gynfor
NGR	SH3889095220
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	7182

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A brick and stone constructed single storey structure. The roof is still in place but the windows and floor boards have gone. A stone wall encloses the structure. [1]</p> <p>The heritage asset is located on the northern end of a craggy ridge or hill and is surrounded by cliffs on the seaward side within the ramparts of Asset 5. It has commanding seaward views from the west, north and east. Its views and views towards the asset from the sea are likely to be the reason for its chosen location and contribute to our understanding of the asset. There is limited visibility toward the Existing Power Station. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	3
Asset Name	Victoria Rock Buoy
NGR	SH3226395100
Type	Navigation aid
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	518976
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>A black buoy is depicted to the northeast of Victoria Rock. This appears to have been replaced with a red and white striped buoy by 1846. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its coastal location and relationship with other navigation points, its setting and this relationship contributes to our understanding of it. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower, Jacobs, October 2016</p>

Asset Number	4
Asset Name	Landing Place, Porth Llanlleiana
NGR	SH3877895077
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525335
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A landing place is suggested by the placename and the presence of the chapel (NPRN43599), the copper mine (NPRN400751) and brickworks (NPRN404312). [1]</p> <p>Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	5
---------------------	---

Asset Name	Dinas Gynfor Promontory Fort
NGR	SH3903595060
Type	Promontory fort
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3067
NMR Reference	95547
Cadw Reference	AN038
Value	High
Period	Iron Age
Description	<p>An Iron Age promontory fort with precipitous cliffs to the sea on three sides and steep slopes with walling, to a marshy valley on the landward side. A later Prehistoric style walled fort of roughly 9.7ha occupies a blunt coastal promontory. The promontory is a craggy ridge or hill standing cliff-girt above the sea on four sides with its long south-western side separated from the mainland by a marshy valley. A tumbled stone block wall, backed by a broad quarry ditch, runs part way along the crest above the valley, its line continued by a run of crags at either end with a combined frontage of about 500m. There is what appears to be a walled annex below the north-western crags, although this maybe part of the main enclosure. There is a single entrance gap towards the eastern end, where an outer rampart or wall branches out to run along the lower slopes to the west. Large parts of the interior are taken up by crags and rocks, although there are also more level areas suitable for settlement. The site has been much disturbed by China Stone quarries. No finds are known from the site. Forts such as this are generally assigned an Iron Age date although many continued in use and others were founded anew, throughout and beyond the Roman period. An Iron Age promontory fort defended by precipitous cliffs except in the SW where the defence is a single bank averaging 1.2m high across a steep natural slope with a marsh at the bottom. Quarrying in the N has destroyed a possible bank. Condition fair but somewhat mutilated by quarrying. [1]</p> <p>A later Prehistoric style walled fort of roughly 9.7ha occupies a blunt coastal promontory. The promontory is a craggy ridge or hill standing cliffgirt above the sea on four sides with its long south-western side separated from the mainland by a marshy valley. A tumbled stone block wall, backed by a broad quarry ditch, runs part way along the crest above the valley, its line continued by a run of crags at either end with a combined frontage of about 500m. There is what appears to be a walled annex below the north-</p>

	<p>western crags, although this may part of the main enclosure. There is a single entrance gap towards the eastern end, where an outer rampart or wall, branches out to run along the lower slopes to the west. Large parts of the interior are taken up by crags and rocks, although there are also more level areas suitable for settlement. The site has been much disturbed by China Stone quarries. No finds are known from the site. Forts such as this are generally assigned an Iron Age date although many continued in use and others were founded anew, throughout and beyond the Roman period. The hillfort/promontory fort at Dinas Gynfor is a Scheduled Monument (HER No. 3067, NPNR 95547, AN038) covering most of a craggy ridge or hill. It is mostly surrounded by sea cliffs, with a tumbled stone rampart running along the landward side. The fort has commanding views to the sea ranging from the northwest to the east, the cove to the immediate west of the fort, the valleys to the south and southwest. To a lesser degree there are views toward the hills to the east. The main views probably reflect the strategic role of the fort, controlling sea approaches and giving access to the sea from the cove to the west. There is limited visibility toward the current power station from the highest parts of the interior of the fort, but no visibility from the ramparts or the 'Coronation Tower' (Asset 2) built on the northern edge of the fort. [2]</p> <p>The setting of the fort is characterised by its coastal location, surrounded by cliffs and its key views: to the sea from the northwest to the east, from the cove to the immediate west of the fort and from the valleys to the south and south-west and by limited views to the east. These views may reflect the strategic role of the fort in controlling sea approaches, and providing access to the sea from the cove to the west, contributing to our understanding and appreciation of the asset. [3] [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visits (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[4] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	6
Asset Name	Well, Llanlleiana, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3879095030
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	3199

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Concrete coast edge/quay with an iron circular covered well. Some erosion. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute greatly to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	7
Asset Name	Clay and Brick Works, Remains of, Porth Llanlleiana
NGR	SH3883095020
Type	Fire clay works
Designation	None
HER Reference	7184
NMR Reference	404312
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A large, two storey stone building, now roofless and in a very ruinous state with warning signs about the structure instability. The building appears to be associated with the quarrying activity about and is recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map [1].

	<p>Llanlleiana porcelain works. The remains of quarry building and associated chimney can still be seen today. Here they produced porcelain from deposits of china clay found at the nearby hillfort site of Dinas Gynfor. It is said that the works ceased production in 1920 following a fire there. [2] [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other elements of the works. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, its setting also contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visits (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	8
Asset Name	Chimney, Clay and Brick Works, Porth Llanlleiana
NGR	SH3886095020
Type	Chimney
Designation	None
HER Reference	7183
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A stone chimney, slightly tapered towards the top. There is a doorway at the base of the chimney. It is not recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map. Llanlleiana porcelain works. The remains of quarry building and associated chimney can still be seen today. Here they produced porcelain from deposits of china clay found at the nearby hillfort site of Dinas Gynfor. It is said that the works ceased production in 1920 following a fire there. [1]

	The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other elements of the works. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, its setting also contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	9
Asset Name	Porth Llanlleiana, Copper Mine and Works
NGR	SH3881095000
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	400751
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Copper mine at Porth Llanlleiana, main buildings depicted intact on early eds. of OS County series (Anglesey II.4 1889; 1900); 3rd ed. (1924) shows buildings largely roofless, but sea-walls constructed. (source: Rees 1975 (Ind. Arch. of Wales), 234) Associated with pond & leat to SE (NPRN400752). [1]</p> <p>The setting of the copper mine is characterised by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, and its association with Asset 8 and Asset 11, comprising the copper works complex. This assets setting contributes to our understanding of it. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	10
---------------------	----

Asset Name	Chapel, Llanlleiana
NGR	SH3878094930
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	3044
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Remains of a chapel in the field. The west wall remains and is incorporated into a modern field wall. It is 18ft long and 3 1/2ft high. It was said to have been a chapel of ease to Amlwch. A piece of walling 6m long by 1m thick built into a field wall is all that remains of the chapel, which stood on a levelled platform. Two large stones 11m east of the field may represent the foundations of the east wall. Jutting out of the west wall are two stretches of tumbled stones which may be remains of north and south walls. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, and our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its rural setting which contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	11
Asset Name	Porth Llanlleiana, Reservoir Pond and Leat
NGR	SH3893094880
Type	Leat
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	400752
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Pond, shown as silted on OS County series (Anglesey II.4 1889), 96m E-W by 56m, from which (at SH39169480) a leat led c.390m WNE to the mine yard of Porth Llanlleiana (NPRN400751); leat partially out of use by 1889. RCAHMW AP945145/42-4 J.Wiles 29.06.04. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with the mine. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	12
Asset Name	Possible Hut Circle, Porth Adfan
NGR	SH3985094800
Type	Hut circle
Designation	None
HER Reference	5493
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Possible Hut Circle. [1]

	The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, and our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its rural setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	13
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Silica Quarry; Dinorben Quarry
NGR	SH4002094800
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	528
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Small quarry, to the north of the main quarry (NPRN40737) serving Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736).B.A. Malaws, 23 June 1999. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other elements of the works. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, its setting also contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	14
Asset Name	Winding House, Porth Wen Silica Brick Works

NGR	SH3995094720
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	7181
NMR Reference	40740
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>An incline winding house and associated building. [1]</p> <p>Engine House. Contains remains of a double-acting winding drum with a band-brake. [2]</p> <p>Located at the head of the incline to Porth Wen Brickworks. The remains of the winding house comprising 2 lateral mortared walls of rubble masonry, splayed at the bases; c.4.5m in length, 0.95m wide and the tallest walling remains up to a height of c.3m. The square drive shaft and bearings remain, complete with 3 cast iron wheels of 8 spokes; the widest heel (to N) has a diameter of c.2m, the others are slightly smaller wheels of c.1.5m diameter. To the front (E) of the drive shaft is a large timber beam c.0.5m deep x 0.2 wide which has a controlling mechanism at far right (N) end; a similar beam is no longer in situ but remains on the ground at the site. There are large cracks on the masonry below the beam ends. The incline and winding house appear on the 1st edition OS map, 1889, and appears to be 2 track incline. The winding house marking the termination of the 2nd incline track, though the lines of the track bed are marked as continuing to a quarry to W (disused). By 1900 it was believed that the site was disused, and although marked on the OS map of that year as 'Brickworks', no kilns were identified. The 1924 edition shows the site much as it stands today, though the winding house was not shown on the; later 25" map edition [3]</p> <p>The setting of the winding house is defined by its relationship with the railway incline linking it to the quarry and brickworks complex built into cliffs to the east, which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] National Trust Record 43454 [4] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016
--	---

Asset Number	15
Asset Name	Cemaes Quarry
NGR	SH3840094700
Type	Ironstone mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21928
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	16
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Silica Quarry
NGR	SH3993094700
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	40737
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Open-cut quarry. Associated with Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Porth Wen Post-medieval Brickworks is located on the west side of Traeth y Gwartheg. The cliff edge screens the majority of this heritage asset from the Existing Power Station Site. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other elements of the brickworks. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains, its setting also contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	17
Asset Name	Landing Place, Porth Wen
NGR	SH4025194691
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525338
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The Admiralty sailing directions of 1870 suggest that this beach could be used in extremity for beaching. [1]</p> <p>Evidence only suggests a beaching place taking advantage of a natural feature. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	18
Asset Name	Ffynnon Badrig Holy Well, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3754094680
Type	Holy well
Designation	None
HER Reference	3043
NMR Reference	32153
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Named after St. Padrig ab Alfryd. The well is now neglected and a spring alone remains. It was formerly much frequented and was celebrated for cures, particularly in the case of children. Any remains of the well were destroyed in 1967 by a storm. (SH37549468) Ffynnon Badrig - noted by OS. No trace of structure or water source. Site not located. [1]</p> <p>The well is celebrated for cures, any remains destroyed 1967 by storm. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p>

Asset Number	19
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Railway Incline
NGR	SH4005094674
Type	Tramway
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40738
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The incline linked silica quarries (NPRN40737 and NPRN528) with the crusher house at its foot (NPRN40739). Worked by gravity. At the head of the incline are the remains of a double-acting winding-house with a band-brake (NPRN40740).[1]</p> <p>The overgrown remains of the incline to the Porth Wen Brickworks. The track has been removed but the trackbed remains along with the raking retaining walls of random rubble masonry c.1m deep. The incline and winding house appear on the 1st edition OS map, 1889, and appears to be 2 track incline, the winding house marking the termination of the 2nd incline track, though the lines of the track bed are marked as continuing to a quarry to W (disused). By 1900 it was believed that the site was disused, and although marked on the OS map of that year as 'Brickworks' no kilns were identified. The 1924 edition shows the site much as it stands today, though the winding house was not shown on the later 25" map edition. [2]</p> <p>Porth Wen Post-medieval Brickworks is located on the west side of Traeth y Gwartheg. The cliff edge screens the majority of this heritage asset from the Existing Power Station. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset.[3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship to other assets associated with the brickworks contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [4]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] National Trust Record 43455 [3] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016 [4] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	20
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Building
NGR	SH4019094670
Type	Building
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40746
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Brick building, two-storeys. Segmental arched heads to openings. At rear, remains of a small engine house. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN 40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of process flow of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Porth Wen post-medieval brickworks is located on the west side of Traeth y Gwartheg. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The cliff edge screens the majority of this heritage asset from the Existing Power Station. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	21
Asset Name	Limekiln, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3749094650
Type	Limekiln
Designation	None
HER Reference	7185
NMR Reference	33754
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A limekiln constructed of limestone, with a rock cut trackway leading down to it from above (3m wide). The site is ruined and doesn't appear to directly abut the bedrock to the south but is joined to it by a stone platform or it may have two opposite drawing holes. The site is recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map as the 'old limekiln - disused'. [1]</p> <p>Old Limekiln marked on 25 inch mapping. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	22
Asset Name	Winding Gear and Incline, Porth Wen Silica Brickworks
NGR	SH4007094650

Type	Winding gear
Designation	None
HER Reference	7179, 7180
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>An incline leading to the brickworks, 4m to 5m wide and up to 2m deep. A piece of winding gear held by two timber posts, just below some stone revetting. Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. [1]</p> <p>Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	23
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Chimney
NGR	SH4018094650
Type	Chimney
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	40748
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>(Chimney no.2) Part of Porth Wen Brickworks. [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	24
Asset Name	Silica Brick Works, Porth Wen
NGR	SH4015194626
Type	Brickworks
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3562
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A spectacular coastal site, dating from the nineteenth century, and occupying a spectacular coastal location. The site had been mechanised by 1889, when the Ordnance Survey shows an incline delivering silica sand to a brick-works complex on the coast. It may have gone through a period of closure and have been worked under successive lessees from 1906 to 1924. The output was alumino-silicate bricks (those composed of compounds of alumina and silica), which retain their size when burnt in kilns. The process carried out at Porthwen was typical in that silica rock was crushed in a stone-breaker, of which the structural work survives, then added to lime and water in a pan mill. The paste thereby formed was moulded and pressed. The bricks thereby formed are allowed to dry in a drying house, which consists of a concrete foundation upon which is laid a series of low brick walls. They are then fired in circular down-draught or 'Newcastle' kilns. A warehouse/workshop survives at the northern limit of the site, a large two-storey building. Nearby are parts of a small stem engine. Two tall square-plan brick chimneys survive. The site is suffering severe coastal erosion. It was purchased in 1999/2000 by the National Trust. [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	25
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Drying Sheds
NGR	SH4018094640
Type	Shed
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	40745
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The drying sheds at Porthwen are part of the brickworks complex. They are twin-gabled and the roof is supported on brick piers. RCAHMW, April 2009 [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	26
Asset Name	St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3760294639
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	3052
NMR Reference	43639
Cadw	5356

Reference	
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The present church may have 12th century origins: the font is 12th century, and the church is listed in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. The nave and chancel represent two distinct phases of construction marked by a straight joint, with offset in the south wall. The chancel arch may be early 14th century, and if the chancel post-dates the nave (as appears likely) then the fabric of the nave may be 12th or 13th century. The chancel east window is 16th century, but fenestration elsewhere is largely the result of 19th century restoration. Some restoration work took place in 1812, and the porch was added when further work was carried out in 1840. In 1884 a complete restoration took place at a cost of £700. This was financed by Henry, 3rd Lord Stanley of Alderley, who had converted to the Muslim faith and gave money to local churches on the understanding that restoration work reflected elements of his own faith. The coloured glass, sanctuary tiles and PASTER BONUS mosaic date from this time. In 1985 £15,000 was raised to restore the old church, which had fallen into some disuse following the building of the new church in Cemaes in 1865. Shortly after the church was re-opened a large part, particularly the roof structure, was destroyed by fire, thought to have been caused by vandals. More funds were raised and the church was rebuilt and re-consecrated in 1987. Listed as a simple rural medieval church retaining much of its early fabric and vernacular character. The interior of the church is particularly notable for the richly coloured stained glass mosaic, and tiled reredos, said to reflect the Muslim sympathies of its patron in the later 19th century. Reference D'Arcy P, The Story of Llanbadrig, 1985; Clarke ML, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, p 58; Reverend Canon Edwards GW, A Short History of the Churches and neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanflewin and Bodewryd, pp 1-25; Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Welsh Churches Project, Anglesey, 1997; Salter M, Old Parish Churches of North Wales, p 15; RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 36. The nave has a 3-bay roof, the chancel a 4-bay roof, both with exposed queen post trusses with braces down to wallposts on plain corbels (largely rebuilt following fire damage). Nave and chancel are divided by a 2-centred pointed chancel arch rising from an advanced springing course. Midway along the chancel is a tall later 19th century screen with open panels with Perpendicular traceried heads, and moulded rail with floriate bosses. The sanctuary is raised by one step with a moulded rail on shaped balusters, the altar is raised by a further step; both are floored with marble from nearby Mynydd Mechell quarry. The reredos is of blue glass tiles of various geometric and floriate designs, by Powells of Whitefriars in London. To the right of the altar is the PASTER BONUS mosaic: an 'opus sectile' mosaic of Christ the shepherd set within weathered tracery including a plinth carved with the symbol of a serpent. The coloured glass in the church is of geometric designs and patterns, reflecting the Islamic influence favoured by the church's patron in the late 19th century. Along the</p>

	<p>rear (W) wall of the nave are a number of 17th and 18th century memorial tablets and gravestones, as well as an ancient ICHTUS stone. Also to the rear of the church is a 12th century gritstone font with low relief arcade of round-headed arches on pilasters with square imposts, in each panel is a whorl or flowers; the circular bowl is set on a modern octagonal plinth. Simple rural church, rectangular in plan with gabled south-west porch. Built of rubble masonry with sandstone dressings. Modern slate roof with west gable bellcot and stone, circular cross finial at east gable. Although the nave and chancel are roofed as one, they are clearly of separate constructional phases, and there is a marked offset in the south wall. The 16th century chancel east window is of 3 pointed-arched lights in a pointed-arched frame with partial hoodmould remaining. Other windows are the result of 19th century restoration work: north windows are of 3 round-headed lights in a round arched frame, as are the windows in the south wall of the chancel; the westernmost being narrower. The south wall of the nave has a rectangular window of 3 leaded lights. The entrance to the south-west porch is flanked by 17th century gravestones, it has a pointed-arch and is hung with wrought iron gates; alternate tall and short rails rising up towards centre, with ascending top rail, tall rails with arrowhead finials. Arched inner doorway has boarded door with floriate hinges. [1]</p> <p>Llanbadrig parish church is dedicated to St. Patrick and is located in the diocese of Bangor. It is an early site, as indicated by the celtic dedication and the presence of a 9th to 11th century cross-incised stone, although the earliest masonry is likely to date from the 12th century. This church of separate nave and chancel is built from uncoursed local rubble with freestone dressings. It has a 14th-century west bellcote and a modern south porch. The stone-walled churchyard is polygonal in form and is situated in a hollow between two rock outcrops to the east and west (the eastern outcrop was quarried to make room for the chancel), and the cliff edge to the north. It was extended on the east side in 1930, and may have been encroached upon by cottages to the south-east. The main entrance is through an arch in the south wall, and a northern entrance which leads to the spring known as Ffynnon Badrig. The chancel arch dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. The nave appears to be earlier, and the joint between the nave and the wider chancel is visible on the north and south sides of the church. In the early 16th century new windows were inserted in the east wall of the chancel and the south wall of the nave. The chancel may have been rebuilt and lengthened at this time. Restorations in 1840 and 1884 included the insertion of a number of windows and the construction of the south porch over a new doorway. The church was later restored again after a fire in 1985. The church also has a 12th century decorated circular font and nine memorials dating from 1640 to 1792. Although the seating is modern there are two 18th century benches in the porch. [2]</p> <p>Walls completely roughcast externally, and internally plastered. Roof slated. The nave and the chancel arch are 14th century, but</p>
--	---

	<p>the chancel itself was probably extended in the 16th century, and the whole church was restored in the early 20th century. The chancel has a 16th century window of three pointed lights in a four-centred head, and there is a further 16th century square headed three light window to the nave. Interior features include a 12th century font with cylindrical bowl. (Source: RCAHMW Inventory, 1937 [1960 reprint], p. 36) J Hill 29.01.2004 [3]</p> <p>A small church, externally rough cast (HER 3052, NPRN 43639). The church is listed (Grade II*, HB No 5356). The main door to the church is in the south-west wall. The church is set in a church yard which is split over two levels, the older part being immediately around the church building and sharing its lower position. To the south is a building that may once have been the rectory for the church. The key attributes of the setting of the church is its quiet coastal location and its relationship with its walled churchyard, lychgate. Principal views of the church are from within the churchyard, and from the Anglesey Coastal Path to the north-east. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value. [4] [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	27
Asset Name	Cross-Incised Stone, Llanbadrig Church
NGR	SH3761094630
Type	Incised stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	3059
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval

Description	<p>It is a rough rectangular slab, rudely incised decoration disposed vertically. The head is a circle enclosing a pair of interlinked oval rings with central dot, with a linear Latin cross below. C7th-C11th. Inside Llanbadrig church against west wall of nave. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is provided by its location within the church. [2].</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	28
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Engine House
NGR	SH4017094630
Type	Engine house
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40741
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Engine House 2. Retains bearings for shafts, and mounting for a fairly small engine. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The</p>

	majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	29
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Stirling Boiler House
NGR	SH4018694627
Type	Boiler house
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40749
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The incomplete ironwork in this part-demolished building is the remains of a water-tube boiler, consisting of cylindrical drums which were linked by groups of pipes, most of them curved, passing through the firing area. This layout, with three drums above and two at the bottom, was known as a Stirling boiler. The firing door and ash removal doors are at the east end and the doors in the side were for maintenance access. Inside the firing area the pipes (water tubes) have been removed, their position shown by lines of holes in the drums. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 17 September 2009. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The</p>

	heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	30
Asset Name	Porthwen Brickworks: Kiln (3)
NGR	SH4020094620
Type	Brick kiln
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40744
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Circular kiln, brick with iron band and domed roof. One of three. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	31
Asset Name	Orthostatic Wall, Porth Wen
NGR	SH3995094610
Type	Wall
Designation	None
HER Reference	7238
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A very ruined orthostatic wall, c.20m long and 0.4m high. Possibly associated with the hut circle PRN5220 (not located). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	32
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Crusher House
NGR	SH4017094610
Type	Crushing mill
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40739

Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Contains a jaw-crusher. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	33
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Moulding Shed and Chimney
NGR	SH4018094610
Type	Shed
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40747
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>Moulding Shed and Brick Chimney 1. Attached to crusher house and another building, possibly a moulding-shed. Possibly used to provide up-draught for kilns. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	34
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks; Porth Wen Silica Brickworks
NGR	SH4020094610
Type	Brickworks
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40736
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>There was a small brickworks complex operational before 1900 at Porthwen, but only the main quarry and inclines are pre-1900. The site fell out of use in 1900 but was in use again by 1924 when the present buildings were completed. The works were disused by 1949 and the tramway removed. The surviving remains includes</p>

	<p>a quarry, incline system, processing works, two tall square plan chimneys, brickworks, beehive kilns and harbour. [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	35
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Kiln (2)
NGR	SH4020094610
Type	Brick kiln
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40743
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>1 of 3 circular kilns with iron bands and domed roofs. Constructed in brick. One of three. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling</p>

	efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. Key attributes of setting comprise a coastal location and the physical and functional inter-relationship with buildings and other structures comprising the Porth Wen Brickworks complex. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. The majority of the Porth Wen Brickworks complex is screened from the Existing Power Station by cliffs. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	36
Asset Name	Cist Burial, Llanlleiana
NGR	SH3860094600
Type	Cist
Designation	None
HER Reference	3061
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Bronze Age
Description	A stone urn or coffin containing a skeleton found at Llanlleiana near Amlwch by workmen digging a paint pit. It seems probable that the limestone placed round its sides and on the top had become cemented together. Stone-lined cist, doubtfully prehistoric since there were no finds apart from a skeleton. Now destroyed and no finds survive. [1]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	37
Asset Name	Bryn Llewelyn Mine

NGR	SH3950094600
Type	Mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21924
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	38
Asset Name	Hut Circle (Possible) and Enclosure, Graig Wen
NGR	SH3989094600
Type	Hut circle
Designation	None
HER Reference	5220
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Field formed by stone wall of massive construction (one course remains) within which a rectangular structure and possible hut circle, both damaged, lie. Hut circle 8m diameter. Also possible quarry scoops and a spring with remains of stone walling around it. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	39
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Kiln (1)
NGR	SH4020094600
Type	Brick kiln
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40742
Cadw Reference	AN109
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>1 of 3 circular brick kilns, with iron bands and domed roofs. Part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN407). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. The setting of the brick kiln is defined by its relationship to the brickworks complex and its location comprising the sea to the</p>

	east and a series of vertical cliffs to its immediate west. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. These cliffs screen the asset and the wider brickworks complex from the Existing Power Station. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	40
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Crane
NGR	SH4021094580
Type	Crane
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40751
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Base of one small crane, presumably with wooden jib, and mounted on a horizontal circular toothed rack survives (1987). Associated with landing stage (NPRN40750; part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. The setting of the crane is defined by its relationship to the brickworks complex and its location comprising the sea to the east and a series of vertical cliffs to its immediate west. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. These cliffs screen the asset and the wider brickworks complex from the Existing Power Station. [2]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016
-------------------	--

Asset Number	41
Asset Name	Porth Wen Brickworks: Loading Quay
NGR	SH4021094570
Type	Loading stage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	40750
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Seaside loading quay, about 45m long, marked on OS 1:10000 map. B.A. Malaws, 23 June 1999. Associated with crane (NPRN40751); part of Porth Wen Brickworks (NPRN40736). [1]</p> <p>Forms a group with other surviving structures within Porth Wen Brickworks. The brickworks is located within a small cove on north coast of Anglesey, and constructed into the hillside, enabling efficient movement of raw materials from the quarry, through the manufacture process and for transport to market by sea. Quay located in front of works. Coastal location, flanked by cliffs to the west and shingle beach to the east. Rural landscape character inland. The setting of the quay is defined by its relationship to the brickworks complex and its location comprising the sea to the east and a series of vertical cliffs to its west. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. These cliffs screen the asset and the wider brickworks complex from the Existing Power Station. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	42
Asset Name	Coast guard look-out
NGR	SH3565594509
Type	Look-out station
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A single-storey late 20th century, octagonal coast guard look-out hut located on a cliff-top on Wylfa Head. Built of concrete under a flat roof with a small corrugated iron extension to the rear. The hut could have provided protection from the elements for one or two look-outs. The front elevation, facing north to sea, has a large window across three sides of the octagon (now boarded-up). The hut has a small concrete walkway around it and is partially fenced-off from the cliff below. To the rear is a telegraph pole. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its coastal position and sea views contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	43
Asset Name	Wylfa Head Flagstaff
NGR	SH3575994438
Type	Navigation aid
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	519023
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A flagstaff is depicted with braces at the base and with the annotation 'staff'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this heritage asset is derived from the presence of any surviving archaeological remains. The setting of this heritage asset, is provided by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	44
Asset Name	Flagstaff, Porth Y Castell
NGR	SH4070194423
Type	Flagpole
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525328
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A flagstaff, possibly a leading mark for the nearby boat house (NPRN 525329), is shown on OS 1st edition mapping. A small mound is still visible on modern aerial photography. [1]</p>

	The value of this heritage asset is derived from the presence of any surviving archaeological remains. The setting of this heritage asset is provided by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	45
Asset Name	Landing Place, Porth Padrig
NGR	SH3752794421
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525336
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A landing place is suggested by the placename and the presence of the chapel (NPRN 43639). [1] Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	46
Asset Name	Capel Moriah, Porth Wen
NGR	SH3925094390
Type	Chapel

Designation	None
HER Reference	8697
NMR Reference	8697
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Single storey Calvanistic Methodist, with small porch at west end and chapel house at east end. Pitched slate roof, with single cast iron cross finial on west gable. West front is pebble-dashed with stressed cement rendered quoins, architraves and truss-shaped decorative feature. West porch has pitched roof, with a finial consisting of a cast iron globe set in four scrolled leaves finial on the porch gable. West wall of porch has a date plaque, '1902' above a large central square window which has a large square centre light, framed by four rectangular side and four square corner lights of plain frosted glass. Main entrance is a single twelve-panelled door on the north side of the porch. North and south elevations of the chapel are pebble-dashed with two long rectangular sash windows. Chapel interior: porch interior - single double-doored entrance into chapl with leaded, coloured glass glazed upper panels set in a solid panelled door. Walls are painted plaster with lower tongue and groove vertical panelling. Ceiling is T&G panelled, floor has laid quarry tiles. Chapel - single row of centrally divided pews with aisles down each side; set fawr at east end. Ceiling of four bays divided by two wooden hammer beam type trusses, supported on cassetto moulded wooden corbels. The two end bays are painted diagonal T&G panelling; the centre bay has a central square panel, with a diagonally set square ventilation grill, flanked by two small rectangular T&G panels. Walls of painted plaster with lower T&G vertical panelling, planked floor. Set fawr: rectangular, balustraded with corner acorn finials, interior benches. Small table with bible box at centre front. Organ set into front of balustrade. Pulpit: Square, solid panelled front and sides, with four triangular headed panels at the front and two rectangular panels on each end. Acorn finials at the corners and small lectern centre front. Single bench along width of rear with vertical T&G panelling behind. Two stepped entrances on each side. Four panelled door in east wall leading into the chapel house, on south side of set fawr. Miscellaneous fittings: Wall hanging clock (Tavern clock) on centre of south wall - 'Hugh Roberts, Llangefni'. Two long handled wooden collecting boxes. Chapel house is at the rear of the chapel and has two modern replacement windows on the south side and two rectangular sash windows on the north side. Modern flat-roofed extension on the north-east corner of chapel house. Chapel house no longer occupied. Chapel forecourt is surrounded by a rendered stone wall with a modern</p>

	<p>double wrought iron gate. To the south of the chapel, but not within the surrounding wall, is a small single doored stone outbuilding - possibly not connected with the chapel. [1]</p> <p>Moreia Methodist Chapel was built in 1826, renovated in 1863 and altered in 1902. The present chapel, dated 1902, is built in the later Vernacular style of the gable-entry type. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and chapel enclosure. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	47
Asset Name	Boathouse, Porth Y Castell
NGR	SH4065294358
Type	Boat house
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525329
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A boat house and slipway is shown on OS 1st edition mapping, associated by trackway to Castell farmstead. Nothing appears visible on modern aerial photography. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	48
Asset Name	Dinorben Mine
NGR	SH3780094300
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21930
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	49
Asset Name	Castell (Site of) Porth Wen, Amlwch
NGR	SH4070094300
Type	Placename
Designation	None
HER Reference	3554

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early Medieval
Description	<p>Castell. A small fortified spot on the sea coast at Porth Wen, 2 1/2 miles NW of Amlwch. No trace on RAF APs 1945. There is no evidence of any artificial earthwork or fortification in the vicinity of Castell (SH 407-943). [1]</p> <p>Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	50
Asset Name	Transmitter Mast, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3545094290
Type	Transmitter site
Designation	None
HER Reference	36598
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter</p>

	<p>masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. The site of four transmitting masts at SH 3509 9408; SH 3517 9413; SH 3538 9424; SH 3545 9429 close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under the [Existing Power Station] and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal position. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its surviving historic fabric and its coastal setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	51
Asset Name	Pilot beacon on West Mouse (Maen y Bugael)
NGR	SH3032094240
Type	Beacon
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24436
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Early C19 pilot beacon; probably built in conjunction with the two land-based beacons erected by Trinity House in the 1830s at

	<p>Carmel Head. Listed as a well-preserved early C19 pilot beacon or navigation marker, which forms an important visual group, part of a navigational system including the lighthouse at The Skerries and other pilot beacons along the north Anglesey coast at Carmel Head. Tall tapering tower, c10m high, built of stone and heavily limewashed; surmounted by large spherical cap. In an isolated location, erected on the islet of West Mouse (Maen y Bugael); located c1.2km off Carmel Head at the NW corner of Anglesey. Aligns with the two land-based beacons at Carmel Head. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its location on the West Mouse and its relationship with other navigation points, its setting and this relationship contributes to our understanding of it. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	52
Asset Name	Transmitter Mast, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3538094240
Type	Transmitter site
Designation	None
HER Reference	36597
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several</p>

	<p>other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. The site of four transmitting masts at SH 3509 9408; SH 3517 9413; SH 3538 9424; SH 3545 9429 close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under the [Existing Power Station] and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal position. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its surviving historic fabric and its coastal setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	53
Asset Name	Lifeboat Station, Former Site of, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3564094230
Type	Lifeboat station
Designation	None
HER Reference	36586
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The second of two Cemaes lifeboats houses, this was built in 1907 to house the Charles Henry Ashley, a 38ft non-self-righting Watson class lifeboat. The Charles Henry Ashley was in use until 1932. The boat has survived, and has been recently restored. The station was closed in 1932 and was subsequently demolished,

	<p>only the toe of the slipway and some concrete supports remaining. (Berks & Davidson 2009) [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal position, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its surviving historic fabric and its coastal setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	54
Asset Name	Cottage at Felin Gafnan, Cafnan
NGR	SH3442393344
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	407680
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>An early eighteenth century single storey cottage which accommodated the miller for the nearby Felin Gafnan corn mill (NPRN24617) before the present house (NPRN407679) was built. [1]</p> <p>The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset which contribute to its value are the interrelationship with the Assets 137, 141 and 144 and the largely rural landscape in which it sits. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	55
Asset Name	Limekiln, Porth y Castell
NGR	SH4038094220
Type	Lime kiln
Designation	None
HER Reference	7178
NMR Reference	525330
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A heavily overgrown lime kiln which has been quarried into a rock face. The site is recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map. [1]</p> <p>A lime kiln is shown at on OS 1st edition mapping connected by footpaths to Castell. Modern aerial photography shows only rough, uneven scrub. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location, this does not contribute significantly to the value of this asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	56
Asset Name	Cemaes Bay Lifeboat Station
NGR	SH3559194189
Type	Lifeboat station
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	507214
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The original lifeboat building was sited at the high water mark at the southwestern end of Porth yr Ogof bay. It is now in a derelict state. The second lifeboat building was constructed on wooden piles at the northern end of Porth yr Ogof bay. The building has now been removed, leaving only the wooden piles. Adjacent to this is a stone slipway which appears intact on modern aerial photographs. The original building was opened in 1872 and is depicted as a lifeboat station on the 1st edition OS map (1886-7). The 2nd edition OS map (1899) also depicts this building, but shows two new buildings butted onto the rock to the immediate northeast of the original building. The date given for the construction of the new lifeboat house and slipway is 1907, and both are depicted on the 3rd edition OS map (1914-25), along with the original building. The lifeboat station closed in 1932. The Cemaes lifeboat station had two phases of use. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its coastal location, the value of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	57
Asset Name	Boat House, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3556894186
Type	Lifeboat station
Designation	None
HER Reference	36585

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A lifeboat station was first opened here in 1872, initially to replace the Cemlyn lifeboat, and then to supplement it when Cemlyn reopened. The lifeboat was housed in this building until 1907, when a new station was built a short distance to the north. The building still stands with slate roof supported on kingpost trusses and rendered walls, though is not used at present (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its coastal location and its relationship with Porth yr Ogof the value of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	58
Asset Name	Well, Porth Wnal
NGR	SH3527594177
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525349
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A well is shown adjacent to the small stream leading into Port Wnal - a freshwater source for mariners and for the Galen Ddu

	<p>farmstead? The well has disappeared in the modelling of the [Existing Power Station's] outfalls. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	60
Asset Name	Transmitter Mast, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3517094130
Type	Transmitter site
Designation	None
HER Reference	36596
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. The site of four transmitting masts at SH 3509 9408; SH 3517 9413; SH 3538</p>

	<p>9424; SH 3545 9429 close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under the [Existing Power Station] and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	61
Asset Name	Limekiln, Penrhyn-mawr
NGR	SH3728094100
Type	Lime kiln
Designation	None
HER Reference	7188
NMR Reference	525337
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A double stone built lime kiln in quarry, with iron supports for two drawing holes (each with individual charging holes) set back to back. A track leads up from the quarry floor to the charging hole. There is also an enclosure 33m by 7m adjacent to the charging holes. The site is recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map as 'limekiln (disused)'. [1]</p> <p>A disused lime kiln is shown on OS 1st edition mapping associated with an extensive quarry to the east and cuts into the cliff face to the west and southwest. It is reported to be a double stonebuilt kiln, with iron supports to the drawing holes. A track leads directly from large eastern quarry floor to the drawing hole. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location and relationship with the track and quarry. Our understanding of this</p>

	asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting and relationship with the track and quarry which contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	62
Asset Name	Leper House, Rhed Y Clafdy, Cemaes
NGR	SH3900094100
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	3065
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Rhyd y Clafdy - a probable Lazar house east of Cemaes. [1]</p> <p>The asset is located in a dip in the landscape that faces a remote coastal location. There are limited views in the immediate setting which comprises the historic landscape type within which it sits. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its isolated rural setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	63
Asset Name	Building, Bryn-y-neuadd
NGR	SH3785594084

Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	55946
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014) [1]</p> <p>The asset is located in a rural setting and is a two storey mid 19th century building with two chimney stacks, an attic floor with a dormer window. To the rear of the building there is a modern garage with a porch and veranda on the principal elevation. Principal elevation looks west with views obscured by mature garden hedge, trees and the topography of the landscape. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, its setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	64
Asset Name	Transmitter Mast, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3509094080
Type	Transmitter site
Designation	None
HER Reference	36595
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. The site of four transmitting masts at SH 3509 9408; SH 3517 9413; SH 3538 9424; SH 3545 9429 close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under the [Existing Power Station] and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	65
Asset Name	Chain Home Guard Installation
NGR	SH3541794060
Type	Home Guard Installation
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948 WAG 541/69 Box C55 Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	66
Asset Name	Galen Ddu
NGR	SH3512294051
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525350
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The small farmstead, a cluster of three buildings and fields, is shown on OS 1st edition mapping. A trackway leads westwards towards the beach at Porth y galen ddu. The farmstead disappeared in the development of the Existing Power Station. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	67
Asset Name	Quarry, Ty Calch
NGR	SH3737894033
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525340
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A large quarry extending from some 235m x 80m roughly east-west is shown on OS 1st edition. The former quarry buildings have been replaced with the house 'Ty Calch'. A track runs along the northern edge providing access to the lime kiln (NPRN 525339). The eastern end of the quarry is now flooded. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, and our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its archaeological remains and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	68
Asset Name	Porth Padrig, Dinas Smelting
NGR	SH3700094000
Type	Iron working site

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	34026
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Traces of early smelting. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	69
Asset Name	Harry Furlong Reef Flagstaff
NGR	SH3327693996
Type	Navigation aid
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519020
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>One of a pair of flagstaffs on the coast edge depicted with braces at the base (this one at Cemlyn Point) (See NPRN 519021). [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	70
Asset Name	War Signal Station, Penrhyn-Mawr
NGR	SH3726693958
Type	Signal station
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525341
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A flagstaff and a small square building are shown on OS 1st edition within a square enclosure measuring some 22m x 22m. Some 13m to the east, a stone is marked. The station is associated with the rifle range which begins on the small headland 130m to the south-southeast with a post. A butt or firing target is also marked on the eastern side of this headland. Modern aerial photographs reveal only that the western edge of the enclosure can be traced in the difference between rough scrub and improved grazing. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal position. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its surviving fabric and its coastal setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p>

Asset Number	71
Asset Name	Rhwng y Dau Fynydd Burnt Mound
NGR	SH3510092780
Type	Burnt Mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>A burnt mound was located within the footprint of Haul Road R at NGR SH35109278 in field A9. The mound material had a maximum thickness of 0.4m, was approximately 7m in width (within the confines of the haul road) and contained a high density of fire cracked stone and charcoal. It was associated with a cut feature, possibly a shallow trough. The full extent of the mound was not identified but it appeared to extend beyond the width of the haul road. The haul road was diverted and the burnt mound retained in situ pending further evaluation. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Davidson, J., 2014a. Wylfa Proposed New Nuclear Power Station. Ground Investigation Programme 2014: Report January 2015.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	73
Asset Name	Wylfa House, Former Site of, and Wylfa Garden, Remains of, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3564893906

Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	36583, 36584
NMR Reference	15961, 86522
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The name Wylfa is to be found in documents from the 17th century onwards and almost certainly had earlier origins. It is recorded as part of the township of Caerdegog. William Hughes, mentioned in William Bulkeley's diary in the 18th century, lived there, and John Hughes, possibly his father, before him. William Hughes' heir is John Thomas according to Bulkeley. By 1741 we hear of Wylfa Goch, and later of Wylfa Wen and Wylfa Newydd. It is possible that Wylfa Goch was on the site of the later gardens and farm buildings of Wylfa. Wylfa Newydd was said by William Williams (died c. 1860) to have been built by him c. 1831, and to have been next to Wylfa Wen. A house called Ty Newydd is shown on the first edition OS map by Tyn y Maes, so perhaps these two were originally Wylfa Wen and Wylfa Newydd. After the death of William Williams, Wylfa was bought by David Hughes, originally from the area, who made a fortune in the building trade in Liverpool. He rebuilt the house at the north edge of the site, and built a walled garden and farm buildings below, as well as a lodge at the entrance. David Hughes died 1904. All the buildings, including the house, were subsequently demolished during the construction of [the Existing Power Station]. A car park lies on the site of the farm buildings. The walled garden partially survives next to the car park. (Berks & Davidson 2009)/ [1] [2]</p> <p>House demolished. Two large classical gate pillars and gates survive at the entrance to the grounds. The remains of a walled garden survive to the east of the entrance consisting of rendered rubble stone walls surviving up to 2m in height in places. Some associated structures, such as the base to a greenhouse, survive alongside the walls. No surviving planting intact. [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute greatly to the value of the asset. [4]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs site visit 2015 (undertaken 14-16 April 2015) [4] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	--

Asset Number	74
Asset Name	Ty'n y Maes, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3550693891
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	36607
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This house lies in a block of land west of Wylfa house. A building is marked on the tithe map in this location, though its orientation is different. The 1889 OS map shows two parallel ranges of buildings, with a small enclosed paddock, perhaps an orchard or garden, to the north. The west range has been modernised and is the present Ty'n y Maes, whilst the east range has been rebuilt in modern times and is called Haul y Gwynt. The first edition of the OS map, of approximately 1838, shows a house that may be Wylfa Newydd referred to by William Williams (see above). Ty'n y Maes is of 1½ storeys with gabled dormers. The outbuildings attached to the north end have been converted into part of the house. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This building was demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	75
Asset Name	Receiving Tower, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3492093870
Type	Transmitter site
Designation	None
HER Reference	36594
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. One of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. The site lies outside the study area under the [Existing Power Station]. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	76
Asset Name	Structures, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3568093860
Type	Structure
Designation	None
HER Reference	36587
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. A series of structures and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs south-west of the house of Wylfa. The extent to which these were part of the Chain Home Guard is not known, though it is probable some of the buildings there were requisitioned for use. A small circular feature is visible in the field to the south. No remains are visible on the site, apart from bricks of this period visible close to the location of the circular feature and within the former garden wall to the west (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p>

	<p>By far the greatest concentration of structural remains was identified in Trench 2406 Field C03. Features exposed within the trench included a brick edged cinder path [2452-007], the corner of a single course thick brick structure [2452-006] and the corner of a concrete plinth [2452-004]. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its coastal location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its coastal setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	77
Asset Name	Cemaes Bay Hotel; Gadlys Hotel, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3784593856
Type	Hotel
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	409440
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Gadlys Hotel, Cemaes Bay, was built c.1900, when it was first named 'Cemaes Bay Hotel'. It is a double-pile building of two storeys and attics with steeply gabled roofs and bays to the ground and first floor fronts. Reference: early postcard dated c. 1930. RCAHMW, 2009.[1]

	The building as described above is currently undergoing renovation. While the setting of this asset is formed by views towards the south-west looking across terraced landscaped gardens, farmland and Cemaes Bay and harbour and these contribute to the value of the asset. Long distance views which include views of the Existing Power Station, Dame Sylvia Crowe Mound and pylons on the horizon. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	78
Asset Name	Aerial Photograph site, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3580093850
Type	Cropmark
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Apsidal form noted in publicly available aerial photography. Dimensions estimated from aerial photography 25 x 15m, orientation north-north-east to south-south-west. No visible structure observed during site visit, but area was noted to be unusually level. Not noted in HER or Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. [1]</p> <p>May be part of a field system identified during geophysical survey of Asset 72. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>

References	<p>[1] www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Anglesey/Jacobs (pers. comm.) 2015 [consulted 12/01/16]</p> <p>[2] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn . Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>
-------------------	---

Asset Number	79
Asset Name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3544093840
Type	Earthwork
Designation	None
HER Reference	36588
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. Two earth-covered bunkers and other earthworks are visible south-west of Ty'n y Maes. This area is now covered with trees, and has been partly landscaped. No features are visible associated with the WWII installation, though a stone gatepost and remains of a stone wall</p>

	<p>from the earlier field system survive in the woodland (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	80
Asset Name	Gadlys Hotel, Garden, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3782093830
Type	Garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	86523
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 8 (1900). Its main elements on that map include a possible tennis court, well and terrace. C.H. Nicholas. RCAHMW. 7th August 2006. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with the hotel (Asset 77). Our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its relationship with the hotel contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	81
Asset Name	Rifle Range Porth Padrig
NGR	SH3735393829
Type	Rifle butts
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525342
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A 300 yard rifle range is shown on OS 1st edition mapping. A butt or firing target is marked on the eastern side of a small headland at Pig y Barcud. The 300 yard distance is marked to the west of the south-east road. Modern aerial photographs reveal only that the western edge of the enclosure can be traced in the difference between rough scrub and improved grazing. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, and our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting which dose not contribute greatly to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	82
Asset Name	Flagstaff, Porth Y Wylfa
NGR	SH3639293813
Type	Flagpole
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	525346
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A flagstaff is shown at the cliff edge on OS 1st edition mapping. Nothing is now visible on modern aerial photography. [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	83
Asset Name	Animal Bones, Findspot, Cemlyn Bay
NGR	SH3288093800
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	7992
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>The location of the burials is at SH32889380. They consist of three pits each approx. 2.0m by 0.65m in a line orientated east-west and 3m apart. The pits lie 3m from an eroding section of glacial till which forms the edge of the beach and are cut into the same glacial till. The till at the coast edge is approx. 0.6m high, though gets progressively higher to the west where the ground rises steeply onto a part eroded drumlin. The assumption must be that</p>

	<p>the burials were originally cut through approx. 1m of till, and that this has eroded back to the present coast edge, thus exposing the burials on the surface of the present beach. Each of the burials was cleaned and examined, though not fully sectioned. Two iron objects, one of which is identifiable as part of a horse shoe lay on top of the central grave, and one iron object was found on the surface of the eastern grave. The central grave was examined in most detail and this was found to contain the skeleton of a large mammal, identified from the jaw bone as that of a horse. The other two graves contained similar bones and were assumed also to be horse bones. The condition of the bone and iron objects suggest a date of burial within the last two hundred years. [1]</p> <p>These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	84
Asset Name	Receiving Tower, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3483093790
Type	Transmitter site
Designation	None
HER Reference	36593
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses.

	<p>The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. One of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. Concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its coastal location. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	85
Asset Name	Harbour Arm, Penrhyn, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3701693783
Type	Harbour
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525344
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>What appears to be an abandoned quay and harbour arm are shown at this location on modern aerial photography, but are not mapped on 1st, 2nd or 3rd editions of OS mapping. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological</p>

	remains and its coastal setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	86
Asset Name	Trackway
NGR	SH3587293768
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval / Modern
Description	<p>A forking trackway was identified during the geophysical survey and is shown on the 1889 and 1924 historical mapping as a trackway from Wylfa House. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with Wylfa House. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute greatly to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn . Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	87
Asset Name	Long Cist Burials, Peibron Farm, Amlwch
NGR	SH4055093750

Type	Cist
Designation	None
HER Reference	3545
NMR Reference	302469
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early Medieval
Description	<p>There have been found remains of an extensive cemetery at Peibron, a name which should be written Bedd Fron (grave bank), quoted from 'History of Amlwch and the Neighbourhood', 1866 by Hugh Hughes. Cists were found many years ago in the farmyard at Peibron, one mile ESE of the church of St. Patrick. Some stones are still visible in situ indicating a cist 5ft by 1 1/2ft. No finds are recorded. Four cists at SH 40559375 are visible in the farmyard, and the owner claims more are visible under better weather conditions. Exact number unknown. Surveyed 1:2500. Condition unchanged. 25" survey of 9.2.68 correct. Described in 1866 as an extensive cemetery. Long cists were visible in 1937 and in 1968 when four were counted. The cists lie on the line of a farm track used by agricultural vehicles and are periodically exposed as a result of erosion of the surface. (Longley & Richards, 2000). [1]</p> <p>NAR SH49SW5 A group of three cists were recorded over an area about 15m across with a further example known some 25m to the west. One is said to be 1.6m by 0.5m. Cists, small slab lined chambers or graves, most commonly date to the Bronze Age or early medieval period. A long cist, such as that recorded here, is more likely to be early medieval and would probably have held an extended burial, perhaps in a coffin. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	88
Asset Name	Lifeboat house and station, Cemlyn Bay
NGR	SH3303893749
Type	Lifeboat station
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519026, 519344
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This lifeboat station is depicted on a historic navigation chart and historic OS maps. Modern aerial photographs show the site of the original building, with stone walls remaining, at the high water mark immediately southwest of rocks at the northern end of the bay. The stone slipway can be seen clearly, along with the outline of an enclosure approximately 50m east of the slipway. A further phase of construction is reflected by the site of two further buildings butted against rocks to the immediate northeast of the original building. A track still connects the site of the lifeboat station to Glan-y-mor (also derelict), approximately 140m to its south, at the southern end of the bay. The original building dated to 1828 and was the first lifeboat station established on Anglesey by the "Anglesey Association for preservation of life from shipwreck". It is depicted as a lifeboat station on a historic navigation chart (1846) and the 1st edition OS map (1886-7). The 2nd edition OS map (1899) also depicts this building, but shows two new buildings butted onto rocks to the immediate northeast of the original building. The lifeboat was transferred to Cemaes in 1872, but the station was subsequently reopened, and finally closed in 1918. Both new buildings, together with the original, are depicted on the 3rd edition OS map (1914-25) as a wireless station. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its coastal position contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	89
Asset Name	Capel Penrhyn, Cemaes
NGR	SH3684093740
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7698
NMR Reference	8698
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Penrhyn Methodist Sunday School was built in 1786 and rebuilt in 1899 in the Arts and Crafts style. By 1999 the building had closed. [1] [2]</p> <p>The asset is a derelict chapel that is in a prominent location surrounded by modern housing associated with the village of Cemaes. The views around the asset are localised, with limited views to the west. The key attribute of the setting of this heritage asset which contributes to its value is its relationship with the village of Cemaes. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	90
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3636193721
Type	Field system
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Two field boundaries identified during the geophysical survey as part of the current field system. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	92
Asset Name	Neuadd Cemaes
NGR	SH3800093700
Type	Place name
Designation	None
HER Reference	897
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated

Description	<p>Neuadd Cemaes was drawn to the attention of N. J when tracing the place name Gadlys (to the north of Neuadd) by Tomas Roberts. Gadlys was believed by T. Carr to be the possible site of the court of Cemaes (see also Gadlys Penrhoslligwy). On tracing the name Gadlys th[r]ough M. Richards' place name index its earliest form was found to be Gadlys meaning rickyard. However T. Roberts believed that the form name Neuadd could be of some antiquity. A cursory search traced the name back as far as 1795. The name Neuadd is the Welsh form used for the Prince's hall. At Trefriw a plot of land called Gardd y Neuadd may mark the site of the Llys/manor complex. If any developments were to take place at Y Neuadd more documentary research would be necessary. [1]</p> <p>Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	94
Asset Name	Cemlyn Bay Landing Place
NGR	SH3302093695
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519025
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The sandy beach close to the stream, cluster of houses and lifeboat house (see NPRN 519026) provide confirmation of a landing place. The area has been remodelled to form the sluice controlling water in the lagoon behind the shingle ridge. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	95
Asset Name	Landing Place, Penrhyn
NGR	SH3696693692
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525345
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The convergence of roads on the water's edge confirms a landing place. A slipway is visible on modern aerial photography. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its costal location contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	98
Asset Name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3539093650
Type	Earthwork
Designation	None

HER Reference	36589
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. A square mound with boundary around it is shown in the east corner of a field. The site lies within the woodland belt planted around Wylfa. Nothing is visible on the ground other than a round stone gatepost belonging to the former field system. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and woodland planting, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	99
Asset Name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3482093640

Type	Earthwork
Designation	None
HER Reference	36592
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. An enclosure and mound are shown close to the coast in the west corner of a field. No structures survive here, but remains of concrete and brick can be seen both here and along the coastline to the north. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal location, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	100
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Boathouse, Remains of, Porth-y-pistyll
NGR	SH3479093620
Type	Boat house
Designation	None
HER Reference	36575
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The GAT assessment reported the remains of a small rectangular building. The lower walls only remain to a height of approximately 1m. It is said to have been the boathouse belonging to Cestyll, and used by the Vivians. (Berks & Davidson 2009) [1]</p> <p>The site inspection did not identify any surviving standing building in this location. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal location, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	101
Asset Name	Field Boundary
NGR	SH3566293617
Type	Field system
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval / Post-medieval
Description	<p>Former north-west/south-east aligned field boundary identified during the geophysical survey. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	102
Asset Name	Cemaes Harbour
NGR	SH3724293612
Type	Harbour
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525343
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>The harbour arm utilises a rocky outcrop and extends in a dogleg for some 95m. There are two slipways within the harbour embrasure, on the western side. The harbour was important for the local herring fishing industry from the end of the 18th [century] until the beginning of the 20th century. Salted herring as well as bricks from a nearby works were exported. The bricks were brought by a narrow gauge tramway. The pier was damaged by storms in 1828 and 1889. Both times they were rebuilt and improved by local businessmen. Historic charts note that the town also had a coastguard station. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its costal location and relationship with the settlement of Cemaes which contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	103
Asset Name	Harry Furlong Reef Flagstaff
NGR	SH3277893605
Type	Navigation aid
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519021
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>One of a pair of flagstaffs on the coast edge depicted with braces at the base (see NMRN 519021). [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	104
Asset Name	Intertidal Peat Deposit, Llanrhwydrys
NGR	SH3243293581
Type	Peat deposit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	524752
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Mesolithic
Description	<p>Whitlow reported intertidal peat with twigs at a location which plots to this small bay to the north of Tyn Llan farmhouse. This seems unlikely as the foreshore is rocky. The horizon may have been seen in the soft cliffs, but Cemlyn Bay maybe the more likely location. [1]</p> <p>The heritage asset's setting does not contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	105
Asset Name	Cemlyn Bay Promontory Fort (Possible) 1
NGR	SH3296093580
Type	Promontory fort
Designation	None

HER Reference	3532
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Lewis Morris's Chart, 'Plans of the principle Harbours' made in the C18th indicates a curved entrenchment across the neck of a small promontory in the SW angle of Cemlyn Bay, Llanrhwydrys. The formation appears however to be natural, and there is now no sign that the area cut off, which rises only a few feet above high water mark, has ever been fortified. Close by, ancient remains which are marked on original MS of the OS map may presumably have been huts, but now are entirely destroyed. Nothing visible on RAF APs. There is no trace of an earthwork or huts on the promontory. No trace of fort - an unlikely site to be fortified. Non-site or possibly site of more recent period. (Smith, 2005) The position marked by Morris is a small promontory on which is a derelict cottage and barn, Glan y Mor. The promontory is edged by a Post-medieval boundary wall which is more substantial along the east/sea facing side. There is no trace of any earlier enclosure wall or bank and the promontory has no natural defenses being very low, almost at high tide level. Difficult to understand why Morris, in plotting carefully natural features of the coastline, should insert spurious man-made features, unless, as suggested for 3536 this was a post-med artillery position. (Smith, 2005). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset comprises the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its position on a craggy ridge near the tidal mark overlooking the sea and Cemlyn Bay which contributes to our understanding of the heritage asset. The land rises to the east and the Existing Power Station is obscured by the rising land. The craggy outcrops in the area make the fort interpretation uncertain. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	106
Asset Name	Limekiln, Porth-y-pistyll
NGR	SH3480093580

Type	Lime kiln
Designation	None
HER Reference	7186
NMR Reference	519022
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A double stone-built lime kiln, with two charging holes and two drawing holes, back to back. The western charging hole appears to have been blocked and a doorway inserted. It is recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map as the 'old lime kiln'. A small dwelling or storehouse is shown some 58m to the north at the coast edge on historic mapping. Following its demise as a lim[e] kiln, the entrance to one of the stoke-holes was narrowed and a door placed in the remaining opening to create a small room. This was, by local repute, created as a bathing house or changing room for Violet Vivian. (Berks, Davidson & Evans 2010). [1]</p> <p>The remains of a small lime kiln located close to the coast edge. It originally appears to have had draw holes on the west and east sides, however the kiln was modified in the early 20th century to create a bathing hut for use by the Vivians out of the west draw hole. This was partly walled-in and a door placed within the remaining part of the entrance. The location of the east draw hole is overgrown, and is not currently visible. The pot is filled in, and the connection between the draw hole and pot has been blocked. There is no obvious quarry alongside, and it is possible that both stone and fuel were brought in by boat. The date of construction is unknown, but it is shown on the 1889 OS map as 'old lime kiln', so probably dates from the early 19th century. The site is of interest both as a well preserved example of a small rural lime kiln, and as part of the landscape associated with the Vivians and the garden at Cestyll. (Berks & Davidson 2009). A double stone-built limekiln, with two charging holes and two drawing holes, back to back. The western charging hole appears to have been blocked and a doorway inserted. A small dwelling or storehouse is shown some 58m to the north at the coast edge on historic mapping (no longer visible on modern aerial photography). [2]</p> <p>A surviving lime kiln built of dry stone walling within a natural hill slope overlooking Porth-y-pistyll bay. The lime kiln has been modified by the addition of lime mortared portals to form a doorway</p>

	<p>for use as a bathing hut. The charging hole is located above (now infilled) and was accessed by an earthen ramp to the rear. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and coastal location, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	107
Asset Name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3509093560
Type	Earthwork
Designation	None
HER Reference	36591
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north

	<p>coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. A mound is shown north of the house 'Skerries View'. These lie at the north-west end of the playing fields associated with the sports and social club. The area was landscaped during the construction of the [Existing Power Station], and no visible remains survive. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	108
Asset Name	Capel Gwen Hir (Hoyw), Site of, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3943093550
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	3060
NMR Reference	43563
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Capel Gwen Hir alis Ewen Hoyw in Betws Llanbadrig. St. Genhoeld - site about 1 1/4m south-east of church. Demolished. Mr. H. W. Owen stated that he built the farm building on the foundations of the old chapel. Farmer spoke to NJ, who passed on details of above c. March '90; GAT may visit when 'passing'. [1]</p> <p>Demolished chapel about 1/4 mile south-east of church. Farm buildings now on site. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this</p>

	asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	109
Asset Name	Cwt, Former Site of, Porth-y-pistyll
NGR	SH3516093530
Type	Smallholding (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36578
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A smallholding shown on the tithe map of 1842 owned by William Williams. It is mentioned in 1735, when it was the home of William Griffith, part owner and master of the ship 'Cloxan, (Owen and Griffith 1931, 52). On the 1889 OS map it is shown as a single building. By 1924 a larger house had been built to the west called Skerries View. Both were demolished as part of the construction of the [Existing Power Station], and lie under the grounds of the sports field behind Simdde Wen. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	110
Asset Name	Mill Bay Landing Places

NGR	SH3439493528
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519024
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The presence of a lime kiln to the east of the bay and the mill and a cluster of houses to the west suggests at least two landing places within Mill Bay. The rocky outcropping for the landing place for the mill displays straight cut edge, possibly a rock-cut quay (53.41227N, -4.49239W). There are also the remains of curved walls 80m to the west. The beach near the lime kiln appears to feature a cleared area for running a boat ashore (53.41354N, -4.4872W). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this asset formed by a quite rural character, its costal location and relationship with the Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144) which contribute to its value. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	111
Asset Name	Bryn Tirion and Tre'r Gof Isaf
NGR	SH3661793525
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Two agricultural buildings which form part of the farm at Bryn Tirion, located outside Cemaes. One building comprises a derelict single storey structure built from stone and brick, with a corrugated roof. Based on analysis of historical information and observations made during the recording, this building was formerly a domestic farm building that subsequently changed into an agricultural outbuilding. The second building is a single storey corrugated iron structure with breezeblock foundations and a rolled steel joist supporting frame. The 1843 Llanbadrig tithe map records it to be in possession of a Gwen Chambers, with the larger farmstead across the local road to the east, belonging to Thomas Edwards Fanning of the Parc Lodge Estate. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is the largely rural landscape in which it is located. Along with historic fabric, and the inter-relationship between the buildings and its setting contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Building Record 2015</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	113
Asset Name	Pen Pistyll, Former Site of, Porth-y-pistyll
NGR	SH3489093520
Type	Smallholding
Designation	None
HER Reference	36577
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A small-holding shown on the tithe map of 1842 owned by Edward Williams, who also owned the adjacent Tyddyn Iocyn (later Tan yr Allt). The origins of the plot are not known. A small range of buildings within an enclosure, with another small enclosure to the south, are shown on the OS map of 1889. The site lies above a small stream which feeds into Porth-y-pistyll. No upstanding features remain visible, though the ground is rough, and bits of masonry and rubble are visible in the eroding side of the adjacent ditch. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	114
Asset Name	Park Lodge, Cemaes
NGR	SH3642093510
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36612
NMR Reference	409446
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Park Lodge also gives the appearance of having been carved out of Tre'r Gof lands. Its English name suggests an origin in the 19th century, though it could be earlier. The tithe map of 1842 records the owner as Thomas Edward Fanning, who married Gwen Broadhead, another daughter of Richard and Martha, so perhaps this was Gwen's inheritance. It is first linked with Thomas Fanning in 1814. The earliest part of the house appears to be the south-west range. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries a large square house was built on the north-east side of the earlier one. This later</p>

	<p>house has a central door with projecting angled bays either side with large stone mullioned and transomed windows. The corners of the bays carry above the parapet of the flat roof, creating a castellated effect. The outbuildings south-west of the house have been converted into living accommodation. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>Park Lodge, Cemaes Bay, was started in the 1890s and finished in 1909. It is a two storey, solid, square structure with wide, multi-paned windows and a flat roof. There are associated farm buildings. [2]</p> <p>This asset has been demolished in 2015. [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] pers. Comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	116
Asset Name	Shipyard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3728193497
Type	Shipyard
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	525327
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>A slipway extending some 120m towards the harbour entrance is shown on OS 1st edition mapping. Four buildings are shown at the top of the slipway - one measuring 14m x 5m, another smaller and probably housing the steam winch for hauling out measuring 6m x 3m; the third measuring 10m x 2m possibly as sawpit or for preparing planks, and the fourth, L-shaped, measuring 13m x 4m possibly the dwelling. Modern aerial photography reveals that the slipway has been removed and the quay remodelled. The historic buildings have also been removed. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset is no longer extant and so has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	117
Asset Name	Capel Bethlehem, Cemaes
NGR	SH3732093490
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7694
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details. [1]</p> <p>The setting of Capel Bethlehem is formed by its position within Cemaes and its coastal location overlooking Cemaes Bay. This setting contributes to our understanding of the asset as a non-conformist chapel serving the community of Cemaes. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	118
Asset Name	Roman Coins - Findspot, C. G. Station, Cemaes
NGR	SH3740093490
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	998
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	<p>See FI file 999 for details. Hoard of seven antoniniani, later 3rd century AD. Found by metal detector. Refered to GAT by J. Ellis Jones. [1]</p> <p>These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	119
Asset Name	Ty Croes, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3561093480
Type	Farmstead (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36608
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The small farm of Ty Croes is shown on the tithe map when it was owned by Owen Jones. The 1889 map shows it as a cottage with attached outbuildings, with other scattered outbuildings in the vicinity. The cottage and attached outbuildings have been modernised and consist of a single storey range with a garage at the south end. The other outbuildings are partially derelict, though two are still roofed. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>The cottage and outbuildings have been demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. Comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	120
Asset Name	Enclosure, South-west of Rhos-isaf
NGR	SH3874093480
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	5198
NMR Reference	402212
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Ring-ditch photographed by CRM, 5.8.90. Awaiting prints for further details. Lies in area outlined for wind-farm development, June '91. The cropmark is situated on the north-facing side of a

	<p>low hill, not a typical situation for a round barrow. There is no sign of a mound in the field but there seems to be a slight natural terrace at the location. This with the large size of the ring ditch suggests that it may be a small settlement enclosure not a barrow. The aerial photograph also shows possible evidence of an old field pattern. Probably geophysical survey could produce more details to prove whether it is a barrow or an enclosure. [1]</p> <p>Cropmark of a possible ringditch feature, in the region of 20m across, occupying a ridge-top position. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its ridge-top position. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its elevated setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	121
Asset Name	Park Lodge Enclosure
NGR	SH3637393468
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Description	A possible circular "defended" enclosure was identified in the geophysical survey. The 40m diameter enclosure is located on the top of a rounded hill. [1]

	<p>A circular enclosure (54004) identified by geophysical survey lay on the crest of a small hill bisected by the boundary wall between Fields L8 and L12. The enclosure ditch was evaluated as cuts 54004, 54104, 59604/59606 and 73304 (trenches 540, 541, 596, 733; Figure 4.3; Plate 29). The enclosure had a original internal diameter of some 40 m.</p> <p>The enclosure ditch varied between 2.1 m to 4.08 m in width and was hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.04 m (54004; trench 540; Figure 4.4; Plate 30). Beyond this depth, auger samples were used to predict a complete depth of 1.9 m. The ditch fills were similar brown/grey silty clay secondary deposits, except for fill 54011 which was composed almost entirely of small flecks of charcoal. This fill was visible on the surface and defined the western edge of the ditch, indicating that it originated from the exterior of the enclosure. Highly fragmented cattle bone/tooth was recovered from one of the enclosure fills (22 fragments from fill 59607 of ditch slot 59606). An unusually large quantity of unworked black chert and quartz pebbles were noted in the ditch fills and in the subsoil in the immediate area but not retained.</p> <p>Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from the enclosure ditch fills in cut 54004 (Figure 4.4). The charcoal-rich upper deposit (54011) returned a date of cal. AD 240-418 (UBA- 32265, 1705±43 BP) suggesting that the ditch was almost completely filled by the end of the Romano-British period. However a lower (earlier) deposit (54008) from the same slot provided a late medieval date of cal. AD 1418-1461 (UBA-32267, 454±24 BP), and is thought to indicate the presence of intrusive organic material (see section 11 below).</p> <p>Ring-gully 59608/59610 was only partially exposed within trench 596 (Figure 4.3). The gully had a width of 0.37 m, a depth of 0.18 m and a projected diameter of 6 m. It contained a single fill (59609/59611; not illustrated), a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.</p> <p>The small quantities of animal bone and charcoal from enclosure 54004 in CORE 5 (Fields L8, L12; Figures 4.3, 4.4) which has been radiocarbon dated to cal. AD 240-418 (1705±43; UBA-32265) suggest some settlement/occupation activity in the second half of the Romano-British period, although no artefacts were present.</p> <p>Of the large enclosures encountered at Wylfa, 8503 (Field A3; CORE 2), 14307 (Field E3; CORE 3) and 54004 (Fields L8, 12; CORE 5) perhaps most closely resemble 'classic' examples, in terms of their commanding topographic position, percentage completeness and correlation between the geophysical anomalies and excavated evidence. Of these, enclosures 14307 and 54004</p>
--	---

	<p>both produced material radiocarbon dated to the Romano-British period.</p> <p>Enclosure 54004 straddled the boundary between Fields L8 and L12 on the crest of the ridge at around 40 m aOD (Figures 6.7, 6.8). The enclosure was detected during the geophysical survey as a segmented ring-shaped anomaly defining some 60-70% of a complete enclosure. The anomaly was intercepted by five trenches (540, 541, 596, 733 and 597) and a corresponding feature was present in four of these (54004, trench 540; 54104, trench 541; 59604/59606, trench 596; 73304, trench 733; Figure 4.3). Upon excavation, the ditch was found to be up to 4 m wide by almost 2 m deep. No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch although numerous animal bones were recovered from its fills in trench 540. Radiocarbon evidence suggests the feature dates to the Romano-British period with a very small likelihood of an early medieval date (cal. AD 240- 418; 1705±43; UBA-32265).</p> <p>Approximately half of ring-gully 59608, around 6 m in diameter, was exposed in the southern portion of trench 596, one of the trenches which crossed the large enclosure ditch. The ring-gully lies outside enclosure 54004, and although its full form, date and function cannot be ascertained from the available evidence, it could be the remains of a contemporary structure. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	122
Asset Name	Road from Tregele to Wylfa
NGR	SH3551093458
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The current road running from Tregele to the house known as Cafnan is first depicted on the Carreglwyd estate map of 1780, however the road may have much earlier origins. It is recommended that a section across the road be observed for earlier deposits. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	123
Asset Name	Cemaes Bay; Cemaes, Anglesey
NGR	SH3717093450
Type	Village
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	268040
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated

Description	<p>Cemaes, formerly known as Cemaes Bay, is a small village and port on the north coast of Anglesey, 7km west of Amlwch.B.A. Malaws, RCAHMW, 11 December 2012. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its coastal position and sea views contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	124
Asset Name	Cemaes Bay Conservation Area
NGR	SH3717093445
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The character of the harbour and its surroundings is unusual for Anglesey being more reminiscent of old fishing villages of Cornwall or Brittany. The residential and retail development to the south of the port (i.e.. Bridge Street and High Street) also provides an interesting historic streetscape (including varying roofscape) that are also considered worthy of protection and enhancement. Views of Cemaes from Traeth Mawr, and from the pier and Ffordd Y Mor, have been identified as significant in the Conservation Area Appraisal. [1]</p>
	<p>The historic core of Cemaes consists of the fishing harbour and nineteenth century houses and inns: although most of the elements date from the 19th century AD the settlement has an earlier history as a commot centre. Within the Conservation Area is the early nineteenth century house Ty Cefn (No HER Number,</p>

	<p>No NPRN, HB Num 24339). The construction of the buildings and the narrow layout of the streets results in the principal setting of the Conservation Area being the historic buildings within it. The Existing Power Station is not visible from Cemaes Conservation Area. [2]</p> <p>Cemaes Bay Conservation Area is largely internal facing focused on the High Street, which runs north/south with smaller streets running off it to an area of narrow lanes between the northern end of the High Street and the harbour, and Bridge Street, which runs east from the northern end of the High Street. The harbour to the north is formed around the mouth of the Afon Wygyr and is defined by the harbour wall to the west within Cemaes Bay. The setting of this heritage asset including its coastal location, Cemaes Bay and the relationship between the historic buildings within the Conservation Area, and views across it from Treath Mawr, all of which contribute to the value of this heritage asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Isle of Anglesey Council, 2010, Cemaes Conservation Area Character Appraisal: Supplementary Planning Guidance</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (Undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	125
Asset Name	Former British School, Cemaes
NGR	SH3731893442
Type	School
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	419111
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The former British school at Cemaes appears on the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, AN II. 7 of 1889. Ground plan shows a simple single storey school, with a two storey master's house attached. [1]

	<p>The heritage asset is a pebbledash rendered building with a slate roof and painted quoin stones. It is located by the roadside in a prominent position overlooking Cemaes. The views to the west are over Cemaes Bay, but longer views towards the Existing Power Station and beyond are limited by topography and obscured by more modern housing in the elevated position. While the heritage asset's setting including its prominent position and views to and from Cemaes contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of the asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	126
Asset Name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3532093440
Type	Earthwork
Designation	None
HER Reference	36590
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>During the Second World War a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A series of contemporary aerial photographs (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov 20 1948; WAG 541/69 Box C55; Jul 19 1948 Frame 0056) shows the installation. Two receiver towers, probably of wood, stand close to the cliff edge near Porth Gwartheg, and three thin steel transmitter masts stand further east. A semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth-y-pistyll, which would have included transmitter blocks, receiver blocks, electricity sub-station, air raid shelters and watch houses. The staff complement at these stations was large and several other structures in the vicinity are also likely to be associated with the station. The purpose of a chain home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north</p>

	<p>coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by floodlighting the sky with pulsed radio waves. The echo from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station. A circular mound with surrounding wall is shown in the east corner of a field. The site now lies under, or immediately alongside, the access road to the [Existing Power Station]. No visible remains survive. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	127
Asset Name	Park Lodge Ring-ditch
NGR	SH3639993437
Type	Ring-ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Romano-British?
Description	<p>A possible archaeological feature was identified in the geophysical survey which may be associated with the potential prehistoric enclosure to the north due to its proximity. [1]</p> <p>Ring-gully 59608/59610 was only partially exposed within trench 596 (Figure 4.3). The gully had a width of 0.37 m, a depth of 0.18 m and a projected diameter of 6 m. It contained a single fill (59609/59611; not illustrated), a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. [2]</p>

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	128
Asset Name	Saddle Quern - Findspot, Cemaes
NGR	SH3742093430
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	5384
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	<p>Cynfor house was built in 1948, during which traces of a wall 3ft wide, a medieval drain and a saddle quern were found. The quern is still kept at the house and another half quern is in the possession of Ann Farrell, the former occupant. The site is close to two finds spots of Roman coins and could be the site of a RB hut circle. [1]</p> <p>This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	129
Asset Name	Modern drainage/ploughmarks
NGR	SH3609693422
Type	Agriculture
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Modern drainage or ploughmarks identified in the geophysical survey which are within many areas of the 2012 survey area. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	130
Asset Name	Cestyll, Placename, Cemaes
NGR	SH3460093400
Type	Place name
Designation	None
HER Reference	3539

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Castell and Cestyll - two names of localities on the sea-coast, due N of Castell Rhonyn, near the mouth of a small stream, probably indicating hastily fortified posts, either for or against a piratical invader. The two localities above appear on the 1st edition OS map 1840. [1]</p> <p>Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	132
Asset Name	Cestyll House, Former Site of, Porth-y-pistyll
NGR	SH3466093380
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	36576
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>There is no building shown here on the 1842 tithe map, however there is a small enclosure shown on the manuscript 2" OS map of c. 1830, and this is marked Cestyll on the first edition 1" OS map of c. 1840. The site was originally part of Cafnan farm, owned by the Carreglwyd estate. A substantial square house had been built here by 1889, as it is shown on the OS map of that date, with a large walled garden to the north, and ornamental gardens to the</p>

	<p>west. Cestyll was bought by William Walter Vivian in 1918, who gave it to his niece Violet Vivian, daughter of Lord Bodmin. Violet Vivian took holidays there, and in time made Cestyll her home. From 1922 onwards she began to construct a garden in the valley of the Cafnan west of the house (and west of the study area boundary, though the site of the house of Cestyll lies within the study area). The garden is described as 'an informal plantsman's garden which has many small, separate but linked areas, in many cases defined by the bends and loops of the stream, which give it a very intimate atmosphere' (Cadw 1999, 15). The house of Cestyll was demolished in 1991. The walled garden is still present, but very overgrown. A south-east range of sheds and a garage may still be seen, but are also very overgrown and difficult to access. The site forms part of the historic garden of Cestyll, and the fields to either side and down to the coast edge form part of the essential setting. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with Asset 134 and Cestyll Gardens contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	133
Asset Name	Roman Coins and Brooch - Findspot, Cemaes Fawr Farm
NGR	SH3755093380
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	999
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	Number of Roman finds made in this field by a metal detector. First, a trajanic sestertius (see FI file). Plus, two further coins,

	<p>brought into GAT by the finder to be passed on to John Ellis Jones (July 1989). See FI file 999 for published details. [1]</p> <p>These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	134
Asset Name	Gardener's Cottage
NGR	SH3467293370
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The gardener's cottage forms part of the complex at Cestyll which appears to date to the mid 19th century. The site was originally part of Cafnan farm, owned by the Carreglwyd estate. A substantial square house had been built here by 1889, as it is shown on the OS map of that date, with a large walled garden to the north. A small outbuilding, most likely a stable or coach house, is located at the southern corner of the walled garden. In 1918 Cestyll was bought by William Walter Vivian, who gave it to his niece Violet Vivian, daughter of Lord Bodmin. Violet Vivian took holidays there, and in time made Cestyll her home. From 1922 onwards she began to construct a garden in the valley of the Cafnan west of the house. The 3rd edition OS map of 1924 shows the valley garden to the west of the house and also shows the outbuildings associated with the walled garden extended to form a continuous range of cottage and outbuilding. In 1983 Cestyll was purchased by the then Central Electricity Generating Board, and was incorporated into the grounds of the [Existing Power Station]. A condition of the sale was that the valley garden should be maintained as a memorial to the Vivians. The main house was not occupied following the sale and was demolished in 1991, having</p>

	<p>become unsafe. The walled kitchen garden and the gardener's cottage survive, however the cottage has remained unoccupied and unmaintained, and the garden has been abandoned. The cottage is two storey; it is rectangular in plan, measures 10.9m by 4.7m and is orientated on a northeast/ southwest axis. The walls are rubble built using lime mortar, with quoins of red brick at the northern gable. [1]</p> <p>The remains of the Cestyll Gardener's Cottage, kitchen garden wall and associated lean-to structure. The Gardener's Cottage along the SW wall has been demolished and only the footings remain above ground. The surviving stone walls survive in places to over 2m in height and are heavily overgrown with vegetation. There is a modern, single storey brick structure against the SE wall. The remains of a roofless structure, heavily overgrown, survives along the NE wall. The footings of a possible greenhouse structure survives along the SE wall. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with Asset 132 and Cestyll Gardens contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2015a, Report for Archaeological Building Recording: The Gardener's Cottage at Cestyll</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	135
Asset Name	Ty Cefn, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3708893365
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24339
Value	Medium

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Set at right angles to the NE side of Glascoed Road which leads off the High Street in Cemaes Bay, the cottage is to the rear of the Pioneer Stores and at the right hand side of the approach to the main car park in the centre of the village. Early C19 cottage. The Tithe Map of Llanbadrig, 1844, shows a number of rectangular buildings along what is now Cemaes Bay High Street, and also a building set back from the road on what looks to be the site of the cottage. Cefn is not mentioned by name in the tithe schedule, but 'Ty Cefn' is listed in the census returns for the parish, 1841 being the home of Edward Owen, agricultural labourer and his wife Elizabeth. Not inspected at time of resurvey. Early C19 lofted 2-unit plan cottage with single storey lean-to added to (NE) end. Built of local rubble masonry, front and end wall pebbledash rendered; roof of old small slates, low raking dormers to front rising from the eaves. Rendered rectangular gable stacks with dripstones and capping. Lean-to with corrugated iron roof. The entrance elevation faces SE, opening onto a small enclosed yard; a 2-window range with doorway between. Ground floor windows are 4-pane sashes, with hornless sashes to the dormers. Single casement light in the (NE) return, and blocked doorway to rear. Lean-to with boarded door. [1]</p> <p>Ty Cefn is located within the backlands to the High Street within Cemaes, flanked to the north and south by the rear yards of historic properties on High Street. Modern residential development to the north-west breaks with the tight grain of historic development within the conservation area. Its location behind the High Street contributes to our understanding of its development in the early 19th century, prior to the expansion of the village. [2] [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	137
Asset Name	Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin
NGR	SH3447693354
Type	Corn mill
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	24617
Cadw Reference	24416
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A water powered corn mill with one pair of stones. The present building is probably early C19, with mid C19 (1840s) machinery. The water for the mill came from an artificial diversion of the Afon Gafnan inside Cafnan Farm, controlled by a sluice gate. A mill is referred to on this site in the Extent of Anglesey (1352), which mentions 'Caerdegog with hemlets of Cafnan and Llanddygael, and shares in Melin Cathaern' (probably an earlier name for Felin Gafnan). In N.L.W. Carreglwyd papers dated 1617, there is a mention of 'Kafnant' mill, owned by Mrs Mostyn, wife of Dr Henry Mostyn (widow Elin Lewis of Neuadd). By 1693 the assessment of mise to aid the French war lists Ambrose Lewis as paying 12s(60p) for 'his land and milling'; and the mill is annotated on an estate map by Lewis Morris of the Bodorgan estate, 1724-7 (as one of the neighbouring properties, belonging to 'Mr Lewis of Cemlyn'). Ambrose Lewis was one of the most prominent attorneys of his day, HSA in 1683 and head of the Llys Dulas Estate; his son William died without issue and the estate (including Presaddfed and Cemlyn) passed down via his niece to the Dinorben Estate. There are no buildings recorded at Felin Gafnan on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhwydrys, 1840, although the map is unreliable and does not show all of the buildings in the parish. The Tithe Schedule however, shows that the mill was owned by Lord Dinorben and the miller was Robert Owen; in the 1841 Census Returns he is recorded as being assisted by a labourer and also has a female servant. By the early C20 the mill was in the ownership of the Carreglwyd estate, and was recorded as disused at the time of the break up and sale of the estate in 1918. The mill is now owned by the National Trust. Listed at II* as a substantially intact early C19 watermill, retaining much internal machinery dating from the 1840s, and part of the waterwheel, and which incorporates some unusual features such as the arrangement of the layshaft drive. Land Tenure, landscape and population in Cemlyn, Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1982, pp 15-86; The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey; Stoyel A, Typescript report, unpublished, 1983; Lees G, Cestyll Garden Brochure, unpublished, nd; Llanrhwydrys Census Returns, 1841; University of Wales (Bangor) Archives, Bodorgan MSS, 1579; University of Wales (Bangor) Archives, Llysdulas MSS, 12, 28; Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840. Two storeys, with one pair of stones to the 1st floor. The internal machinery is complete and all of one period, probably the 1840s. Local features include the carrying over of the teeth on the periphery of the spur wheel onto the upper face, so that a layshaft can be driven to activate the hoist and ancillary machines. The downstream runner stone is of a composite structure similar to that used in the arched lintel to the</p>

	<p>W gable wall, whilst the upstream runner stone is a normal French burrstone, which has lost its maker's plate. Cobble floor and timber hayracks to store. Two storey overshot watermill with attached 1-storey mill store set at a lower level. Rubble walls with roofs of small slates, partially grouted. Door to mill offset to R side of W gable wall; a boarded door with segmentally-arched rubble voussoir head. Narrow window to centre of gable at 1st floor, a pointed arch opening with gritstone voussoirs, re-used from a composite millstone, and dripcourse. Small rectangular window set under the eaves to L (N) wall. An old millstone forms the threshold to the mill. Waterwheel to E gable end, in poor condition with rotted wheelshaft, buckets and sole boards. The mill operated with the mill race water flowing over the top of the wheel mill (overshot), but was diverted under the wheel when it was not in use. Attached mill store has doorway to R (in angle with main mill building) and single ventilation slit at W gable apex. [1]</p> <p>Felin Gafnan is a two storey water-powered corn mill, with two pairs of stones, dating from the early nineteenth century, with an attached single-storey store set at a lower level. It has rubble walls with roofs of small slates. There are remains of an iron overshot waterwheel and the mill retains much internal machinery dating from the 1840s, with two pairs of stones on a wooden hurst frame, and a layshaft drive engaging with teeth on the top of the great spur gear. An old millstone forms the threshold to the mill. Water for the mill came from an artificial diversion of the Afon Gafnan inside Cafnan Farm, controlled by a sluice gate. A mill is referred to on this site in 1352. The corn drying kiln (NPRN407678) stands a short distance away to the south-west, as do the earlier and replacement miller's houses (NPRNs 407680 and 407679). The mill is adjacent to Cestyll Garden (MPRN301555). See: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey North Wales, August 1984. RCAHMW, 09 May 2008.[2]</p> <p>There is a complex of cultural heritage assets at Felin Gafnan: a corn mill (Grade II* listed building, HB No. 24416), a corn drying house Grade II listed building, HB No. 24417), a mill house Grade II* listed building, HB No. 24418), and a range of small derelict buildings built into an enclosure between the mill and the drying house. The mill at Felin Gafnan (HER 7187, NPRN24617) is a two storey free standing water mill, positioned in a defile aligned northwest-southeast. The mill still contains mill machinery. A stream flows north-westward, issuing from Cestyll Garden which the mill borders: this stream would have been the source of the water feeding the mill pool and lade. The front of the building faces north-west. The mill is relatively inconspicuous in the local surroundings, largely hidden within the defile in which it is constructed. The Anglesey Coastal Path passes the north-west of the mill, crossing a small clapper bridge built as part of the Cestyll Garden landscaping. Approaching from the north-west along the Coastal Path the frontage of the mill is visible against the backdrop of the defile and the trees that form the edge of the Cestyll Garden. The mill is partially intervisible with the other assets within the complex. The mill house (no HER record, NPRN 407679) is a</p>
--	--

	<p>building of two storeys, with rendered stone rubble walls under a modern slate roof. The date given in the NMRW and listing entry give the date as early 19th century. The house is currently occupied and is set approximately 140m south-west of the mill, with the frontage facing south-east. The house is set some way back from the slope up from the coast to the north-east. Principal views from the house are to the south-east and north-west. To the south-east the corn drying house forms a prominent part of the setting. Main public views of the house are from the Anglesey Coastal Path: the slope up from the path tends to partially screen the house. The [Existing] Power Station forms a significant element in views to the north-east from the vicinity of the house. The corn drying house (no HER record, NMRN407678) is a two storey building with rubble walls and a roof of small slates. The first floor is reached by external stone steps. The corn drying house is set relatively prominently on the top of the slope up from the coast. Although it forms part of a complex with the mill, it has limited intervisibility with the mill. It is connected by drystone wall to two small derelict structures that form part of the former mill cottage and an associated structure and yard (no HER record, NMRN407680): these elements share the same setting. The drying house is close to the mill house (see above) which forms part of its setting. The Existing Power Station is highly visible, but does not sever or greatly distract from the visual relationship between the mill house, drying house and mill. [3]</p> <p>Key elements of setting which contribute to the value of the asset comprise the relationship of the mill to associated buildings within the Felin Gafnan complex (Assets 141 and 144), its tranquil coastal position and relationship to the Afon Gafnan which provided power for the mill, and views of the structure from Cestyll Garden where it is seen against the backdrop of the rocky coast. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[4] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	138
Asset Name	Nant Orman, Cemaes
NGR	SH3619093350
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	36611

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The origins of the name Orman may be found in the name 'Tithin y Torment' recorded in the 16th century. In the 17th century 'Tormain' is referred to, and this might be translated as 'stony hill', referring to the hill east of the present house. However this is speculation only, as the site of Tithin y Torment or Tormain cannot be located with certainty. The tithe map of 1842 shows a smallholding surrounded by Tre'r Gof land, as though it had once formed part of the Tre'r Gof township. It was owned then by Ishmael Jones, and his inscription and the date 1843 can still be seen in the building behind the house. The style of the house is typical of this date. It is double pile plan, of two storeys, with a hipped slate roof and tall chimneys rising from the two gable walls. A garden lies east of the house, in the north wall of which is a row of bee boles. These are a row of rectangular openings within the wall in which bee skeps were placed. West of the house are a group of outbuildings, one of which has recently been converted into a dwelling. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with other buildings. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	139
Asset Name	Simdda Wen, Garden, Tregele
NGR	SH3525093340
Type	Garden (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	86521
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 7 (1900). Its main elements on that map include a possible kitchen garden, flagstaff, terrace and greenhouse. C.H. Nicholas. RCAHMW. 7th August 2006. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	140
Asset Name	Capel Bethel, Cemaes
NGR	SH3712093340
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7693
NMR Reference	8693
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The first chapel was built in 1827. The present structure is built parallel to the road with a cross gable at one end and seems to consist of the chapel of 1827 with rather idiosyncratic additions in 1910. These include a prominent tower on the road side of the entrance in the gable end, and elaborate hood moulds over the

	<p>otherwise simple round-headed windows with gothic 'Y' tracery. The tower includes rooms and has flat headed windows and a short pyramidal spire. In 2003 Bethel was still in use as a chapel. [1] [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by Cemaes Bay, especially its location on High Street. Both setting and historic fabric contribute to the value of this asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	141
Asset Name	Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan
NGR	SH3438393300
Type	Corn drying kiln
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	407678
Cadw Reference	24417
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Late C18 former drying house serving the nearby watermill. There are no buildings recorded at Felin Cafnan on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhwydrys, 1840. The map is poorly annotated however, and not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The Tithe Schedule shows that the mill was owned by Lord Dinorben and the miller was Robert Owen; in the 1841 Census Returns he is recorded as being assisted by a labourer and also had a female servant. The drying floor and kiln tiles have been removed from the building. Listed as a good C18 corn drying house, which retains much vernacular character, and for group value with the nearby miller's house and corn mill. The National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey; Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840; Llanrhwydrys Census Returns, 1841. Lofted drying house with dormer doorway.</p>

	<p>Rubble walls and roof of small slates, partly grouted. Stone staircase to front elevation, which is also designed to form a porch for the doorway into the ground floor storage area. The boarded loft door to the R rises above the eaves, and has a gabled dormer roof. Lean-to either end with corrugated iron roofs. [1]</p> <p>A late-eighteenth century former drying house serving the nearby watermill (NPRN 24617). It has rubble walls and a roof of small slates and there are external stone steps to the first floor. The drying floor and kiln tiles have been removed from the building. See: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey North Wales, August 1984. B.A. Malaws, RCAHMW, 12 May 2008. [2]</p> <p>The corn drying house (no HER record, NPRN 407678) is a two storey building with rubble walls and a roof of small slates. The first floor is reached by external stone steps. The corn drying house is set relatively prominently on the top of the slope up from the coast in a rural tranquil setting. Although it forms part of a complex with the mill, it has limited intervisibility with the mill (Asset 137). It is connected by drystone wall to two small derelict structures that form part of the former mill cottage and an associated structure and yard (no HER record, NPRN 407680): these elements share the same setting. The drying house is close to the mill house (Asset 144) which forms part of its setting. This heritage asset's setting is characterised by its quiet coastal location and its relationship with Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, (Asset 137) and the Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144). [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p>

Asset Number	143
Asset Name	Field boundaries
NGR	SH3665193298
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A series of field boundaries and curvilinear drainage ditches, some of which are shown on the 1889 and 1924 Ordnance Survey County Series maps. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	144
Asset Name	Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH3434393296
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	407679
Cadw Reference	24418
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Early C19 miller's house. The Tithe Schedule for the parish of Llanrhwydrys, 1840, records the mill being owned by Lord Dinorben, and the miller Robert Owen; in the 1841 Census Returns the miller is assisted by a labourer, and also has a female servant. There are no buildings recorded at Felin Cafnan on the Tithe Map. However, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The present house replaces an earlier house to the N,

	<p>now a ruin. Now owned by the National Trust. Listed as a good early C19 miller's house, which forms an important part of the corn mill group at Felin Gafnan and retains traditional character. The National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey; Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840; Llanrhwydrys Census Returns, 1841. The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. A two storey, two window range with lofted kitchen attached in line to the L. Rough rendered walls, modern slate roofs with rendered gable end stacks. The house has a central boarded door flanked by 12-pane hornless sash windows, those to the 1st floor set under the eaves. Gable to R has windows to ground and 1st floor. Central 12-pane sash stair window to rear, with similar window to ground floor L, and smaller four pane sash to ground floor L. To R of stair window on 1st floor, a shorter nine pane sash with three pane sliding upper light. Attached to the L of the house, with the roofline at a lower level, is a single window kitchen range with squat gable end chimney. Small four pane sash window to front. Modern rooflight to rear pitch, with catslide roof over lean-to porch; boarded door with four pane sash to R. There is a low stone walled garden in front of the house. [1]</p> <p>A miller's house, dating from the early nineteenth century and associated with Felin Gafnan corn mill (NPRN24617). It was built to replace an earlier cottage (NPRN407680). The building is of two storeys, with rendered stone rubble walls under a modern slate roof. See: National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey North Wales, August 1984. B.A. Malaws, RCAHMW, 12 May 2008.[2]</p> <p>The mill house forms part of a group with Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, the corn drying house and earlier miller's house (Assets 137, 141 and 54). The house is set approximately 140m south-west of the mill, with the frontage facing south-east. The house is set some way back from the slope up from the coast to the north-east, providing a tranquil rural coastal setting. Principal views from the house are to the south-east across rolling pasture fields, and north-west. To the south-east the corn drying house forms a prominent element in its setting. Main public views of the house are from the Anglesey Coastal Path: the slope up from the path tends to partially screen the house. The Existing Power Station forms a significant element in views to the north-east from the vicinity of the house. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	145
Asset Name	Burnt Mounds and Pits

NGR	SH3588593291
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early Bronze Age
Description	<p>Possible kiln identified during the geophysical survey. [1]</p> <p>Four separate mound deposits were recorded in trench 875 (87504, 87506, 87508, 87510). Given their proximity they may have been elements of a single mound, or possibly represented separate episodes of activity at the same location (Figure 3.8). The total area affected was c.5.2 m by at least 1.8 m and the deposit was at least 0.22 m deep. A nearby possible fire-pit (87512) was at least 1.8 m long by 1.56 m wide and 0.32 m deep. The shallow sides and flat base of the pit were fire-reddened and the fills contained high concentrations of charcoal and fragments of fired clay (Figure 3.8). An Early Bronze Age radiocarbon date of 2016-1767 cal. BC (3552±37 BP, UBA-32266) was obtained charcoal recovered from mound 87510 (see below). It is possible therefore that the burnt mound(s) recorded in trench 875 extend to the north. Burnt mound 87404 measured 4.34 m by at least 1.8 m and was 0.66 m deep. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its position near a watercourse contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is largely derived from its archaeological remains. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	146
Asset Name	Tai Hirion, Porth-y-pistyll
NGR	SH3508093290
Type	Farmstead (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36579
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A small farm shown on the tithe map of 1842 owned by Rice Owen. The 1889 OS map shows it as a house to the north with farm buildings to the south. The house and some of the buildings were demolished during the construction of the [Existing Power Station]. One range of farm buildings is derelict but still standing to eaves height. It was converted to a milking parlour, some time in the mid-20th century by the appearance of the concrete used for the stalls, but appears to have been a corn barn originally. Remains of small triangular windows can be seen, a feature of north Anglesey farm buildings. (Berks & Davidson 2009) [1]</p> <p>This building has been demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	147
Asset Name	Simdde Wen (site of) (Wylfa Sports and Social Club)
NGR	SH3533093290

Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	36580
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The house is shown on the tithe map of 1842 owned by Thomas Griffith and Grace Hughes. It is mentioned in a will of William Hughes of Wylfa dated 1751 (UWB Llwydiarth Esgob 13), when it was also called Pen y Graig. It is shown as a single building in 1842, however by 1889 it is shown as a large square house set in wooded grounds with a range of buildings to the north. A lodge was built by 1900 at the point where the road divided from the Wylfa road, and at the same time the house of Cae'r Brenhin was demolished. The house was used as offices during the construction of the [Existing Power Station], and it subsequently became the social club. The house has recently been demolished, though garden walls remain. (Berks & Davidson 2009) [1]</p> <p>Simdde Wen, house now demolished. Wylfa Sports and Social club building, surrounded by surviving historic garden walls and entrance gate pillars. The walls are largely of dry stone construction but are partly rendered and remain over 2m high in places. A large green corrugated iron building remains as the Social Club with a single storey flat-roofed extension. There is a separate garage building within the grounds built of concrete blockwork. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	148
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	The Current Track to Simdde Wen and Tai Hirion
NGR	SH3523593285
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A single lane track runs from the main Wylfa road to where Simdde Wen previously stood, and on to the property known as Tai Hirion. The track is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 manuscript c.1820s. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with the site of Simdde Wen, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	149
Asset Name	Structure, South of Simdda-wen
NGR	SH3531793272
Type	Structure (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	55945

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	150
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3617893262
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A former field boundary which is shown on the 1889 and 1924 Ordnance Survey County Series maps. [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>

References	[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019 [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	151
Asset Name	Building, South-east of Simdda-wen
NGR	SH3534593259
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	55944
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	153
Asset Name	Felin Gafnan Pump House
NGR	SH3456393252
Type	Pump house
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Personal correspondance with local resident during the survey reveals that this asset was a pump house and had become a generator for electricity to Cestyll House, located on the Afon Cafnan. The site is in an extremely overgrown state and the modern slate roof is the only visible part of the structure. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with Felin Gafnan. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	154
Asset Name	Tyddyn Goronwy, Cemaes
NGR	SH3583093250
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	36609
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>The name of this holding preserves a reference to the medieval Gwely Goronwy Wyddel (see 5.3 above), when it formed part of a common holding with Gwyddelyn. A house is shown on the tithe map, when the farm was owned by Mary Hughes. The house is shown on the 1889 map as a single range of house and farm buildings aligned north-south. The house has been modernised and the buildings converted to form part of the house. It is of 1½ storeys with gabled dormer windows, the walls are rendered, and the roof is of slate (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	155
Asset Name	Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys
NGR	SH3221093225
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	3524;7030
NMR Reference	205
Cadw Reference	5382
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>First mentioned in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, the fabric of the church appears to date back to C12, now comprising the nave of the present church and including the C12 round arched S doorway. The long chancel appears to be an addition to this early nave, added in C13; the N chapel is of uncertain date. The E wall and part of the N wall were rebuilt in the C15. There is a gallery at the W end of the church, with the inscription and date: M. I. H. RECDOR T P H S 1776. The Reverend John Hughes was rector of Llanrhuddlad with Llanrhwydrys from 1755-1778; T P and H S were thought to be churchwardens of the time, possibly Thomas</p>

	<p>Prys and Hugh Shadrach. The church has been renovated in recent years, with money collected by the local farms. Listed as an early Medieval church in characteristically isolated location. The building is unusual for its cruck construction, and retains simple fittings including a rare C18 west gallery. Reference Salter M, The Old Parish Churches of North Wales, p 23; Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Churches Projects, 1997, p 97; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 28; Church history leaflet. Entry to the church is via the round-headed SW doorway which leads into vestibule formed by a screen directly below the gallery at the W end of the nave. Directly opposite the entrance is a large plain cylindrical C12 font. This stands on a shallow shelf which runs W along the N wall, and along the W wall; wooden steps lead up the gallery in the SW corner. The W gallery is supported on a wide chamfered beam and exposed joists. Entry to the church is through a doorway to the N end of a beaded, boarded partition; the door itself has two pointed-arched panels. Nave of two roof bays, the chancel three roof bays; divided by C13 pointed-arch with square responds and plain imposts. The roof timbers are exposed, the nave and chancel have braced and collared C13 crucks, that to the E end with N blade exposed when the N chapel was constructed. The easternmost bay over the chancel has a panelled roof with diagonally set tongue and groove panelling between chamfered dividers; intersections with Tudor flower bosses. Above the E cruck collar there is splayed panelling above a Tudor flower, this encloses the chancel roof at its W end. The N chapel is of a single roof bay, with C19 collared truss and purlins with beaded angles. The fittings are of pitch pine, the lower parts of the nave and N chapel walls are panelled, and the rear pew of the chapel is formed by simple bench; other pews have shaped ends and slatted, angled backs with hymn book rests along the backs. At the W end of the nave the gallery front has a moulded rail on shaped balusters, below which is a shaped frieze and an inscription and date which reads: M. I. H. RECDOR T P H S 1776. The sanctuary rail is moulded on plain balusters; trefoil headed pierced panels with circles within the angles between form an open 'arcade'. The reading desk is similarly detailed. Set in the base of the S wall of the sanctuary is a gravestone to cousins Richard (son of Thomas of Orseidd) and Owen (son of Rice at Plas Cemlyn) Price; both died in 1783. There is also a single slate memorial slab along the S wall of the nave, to Shadrach Williams of Frondu, Cemlyn d. 1808, and his wife Catherine d. 1819. Simple rural church, largely early Medieval but with Perpendicular detail; short nave with W bellcote, and long chancel stepped down, with N chapel. Built of local rubble masonry with freestone dressings; modern slate roof with wide stone coping, W gable bellcote. Nave of two bays with entry to the church through narrow round-headed C12 doorway with rough voussoir arch over advanced springing course to SW. There is a small camber-headed leaded light to the gallery set under the eaves and offset to E of doorway; E bay has a pointed-arched window of two lights and plain panel tracery. A similarly detailed window is in the SW bay of the chancel, the SE bay with a leaded light as for the gallery window. The E window is also a pointed-arched window of two lights, with cusped panel tracery. The N chapel has narrow leaded lights in N and E walls. The bell in the W bellcote is said (by</p>
--	--

	<p>RCAHM) to be inscribed with the initials, names and dates: W L R W 1721 LLANRYDWRYRYS/R WIGGAN A LUKE FECIT/ASHTON WRXAM. [1]</p> <p>The parish church of St. Rhwydrys stands in the N part of the parish 200yds from the coast. The church was built in the C12th, but of this period only the nave remains. The chancel was extended in the C13th and the E wall and possibly part of the N wall was rebuilt in the C15th. The N chapel is of uncertain date. The church has been partly restored. The C12th doorway, of a simple type, and the crutch roof of the chancel are of interest. Also has a Listed lychgate to the south. Church (SH 32219322). C12th nave, C13th chancel. E wall and part of N wall rebuilt C15th. N chapel of uncertain date. Stone church, partly restored. C12th doorway and crutch roof of chancel are of interest. Partly restored. In periodic use. Condition unchanged. [2]</p> <p>The church was originally built in the C12, but only the nave survives from this period. The chancel was extended in the C13, with sections rebuilt in the C15. The North chapel is of uncertain date. Of particular interest is the C12 doorway to the nave, with plain jambs and a round head with rough, undressed voussoirs, and the chancel roof, which is of three bays with two crutch trusses, each with an arch-braced collar. (Source: RCAHMW Inventory, 1937 [1960 reprint], p. 108) J Hill 29/01/2004. [3]</p> <p>Note that this church has been recorded twice and given two separate GAT Historic Environment Record numbers (3524;7030). The main frontage of the church is to the south, facing the lychgate. The setting of the church is formed by its isolated location in a quiet valley, the slopes of which constrain views to the south-east and north-west. The Existing Power Station forms a notable but distant element of the view to the north-east. Along with its setting the value of this heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric and its relationship with the churchyard, rectory and lychgate. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p>

Asset Number	158
Asset Name	Cemlyn Bay Promontory Fort (Possible) 2
NGR	SH3370093210

Type	Promontory fort
Designation	None
HER Reference	3536
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Iron Age
Description	<p>An oval area at the SE angle of Cemlyn Bay, Llanrhwydrys, marked on Morris's chart 'Plans of the principle Harbours' 1801, and labelled Fort, but of this there is no trace. Non-site or possibly site of more recent period. (Smith, 2005)At the position marked by Morris is a fairly level and straight-edged terrace or knoll at 25m wide which is somewhat different than all the other irregular rocky knolls in the vicinity in that it is fairly level, fairly regular and grassed over with no rock visible. It provides a good prospect over the bay. Could it have been an artificially modified terrace for an artillery point? (Smith, 2005). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its costal position contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is derived from its archaeological remains. There is no visibility with the Existing Power Station and all principal views are to the sea. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	160
Asset Name	Lychgate to the Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys
NGR	SH3221393203
Type	Lychgate
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24411
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The lychgate is similar in style and construction to many on the island, a characteristic local type presumed to be C18 or C19. Included as a good rural lychgate of characteristic local type which forms a group with the adjacent Church of St. Rhwydrys. Simple lychgate built of local rubble masonry, stepped up at the sides; top with stone coping and pyramidal stone centrally placed over round-headed arch of rough stone voussoirs. The tall wrought iron gate has alternate tall and short vertical rails with arrowhead finials; side vertical rails are scrolled. [1]</p> <p>Lychgate provides entrance to the small churchyard associated with the Church of St Rhwydrys. Isolated rural location. Of group value with the church and graveyard. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship to the church and graveyard contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	161
Asset Name	Llanrhwydrys Submerged Peats
NGR	SH3180093200
Type	Peat deposit
Designation	None
HER Reference	16575
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>This is an uncertain location. Whittow's description from Greenly is 'peat with twigs'. The grid reference he gives is in the slight bay north of Tyn Llan farmhouse, and on the land edge, perhaps suggesting a peat under the glacial till cliffs. The beach was walked from Cemlyn Bay round to the north of Tyn Llan. The beach is mainly solid rock, except for some storm shingle on the upper beach so peat in the intertidal area seems very unlikely. The low cliffs are of eroding glacial till, which has some interesting stratigraphy but no peat was visible. [1]</p> <p>The heritage asset's setting does not contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	162
Asset Name	Cafnan Field System (Part of)
NGR	SH3468093193
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Field boundaries possibly part of early fields associated with medieval settlement of Cafnan including evidence of possible ridge and furrow or open strip fields and a possible pen. [1]</p> <p>Features were found during trial trenching which may represent this asset. Linear cut (1005) measured 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep.</p>

	<p>Linear feature (1007) measured 1.4m wide and 0.1m deep. Ditch (72004) measured 1.6m wide and 0.4 m deep. Ditch [73005] measured 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep. It appears to continue into the adjacent trench 731 as Ditch [73104] which measured 1.2m wide and 0.16m deep. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	163
Asset Name	Tre'r Gof Uchaf, Cemaes
NGR	SH3627093190
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	36610
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Tre'r Gof was a medieval township. It became part of the estate of William Broadhead on his marriage to Catherine Williams in 1730, and was lived in by two successive generations of the Broadhead family. An inscribed stone at the entrance to the new house records the initials B R M and the date 1773 for Richard and Martha Broadhead. Their daughter Elizabeth married John Elias. In 1842 the farm was owned by Mary Broadhead, sister of Elizabeth. The farmyard lies within the study area, and is shown on the 1889 OS map as a yard with farm buildings around the

	<p>north and west sides, and the house to the south. The house was demolished in recent years, and a new house built closer to the road. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	164
Asset Name	Haul Road and Features
NGR	SH3507393175
Type	Ditches
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Modern haul road with geological variations with a possible north-east-south-west field boundary; however this could also be modern disturbance. [1]</p> <p>The undated linear features in Field Group 2 were assumed to be field boundary/drainage features. Very little dating evidence was recovered.</p> <p>[5904] and [5906] appear to correlate with historic boundaries depicted on the 1889 OS map. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this</p>

	asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	166
Asset Name	Field Boundary
NGR	SH3581693148
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Possible earlier field boundary system identified during the geophysical survey, predating current 19th century. [1]</p> <p>Two ditches were recorded during trial trenching which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly - ditches [44904] and [45004]. Ditch [44904]. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019

	<p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>
--	--

Asset Number	167
Asset Name	Cae'r Brenhin, Former Site of, Tregele
NGR	SH3545093150
Type	Smallholding (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36582
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A smallholding shown on the tithe map of 1842 owned by Reverend Robert Williams. It is shown on the OS map of 1889, but by 1900 it had been demolished, and the lodge to Simdde Wen had been built to the east. There are no visible remains (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	168
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3427793140
Type	Field system

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A number of linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey which correspond to former boundaries on the estate plan. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	169
Asset Name	Tan yr Allt, Tregele
NGR	SH3494093140
Type	Smallholding (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36600
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>This smallholding was recorded on the tithe map, when it was called Tyddyn Iocyn and owned by Edward Williams. On the 1889 OS map the site is shown as a cottage and adjoining outbuilding and called Tan yr Allt. On the 1900 OS map a much larger house (the present one) is shown, with new ranges of outbuildings to the west. It consists of a two-storey house with part-gabled dormers and bay window. There are four-pane sash windows in most of the openings, and a later conservatory around part of the house. The walls are rendered, and the chimneys are of red brick (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This building has been demolished in 2015 after recording. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Davidson, J. 2012. Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report. (GAT Report 1066)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	170
Asset Name	Cattle Grid Lodge, Simdda Wen
NGR	SH3549993131
Type	Lodge
Designation	None
HER Reference	36605
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The lodge was built between 1889 and 1900, presumably to serve the house at Simdda Wen. At the time the lodge is built, the earlier

	<p>cottage at Cae'r Brenhin which lay in the field to the west is demolished. The lodge is single storey with rendered walls, slate roof with ornate ridge tiles and red brick chimney. It consists of two wings at right angles to one another, the north wing projects forwards with an angled gable. The door, with a small open porch, lies in the angle between the two wings. A plain shield ornaments the south gable (Berks & Davidson 2009) .[1]</p> <p>Lodge building located at the entrance to Simdde Wen house, it is unoccupied and boarded-up. The lodge is a single storey building finished in rough cement render in the style of a cottage orné estate building. The plan is L-shaped under a gabled, slate roof with ceramic ridge and finial tile. The front elevation, facing the road, has a partial octagonal projection under a hipped roof, with three window openings and a projecting open porch with a slate pent roof. There is a central red brick chimney stack. The south gable end bears a panel with a heraldic shield but none of the decorative elements are visible. To the rear is a bricked-up door and window with an adjacent single storey, pent roof projection containing a single window opening. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	171
Asset Name	Cafnan Bridge
NGR	SH3422193111
Type	Bridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Four-span coursed rubble stone bridge with flat stone lintels and additional buttressing between the first and second spans. Constructed in a local vernacular style with coping stones, some of which are obscured by ivy growth. Evidence for substantial rebuilding in sequential phases. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its rural location and relationship with the watercourse it crosses. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record data</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	172
Asset Name	Pen Carreg and Maen y Bugael
NGR	SH3389693106
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Maen y Bugael consists of a single storey, five bay, gabled farm outbuilding converted into a bungalow. The building is constructed of random uncoursed rubble masonry under a modern slate roof with a single chimney stack, four windows along the front NE elevation and a projecting extension. Pen Carreg is a five bay, two storey, gabled farm house, finished in cement render with a modern slate roof with three chimney stacks. The principal elevation has four four-pane sash windows at first floor level and two four-pane sash windows and one casement window at ground</p>

	<p>floor level. The building would appear to date from the second half of the 19th century. [1]</p> <p>While setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location, the value of this asset is primarily derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	173
Asset Name	Pont Cafnan Farm Outbuildings
NGR	SH3431993104
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Located to the north of the Cemlyn road, separated from Cafnan farm is a group of 19th century farm outbuildings consisting of two separate ranges of buildings (north and south). The north range consists of a stone built, gabled cowhouse built of coursed rubble wall, under a slate roof with recent external rendering to the roof along the west end. The south elevation is partly open-sided, with three large entrances. The south range consists of a stone built, uncoursed rubble wall, partly rebuilt in concrete blocks, with two single storey barns at right angles to it. The larger building is gabled and retains a slate roof with two window openings and a doorway. The smaller is a lean-to building in a ruinous condition with only part of the slate roof remaining. Between the ranges is a concrete hard-standing. [1]</p> <p>While setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location, the value of this asset is primarily derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>

References	[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015) [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	--

Asset Number	174
Asset Name	St Padrig's Church, Cemaes Bay
NGR	SH3693093100
Type	Church
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	43638
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>St Patrick's New Church is located on the north side of the A5025 close to a junction on the south side of the town. The church was built in 1865 to designs of Kennedy & Rogers, architects of Bangor, for the convenience of the town, the ancient church of St Padraig (NPRN 43639) being located about 1.7 km to the north-east. Exterior images suggest a church built of rubble with dressings under slate roofs, its plan comprising nave and step-down chancel, porch on the south-west side and pitched-roof vestry on the north-east, later extended. Notable features include grouped lancets in recessed panels with dentilated heads, and closely-spaced scissor trusses in the nave but rounded type in the chancel. The stone addition on the north of the church is by N.Squire Johnson and dates from the 1980s. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the village of Cemaes which contributes to its value. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	175
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Melin Cemaes, Former Site of, Cemaes
NGR	SH3734093090
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36110
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The site of this mill is overlain by a 19th century brickworks. There are one or two possible ancillary leats, but it was not possible to identify a mill site amongst the remains of the brickworks. May be worth trying early AP's to look for leats. There is a later woollen factory site downstream, but no remains (Davidson 2002, p.24). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	176
Asset Name	Road from Tregele to Cafnan
NGR	SH3501893088
Type	Road
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The current road running from Tregele to the house known as Cafnan is first depicted on the Carreglwyd estate map of 1780, however the road may have much earlier origins. It is recommended that a section across the road be observed for earlier deposits [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	177
Asset Name	Pennant, Tregele
NGR	SH3475093080
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36599
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	A detached house built c. 1940. It was built by the owners of Cafnan when the main farmhouse was taken over for WWII purposes. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]

	<p>This building has been demolished in 2015, after recording. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Davidson, J. 2012. Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report. (GAT Report 1066)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	178
Asset Name	Capel Bethesda, Cemaes
NGR	SH3653093080
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7695
NMR Reference	8695
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Classical two storey Calvinistic Methodist chapel with attached school house. Both have hipped slate roofs with decorated red ridge tiles. West front: walls are flat render ashlar finish with stressed cement render quoins. Two central upper round arched windows with Y-shaped tracery and plain glass lights. Central round doorway below with plain hood moulding and scrolled stops. Divided frosted glass lunette above double hinged vertical T and G panelled doors. Two long round arched side windows, extending from the upper through to the lower storey with Y-shaped tracery and fourteen plain glass-paned lights. All windows have round moulded reveals. North and south elevations: six round arched windows with Y-shaped tracery and plain glass panes. Chapel house attached at right angle to east end of south

	<p>elevation. East elevation: two long central round arched windows, Y-shaped tracery, plain glass lights, (arranged to back light the pulpit).Chapel interior: vestibule - plastered ceiling, walls ashlar finished plaster with central four light frosted glass window in east wall. Two single, panelled doors on either side of window lead into main chapel, and two panelled side doors lead to gallery. Modern false ceiling. Gallery walls are ashlar finished painted plaster. Main chapel body walls are the same, except the north wall which is plain painted plaster. All have lower vertical T and G panelling, which unlike most chapels does not extend to the floor. Gallery - solid panelled front, supported on tapering cast iron pillars, four banks of raked pews. Clock "Robert Fletcher, Chester" inset into centre of gallery. Set fawr - rectangular with rounded corners, balustraded upper, solid panelled below. Two open two stepped entrances either side with square newel posts and orb finials. Fixed interior bench. Three modern armchairs with slatted backs. Pulpit: three bays, balustraded above, solid lapped horizontal boarded below, central bay bow fronted, standing on legs which are hidden by a curtain. Eight stepped curving stair wings either side, balustraded with square newel post and orb finials. Bench at rear, lectern at front. Memorials: Two on either side of pulpit, one modern to the memory of Sonia Williams which lists past and present ministers, the other to the memory of David Hughes 1904. Single storey school house with pitched slate roof and flat rendered walls, attached to east wall of main chapel. Date plaque "1894" in upper gable of northern end of building. Three rectangular, three pane windows in east wall. Chapel house: double fronted two storey house, with pitched slate roof. Rear of house has a modern extension, all the rear windows are modern replacements. All front windows are twelve pane sliding sash windows.Cemetery to the east. Chapel forecourt is surrounded by a rendered wall with cast iron arched railings, double gate hung on square gate posts with pyramid finials. Visited 19/09/94. [1]</p> <p>Bethesda Methodist Chapel was built in 1816 and rebuilt in 1861 in the Simple Round-Headed style of the short-wall entry type. The chapel has an attached chapel house and school house. RCAHMW, February 2010. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its semi-rural location which makes some contribution to the value of this asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	181
Asset Name	Cafnan House and Outbuildings

NGR	SH3426093070
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	96236
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Two-storey house, plus attic, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows to ground floor front, one either side of doorway with three sash windows to first floor front and three dormer windows above. (Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH39) J Hill 15/12/2003 [1]</p> <p>Cafnan is mentioned in the estate records in 1631, and remained a part of the estate until the 20th century. The present building is a two-storey house, plus attic, with pitched slate roof. It has bay windows to ground floor front, one either side of doorway with three sash windows to first floor front and three dormer windows above, suggesting an early 19th century date for the building. Several stone outbuildings and newer barns are situated within the vicinity of the house. Cafnan is an excellent example of a substantial Anglesey farmhouse of early 19th century date, and as such is of regional importance. A Georgian country house of two storeys with attics, three bays. Built circa 1800-50 of red brick covered in modern rough cast, cementitious render. There is a high pitched, slate, gable roof with three dormer windows and two large gable-end chimney stacks. The central doorway has a classical portico supported on two simple rounded Doric columns and two Doric pilasters. The doorway consists of a four panel semi-glazed door under a fan light. 16 and 24 pane sash windows along front elevation. Two single storey pitched roofed extensions with large chimneys are attached to the south elevation. A separate, single storey pent roof building is located to the rear of the west elevation which shows evidence of the original stucco render with lining-out to imitate ashlar stonework. East and west ranges are higher than north and south ranges. Several very tall chimneys with corniced heads. Around the main house is a front (east) walled garden, a rear (west) garden bisected by the Cafnan stream and two side (south) walled garden areas. To the south of the main house is a garage building attached to the north elevation of the surrounding garden wall. The garage has a hipped slate roof and is built of stone with lime render finish. The garage is linked to the main house by a brick wall separating the front and rear</p>

	<p>gardens. On the other side (south elevation) of the surrounding garden wall is a hipped roof outbuilding which can be accessed from the main house courtyard. To the south of the rear garden are three further gabled buildings forming a range which is partly covered with thick vegetation. The larger, central building of the three has a surviving slate roof, a chimney stack at its south end and stands to one-and-a-half/two storeys in height. The two separate, flanking buildings are single storey structures for which the roofs are not fully visible. The three buildings are linked by a low stone wall. The walled garden located to the south-east of the main house contains two further lean-to stone outbuildings. The first is attached to the west elevation of the east wall and the second is attached to the eastern elevation of the east wall. [2]</p> <p>Principal views from the main house are to the north-east and views are restricted to the east and south-east by a hill and topography. Views to the south are partially obscured by rising topography. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the largely rural landscape in which it is located. While this contributes, the value of the asset is derived from the inter-relationship between buildings and surviving historic fabric. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	182
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3555793037
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Two linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, one of which is shown on the 1889 and 1924 Ordnance Survey County Series maps. [1]</p> <p>The western anomaly was identified during the trial trenching - ditch [15405/15503/100505]. Three small pits [100503], [15404] and [142404], were also identified - no artefacts were retrieved. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	183
Asset Name	Bronydd, Tregel
NGR	SH3517093010
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36601
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern

Description	<p>This house was built in the mid-20th century north of the original house of Pen y Groes. It is almost square in plan, of one and a half storeys with hipped roof and gabled dormers. Tall chimneys rise from the corners. Black and white timber detail to the dormers, but the remaining walls are rendered, making it difficult to confirm that they are of brick, though this is very likely. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This building was demolished in 2015, after recording. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Davidson, J. 2012. Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report. (GAT Report 1066)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	184
Asset Name	Henborth Landing Place
NGR	SH3192593006
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519027
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A track leading down to a sandy beach suggests a landing place for the corn mill (Hen Felin). The track can still be traced in modern aerial photography. [1]</p>

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its costal location contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	185
Asset Name	Bristol Beaufighter VI X8194
NGR	SH3600093000
Type	Air crash site
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	240139
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. Any remains of this aircraft are designated as a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. For further information on this Act and its administration with regard to aircraft, please contact the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre, RAF Innsworth, Gloucester, GL3 1RZ. This Beaufighter was built by Bristols at Weston-super-Mare and assigned to 456 Squadron. On 10 January 1943, the aircraft was making low level low-level cine-gun attacks on house, when pilot misjudged the distance and struck the roof. The damage sustained caused the port engine to fail and the aircraft landed wheels up in a field. The pilot escaped unhurt. [1]</p> <p>Aircraft Crash Site, Bristol Beaufighter MKVI, Cemaes Bay Serial number X8194 NGR SH3693 Period Modern Community Llanbadrig Terrestrial/Intertidal Terrestrial Crash site landscape General surface - grass? Circumstances of crash Aircraft landed wheels up in a field Notes 10 January 1943, Bristol Beaufighter X8194, crashed Cemaes Bay, aircraft was from 456 squadron and</p>

	<p>crashed landed after hitting house during cine-gun attacks on ground targets, pilot unhurt. Source: Sloan, R, 2002, Anglesey Air Accidents during the 20th Century, pg 236 The author notes that this Beaufighter VIF was one of 261 delivered between October 1941 and July 1942 by Bristols of Weston-super-Mare. The aircraft was assigned to 456 Squadron and hit a house during practice low level attack at Cemaes Bay on 10 January 1943. Source: Halley, J, 1984, Royal Air force Aircraft X1000 - X9999, Z1000 - Z9999, pg28 Aircraft was making low-level cine-gun attacks on house, when pilot mis-judged the distance and struck the roof. The damage sustained caused the port engine to fail and the aircraft landed wheels up in a field. Source: Air Ministry Form 1180 International rarity of aircraft. [2]</p> <p>Site not known. No setting. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] http://www.herwales.co.uk/herumd.php?group=CPAT&level=3&id=301366163 Consulted 06/04/16</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	186
Asset Name	Cemaes Allotments, Cemaes
NGR	SH3677093000
Type	Nursery garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	86519
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The allotments are depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 7 (1900). C.H. Nicholas. RCAHMW. 7th August 2006. [1]

	Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	187
Asset Name	Urn Burial, Site of, Plas Penrhyn, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3800093000
Type	Cremation burial
Designation	None
HER Reference	3050
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>A late Bronze Age urn, sadly fragmented, containing burnt bones, found at Plas Penrhyn, Llanbadrig. Almost certainly identical with the urn from Plas Penrhyn, Llangeinwen (SH46SE 3). No further information. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	188
Asset Name	Roman Copper Cakes - Findspot, Bryndu, Amlwch
NGR	SH3800093000
Type	Findspot
Designation	None

HER Reference	3070
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	<p>Three copper cakes were found at Bryndu near the Rhos Goch railway station, Amlwch. Probably mined at Parys Mountain. Two of them have IVL.S stamped on them. [1]</p> <p>These artefact have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	189
Asset Name	Pen y Groes, Former Site of, Tregele
NGR	SH3516092990
Type	Smallholding (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36581
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A smallholding shown on the tithe map of 1842 owned by Reverend Edward Owen Hughes (Llysdulas Estate). The site is still shown on the 1924 OS map, but by 1946 it had been

	<p>demolished, and a new house, Bronydd, had been built to the north. There are no visible remains. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	190
Asset Name	Footpath
NGR	SH3460192983
Type	Footpath
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Footpath shown on 1889 and 1924 Ordnance Survey County Series Maps. [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	191
Asset Name	Chequers and Bryn Fferen, Tregele
NGR	SH3519392980

Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36614
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Two new houses built on land formerly part of, and west of, The Firs (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>These buildings have been demolished in 2015, after recording. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any surviving archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Davidson, J. 2012. Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report. (GAT Report 1066)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	194
Asset Name	Swn y Mor House and Outbuildings
NGR	SH3387392970
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Modern stone-built two-storey dwelling with associated farm outbuildings consisting of steel framed Dutch barns. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	195
Asset Name	The Firs, Garden, Tregel
NGR	SH3525092970
Type	Country house garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	86520
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 7 (1900). Its main elements on that map include a possible lawn and terrace. C.H. Nicholas. RCAHMW. 7th August 2006. [1]</p>

	Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	196
Asset Name	Trackway from Tyddyn to the A5025
NGR	SH3555392969
Type	Trackway (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A track leading from Tyddyn Du to the current A5025 is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924). No sign of the track is visible today. [1]</p> <p>Not identified by the recent trial trenching. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	198
Asset Name	The Firs, Tregel
NGR	SH3523092960
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36602
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This large house was built in the late 19th century. It is shown on the 1889 OS map within wooded gardens, with a cottage to the north. It is a double pile two-storey house with slate roof and rendered walls. Much of the wooded grounds remain, though two new houses have been built on the west side (Chequers and Bryn Fferen). The house looks as though it has been modernised and altered since its original construction. The cottage to the north has been rebuilt recently as a separate house in its own grounds as a modern two storey house.(Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This building was demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	199
Asset Name	Pen Lon, Tregel

NGR	SH3578092960
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36606
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This house, according to the tithe map of 1842, lay across the road in a rectangular enclosure. The enclosure is still shown on the 1889 map, but the house has, by that date, been rebuilt across the road, with a range of farm buildings alongside. The house was owned by the Reverend Robert Williams in 1842. It has recently been modernised, though the outbuildings are largely derelict. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This building was demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	200
Asset Name	Field drains
NGR	SH3501892958
Type	Linear features
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A series of linear anomalies, possibly indicating field drains post-dating the removal of nearby field boundary. [1]</p> <p>A linear feature was found which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly. Ditch [97704] measured 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	201
Asset Name	Mound
NGR	SH3433892957
Type	Mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>At the northern end of the field is an overgrown mound measuring approximately 1.50m in height, and 20.00m by 25.00m. The mound has several large blocks of stone within it, and is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	204
Asset Name	Pre-18th Century Field System
NGR	SH3472192926
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Field system which predates the current 18th/19th century system, some of which is possibly shown on the 1780 Carreglwyd estate map. A north-south possible trackway located to the west of one. [1]</p> <p>The field boundaries indicated by the geophysical survey were recorded during as trial trenching as undated ditches [68103], [7703], [7903], [68303], [8703], [8803], [8903], [69003], [9403],</p>

	<p>[68903], [9303], [68803] [9203] and [8403]. Ditch [9005] was recorded approximately 27m west of the geophysical anomaly and is likely to be part of the field system. Some of the ditch features adjacent to ring ditch 205 may be related to it. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	205
Asset Name	Pennant Enclosure and Cist Cemetery
NGR	SH3473192924
Type	Cist burials
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>A possible prehistoric ditch was revealed to be a shallow modern cut after trial trenching. Also found was a probably recent ferrous anomaly and a small area of disturbance. [1]</p> <p>Part of an enclosure, initially identified by geophysical survey, lay at the summit of a small hillock in Field A3; cuts 8503, 67203 and 69103 (Figure 1.3; Plate 9). If it was originally a complete circle, it would have had a diameter of around 35 m. The enclosure ditch measured 1 m wide by 0.7 m deep with steep sides and a flat</p>

	<p>base. The fill contained occasional charcoal flecks. A flint flake from ditch fill 67204, along with the usual date for this feature type, suggested a prehistoric origin for the enclosure. Based solely on their proximity, two pits in trench 672 may have been contemporary with the enclosure (67206, 67209; Field A3; Figure 1.3). Pit 67206 measured 0.94 m by at least 0.54 m with a depth of 0.37 m, irregular sides and a sub-rounded base. Pit 67209 measured 0.9 m by 0.65 m, with a depth of 0.35 m, also with an irregular profile (Plate 10). Both fills contained charcoal flecks.</p> <p>Of the large enclosures encountered at Wylfa, 8503 (Field A3; CORE 2), 14307 (Field E3; CORE 3) and 54004 (Fields L8, 12; CORE 5) perhaps most closely resemble 'classic' examples, in terms of their commanding topographic position, percentage completeness and correlation between the geophysical anomalies and excavated evidence. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its prominent siting in the landscape. While our understanding of this asset is derived primarily from its archaeological remains, its setting also contributes to its value. [3]</p> <p>Following archaeological excavation, this asset was identified to be a large enclosure containing a cist cemetery, comprising approximately 30 cist burials, and a possible associated square structure. While the date of these burials remains unclear, their orientation suggests they may be pre-Christian. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p> <p>[4] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018</p>

Asset Number	206
Asset Name	Council Depot, Tregele
NGR	SH3534492881
Type	Depot
Designation	None

HER Reference	36613
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A plot lying between the Firs and Tyddyn Du called Pen y Groes Isaf on the tithe map. An aerial photograph of 1946 shows considerable activity within the area, possibly related to WWII activities, and the Home Chain Guard. It has subsequently been used as a council yard, and has large modern storage sheds on it. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>Magnox Garage, early 20th century, rendered garage building accessed from Cemlyn Road with corrugated asbestos roof. Access was refused to the Magnox depot which is a modern building of no architectural interest. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1]GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visits (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	207
Asset Name	Rhwng y Ddau Fynydd Burnt Mound and Ring Ditch
NGR	SH3509592905
Type	Burnt Mound and Ring Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Former field boundary shown on 1889 and 1924 Ordnance Survey County Series Maps. Two possible burnt mounds were identified along the line of the hedge but trial trenching showed one to be root burning.</p> <p>Three linear features were identified within Field A13 during trial trenching which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly. Ditch [11904] was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 1.35m wide and 0.15m deep and had moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. Ditch [12904] was aligned east-north-east/west-south-west, measured 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a U-shaped base. A curvilinear ditch was recorded at the western end of the geophysical anomaly. Ditch [98504/98505/98506] measured 0.32m-0.55m wide and 0.07m-0.12m deep. This ditch may be part of the field system or may relate to prehistoric / medieval activity at the south-western end of Field A13. [1]</p> <p>Clawdd 21106 followed a straight line in Field A9 and the geophysical survey indicated that it continued into Field A13. The combined excavation and geophysical evidence indicated that around 270 m of the clawdd survived (Figure 1.17). It matched field boundaries depicted on the first edition OS map of 1889 but was absent from the Llanfechell tithe map of 1842, and therefore dates to the mid/late 19th century. In Field A9, clawdd 21106 was visible as both a negative and positive feature but it had been substantially disturbed and truncated by later activity. The stone cladding was absent in most trenches. No evidence of a bank survived within Field A13, probably due to ploughing. It is likely that once redundant the stones from the boundary were removed and reused elsewhere. Clawdd 21106 comprised three structural elements (bank, stone cladding and ditches) which were best preserved in trench 213: Deposits 21107, 21307 and 95708, formed a 2.04 m-wide and 0.3 m-thick earth bank (21307; Plate 20). Stone cladding only survived in trench 213 where unbonded stones (typically 0.6 m by 0.32 m by 0.18 m in size) formed a single irregular and incomplete course over the bank (21306; Plate 20). Either a single ditch, or two ditches flanking the bank (20504, 20506, 20608, 21104, 21108, 21204, 21304, 21309, 21405, 95504, 95506, 95604, 95606, 95704, 95706, 95804, 95806). The ditches typically measured 1.2 m wide and 0.2 m deep (21304, 21309; Plate 20).</p>

	<p>This ring-gully [98504] comprised cuts 98504, 98505 and 98506. It was 0.55 m wide, 0.1 m deep, and had a diameter of around 3.5 m. Burnt mound material was also discovered in the fill (20607) of a modern field drain in trench 206 in Field A9. This suggests that the drain was cut through a burnt mound and this is supported by the presence of a large discrete geophysical anomaly in this position. It is unlikely that the burnt mound has been completely destroyed and in situ deposits probably still lie in the vicinity of trench 206. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	208
Asset Name	Castell, Cemaes
NGR	SH3430092900
Type	Place name
Designation	None
HER Reference	3538
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	Castell and Cestyll - two names of localities on the sea-coast, due north of Castell Rhonyn, near the mouth of a small stream, probably indicating hastily fortified posts, either for or against a

	<p>piratical invader. The two localities above appear on the 1st edition OS map 1840. [1]</p> <p>No trace of a fortified enclosure was identified by the recent trial trenching. [2] [3]</p> <p>Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	209
Asset Name	Rhwng Dau Fynydd Enclosure
NGR	SH3499992899
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Curvilinear anomaly, perhaps part of a ditched enclosure, date unknown. [1]</p> <p>Enclosure 13305/98712 and nearby pits and postholes. A small group of two pits, a posthole and a possible enclosure may be prehistoric as the features in trench 134 pre-dated an alluvial deposit. The possible enclosure was formed by two ditches (13305=98712=13406 and 13307= 98714). The ditches were typically 1.54 m wide and 0.48 m deep with an irregular profile. The corresponding geophysical anomalies indicated that the</p>

	<p>northern side of the enclosure was 70 m long and the curved southern side was 60 m; together they enclosed a triangular area of some 700 m². There was no independent dating evidence for the enclosure. In trench 134, ditch terminal 13406 was cut by pit 13404 which was at least 3.4 m by 0.9 m and 0.21 m deep. A second pit (13408) was 1.55 m long, 1.20 m wide and 1.0 m deep, and posthole 13415 was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.17 m deep. Two similar isolated pits recorded in trench 987 could have been contemporary with those in trench 134. Pit 98704 was 0.75 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep whilst pit 98708 was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.28 m deep.</p> <p>The second partial enclosure comprised a curvilinear ditch (98712, 13305; trenches 987, 133; Field A13; Figures 1.8, 6.4) which also appears to tally with a geophysical anomaly. Assuming this feature did originally form a complete or largely complete enclosure, it would have measured around 40 m across, although only a small proportion of it (perhaps 20%) is discernible in the geophysical and excavation data. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	210
Asset Name	Tyddyn Du and Pen y Groes Isaf, Tregele
NGR	SH3542092890
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36603
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This is shown on the OS map of 1889 as two ranges of buildings. The eastern range is called Tyddyn Du, whereas the western range is not named, but is shown on the tithe map as Pen y Groes Isaf, and associated with the land to the west. In 1842 Tyddyn Du was owned by Edmund Meyrick of Cefn Coch, and Pen y Groes Isaf by Edward Williams. A two storey farmhouse was built at Tyddyn Du in the late 19th/early 20th century. The range of buildings attached to the north-west gable has been converted into domestic accommodation. Pen y Groes Isaf, now called Clonmel, has been modernised and the outbuildings also converted into living accommodation. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>This building has been demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	212
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound, Cafnan
NGR	SH3420092874
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>Possible burnt mound identified in the geophysical survey, however may also be a result of near surface geology. [1]</p> <p>Due to flooding of Trench 1469 interpretation of the features in trench is difficult. [2]</p> <p>Initial interpretation as a burnt mound retained. [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720.</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	213
Asset Name	Plas Cemlyn, Hen Blas Cemlyn
NGR	SH3311692799
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	15805
Cadw Reference	24412
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval

<p>Description</p>	<p>Early C19 farmhouse with attached servants' quarters and late C19 horse-powered dairy. The farmhouse was built as a replacement for the original farmhouse, which stands a short distance to the N, over the road (also listed). The house is marked as a single rectangle on the Tithe map of the parish of Llanrhwydrys, 1840. The farm is recorded in the Tithe schedule as being owned by Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq. who owned a number of farms in the Cemlyn area at the time. The farm was quite extensive, over 63 acres (25.5 hectares) and was run by Catherine Jones. In 1885 the farmhouse was extended by the addition of the horse-powered dairy; the wall encircling the horse works in the angle between the house and dairy is extant. The farm buildings were also comprehensively re-built at this date, including a new cowhouse, stable and granary-cartshed range, built in line with the existing C18 corn barn with end wings and a separate hammel range. Listed as a good early C19 vernacular farmhouse with characteristic details of the period, such as the offset elevation, the larger chimney to one gable, and the reduced size to the 1st floor windows. The servants wing and dairy (with surviving evidence of horse power) clearly show the development and function of the farmhouse, which also forms part of an intact C19 farmstead group. Reference Land Tenure, landscape and population in Cemlyn, Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1982, pp 15-86; The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey; Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840; Llanrhwydrys Census Returns, 1841; University of Wales (Bangor) Archives, Bodorgan MSS, 1579, 1581, 1585-6, 1637-9. The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. A two storey with attic, three window farmhouse with two storey servants wing to rear, with a lofted dairy attached to the R (N) side. Rubble walls with rubble voussoir lintels to main elevation; purple slate roof with interlocking ridge tiles. Gable end chimneys, rendered with capping, the larger to the L (S) serving the inglenook. Symmetrical elevation offset to the R, with a central gabled porch; glazed door with margin panes, flanked by four pane sash windows, those to the 1st floor of reduced height. Modern windows in R gable and rear elevations. The servants wing to rear has a tall gable end chimney, with an external stone staircase to the former headman's accommodation on the 1st floor. Modern small-paned windows to ground floor; small four paned horned sashes to 1st floor. The dairy wing has a gable end chimney with capping. Four pane sash window to W elevation. The former horse works, in the E angle between the house and dairy, is bounded by a curving stone wall, forming an arc. The wall includes a blocked archway at the S end. Attached to the S side of the farmhouse is a high stone garden wall, which incorporates a row of recessed bays set at ground level in the W side; stone boxes roofed with rough slabs, the openings narrowed with brick facings, probably goose or duck nesting boxes. [1]</p> <p>Much altered house, possibly 16th Century in origin, with later attached farm buildings. Three unit hall-house, raised to two storeys. Major rebuilding in C18/C19. Rubble masonry walls with slate roof. Inside, the ceiling is supported on two axial ceiling beams. Near ruinous group of buildings opposite the present farm</p>
---------------------------	--

	<p>complex. Comprises a much altered house, (possibly 16th century in origin) with later attached farm buildings. Comprises cartshed and byre. Both have walls of small angular masonry blocks. The single-storey cartshed was probably added C18/C19. Evidence for a crogloft at N end. Shares continuous walling with the house. The byre was added in the C19. [2]</p> <p>Plas Cemlyn consists of a complex of standing buildings, including four grade II Listed Buildings: an early farmhouse (no HER No., NPRN 15805, HB No. 24415), probably of 16th century date, adapted to being an outbuilding and having a carthouse added to it (no HER No., NPRN 31084, HB No. 24415), to the north of the road and the later farmhouse (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24412) dating from the 19th century, and its associated agricultural range (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24413), and associated hammels and hammel yard (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24414), situated to the south of the road. The later farmhouse is a two story building with attic, with a two story servants' wing and dairy attached to the building. This set of buildings is situated at the bottom of a small slope. The principal setting of the different elements is the rest of the complex, with the visual relationships determined by the close positioning of the different elements, based on the original functional requirements of the farm. Further views out over Cemlyn Bay form a minor element of the setting. Hills to the east and north-east generally block views in this direction. [3] [4]</p> <p>The asset is a two storey farmhouse with an attic floor and an agricultural building. It is stone built with a slate roof and an enclosed garden yard. The asset is located in a dip in the landscape, with principal elevation to the south east. The Existing Power Station is visible from the second storey of the asset, otherwise the view is obscured by the topography of the land. The asset is set in a rural environment with views to the south east over enclosed farmland, neighbouring farms and agricultural buildings. While this isolated rural setting does contribute, the value of this asset is mostly derived from surviving historic fabric and interrelationship between farm buildings within the complex. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	214
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Circular Mound, Rhyd y Groes
NGR	SH4073092870
Type	Mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	38096
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Circular mound at the stream-side (GAT 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	215
Asset Name	Old Farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn
NGR	SH3308092870
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24415

Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Farmhouse with late C origins, extensively altered in the early-mid C, including the reduction of the building by one bay (to the R of the chimney), to form a narrow cart shed. A cohous was later added. The former farmhouse is not marked on the Tithe map of the parish of Llanrhwydrys, 1840. The early C19 farmhouse to the S is, however, marked as a single rectangle. The map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown, none of the agricultural buildings are recorded and the church is marked as a broad cross; it is therefore likely that the old farmhouse was used as an agricultural building at this time, probably housing the agricultural labourers working on the farm (four recorded in the Census Returns of 1841). The farm is recorded in the Tithe schedule as being owned by Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq. who owned a number of farms in the Cemlyn area at the time. The farm was quite extensive, over 63 acres (25.5 hectares) and was run by Catherine Jones. Extensively restored in the 1990s. Listed principally as an integral part of the intact C19 farmstead at Plas Cemlyn, and of interest as representing the remains of the earlier (C16?) farmhouse on the site, adapted as service buildings for the C19 estate farm. Reference The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey; Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840; Llanrhwydrys Census Returns, 1841. The main door leads into a hall with stop chamfered bressumer to inglenook fireplace. The loft is accessed from the external staircase. Replaced hewn collared truss. Three unit in-line range with stepped roofline, with two storey former farmhouse to L, cartshed to centre, and cowhouse to R. Rubble walls with slobbered and pebbledashed mortar, stone lintels. Rendered slate gable coping. Gable end chimney to R of house part, with capping. Pitched roofs of small slates with reducing courses. House with boarded door to R, with horizontally proportioned window to L, with narrower window above. Single window to centre of rear elevation. All windows have modern timber frames with small panes. Low stone staircase against R gable of house leading to 1st floor. Cartshed stepped down to R is recessed and has a lower roofline, with a single wide boarded door. The cowhouse to the R end has a door to R and a small window to L, with a similar window to the R end of the rear elevation; both former ventilation slits. Blocked window to gable end. The building is located within a stone walled yard. [1]</p> <p>Plas Cemlyn consists of a complex of standing buildings, including four grade II Listed Buildings: an early farmhouse (no HER No., NPRN 15805, HB No. 24415), probably of 16th century date, adapted to being an outbuilding and having a carthouse added to it (no HER No., NPRN 31084, HB No. 24415), to the north of the road and the later farmhouse (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24412) dating from the 19th century, and its associated agricultural range (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24413), and associated hammels and hammel yard (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24414), situated to the south of the road. The later farmhouse is a two storey building with attic, with a two storey</p>

	servants' wing and dairy attached to the building. This complex of buildings is situated at the bottom of a small slope. Located in rural landscape, the key attribute of the setting of this heritage asset which contributes to its value is the inter-relationship between the buildings of the complex. The location on Cemlyn Bay forms part of the setting of this asset. Hills to the east and north-east generally block views in this direction. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 setting assessment

Asset Number	217
Asset Name	Banks, Rhyd y Groes
NGR	SH3973092860
Type	Bank (earthwork)
Designation	None
HER Reference	38097
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Two truncated banks, possibly walls, at the field edge (GAT 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	218
Asset Name	Part of Field System
NGR	SH3581792853

Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Two field boundaries identified during the geophysical survey which are shown on the 1889 and 1924 Ordnance Survey County Series maps. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	219
Asset Name	Stone-filled Pit
NGR	SH3557792870
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	61140
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Approximate location of stone-filled pit found during test trenching although not visible on geophysical survey. [1]</p> <p>An archaeological feature was identified within the centre of trench 10: a small sub-oval pit of 2.40m in length and containing a large amount of mainly sub-rounded cobble sized stone. No dateable artefacts or palaeo-environmental deposits were recovered; the feature was not identified by the targeted geophysics. (Owen, Roberts & Flook, 2012). [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	220
Asset Name	Gatepiers to Caerau House South Courtyard
NGR	SH3205391739
Type	Gatepiers
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24410
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	C17 gate piers, contemporary with the early house at Caerau. Listed as well-preserved C17 gatepiers, forming a coherent group

	<p>with the adjacent house at Caerau. Reference RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 76 and Plate 120. Tall dressed stone gate piers with fluted gate stops; square in plan, on raking plinth. Flat caps with moulded cornice, surmounted by tapering finials with central circular depressions which once supported globes; the L (SW) gatepost now with cannonball. The gateway is hung with C19 gates. Regularly spaced tall vertical rails with paired short rails between, foot and lock rails; head rail surmounted by scrolled decoration. [1]</p> <p>Access was not gained for the asset and so the asset was assessed from a nearby public right-of-way. The gatepiers are located at the southern courtyard of the Caerau farmstead which is enclosed by mixed plantation to the north, east and south. Views from the farmstead are restricted to the north-east by undulating topography although the Existing Power Station is visible. Open views are to the west, over enclosed pastoral farmland to low hills. [2]</p> <p>The asset is located in a rural location in a dip surrounded by mature trees, hills and mature hedgerows. This location subsequently obscures any view to the Existing Power Station. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its relationship with the drive to and Caerau House contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	221
Asset Name	Hammels at Plas Cemlyn
NGR	SH3307092840
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24414

Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Hammel range built 1885 by the Bodorgan estate as part of the re-modelling of the farm buildings. Restored in the 1990s. Listed as a good late C19 hammels with intact hammel yard, which forms an important part of the farmstead group at Plas Cemlyn. Reference The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey. Range of hammels, with four hammel doors opening into two stone-walled yards. Rubble walls, flat-headed basket arches with brick voussoirs. Slate roofs. Modern boarded double doors. [1]</p> <p>The hammels form part of a group with the early farmhouse (no HER No., NPNR 15805, HB No. 24415) which was adapted for use as an outbuilding, carthouse (no HER No., NPNR 31084, HB No. 24415), later farmhouse (no HER No., no NPNR, HB No. 24412) and its associated agricultural range (no HER No., no NPNR, HB No. 24413). This complex of buildings is situated at the bottom of a small slope. Located in rural landscape, the key attribute of the setting of this heritage asset which contributes to its value is the inter-relationship between the buildings of the complex. The location on Cemlyn Bay forms part of the setting of this asset. Hills to the east and north-east generally block views in this direction. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	222
Asset Name	Pilot Beacon (North), Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH2979992831
Type	Beacon
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24435
Value	Medium

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>In an isolated rural location overlooking the coast at Carmel Head. The N beacon is sited c220m NE of the other land-based beacon and the two are aligned with the 3rd beacon, located on the islet of West Mouse (Maen y Bugael). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its coastal location and relationship with other navigation points, its setting and this relationship contributes to our understanding of it. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	223
Asset Name	Pilot Beacon (South), Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH2975092690
Type	Navigation aid
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24434
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Early C19 pilot beacon, erected by Trinity House in the 1830s. One of a pair erected at Carmel Head, used in conjunction with a beacon on West Mouse (Maen y Bugael) and the lighthouse at the Skerries as an aid to navigation into the harbour at Holyhead. Listed as a well-preserved early C19 pilot beacon or navigation marker, part of a navigational system including the lighthouse at The Skerries and other pilot beacons along the north Anglesey coast at Carmel Head. Reference Hague D B, Lighthouses of Wales - Their Architecture and Archaeology, 1999, p 21; Latham J, The National Trust Archaeological Survey - Mynachdy, Llanfairyngornwy, Ynys Môn, 1990, pp 20-1. Tall navigation marker, c10m high and 5.5m wide; built of rubble masonry, mortared, the front 'face' once heavily limewashed. Comprises raking slab angled slightly to the rear against a raking buttress. The raking buttress has a rounded head and front face has stone</p>

	<p>capping; the front face of the raking slab is set in alignment with the other two beacons. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is characterised by its coastal location and relationship with other navigation points, its setting and this relationship contributes to our understanding of it. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	225
Asset Name	Rhwng y Ddau Fynydd, Tregele
NGR	SH3506092820
Type	Farmstead (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	36604
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This farm is shown on the tithe map as belonging to William Bulkeley Hughes of Brynddu. The 1889 OS map shows the present farmhouse with scattered outbuildings to the west. The present house appears mid to late-19th century in date, and one of the outbuildings, which are now largely derelict, may have been the earlier house. One outbuilding contains an example of a small triangular window, a style peculiar to north and west Anglesey. The farmhouse is a two-storey rendered building with a slate roof. (Berks & Davidson 2009). [1]</p> <p>Apart from one outbuilding, this building has been demolished in 2015 after recording. [2] [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological</p>

	remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2011. Proposed Nuclear Power Station Wylfa, Anglesey - Archaeological Building Recording level 2: Rhwng y Ddu Fynydd. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	227
Asset Name	Leat, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2972092810
Type	Leat
Designation	None
HER Reference	7200
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A leat of stone revetted banks. It is recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	228
Asset Name	Agricultural Range at Plas Cemlyn

NGR	SH3309092810
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	31084
Cadw Reference	24413
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Agricultural range with cross wings to S and N. The central part of the range incorporates an early C18 corn barn to the S; the remaining parts of the range were built in 1885 by the Bodorgan estate (slate plaque '1885' over 'GM', for George Meyrick). The later range is contemporary with the nearby hammels and hammel yard. The corn barn is not shown on the Tithe map; however the map for this parish does not include any farm buildings. The farm is recorded in the Tithe schedule as being owned by Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq. who owned a number of farms in the Cemlyn area at the time. The farm was quite extensive, over 63 acres(25.5 hectares) and was run by Catherine Jones. The farm buildings were comprehensively re-built in 1885, including a new cowhouse, stable and granary-cartshed range, built in line with the existing C18 corn barn, with end wings, and a separate hammel range. The farmhouse was also extended by the addition of the horse-powered dairy; the wall encircling the horse works in the angle between the house and dairy is extant. Reason Listed as a good and complete agricultural range, principally of late C19 date, although with an early C18 corn barn embedded within the main range, and which forms an important part of the farmstead group at Plas Cemlyn. The corn barn is three bays with a collared truss of hewn timbers, that to the R (N) has been reinforced with a second truss. The roof trusses on the other agricultural buildings are all sawn and bolted kingposts with struts. The loose stall in the cowhouse wing has internal partitions and timber hay racks. The long cowhouse has stalls ranged along the building length, with a feed passage behind. Long single storey agricultural range with long cross wing to S end and two storey side wing to N end. The central range incorporates an early C18 corn barn to the S with an added in line range consisting of a tackroom, stable, feedroom and loose box. The cross wing to the S consists of (from E-W); a loose stall to the end part, a long cowhouse to the central part, with a smaller cowhouse, and a feedroom at the W end. The N range is a three bay lofted cartshed. The earlier corn barn has rubble walls with segmental rubblestone voussoir openings to narrow opposed doors, with ventilation slits either side (that to the L opened into a</p>

	<p>small window); grouted slate roof. The 1885 buildings in line have rubble walls and cambered brick heads to the openings; the ridge is offset, and slightly lower than the corn barn. Five skylights inserted along the E pitch. Boarded stable doors. The door to the former tackroom and stable, to the R of the corn barn, has been widened (with modern sliding door). The long cowhouse range to the S has rubble walls with brick voussoir heads, and a slate roof with sheet glass rooflights. Stable doors to N wall; two to the E side of the cornbarn, and one to the W. The granary-cartshed to the N end of the range is a handsome building with three cart bays (facing N) and two lofts, one a granary and one for labourers. Roofline at a higher level than the attached central range. Stone staircase to either gable end. Boarded window set under eaves to R loft (rear). The three cart bays are arranged asymmetrically, with two set together on the L side, and the third spaced further to the R. Flat-headed basket arches with brick voussoirs; boarded double doors. Slate plaque with 'GM' over '1885' over central bay, for George Meyrick of Bodorgan estate, former owners of the farm. [1]</p> <p>Near ruinous group of buildings opposite the present farm complex. Comprises a much altered house, (possibly 16th century in origin) with later attached farm buildings. Comprises cartshed and byre. Both have walls of small angular masonry blocks. The single-storey cartshed was probably added C18/C19. Evidence for a croloft at N end. Shares continuous walling with the house. The byre was added in the C19. (Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH39, entry by A Parkinson) J Hill 13.11.2003. The agricultural range forms part of a group with the early farmhouse (no HER No., NPRN 15805, HB No. 24415) which was adapted for use as an outbuilding, carthouse (no HER No., NPRN 31084, HB No. 24415), later farmhouse (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24412), hammels and hammel yard (no HER No., no NPRN, HB No. 24414). This set of buildings is situated at the bottom of a small slope. The principal setting of the different elements is the rest of the complex, with the visual relationships determined by the close positioning of the different elements, based on the original functional requirements of the farm. Further views out over Cemlyn Bay form a minor element of the setting. Hills to the east and north-east generally block views in this direction. [2]</p> <p>Located within a rural landscape, the key attribute of the setting of this heritage asset is the inter-relationship between the buildings of the complex. This along with their historic fabric and form, contribute to the value of this heritage asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	229
Asset Name	Cafnan Field System I
NGR	SH3450392803
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Description	<p>Cafnan field system, not shown on historical mapping, which may indicate possible settlement area. Buildings shown on the 1780s estate map may be located here. [1]</p> <p>Some of the field boundaries indicated by geophysical survey were identified during trial trenching. Ditches [30106], [30206], ditch [30505], ditch [30604], ditch [30704], ditch [65204] and ditch [65504] broadly corresponded to some of the geophysical survey anomalies. They measured between 1.2m-1.6m wide and 0.34m-0.85m deep. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	230
Asset Name	Cartshed-granary with Attached Agricultural Range at Ty Wian

NGR	SH3290091510
Type	Outbuilding
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24425
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Mid C19 granary cartshed. Not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841, although the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. Therefore it is possible that the range was omitted from the plan. The farm was owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, who also owned the extensive neighbouring farm at Caerau. Ty Wian was itself a large farmstead of over 96 acres (38.9 hectares), the farmer Evan Thomas. Listed as a good mid C19 vernacular cartshed-granary range, located on the approach to the farmhouse Ty Wian, and with which it forms a group. Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 1841. A two storey cartshed-granary with single storey agricultural range attached in line. Rubble walls with slobbered mortar; recessed rubble voussoir arches with dripcourse. Slate roof with simple ridge. Two wide cart doors to main (N) elevation (with modern doors) with two granary windows above; three panes to the upper part with shutters to the lower. Stone staircase to L (W) gable end, with flights leading down both sides of the gable; wide boarded door to granary. The single storey range attached to the R (W) gable has a single pitch slate roof, with a narrow window to L and a ventilation slit to R; there is a door in the R (W) end wall. Modern corrugated iron shed attached to R. [1]</p> <p>It was not possible to access this asset during the survey and so assessment was undertaken from the road. The asset is located within a slight dip with topography obscuring views to the north. [2]</p> <p>Isolated rural location, within field system of regular rectilinear fields. Of group value with associated farmhouse and servant's quarters (Asset 352). [3]</p>

	<p>The setting of this asset is formed by the rural fieldscape in which it is located and the relationship between this heritage assets and Ty Wian Farmstead, Servants Quarters, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 352). These attributes contribute to the value of this heritage asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [3] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	231
Asset Name	Taldrwst Mine
NGR	SH2960092790
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21506
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	232
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Porth Newydd: Shaft
NGR	SH3057092790
Type	Mine shaft
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	418603
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A hole marked as 'shaft' on the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map. Notable now as a fenced enclosure within which is an apparently deep hole. On inspection this proved to be a rubbish filled shaft about 1.5m diameter at the top but widening towards the bottom, giving a 'bell' profile in section. Depth approximately 10m but presumed to have been much deeper and connecting perhaps with an adit. An iron bar was noted, wedged across the top of the shaft. This had at one end the centre of a wheel hub. It could perhaps be the remains of winching machinery on site. Equally it could have been brought in from elsewhere to serve as a crude hoist support. Some association with copper mining is assumed and perhaps the third shaft referred to in Greenly, 846., (Greenly, Edward, 1919. Memoirs of the Geological Survey, 'The Geology of Anglesey' Vol II., Southampton). 20m above O.D. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	233
Asset Name	Shaft, Penbrynyreglwys
NGR	SH2930092780

Type	Mine shaft
Designation	None
HER Reference	7197
NMR Reference	525347
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A large excavation with a linear excavation, c.8m deep, and three smaller depressions with associated spoil heaps, leading off in an E direction. Recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map as shaft for copper mining. [1]</p> <p>An oval excavation, measuring some 30m x 14m, is shown on OS 1st edition mapping. It is reported to have a depth of 8m and to be associated with three smaller depressions to the east. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	235
Asset Name	Chimney, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2959092750
Type	Chimney
Designation	None
HER Reference	7199

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A round stone chimney on a stone base. The top few courses are of brick. It has an entrance on the W side. There are a number of depressions (foundations of buildings?) gathered around the base and one possible shaft to the north. Site recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	236
Asset Name	Enclosure and Field System, Werthyr
NGR	SH4090092750
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	5199
NMR Reference	405988
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust HER ref: 7197 Rectangular (but irregular) enclosure, with possible 'antennae' features photographed by C. Musson 5.8.90. Site shows as damp/wet ditch

	<p>in parched grass. Possible threat from proposed wind-farm development. [1]</p> <p>Polygonal cropmark enclosure, integral to prehistoric field system of simple linear ditches. Excavated by 'Time Team' with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 2006. Recorded from the air during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 14th Aug 2006, showing cropmarks and excavation trenches. A later Prehistoric type settlement enclosure set on the northern slopes of Werthyr hill. It is known from aerial reconnaissance, geophysical survey and selective trenching. A roughly square ditched enclosure set on ground falling to the north. It is about 40m across with a southwest facing entrance. The 2006 excavations are said to have recovered two(?) unstratified Roman coins as well as evidence for a bronze age burial. Earthworks on the summit of the hill some 180m to the south have been identified as a similar settlement enclosure, but are probably the result of quarrying (NPRN 302468). John Wiles 04.09.07. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	237
Asset Name	Buildings (mining), Mynachdy
NGR	SH2952092740
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	7198
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>NAW aerial photography 2006-9. A linear group of stone and mortared buildings now roofless, of different phases. One has a chimney and fireplace. Offices and buildings associated with the copper mining. Recorded on the 1900 25 inch OS map. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with other evidence of mining activities. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its relationship with other evidence of mining activities which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	238
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3543692735
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Possible enclosure, identified as a series of fragmentary curving anomalies on the geophysical survey; however, it may also be geological in nature. [1]</p> <p>Ditch and gully features were recorded in this area during trial trenching which have been interpreted as field boundaries or drainage. Only one feature was recorded directly over the geophysical anomaly (Ditch [18905]) in field O09 which appears to be ditch within a field boundary and drainage system consisting of ditches and gullies across fields O9 and O10. [2]</p>

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720.</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	239
Asset Name	Neuadd Field System
NGR	SH3370092727
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A minimum of fifteen field enclosures were identified in the geophysical survey. Some of these boundaries are depicted on the 18th century estate plan, although they may be earlier. [1]</p> <p>At the southern end of Trench 2304, on a north-south alignment, a ditch [2304-004] was identified (Illus 28). The feature measured 2.4m in width and survived to a depth of 0.32m and was truncated by a later, slate filled drain. The continuation of the ditch feature [2309-004] was also identified in Trench 2309 to the south.</p> <p>Two broad, parallel, linear features, [2309-008] and [2309-016], were observed to the east of post-medieval ditch [2309-004] (Illus 28). The most easterly, [2309-008] was comparatively narrow,</p>

	<p>1.25m wide and 0.25 m deep, with a shallow, broad profile containing a single, naturally accumulated fill (2309-009). The eastern edge of the feature was truncated by larger ditch [2309-016], which measured 3.86m wide and 0.30m deep. This ditch also appeared to truncate the surface of two possible elongated pits [2309-012] and [2309-014]. Each measured approximately 1.0m wide and up to 0.15m deep, it was not possible to discern the relationship between the two features due to the similarity of their fills and the concentration of stones at the point of their potential interface.</p> <p>A narrow, 1.25m wide, ditch [2306-003] was also observed, on a northeast-southwest alignment in Trench 2306 to the east. It had a steep sided, u-shaped profile with a slightly flared upper edge. It contained a single deposit of mid brown sandy clay (2306-004) which was truncated on its north-eastern side by a more recent slate filled land drain.</p> <p>An isolated linear ditch [2310-004] was revealed in Trench 2310 on a northwest-southeast alignment, parallel to a modern drainage feature. The ditch measured 0.84m wide and 0.33m deep and revealed a relatively steep bowl-shaped profile, containing a single, sterile fill (2310-005).</p> <p>In Trench 2324, the ditch [2324-004] was 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep, whereas at its northerly continuation [2328-004] it was slightly larger, 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep. At each intervention, the profile of the ditch remained a consistent, bowlshape with quite gently sloping sides and a rounded base.</p> <p>Toward the north-eastern part of the field, an arrangement of linear geological anomalies, appearing to radiate from a central hub at the top of the hill slope were observed. A number of these were immediately established as land drains and others that were excavated in order to establish their provenance, [2332-004], [2334-004], [2337-004], [2332-004] and [2345-004] were also proven to represent agricultural drainage features. A larger very broad but shallow linear feature [2345-006] was interpreted as being of natural origin.</p> <p>The coaxial field system seen in the southern part of Field Q01 was also observed extending in to Field Q02 (Illus 29). A continuous ditch, as part of this system, appeared to be represented in three trenches. The feature was represented by cuts [2333-004], [2338-004] and [2339-004].</p> <p>Only three ditches were identified in Field Q03 (Illus 30), the most westerly [2354-006], was quite substantial, measuring approximately 2.3m wide and 0.70m deep. It had steeply sloping</p>
--	---

	<p>sides and a flattened concave base which was immediately overlain by a thin lens of compact mid grey silty clay (2354-005), representing the initial weathering of the base of the feature. Sealing this context was a 0.60m deep deposit of mid brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions (2354-004), which was, in turn truncated by a modern, slate filled land drain. The second ditch, on the same, northeast-southwest alignment [2359-004], was similarly substantial, 1.84m wide and 0.60m deep and contained a similar bulk deposit (2359-005). This too was truncated at its surface by a modern land drain. Ditch [2361-004] was located in the south-eastern corner of the field, on a northwest-southeast alignment. Despite being slightly smaller than the previously discussed ditches, it was almost identical, including its truncation by a land drain on the same alignment. These features were thought to perhaps represent the boundaries of an earlier field system, on the same or similar layout to the co-axial system in the neighbouring fields, which had been re-established as drainage features (Illus 30).</p> <p>Toward the northern edge of the field a narrow, shallow gully [2363-004], was interpreted as part of the comprehensive system of land drainage across the area.</p> <p>A single ditch feature in Field Q04 (Illus 31), [2370-004] and [2371-004], corresponding with the previously described coaxial former field system, was identified on a northeast-southwest alignment in two adjacent trenches.</p> <p>Numerous modern land drains were encountered across the area as a whole and a number were investigated to reinforce their interpreted provenance. One such feature included, [2379-005], [2380-004] and [2381-005], a northeast-southwest aligned drainage gully observed across three trenches toward the northern extent of the field.</p> <p>Two further land drainage features [2387-006] and [2387-009] were identified at the southern extent of the field in Trench 2387.</p> <p>Ditch [2384-004], identified to the north was interpreted as one of the intermittent northwest-southeast divisions within the same co-axial system.</p> <p>A third feature in this trench appeared to represent a more substantial ditch, the continuation of which could be seen in the adjacent trench to the north. The ditch, comprising cuts [2387-004] and [2388-004], was a maximum of 1.15m wide and 0.19m deep</p>
--	--

	<p>and mirrored the line of the current eastern field boundary, probably representing an earlier sub-division of the field. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D. 2015. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720. WYAS unpublished report</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology. 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	240
Asset Name	Ditch / Land Drains
NGR	SH3440192725
Type	Linear features
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Modern land drains identified in the geophysical survey [1]</p> <p>A ditch was recorded during trial trenching which is broadly within the area of the geophysical anomaly. Ditch [30004] measured 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. Ditch [65106] measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. The alignment of the ditch does not correspond to the geophysical anomaly but it appears to be a continuation of ditch [30004]. [2]</p>

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	241
Asset Name	Porth Padrig: Cave/Adit
NGR	SH3041092720
Type	Adit, Cave
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	418601
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A cave in the base of the cliff on the W side of the beach at Porth Padrig. Appears to be natural but closer inspection reveals distinct evidence of quarrying both at one side of the entrance and at the rear which appears to have been considerably extended into the cliff. The entrance is approximately circular and about 2m in diameter. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>

References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	242
Asset Name	Cafnan Field System II
NGR	SH3431692714
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A number of linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey which correspond to former boundaries on the estate plan. [1]</p> <p>Trial trenching identified ditches related to the geophysical anomalies in Trenches 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1505. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	243
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Clawdd 22004
NGR	SH3510892713
Type	Clawdd
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Field boundaries, part of a field system which predates 18th/19th century system. [1]</p> <p>In Field A9 a second clawdd also corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. It was not visible as an earthwork prior to trenching, and upon excavation it was found to be substantially disturbed. The combined excavation and geophysical evidence indicated that a length of around 80 m survived (Figure 1.17). Like 21106, Clawdd 22004 matched field boundaries not present in 1842 but extant in 1889. In this example, bank deposits survived in trenches 220 and 221 (22004, 22108, not illustrated), with some stone cladding present (22004, 22108, not illustrated) and a ditch, or flanking ditches, in trenches 220, 221, 946 and 966 (22007, 22105, 96604, 96606, 96404, 96406, not illustrated). [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	244
Asset Name	Clearance Cairn/Bank, Porth y Dyfn, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2939092710
Type	Clearance cairn
Designation	None
HER Reference	3427
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Hollow containing pile of stones (clearance cairn), uphill from the site is a possible bank. Noted by National Trust, Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location in a hollow. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	245
Asset Name	Caerdegog Isaf Burnt Mount
NGR	SH3484592709
Type	Burnt Mount
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Anomaly which may indicate the site of a barn shown on the 1780 estate map or may be modern drainage. [1]</p> <p>Burnt mound 25416 measured at least 1.8 m by 1.2 m and 0.2 m deep and was sealed by a layer of alluvium. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	246
Asset Name	Carmel Head Mine
NGR	SH2960092700
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21920
NMR Reference	33749
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>General: situated on a spectacular coastal location on the north of Anglesey, looking out towards Ynys y Moelrhoniaid and the lighthouse. Geology: worked an east-west tending lode. History: also known as Great Carmel's Point Mine, as Taldrws and as Taldrwst. Workings: a collapsed stope is visible at SH29309277. Erratics found in a tiny opening at SH29489276, immediately east of the ancillary buildings, raise the possibility of pre-Modern working. There is no evidence of jumper-marks in this opening. Processing: no evidence, other than the erratics referred to above. Power: the most prominent feature of the site is the circular-plan stone chimney, with a brick cap, which stands approximately 10m high on a square-plan stone base at SH29599275. The engine-house immediately to the west is visible only as foundations, but the trace of a flat-rod system to a pump-shaft, now blocked, at SH29459277 is visible. No evidence was observed of the horse-whim mentioned by one authority. Transport: there is no evidence of a quay. The site is served by a cart-track. Ancillary: a range of stone buildings at SH29519276 was initially constructed as a one-storey structure, to which a first floor was added later. They are roofless and dilapidated. Domestic: no evidence. [1]</p> <p>Mine offices and chimney: A very linear complex of buildings and mine workings. The mine consists of a pit at the NW extremity, a low quarried face extending to the SE with a short adit (about 1.5m deep x 2m high) cut into it. The buildings which lie immediately in front of this face consist of five main compartments or rooms. At the NW is a house showing graphically, evidence of enlargement, with chimney stack part of its gable end. The rest of the range were probably stores. Between this site and the chimney is a further small pit (a shaft is marked at this site on the map of the area in Greenly). Overall the buildings occupy an area 28m x 5m., the pits extending somewhat further to the NW and SE. 25m above O.D. John Latham RCAHMW 12 March 2013 (from NT report 1990). [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and interrelationship with mining elements. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its surviving fabric and archaeological remains and the interrelationship with mining elements which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	248
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Trackway to Caerdegog Isaf
NGR	SH3518192691
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A single lane trackway leads to the properties Tyddyn Gele and Caerdegog Isaf. The track is first depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey manuscript c.1820s. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	249
Asset Name	Cafnan Field System III
NGR	SH3428092675
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>A probable ditch which does not correspond to any known former field boundaries and therefore may be earlier than the 18th century estate plan. [1]</p> <p>Identified during archaeological trial trench evaluation, linear ditches corresponding with feature identified during the previous geophysical survey were revealed in the north-western part of the field. Although undated, the ditches most likely represent a medieval field boundary and drainage system. Ditches not identified by geophysical survey were also revealed in the southern part of the field and it is assumed that these were contemporary with those in the north. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720.</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	251
Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Rhwng Dau Fynydd
NGR	SH3462892653
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Suspected burnt mound which produced a strong anomaly consistant with a thermoremanent feature. [1]</p> <p>Mound 31505 measured 8 m by at least 1.8 m and 0.47 m in depth. Deposit 66604 was recorded in an adjacent trench but was not excavated. Viewed together in plan it is likely that they represented separate elements of a single mound that measured at least 15 m by 1.8m. Possibly associated with the burnt mound was an adjacent unexcavated pit (31506) which measured 1.67 m by 0.84 m. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	252
Asset Name	Enclosure, Rhyd y Groes
NGR	SH4055092650
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	38100
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Sub-square enclosure, formed by stone walling now largely tumbled, of uncertain date and function. (GAT 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	254
Asset Name	Ditch and Natural Features
NGR	SH3464092643
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Collection of geological features and an infilled pond. [1]</p> <p>The north-western geophysical anomaly was identified as a ditch during trial trenching. Ditch [31404] was aligned north/south and measured 0.73m wide and 0.15m deep. The ditch contained deliberate backfills, a charcoal rich fill and evidence of in situ burning. The geophysical anomaly may have been caused by the in situ burning recorded. [2]</p>

	<p>Apart from the ditch no other trace of these anomalies were identified by the archaeological trial trenching. [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	255
Asset Name	Gadar, "The Manager's House": ruins of this
NGR	SH2982092640
Type	Manager's house
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	418604
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A substantial house with two equal sized rooms on the ground floor. A single, apparently upper floor window survives on the W side but there is little other evidence of this upper floor. The structure is built from roughly coursed stone blocks, mortared and rendered. The interior is also rendered with a finer material but much of this rendering has fallen off. The N side of the house is mainly collapsed and no features survive save for the base of what looks like a buttress, the collapse includes about half of the internal dividing wall. The S side has a door leading into the room with the larger fireplace (built into the gable end at the W). There is a gap leading into the room with the smaller fireplace at the E but this

	<p>could be due to collapse, though a door here would be likely and there is also some sign of there being an outbuilding in this position. Any interconnecting door between the two rooms was probably in the collapsed section of dividing wall. The two fireplaces are interesting, the larger is low with a substantial stone lintel over, set within a slightly protruding chimney, the smaller is positioned high up and is itself oddly narrow and high and set wholly within the wall space. The house is overall 11.5m x 5.8m., the walls are 0.65m thick. 40m above O.D. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	256
Asset Name	Hollow Way, Rhyd y Groes
NGR	SH4076092640
Type	Hollow way
Designation	None
HER Reference	38099
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Hollow-way, of uncertain date, now disused but formerly leading to the stream and enclosure E (PRN 38100). (GAT 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	258
Asset Name	Windmill, Cemaes
NGR	SH3663192638
Type	Windmill
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	3066
NMR Reference	40334
Cadw Reference	5344
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Built in 1828 on land belonging to Hugh Williams. By the late C19 the mill was operated by William Rowlands, brother of the miller at Melin Drylliau, Church Bay and member of the well known and respected Rowlands family of Anglesey millers. In 1918 the mill and lands were purchased by John Richards Roberts, son of Isaac Roberts, well-known Anglesey millwright; and by the late 1920s the mill was one of few still operating on the island. In the 1930s a diesel engine was installed, which enabled the mill to continue working throughout the Second World War, but by 1946 had ceased operating and the sails had gone. The mill was considered as a candidate for renovation by the local council in 1954, but was rejected in favour of Melin Llynnon, Llanddeusant; following the decision the mill began to deteriorate, the machinery went for scrap and by 1970s the mill was derelict. The tower has since been converted into a dwelling. Listed as a good early C19 windmill tower, retaining much of its original form, openings and character, notwithstanding the new roof and modern lights. Cemaes mill is one of only 18 windmill towers surviving on Anglesey, out of over 40 that were operating in early-mid C19. One of the last Anglesey windmills to continue operating and of particular historic interest for its connections with the renowned Rowlands family of Anglesey millers. Reference Guise B and Lees G, Windmills of Anglesey, 1992, pp 13, 25, 33, 36-7, 58, 86-89. Full height, three storey converted windmill tower. Built of local rubble masonry, rendered. Single doorway at base and rectangular windows with rough voussoirs at heads; modern

	<p>panoramic window facing the sea to the north, set directly under modern capped roof with rendered rectangular stack. [1]</p> <p>Cemaes windmill, disused. A three storey C18th rendered rubble masonry windmill now roofless. 18th century. Rubble stone. Sloping circular walls. Some wood of superstructure remaining. Rectangular windows at three storeys with rough voissoirs. Cap and four sails in 1929. [2]</p> <p>Currently a three storey converted windmill tower. The walls are of local rubble, rendered over. There is a modern capped roof and rendered chimney stack. The windmill (corn) was built in 1828 and, with the aid of a diesel engine installed in the 1930s, continued in operation into the Second World War. Operations had ceased by 1946, at which time the sails had gone. Derelict by the 1970s, the tower was converted into a private dwelling after 1980, and its access altered again after 1992. In 2007 two millstones were leaning against the stone-faced plinth which once encircled the tower. Source: CADW Listed Buildings Database John Wiles 30.01.07, W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 3 September 2008. [3]</p> <p>Access was not gained to this asset so assessment was made from the road. The windmill is set back from the road, located behind buildings. Cemaes is visible to the north-east and views to the northwest are partially obscured by low hills. However, the windmill was visible from high ground east of the Existing Power Station. Assessment undertaken from adjacent road. The windmill is sited on a hilltop to the south of Cemaes, adjacent to a roadside terrace of buildings which are depicted on the 6" Ordnance Survey map published in 1901, and are likely to have been associated with the mill. The windmill is located within a field system of predominantly 19th century date comprising small mainly rectilinear fields, and, by virtue of its topographical location, enjoys long views across the surrounding landscape in all directions. The windmill forms a recognisable landmark in views across the rural landscape to the south of Cemaes, and was noted in views from high ground east of the Existing Power Station. The heritage asset's setting contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	259
Asset Name	Field Boundary

NGR	SH3458392637
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A former field boundary shown on 1889 and 1924 historical mapping. [1]</p> <p>Trial trenching identified ditches [31606] and [31803] which corresponded to geophysical anomalies. Ditch [31606] was cut by later ditch [31604] which was aligned north-north-west/south-south-west and measured 0.73m wide and 0.20m deep. Ditch [31803] was aligned east-west, measured 1.70m wide and 0.07m deep and had irregular sides and base. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	260
Asset Name	Penrallt Possible Field System
NGR	SH3544492607
Type	Field system

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Description	<p>Several linear anomalies which have not been identified as modern, agricultural or geological in origin. Possible ditches. [1]</p> <p>Both of the geophysical anomalies were identified during trial trenching as being ditches part of a field boundary or drainage system. The western L-shaped anomaly was recorded as ditches [19404] and [132407] and the eastern linear anomaly was recorded as ditches [19307] and [132404]. The linear features in field O11, O16 and O17 are recorded as being potentially prehistoric in date, possibly disturbed by later field systems. Features [19406], [19408], [132504] and 132506] in field O10 may form part of a drove way. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	261
Asset Name	Trackway to Penrallt
NGR	SH3547492607
Type	Trackway

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Several linear anomalies which have not been identified as modern, agricultural or geological in origin. Possible ditches. [1]</p> <p>Apart from the modern trackway to Penrallt visible on modern digital mapping, no other trackways have been identified in this area. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	262
Asset Name	Terracing, Penbrynyreglwyd
NGR	SH2930092600
Type	Terraced ground
Designation	None
HER Reference	7196

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>An area 200m square of irregular terraces. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	263
Asset Name	Tyddyn Gele, Garage and Outbuildings
NGR	SH3507492599
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A track is depicted on the 25" first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) running south-east from Tyddyn Gele to access a large field. The track exists today as an overgrown area with two parallel 1.0m high dry-stone walls in poor condition. A farmhouse and associated outbuildings. The farmhouse has been modified, and extended with a conservatory, and the largest outbuilding has been converted into</p>

	<p>accommodation. The building is first depicted on the Carreglwyd estate map of 1780. Tyddyn Gele consists of a two storey, four bay dwelling with four modern casement windows at ground floor level in the principal elevation, a slate roof and two chimneys. Four modern casement windows at first floor level with gabled dormers in the roofline above. A porch with pitched slate roof is located to the left of the principal elevation. The construction would appear to be stone rubble but the whole building has been finished in a modern cement render, disguising the underlying construction. The rear elevation consists of seven casement windows and lean-to porch with doorway and small window. A single-storey extension or converted single-storey outbuilding with slate roof, is attached to the south elevation with three modern casement windows and a chimney stack. There is a large casement picture window and conservatory extension to the rear. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	264
Asset Name	Hen Felin, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3167492596
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	17336
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A late 18th or 19th-century mill possibly standing on the site of its Medieval monastic precursor. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]

	The asset is located in a shallow narrow valley next to an unnamed stream. It has restricted views in all directions. The setting of this heritage asset is formed its rural and stream side location. While its setting makes some contribution to the value of this asset, value is largely derived for surviving historic fabric. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	265
Asset Name	Penrallt Farmhouse (site of)
NGR	SH3534592592
Type	Farmhouse [site of]
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A farmhouse and buildings. Access to the buildings was not possible because of excess vegetation growth. The house is a typical mid-19th century stone-built Anglesey farmhouse, of two storeys. [1]</p> <p>This building has been demolished in 2015, after recording. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p>

	[3] Davidson, J. 2012. Wylfa Archaeological Building Recording Report. (GAT Report 1066)
	[4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	266
Asset Name	Melin Hen, Possible Site of, North of Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3166492582
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36128
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The footprint of a building lies in the garden of a cottage built across the lower end of a short rocky defile through which flows a strong stream. None of the three editions of the 25-inch O. S. maps show the building, and there was no trace of a pond near the site. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 25 February 2009. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	267
Asset Name	Clearance Cairns, Penbrynyreglwys
NGR	SH2920092580
Type	Clearance cairn
Designation	None

HER Reference	7195
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A large area, c.400m square of clearance cairns. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	268
Asset Name	Possible Structure
NGR	SH3350192568
Type	Structure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	A possible structure identified by two short parallel linear anomalies in the geophysical survey. [1]

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	269
Asset Name	Trackway from Tyddyn Gele
NGR	SH3511892566
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A track is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) running southeast from Tyddyn Gele to access a large field. The track exists today as an overgrown area with two parallel 1.0m high dry-stone walls. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	270
Asset Name	Tregele Garage
NGR	SH3556692563
Type	Garage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A modern garage alongside the A5025. Concrete block construction with corrugated asbestos roofing and open-sided roofing over the garage forecourt. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its roadside location, which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	271
Asset Name	Ty Baner
NGR	SH3555392559
Type	House (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Ty Baner is a detached late-twentieth century dormer Bungalow situated on the edge of the village of Tregele. The architectural style is typical of the date and is of a type common to the general area; though it does not reflect the local historic vernacular architecture of Anglesey. It is likely that the flat roofed extension and dormer window at the rear of the property are both later additions, the roofing and window styles are slightly different to those seen in the main structure, but otherwise the structure appears little changed from its original form. [1]</p> <p>This building has been demolished in 2015. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Davidson, J. 2014b. Level 1 Building Record - Ty Baner bungalow. DCRM Ref Number: W202.01-S5-PAC-REP-00033.</p> <p>[2] pers. comm. Horizon 2016</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	272
Asset Name	Penrallt Curvilinear Enclosure
NGR	SH3532492556
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A curvilinear anomaly was identified on the geophysical survey, forming part of a possible circular enclosure which measures 37m in width. Possible internal pits, post holes and spreads are visible. [1]</p> <p>This circular enclosure was first identified by geophysical survey and appeared to enclose the summit of a small hillock. The anomaly corresponded with a large ditch (77505) which had an irregular profile, a width of 4.85 m, a maximum depth of 0.55 m, and a projected diameter of 48 m. The interior of the enclosure contained a 0.3 m deep deposit of clay and stones (77502); probably laid to consolidate wet ground.</p> <p>No dating evidence was recovered from enclosure 77505. However, field boundaries depicted on 19th-century maps respect the projected northern half of the enclosure indicating that it was a reasonably substantial presence in the landscape at that time. In addition, the current landowner recalled a well in this location, and it is possible that the ditch enclosed the well in the post-medieval to modern periods.</p> <p>Enclosures 52506 (Field L3; CORE 5) and 77505 (Field O17) circled water sources; perhaps the ditches limited access to these by animals in order to prevent the water becoming muddied or dissipated. This possibility would appear to be supported by stone layer 77502 inside enclosure 77505 which is likely to have been laid to consolidate wet ground. The topographic setting of these features differs from the other examples: both are overlooked from nearby higher ground. The fieldwork team believed that these features were post-medieval, although no artefactual evidence was recovered to confirm this. Field boundaries depicted on 19th-century mapping appear respect or define the projected northern half of enclosure 77505, with their course now followed by a modern road. That the feature was a substantial presence in the 19th-century landscape supports the likelihood that it is of no great age. It would be a significant example of landscape continuity should the enclosure prove to have ancient origins. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).

	[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [3] Jacobs June 2017
--	---

Asset Number	273
Asset Name	Well
NGR	SH3466892549
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A stone-built circular well lies within the centre of a field. The well is depicted on the 25" second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1900, and 1924), and labelled as a 'spring' on the 25" first edition 1889 Ordnance Survey map. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	274
Asset Name	Field Boundary
NGR	SH3506292531
Type	Field system

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>A field boundary is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) splitting the current field in two. No sign of the boundary exists today. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT, 2009, Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	275
Asset Name	Defended Enclosure, Y Werthyr, Amlwch
NGR	SH4086092530
Type	Defended enclosure, earthwork
Designation	None
HER Reference	3546
NMR Reference	302468
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman

Description	<p>Gwerthyr on OS 1841. On the top of a hill, near where the old house of Y Werthyr (the fortification) was situated, there can be seen today the ruins of an old earthwork fortification...sometimes they (the cattle) would go down into the old trench, and were completely lost to view, so I filled it up in a great measure. Years ago, Mr. Owen, the late rector of Llanerchymedd, examined the place and pronounced it the ruins of an old Welsh fort. An angle of an earthwork 2m W of the parish church of St. Elaeth, with two banks and a ditch between, is all that remains of what was probably a pentagonal enclosure, with medieval and later additions. Gwerthyr on OS 1841. Mostly destroyed. The enclosures in the central forested region...all have an angular plan, the pentagon being the figure usually chosen. At Caer Leb (Llanidan) there is a settlement of that shape surrounded by two banks, of earth faced with stones, and ditches which were originally filled with water. The finds indicate an occupation during the C3rd. A much destroyed site in the north (Amlwch) also known as Gwerthyr in 1841, was probably of the same type. Neither the position nor the plan of these earthworks suggests a military purpose. The small earthworks under consideration represent an attempt to clear the forest defences there were needed less against man than against the beasts of the forest. This advance probably began in the C2nd. (RCAHMW, 1937)The earthwork is situated on ground that rises slightly to the E and falls gently away on the other three sides. The banks do not appear to be defensive and exhibit no dateable features. Re-surveyed 1:2500. The earthwork is now visible only as a shallow ditch 1.0m deep and 50.0m long, orientated E-W, and turning sharply to the S at its E end. In the W it turns to the SSW for some 20.0m, and there are traces of a low outer bank 0.3m high at this bend and on the N side. The earthwork occupies a prominent position, but was probably never of a defensive nature. 25" survey of 9.2.68 correct. At the end of July 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel Four's 'Time Team' at the site of Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm, Werthyr, near Amlwch, to investigate the remains of a possible Romano-British fortified enclosure visible as earthworks. No clear date for the earthworks was revealed. However, the project was successful in the identification of large enclosing defensive ditches through both geophysical survey and excavation. The geophysical survey revealed the extent of the enclosure but was unable to reveal any contemporary structures within it, due to the effects of later ploughing. The enclosure at Werthyr could be considered to date from the late Iron Age through to the Romano-British period by comparison to other sites, such as Din Lligwy, a fortified hut group dated to the 4th century, although believed to have been occupied for some time prior to this date. Werthyr was initially considered to be 'non-defensive' though place name evidence for the site as Gwerthyr can be interpreted as 'fortification' or 'stronghold'. The size of the enclosure ditches, and the presence of a possible screen in front of the western entrance, suggest that the site was defensive in nature. The excavation of the enclosure ditch in various trenches revealed a feature between 4m and 5.40m wide by c.3m deep. This is a substantial ditch and combined with an inner bank, perhaps with a palisade, would have proved an effective defensive rampart. No internal structures or features were identified which</p>
-------------	--

	<p>appeared contemporaneous with the enclosure ditch. No evidence of settlement was identified, although the size of the surrounding ditches implies that they were protecting something other than livestock. There was some evidence, however, for occupation on the site, although there is no evidence that this was contemporaneous with the use of the main earthwork. (Thompson, 2007). [1]</p> <p>Earthworks on the western end of the summit of the hill above Werthyr. These have been identified as the northern part of a later prehistoric type settlement enclosure although examination of RCAHMW aerial coverage (AP895036/16-17) suggests that they are the result of quarrying or mining. Certainly they contrast strongly as parchmarks with the excavated settlement enclosure 180m to the north (NPRN 405988; AP905064/02-3). The seeming enclosure would have been roughly pentagonal, about 38m east-west by at least 20m. It would have been defined by two parallel banks with a medial ditch, 7.5-10m wide. Superficially similar settlement enclosures are known elsewhere on Anglesey. From the air the site is seen to be more extensive than published accounts allow. There are indications of three parallel trenches or lines of outcropping aligned roughly north-south and at most about 80m long. A trench driven at right angles to the most prominent of these has given the appearance of an enclosure. The 'trench' was largely filled in, in the nineteenth century. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and hilltop location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its hilltop location contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	276
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3401392522
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>A probable ditch which does not correspond to any known former field boundaries and therefore may be earlier than the 18th century estate plan. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	277
Asset Name	Cafnan Field System IV
NGR	SH3436592516
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	Field boundaries possibly part of early fields associated with medieval settlement of Cafnan. [1]

	<p>Features were identified during trial trenching which correspond to the geophysical anomalies (ditches [31606], [31705] and [31803]). These measured between 1.05m-1.7m wide and 0.07m-0.27m deep. Ditches [31606] and [31705] are likely to form part of the same feature which ditch [31803] is a shallow second feature.</p> <p>A ditch which not correspond to a geophysical anomaly was recorded at the southern end of Field A8. Ditch [31104/31106/31108/31110/31112] measured 50m long within the trench, 0.40m wide and 0.06m-0.21m deep. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016h. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	278
Asset Name	Ysgubor Ddegwm
NGR	SH3551392515
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	A cottage labelled Ysgubor Ddegwm is depicted on the 25" first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) within a field on the approach to Penrallt. The original

	<p>cottage depicted on the historic OS mapping has been demolished. A modern, replacement bungalow named "Ysgubor Ddegwm" has been built alongside the A5025, to the south of Tregelle garage. The bungalow is stone built, possibly re-using the stone from the demolished cottage. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type it does not significantly contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	279
Asset Name	Bank, Gader, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2990092510
Type	Bank (earthwork)
Designation	None
HER Reference	3426
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
Description	<p>Slightly wandering bank, with some stones visible. 80m long x 1.5-2m wide, height 0.75m. Noted by National Trust. Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	280
Asset Name	Archaeological Feature, Rhyd y Groes
NGR	SH3936092510
Type	Archaeological feature
Designation	None
HER Reference	38098
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Aerial photographic site. (GAT 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	281
Asset Name	Neuadd Rectilinear Enclosure
NGR	SH3359492504
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Description	<p>Possible rectangular ditched-enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. Possible pits and postholes within the site. [1]</p> <p>Trenches 2365 and 2369 (Illus 31) at the western side of Field Q04 were excavated in order to investigate a potential ditched enclosure, identified by geophysical survey. Ditches [2365-008] and [23650-012] were revealed and excavation confirmed that they represented the enclosure's northern and southern boundaries (Illus 71 & Illus 72). The southernmost ditch [2365-008] was 1.98m wide and 0.55m deep. Its profile appeared to be slightly stepped on its exterior, southerly, edge with a more regular slope on its external side. It appeared to contain a single deposit of mid-brown clayey silt with moderately large stones distributed throughout its matrix, slightly more concentrated toward the centre of the feature. The opposing ditch, to the south [2365-012] also exhibited a stepped exterior edge and a smoother, steeper slope on its interior. It survived to a depth of 0.51m and an overall width of 2.13m, again containing a single deposit (2365-013) with moderate sized stone inclusions.</p> <p>Toward the centre of the enclosed area revealed within the trench, a 1.8m wide, shallow depression [2365-010], spanning the entire width of the trench, was encountered (Illus 73 & 74). At the base of the hollow a compacted layer of gravel in a silty sand matrix (2365-014) was identified, overlying which was a 0.17m deep layer of soft, fine grained silty sand with charcoal flecks throughout. Pottery, dating from the 1st to 4th Centuries was recovered from within the upper deposit.</p> <p>Immediately to the south of enclosure ditch [2365-008] a narrow east-west aligned terminating linear gully [2356006] was investigated. It was shallow, measuring just 0.14m deep and its single fill (2365-007) did not contain any evidence alluding to its function. The western side of a sub-circular pit [2365-004], was revealed approximately 6.0m to the south of the terminating gully. It had a broad, shallow profile, 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single, sterile deposit (2365-005). [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>

References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>
-------------------	--

Asset Number	282
Asset Name	The Lodge, Remains of, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3129092500
Type	Lodge
Designation	None
HER Reference	17335
NMR Reference	412631
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A single building probably of more than one phase, arranged in a linear fashion. The building comprises a dwelling to the centre with a later added byre to the north and at the south end a byre with probable fodder store over. The whole was roofed with slates supported on a gabled roof with mostly riven, pegged roof trusses. The roof has now mostly fallen and the building is in a ruinous state. (Riley & Roberts, 1994) A two-storey rubble-stone building with a dwelling in the middle and a barn on either side. A further single storey barn was attached to the north-facing gable at a later date. The doorways into each part are in the east-facing elevation. The slate covered roof has now collapsed. There are two small enclosures to the east of the building and a larger enclosure to the west. The entrance into the enclosure has round rubble-stone gate posts. (Maxfield, 2004). [1]</p> <p>Remains of disused lodge near Mynachdy house, in the form of two rooms with outside enclosures. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW 26 May 2004. Described also following site visit as a single building but basically a range of three</p>

	<p>distinct structures arranged as a linear row. At the centre of the row a dwelling rather like a 'longhouse' in plan. To its S a byre, very similar in size and with a door (blocked) high in the S end wall, perhaps once having an outside stair leading to an upper floor. At the N of the dwelling is a further byre. This is lower than the other parts of the structure and appears to be a later addition. The whole was roofed with slates supported on a gabled roof with the usual roof trusses. Many of these trusses are apparently original riven timbers but there are some more recent machine-made replacements. The slates are small and were graded in size from ridge to eaves. Approximately 45m x 8m overall. There are two small paddocks or gardens attached to the E and a single larger paddock at the W. 30m above O.D. Claire Parry, RCAHMW, 19 January 2011. John Latham, RCAHMW, 12 March 2013 (from NT Report 1990). [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	283
Asset Name	Copper Cake - Findspot, Nr. Penrallt, Tregele
NGR	SH3530092500
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	3063
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman

Description	<p>A segment of copper cake, 2 3/4ins by 2 1/2 found in 1945-46 while ploughing in a field at SH 355926. Other pieces were seen but not picked up. Mr. E. Cockshutt found indication of the presence of copper in the field suggesting the mining or processing of copper in the vicinity, but no indication of structures. The number of copper cakes found in Anglesey is now eighteen, five of them bear Roman stamps and at least four have been found close to destroyed hut groups, which strongly suggests that the group as a whole should be dated to the Romano-British period. The findspot was indicated at approx SH 353925 by Mr. J. Roberts, Cemaes Bay who has the copper cake in his possession. [1]</p> <p>This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it were found, and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	284
Asset Name	Cist Burial, Possible, Y Werthyr, Amlwch
NGR	SH4088092500
Type	Cist
Designation	None
HER Reference	59773
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>A possible cist grave sealed beneath the remnants of a cairn, excavated in Trench 3. The identification is tentative, and this may just be a stone-lined pit. No skeletal remains were recovered, or any datable finds (Thompson, 2007). [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	285
Asset Name	Mynydd Ithel Ditches
NGR	SH3427092491
Type	Ditches
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Modern disturbance or land drains down western side of fields. [1]</p> <p>Archaeological trial trenching confirmed this anomaly to be a ditch. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	286
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Caerdegog Isaf and Outbuilding and Lower Farm and Outbuildings
NGR	SH3477092490
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Caerdegog Isaf and outbuilding A farmhouse and outbuildings. The farmhouse is stone-built with white painted plaster and is first depicted on the 2" Ordnance Survey manuscript c.1820s and the tithe map of 1840. A small stone-built outbuilding lies close by, as does a large stone-built barn which has been converted into a dwelling. A single lane trackway leads to the properties Tyddyn Gele, and Caerdegog Isaf. The track is first depicted on the 2" Ordnance Survey manuscript c.1820s. A two storey 19th century farmhouse of four bays. Built of stone under a slate roof with two gable end chimneys. A further single bay, two storey extension has been added to the SW elevation. The buildings are finished in lime render and principal elevation consists of a central, enclosed porch with a slate roof and side entrance. The principal elevation has four casement windows with a further modern attic rooflight. The single bay, two storey extension to the SW elevation has a single casement window at first floor level and French windows at ground floor level. Adjacent to the SW elevation is a single storey stone outbuilding converted to a garage. The rear elevation has four casement windows and four attic rooflights. Lower Farm and outbuildings - house and outbuildings</p> <p>Lower Farm consists of a one-and-a-half storey, six bay, coursed rubble stone-built hay barn converted to a dwelling. The principal elevation (NE facing) has a central gabled stone porch extension and a further doorway to the left of the building between two casement windows at ground floor level. A further inserted window and two retained ventilation slits are found to the right hand side of the front elevation. The slate roof includes the addition of three gabled dormers and a gable-end chimney stack. The SE gable has a single casement window converted from a doorway to a hay loft with access from external stone stairs. Attached to the west gable elevation of the Lower Farm main dwelling is a single storey, four bay, converted farm outbuilding, built of coursed stone rubble with a single chimney stack. Possibly originally an open-sided cart shed, the three</p>

	<p>casement windows have been created by infilling the lower half of openings. A fourth casement window on the principal elevation is found in a stone lean-to porch connecting both buildings. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. Both setting and any surviving historic fabric contribute to the value of this heritage asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	287
Asset Name	Bethania Methodist Chapel, Tregele
NGR	SH3577092480
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7763
NMR Reference	8763
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The Wesleyan Methodist cause in Tregele was established in 1810 and the first chapel built in the same year. This was rebuilt in 1828, 1846 and again in 1906. The latter was to the design of Rev E Mostyn Jones. By 1973 Bethania had been converted for residential use. [1]</p> <p>The Wesleyan Methodist cause in Tregele was established in 1810 and the first chapel built in the same year. This was rebuilt in 1828, 1846 and again in 1906. The latter was to the design of Rev E Mostyn Jones. By 1973 Bethania had been converted for residential use. RCAHMW, July 2009. [2]</p> <p>The converted chapel is located within the Tregele settlement in a small hollow alongside the road from Tregele. The house is screened to the north and west by trees and housing. [3]</p>

	<p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by Tregele village. Both setting and any surviving historic fabric contribute to the value of this heritage asset. [2] [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	288
Asset Name	Mill Race and Field Boundary, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3152092460
Type	Mill race
Designation	None
HER Reference	38150
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A deep linear stone lined watercourse, formerly the mill-race for Hen Felin. The line of the ditch delineated part of the boundary between the Mynachdy estate and that of the neighbouring estate Caerau, from at least the end of the 18th century, but it is possible that it is also the original boundary to the monastic grange. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with Hen Felin, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	289
Asset Name	Cemlyn Roman Fortlet
NGR	SH3251492451
Type	Cropmark
Designation	None
HER Reference	37976
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Description	<p>Cropmark identified by aerial photograph in 1990 during drought conditions. A small double banked hilltop enclosure, with hints of internal features, and two concentric banks. (Aris 2013). [1]</p> <p>A geophysical survey was carried out at the site by David Hopewell and John Burman as part of GAT's 2014-15 Cadw grant-aided programme. The survey revealed a rectangular enclosure with dimensions of 45m x 50m and strongly rounded corners with a slightly in-turning entrance in the centre of the north side. Traces of several rectangular buildings were detected in the interior. The site appears to be a typical Roman fortlet and is similar to examples found further south in Wales, at Erglodd and Waen Ddu. Both of these are about 50m square and have either one entrance or two opposing entrances. The fortlet is surrounded by a slightly meandering sub-circular ditched enclosure, 74m in diameter. This was initially thought to be an earlier prehistoric enclosure but comparison with fortlets from further afield produced some striking parallels. A string of four Roman installations along the north coast of Cornwall and Devon at Old Burrow, Martinhoe, Morwenstow and St Gennys are variously described as signal stations and fortlets. Martinhoe is the best documented and comprises a 42m square fortlet with sub-circular outer defences that are almost identical to those at Cemlyn. The fortlet contained two barracks and was probably garrisoned by a century of soldiers. There was evidence of possible signal fires within the outer enclosure. Pottery from excavations at the site showed that it was used between AD 55 and 75. These sites are usually interpreted as Roman fortlets, with a possible additional role as signal stations associated with shipping. The details of the Cemlyn fortlet would</p>

	<p>suggest, with a reasonable degree of certainty, that it was associated with the Roman conquest of Anglesey by Julius Agricola in AD 77, or constructed shortly after. This is the first Roman military site to be found on Anglesey from this period, and is therefore a particularly exciting discovery, especially as its presence would suggest other associated sites await detection. Other fortlets in Wales are close to Roman roads so this could indicate the presence of a route across Anglesey passing close-by. Fortlets were also usually garrisoned with troops from a nearby fort a day's march away. It is therefore possible that the fortlet at Cemlyn was associated with an, as yet undiscovered, Roman fort somewhere in central Anglesey. [2]</p> <p>The hilltop location with open views in all directions is the key attribute of the setting of this asset as is the possible relationship with a watch tower on Pen Bryn yr Eglwys (Asset 290) and contributes to the value of this asset. The character of the surrounding landscape is predominantly rural. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] http://www.heneb.co.uk/cemlyn.html [accesssed 16/12/2016]</p> <p>[3] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	290
Asset Name	Watch Tower, Pen Bryn yr Eglwys
NGR	SH2930092430
Type	Watch tower
Designation	None
HER Reference	2514
NMR Reference	43547
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Description	Marked as 'church, site of' on 6 inch OS 1963. Remains of foundations of rectangular building 20ft x 28ft x 30ft. 1967 report - rectangular mound 10m x 12m x 0.6m high marks site of church. No foundations visible. Published survey (25inch) revised. On the highest point of Carmel Head are the remains of a rectilinear

	<p>structure, which seems almost certain to have been a watch tower operating in conjunction with Caer Gybi and Holyhead Mountain. Only 3 sides of the structure are clear, surviving as spread banks up to 1m high, about 6m from crest to crest. The 4th side merges with the higher broken ground to the SW. This site has been previously recorded as an early chapel - no doubt under the influence of the name of the site. [1]</p> <p>NAR SH29SE1Traces of a building on the summit of a mountain on the western coast of Anglesey. Traditionally the site of a medieval church or chapel. It has been variously described as the footings of a 5.5m by 9.2-9.8m building (1937) and as a rectangular mound about 10m by 12m and 0.6m high (1969). More recently the monument has been depicted as a roughly 6.0m square mound and identified as a possible Roman tower, matching that excavated on Holyhead Mountain (NPRN 308080). Also described as an approximate square of bank about 8m x 8m and 0.5m high. Rather confused at SW and S sides but a much more obvious right angle survives at the NW corner. A recent cairn obscures the NE corner. Near to this cairn within the site are a couple of large boulders both of which have grooves incised in their exposed surfaces. The site is unexcavated but would seem to have parallels with the excavated Roman signal station on Holyhead Mountain, though the excavated footings of that site are slightly smaller in plan (Crew, 36). Sources: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 75 Crew in Archaeology in Wales 21 (1981), 66 John Wiles 03.08.07 John Latham RCAHMW 12 March 2013 (from NT Report 1990). [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset comprises its hill top location on the summit of Penbrynyreglws Hill at the highest point of Carmek Head, possible intervisibility with Cemlyn Roman Fortlet (Asset 289) and rural location. Its hill top setting and views of Cemlyn Roman Fortlet (Asset 289) contributes to our understanding of this asset as a watch tower. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	291
Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Possible, Rhyd y Groes
NGR	SH4052092410
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None

HER Reference	38101
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Possible burnt mound beside the stream or clearance material (GAT 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	292
Asset Name	Penbrynyreglwys: Small Quarry
NGR	SH2947092400
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	418602
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A small quarried area consisting of a low exposed rock face beneath which are several piles of stone, many with dark red staining and other unidentified mineralisation. The whole

	<p>contained within an area 23m x 4m. 19th century directories state that marble, Steatite, asbestos and amianthus(?) were quarried in this vicinity (Lynch). 55m above O.D. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	293
Asset Name	Mynydd Ithel Field System
NGR	SH3413692399
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A number of linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey which correspond to former boundaries on the estate plan. [1]</p> <p>There was a particularly close correspondence between the geophysical and trench data for the former field boundaries in Fields M7 and M8 (Field</p> <p>Group 1; Figure 1.17). Undated ditches [151203], [151403] and [151504] measured between 0.7m-1.0m in width and were up to 0.3m in depth. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this</p>

	asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	294
Asset Name	Bridge, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3134092390
Type	Bridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	38151
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A single arch bridge carrying farm track over mill-race (2). This site features abutments of large roughly-dressed boulders to the north and south of the ditch and a mortared bridge with centred segmental arch and cobbled road surface. The bridge appears to have been widened on its west side at some time by means of a large flat slab. This site is probably 18th century or earlier in date. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with the mill-race. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its relationship with the mill race which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	295
Asset Name	Trackway, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3146092390
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	38153
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Field trackway following drystone field boundary to the southeast of the bridge (3) after crossing the mill-race (2). Associated with the track are a number of small shallow scoops, immediately to the south, these probably represent quarrying for aggregate to repair the track surface. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	296
Asset Name	Possible Ditch
NGR	SH3505092383
Type	Linear anomaly
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Linear anomaly which has not been identified as modern, agricultural or geological in origin. Possible ditch. [1]</p> <p>A ditch corresponding to this anomaly was identified in Trenches 369 and 370 (Context Nos. 36904 and 37004). [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D. 2015. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services WYAS Report no. 2720. WYAS unpublished report</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	297
Asset Name	Earthworks, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3109092380
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	38152
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>An area of possible low platforms and uneven ground beside a linear scarped slope (to north), with track running east to west above the scarped edge. This could represent structures associated with the medieval grange of Mynachdy. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	298
Asset Name	Mynachdy House, Near Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3093992377
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	3535
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	5341
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The core of the house is late C17, a 3-unit range (central hall, living room and kitchen with stairs in rear wing). Late C18 or early C19 re-ordering and modern additions to N and W. Mynachdy was at the centre of an extensive farmstead of over 550 acres (222.8 hectares), recorded in the Tithe Schedule as being owned by Richard Lloyd Edwards Esq. and farmed by the Hughes family. The house was built on the site of a monastic building and may have retained some connection with the church, as despite being</p>

	<p>the largest holding in the area it remained tithe free. Reason Listed, notwithstanding modernisations, as a C17 gentry house which retains much of its character, apparently retaining some original interior features and the arrangement of openings. Reference RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p. 75; Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 184. The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. Said (by RCAHMW) to have been modernised, but to contain panelled doors with moulded architraves and cornices to the living room and rear wing. Some original oak wall panelling in the living room and original fireplace with bolection moulded architrave. Late C17 staircase with turned balusters, moulded string and panelled newels. Some chamfered beams. Two storey gentry house, the main block a long 7-window range with wings to rear forming a U-shaped plan; single storey lean-to porch/conservatory built into the angle at the rear. Built of rubble masonry, rendered and limewashed; boulder foundations. Roof of thin slates, rendered gable and axial stacks with dripstones and capping. The principal elevation faces E, a seven window range in two distinct sections with three windows to L (S), four windows to R (N); French door at L (S) end of four window section with large axial chimney above. Windows are 12-pane hornless sashes with slate sills; many are modern uPVC replacements. The rear (W) wall of the main block has three windows of different sizes across the range (mainly modern); modern french door offset to L (N) end. The service wing is to the rear of the three window section, its S elevation a two window range with French door to L (W); modern uPVC windows and door with slate sills. Two windows to each floor of the gable return, with L (N) windows at a higher level to the R (probably denoting the lie of the stairs within). The ground floor window to the L is a Venetian window, there are 12-pane hornless sashes to its R and above; remaining window is a modern replacement. The N elevation has the rear door offset to the L (E) end, through a modern half-glazed lean-to porch/conservatory set in the angle with the rear of the main block; modern window above. There is an added wing at right angles to the NW corner of the main block, cut into the slope. The S elevation faces the courtyard and the service wing; a three window range with glazed doorway offset to the L (W), windows are 12-paned horned sashes or modern replacements. External steps at the W gable give access to the N elevation, a three window range with central doorway between 2nd and 3rd window; windows are 12-paned horned sashes with slate sills. [1]</p> <p>Site of Mynachdy Monastery, Llanfairynghornwy, 1 1/2m NW of the church. Demolished. A farmhouse now stands on the site. It is of two storeys with rubble walls and slate roof. Built in the C17th with a central hall flanked by a living room and kitchen and a rear projecting wing containing the staircase, it has been modernised and added to on the N and W sides. The main entrance to the hall is on the E side, but has been blocked and another inserted opening to the kitchen. Inside, the hall has panelled double doors with moulded architraves and cornices to the living room and rear wing. The living room contains some original oak wall panelling, but most of it has been stripped above the dado. The fire place, with a good bolection molded architrave, is original. The late C17th</p>
--	--

	<p>staircase has turned balusters, molded string and handrail and panelled newels. Some original chamfered beams remain in other rooms, but the interior is much modernised. Mynachdy (NAT) (SH 30969233). Late C17th hall flanked by living room and kitchen with rear projecting wing and stairs. Modern additions to N and W. Rubble masonry rendered and limewashed with boulder foundations. Roof of thin slates included tall, massive square chimneys. Interior bolection molded mantel, late C17th stairs with turned balusters and molded string and panelled newels. Chamfered beams. Mynachdy Monastery, farmhouse on site. Late 17th Century. Central hall type. Modern additions NW. Rubble rendered. Boulder foundations. Thin slates. Massive square chimneys. Int. 17th Century stairs. Beams. Mantle. [2]</p> <p>Access could not be gained for this asset and so assessment was undertaken from the nearest road. Mynachdy forms the core of a group of historic buildings including stables and a cornbarn-cowhouse range. Secluded rural location within an area of low rolling hills to the northwest of Anglesey. Views from the principal elevation of the farmhouse look to the east, and are limited by topography and existing vegetation. This range of buildings is located within a secluded area and views to the east are obscured by topography and vegetation. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located and its relationship with other buildings in the complex and this contributes to the value of this asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	299
Asset Name	Trackway
NGR	SH3442292344
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A trackway linking the farms of Mynydd Ithel and Caerdeog Isaf is depicted on the 25 first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1900 and 1924), running from southwest to northeast through fields. The track exists today as a roughly worn track. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cooke, R., Davidson, J. and Hopewell, D. 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station Wylfa, Ynys Môn: Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report. GAT report 999. GAT unpublished report</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	300
Asset Name	Courtyard Stable Block at Mynachdy
NGR	SH3094492334
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24429
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Stable block built probably mid C19, incorporating a smithy. The agricultural ranges at Mynachdy are not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairyngornwy, 1841; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. Listed a good mid C19 stable block, which retains much of its original vernacular character, and which forms part of a group with the farmhouse and other buildings</p>

	<p>at Mynachdy. Reference Llanfairyngornwy Tithe Map, 1841. The smithy, at the R (E) end of the central range, has part of a stone and brick hearth, with a vertical bellows unit to the L. U-shaped stable block, which together with an attached stone wall encloses a stable yard. The central range is single storeyed; the two wings are two storeyed. Rubble walls with segmentally arched openings with rubble voussoirs and dripcourse. Slate roofs of varying types. The L (W) wing has a central door flanked by a window either side, with smaller windows set under the eaves to the loft above. Modern blue slate roof to L part, older purple slate roof to R part. The rear elevation has a modern boarded door to the raking dormer door, with a modern brick flat-roofed garage to R. The central range has a chimney to the R gable end serving the former smithy, and a roof mainly of old small slates. Boarded doors, and inserted narrow windows in the sequence DWDWDDW (D-door, W-window). The wing to R is a three bay cartshed with granary over, with a lean-to to the R gable end. Roof of small slates, partly grouted, with tiled gabled copings. Three wide cart openings with segmental stone arches with rubble voussoirs and dripstones. Stone staircase to R side leading to boarded granary door with the head breaking slightly above the eaves line. Two granary windows to L with modern frames, with two corresponding windows to the rear elevation. [1]</p> <p>Access could not be gained for this asset and so assessment was done from the road. The stable block forms part of the group of buildings associated with Mynachdy House. The complex is located in a secluded rural location, within an area of low rolling hills to the northwest of Anglesey. Views to the east towards the Existing Power Station are limited by topography and existing vegetation. [2]</p> <p>This asset is a part of a collection of buildings and farmyards constructed against a south west slope. Views to the north and north west are restricted by the topography. Views to the south east are of fields and to the south there is Myndd y Garn. The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located and its relationship with other buildings in the complex which, along with any surviving historic fabric, contribute to the value of this asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	301
Asset Name	Barn/Cottage
NGR	SH3492192333

Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	<p>No additional details [1]</p> <p>Setting, which is formed by the rural landscape in which this historic building is located, contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	302
Asset Name	Llanfairyngornwy Stone Tool - Findspot
NGR	SH3096092330
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	3518, 3527
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric/Medieval

Description	<p>Grooved hammer stone found at Monachdy has an ornamentation similar to La Tene decoration and should probably be regarded as a ceremonial weapon. It is decorated with grooves pecked along the sides and around the ends. In Llangefn Mueseum. In lxxxviii read Bangor for Llangefn. Monachdy Monastery, Llanfairynghornwy, site 1 1/2 miles NW of the church. Demolished. A farmhouse now stands on the spot. [1]</p> <p>This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	303
Asset Name	Cornbarn-cowhouse Range at Mynachdy, Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH3085092320
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24438
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Early C18 corn barn, with a long cowhouse range added in the early-mid C19. The agricultural ranges at Mynachdy are not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. Listed as a good early C18 corn barn with added cowhouse range, sited prominently above the farmstead at Mynachdy to facilitate the winnowing process; part of a good farmstead group. Reference Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841. The corn barn is of five bays, with hewn A-frame roof trusses, with lightly-built collars pegged to the principals. The cowhouse is of eight bays, with sawn and bolted A-frame roof trusses. Now opened into one building internally, with a stone wall partition to the R end. Long agricultural range with a taller corn barn to the L, and an added cowhouse range to the R, with a rectangular stone-walled enclosure built on</p>

	<p>either side of the range (probably a stack yard to rear and a cattle yard to front). The corn barn has well-built rubble walls with boulder foundations; prominent corbel stones to L gable, and three infilled ventilation slits to the R gable. The roof is of small slates, partly grouted; the rear pitch is covered in corrugated asbestos sheeting. Narrow central opposed doors with ventilation slits either side, those to the front enlarged to make windows, those to the rear are unaltered. The cowhouse range to the right has four doors, with the sequence WDWDWDWD (D-door, W-window); segmentally arched heads with rubble voussoirs and dripstone. The windows are either enlargements of earlier windows, or have been inserted. Three doors to the rear wall, two either end leading into lean-tos with catslide roofs, and a central door leading to the rear yard. [1]</p> <p>Assessment undertaken from public highway. The cornbarn-cowhouse range forms part of the group of buildings associated with Mynachdy House. The complex is located in a secluded rural location, within an area of low rolling hills to the northwest of Anglesey. Views to the east towards the Existing Power Station are limited by topography and existing vegetation. [2]</p> <p>This asset is a part of a collection of buildings and farmyards constructed against a south-west slope. Views to the north and north west are restricted by the topography. Views to the south east are of fields and to the south there is Myndd y Garn. [3]</p> <p>The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset are formed by the rural landscape in which it is located and its relationship with the other buildings in the complex and this contributes to the value of this asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	304
Asset Name	Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3528192287
Type	Field system
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>A likely field system identified on the geophysical survey with at least five field enclosures. The anomalies appear to increase in intensity towards the 18th century stone barn, suggesting a date. [1]</p> <p>Relict field systems, comprising ditches exposed in evaluation trenches corresponding with linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies, are present within CORE 1, principally in Fields M7, A8, A7 and O19–21 (Figures 1.17, 5.12). A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from one of these features in trench 811 in Field O21. No other datable artefacts were recovered from the other ditches forming components of relict field systems identified by the geophysical survey in CORE 1. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	305
Asset Name	Field Boundary
NGR	SH3505492281
Type	Field system
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A field boundary is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) splitting the current field in two. No sign of the boundary exists today. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	306
Asset Name	Field Boundary
NGR	SH3422892279
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>A field boundary is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) splitting the current field in two. The boundary is no longer existence however a 1.20m high upright stone marks the original gate pier. [1]</p> <p>North-west / south-east aligned field boundary identified from geophysical survey, likely to be the remains of one of a pair of field boundaries shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10: unpublished geophysical survey report</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	307
Asset Name	Mynachty Garden, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3094092280
Type	Garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	26765
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 9 (1900). C.H. Nicholas. RCAHMW. 7th August 2006.

	<p>Place name is likely to be an error and should be Mynachdy. [1]</p> <p>Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	308
Asset Name	Sheepfold
NGR	SH3460092277
Type	Sheepfold
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A sheepfold is depicted on the 25" first, second, and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) in the northeast corner of the field. Access on to the land was not permitted, and thus the feature has been identified from cartographic sources. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. The value of this heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	309
Asset Name	Stable-cartshed Range at Mynachdy
NGR	SH3094892262
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24437
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Probably mid C19 agricultural range including a stable and cartshed with granary over to the L, and a lower range to the R, probably working-horse stables. The agricultural ranges at Mynachdy are not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. Listed, notwithstanding the condition of part of the range, as a good mid C19 stable-cartshed range, which retains much of its original vernacular character, and which forms part of a group with the farmhouse and other buildings at Mynachdy. Reference Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841. The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. Long agricultural range with a lofted stable and cartshed to the L, and a single storey range to the R, which continues as a roofless ruin. Rubble walls; the main part with segmentally arched lintels with rubble voussoirs and dripcourse. Roof of small slates, partly grouted, with rendered tile gable copings. The block to L has a stone stair to the L gable end with a dog kennel built-in underneath. The front has a stable door to the L end with narrow window to R; wide cartshed door with narrow window to R, and narrow door to R end. Two windows to granary, set under the eaves at either end. Lean-to to rear. The single storey range to R is a narrower building, sharing the same rear wall line as the stable-cartshed, with the front elevation set back. An entrance lean-to has been added to the L front of the range, with a catslide roof; boarded door to L under raking dormer roof, window to R. To the R of the lean-to, at the R end of the roofed part of the range, is a widened doorway. To the R end of the range is a roofless building with a window opening to the front elevation and a wide (inserted) door to the R gable end. [1]

	<p>Access could not be gained for this asset and so assessment was done from the road. This range of buildings is located within a secluded area and views to the east are obscured by topography and vegetation. Assessment undertaken from public highway. The stable-cartshed forms part of the group of buildings associated with Mynachdy House. The complex is located in a secluded rural location, within an area of low rolling hills to the northwest of Anglesey. Views to the east towards the Existing Power Station are limited by topography and existing vegetation. [2]</p> <p>This asset is a part of a collection of buildings and farmyards constructed against a south-west slope. Views to the north and north west are restricted by the topography. Views to the south east are of fields and to the south there is Myndd y Garn. [3]</p> <p>The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset are formed by the rural landscape in which it is located and its relationship with the other buildings in the complex and this contributes to the value of this asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	310
Asset Name	Siloam
NGR	SH3340392256
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7811
NMR Reference	8811
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>Siloam Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Cemlyn. [1]</p> <p>Siloam Methodist Chapel was built in 1828 and renovated in 1902. The present chapel, dated 1902, is built in the Simple-Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. RCAHMW, March 2010. [2]</p> <p>DBA: With the exception of the addition of some outbuildings to the W, its plan appears to be largely unchanged since its depiction on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>NMR: Siloam Methodist Chapel was built in 1828 and renovated in 1902. The present chapel, dated 1902, is built in the Simple-Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. RCAHMW, March 2010</p> <p>The Siloam Methodist Chapel and associated outbuildings are well maintained and in use. [3]</p> <p>The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset are formed by the isolated rural character of the landscape in which it is located and the relationship between the chapel and its outbuildings. These contribute to the value of this asset.</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	311
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound, Neuadd
NGR	SH3392892253
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Possible burnt mound identified in the geophysical survey, however may also be a result of near surface geology. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720).</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	312
Asset Name	Field Boundary
NGR	SH3429292254
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
Description	A line of large stones running southwest to northeast across the field appears to indicate a field boundary wall, however no boundary is depicted on the 25" Ordnance Survey maps. The boundary therefore may predate cartographic evidence. [1]

	<p>North-east / south-west aligned field boundary identified from geophysical survey, likely to be the remains of one of a pair of field boundaries shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10: unpublished geophysical survey report</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	313
Asset Name	Trackway and Walls, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3070092230
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	38156
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A trackway leading west from Mynachdy, which eventually branches its southern leg continuing on to Pant-yr-Eglwys outside the area, while the other strikes north-west for the copper mine at Porth-y-Dyfn. As the track leaves the farmstead of Mynachdy its northern boundary is at first demarcated by the footings of a substantial dry stone wall. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this</p>

	asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	314
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound, Penrallt
NGR	SH3509392223
Type	Burnt Mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Possible burnt mound, measuring 41m east/west and 9m north/south. No obvious archaeological pattern but tentatively interpreted as a burnt mound due to proximity to watercourse and waterlogged area. [1]</p> <p>Burnt mound 78807. This mound measured at least 2.3 m by 1.9 m and at least 0.2 m deep. Geophysical survey had identified an extensive irregular anomaly in this part of the field and the results from trench 788 suggest that the remains of additional mounds may be present to the east of this trench. [2] [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	[1] Webb, A. and Harrison, D., 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Anglesey Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Services (WYAS Report no. 2720)

	<p>[2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0</p> <p>[3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>
--	---

Asset Number	315
Asset Name	Cropmark, North of Llanfechell
NGR	SH3720092200
Type	Archaeological feature
Designation	None
HER Reference	7362
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Early Iron Age
Description	<p>Archaeological features were first discovered at Carrog at SH37809180 during aerial photographic survey by Chris Musson for the RCAHMW in July 1996. This recorded a possible small settlement enclosure about 30m diameter with an entrance on the east side. The shape, size and hill-top location of the enclosure suggested comparison with enclosures of Later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date in southern England but not previously identified in north-west Wales. If so this was potentially a significant discovery for Anglesey, where the presence of burial mounds and standing stones demonstrates much activity in the Early Bronze Age, but where evidence of settlement before about the Middle Iron Age is lacking. This may be just because of the effects of intensive clearance and cultivation over several millennia. New and improved aerial photographs of the enclosure were taken by John Rowlands and Dafydd Roberts of Pixaerial.com during the dry summer of 2006 which showed the enclosure as well as several other circular and sub-circular features in an adjoining field to the south (PRN 29454). The latter features were three ring ditches, each about 20m diameter that are almost certainly the remains of burial mounds of Early Bronze Age date. (Smith, 2013). [1]</p>

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its hill-top location, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	316
Asset Name	Archaeological Feature, Possible, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3167092180
Type	Archaeological feature
Designation	None
HER Reference	38154
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>An area of unknown archaeological potential appearing in the form of clearance material standing on and around a small natural hummock. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	317
Asset Name	Stone Field Barn South of Tregele
NGR	SH3538992166
Type	Barn

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A barn is depicted on the 25" first, second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1900, and 1924) set within a large field. The barn is stone-built and mortared, sits within a quarried terrace, and has a dry-stone perimeter wall with upstanding gate pier encircling it. No track links the barn with the road, and none are depicted on the OS maps. The barn measures 4.0m by 6.0m, and 2.0m to the eaves. The roof was of corrugated sheeting, which has since collapsed into the interior of the structure, which is now overgrown. A gabled, stone field byre/barn located along the A5025 to the south of Tregele. The barn is in a ruinous condition as it is built of random uncoursed drystone walling with no roof. The barn is located within a hollow in the landscape created by excavating a quarry to produce the stone from which the building is constructed. Concrete repairs have been made to the tops of the gable ends to reduce weathering. Located around the building is an attached dry stone wall with upstanding stone gateposts. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 14-16 April 2015)</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	318
Asset Name	Bank and Ridge and Furrow, Penbrynyreglwy
NGR	SH2915092160
Type	Ridge and furrow
Designation	None

HER Reference	7239
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A low earth bank running in a NW-SE direction, 0.3m high and 1m wide. There appears to be ridge and furrow on the SW side of it. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	319
Asset Name	Enclosure, North-west of Carrog Farm, Llanbadrig
NGR	SH3727092150
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	29454
NMR Reference	309535
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric

Description	<p>Group of ring ditches and sub-circular enclosures identified by aerial photography. Possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A small hill-top enclosure at Carrog, Llanbadrig, Anglesey, identified from a cropmark on APs was investigated by geophysical survey and evaluated by a small excavation. The enclosure has been interpreted on typological grounds as a possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age defended site. The geophysical survey showed a clearly defined ditched settlement enclosure with hints of internal activity. The evaluation excavation revealed evidence of activity pre-dating the enclosure, namely a series of pits containing worked flint and chert and fragments of early Neolithic pottery. The majority of the other features, mainly post-holes, are likely to be of a single phase contemporaneous with the construction and occupation of the enclosure. (Smith, 2010) (Smith, 2011) (Smith, 2013). [1]</p> <p>Cropmarks of a circular ditched enclosure, c.30m in diameter, having an E facing entrance, within which is a less clearly defined circular feature. J.Wiles 24.11.03. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	320
Asset Name	Burnt Mound, Possible, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3027092130
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	38157
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Medium
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>A low vaguely crescentic grass covered mound lying to the north of the track in a boggy area. Burnt stone was found close by during field work. This site could be an example of a Bronze Age burnt mound (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	321
Asset Name	Quarry, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3157092130
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	38155
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A sizable quarry scoop in the north side of a hillock, probably a source of local building stone (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	322
Asset Name	Quarry
NGR	SH3505692081
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Quarry identified by GAT. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). 2009. Wylfa, Anglesey, Archaeological assessment. GAT Report No. 842. GAT unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	323
Asset Name	Gors, Garden, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3682092050
Type	Garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	26742
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 11 (1900). The main element on that map is a formal garden. C.H. Nicholas. RCAHMW. 7th August 2006. [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. []</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	324
Asset Name	Burial Chamber, Possible, Cromlech, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3604692003
Type	Chambered tomb
Designation	None
HER Reference	3046
NMR Reference	302680
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Neolithic
Description	<p>A destroyed burial chamber. The remains comprise a number of very large schist slabs, lying in an island of uncultivated land, some slightly tilted, but none on end. No structure remains. (RCAHMW, 1937). There is a certain resemblance between the burial chamber at Cromlech Farm (SH36119196) and the burial chamber at Bodowyr (SH46NE 1). Rev. Skinner at the turn of the century describes it thus: 'Many large stones were lying about,</p>

	<p>scattered on the ground. A large stone nearly square and measuring 9ft leans on some uprights about 6ft high'. Burial Chamber (rems of) SH36049200. What now looks like an area of low outcropping rock with one large loose slab c. 3.5m x 2m x 0.40 lying tilted onto one end of the outcrop with a smaller slab beneath it, which could be a fallen support. Some of the stones around the main slabs are clearly the results of clearance dumping. The whole seems to have previously formed the junction of an earlier field boundary of which traces can be seen. (Smith, 2003). Rock art discovered during survey undertaken during two seasons of fieldwork between 2005 and 2006. Cromlech Farm chambered tomb consists at present of a group of large recumbent slabs at various angles, together with smaller stones. Records of visits in the early 19th century suggest that it was then a genuine cromlech but its real status is uncertain (Lynch 1969, 305). In 2008 an evaluation exercise was carried out consisting of a geophysical survey, soil depth test-pitting and trial trenching. The geophysical survey produced nothing indicative of a man-made structure but the soil pitting showed that all the visible larger stones are in situ bedrock apart from one large loose slab lying at an angle and there was no cairn present. However, an episode of stone breaking was identified, interpreted as 19th century demolition, in an area of buried soil in a space between two pieces of bedrock at the east of the site. This sealed a thin, but animal disturbed buried soil that contained charcoal and several small pieces of Beaker pottery and two pieces of worked chert. There was also a wider scatter of pieces of struck chert in the topsoil. Two radiocarbon dates from young hazel charcoal in the buried soil produced dates centred on Cal AD 730 and Cal BC 2200. (Smith, 2009). [1]</p> <p>A litter of large natural slabs has been identified as a ruined and collapsed megalithic tomb chamber. Although an intact megalithic chamber is depicted in a sketch reproduced in Daniels such sketches are not considered reliable - this example may have been intended as a reconstruction. Without further investigation this monument can only be regarded as a suggestive natural feature. Sources: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 78. Daniels 'Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of England and Wales' (1950), plate 3. Lynch 'Prehistoric Anglesey' (1970), 43 John Wiles 10.09.07. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its hilltop location. While its hilltop setting contributes to its value, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its archaeological remains. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	325
Asset Name	Trackway, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3064092000
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	38159
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A slightly sunken track running to the south of a lozenge-shaped enclosure with dry stone walls and unusually large orthostats forming gate posts (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	326
Asset Name	Bryn Goelcerth Farm, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3088091980
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	55704
NMR Reference	412633

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This farmstead and associated outbuildings, though 19th century in appearance, are shown on the 1783 estate map. As for Taldrwst the possibility of an early date for this farmstead cannot be discounted (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>Farmstead comprising, two storey house with stone frontage, slate roof and two chimneys with several barns and outbuildings. The farmstead appears to be in current agricultural use although it includes a number of smaller stone buildings in a ruinous state. The farmstead was photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW 26 May. [2]</p> <p>The asset is a modernised original farmhouse with converted farm buildings. It is located on a north-east slope set in a rural environment within enclosed fields and views out over neighbouring farms. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	327
Asset Name	Bank, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3068091970
Type	Bank (earthwork)
Designation	None
HER Reference	38160

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>A low linear earth bank running north from the dwelling at Taldrwst farm. The bank delineates a small rectangular strip field (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	328
Asset Name	Standing Stone, Possible, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3054091950
Type	Standing stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	38158
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	An orthostat standing alone in an area of small enclosures and robbed out field banks. It may be a rubbing stone for cattle or simply represent the remains of a former field boundary now gone. The enclosures comprise a series of small fields enclosed by

	<p>denuded earth and stone banks with occasional orthostats (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with Enclosure and Field System, Mynachdy (Asset 334). While our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its archaeological remains, the rural character of its setting and interrelationship with Asset 334 contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	329
Asset Name	Taldrwst Farm, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3067091900
Type	Farm
Designation	None
HER Reference	38161
NMR Reference	412632
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This is a complex of agricultural buildings, including a barn/byre and a number of small enclosures and pens. This farmstead appears on an estate map of 1783. Although some of the existing outbuildings may date from this period, the dwelling house has recently been extensively remodelled (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>Modern or re-furbished two storey house with four dormer windows and a chimney, rendered and painted white with slate roof. The house has the appearance of being set within an older farmstead containing several small stone buildings. It does not appear to be in current agricultural use. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW 26 May 2004. Claire Parry, RCAHMW, 19 January, 2011. [2]</p>

	<p>The modern cottage has original outbuildings that are in a poor state of repair, one of them which are roofless. It is located on a north facing slope, with views north and north east. The Existing Power Station can also be viewed long distance from this. The asset is set in a rural location within enclosed fields that have views out over neighbouring farms. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	330
Asset Name	Barrow Cemetery, Carrog, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3747091850
Type	Barrow cemetery
Designation	None
HER Reference	34697
NMR Reference	410181
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	Aerial survey in 2006 by Pixaerial showed three ring ditches, each c.20m in diameter, lying approximately in a line along the ridge. Ground survey shows that there were some earthworks remaining and these are almost certainly the remains of three large earthen burial mounds of early Bronze Age date (Smith & Hopewell, 2010). [1]

	<p>Cropmarks show plough-levelled remains of three conjoined barrows to the south-west of Carrog at SH 3747 9185, with a further two barrows to the south-west at SH 3737 9178. Cropmarks of other double linear features, likely to be ploughed-out field boundaries, are also visible in the field. The site was subjected to a geophysical survey by GAT in 2009. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 27th Jan 2010. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and the interrelationship between the barrows, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	331
Asset Name	Caerau Stable, Llanfairyngornwy
NGR	SH3209491827
Type	Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	12512
NMR Reference	31057
Cadw Reference	5342
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C17 stable with servants' loft over. The stables are not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairyngornwy, 1841; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. In the C17 horses were used for riding only (oxen were used for ploughing), and were very expensive to buy and keep, which is reflected in the high quality of workmanship on stable buildings at that time (compared to cowhouses, for example). The stables were built slightly away from the farmhouse, which formed the centre of an extensive farmstead of over 300 acres (121.5

	<p>hectares); formerly owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley. Listed as a good and complete late C17 stable with servants quarters over, which retains a particularly fine set of vernacular roof trusses. Also forms a group with the farmhouse at Caerau. Reference Griffiths J E, Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 1914, p74; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 76 and Plate 163; Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 1841. The stable is divided into two equal parts by a stone wall to eaves height, although this appears to be a later insertion. The interior walls are clay plastered with a lime plaster and limewashed coat. Stable to R has a blind window or cupboard built into the R gable wall. The roof is four bays, with heavy hewn and pegged A-frame trusses with dovetailed collars. The underside of the slate are torched (horse hair plastered). The floorboards to the servants loft are missing. Two storey stable with servants' quarters over, and lean-to to rear. Rubble masonry walls with boulder foundations; timber lintels. Five dove holes set high in the L (N) gable wall. Roof of small slates with rendered gable copings. Half dormer window to front elevation, with two to rear. Two door openings to the front, that to the R with a small square window to L, with a dormer window above, with crude oak mullion to two light window. Two gabled half dormers to rear, that to the L being the door to the 1st floor. Lean-to with rubble walls and slate roof to R, under window. [1]</p> <p>17th century, two storey, two gabled half dormers to loft, external stair, rubble masonry, old small slates. [2]</p> <p>A late seventeenth century stable block with accommodation above, associated with the contemporary mansion situated almost 100m to the south-west (NPRN 15605). This is a one and a half storey building with walls of stone rubble on a boulder foundation and under a steeply pitched slate roof with gable copings. There are five dove holes high in the north gable wall. The building faces west where there is a doorway flanked by attic windows in gabled dormers, with a second doorway to the south. There are also two dormers at the rear, one housing the upper part of an attic doorway reached by a flight of stone steps. There is a rear lean-to. The OS County series 1st edition (Anglesey II.9 1889) shows the remains of a walled yard at the rear, about 35m east-west by 13m. Sources: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 76. NMR Site File. CADW Listed Buildings Database (5342). John Wiles 18.07.07 [3]</p> <p>Access was not gained for the asset and so the asset was assessed from a nearby public right-of-way. The stable block forms part of a group with Caerau House, however is located at a small distance from the main house. The complex is located on the northern slope of a hill, set back from the road and is accessed by a driveway lined by deciduous trees. The farmstead is enclosed by mixed plantation to the north, east and south. Views from the complex are restricted to the north-east by undulating topography although the upper portion of the Existing Power Station is visible above the hills. Open views are to the west, over enclosed pastoral</p>
--	--

	farmland to low hills. The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the quiet rural landscape in which it is located and the relationship of the stable with Caerau House, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 337). Both these attributes contribute to the value of this asset. [4] [5]
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	332
Asset Name	Building, North-west of Caerau
NGR	SH3199091814
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	55942
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014). [1]</p> <p>Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	333
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Trackway, Taldrwst, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3071091800
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	38162
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This trackway lies between existing field boundaries and is an alternative route south of the presently used track allowing access from Taldrwst to the tarmacadamed lane. This appears as the main trackway to Taldrwst on the 1783 estate map (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	334
Asset Name	Enclosure and Field System, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3058091780
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	55709

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A small sub-rectangular enclosure with associated field system, visible on aerial photographs and partially represented on the 1783 map (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	335
Asset Name	Structure, West of Caerau
NGR	SH3198791767
Type	Structure
Designation	None
HER Reference	55943
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014). [1]

	Map evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	336
Asset Name	Ynys y Fydlyn Promontory Fort (Possible)
NGR	SH2918091750
Type	Promontory fort
Designation	None
HER Reference	4361
NMR Reference	54410
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Possible promontory fort on Ynys y Fydlyn mentioned to DJT by A. Davidson October '88: visitor erosion to site a potential problem. Visited by DJT 14.11.88: bank and ditch stretch across neck of first island and have appearance of possible defensive-work, though the ditch appears to be 'inside' the bank. However, with the steep slope it does look OK. What else could it be? Not a field-bank. Possible threat of erosion as it is crossed by a footpath, and increase of visitors likely as land now National Trust. John Latham at NT notified, and A. Davidson informed. A natural island joined to the mainland by a small spit of sand. At this point there is a grassed over bank, 0.75m high and 4m wide which protects the only landward approach. Two adjoining small cliff stacks, accessible at low tide, that may have been a single island at the time of occupation. The easier access to the innermost is defended by a dump bank quarried from the inside. Part of the quarry ditch has created a terrace that could be a hut platform but the only other feature is on the outer stack and has been recorded as a hut circle but seems to have no entrance and is more likely to be a small pond, similar to that on Dinas, Trearddur (PRN 807). (Smith, 2005) This is an odd and uncertain site. There are two coastal stacks with precipitous sides except on the south. The innermost and smaller stack has a man-made bank on the south side which creates a difficult approach and therefore appears to be defensive. The bank is created by quarrying on the inside,

	<p>upslope creating a very steep outer face and a slight inner terrace. There is no entrance through the bank but some of it is lost at the landward side where the cliff has eroded. There are no internal features and in fact no suitable space for any huts except perhaps one just behind the rampart. The larger outer stack, has no defences but has a circular embanked feature (PRN 2515) about 5m diameter which could be an overgrown hut but seems more likely to be a freshwater pool. Very similar to one at Dinas promontory fort, Porth Ruffydd. It is possible that the deep gully separating the two stacks was once a natural arch so the two stacks formed one island. However, the inner island could have been defensible on its own. The provision of a freshwater pool on the outer island seems to suggest that the two stacks were joined at the time when the defences were built. (Smith, 2005). [1]</p> <p>Ynys-y-Fydlyn is a distinctive promontory but no cross-banks suggesting a defensive function were noted during field work. The neck of the promontory is fractured leaving the seaward end inaccessible, while the landward end is now under forestry and is also largely inaccessible. David Leighton, RCAHMW, 1994. [2]</p> <p>The setting of the asset is characterised by its location on a promontory surrounded by the sea to the north, south and west. The setting of the fort contributes to its value as a result of its commanding views, possibly reflecting a strategic role for the fort in controlling sea approaches. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	337
Asset Name	Caerau House, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3203791750
Type	House
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	3533
NMR Reference	15605
Cadw	5381

Reference	
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Large house with a complex development and ground plan, comprising two main blocks, possibly of 'unit-system' type; the earlier to the W is part of a late C17 house, with a six window range added to the E in c1730, the two later connected. The E part was given a double-pile plan under a rear outshut of the main roofline, which was later extended by a one window, two storey wing. A similar wing was also added to the S side of the W block, which in turn had a one storey service range added in the mid-late C19. The original house was probably built for Richard Roberts, and passed down through the Roberts family to Emma Rowlands (daughter of Elin Roberts and heiress to the estate); she married James, Lord Viscount Bulkeley and so the estate became linked to that of the Bulkeley family of Baron Hill. By 1841 Caerau was the centre of an extensive farmstead of over 300 acres (121.5 hectares), owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley. The house is shown on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841. Listed as a significant sub-medieval vernacular house with an unusual ground plan (for example the location of the chimney is unusual), and attached early C18 block with exceptionally good interior detailing. The house is also of interest for having two separate dwellings, possibly a unit-system house, which was later connected. Reference Griffiths J E, Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 1914, p74; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 76 and Plate 163; Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 1841. The main entrance to the C17 block leads into a central hallway with principal rooms leading off to left and right and C17 dog-leg staircase to rear with turned balusters, double-square newel at landing and massive swept moulded rail. The walls of the hallway are in and out boarded partitions; panelled doors, two bolection moulded panels to the right hand door and four panels to the left hand. The room to the left (W) has a faux marble painted wooden fire surround and plain cast iron fire. The walls are lined with cupboards, some with glazed doors, most panelled. The room to the right (E) has the scullery beyond beaded boarding to the rear; steps lead off down to the basement (below stairs). Both ground floor rooms have large hewn chamfered beams (W room with bar-stop chamfers) and hewn joists. The C18 block is said by RCAHMW to retain a considerable amount of internal detailing (the description following is taken from the Inventory): On the ground floor the kitchen and pantry are said to retain their original built-in cupboards, shelving and dresser with panelled doors and arched recesses; a corner cupboard in the pantry has the date 1730 on the panel of the door, together with some geometrical designs. The kitchen dresser is said to have a moulded cornice, the upper members repeated on the plaster beams, which are chamfered with moulded stops. On the 1st floor is a range of three bedrooms entered from a passage. Each room has pine panelling with moulded cornices, door architraves and pediments and, over the fireplace, a panel containing a contemporary landscape painting. The E room has a double-partition to the passage containing cupboards on either</p>

	<p>side of the door and a closet against the large chimney stack. The staircase to W has turned balusters, panelled newels and moulded handrail. The original late C17 part of the house, to the W, is two storey, asymmetrical two window range, with the original main elevation facing W (L side as approached from main gates). Rendered rubble walls with slate roofs, hipped over the S end. Two storey servants wing to E end of S side. Gabled connecting range to E block, with lean-tos. W elevation of house (the original entrance elevation): End chimney to L (N) gable, with lateral chimney to hipped section to R. Lean-to porch offset to the R, with nine pane window. 12-pane sash window to L of porch, with similar window to 1st floor above porch and to L end of elevation. Gable wall to L (N) has two narrow windows to the ground floor, three by four panes, set either end. The S (approach) elevation, under a hipped roof, has two 16-pane hornless sash windows with segmental rubble heads to the ground floor, with an eight pane Yorkshire sliding sash window to the 1st floor, set under the eaves. Two-storey servants' wing to R, with boarded door to L end, and 16-pane sash windows with segmental rubble arches to ground and 1st floors of S gable end. Abutting the SE corner of the S gable end of the wing is a single storey domestic service range, a lean-to built against the dividing wall between the rear yards to both houses. Built of rubble masonry, slate roof and brick chimney to the oven in the 2nd of the three rooms along the range. The E block is a two storey (part with attic), six window range with asymmetrical façade; full-length, lofted lean-to to rear under common roof pitch, with storeyed wing to rear forming courtyard. Rubble masonry walls with widely slobbered mortar; the rear wall has been raised to accommodate the lofted lean-to. Slate roof with tile coping; the rear pitch is shallower and covers the lean-to. Tall rectangular gable end chimneys with dripstones and capping, with 3rd chimney offset to L of centre (in line with the door). The main entrance is offset to the L (under the 3rd window from L); a modern half-glazed door, with a single wide 16-pane sash window to ground floor L. Three 12-pane sash windows to ground floor R. There are two patterns of window to the first floor; two of the original 12-pane balanced sash windows survive (3rd from L and far R), the rest are sash windows with six panes to the upper, and nine panes to the lower light. The L gable end has a 12-pane sash window to the L side of the original part, with a eight over 6-pane window to the ground floor of the lean-to, with a segmental brick arch roof, and a modern casement to the loft above. The one window wing has a similarly detailed eight over six pane window to the ground floor, with a 16-pane sash window to the 1st floor. The rear elevation of the E block is a two storey, two window range with a block of four 12-pane sash windows to the L, and the door to the R (with a lean-to corrugated iron porch). Ground floor openings have segmental rubble voussoir heads. Gabled dormers spring from the eaves. Boarded door to centre of courtyard elevation of wing. To the L side of the lean-to is a long, rectangular chimney aligned axially (modern). [1]</p> <p>Caerau House, 2/3m NW of the church, is of two storeys and attics and consists of two blocks, with a fragment of a late C17th house and E an addition of c.1730 with Listed gatepiers to the south</p>
--	--

	<p>courtyard It has been modernised and was in the process of being divided into tenements. The only remaining details of the original house are a staircase with turned balusters, and moulded strings and handrail, and some oak panelling with heavy bolection mouldings and moulded cornice and dado rail in a room on the ground floor. The C18th block retains a considerable amount of contemporary panelling in the bedrooms and the original fittings of the kitchen and pantry. The house is rectangular in plan with a staircase on the W and some modern additions on the S. The main N front has two ranges of sash windows and a modernised doorway. Ground floor is the kitchen with adjoining pantry, both retaining the original built-in cupboards, shelving and dresser with panelled doors and arched recesses. A corner cupboard in the pantry has a date 1730 on the panel of door with some geometric designs. The kitchen dresser has a moulded cornice, the upper members repeated on the plaster beams, which are chamfered with moulded stops. On the first floor are three bedrooms entered from a passage. Each room has pine panelling with moulded cornices, door architraves and pediments, and over the fireplace a panel containing a contemporary landscape painting. The E room has a double partition to the passage containing cupboards on either side of the door and a closet against the large chimney stack. The staircase has turned balusters, panelled newels and molded handrail. Caerau (NAT) (SH 32059175). Late C17th with c.1730, six window addition E two storeys, part with attic. Rubble masonry. Tall rectangular chimneys. Sash windows, with glazing bars. Interior: W contains in and out boarded partition, hewn chamfered beams and hewn joists; ground floor door with two bolection moulded panels and door with six sunk panels, E portion comprises mainly panelled room with panelled partitions providing dressing rooms at 1st floor, bolection moulded mantels and panel painting above doorways. C17th stair with turned balusters, double-square newel at landing and massive swept moulded rail. C17th stone gate piers with gate stops, moulded cornice and finials which once supported globes to the S courtyard. [2]</p> <p>The mansion at Caerau comprises a late seventeenth century house joined to a block of about 1730 with extensive later additions. The original house is a two storey building with cellar and attics. It has stone rubble walls under a slate gabled roof hipped to the south-east. It faces south-west, where an off-centre doorway opens onto a passage with a stair at the rear and rooms to either side. The stair is original as is the panelling in one of the ground floor rooms. On the south-east side of the house is a walled court with late seventeenth century gatepiers at the entrance. This aligns with the avenue (below) and the piers may have been moved as they do not correspond with the contemporary house. The eighteenth century block faces north-west across the garden and was joined to the rear of the house by a connecting wing. It presents a polite asymmetrical six bay façade under a steeply pitched slate gabled roof with a massive ridge top chimney stack and slighter end stacks. The roof pitch is shallower at the rear where it covers a parallel range with upper storey dormers. The main range has a kitchen and pantry and the upper floor has three rooms, two opening off a back passage. The</p>
--	---

	<p>kitchen retained a remarkable array of original fittings in 1937, when one of the upper rooms had an original landscape painting on a panel above the fireplace. Various service wings were added to the rear (south-east) of the house, encroaching on the walled court. There was a large garden area to the north-west and the house was approached by a long avenue (see NPRN 86524). North-east of the house is a late seventeenth century stable building (NPRN 31057). A four seat privy to the south-east (NPRN 31056) had fittings similar to those of the eighteenth century block. Sources: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 76. CADW Listed Buildings Database (5381). John Wiles, RCAHMW, 18 July 2007 [3]</p> <p>Access was not gained and so the asset was assessed from a nearby public right-of-way. Caerau House forms the focus for a substantial group of historic buildings including a stable block of 17th century date, privy (Assets 331 and 354) and farmstead. The complex is located on the northern slope of a hill, set back from the road and was accessed by a driveway from the south, lined by deciduous trees. The complex is enclosed by mixed plantation to the north, east and south. Views from the complex are restricted to the north-east by undulating topography although the upper portion of the Existing Power Station is visible above the hills. Open views are to the west, over enclosed pastoral farmland to low hills. [4]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the quiet rural landscape in which it is located and the relationship with the other buildings that form part of this complex. Both these attributes contribute to the value of this asset. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	338
Asset Name	St. Peirio's Church, East of Tai Hen
NGR	SH3911291738
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

HER Reference	3056
NMR Reference	43640
Cadw Reference	5349
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Located in an isolated rural location, within a funnel shaped churchyard, set back from the N side of the country road between Llanfechell and Bodewryd. Medieval rural church restored and re-roofed in the late C19, the windows containing small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs, a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. He became a convert to the Muslim religion and gave money to local rural churches on condition that any restoration work should include work which reflected elements of his religion. The SW porch is a late C19 addition. Listed as a simple, rural Medieval church altered in the C19 but retaining much of its original vernacular character.</p> <p>Interior The roof has exposed timbers; collared trusses with brackets down to wall posts on plain corbels. Moulded sanctuary rail on shaped balusters and cusped arcade. The C12 font is a plain circular bowl spreading at the base, standing on C17 balusters. There is a single brass memorial plaque to William Kerver d1645, his grandson William d1640, Grace, wife of Richard d1647. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs.</p> <p>Exterior Simple rural church with continuous nave and chancel, gabled SW porch and W bellcote. Built of mortared rubble masonry with rough hewn foundations; freestone dressings. Slate roof with slate copings and stone cross gable finial to chancel and porch. The windows are late C19, lights with shallow pointed heads in rectangular frames; the N and S wall with single windows, the E window a paired light. The entry to the SW porch has a freestone lintel with shallow pointed arched soffit. [1]</p> <p>The parish church of St. Peirio. The walls, rebuilt in parts, are medieval. It has a continuous nave and chancel but retains no early details. In periodic use. [2]</p> <p>Medieval walls rebuilt in parts. Roof of thin slates. [3]</p> <p>The Church of St Peirio (HER No. 3056, NPRN 43640) is a Grade II Listed Building (HB Num 5349). It is a small medieval church, restored in the late 19th century. The immediate setting is the small rectilinear churchyard that surrounds the church, and the</p>

	<p>field systems that surround it. Views from the church extend to the south from the porch. To the north views are blocked by a low ridge aligned approximately east-west. [4]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with the church yard contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	339
Asset Name	Privy, South-west of Caerau, Llanfairyngornwy
NGR	SH3198091720
Type	Privy house
Designation	None
HER Reference	6346
NMR Reference	31056
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Rectangular building, divided - one side a store, another side privy over stream. Three seats in panelled bench, back and arm rests. (RCAHMW, Undated). [1]</p> <p>A remarkable eighteenth century four seat privy built over a stream by a pond about 50m from the late seventeenth century and later Caerau mansion (NPRN 15605). The privy made headlines in 1969 when its fate hung in a balance between destruction and restoration. Neither it nor its pond appear on recent OS mapping.</p>

	<p>The privy was built around 1830 when major works were carried out at the house. It was an unpretentious gabled stone rubble building divided between the privy and the store. The privy within was contrastingly sumptuous. A bench with panelled front and backrest, had three seats in a row and end armrests. Next to this was a single throne on a smaller scale, presumably child size. Above these ran a moulded plaster cornice, similar to examples in the house. The pond presumably facilitated flushing. Source: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 76 John Wiles 18.07.07. [2]</p> <p>The asset is located in a rural location in a dip surrounded by mature trees, hills and mature hedgerows. This location subsequently obscures any view to the Existing Power Station. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and interrelationship with other buildings at Caerau. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	340
Asset Name	Possible Enclosure North-west of Llanfechell & Some Distance from Gors
NGR	SH3638691702
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	86847
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated

Description	<p>A possible enclosure apparent on RCAHM aerial coverage (AP965124/53). There are indications of a roughly square enclosure or structure, about 15m across. The south side cannot be discerned. Possibly the site of a building or a fold or other small agricultural enclosure. The feature does not align with the modern hedges and presumably pre-dates them. John Wiles 31.08.07. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	341
Asset Name	Groesfechan
NGR	SH3511191730
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	15699
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Medieval domestic remains. (Source: Site file AN/Domestic/SH39) J.Hill, RCAHMW, 13.11.2003. [1]</p> <p>The asset is located off the A5025 on a westerly slope. These comprise the remains of a farmstead, most of which has been heavily modified in a stopped modern development. There is a wind turbine directly behind the main house. The roofless and partial house is currently in a state of repair with breeze block partial walls and red brick lintels. Although in a rural landscape, due to the assets adjacent to the busy road, the house is not in a tranquil location. The views to the north are restricted by low hills but some breaks in the topography allow some views beyond. The</p>

	<p>house has good visibility over the valley to the west and north-west. [2]</p> <p>A building marker appears close to this position on the Llanfechell Tithe Map 1842. [3]</p> <p>Surviving buildings have been digitised from the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. [4]</p> <p>The building shown in 1842 is about 40m in length and orientated NW-SE. By the time of the 1889 map it has expanded in size, and consists of two wings within a rectangular farmyard. [5]</p> <p>Medieval domestic remains. [6]</p> <p>Extensive ruins of farmstead, partially rebuilt presumably as the beginning of a development project. It comprises a large barn to the SW, of which three walls only survive. Two other ranges of buildings on the NW and E form a 'T' shape with the farmhouse running at 90 degrees to the road on the eastern side. Buildings have been heavily modified and some elements demolished and others rebuilt in stone or breeze blocks.</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the largely rural landscape in which it is located, the value of this asset is primarily derived more from its potential to preserve medieval fabric than its setting. [7]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)</p> <p>[4] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map</p> <p>[5] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p> <p>[6] RCAHMW NMRW, NMRN 15699</p> <p>[7] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report</p>

Asset Number	342
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Llanfechell Standing Stones
NGR	SH3640191681
Type	Standing stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3047
NMR Reference	302331
Cadw Reference	AN030
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>Triangular setting of upright stones, three stones form the triangle 11ft by 8ft by 9 1/2ft and have an average height of 6 1/2ft. As described in RCAHMW. There is no sign of a mound but the site is on the highest point of a low ridge. The stones are as previously described although heights slightly less: NW stone 1.75m, S stone 1.85m, NE stone 1.55m. Three stones of similar size set facing approximately same orientation and approximately equidistant at 3m apart. Each stone is quite thin for its height and two look as though they may have been trimmed by battering to produce the tall narrow, approximately parallel shape. They are set on the exact summit of a low hill and are visible from a long way around. There is a hint of a mound around the stones but this is probably just an 'island' left by ploughing around the stones. [1]</p> <p>This is an arrangement of three standing stones or erect slabs, all roughly 2.0m high, set in a triangle of 3.3m by 2.4m by 2.9m. They all appear to have their long axis aligned north-west to south-east, displaying notably eccentric profiles. The stones occupy the highest point of a low ridge and recent internet accounts tend to concentrate on the view rather than the stones themselves. Stone settings such as these are generally identified as Prehistoric ritual or ceremonial monuments, most likely Bronze Age. However, a more recent date and a more mundane function cannot be ruled out. Source: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 78 John Wiles 31.08.07. [2]</p> <p>There are three stones, approximately 1.5 to 1.8m high, set in a triangular pattern. The stones are situated on the highest point on a low ridge and this gives the impression of being in the raised centre of a bowl, with the surrounding hills and ridges forming the upper edges of the bowl. This pattern is somewhat broken by Pen-y-Morwyd which gives the appearance of being closer and slightly</p>

	more visually dominant than the other hills. The round barrow on Pen-y-Morwyd (Asset 372) is visible from the standing stones. The standing stone to the north of Llanfechell (Asset 344) is barely visible: visibility would be greater in a more open landscape with fewer hedgerows and trees. These relationships contribute to the value of the asset as a result of the intervisibility of prehistoric monuments which may hold some significance in regard to division of the landscape during this period. [3]
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p>

Asset Number	343
Asset Name	Wall, Trewyn y Crewyn, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2942091640
Type	Wall
Designation	None
HER Reference	3434
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Wall, reduced to line of orthostats and boulders about 0.6m high and 0.8m wide. Noted by National Trust - Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	344
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3699191636
Type	Standing stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3048
NMR Reference	302330
Cadw Reference	AN080
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>A flat slab 8 1/2ft high (2.59m), 5ft wide and 9-10ins thick, with some packing stones at the base. (RCAHMW, 1937). As described. Leaning to the E some packing stones visible at the base. Baynes records that it is the only standing stone on the island aligned on N-S axis. A very large slab of schist c.2.6m high, 1.8m wide and 0.2m thick. An unusually wide slab for a standing stone. Its 'best' face seems to be to the W which faces directly towards the hill of Mynydd y Garn. (Smith, 2003). Recording the lifting and re-setting of the standing stone which had fallen over in 2009. Excavations during the reinstatement of the standing stone revealed that one of the packing stones is decorated with cup marks. (Smith & Hopewell, 2011). [1]</p> <p>A standing stone or erect slab, set upon a low ridge. The stone is 2.6m high, 1.5m wide and 0.25-0.3m thick. Stones such as this may be ancient ritual or ceremonial monuments, perhaps most likely to be Bronze Age. However, neither a more recent date nor a more mundane role, can be ruled out. Source: RCAHMW Anglesey Inventory (1937), 78. John Wiles 31.08.07. [2]</p> <p>The setting of the standing stone includes the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, the power lines directly overhead and rural location. Positioned on a raised area within a bowl-shaped valley surrounded to the west, north and east by low hills which restrict views. The round barrow on Pen-y-Morwyd (Asset 372) is visible from the standing stone. The standing stones to the west of Llanfechell (Asset 342) is barely visible: visibility would be greater in a more open landscape with fewer hedgerows and trees. These relationships contribute to the value of the asset. [3]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)
--	--

Asset Number	345
Asset Name	Nanner, Cropmarks of Early Field System
NGR	SH3317091630
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	410227
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval / Post-medieval
Description	Extensive cropmarks of curvilinear field system, underlying present-day pattern, suggesting early origins. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 14th August 2006. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	346
Asset Name	Hollow-way, Trwyn y Crewyn, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2941091610
Type	Hollow way
Designation	None

HER Reference	3428
NMR Reference	519030
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A slight hollow-way marking a track down to the beach. Straight line, distinct for about 100-150m, 3.5m wide. Noted by National Trust, Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>A track way is shown leading up from the landing place in the lee of Ynys y Fydlyn serving two rectangular buildings (deserted farm and a lookout) to the south. The trackway is bounded by a stone wall reduced to line of uprights and scattered boulders. [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	347
Asset Name	Farm Building, Bryn Rhwydd
NGR	SH2956691606
Type	Farm building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519032
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A rectangular building is shown to the west of the trackway leading up from the landing place in the lee of Ynys y Fydlyn. Modern aerial photography shows the hollow way of the track and an area of rough ground. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric and to a less extent its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	348
Asset Name	Orthostatic Wall, Trwyn y Crewyn, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2923091600
Type	Wall
Designation	None
HER Reference	3433
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Line of large orthostats remaining of original wall. Original width about 0.75m, about 350m long. Noted by National Trust, Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	---

Asset Number	349
Asset Name	Buildings, Former Site of, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3037091600
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	55705
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>On an estate map of 1783 these fields bore the names Cae'r Ty (field of the house), also known as Cae yr Hen Dafarn (Old Tavern field - 1883) and Cae'r Ysgubor (field of the barn). Both fields are shown containing buildings on the 1783 map. The foundations of a small rectangular structure (SH30499159) are still visible in the field known as Cae'r Ysgubor. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	350
Asset Name	Cairns, Bryn-rhwydd, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2970091580
Type	Cairn

Designation	None
HER Reference	3425
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Isolated clearance cairn plus other cairns, noted by National Trust. Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	351
Asset Name	Tai Hen, Cropmark Enclosure
NGR	SH3836091520
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	86848
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric

Description	<p>Irregular enclosure consisting an inner and outer enclosure with surrounding linear ditches. DWT 14/06/1999 Incomplete cropmarks of a rather irregular, generally rectilinear ditched concentric enclosure: the inner circuit defines an area some 46m across, whilst the outer extends about 110m north-east to south-west by 100m overall, showing a possible north-west facing entrance. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	352
Asset Name	Ty Wian Farmstead, Servants Quarters, Llanfairyngornwy
NGR	SH3294191519
Type	Outbuilding
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66292
NMR Reference	414626
Cadw Reference	24424
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A probably mid-late C18 farmhouse range with back kitchen and attached servants' quarters. The main part of the farmhouse was remodelled in the early-mid C19, when the low eaves and roof were raised to make two full storeys, and tall 12-pane sash windows inserted. An original window opening remains to the R of the porch on the main elevation. The low eaves suggest the roof was originally thatched. The eaves line to the L wing of the house, and the range to the rear, is original. The complex development of this farmhouse can best be seen from the SW (rear). Ty Wian is recorded as a T-plan house on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairyngornwy, 1841. The farm was owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, who also owned the extensive neighbouring farm at Caerau. Ty Wian was itself a large farmstead of over 96 acres (38.9 hectares), the farmer Evan Thomas. The Census</p>

	<p>returns of 1841 also record five labourers and servants living in an outbuilding at the farm, which can be assumed to be the rear part of the wing, which has domestic pattern windows and no internal access to the house. Listed as a good vernacular farmhouse, which retains details from the C18 and C19, such as the 12-pane sash windows. Reference Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 1841. The original ground plan has been obscured by alterations; it is likely that the house was built with a cross-passage and gable end chimney. The principal room is served by the large central chimney; it has a tall inglenook fireplace with cambered bressumer and chamfered cross-beam to ceiling. Boarded door with two wide boards. The back kitchen has an inglenook fireplace with a rough hewn bressumer. Small farmhouse with complex development sequence. Rubble, partially rendered, with slate roofs. Main range (facing E) incorporates a probably C17 or C18 building, though its present appearance owes much to early C19 remodelling. It takes the form now of a long two window range, with entrance (in added gable porch) offset to L of diagonally set axial stack, with later stack to right hand gable end. Entrance is flanked irregularly by 12-pane sash windows aligned on each floor; additional nine pane sash at intermediate height may represent an earlier opening, immediately below the eaves line originally. This line is clearly marked in the rendering, and is continued as the eaves line of a further, single window, bay to the L. To the rear, this bay has strongly outshot roof, through which the early C19 roofline of the remodelled section intrudes (with one six paned 1st floor sash window). Long rear wing likely also to be of early date, terminating originally in gable end stack (subsequently extended beyond the stack with the addition of servants quarters). This rear wing partially obscured by flat roofed extension incorporating gabled porch, but small-paned sash window survives to ground floor to R of this, and a similar window in raking dormer to L above. Rear of main range to N of the wing strongly C19 in character, with tall 12-paned sash window on each floor. Adjoining the N gable of the main range is a lofted stable. Widely slobbered mortar and stone lintels. Boarded door to L side of W elevation, with a stone staircase to R leading to boarded loft door, which breaks the eaves line with a raking dormer roof. Small shuttered window set under the eaves to loft front and rear; small skylight to W pitch. The back kitchen is reach via a modern lean-to extension with gabled porch to R. The R (W) end of the back kitchen is marked by a tall stone chimney with capping and modern pot, of similar dimensions to the central chimney in the main range. To L of the porch, set low in the roof pitch, is a small nine pane sash with raking dormer roof. Similar window to ground floor R of porch. Lofted servants quarters attached in line with the back kitchen; a two window range with garage door inserted in the W gable end. Small skylight set low to the L end. Windows are modern nine pane top-hung casements, with an original nine pane fixed light to the gable end. [1]</p> <p>Mid C19. Not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841, although the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural</p>
--	--

	<p>buildings are recorded. Therefore it is possible that the range was omitted from the plan. The farm was owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, who also owned the extensive neighbouring farm at Caerau. Ty Wian was itself a large farmstead of over 96 acres (38.9 hectares), the farmer Evan Thomas.[2]</p> <p>It was not possible to access this asset during the survey and so assessment was undertaken from the road. The asset is located within a slight drop with topography obscuring views to the north. Isolated rural location, within field system of regular rectilinear fields. [3]</p> <p>The asset contains derelict traditional farm buildings with an unoccupied farmhouse. It is low lying between two low hills surrounded by mature trees. Principal elevation of the farmhouse is to the north east towards the hill. This is obscured by mature trees. [4]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located its relationship with Ty Wian (Asset 230). The value of this heritage assets is based on this setting and any surviving historic fabric. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[5] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	353
Asset Name	Lookout, Bryn Rhwydd
NGR	SH2950191501
Type	Coastguard station
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519031
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A disused lookout is marked on modern mapping and visible on modern aerial photography. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	354
Asset Name	Mynydd Groes, Earthwork Features
NGR	SH3507091450
Type	Earthwork
Designation	None
HER Reference	3144
NMR Reference	401868
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	<p>Earthworks of an apparent oval enclosure, 180m north-east to south-west by 112m, set upon/about an isolated knoll, correspond to the trace of a field enclosure, depicted on OS County series (Anglesey II.10 1889) & subsequently cleared. RCAHMW AP895037/6. [1] [2]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and elevated position, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	--

Asset Number	355
Asset Name	Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin
NGR	SH3423791424
Type	Corn mill
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	11803
NMR Reference	40365
Cadw Reference	5388
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Probably mid C18, known to have been working in the late C18, but not mentioned in the diaries of William Bulkeley of Brynnddu (1734-1760) who lived 2 miles away. Little is known about the history of the mill, but it formed part of the Cefn Coch estate owned by Edmund Edward Meyrick Esq in the Tithe Schedule of Llanfechell, 1842; and was worked by Hugh Rowlands, one of the renowned family of Anglesey millers, also farming over 32 acres (12.96 hectares). It was not shown as being disused on the 1901 6" OS map, though it was described in the sale particulars of the adjacent Tyn-y-Felin as 'the old windmill' in the same year. The tower was said, by its owner in 1975, to have been in the same condition for as long as anyone could remember and was overlooked by Rex Wailes in his survey of the islands windmills in 1929. The remains of a C18 windmill tower which, at one time, formed an integral part of the farmstead group which had the house at Cefn Coch at its centre. Reference Guise B and Lees G, Windmills of Anglesey, 1992, pp 10, 58, 114-6; Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841. No fittings remain. The remains of the tower consist of the lower part of circular sloping wall with masonry of narrow slabs of local stone. There are opposing doorways, with cambered heads of rough-hewn voussoirs; a small square opening above the doorway to the S. [1]

	<p>18th century. Part of circular, sloping walls. Narrow slab masonry. Roofless. Opposite doorways with cambered heads of rough hewn voussoirs. [2]</p> <p>Melin Cefn Coch was probably built in the late 18th century, and is shown as disused on the 1st edition 25-inch O.S. map of 1889. The tapered and partially rendered rubblestone tower stands on a low rocky mound, and less than two storeys remain, possibly as a result of removing the machinery and major timbers. Both door openings and one remaining window have cambered lintels. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 1 October 2008. [3]</p> <p>The remains of a windmill, standing approximately two stories high, rubble stone construction, partially rendered. The principal setting of the windmill is the farmstead at Cefn Coch and the water mill that forms part of that complex. A secondary element is the immediately surrounding field system and scattered houses, including some that are probably contemporary. The Existing Power Station is partially visible from the windmill. It is mostly topographically screened. It does not impinge on the principal visual relationships with the farmstead at Cefn Coch, nor with the surrounding field systems. [4]</p> <p>The base of the windmill is located on a high platform overlooking the valley to the north. The base is in good condition with two doors and two windows extant with a third doorway closed up. Views to the north are obscured due to the east/west ridge to the north. The top of the Existing Power Station is visible from the windmill. The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the surrounding rural landscape and its relationship with Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 356), Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn (Asset 363), Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430), and Ty-n-felin (Melin Cefn Coch) (Asset 607) and this setting contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[5] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	356
Asset Name	Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn

NGR	SH3410291414
Type	Watermill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36144
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A run of four mills lie in close proximity. The northernmost was a corn mill, and possibly the original Cefn Coch. Some interesting buildings remain on site, though all the machinery has gone, and the owner says it was converted into a dye mill in its final phase, but remains of grinding stones on site prove its former use. The southernmost mill of the four was Bodronyn mill. (Davidson 2002, p.29). [1]</p> <p>Former mill is located in the south-western corner of a field bounded by a track to the south. The building is on a north-facing slope with main views to the north. The views north-east are obscured from the building by an east/west ridge. The only visibility through this ridge is to the north-west. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the surrounding rural landscape and its relationship with Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355), Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn (Asset 363) and Ty-n-felin (Melin Cefn Coch) (Asset 607) and this setting contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	357
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Hen Dy, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3000091410

Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	3432
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Fairly typical example of one of the former boundaries on the property - shown as a bank partially crossing a field. Noted by National Trust - Mynachdy survey. This is a denuded field bank continuing to the north east, the line of a stone-faced earth bank still in use as a field boundary. This bank is mentioned by Latham in the National Trust's survey of the area as being typical of former boundaries in the locality (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	358
Asset Name	Gilfach Mine
NGR	SH3080091400
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	29619
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	359
Asset Name	Rhosbeirio Farm
NGR	SH3922091390
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	15857
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>L shaped. Rubble walls. Slated. 1638 over RK in plaster over doorway. Now used as stables. [1]</p> <p>Rhosbeirio Farmhouse and outbuildings. Farmhouse in use as stables but converted back to domestic use. Date 1638 in plaster over the door. Comprises an L-shaped building. A smithy is shown within Rhosbeirio Farm on the early OS maps (Sulikowska & Corbett, 2013). [2]</p> <p>Rhosbeirio Farm is a large two storey rendered house with a slate roof. The house itself is in the shape of an L set in an enclosed garden. There are principal elevation views south towards 19th century buildings and a modern farm. There are open views to the</p>

	<p>north west and west across an enclosed farmland. There are also views of the Existing Power Station and the sea beyond it. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	360
Asset Name	Felin Cefn Bridge
NGR	SH3413691384
Type	Bridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Small bridge, probably post-medieval. Modern road runs over the bridge, covering most features. Visible structure consists of stone clapper constructed bridge with a central pile. Not noted in HER or Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and the watercourse it crosses, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and relationship with the watercourse it crosses. [2]</p>

References	[1] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2016) [2] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	--

Asset Number	361
Asset Name	Farmstead (site of), Bryn Rhwydd
NGR	SH2958091352
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	3429
NMR Reference	519033
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Farm complex, consisting of two adjacent buildings, both reduced to foundations, with a great deal of piled rubble within. Whole is within an area of 35m x 50m. Noted by National Trust, Mynachdy Estate survey. Two stone structures, reduced to foundations and separated by a trackway. The site is surrounded by a number of field walls. [1]</p> <p>A farm complex covering an area of 35m x 50m, consisting of two adjacent buildings, both reduced to foundations and piles of rubble. The complex is shown linked to trackway leading up from the landing place in the lee of Ynys y Fydlyn on an historic chart. Modern aerial photography shows a complex of stone walls and trackways surrounding the farmstead. Historic Admiralty Chart 1684-A2, RCAHMW Digital Collections sourced from UK Hydrographic Office (published 1846). NAW aerial photography 2005. GAT Historic Environment Record ref: 3429. GAT, 1997, Coastal Erosion Survey - Anglesey. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]</p>

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017
-------------------	--

Asset Number	362
Asset Name	Pont-y-Plas
NGR	SH3688091350
Type	Bridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	23730
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Road bridge with roughly cut square-headed arches. Steps down to water level. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and the watercourse it crosses, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and relationship with the watercourse it crosses. [2]</p>
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	363
Asset Name	Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn
NGR	SH3413891340
Type	Mill
Designation	None

HER Reference	36143
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A run of four mills lie in close proximity. The northernmost was a corn mill, and possibly the original Cefn Coch. Some interesting buildings remain on site, though all the machinery has gone, and the owner says it was converted into a dye mill in its final phase, but remains of grinding stones on site prove its former use. The southernmost mill of the four was Bodronyn mill (Davidson 2002, p.29). [1]</p> <p>The millhouse is located set back from a trackway in a gentle dip with main views facing the trackway. The views to the north are obscured from this asset by vegetation, topography and a building to the north. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the surrounding rural landscape and its especially its relationship with Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355), Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 356) and Ty-n-felin (Melin Cefn Coch) (Asset 607) and this setting contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	364
Asset Name	Hephbah Methodist Chapel
NGR	SH3942091330
Type	Chapel
Designation	None

HER Reference	7839
NMR Reference	8839
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details. [1]</p> <p>Hephssibah Methodist Chapel was built in 1850 and rebuilt in 1902 in the Sub-Classical style. The Sunday School was initially held in the Chapel of Ease in Rhosbeirio Parish. By 1999 the chapel had been converted for residential use. [2]</p> <p>The asset is a converted one and a half storey pebbledash chapel with a slate roof located at a road junction. It contains a porch which extends towards the gable end with south principal elevation. There are open views of an enclosed farm to the north east and south. These views also include views of Bodewryd village. Views to the west are limited by topography. [3]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	365
Asset Name	Hollow Way, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3013091320
Type	Hollow way
Designation	None

HER Reference	55706
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>A trackway running east to west along north side of stone-faced field bank (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	366
Asset Name	Site of Fulling Mill, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3680091300
Type	Fulling mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	1734
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	There is only placename evidence for this, the earliest known fulling mill in Anglesey; 'Y Pandy' at Llanfechell is mentioned in 1430. [1]

	Placename evidence only, and therefore this heritage asset does not have a setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	367
Asset Name	Salem
NGR	SH3189091290
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7754
NMR Reference	8754
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Salem Methodist Chapel was first built in 1840 and rebuilt in 1901 in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. Single storey chapel with house and schoolroom attached. Pitched slate roof with wrought iron finial on gable. West end - pebble-dashed with stressed cement render pediment on gable with circular plaque "SALEM M.C. AD 1900 Gorsodwyd y Carreg Gilfaen gan Mr L J Thomas Ty Wian". Stressed cement render quoins. Two sash windows with round arches, stressed architraves and keystones. Slate sills extending into cement string course. Central projecting porch - slate pitched roof with wrought iron finial on gable, stressed architrave and keystone. Stressed quoins and arcading. Window in each side wall, half round head. Double panelled doors, with leaded window in tympanum. South wall - pebble-dashed, stressed cement quoins, four sash windows with segmental arched head. Plain east wall with no windows. North wall - single segmental arched sash window. School room and chapel house attached at right-angles. Interior: porch - plaster ceiling and walls, quarry tile floor, leads into vestibule which is rectangular with two side entrances and solid panelled doors. Plaster ceiling and walls, quarry tile floor. Lamp bracket on east wall. Chapel interior - ceiling has a central wood strip with ventilators, and recessed plaster panels either side. Walls - painted plaster with wood dado. East wall has plaster reredos:

	<p>recessed alcove with half round arch and stressed keystone, tuscan pilasters. Plain tympanum. Floor is carpeted boards. Two aisles, three banks of pews, side pews at front are set transversely. All pews gently raked. Set fawr - rectangular with angled front and open side entrances within the angle. Panelled front and sides. Acorn style finials. Interior benches. Cupboard in centre front. Pulpit - three bays with centre projecting. Plain vertical panels with stop chamfered posts and rails. Side stairs. Acorn style finials. Rear bench. Fittings: two panel back chairs in front of pulpit. Two painted wood long handled collecting dishes. Cased pendulum clock on west wall. Small cupboard in north wall giving access to ropes for controlling ventilators. Memorial plaque behind pulpit "AD 1900/ADEILADWYD Y CAPEL HON/GAN/IVAN THOMAS ESQ BIRMINGHAM/OR SERCH AT ACHOS CREFYDD YN YR ARDAL/AC ER COF AM GYCHYNWYR CYNTAF/METHODISTIAETH/YN Y CYMYDOGAIETH/SEF MORRIS A SIAN EDWARD, GARRIG GAN/RICHARD THOMAS, TYWIAN/THOMAS PHILIPS, PEN'RORSEDD/IVAN THOMAS, MAES Y BRETHYNBRYCH/A/RICHARD PARRY/LLANFFLEWYN"Chapel house with school room above attached to north side of chapel, and at right angles to it. Pebble dashed with upper sash windows and modern lower windows. School room reached by central doorway, contains fireplace and original bench/desk fittings. Chapel forecourt surrounded by rubble stone wall topped by iron railings. Visited 21/09/94. [1]</p> <p>Salem Methodist Chapel was first built in 1840 and rebuilt in 1901 in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. RCAHMW, February 2010. [2]</p> <p>The asset is in a prominent location at the edge of the village and roadside. There are views to the north and north west over enclosed fields towards the coast and the Existing Power Station. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its prominent location within an area of semi-rural settlement. This along with its historic fabric contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	368
Asset Name	Old Rectory, Llanfechell

NGR	SH3698091280
Type	Rectory
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	6331
NMR Reference	15772
Cadw Reference	5384
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	C17 in origin, the C17 house aligned N-S at the core of the present building; extended in C18 and with cross wing to N added probably in early C19. The former rectory appears to have the same ground plan as on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842. Modernised in C20 and now in use as a respite home for people with learning difficulties. Reason Listed as a multi-period house, retaining clear evidence of its C17 origins, notwithstanding alterations, and with a fine early C19 wing. The Rectory, adjacent Church of St Mechell, the War Memorial and Crown Terrace, together make a strong visual group that form the heart of the village of Llanfechell. Reference Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1811. Interior Modernised, but retains rough hewn pegged and collared trusses. Exterior Two storey former rectory, built of rubble masonry, all but the N elevation rendered. Modern slate roof with rendered, rectangular gable stacks; lateral stack to rear of main block. Doors are modern and windows predominantly modern timber casements and sashes; fire escape stairs to rear. The C17 house is discernible at the core of the present building with broad shouldered lateral stack to rear (W), axial stack probably marking the extent of the original house, and perhaps original entrance within gabled storeyed porch to front (now with modern doorway to its R (N)). Fenestration is scattered, modern windows, with enlarged openings to rear and single raking dormer to R (S) of the shouldered lateral stack. The house was extended to the S by the addition of another bay added to its length in C18, front (E elevation) with single raking dormer to the R (N), gable return with 1st floor windows to either side of gable stack, ground floor window offset to L (W) between; the rear now with modern ground and 1st floor doors offset to L (N). The cross wing to the N was added in early C19, c1820s. The N elevation is unrendered, a three window range with 12-pane hornless sash windows; gable stacks. There is a small 1st floor window to the rear, offset to E end, and the W gable return (to the rear of the building) has a single ground floor window to the R (N) and a 1st floor fire door to the L. [1]

	<p>The Old Rectory is a two storey stone building covered in rubble render with a modern slate roof. It is seventeenth century in date and has a complex plan with additions and alterations made in the eighteenth century. Despite the substantial alterations, elements of the sub-medieval plan remain. The basic plan is of a main block and cross-wing with modern partitions, although two original cross beams survive. It has tall massive chimneys with shoulders. [2] [3]</p> <p>The Old Rectory is set within a large garden, directly to the northeast of St Mechell's Church within the village of Llanfechell. The building was not accessed during the site survey, however inspection of maps and aerial photographs suggests the principal elevation looks to the north. The setting of the Old Rectory is formed by its close association with the Church of St Mechell, and its position within the historic village of Llanfechell, and group value with other buildings within the conservation area including vernacular houses of 18th and 19th century date, and social infrastructure such as the war memorial, post office, school room and chapel. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	369
Asset Name	St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3694091270
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	3051
NMR Reference	200
Cadw Reference	5383
Value	High
Period	Medieval

Description	<p>C12 church recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. The nave and the western part of the chancel are C12, and the tower may be contemporary: dating evidence is provided by the S door and the NW window in the nave, as well as a blocked round-headed arch to the west of the S transept, whilst in the chancel, the blocked arch to the SE may be evidence for a former aisle or chapel. It had been thought that the chancel had been lengthened to the E in the C13, but it is possible that its present length marks an unusually long C12 structure. The S transept added in C14. The N transept has been modernised and is of uncertain date. The W tower is probably C16 with C18 corbelled spire; the S porch, though modernised, is probably Medieval. It is thought, by RCAHMW, that the C12 church may have had a central tower, suggested by irregularities and straight joints in the walls near the crossing. The church was restored in 1840 and again in 1870. Renovated and re-roofed in modern times; the church has had some restoration work carried out in the late 1990s and the E window was being repaired at the time of the survey, the tracery replaced and the glass repaired. The N and S transepts were once termed 'Congl Siarad' and were used as a kind of local court, where local disputes were settled. Listed as an unusually early church retaining substantial C12 fabric and some detail of that period. The church also retains fine detailing from the C15, C16 and C18; particularly notable being the fine sub-medieval C15 roof of nave and chancel. The building is notable for its unusual length and cruciform plan, with distinctive west tower and spire. Clarke M L, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, p 62; Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 26-39; Evans G N, Llanfechell Church 1734 to 1760 - from the diaries of William Bulkeley, Brynddu, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1947, pp 70-94; Evans G N, Miscellanea, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1947, pp 100-1; Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Welsh Historic Churches Project, Anglesey, 1997; Glynne S R, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh Dioceses, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1900, p 98; Hughes H H, Notes of Llanbabo Church, Llanddeusant and Llanfechell Church, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1932, p 60; Lunt W E (ed), The Valuation of Norwich 1254, 1926, p 196; Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 688-9; Anglesey Meeting Report, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1908, pp 98-100; RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 77. Interior The SW porch has a stone flag floor consisting mainly of weathered gravestones, and late C17 and early C18 gravestones are set against each side wall. The inner doorway is a narrow round-headed doorway with rough schist voussoirs and imposts, to the L is a C14 sepulchral slab with a cross running down the centre; the head has hollows between arms with expanded ends, and large leafed foliage is carried down either side of the shaft. The boarded door has ornate hinges; the doorway leads to the W end of the nave, a square-headed doorway in the W wall giving access to the W tower. Nave and chancel have a continuous C15 arch-braced roof with high set collars. The chancel is raised by two steps with a moulded rail on shaped stanchions with scrolled brackets. The sanctuary is raised</p>
-------------	---

	<p>by a further two steps and has a reredos of recessed oak panels. The transepts have similarly detailed roofs, through shallow pointed arches with broach-stop chamfered angles. The fittings are C19, the pulpit with recessed facing panels with chamfered angles under a moulded rail, supported on four shaped legs. The C12 pulpit is located to the W end of the nave; a square gritstone bowl each side with a sunk panel containing two round-headed arches, with square imposts on all but the N side. It has been cut away at the base and stands on a stone plinth made up of window mullions. On the S wall of the nave is a marble memorial tablet surmounted by an obelisk and urn; to Thomas Meyrick d1763, Richard, his son, d1796, Reverend William Meyrick d1819 and Elizabeth, his daughter, d1821. The S transept window is dedicated to Sarah Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of William Bulkeley Hughes of Plas Coch and Brynddu, d1797. The S chancel wall has two late C19 windows; the first depicts Christ the shepherd, to William Hughes, Rector, d1888, the other Christ healing the sick, to John A W Hughes and Margaret his wife, d1883. The N chancel wall has a window depicting Rob the Bruce and St Margaret, to Col Sir Charles Hughes Hunter, Baronet, d1907. The E window was removed for repair at the time of survey. Exterior Substantially C12 church, but with early Decorated character given by the plate tracery of the C19 restoration. Elongated plan with extended chancel and W tower; N and S transepts and SW porch. Built of schist rubble with some grit dressings. Slate roof with stone copings. The nave is of two bays with two light plate traceried windows. Round-headed S door and blocked round-headed window to NW, together with round-headed arch to W of S transept constitute important evidence for the C12 church. The chancel is also of two bays with similarly detailed windows in the W end, narrow leaded C12 lancets in the sanctuary; there is also a reset narrow C12 doorway with rounded head of rough schist voussoirs and roughly chamfered imposts. The E window has three cinquefoil-headed lights with reticulated tracery in a pointed-arch frame with moulded hoodmould over. The N and S transepts have three light shallow arched windows of curvilinear tracery; the S transept has a weathered Medieval head over the S window and a narrow rectangular leaded light in the E wall. Three-stage W tower; ground floor with round-headed leaded light in a rectangular frame in the W wall, upper storeys with narrow ventilation slits. The top has an embattled parapet wall with protruding dripcourse round all four elevations, and is surmounted by a corbelled octagonal spire. The S porch is gabled, with a wide pointed arched entrance; boarded door with ornate hinges and stirrup shaped handle.[1]</p> <p>Shortly before 1867 a stone cist was discovered in Rhosbeirio farmyard. It contained a skeleton and an A3 beaker (c.1500BC) since lost. Mrs. N. Jones of Rhosbeirio, pointed out the site but there is nothing now visible. The cist no longer survives and the skeleton and urn found in it are lost. [2]</p> <p>Church of various construction dates. The nave and west section of the chancel are C12, a door and window of this date survive in</p>
--	---

	<p>the chancel. The chancel was extended in the C13, and the South Transept added in the C14, and the West Tower in the C16. The South Porch is probably medieval in origin. The North Transept is modernised and of uncertain date. The whole church has been renovated in modern times. The roofs of the chancel and nave are of late medieval type with arch-braced trusses. The West tower is of three storeys with battlemented parapet and C18 spire. (Source: RCAHMW Inventory, 1937 [1960 reprint], p. 77) J Hill 29/01/2004. [3]</p> <p>The church is located north of the village square, within the Conservation Area. Views to the north-west, west and south-west are obscured by a drumlin and rising topography. The church is located north of the village square, within the Conservation Area. Views to the north-west, west and south-west are obscured by a drumlin and rising topography. The setting of the church is defined by its location at the centre of Llanfechell, which contributes to its value. The main road through the village runs south-east to north-west to the south-west of the church and churchyard. The asset is flanked by residential buildings of 17th-19th century date, including the Old Rectory, comprising two storey vernacular houses, a war memorial, post office, school room and chapel. Surrounding buildings are arranged in short terraces or individually with small gardens in front. The Existing Power Station is visible in long distance views from the top of the church tower. [4], [5]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [5] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	370
Asset Name	Cist Burial, Rhosbeirio Farmyard
NGR	SH3919091270
Type	Cist
Designation	None
HER Reference	3058
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>Shortly before 1867 a stone cist was discovered in Rhosbeirio farmyard. It contained a skeleton and an A3 beaker (c.1500BC) since lost. Mrs. N. Jones of Rhosbeirio, pointed out the site but there is nothing now visible. The cist no longer survives and the skeleton and urn found in it are lost. [1]</p> <p>This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	371
Asset Name	Llanfechell
NGR	SH3693491267
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Conservation Area. [1]</p> <p>The centre of Llanfechell is a Conservation Area. Within this area are six Listed Buildings, 2-4 Crown Terrace (NPRN 15676, HER 11073, HB No.s 5386, 25168, 25169 respectively), the Church of St Mechell (NPRN 200, HER 3051, 6993, HB No. 5383), the associated rectory (NPRN 15772, HER 6331, HB No 8354) and a war memorial (No HER, no NPRN, HB No. 25167). All the</p>

	<p>buildings are Grade II listed, except the church which is a Grade II* Listed Building. In addition to these designated assets there is the Capel Libanus chapel (NPRN 8762, HER 7762) and Llanfechell House (NPRN 15669 HER 11070). These assets are all clustered close together, mostly around Crown Terrace, which runs along the southeastern side of the churchyard at St Mechell, and Brynddu Road which runs along the southwestern side of the churchyard. The main setting of these assets is the immediate streetscape and the close spatial relationship between the different assets in the complex, with the setting being inwardly focussed within the complex rather than looking out from the village. [2]</p> <p>The church is slightly elevated and the primary focus of internal views. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Isle of Anglesey County Council</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p>

Asset Number	372
Asset Name	Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell
NGR	SH3847291258
Type	Barrow
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3055
NMR Reference	302341
Cadw Reference	AN110
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	On the summit of Pen-y-morwydd, a mutilated tumulus, 80-90yds in circumference and 8ft high. (No trace on APs 1068/UK 655/4389-90). A barrow at SH 38479125, 2m high and 25m in diameter, crossed by a modern wall. Barrow is being destroyed by ploughing which is leading to the erosion of the mound. (Wall marks property boundary). Scheduling details. A large and prominent mound. Erosion of the top and sides by animal trampling shows it to be mainly of earth construction although

	<p>there is no sign of a quarry ditch. The top is fairly flat but there is no evidence of robbing. It lies within two farms. The south-western side has largely been destroyed by the plough cutting into it. The north-eastern side has also been suffering but most of the mound still survives although deteriorating both by animal trampling, plough cutting at the edge and rain washing of the exposed soil. The farmer says the 'there were once standing stones on the west side but these were cleared before the site was protected'. [1]</p> <p>A mutilated tumulus or barrow set on the summit of an isolated hill. Originally a circular mound some 25m in diameter, the barrow stands up to 2.0m high and is crossed by a modern field wall. Barrows such as this are generally identified as Bronze Age or later funerary monuments. Source: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 38. John Wiles 14.08.07. [2]</p> <p>The barrow consists of a circular mound approximately 20m in diameter which has been bisected by a modern field wall and appears to have been subject to considerable erosion by animal trampling. The Pen-y-Morwydd Prehistoric Round Barrow is prominent in the landscape. The barrow has good all round aspect, giving the impression of being in the high centre point of a bowl, the edges of the bowl being formed of the distant horizon, defined by surrounding hills, and the sea seen in places to the north-west. The standing stones, Llanfechell (Asset 342) and the single standing stone to the north of Llanfechell are visible to the west. These relationships contribute to the value of the asset as a result of the intervisibility of prehistoric monuments which may hold some significance in regard to division of the landscape during this period. The Existing Power Station is visible from the Barrow, but does not dominate its setting. This is due to the relative height of the heritage asset, from which perspective the Existing Power Station barely breaks the skyline being proportionate in apparent height and mass to the surrounding hills. The setting of this heritage asset and its visual relationship with Assets 342 and 344 contributes to its value. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)</p>

Asset Number	373
Asset Name	Nebo Chapel
NGR	SH3195091240
Type	Chapel
Designation	None

HER Reference	7755
NMR Reference	8755
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>No additional details [1]</p> <p>Nebo Chapel was first built in 1807 and rebuilt in the Vernacular style in 1893, to the design of architect William Lloyd Jones of Bangor. It had been converted into a dwelling by 1999. RCAHMW, July 2009. [2]</p> <p>The asset is a pebbledash building with a slate roof, that has been modernised and converted into domestic residence. It is located by the central village and roadside, with no views to the north east towards the Existing Power Station due to obscuring existing buildings and mature vegetation. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed its location within a small hamlet. While our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric, this setting contributes to our understanding of a chapel serving the local community. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017</p> <p>[4] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	374
Asset Name	Pillow Mound, Possible Cairnfield, Nr. Pen y Mowydd
NGR	SH3845091240
Type	Pillow mound
Designation	None

HER Reference	3071
NMR Reference	24374
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Pillow mounds on a slope above Llifad, five certain and two probable artificial mounds, averaging 40ft long and 13ft wide. They are in a fair condition and only ground swellings show any trace of the pillow mounds. These should not be classified as Prehistoric funerary and ritual. Nothing could actually be seen from the adjoining field (Tai Hen side). The field has been well ploughed and the features must now be quite slight. [1]</p> <p>A 0.2m high ground swelling about 14m by 7.0m is thought to represent one of the small swarm of pillow mounds earlier recorded on the summit and upper southern slopes of this hill. A second example might be the 6.0m by 4.0m 0.1m high swelling some 70m to the north-north-west in the shadow of the Pen-y-Morwydd barrow (NPRN 302341). Five certain and two probable examples were originally noted. These were said to average 13m long by 4.2m wide and 0.6m high. Pillow mounds are the name given to low mounds constructed in rabbit warrens. Some contained artificial burrows although others may have simply furnished suitable burrow sites. The earliest examples are thought to be medieval, although many of the Welsh examples are later. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. However our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains rather than its setting. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	375
Asset Name	2 Crown Terrace, Llanfachell
NGR	SH3695591236

Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	11073
NMR Reference	15676
Cadw Reference	5386
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynndu. Listed as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial. Reference Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. Exterior a long two window range with doorway offset to the L (NE) end; one window to the left of the doorway and two to its right. Half-glazed door with margin panes and shallow rectangular fanlight. Elevations are pebbledashed and windows are a late C19 type, horned sashes with margin panes. The L return has a single window to each floor, set to the rear of the house. [1]</p> <p>Early 19th Century. 2 storeys. Rubble. Grit rendered. Slate roofs. Square bay projecting shop window. Bank has small paned windows.[2] [3]</p> <p>This listed building forms part of a contemporary terrace of buildings located on the north side of the central square in Llanfechell. The setting of the listed building is defined by its position overlooking the historic church and churchyard (Asset 369) and surrounding historic buildings including two-storey vernacular houses of 18th and 19th century date, and social infrastructure such as the war memorial, post office, school room and chapel. This setting contributes to the value of this asset . [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p>

	[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)
--	---

Asset Number	376
Asset Name	Libanus Methodist Chapel
NGR	SH3690091230
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7762
NMR Reference	8762
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Libanus Methodist Chapel was built in 1832 and rebuilt in 1850 to the design of architect Hugh Jones of Llanfechell. The chapel was rebuilt/extended in 1863 and again in 1903. The present chapel, dated 1903, is built in the Classical style of the gable-entry type. Large single storey renaissance style chapel. Hipped slate roof, with projecting west gable. Pebble dashed walls, cement rendered stressed details. West front - projecting porch of three bays divided by Tuscan style pilasters on upper and lower level. Triangular pediment with moulded cornice and plain architrave. Central triangle with date plaque (1832); rectangular plaque below with stressed scrolls either side (LIBANUS M.C. 1903). Half round windows either side with projecting hood moulding with floral stops. Central recessed bay contains slightly larger central half round window to match, with stressed keystone. Projecting plain string course at sill level. Ground floor - Square headed sash windows, 8 pane, either side central door in recessed bay. Panelled doors. Side bays - Tuscan pilasters at corners, large 18 pane sash window with half round heads and projecting hood mouldings with floral stops. Projecting string course at sill level. South side - pebble dashed wall with stressed cement architraves. Projecting string course at sill level. Three eighteen pane sash windows evenly spaced. North side as south. East wall pebble-dashed - no windows. Interior - vestibule - two doors through west wall of chapel - wood ceiling with tooth design coving. Walls - painted plaster above with wood dado below. Wood parquet floor. Coat rail around walls. Two original brass umbrella stands. Plaque in centre of east (i.e. chapel west) wall to Elizabeth and John Elias, d. 1841. Chapel Interior - Two aisles either side centre bank of

	<p>pews, with curving side pews, and set fawr in centre of east wall. Decorated plaster ceiling of three panels with stressed moulding and wood surround. Each plaster panel has central circular decorated ventilation grills. Walls of painted plaster above, wood dado below. Decorated classical reredos behind pulpit with triangular pediment, and scroll floral plaster decoration in the tympanum. Plain pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Plain entablature. Three plain recessed rectangular panels in centre. West wall has two circular windows into porch, with half round projecting hood mouldings. Leaded lights of coloured glass; below is plaster roundel. Parquet floor. Set fawr - Rectangular with rounded corners, panelled front, acorn finials on end posts. Two open side entrances. Cupboard at centre front with reading desk. Pulpit - front of three bays, with central projecting bay. Heavily carved panels with floral design of passion flowers and lilies. Plain panelled sides with balustraded stairs and acorn finials. Fittings - Pedal organ wit[h] eight stops J. Estey & son, Brattleboro. Two frying -pan style collecting plates. One chair with solid seat and panelled back and brass plaque "Rhodd gan Mrs Mary Williams er cof am ei thad Robert Williams, Blaenor". Memorial plaque on north wall to Margaret Ellen Helgeson (Miss Owen 'Gors') 1955. Chapel forecourt - low stone wall surmounted by iron railings. Square gateposts with pyramid tops - wrought iron gates. Memorial hall in similar style and parallel to chapel, on north side. [1]</p> <p>Libanus Methodist Chapel was built in 1832 and rebuilt in 1850 to the design of architect Hugh Jones of Llanfechell. The chapel was rebuilt/extended in 1863 and again in 1903. The present chapel, dated 1903, is built in the Classical style of the gable-entry type. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its location within a Conservation Area and association with other assets including the church and war memorial. In addition to any surviving hsitoric fabric setting contributes to the value of this asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	377
Asset Name	War Memorial, Mechell
NGR	SH3693791227
Type	War memorial
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25167
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Early C20 war memorial. Erected in the 1920s and unveiled by Dame Margaret Lloyd George. Built to commemorate those lost in the First World War; memorial plaque added after the Second World War. Made by John Griffiths, Monumental Works, Glanhwa Rd, Llangefni; inscribed on S corner of the raking plinth at the base of the monument. Listed as a striking early C20 War Memorial which together with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and Crown Terrace make a strong visual group that form the heart of the village of Llanfechell. Early C20 war memorial in three stages. Built of dressed stone and on a square plan with chamfered angles. Set on a low stone plinth which has rounded corners with ball finials. Lowest stage with raking plinth and moulded cornice; narrow rectangular door to rear (NE). Middle stage with marble memorial tablet to front (SW) continued down onto lower stage and with added tablet below; tablets set in recess with hoodmould over. Above the tablet is a coat of arms within a moulded circular recess; a chevron with three lions rampant and a banner bearing the inscription and date: MON MAM CYMRU 1920. Each return (SE and NW sides) have narrow leaded lights with round heads. Above the moulded cornice is the clock stage; each face with recessed circular panels, on the front (SW) face with clock. The memorial is stepped up above the clock stage and surmounted by the figure of a soldier in battledress, his rifle held at rest in front. [1]</p> <p>The setting of this listed building is defined by its position at the centre of the village of Llanfechell, overlooking the historic church and churchyard (Asset 369) and its inter-relationship with surrounding historic buildings including two-storey vernacular houses of 18th and 19th century date, and social infrastructure such as the post office, school room and chapel. Its setting contributes to our understanding of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	378
---------------------	-----

Asset Name	3 Crown Terrace, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3695091226
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	11073
NMR Reference	15676
Cadw Reference	25168
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu. Listed as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial. Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. [1]</p> <p>Early 19th Century Two storeys. Rubble. Grit rendered. Slate roofs. Square bay projecting shop window. Bank has small paned windows. [2] [3]</p> <p>The listed building forms part of a contemporary terrace of buildings located on the north side of the central square in Llanfechell. The setting of the listed building is defined by its position overlooking the historic church and churchyard (Asset 369) and surrounding historic buildings including two-storey vernacular houses of 18th and 19th century date, and social infrastructure such as the war memorial, post office, school room and chapel. The setting of this historic building contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p>

	[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)
--	---

Asset Number	379
Asset Name	4 Crown Terrace, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3694591216
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	11073
NMR Reference	15676
Cadw Reference	25169
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynnddu. Listed as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial. Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. Exterior a four window range comprising symmetrical three window range with central door, between stacks and a further bay to left, with doorway to ground floor and window above. Windows are 16-pane hornless sashes, ground floor with shallow cambered heads. Half-glazed doors with margin panes and shallow rectangular fanlights. The R (S) gable is pebbledashed and has a ground floor bay window of three lights; slate roof. [1]</p> <p>Early 19th Century. Two storeys. Rubble. Grit rendered. Slate roofs. Square bay projecting shop window. Bank has small paned windows. [2] [3]</p> <p>The listed building forms part of a contemporary terrace of buildings located on the north side of the central square in Llanfechell. The setting of the listed building is defined by its position overlooking the historic church and churchyard (Asset</p>

	369) and surrounding historic buildings including two-storey vernacular houses of 18th and 19th century date, and social infrastructure such as the war memorial, post office, school room and chapel. The setting of this historic building contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)

Asset Number	380
Asset Name	Porth y Nant, Holyhead Bay
NGR	SH2950791197
Type	Landing point
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	519091
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A track way running along the cliff edge associated with a small sandy bay/beach confirm a landing place probably used to serve the isolated Bryn Rhwydd farmstead to the north (see NRPN 519033). [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	381
Asset Name	Llanfechell
NGR	SH3690991191
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	11070
NMR Reference	15669
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Early 19th Century block. 2 parallel ridges to roof of old small slates, and separate 18th Century 2-storey cottage. Old small slates. End chimneys. Plain entrances. Roll moulded doorframes. [1] [2]</p> <p>The setting of this historic building is formed by its location within an historic village and its relationship to the other historic buildings within the village. This contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	382
Asset Name	Bryn Ddu House, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3732091190
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	6347

NMR Reference	15590
Cadw Reference	25171
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Late C17 or early C18 gentry house, shown on Lewis Morris plan of c1730. Brynnddu was formerly known as Pentre'r Llan before being purchased by the Bulkeley family and the present house is thought, by GW Edwards, to have been built by the father of William Bulkeley, renowned diarist who lived at Brynnddu in the C18. Listed as a good late C17 or early C18 gentry house which retains its character and much original detailing. Reference Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 29-30; Griffiths J E, Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 1914, p 151; Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, p 255; Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841; Llangefni Record Office, Copy drawing of S. Prospect of Brynnddu c.1730, WM/839/15; Information from owner. Interior Central entry into the hall-vestibule with principal rooms leading off, stone staircase with ornate iron balusters to rear and passage to service wings to rear right. The central room and R wing with rough hewn beams; the R wing also contains a centrally placed huge inglenook fireplace; now enclosed. Exterior Two storey gentry house, loosely symmetrical with three window main range between two advanced wings; gabled service wings to rear. Rendered over rubble. Slate roof with rendered rectangular axial and gable stacks with capping; shouldered lateral stack to L (W). The principal elevation faces S with entrance in a gabled porch through a panelled door under a rectangular fanlight; windows are 12-pane hornless sashes. The L (W) gable wing has two ground floor and 1st floor windows, the L (W) return with two windows to either end and doorway to far L (N); 1st floor with two windows set to L of the shouldered lateral stack. The R gable wing, also with two windows at intermediate height, L (W) return with a single ground floor window; R return with single storey lean-to addition offset to front (S), gabled dormer in roof above and single ground floor window to L, three windows to R and three 1st floor windows spaced along the range. The rear has gabled wings and dormers; single storey lean-to additions. [1]</p> <p>Good example of early 18th Century larger Anglesey house. Home of diarist Lewis Morris. No obvious pre-1780 features although the house is shown standing in early C18 sketch. Only good internal detail is the balustrade to the C19 stairs. [2]</p>

	<p>Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH39, entry by P Smith). J Hill 13.11.2003. [3]</p> <p>The setting of the house is defined by its location east of the village of Llanfechell where it is set back from the road, accessed by a private driveway and set within mature wooded grounds, of similar extent to planting depicted on the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map published in 1901. This setting contributes to the value of this asset. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw</p> <p>[2] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)</p>

Asset Number	384
Asset Name	Tumulus, Possible Site of, South-west of Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3906091130
Type	Barrow
Designation	None
HER Reference	3068
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A ploughed down tumulus 250yds SW of Rhosbeirio has a circumference of 75yds and is 2-2 1/2ft high. There is no trace of such a mound to the SW of Rhosbeirio farm. Information: Miss F. Lynch, Dept. of Archaeology, UCNW Bangor. The site which the RCAHMW are referring to is apparently a natural rocky knoll. This refers either to a natural knoll, mistakenly identified as a barrow or is the same mound numbered 3057 which is at the same distance from Rhosbeirio but to the south-east, rather than south-west. [1]

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, the value of this asset primarily derived from any archaeological remains that may survive. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	385
Asset Name	Gateway, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3277891094
Type	Gateway
Designation	None
HER Reference	29429
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	<p>A blocked gateway leading to the adjoining field to the north. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its relationship with other garden features and the rectory. This contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	386
Asset Name	Tumulus, Yr Efail, South-east of Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3948091090
Type	Round barrow
Designation	None

HER Reference	3057
NMR Reference	302352
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	<p>A ploughed down barrow was noted during field investigations. It is some 30m in diameter and 0.6m high. Situated on top of a gentle rise so would have been visible from a good way, locally. A very low spread mound but looks convincing as a tumulus not just an outcrop. Aerial photographs might show if there was a ditch around it. A reasonable height still survives so any central burial or features should survive. [1]</p> <p>A ploughed-down roughly circular mound, some 30m in diameter and 0.6m high. The mound is likely to represent a prehistoric, Bronze Age or later, burial monument. A similar mound may have covered an early Bronze Age burial recorded from Rhosbeirio farmyard some 300m to the north-west (NAR SH39SE18). A stone slabbed cist, about 1.0m square, contained human bones and a broken Beaker style vessel. Source: Stanley in Archaeologia Cambrensis 3rd series 14 (1868), 271. John Wiles 31.08.07. [2]</p> <p>The setting of the tumulus is characterised by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its position on a low rise and its potential interrelationship with other archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity, including a cist and a possible second tumulus to the north-east. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	387
Asset Name	Gateposts, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3273591077
Type	Gate post

Designation	None
HER Reference	29414
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A pair of ornate gateposts that open into the field from a footpath that formerly ran around the perimeter of the rectory land to Geirian. A steep drop to a water course below lies immediately north of the gate, so a footbridge must have existed here for the gate to have any purpose (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	388
Asset Name	Water Course, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3280391076
Type	Watercourse
Designation	None
HER Reference	29411
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	<p>A curving water course that demarcates the enclosure with cultivation ridges from the rocky area beyond. It does not appear to follow a natural course, and may have been purposely dug as a garden feature. The water passes through the boundary at the south-west corner of the field, and then is allowed to take a route through both the ditch along the lower ha-ha [PRN 29409], or along this course (S6). Though nothing exists now, it is likely a sluice formerly existed to direct the water one way or another. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and interrelationship with other garden features, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	389
Asset Name	Possible House, Porth y Bribys, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2963091070
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	3431
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Distinct rectangle consisting of bank material, possibly site of house or cottage or enclosure. Noted by National Trust, Mynachdy Estate survey. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p>

	[2] Jacobs June 2017
--	----------------------

Asset Number	390
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3269391068
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	29415
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This forms the north boundary to the rectory land, and links to S4 [PRN 29409]. For most of its length this takes the form of a ha-ha, with a revetted drop to a watercourse below. A hedge now lies along the boundary. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed located and interrelationship with other garden features, and make some contribution to the value of this heritage asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	391
Asset Name	Trackway, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3283991067
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	29412

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A trackway follows the north side of the water course (S6) [PRN 29411] and can be seen as an earthwork. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and other garden features, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	392
Asset Name	Earthwork Enclosure, Llifad
NGR	SH3849091051
Type	Enclosure
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3053
NMR Reference	300840
Cadw Reference	AN079
Value	High
Period	Iron Age
Description	<p>On the S slope of Pen-y-Morwydd; it is a rough pentagonal enclosure with a ditch and two banks. The defences remain in their original state on the E side only, elsewhere the earthwork has been almost ploughed away. There is an entrance at the W angle. Classed with other C2nd-4th AD sites in the category of Din Lligwy. The enclosure is as described with an entrance in the W. The flat bottomed ditch in the E is some 2m deep with an inner</p>

	<p>and outer bank. Square earthwork enclosure, one of two in the valley, 'which has one side tolerably preserved' and covers an area 45m square. Only the E side is well-preserved, the rest being under plough. 1876. This is one of two similar enclosures mentioned by Williams - see also 1599. Nearly square enclosure - a ditch between two enclosing banks. A tumulus is situated on a hill top 160m N of the earthwork. It is badly eroded and stands about 2m high. [1]</p> <p>An earthwork enclosure set on south-west facing slopes. It appears to be a later Prehistoric type settlement enclosure, although this is not proven. A rampart and ditch enclose a roughly pentagonal area, about 41m north-south by 45m, with a downslope west facing entrance. There are traces of an outer, counterscarp bank. [2]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is defined by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its rural position, the southern slope into which it is constructed and its visual relationship with Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow (Asset 272). While our understanding is largely derived from its archaeological remains, the assets intervisibility with Asset 272 contributes to its value. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales</p> <p>[3] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016</p>

Asset Number	393
Asset Name	Stone Pile, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3273091060
Type	Stone pile
Designation	None
HER Reference	29424
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Undated
Description	<p>A tumulus is situated on a hill top 160m N of the earthwork it is badly eroded and stands about 2m high. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its hill top location and possible interrelationship with other garden features, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>

Asset Number	394
Asset Name	Ridge and Furrow, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3281191046
Type	Ridge and furrow
Designation	None
HER Reference	29410
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A series of cultivation ridges is visible within the enclosure running parallel to the field boundary on a north-west to south-east alignment (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]</p> <p>The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Jacobs June 2017</p>