HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD

ENERGY WORKING FOR BRITAIN

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 2/2)

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

Horizon Internal DCRM Number: WN0902-JAC-PAC-APP-00083

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Asset Number	395
Asset Name	Ha-Ha, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3278491028
Type	Ha ha
Designation	None
HER Reference	29409
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A terraced field wall with a ditch beyond. Built as a ha-ha to allow uninterrupted views from the house to the trees and rocks beyond. This feature continues on into the next field to the south, though the views are now interrupted by more recent trees, and to the north and west (S10) (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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 historic fabric. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	396
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Site of, Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3952891022
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	59780

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Field boundary identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by evaluation trenching. Trench 5 was excavated to natural at 0.5m bgl, and revealed a large northwest-southeast ditch that corresponded with the geophysical survey. The ditch was cut into the subsoil and filled with a mid-greyish brown sandy clay (Harrison, Burton & Breeden, 2013). [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] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	397
Asset Name	Melin Wen, Bodewryd
NGR	SH3975791016
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36137
NMR Reference	408041
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	The mill belonging to Bodewryd estate - now a studio/shop and little evidence for a mill on the ground (Davidson 2002, p.28). [1]

	Melin Wen is the name given to a dwelling and farmstead at this site. The east end of a long range of stone buildings was the corn mill. The upper floor has been re-roofed and re-floored, and no evidence of the mill's internal arrangement remains; but on the ground floor the wall sockets which housed the bridge-trees and a cut-out for the great spur wheel can be seen, together with the outer top horizontal of the hurst frame with half-joints and mortises for the verticals. The launder from the raised millpond has disappeared, and the wheelpit has been filled. None of the historic OS maps record the mill itself, and it had probably ceased work by the 1880s. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 25 February 2009. [2] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	398
Asset Name	Quarry 1, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3265491013
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	29417
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A stone quarry within the field. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [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] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	399
Asset Name	Quarry 2, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3266991005
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	29418
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A stone quarry within the field. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [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] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	400
Asset Name	Stone Tools and a Roman Copper Cake - Findspots, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3100091000
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER	3520, 3526, 3531

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	Another cake of copper is mentioned, on excellent authority, as having been met with in the neighbourhood of Llanfairynghornwy, about fourteen years ago (ie. 1857), owing to the misapprehension or the negligence of a servant, was thrown into a furnace at Amlwch; in the Geological Museum, South Kensington, there is an axe roughout of Graig Lwyd rock found in Anglesey, presumed to be the same as axe roughout number 10a in the Inventory (Corrections, list of finds Neolithic and Bronze Age), and found in the parish of Llanfairynghornwy. No further information; in the catalogue of the contents of the temporary museum during the Bangor meeting of 1860 is listed: two stone implements found at Llanfairynghornwy. One of these stones is pierced with so narrow an aperture that it appears ill adapted to have served as a hammer.In northern Anglesey the copper ores of Parys Mountain have long been mined, and were doubtless the source of the numerous copper cakes of Roman date which have been found in numerous parts of the island; Llanfairynghornwy being one such place. They have been formed by pouring the moulden metal into a shallow tray and a comparatively smooth band is formed on the upper surface immediately within the perimeter due to the more rapid cooling of the metal at the point of contact with the cold tray. The cakes are normally circular, diameter 11-13in, depth 2-2 1/2in, weight 30-50lbs. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	401
Asset Name	The Coach House
NGR	SH3600091000
Type	Coach house
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	31058
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No additional details, not recorded. [1] 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]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	402
Asset Name	Footbridge, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3281890992
Type	Footbridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	29428
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The former site of a footbridge (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1]

	This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	403
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3263090980
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	29416
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A straight boundary forming the north edge of the garden, and turning at right-angles to continue down the east side (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	405
Asset Name	Trackway, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3011090960
Type	Trackway

Designation	None
HER Reference	55707
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	A slightly sunken trackway with a stone faced bank partially delineating its south side and a low grassed-over bank to the north. The track is shown crossing the centre of the modern field as far as the spring, following a now ploughed-out field boundary, slight traces of which remain as an ephemeral low bank running east-west (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	406
Asset Name	Terraces, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3268090960
Type	Terraced ground
Designation	None
HER Reference	29426
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The slope which rises to the north alongside the present garden contains two marked breaks of slope with a relatively level terrace in between. Two geophysical anomalies, G20 and G23, are aligned with these breaks of slope, and may indicate the former presence of boundaries or revetment walls. Whilst these may be part of the early field system revealed by geophysical survey elsewhere on the site, they might be better interpreted as the creation of a level terrace as part of the early 19th century garden. The break of slope marking the lowest part of the terrace flattens out towards the east, though the upper terrace appears to continue around the west side of the two quarries. The lower terrace may once have linked onto the adjoining terracing (S23) [PRN 29427] (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	407
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Site of, Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3948490956
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	59779
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Field boundary identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by evaluation trenching. Trench 4 was excavated to natural at 0.28m bgl, and revealed two northwest-southeast ditches, corresponding with the geophysical survey (403 and 405; Plates

	3 and 4). The ditches were excavated to reveal steep sided 'U-shapes. They were both filled by a single homogeneous light greyish brown silty clay (404 and 405). No finds were recovered (Harrison, Burton & Breeden, 2013). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	408
Asset Name	Field System (Possible), Porth y Bribys, Mynachdy
NGR	SH2965090950
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	3430
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Extensive area of redundant field boundaries, made up of turf-covered banks, partly stone-faced. Noted by National Trust, Mynachdy Estate survey. [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	409
Asset Name	Terraces, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3270090950
Type	Terraced ground
Designation	None
HER Reference	29427
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The slope which rises to the north alongside the present garden contains two marked breaks of slope with a relatively level terrace in between. Two geophysical anomalies, G20 and G23, are aligned with these breaks of slope, and may indicate the former presence of boundaries or revetment walls. Whilst these may be part of the early field system revealed by geophysical survey elsewhere on the site, they might be better interpreted as the creation of a level terrace as part of the early 19th century garden. The break of slope marking the lowest part of the terrace flattens out towards the east, though the upper terrace appears to continue around the west side of the two quarries. The lower terrace may once have linked onto the adjoining terracing (S23) [PRN 29427] (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	410
Asset Name	Plantation, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3278090950
Type	Plantation

Designation	None
HER Reference	29421
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A former plantation, shown on the OS maps of 1900 and 1924, which indicate a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees. Some trees remain close to the boundary (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	411
Asset Name	Boundary Fence, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3273590937
Type	Boundary fence
Designation	None
HER Reference	29420
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	A former fence line still partly indicated by the remains of iron posts in the ground. A boundary is shown here on the 1889 OS map. Meets fence PRN 29422 at its W end. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	412
Asset Name	Drain, Possible, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3268790929
Type	Drain
Designation	None
HER Reference	29419
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A small but fairly deep depression within the field, perhaps marking a drain that also shows as a geophysical anomaly. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	413
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Site of, Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3911390926
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	59778
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Field boundary identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by evaluation trenching. Trench 2 was excavated to natural at 0.25m below ground level (bgl), and reveal two linear features (running northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast) corresponding with geophysical anomalies (203 and 205; Plates 1 and 2). Both ditches were revealed to be cut as shallow 'U-shapes with irregular southern edges. The ditches were filled by a single mid-brown sandy-silt (204 and 206). No finds were recovered. (Harrison, Burton & Breeden, 2013). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	414
Asset Name	Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3651090920
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER	7758

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No additional details [1] The asset is located on the south west edge of Llanfechell with local views of a graveyard. Principal elevation views are south east and appreciated by the east facing gable end with an ornate window and door. The views to the north west look over enclosed farmland and view of the Existing Power Station. [2] The key attributes of the setting of this asset which contribute to its value are its semi-rural setting and interrelationship with the chapel house and graveyard. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	415
Asset Name	Former Old Rectory Garden, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3267990917
Type	Garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	29405
NMR Reference	86530
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	The survey identified a number of features which are interpreted as forming part of a garden laid out by James Williams, and influenced by the Picturesque and Romantic movements of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The garden appears to have incorporated the present fields east of the house, with views to the wider landscape beyond, and the 1823 house was deliberately sited to allow full advantage of this. Around the house lay oak woodland, a walled garden, and a raised mount with views over to the Snowdonia Mountains. Later changes were made by successive owners, though the main surviving infrastructure would appear to belong to the garden created by James Williams. [1] This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Anglesey II, sheet 13 (1900). Its main elements on that map include woodland, walk and greenhouse. The Old Rectory (PRN 29404) is situated to overlook the fields to the east, and a ha-ha immediately adjacent allows the eye, when in the drawing room or on the terrace outside, to see beyond and over a second ha-ha to an area of rock outcrop and trees, but with views through a gap beyond. A second gap south of the first allows views to Parys Mountain. From the mound in the garden it is possible to see the mountains of Snowdonia, and several other viewpoints are available on the rock outcrop (S21) north-east of the house. There is little doubt that much of this was a deliberate creation, designed to suit the natural lie of the land, and is best dated to Williams move here c. 1820. How many more of the features form part of this first phase is not known, but the trees (S8) beyond the second ha-ha (S4) are a deliberate plantation, and the curving ditch (S6) that flows across and round these is also a deliberate feature. Earthwork remnants of a track (S7) running through the wood can be seen. Closer to the house the terraces (S22, S23) on the slope to the north-east may also form part of this phase. It is difficult from surface remains alone to be sure how significant these terraces are, but they may once have formed a continuous feature, and linked to the garden wall to the west where there is a deviation in the alignment of the wall. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and interrelationship of surviving garden features and the Former Old Rectory Garden. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its setting which contributes to the value of the garden. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	416
Asset Name	Tennis Courts, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3268390911
Type	Tennis court
Designation	None
HER Reference	29408
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Former tennis court visible as an earthwork in the field below the ha-ha (PRN 29406). These were built by Richard Foulkes Jones (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	417
Asset Name	Boundary Fence, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3269890904
Type	Boundary fence
Designation	None
HER Reference	29422
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A boundary is shown here on the 1889 OS map. The geophysical survey would suggest it was iron railings as S16 [PRN 29420], which it meets at the north end (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] 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, the value of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	418
Asset Name	Pandy Cefn Coch, Cylch y Garn
NGR	SH3417090899
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36159
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	No additional details. [1] A mill building 14m by 6m and orientated NW-SE. It is shown on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 and the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, as the 'Cefn Coch Wollen Factory'. [2] [3] It is set, with Asset 246, by this latter date in an elaborate

	complex of paddocks. Guise and Lees note that small-scale production of cloth was once common practice on Anglesey well into the 19th century, until communications with the mainland improved. [4] The mill formed Lot 32 when the Cefn Coch estate was sold in 1901 which stated ' Cefn Coch Woollen Factory and Mill at one time carrying on an extensive business but of late operations have been suspended'.[4] A substantial two storey house associated with a range of buildings at the rear. These appear to be associated with the mill as opposed to the house. There is a substantial rectangular building and a round tower, both with modern roofs and windows (part of this is Asset 265). [5] Medieval Mill. [6] [7] The rural character of its setting contributes to the value of the asset. [8]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4] Guise, B., and G. Lees. 1992. Windmills of Anglesey. Powys, Attic Books. [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. [6] GAT Historic Environment Record [7] Davidson, A. 2002. The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment [8] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	419
Asset Name	Field Banks, Mynachdy
NGR	SH3015090900
Type	Bank (earthwork)
Designation	None
HER	55708

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Two extremely low, ploughed out field banks at SH30159090C and SH30109085C which delineated former strip fields, probably of Medieval origin. (Riley & Roberts, 1994). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	420
Asset Name	The Old Rectory House, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3266290898
Type	Vicarage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	29404
NMR Reference	407535
Cadw Reference	24423
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The main block was built in 1823 (stone tablet over porch doorway), adjacent to the earlier C18 house, which was converted into a service wing. The rectory building is not

	recorded on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841, but not all of the buildings in the parish are shown on this Tithe map. The rectory is however recorded in both the Tithe Schedule and Census returns of the same year. The occupants at the time were Reverend James Williams, Rector of Llanfairynghornwy, Llanddeusant and Llangaffo, and his wife Frances; at the time of the Census they were accompanied by his three children and a total of 13 servants and guests. James and Frances Williams, and their son John, were active supporters of the 'Association for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck', and Frances is considered to be the founder of the Lifeboat Service in North Wales; James was awarded a gold medal for his personal bravery in rescue work in 1835. Frances was also a woman of resource and talent; she lithographed a painting she had made of the scene of the arrival of George IV at Holyhead in August 1821 and sold the copies to raise money to reward the bravery of those who went to the aid of shipwrecks. The house contains a window which depicts the Royal Coat of Arms of George IV, which commemorates this occasion. Listed as an early C19 rectory, which retains unusually good and complete internal detailing, and which in the mid C19 was home to Frances Williams, founder of the Lifeboat Service in north Wales. Reference Dictionary of the National Biography of Wales down to 1940, 1959, p 1044; Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 1841.Paired half-glazed doors with shallow arched radial fanlight to main entrance within porch: vestibule divided from inner hall by Tudor arch. Plan comprises spinal corridor with staircase to right and principal rooms to rear (overlooking garden), two smaller rooms flank the entrance. The house retains much of its original early C19 detail, including fine dogleg staircase and other joinery (panelled doors with deep panelled jambs and soffits, and panelled reveals to window), plasterwork cornices to principal rooms, and fireplaces. The clear heirachy of detail, simplifying in the service end of the house is also notable. Stained glass staircase window has paired lights; the L light with the Royal coat of arms with the initials G R above and the date Aug VIII MDCCCXXI below (commemorating the date of George IV to Holyhead). The right hand window also bears a coat of arms with the initials B/ H W above and the date March X MDCCCXXX below.Two storey rectory comprising main residence built in 1823 in simple Tudor-Gothic style to S, and service wing (formerly the main house) to N. The main residence is built to a square double-pile plan; entrance through central storeyed gabled porch in symmetrically planned elevation facing W, the rear with adjoining paired gabled wings. Built of local rubble masonry with freestone dressings. Slate roof with arched slate copings with shaped kneelers and finials; the porch has a stepped gable parapet with shaped finial at the apex; diagonally-set buttresses to each corner, and chamfered Tudor arch in moulded architrave; shield in apex of gable bears initials and date, J.P. 1823. To either side of the porch are triple diagonally set dressed stone stacks with capping. Windows are two light mullioned and transomed paired small-paned hornless sashes (the ground floor window L of the porch has been replaced by a single paned light); to the rear there are ground floor windows of three lights and single windows between the paired 1st floor windows to each gable, all also with transoms. Service wing

	probably represents the earlier dwelling on the site: on the same alignment as the main house, a low two storeyed, two window range. Rubble masonry (limewashed to W elevation), with slate roof with axial brick stack, and some brick dressings. Original arrangement no longer clear, but axial stack may mark position of original end gable wall, since of W elevation at least, the narrow bay beyond it appears to be a separate build. This narrow bay now houses doorway to ground floor, with nine pane sash above. Paired window to ground floor beyond are of c1900 character: sashes with small upper panes, in earlier openings with cambered brick heads. Small nine paned sash below eaves above left-hand window. Rear elevation also has doorway in narrow bay beyond the stack, here with raised roofline accommodating sash window of c1900: fenestration elsewhere also of this period (narrow sashes with small upper panes and brick dressings), but an earlier 12-pane hornless sash with cambered brick head survives to the right, and the small-paned horizontally sliding sash is also likely to be early C19. Former cartshed doorway (to N) has a full-height modern window in opening. [1] The Old Rectory is Listed (Grade II) as an early 19th century rectory which retains unusually good and complete internal detailing (Cadw Listed Building description). The principal house was built 1820-23, but it is clear that an earlier building existed on the site, and although the sequence is not entirely understood it would appear that the northern wing of the principal block incorporates a part of the earlier house, as does the service wing to the north again. The later house is thought to have been designed by James Williams, though with possible Wyatt or Adam influence (pers. Comm. Helen Christy). The first edition OS map of c. 1830 clearly shows the house built by James Williams, and also has stippled the field immediately east of the house, indicating that this was also classed as a garden. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [2] [3] The old rectory is a private home and no views from this property were undertaken. [4] Access was not gained for this asset and so its setting was assessed from outside the property. The asset is set back from the road to Llanfairynghornwy, accessed by a trackway and forms a religious complex with the St. Mary's Church (Asset 423) and its lychgate (Asset 424) which restricts the asset's view to the south-east. The house is set within mixed plantation which restricts its views to the north, west and south. The principal view from the asset is to the east, which overlooks enclosed pasture farmland towards a break in the undulating topography. [5] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located but more especially its relationship with St. Mary’s Church (Asset 423) and its lychgate

	(Asset 424). [6]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [4] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken24-26 March 2015) [5] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken30 November-3 December 2015) [6] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	421
Asset Name	Ha-Ha, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3267990896
Type	Ha ha
Designation	None
HER Reference	29406
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Runs from SH 32672 90917 - SH 32689 90865. A deliberate creation designed to allow views east from the rectory to the trees and rocks beyond. It is approximately 2m high with an upper course of flat slabs, on which are laid one or more courses of stone. (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its rural character. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and relationship with the Former Old Rectory Garden which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	422
Asset Name	Cae Mawr, Tregele
NGR	SH3491690878
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	405485
Cadw Reference	25173
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Probably late C18 vernacular farmhouse. Marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842, and recorded as a farm of over 60 acres (24.3 hectares), occupied by Richard Jones and owned by Thomas Vaughan Jones Esq.Listed as a well-preserved C18 farmhouse, retaining its vernacular character and many original features such as the windows.Reference Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841.Interior Entrance leads into hallway with principal rooms off to either side and kitchen to rear. Retains rough hewn beams and rough hewn and cambered bressumer in inglenook to R; inscribed with the initials H. W. (former tenant) and RR X III.Exterior A two storey farmhouse, with two window range with central entrance slightly offset to left; modern door flanked by 12-pane sashes, but right hand ground floor window enlarged as a two light modern casement; 1st floor windows directly below eaves. Built of local rubble masonry, limewashed; roof of small old slates, grouted, with red clay ridge tiles and stone coping. Rendered gable stacks with dripstones and coping, that to R (SW) is larger and squarer. All windows have slate sills. To the rear there is scattered fenestration, ground floor with three pane metal framed casement to L and brick blocked, round-headed opening to R; between the two is a two pane stair window, 1st floor with a single four pane horned sash offset to L. [1] Probably a late 18th century farmhouse which is marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842, and recorded as a farm of over 60 acres (24.3 hectares), occupied by Richard Jones and owned by Thomas Vaughan Jones Esq. A two storey farmhouse, with a central entrance slightly offset to the left fitted with a modern door flanked by 12-pane sash windows. The right hand, ground floor window has been enlarged as a two light modern casement, while the 1st floor windows are directly below the eaves. The

	walls are built of local rubble masonry, limewashed, and the roof is of small old slates, which are grouted, with red clay ridge tiles and stone coping. There are rendered gable stacks with dripstones and coping, that to right (SW) being larger and squarer. To the rear there is scattered fenestration, the ground floor having a three pane, metal framed casement to the left and a brick blocked, round-headed opening to the right. Between the two is a two pane stair window, while on the 1st floor is a single four pane, horned sash offset to the left. The entrance leads into a hallway with principal rooms off to either side and a kitchen to the rear. This retains rough hewn beams and rough hewn and cambered bressumer in the inglenook to the right, inscribed with the initials H. W. (former tenant) and RR X III. S Fielding RCAHMW 30/11/2006 [2] The late eighteenth century farm house at Cae Mawr (No HER No. NPRN 405485) is a Listed Building (HB Num 25173). Its 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. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)

Asset Number	423
Asset Name	St. Mary's Church, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3272090840
Type	Church
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
HER Reference	3522
NMR Reference	43624
Cadw Reference	5380
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Description	The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254, and its early Medieval origins are visible in the walls of the nave and the C11

	or C12 chancel arch. The chancel was rebuilt and lengthened in the C15 and the S chapel and arcade added in the C16. The W tower was added in the C17 and the S porch is of uncertain date; the outer doorway to the S porch was blocked and window inserted in mid C19, and the main entry to the church was changed to go through the lower stage of the W tower. The church was restored in 1847 by architects Weightman and Hadfield of Sheffield and a further restoration, under the direction of the Reverend James Williams, took place in 1860; the chancel and S chapel had further work carried out in the 1930s.Listed as a fine rural parish church, incorporating significant early Medieval fabric, including a C12 chancel arch, and with good late Medieval additions, including a fine C16 arcaded chapel. Of special interest therefore, both for its early origins and for the quality of its later detail. Reference Clarke M L, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, pp 54, 62; Hughes H H, The Ancient Churches of Anglesey - Presidential Address, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1930, Vol. LXXXV Part II, pp 259-60; Salter M, The Old Parish Churches of North Wales, p 19; Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Churches Projects, 1997, pp 69-70; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 74.Entry to the church is now through the lower stage of the W tower. Modern double doors lead into the W end of the nave; doorway to the vestry leads off to the R (S) and to the left is an octagonal stone font with circular bowl. The nave has a roof of exposed collared trusses linked by moulded timbers running along the length of the roof and decorated at spaced intersections by painted plaster shield bosses. Nave and chancel are divided by a plain round C11 or C12 chancel arch. The chancel has an exposed late C15 roof of closely spaced arch-braced trusses, alternate trusses with posts; the S chapel has an early C16 roof of four bays with exposed heavy arch-braced collared trusses. Chancel and S chapel are separated by an early C16 arcade of three bays with four centred arches of two hollow-chamfered orders. The columns are octagonal and the responds semi-octagonal with moulded capitals and bases. The E respond has early C16 letters below the springing course which reads: SCA MARIA ORA PRO ME DAVID A JACO. There is evidence of the position of a screen located to the N of the W column; shown by a cut groove which corresponds to markings on the N wall of the chancel; on the S side of the column is a crudely carved stone with human face. The chancel is raised by one step with modern moulded chancel rail on stick balusters. The sanctuary is raised by a further step and is paved with C18 gravestones: to William Roberts of Cayrey d.1714, and to Ellen wife of Thomas Rowlands d.1729; S chapel to J W Hughes d.1766, and to Wm Hughes d.1767. The E and S wall of the S chapel sanctuary with panelled reredos. There are a number of memorials along the N wall of the chancel: Marble memorial tablet with pyramidal head to Evan Thomas of Maes, bonesetter, d.1814. Erected by Thomas James Warren Bulkeley, Lord Viscount Bulkeley. Marble memorial tablet with moulded head and base over a slab depicting cherubs heads and set on plain corbels: to William Roberts of Cayrey esq. d.1715. Ornate marble memorial tablet with flanking scrollwork, obelisk and urn to the head and set on a shaped base with floral wreath: to Emma Lady Viscountess Bulkeley Williams, daughter and

	heiress of Thos. Rowlands of Nant, Carnarvonshire. Marble memorial tablet with fluted sides and top, set on a shaped base with shield motif and with urn in pyramidal head over: to Sir Hugh Williams Bart. d.1794. On the S wall of the S chapel is a modern slate memorial to James and Frances Williams, erected at the request of their descendant Sir Kyffin Williams. There are also C20 memorials on the E wall and on the floor of the S chapel. The E window is of three lights, by D. Evans of Shrewsbury, 1850. The central light depicts Christ seated at a table, the left hand light Christ with children and the right hand light bearing the cross: the text is in Welsh. The vestry was formerly the S porch and the S side of the C14 doorway has a pointed head set in a square frame formed by the outer unit of the jamb mouldings being carried up and returned across the head.Medieval parish church, with Perpendicular detail. W tower surmounted by short spire, nave with S porch and lower chancel and S chancel chapel. Built of rubble masonry, heavily mortared, with freestone dressings. Slate roof with stone copings and the bases of gable finials. The two stage W tower has offset angle buttresses to lower stage, and pointed arched W door with hoodmould. Tall upper stage recessed slightly, and with single, simple arched light housing bell immediately below crenellated parapet to W. Short pyramidal spire recessed behind parapet. Unusually long S porch to W of nave, with original doorway blocked and with window inserted when it was converted to a vestry in the mid C19. Simple flat-headed two light traceried C14 window to E of porch; three light window in centre of N wall of similar date, with simple round-headed lights. Three-light panel-traceried E window to chancel, in pointed arch with hood-mould; chancel N window is a C19 copy of the late C16 nave flat-headed window, with hood-mould, of three round-headed lights. The S chapel has a fine C16 E window of three foiled lights in a chamfered four centred arch with hood-mould. Flat-headed window of three foiled lights to its S wall. [1] The parish church of St. Mary's stands in the SE part of the parish with a Listed lychgate at the entrance. The walls of the nave and the chancel arch are C11th or C12th. The chancel was rebuilt and lengthened in the C15th and the S chapel and arcade were added in the early C16th. The W tower was built in the C17th, and the S porch is an addition of uncertain date. The church has been restored in modern times, the chancel and the S chapel in the last three years. St. Mary's Church (SH 32729085). C11th or C12th walls to nave and chancel. Chancel lengthened and rebuilt in C15th. Early C16th S chapel and arcade. S porch added of uncertain date. Modern restorations. C17th W tower, battlemented, and with small pyramidal spire. Stone church with slate roof. [2] Church restored in modern times, stone church with slate roof. WALLPAINTING "traces" N. wall, E. end, traces under limewash. Gone by 1972. Refs: A.C.1870, 368. Source: RCAHMW Wallpaintings database. 2004.09.08/RCAHMW/SLE Some earlier C11 and C12 origins still visible, but chancel rebuilt in C15; S chapel and arcade added C16; W tower C17; S porch of

	uncertain date. C19 restoration. Built of rubble masonry, heavily mortared, with freestone dressing. Perpendicular detail. Fine arcade to chancel, three bay with four centred arches of two hollow chamfered orders. Octagonal columns. [3] The complex of assets at Llanfairynghornwy consists of the parish church, St Mary's (HER No. 6992, 3522 NPRN 43624) which is a Grade I Listed Building (HB No. 5380), the lychgate (No Her No. or NPRN), a Grade II Listed Building (HB No. 24422), and the old rectory (No HER No. NPRN 407535). The church is medieval, but has undergone considerable alteration and restoration in the 19th and 20th centuries. The main setting of the different elements of the complex of assets are the other components. The lychgate is aligned on the main door on the west end of the church. The rectory and its garden are separated by the width of the holloway that runs between the garden wall and the churchyard wall and lychgate. The wider setting is fairly 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. Due to topographic screening the Existing Power Station has very limited visibility from the western end of the churchyard, and the hollow way. [4] The church is set back from the road to Llanfairynghornwy, located east of a trackway behind a walled graveyard. The principal view from the asset is to the west, towards The Old Rectory and mature woodland. Views to the south are restricted by vegetation and topography and views to the north are across enclosed pasture farmland. The church is moderately screened by vegetation to the east. The Existing Power Station is visible from the church tower. The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset that contribute to its value comprise its relationship with the churchyard, lychgate (Asset 424), Rectory (Asset 420), and its rural location. [5]
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 24-26 March 2015) [5] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)

Asset Number	424
Asset Name	Lychgate to the Church of St. Mary

NGR	SH3268090840
Type	Lychgate
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24422
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The lychgate is similar in style and construction to many on the island, a characteristic local type presumed to be C18 or C19. Listed as a well-detailed rural lychgate of characteristic local type which forms a group with the adjacent Church of St Mary. Built of rubble masonry with slate roof capping. Square pillars stepped up over huge stone lintel, stone cross at apex; now hung with modern timber gate. To the L (E) side of the gate way are stone steps up to a stone stile, now blocked with a slate slab. [1] The lychgate is part of the churchyard surrounding the Church of St. Mary (Asset 423), located in a rural location. The religious complex includes The Old Rectory (Asset 420) to the west. The lychgate provides access to the church and churchyard from the trackway separating it from Asset 420. [2] The key attributes of the setting of this asset comprising its relationship with the churchyard, church (Asset 423), Rectory (Asset 420), and rural location contribute to our understanding and the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	425
Asset Name	Plas Bodewryd, Nr. Llanfechell
NGR	SH4001090840
Type	Building
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building

HER Reference	11156
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	5334
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The present house at Plas Bodewryd consists of a late C15 or early C16 central block, orientated N-S, Regional house type of lateral chimney and inside cross-passage; with a S wing added or rebuilt in the early C17 (advanced to E). The central block was extended N in the late C17 and a staircase bay added to the E. A small wing was added on the E side of the central block in the early C18, and a W wing is also possibly of this date. A large wing was added to the NW in the late C19, and a small wing added to the E. Formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos), Plas Bodewryd was the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford, d1755. Said, by P Smith, to have a shield of arms dated 1615.Listed as a good multi-period gentry house retaining substantial surviving fabric of a sub-Medieval C17 house, including some internal detail. Successive enlargements still within a vernacular tradition, albeit on a large scale, and given strong and coherent character by early C19 fenestration.Reference Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 40-42; Gwynne Jones E, Some notes on the Principal County Families of Anglesey in the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1939, pp 68-9; Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 440-1, 522-3, 668-9; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 19; University College of Wales (Bangor) Archives, Penrhos MSS II, 772-776, Maps of the several estates of Penrhos, Bodewryd and Bodwina (and reference books), surveyed by T. Boydell, 1769; University College of Wales (Bangor) Archives, Penrhos MSS II, 812, Plan of the estate, 1815.Interior not inspected at time of survey. Said, by RCAHMW to have been modernised, includes heavy moulded beams; C17 plaster cornice, partition, and stairs with square newels and turned balusters. [1] 15th - 16th Century. Rubble masonry. 2 storey. Small slates. 17th Century South wing. Modern North wing. Int. beams. 17th Century plaster cornice. Partition, stairs with square newels and turned banisters. [2] The setting of the asset is predominantly rural, and it is located off a private trackway lined with outbuildings and fronted by a

	walled garden to the west. The house is associated with the Grade II Listed dovecote to the southwest. The house is sited in a dip in the landscape restricting its views north and west. Modern farm buildings are located to the north and south of the house. Wind turbines located c.2km to the north are visible in the setting of the building. The Existing Power Station is not visible from the asset. [3] The key attributes of the setting of this asset comprising its relationship with the wider complex of farm buildings and the dovecote (Asset 427) and rural location contribute to our understanding and the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	426
Asset Name	Castell Crwn - Enclosure, Llanrhwydrys
NGR	SH3318890833
Type	Enclosure
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3515
NMR Reference	95544
Cadw Reference	AN029
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Description	Castell Crwn, Llanrhwydrys - small motte without a bailey.Castell Crwn is sited 1 3/4m SE of the parish church of St. Rhwydrys. It is a circular earthwork of single bank and ditch in swampy ground near a stream and within the 100ft contour. Diameter is 87ft from crest to crest of the bank and the bank is 4-5ft high above the area. Outside is a wide ditch, for the most part shallow and nearly ploughed out on the NE, best preserved on the W where it holds water. Overall width of bank and ditch is about 35ft. A narrow gap in the bank on the E may be the original entrance, but there is no causeway. The ditch was probably

	intended to hold water and on the OS the site is shown as an island surrounded by water diverted from the stream. Probably a C12th timber castle. It is in fair condition, overgrown with gorse on the E and W and cut across by a field wall on the S. The bank is in good condition. Castell Crwn (LB) labelled Castell Rhonyn and changed to Castell Crwn on OS map 1963. In fair condition but partly overgrown. Castell Crwn, a circular earthwork at SH 33199083, 30.0m in diameter with an outer ditch. An outer bank is clearly visible on the SW but on the NE it has been destroyed. An E entrance is probably modern. The partly filled ditch is 2.3m deep and the inner rampart 0.6m high. A probable ring-motte. Published survey 25" revised. A circular earthwork comprising a bank, external ditch and remains of a counterscarp bank, with an internal diameter of 24 to 25m. It is situated in a slight depression 20m E of a small stream flowing N to the sea. The defenses are best preserved on the W side where there is an outer bank 0.3-0.5m high, a fall to the bottom of the ditch of about 1m and then a climb of 2m to the top of the internal bank. The internal bank lies between 0.75 and 1.5m above the level of the interior. The ditch has been filled in on the E and NE sides, but is still just visible. It is possible that the ditch was filled with water from the adjacent stream. A modern field bank cuts through the S part of the site, causing some damage to the banks. The site is generally better preserved S of this wall, although parts of it are very overgrown with thorn and bramble. A 2m wide gap in the interior bank on the E side may represent the original entrance. The defenses N of the modern field wall are being eroded by cattle, and also support a growth of thorn, gorse and bramble. The interior is clear of woody vegetation, and is quite wet in places, particularly on the E side. A shallow gully, possibly a modern drain, runs from the N side of the site. The remains of a bank can be seen in the undergrowth S of the field wall and 10m W of the outer bank. Its purpose or extent could not be determined. The field on the S side is also occasionally ploughed, although the monument here is protected by an area of scrub which is not ploughed. Although both sheep and cattle are grazing in this field, the site is not suffering the erosion occasioned on the N. The owner is aware of the site and does not intend to damage it. Also see plan sketch. Surplus vegetation on the S side has been removed. Not visited (Smith, 2005). [1] An oval earthwork enclosure set on low lying ground. Possibly a medieval castle, although it could be a prehistoric settlement enclosure. The enclosure is about 27m north-south by 22m. It is enclosed by a rampart and ditch with a counterscarp remaining on the north-west. There is an east-facing entrance gap. The 4.0-5.0m wide ditch may originally have been a water filled moat. Source: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 108-9. John Wiles 13.08.07 [2] The setting of the asset is defined by itsrural location within a dip in a bowl-shaped valley surrounded by hills to the west and north and by a rise to the south and east. Scrub vegetation is present to the south and west. Setting contributes to the value of this

	asset[3]
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	427
Asset Name	Dovecote, Colomendy, Bodewryd House
NGR	SH3989090774
Type	Dovecote
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	3064
NMR Reference	31059
Cadw Reference	16575
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C17 dovecote forming part of the Plas Bodewryd estate, which was formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos). Plas Bodewryd was the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford, d1755. Given to Isle of Anglesey County Council by Miss A C Walker in 1977; restored 1978-9.Listed as an excellent and well-preserved late C17 dovecote which forms a prominant landmark and once formed an integral part of the estate buildings centred around Plas Bodewryd.Reference Mona Medieva, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1861, p 295; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 19.Interior not inspected at time of survey. Said, by RCAHMW, to contain pigeon nests of brick with stone slabs from 3 feet above floor level up to the base of the gables.Exterior Tall dovecote built of local rubble masonry; modern slate roof. Square on plan, with gable to each wall, a slate string course projecting at gable height. Single narrow square-headed doorway in N gable wall; ventilation slit in gable apex of S gable. [1] 'Colomendy' is probably an C18th dovecote, square on plan, with a gable to each wall and doorway to the N. Built of rubble masonry. Renovated and used for farm storage. Pigeon nests of

	brick and stone slabs. [2] A late seventeenth-eighteenth century colomendy or dovecote, set on a natural rise to the west of Plas Bodewryd (NPRN 15803). A plain square plan building walled in stone rubble, once whitened. All four faces rise to plain gables above a string course. There are around 400 nests within, formed of bricks and stone slabs. Source: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 19 John Wiles 25.07.07. [3] The Dovecote is situated on a small hill to the southwest of Plas Bodewryd. Although separate from the house, forming a local landmark and enabling views in all directions. Of group value with Plas Bodewryd. [4] The key attributes of the setting of this asset comprising its relationship with the wider complex of its prominent position, relationship with Bodewryd House (Asset 425), farm buildings and the dovecote (Asset 427) and rural location contribute to our understanding and the value of the asset. [5]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [4] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	428
Asset Name	Clegyrog Blas, Cropmark Enclosure
NGR	SH3860090730
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	402211
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Undated
Description	An earthwork 350yds SSE of Llifed in a field named Cae Trenches, appears to have a circular enclosure 75ft in diameter. Almost ploughed out. Circular earthwork on APs. A circular hollow some 25m in diameter and 0.5m deep appears to be ploughed out hill slope enclosure, there is the faintest trace of an encircling bank on the N (downhill) side. This is probably the other (one being Llifad PRN 3053) described by Williams in 1876 as being 'Roman camps'. Seen as shadow site from Penymorwydd barrow. Very clear - probably circular, though difficult to be sure from the low angle. Position seemed to be c.30-40m N of that mentioned on SH93SE overlay. Site possibly 40m in diameter. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and hill side location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its rural hill slope 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	429
Asset Name	Circular Enclosure, Cae Trenches, Nr. Llifad
NGR	SH3861090730
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	3054
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	Cropmarks of a concentric ditched enclosure, set on ground falling to the north-west: the inner, ovoid enclosure, in the region of 34m north-west to south-east by 30m, has an entrance at its westward point; the rather eccentric outer circuit, about 90m north-south by at least 72m, appears to have influenced, & is

	overlain by, the current field boundary on the west. RCAHMW AP905063/11-12, 15. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	430
Asset Name	Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3424990718
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	3534
NMR Reference	15637
Cadw Reference	5343
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Probably C17 central hall type of house, modernised and added to in C19. The house was extensively modernised in the 1980s; the house was re-roofed, elevations were rendered and new doors and windows installed. David Lloyd, Rector of Llanfechell (b1691) is recorded as having bought Cefn Coch from Richard Roberts of Rhosbadric, Aberffraw, he was married to Ellen, daughter of William Bulkeley of neighbouring Brynddu. Their daughter inherited the farm and married William, 3rd son of William Meyrick of Bodorgan. Cefn Coch then passed down through the Meyrick family to Thomas Meyrick (1718-1763), who is buried at the N end of the house; he was a renowned preacher and the house is thought to have been used for service in the mid C17. The farm is recorded as being owned by Edmund Edward Meyrick in the Tithe Schedule of Llanfechell, 1842, a holding of over 85 acres (34.43 hectares) farmed by Jane Hughes; finally sold out of the Meyrick family in the late C19. Listed as a substantially C17 gentry house which, notwithstanding alteration to detail, retains strong elements of its original submedieval vernacular form and character. Reference

	Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, p 38; Griffiths J E, Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 1914, p 151; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 78; Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841. Information from owner.The main block has a central hallway, with principal rooms leading off to L and R, axial corridor to the rear leading to the S wing and mid C17 dog-leg staircase with turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels with ball-finials. The stairs continue beyond a doorway, as plain oak stairs up to the former servants quarters in the attics; roof with pegged and collared hewn trusses. There is a hewn beam in the ground floor rooms which runs along the length of the house (now covered). The S block is thought, by the owners, to retain the original inglenook fireplace, now enclosed. Shallow panelled doors throughout. C17 gentry farm-house comprising three window main range (two storeyed with attics) and lower two storey single window range in line to the L (S), with gabled porch wing at the junction of the two. Render over stone, with slate roofs and exposed stone stacks at gable ends. Main range is broadly symmetrical with shallow central gable (surmounted by chimney stack) over entrance. This has doorway flanked by narrow windows. Window in outer bays, and the narrower window over the doorway, have been renewed in earlier openings. End-wall stacks are diagonally set with principal, larger stack to L hand gable. Lower range to the L (S) has enlarged or inserted window to R (N) and a small window alongside, and beneath eaves above (all detail modern). Two storeyed gabled porch advanced at the junction has an arched entrance to ground floor and small window above, again with modern detail. The rear elevation has scattered fenestration as well as rear doorway to main block; to the N end of the rear elevation, against the projecting stack, is a gravestone to Thomas Meyrick d1763, former owner of the house. [1] Cefn-coch is a house about 1mile W of the church of St. Mechell, and was extensively modernized and added to in C19th, but was probably originally of the central hall type of the mid or late C17th. The chief remaining feature is a mid C17th stair case with turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels with ball-finials. Cefn-coch (NAT) (SH 34259072). Probably C17th central hall type of house, extensively modernised and added to in the C19th. Two storeys and attic. Rubble masonry rendered and limewashed. Tall chimneys. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Porch with painted doorway. Interior: stairs with C17th turned balusters. Probably 17th Century. Central hall type. 19th Century alterations. Two storey and attic. Rubble rendered. Tall chimneys. Porch. Pointed doorway Int. 17th Century stairs turned balusters. [2] Cefn-Coch probably dates to the seventeenth century and is a central hall type building with nineteenth century alterations. It has two storeys and an attic and is constructed of local rubble masonry with square quoins. The layout of the windows and the central porch is not original and the original doorway is now

	blocked. It has tall chimneys and internally there are pointed doorways and seventeenth century turned balusters, though the interior has been considerably altered. J Hill, RCAHMW, 13 November 2003. [3] Assessed from adjacent public highway. Cefn Coch is situtated atop a small rise, along the old route of the A5025. It is surrounded by historic and modern outbuildings to the east and southeast, and surrounded by enclosed pasture fields. The principal elevation looks to the east, whilst views to the north-east are partially restricted by rising topography. The modern A5025 road runs along the base of the hill to the west of the complex. [4] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural character of the landscape in which it is located, the relationship between the house and farm buildings, and the A5025 to the west. [5]
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) [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	431
Asset Name	Mound (Possible Tumulus), Near Castell Crwn
NGR	SH3333090700
Type	Mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	3525
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric

Description	Scattered remains of a tumulus 220yds SE of Castell Crwn just above the 100ft contour. There is no trace of a tumulus SE of Castell Crwn, but there is a natural mound at SH 33339070. This looks like a slight outcrop, grassed over. There are others similar in the general area.[1] The setting of this heritage asset is the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, and its position on a height within a west-facing field. It has good views to the west and north. The mound is uncertain and may be a rock outcrop within the field. The views to the north-east are obscured by an east/west ridge of hills. While setting contributes, the value of this asset is largely derived from the potential presence of archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)

Asset Number	432
Asset Name	Bronze Tool, Findspot, Plas Bodewryd
NGR	SH4000090700
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	3549
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Bronze Age
Description	Palstave found at Plas Bodewryd. In the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. No further information regarding the provenance of the palstave was obtained. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	433
Asset Name	North Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3337890562
Type	Standing stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3516
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	AN081
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	An odd kind of helmet was discovered by digging about a rude stone, which together with some others, is pitched on end at a place called Kae y Maes Mawr in the parish of Llanrhwydrys. Of these stones there are but three now standing and those in a manner triangularly. One of them is 11ft and 1/2 high, 4ft broad and 14ins thick, another about 3 yards high and 4ft broad; and the third is 10ft high, 8ft broad and 6ins thick. Maen Hir, 350yds SE of Castell Crwn, 12 1/4ft high by 5ft by 2 1/4ft. It is of schist and some packing stones are visible. See pl.6. Standing stone (LB) SH 33389062. A standing stone at SH 33389061 is 5.1m high by 1.7m by 0.8m. Surveyed at 1:2500. Two standing stones 280yds apart. N stone is 12ft high and 6ft wide in a stubble field. The N stone stands just below the crest of a low hill. It is 3.75m high, 1.5m wide and 0.6m thick. There is some erosion around the base of the stone, particularly on the N and NW sides, where there are a number of stones visible, some probably packing stones. An unusually large stone of hard angular rock, tapering towards the top. Little sign of weathering. It stands on the top of a gentle rise but not particularly more prominent than any other around. Some probable packing stones, cobbles, are visible around the base where exposed by cattle trampling. Possibly significant, it faces towards Castell Crwn. See also 3517. [1] The setting consists of the local field systems and isolated houses and farm buildings distributed across the immediate landscape. The stone is intervisible with the standing stone to the south-east of Pen-yr-Orsed (Asset 441) which is the key attribute of the setting of this asset and contributes to its vlaue. [2]

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015)

Asset Number	434
Asset Name	Llanddygfael-groes, Mechell
NGR	SH3505890610
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25174
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 farmhouse. Marked by a simple rectangle on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842 and recorded as a farm of over 39 acres (15.8 hectares), occupied by Hugh Hughes and owned by Hugh Owen.Listed as a well-preserved late C18/early C19 two-storey farmhouse, retaining its vernacular character in scale and layout and use of materials.Reference Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842; Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841.Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.Exterior Two storey vernacular farmhouse range with single storey lean-to addition to R (S) and single storey service wing to rear. Built of rubble masonry. Slate roof, grouted, with tiled coping; rectangular gable stacks with dripstones and capping. A 3-window range with central doorway with modern half-glazed door. Windows are 4-pane horned sashes, ground floor with rough stone voussoirs to a cambered head, 1st floor set directly under the eaves; central opening blind. There is a single storey service wing with large squat chimney to rear. [1] Llanddygfael-groes was not accessible during the site inspection. Assessment of setting has therefore been undertaken using historic maps, aerial photographs and observations from the public highway. The setting of Llanddygfael-groes is formed by the surrounding field systems and farmsteads, with views from the principal elevation of the farmhouse extending across pasture fields to the south. [2]

	The asset is located in a prominent position with principal elevation to the east. There are long views over Cemaes towards the sea where pylons can be seen from these views. There are also views over enclosed fields. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. Both the rural character of the asset's setting and its historic fabric contribute to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	435
Asset Name	Lychgate at Church of St Mary, Bodewryd
NGR	SH4003290600
Type	Lychgate
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25172
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	The lychgate has no dateable features but is similar in style and build to others on the island; possibly contemporary with the late C19 restoration of the adjacent church.Listed as a simple rural lychgate with a vernacular character which forms a group with the adjacent church.Exterior Simple lychgate built of local rubble masonry. A round-headed arch of rough voussoirs with flanking rectangular sides. The arch retains a much-weathered timber lintel and was previously hung with the gate to the church and churchyard. [1] The lychgate provides entrance to the small churchyard associated with the Church of St Mary, Bodewryd. Rural,

	roadside location. Of group value with the church and graveyard. [2] The asset is characterised by its stone building and slate roof. It is enclosed by a churchyard with a cemetery and established trees and vegetation located south west. The prominent position is on the topographic rise. The Existing Power Station is visable in the long distance views north west and farm buildings are visible within medium views. . [3] The key attributes of the setting of this asset which contribute most to its setting are the relationship with churchyard and church. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	436
Asset Name	Church of St Mary, Bodewryd
NGR	SH4001890587
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	6910
NMR Reference	43616
Cadw Reference	5348
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	The character of the church now owes much to extensive restoration in the late C19, although it was listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 and the walls of the church are thought to be Medieval; the earliest dateable feature is the doorway into the N porch, which is of C15 character, and the E window is late C16. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric designs, which is 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 detail which reflected elements of his religion. The N porch is an addition, with reset doorway of C15 type.Listed as a simple, rural church of Medieval origins. Retains Medieval fabric but is largely of C19 character, a simple vernacular building.Reference Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 40-42; Gwynedd Archaeolgocial Trust, Welsh Historic Churches Project, Anglesey, 1997; Lunt W E (ed) 1926, The Valuation of Norwich, 1254, p 195; Mona Medieva, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1861, p 295; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 18.Interior Entry to the church is through wide double doors from the N porch, each with diagonally set tongue and grooved panels. The nave and chancel are continuous, the 4 bay roof has exposed timbers, each bay articulated by queen post trusses with angled braces down to shaped corbels. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs. To the right of the doorway, to the W end of the nave, are two fonts, the first a rectangular gritstone bowl, the second a highly ornate oval bowl of alabaster; both fonts are undated and are not recorded in the RCAHMW Inventory, the rectangular font may be Medieval and the alabaster font contemporary with the C19 restoration. The sanctuary is raised by one step, with moulded rail over a round-arched frieze on shaped balusters. On the S wall of the chancel is a brass tablet recording bequests to the church by Queen Anne's Bounty and Robert Wynn, Rector of Llantrisant, 1720 and 1727. There is also a brass memorial tablets to Edward Wyn, Rector of Llantrisant and Llanddyfnan, d1671, his wife Margaret and 5 children, John 1707, Ann, Elen d1703, Catherine d1679 and Edward, LLD, Chancellor of Hereford 1707. The church also contains two early mid C18 gravestones, including that of Edward Wynn of Bodewryd, Chancellor of Hereford d 1755. The bell is said, by RCAHMW, to have vine scroll ornament and is dated 1747.Exterior Simple rural church with continuous nave and chancel, added N porch. Built of local rubble masonry on boulder foundations, heavily mortared, with freestone dressings. Modern slate roof with slate coping and ridge, W gable bellcote. The nave is of two bays, each of which has a round-headed window; there is a similarly detailed W window, with a projecting stone over. The rectangular C16 E window has three arched lights with hood mould over. The N porch has a small rectangular leaded light in the N wall, entry through a round-headed doorway in the E wall. [1] Bodewryd parish church is dedicated to St. Mary and is located in the diocese of Bangor. It is a small church with a continuous nave and chancel, and a north porch. The earliest dateable features are of the 15th century although the church was in existence in the mid 13th century. Also in the GAT Historic Environment Record under PRN 3547 . The church was heavily restored in the 19th century, which has meant that the architectural history is very difficult to trace. The walls of the church are built of local uncoursed rubble with freestone dressings, and are thought to be medieval. The porch doorway –

	the earliest dateable feature is thought to be of 15th century origin. The porch is unlikely to be of medieval date, but was drawn by Lewis Morris in c.1740. 19th-century restoration work included the insertion of a number of windows and the replacement of the roof. Also a Listed lychgate at the entrance to the church. In 1861 a 17th century pulpit was recorded, but this has since been removed. There are internal memorials and plaques dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The seating is 19th century in date.The stone-walled churchyard is rectilinear in plan, although the different alignment of the boundaries to the 15th century church suggest that it was aligned to an earlier church on the site. The size of the churchyard has been altered, including an extension around the start of the 20th century. [2] Thought to be a medieval parish church, mentioned in 1254, although the earliest in situ detail is late sixteenth century.The church has a continuous nave and chancel. The walls, thought to be medieval, are of stone rubble on a boulder foundation. There is a modern slate gabled roof with a simple bellcote at the west end and a cross at the east. It has simple round-headed openings except for the square framed late sixteenth century three light window. The north porch is modern, but has a reset fifteenth century style round headed doorway. The church retains a number of interesting seventeenth and eighteenth century monuments. The lychgate is nineteenth century. Sources: RCAHM Anglesey Inventory (1937), 18. CADW Listed Buildings Database (5348, 25172). [3] Church sited atop a slight rise in a rectangular churchyard defined by a stone wall, and surrounded by pasture fields. The multi-period house of Plas Bodewryd is located a short distance to the north-east, suggesting a historic relationship between this parish church and the local gentry family. [4] The asset is characterised by its stone building and slate roof. It is an enclosed churchyard with a cemetery and established trees and vegetation located south west. The prominent position is on the topographic rise. The Existing Power Station is visable in the long distance views north west and farm buildings are visible within medium views. This asset has a relationship with Bodewryd and between asset 435. While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with the lynchgate (Asset 435) and churchyard contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [5]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [4] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016

	[5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	437
Asset Name	Spearhead - Findspot, Llanrhwydrys
NGR	SH3350090500
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	3521, 3537
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A spearhead dug up near one of the three meini-hirion at Cae Maes Mawr, Llanrhwydrys; mentioned by Camden. Spearhead found at Cae-maes-mawr, Llanrhwydrys. No further information. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	438
Asset Name	Plas y Mynydd Medieval House (Site of) and holy well
NGR	SH3510090500
Type	House and holy well
Designation	None
HER Reference	3045, 6333
NMR	N/A

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Site of a medieval house and Ffynnon Ddygfael, Nr. Llanddygfael Groes, listed as a class 'A' well. Fynnon Ddygfael is a shaft in a field not boarded over. Ffynnon Ddygfael (SH35109050) noted by OS. [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	439
Asset Name	Cottage at Orsedd Goch
NGR	SH3049090490
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24421
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 single storey labourer's cottage. Orsedd Goch is recorded in the Tithe Schedule (for the parish of Llanfairynghornwy, 1841) as part of glebe land, owned by the church and therefore tithe free. No buildings are shown on the Tithe Map, although the map for this parish is poorly annotated, and not all houses (and no agricultural buildings) are shown. The cottage is no longer is use as dwelling, having been superseded

	by a modern farmhouse. Listed as a late C18 or early C19 labourer's cottage retaining strong local vernacular character.Reference Llanfairynghornwy Tithe Map, 1841; Llanfairynghornwy Census Returns, 1841. Small cottage of 2-unit plan, divided into kitchen and bedroom by a boarded partition. The main door leads into a short entrance passage with boarded wainscot to R, opening into the kitchen. Narrow inglenook fireplace to R. External door to rear wall. Boarded door to centre of partition leading to bedroom. Timber boarding to reveals. A single storey 2-unit cottage with gable end chimneys and modern gable end lean-to. Limewashed rubble walls; heavily grouted roof of small slates, with narrow stone gable copings. Wide chimney to R (serving kitchen) with capping and flaunching; that to the L smaller with similar detailing (serving bedroom). Door offset to L, flanked by 4-pane sash windows (in v. poor condition). Door to L side of rear elevation (to kitchen). The modern lean-to to R has rendered (brick?) walls and a corrugated asbestos roof. [1] The cottage has a rural setting, surrounded by pasture fields, with long views across the surrounding fields and towards the sea to the northeast. Directly to the south is a modern farmstead which now dominates the building's setting. Despite this, the relationship of the cottage to the rural landscape continues to be understood, as does the continued use of the site for farming. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	440
Asset Name	Menai Bach
NGR	SH3155088927
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24432
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	C19 terraced house; datestone offset to L of doorway of adjacent house reads: AD 1869. Listed as a well-preserved mid C19

	terraced house which, with the adjacent Menai and Pen Bont, forms a good village vernacular group. Interior not inspected at the time of survey. Menai Bach is the smaller of the two dwellings, located at the L (SE) end of the row. Single ground and first floor windows to the right, doorway to the L. The ground floor window is an eight pane horned sash; the 1st floor window is without the vertical glazing bar and has four long narrow panes over eight. [1] The cottages are located in the village of Rhydwyn, fronting directly onto the road, and flanked by domestic buildings of 19th century date and, further to the north, Rhydwyn Welsh Baptist Church (Asset 493). Views from the principal elevation are contained within the streetscape of Chapel Lane, whilst to the rear is a small garden, with houses on the backlands. The village enjoys a rural setting, with long views possible to the coast to the east. Setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	441
Asset Name	South Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3334090390
Type	Standing stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3517
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	AN081
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	An odd kind of helmet was discovered by digging about a rude stone, which together with some others, is pitched on end at a place called Kae y Maes Mawr in the parish of Llanrhwydrys. Of these stones there are but three now standing and those in a manner triangularly. One of them is 11ft and 1/2 high, 4ft broad and 14ins thick, another about 3 yards high and 4ft broad; and the third is 10ft high, 8ft broad and 6ins thick. Maen Hir, 280yds S of standing stone (PRN 3516), 8 1/2ft high by 3 3/4ft by 9ins. It

	is of schist with no packing stones visible. See pl.6. Standing stone (LB) SH 33339039. A standing stone at SH 33349039 is 3.9m high by 1.2m by 0.2m. Surveyed at 1:2500. Two standing stones 280yds apart. S stone is 9ft high by 4ft 6" by 1ft in a ploughed field. The S stone was in a field of barley and could not be visited although was visible from the road side. An angular slab tapering towards the top similar to 3516. In a fairly level setting, not on a rise like 3516. Interestingly the orientation of the faces means it aligns with Castell Crwn and the same can be said of 3516 although in a different place viz a viz Castell Crwn. There was once a third stone, on the adjoining farm, Tyddyn Waen. The farmer's wife at Llwyn Ysgaw related the story that this stone was taken down and used to build a cowshed but the cows all died (see Baynes 1910-11). Pen yr Orsedd from Gorsedd - 'meeting place' may derive from the group of stones. Another farm to the south-west is Rhyd-y-beddau - 'ford of the graves' and the next house by a small hill to the west is called Pen Lloegr - 'top or hilltop of the English' - This relates to a story that a battle was fought here between Welsh and English and that there were graves of the dead nearby. The owner of Rhyd-y-beddau relates that when the water board put in a pipe across the field in the SW angle of the T-junction NE of Rhyd-y-beddau, that 'graves' were found, 'but they were empty'. The field did belong to Lord Boston and there may be estate maps of this area. It then belonged to Rhyd-y-beddau then to Ty'n-y-coed but now belongs to Pen yr Orsedd. [1] Its setting consists of the local field systems and isolated houses and farm buildings distributed across the immediate landscape. The stone is intervisible with the standing stone to the north-west of Pen-yr-Orsedd (Asset 433). There does not appear to be a clear visual relationship with the surrounding landforms. The upper part of the Existing Power Station is visible, but does not form a significant element: at this distance its apparent size and mass are absorbed by the surrounding landscape. [2] The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset which contributes to its value is its location on a high plateau and its intervisibility with North Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 433). [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 24-26 March 2015) [3] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015)

Asset Number	442
Asset Name	Standing Stone - Site of, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3366090390

Type	Standing stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	3523
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	An odd kind of helmet was discovered by digging about a rude stone, which together with some others, is pitched on end at a place called Kae y Maes Mawr in the parish of Llanrhwydrys. Of these stones there are but three now standing and those in a manner triangularly. One of them is 11ft and 1/2 high, 4ft broad and 14ins thick, another about 3 yards high and 4ft broad; and the third is 10ft high, 8ft broad and 6ins thick. Standing stone (LB) site of (SH 33669039). No trace of standing stone at this side. No further information. This stone was reported to have been taken down and used to build a cowshed (see discussion for PRN 3517 and Baynes 1910-11, p.67). [1] The site of the standing stone identified as a raised area within a pasture field. [2] In additon to its topographical location, they key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset which contributes to its value is its possible relationship with Assets 433 and 441. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs 2015 site visit (undertaken 30 November-3 December 2015) [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	443
Asset Name	Capel Ber yr Eos or Capel y Gadair - Site of, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3160090380
Type	Chapel
Designation	None

HER Reference	35,283,529
NMR Reference	43591
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Y Ber Eos chapel, Llanfair yn Nghornwy. Y Gadair chapel, Llanfairyn Nghornwy. Hen-gapel on site of church. Capel Ber yr Eos, Llanfairynghornwy. The site may be 1 1/2 miles SW of the church where Hen Gapel on site of church is shown on 6" OS of 1891. Hen-gapel on site of church (SH 31609038). The old house, Hen-gapel, which marks the site of the chapel, is in ruins. No further information regarding Capel Ber yr Eos was obtained. Hen-gapel is referred to as the site of Capel Ber yr Eos and Capel y Gadair. There is some confusion as to which belongs to this site. [1] Farmstead depicted on OS County series 1st edition (Anglesey II.13 1889) and labelled 'Site of Church'. Derelict by time of 2nd edition (1900). Possibly the site of either of the lost chapels of Cappel Ber-yr-Eos or Cappel-y-Gadair. John Wiles 07.08.07. [2] 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. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	444
Asset Name	Capel, Site of, Llanddygfael
NGR	SH3507090330
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	3049

NMR Reference	43596
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	The site is on the W slope of a low natural mound, marked by twelve small irregularly disposed stones in the form of a circle about 30yds in circumference. Cappel Dygwel, Llanfechell (a) St. Dogfael of Dogwel (b) Cappel Llandogwel (c) Llandogwel, formerly a separate parish, is now under Llanfechell, (b) Capell De Lian Dogwell is entered under Llanfechell (a), Llanrhydlan (d) demolished.(a) Mone, Abbeys and Chapels demolished in Anglesey p.199 (Hughes)(b) Lives of the British Saints (Gould & Fisher)(c) History of Anglesey p.59 (Thomas, J.)(d) Valor Eccles 4 1535 p.249.There are no surveyable remains at the site of the chapel. [1] Traditional site of a medieval church or chapel dedicated to Dogfael or Dogwel. There are now no visible remains.The church can be associated with the alleged holy well of Ddygfael some 160m to the north (NPRN 32159). John Wiles 07.08.07 Llanddygfael Church (site of) lies in a field just over one mile southwest of the parish church; the site is a low natural mound on the west slope of which about twelve small stones are just visible in the turf irregularly disposed in the form of a circle of about 30 yards circumference. Source: RCAHMW Anglesey Inventory, 1937, p.78. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 28 February 2007. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	445
Asset Name	Capel Anhunedd-y-Pran; Clegyrog, cowhouse
NGR	SH3880090300

Type	Barn
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	43548
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No additional details. [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	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	446
Asset Name	Maen Arthur Standing Stone (Possible), Mynydd Mechell
NGR	SH3684090250
Type	Stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	3069
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric

Description	Also known as Maen hir, 5' 3" x 3' 3" x 2' 3". Smaller stone at its foot. No weathered appearance and never been chronicled. This is a natural boulder, apparently erratic. Name in local use. SH 36849025 Maen Arthur - noted by OS. <3> 2m x 2 x 1.80m. A large erratic block lying on top of an outcrop but isolated and visible from a long way around. The nearby farmhouse was also originally called Maen Arthur. [1] Maen Arthur Standing Stone (Possible) is located on top of a rock outcrop with good all-round aspect. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location and, its value is derived principally from the potential presence of archaeological remains. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	447
Asset Name	Seilo Welsh Independent Chapel, Cefn-Coch
NGR	SH3396590242
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7810
NMR Reference	8810
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The Seilo cause was established in 1838 and the chapel built in the Vernacular style in 1839. In 1999 Seilo was still in use as a chapel. [1] [2] The chapel has been converted to residential use and is located adjacent to a minor road. The converted chapel occupies an elevated position in the landscape and has good views over the surrounding undulating landscape. Its principal view is to the

	south-west. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of thisasset is derived from its historic fabric and from its setting. [4]
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) [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	448
Asset Name	Burial Ground (Site of), Llanrhyddlad
NGR	SH3250090210
Type	Cist
Designation	None
HER Reference	3530
NMR Reference	302302
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early Medieval
Description	Ancient stone lined graves found at Llanfaethlu, Anglesey; they lie almost due E and W and are very near the surface. They are very narrow and generally about 6ft in length. The head, foot and sides are lined with flat stones, and they are also covered over with similar stones, but they have no stones on the bottom. Similar graves have been found at Cefndu Mawr farmyard in the parish of Llanrhyddlad about a mile and a half N of the graves found at Hen Shop Farm, Llanfaethlu. Mrs. M. E. Rowlands knew the position of only one grave and pointed out the spot at SH 32509021: she had no further information. Graves similar to those found at Hen Siop, Llanfaethlu, were found at Cefn Du Mawr, Llanrhyddlad. That is, they were long cists. The place name Rhyd y Beddau lies 500m to east. (Longley & Richards, 2000). [1]

	Slab lined graves are said to have been encountered in the farmyard in the nineteenth century. The secret of their location was still preserved in 1969, but they cannot now be located. Such slab-lined or cist graves are usually assigned to the early medieval, Christian, period. Source: Griffith in Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th series 12 (1895), 231. John Wiles 29.08.07. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	449
Asset Name	Melin Bodronyn, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn
NGR	SH3406690216
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36109
NMR Reference	408034
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	The site of this mill is shown on Lewis Morris's map (Bod 1579) as at SH341903, south of Cefn Coch, and south of the run of 3 mills to the north. This gives an interesting sequence of mills down stream - could the northmost one be Melin Cathaearn, No. 38. This was certainly a cornmill, though was later converted into a dye house. (Davidson 2002, p.23). [1] A tiny derelict building and scattered stones next to a small, overgrown rocky gorge are all that remains of a former water mill,

	identified as disused on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the 25-inch OS maps (1889 and 1900). The main mill building had been demolished by the 3rd Edition, 1924. The unnamed stream draining Llyn Llygeirian appears to have been augmented by a diversion from a stream further west, to feed this and other water power users further downstream. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 31 July 2008. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its position next to a water course contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	450
Asset Name	Pandy Carreglefn, Remains of, Carreglefn
NGR	SH3920490162
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36158
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Pandy shown on OS 1st, 2nd and 3rd OS maps. (Davidson 2002, p.31). [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	451
Asset Name	Plas-y-Mynydd
NGR	SH3511790159
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	15833
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Description	Built in the seventeenth century, this house restored and replaced an older house (built by a pre-Elizabethan pirate?). [1] The building recorded by the Royal Commission has been replaced by a modern bungalow. Setting does not contribute to the value of this asset. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	452
Asset Name	Windmill, Melin Minffordd, Mechell
NGR	SH3620190129
Type	Corn mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	11792
NMR Reference	40350
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	18th century. Rubble. Sloping circular wall. Roofless. Windows with cambered head and voussoirs. Warehouse type door openings, now filled in. No cap, one sail in 1929. See M/DES/A file 23.1.72. [1] The tapered circular tower, built of rubblestone and rendered, is shown as disused on the 3rd edition (1924) of the 25-inch O.S. map, and had lost its cap and three of its sails by 1929. The tower was 9.6 metres high and 5.4 metres internal diameter at ground level. In 1975 the major interior timbers were still in place, indicating floor levels at 3.14 and 6.7 metres above ground level. There had been three pairs of stones, and some of the iron hangers which supported the tentering gear were still in situ. The tower was converted into a dwelling circa 1980, with bedrooms on the 1st and 2nd floors, and a rectangular attached extension housing the kitchen and bathroom. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 27 August 2008. [2] The asset has had some modernisation and is located on an east facing slope with panoramic views of farmland, and the sea and coast to the north. [3] The value of this heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric and its prominent elevated semi-rural setting. [4]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	453
Asset Name	Melin Ty'n Llidiart or Minffordd Mill, Mechell
NGR	SH3632090062
Type	Watermill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36145

NMR Reference	407920
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Watermill shown on 1st edition OS map (Davidson 2002, p.29). [1] In 1975 Minffordd watermill was roofless, ivy-covered and collapsing, with trees growing inside. The rubblestone mill building, 6.0 by 4.0 metres internally with a collapsed outshoot on the north-east elevation, had been extended on the north-west gable to form a store and drying kiln. The part-filled wheelpit on the south-east gable contained broken shrouds and hubs from a composite overshot wheel, 3.65 metres in diameter and 0.75 metres wide. The broken cast iron pit wheel, with eight spokes radiating from a square hub, was in situ inside the mill. A cast stone nut centre, cross gudgeon from a wooden axle, and fragments of Anglesey mill stones also lay in the ruin. By November 2008 the wheelpit had been cleared and the stream was flowing through it; the two hubs of the waterwheel were lying adjacent. The slated kiln roof had fallen into the building, its north pitch still in one piece. Kiln tiles built into an internal wall bore the marks 'Hancock & Co' and 'CXR'. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 19 November 2008. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with the water course contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	454
Asset Name	Cappel Newsaint
NGR	SH3500090000
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER	N/A

Reference	
NMR Reference	309971
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Unlocated site thought to lie somewhere within given map area. [1] Location unknown. [2]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	455
Asset Name	Capel Anhunedd y Pran - Site of, Clegyrog
NGR	SH3800090000
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	3062
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Capel Anhunedd y Pran is now a cow-house by Clegyrog SH 38229032. Site 2 1/2 miles S of Llanbadrig church. Nothing is known of the chapel at Clegyrog Blas (SH 38229032) Clegyrog Ganol (SH 38358975) or Clegyrog Uchaf (SH 38558875). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	456
Asset Name	Calfaria Welsh Baptist Church, Mynydd Mechell
NGR	SH3605089980
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7759
NMR Reference	8759
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The first chapel for the Calfaria congregation was built in 1815 and it was rebuilt or modified three times - in 1842, 1862 and 1897. The present building is a simple single-storeyed structure with a plaque of 1897 set over the central gable-end door. This is flanked by a simple round-headed window with mock timber-framing set in the rendered gable. The side walls are of rubble stone with windows of the domestic type set under segmental brick arches, and there are multiple foundation-stones set to either side of the door. When visited and the exterior photographed on 15 April 2003 the chapel was still in active use and well maintained. [1] & RCAHMW, January 2008. [2] The asset has been converted for domestic use. It is located by the roadside around the centre of the village. There are no views beyond the village. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]

References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	457
Asset Name	Melin Nant, Remains of, Mechell
NGR	SH3927089967
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36129
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	No additional details. [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 any remaining 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	458
Asset Name	Gwenith y Nant, Cylch y Garn
NGR	SH3014489919
Type	Crog loft cottage
Designation	None

HER Reference	33988
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	An 18th century cottage (c.1783) much modernised in recent times. Originally Gwenith y Nant was a typical Anglesey crogloft cottage with a central doorway flanked by windows. It had a inglenook and buttery and partition with a crogloft over a siambr. An outshot was later added to the rear. Another extension was made with an external doorway, which probably served as a parlour or kitchen. At this time the cottage was roofed with small quarry slate tiles, but it probably would have originally been thatched. [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	459
Asset Name	Melin Ty'n y Felin, Possible Former Site of, Cylch y Garn
NGR	SH3398689887
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36136
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Description	Possible site of Medieval mill. (Davidson 2002, p.28). [1] Possibly a building depicted 30m to the W on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate map. [2] Labelled as Bodronyn Mill on the 1780 Bodronyn Mill Estate Map. [3] Appears on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [4] [5] [6] Partly rebuilt building c14m long and 5m wide. Now converted to a garage. The northern part comprises low walls in places. The building is truncated by c.4m to form the garage. Substantially rebuilt, with some clay bonded masonry at the N. [6] 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. [7]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579) [3] Bodronyn Mill Estate Map 1780 [4] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [5] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [6] 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 [7] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	460
Asset Name	Cefn Du Telegraph Station; Craig-y-Gwynt
NGR	SH3250089800
Type	Signal station
Designation	None

HER Reference	2048
NMR Reference	300833
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Part of the Liverpool and Holyhead Telegraph (NPRN300822). Built in 1839 to supercede Carreglwyd station (NPRN300832); Originally a T-shaped building but rebuilt as two buildings in 1841. The signal room has been demolished and the house is in use as a private dwelling. There seems to be some confusion as to which building was actually the telegraph station. The building known as Craig-y-Gwynt would seem to lay claim, given the tablet on the building. However, Cefn Du is also cited as being the telegraph station. The OS 1" map of 1840 gives a different site again for the old telegraph station. It is possible that a temporary structure was erected at this point or perhaps the building known as Cefn Du was used before the construction of Craig-y-Gwynt in 1841. [1] Part of the Liverpool and Holyhead Telegraph (NPRN 300822). Built in 1839 to supercede Carreglwyd station (NPRN 300832); Originally a T-shaped building but rebuilt as two buildings in 1841. The signal room has been demolished and the house is in use as a private dwelling. Source: Faster than the Wind: The Liverpool to Holyhead Telegraph; Frank Large; Avid Publications; 1998. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 14 September 2000. [2] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	461
Asset Name	Cefn Du Bach Mine
NGR	SH3280089800

Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21927
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No additional details. [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 any remaining 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	462
Asset Name	Jerusalem Methodist Chapel
NGR	SH3576089700
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7761
NMR Reference	8761
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [1]

	Jerwsalem [Sic] Methodist Chapel was first built in 1817, enlarged in 1827 and 1852, and rebuilt in 1865. The present chapel, dated 1865, is built in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type. [2] 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. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	463
Asset Name	Cottage at Pant-y-Gist
NGR	SH3926689696
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25176
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 to early C19 cottage, with C19 alterations. The cottage is marked as a simple rectangle on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanbadrig, 1844 and is recorded as being a smallholding of over 14 acres (5.67 hectares), occupied by Robert Jones and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu. Listed as a well-preserved vernacular cottage, possibly an 'encroachment' cottage, built on highly marginal land and characteristic of the Welsh Historic landscape; a rare example of its type, now scarce in this area. Reference Llanbadrig Tithe Map and Schedule, 1844; Llanbadrig Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. Single storey cottage with outbuilding to R (N) end. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed; slate roof, grouted, with rectangular gable stacks. A two window range with doorway in gabled porch between. Windows appear to be small-paned

	sashes. [1] Rural upland location, set back from road within an area of tree planting. [2] 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, while the rural character of its setting also contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	464
Asset Name	Pant-y-cryntach
NGR	SH3872189693
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25166
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 cottage. There are no cottages marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanbadrig, 1844; the land on which it stands part of the farmstead of Clegyrog Ganol, owned by Owen Thomas Bulkeley Esq. Reason Listed as a late C18 or early C19 cottage which, notwithstanding modernisation, retains its vernacular character. Reference Llanbadrig Tithe Map and Schedule, 1844; Llanbadrig Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. Single storey vernacular cottage with lean-to abutting the NE corner. Built of local stone, limewashed; modern slate roof with stone coping and rectangular gable stacks with capping. The entrance elevation faces SE, central doorway with flanking windows with slate sills; the door is a modern boarded door and the windows four pane replacement

	casements. The lean-to has a profiled roof of modern material and a single doorway to front (SE). [1] Cottage situated in small enclosure defined by drystone wall. The building plot sits within a large upland enclosure characterised by pasture and rocky outcrops. Rural location contributes to the building's value to a limited extent.[2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located contributes to the building's value to a limited extent, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	465
Asset Name	St. Rhyddlad's Church and Bronze Hand Bell, Bronze Hand Bell
NGR	SH3059089550
Type	Church
Designation	None
HER Reference	2019, 2023
NMR Reference	43642
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Parish church of St. Rhyddlad was built near the site of the old church in 1858. Also in GAT Historic Environment Record under 7032. Also a 9th - 10th century portable cast bronze handbell, four-sided in form and tapering to the top was found in the wall of the old church at Llanrhyddlad when it was demolished in 1857. [1] Built 1858. [2]

	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. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	466
Asset Name	Roman Copper Cakes - Findspot, Bryn-Du
NGR	SH3970089500
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	2068
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	Three Roman copper cakes found before June 1871 at Bryn-Du near the Rhos Goch railway station. Two were stamped IVLS. Two of these were sent to the British Museum and one to W.O. Stanley. A 'few score yards' south of this find there are 'ancient workings' close to the Pengarnedd-Garreglefu road. [1] These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	467
Asset Name	Seion Independent Chapel, Carreglefn

NGR	SH3936089490
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7846
NMR Reference	8846
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The Seion Independent cause was registered in 1838 and the chapel opened in the same year. The chapel was rebuilt in 1891 in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan. The building was still in use as a chapel in 1966. [1] [2] 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. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	468
Asset Name	Cist Burials, Pen-y-graig, Llanrhyddlad
NGR	SH3057089470
Type	Cist
Designation	None
HER Reference	2040
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Early Medieval
Description	Four graves found about 300 yards south of Llanrhuddlad church. 6ft long, 10ins wide at the foot, 18ins wide at the head end, depth of around 18ins. Sides and ends of rough stone. No remains found except some brownish coloured tough clay in which there was intermixed some tiny white particles. Two graves orientated east and west, narrow end towards east. The other two lay northeast and southwest. There are now no visible remains of any cists at the inferred position. Site plotted at 1:2500. Four long cists disturbed during road widening. Stone slabs at ends and sides and lintels; length 1.8m, width 0.46m at head, narrowing to 0.25m at foot; north-east to south-west and east-west orientations. Two of the graves totally destroyed; boundary wall between the road and field built over the other two. (Longley & Richards, 2000). [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and characterised by an elevated rocky location with sea views to the west, our understanding of this asset is derived from any remaining archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jim Mower. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	469
Asset Name	Melin Rhyd y Felin, Possible Former Site of, Carreglefn
NGR	SH3950089400
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36132
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval

Description	No additional details. [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 any remaining 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	470
Asset Name	Early Christian Burials, Llanrhuddlad
NGR	SH3330089200
Type	Burial
Designation	None
HER Reference	7309
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early Medieval
Description	No additional details. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	471
Asset Name	Bethlehem Methodist Chapel
NGR	SH3832089150

Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7696
NMR Reference	8696
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Bethlehem Methodist Chapel was built in 1806 and rebuilt in 1856 to the design of architect Hugh Jones of Llanfechell. The present chapel, dated 1889, is a rebuild/renovation built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the short-wall entry type. [1] The asset is within a village setting with localised views. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	472
Asset Name	Platform, Gwlgri
NGR	SH3180089140
Type	Platform
Designation	None
HER Reference	2025
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric?
Description	Platform on AP 106G/UK655/3362. Natural feature. Feature is 30 - 40m wide, 2m high, not far from a stream. It rises quite dramatically from the surrounding pasture and is flat-topped with the sides overgrown with scrub; no outcrop of rock is visible. The feature is sited at the bottom of a low valley. It could quite possibly be a deliberately raised platform for habitation purposes. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and location by a water course, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	473
Asset Name	Bethel Hen Methodist Chapel
NGR	SH3323289128
Type	Chapel
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	8809
Cadw Reference	24426
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Early C20 chapel, built in 1905. The first chapel on this site was erected in 1771-2 and re-built or remodelled in 1787, 1799 and 1840; all details are included in the name plaque set in the gable apex of the present chapel building. Listed as a good early C20 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 of its early C20 origins and includes a large, panelled, stained glass window, not commonly found in Anglesey chapels. Reference The Religious Census of 1851 - A calendar of the Returns relating to Wales, Vol. II, North Wales, 1981; Llanrhuddlad Tithe Map, 1843; Llanrhuddlad Census Returns, 184. Entrance doors lead into side vestibules with double doors into the chapel beyond; the set fawr at the opposite end. The fittings are of pitch pine, with ranks of raking pews lining the walls and a central bank with staggered divider. The set fawr is rectangular with side entrances raised by two steps; the facing panels are pointed arches set as an arcade with shaped pillars, angles have square newel posts with deep pointed-arched recesses. The pulpit is rectangular, of three bays with an advanced central bay and angled corners; with side entrances raised by four steps. Similarly detailed to the set fawr, with deeply recessed panels. The walls are plastered, the lower half with tongue and grooved panelling, raised behind the pulpit with raking sides. There is a plastered pointed-arched recess with 'hoodmould' and chamfered sides and set within the recess is a pointed-arched panel with moulding as a window of three ogee-headed lights with perpendicular tracery. Flanking the set fawr are shallow pointed-arched windows of three lights; the windows along the side wall are also of three lights but set in rectangular frames; all have Art Nouveau style floriate designs. The window at the entrance end of the chapel is a stained glass window depicting scenes from the bible; to Margaret Owen d.1905. The roof of the chapel is of four bays, with one bay between the vestibules, beyond a round arch with chamfered angles. The bays have recessed panels with moulded dividers and articulated by braced beams down to wall posts on shaped corbels. Each bay has a diagonally set central pierced wooden ventilation grille. The doors of the chapel have panelled pediments with shaped moulding to pointed heads; to the N end of the side wall of the chapel is a doorway which leads to a corridor which runs through the chapel house and to the schoolroom beyond. The schoolroom has a narrow vestibule with tongue and grooved panelled walls, the walls are plastered with tongue and grooved panelling to the lower half; the wall opposite the entrance with raised panelling and long bench along. The roof is of four bays with canted sides and recessed panels with dividers; central pierced floriate ventilation grilles to each bay. Windows flanking the entrance have shallow pointed-arched heads; side windows are rectangular casement windows of two lights and with leaded lights above, some with coloured glass.Large early C20 chapel complex of chapel, chapel house and schoolroom set alongside the road within railed and walled grounds to front. Built of rendered rubble masonry with freestone dressings; with quoins to the angles and dressed architraves with keystones. Slate roof with red clay ridge tiles, axial vents and stone gable parapet walling and finials to facing elevations. The chapel is of an impressive scale with mild Art Nouveau architectural character suggested by the flowing lines of its mainly Perpendicular detail. Rectangular in plan with entrances in side vestibules, that to the right (NE) surmounted by octagonal dressed stone belltower and spire. The principal elevation faces the road to the SE and has a large window of four ogee-headed lights with panel tracery in an elliptically headed frame with

	hoodmould extending outwards to flanking stepped buttresses. The hoodmould also extends upwards to a name plaque set in the gable apex, also with hoodmould which extends up to a shaped gable finial. In flanking vestibules are shallow arched entrances with four round headed lights over, set into a rectangular frame with hoodmould. Vestibules have semi-octagonal ends, each face with an ogee-headed light in a rectangular frame. Above the R (NW) vestibule is the octagonal belltower of three stages, lowest stage the porch entrance, the middle stage with narrow ventilation slits in each side and the bell stage above with round-headed louvred openings above; bell stage has a raking base, moulded cornice to parapet walling and is surmounted by an octagonal spire. The chapel house abuts R (NW) end of the chapel and forms the linking block between it and the schoolroom at the far R (NW) end of the range; now modernised and with new windows and door. The schoolroom has a central gabled entrance porch; the doorway is similarly detailed to those of the chapel. The entrance is flanked by tall, shallow pointed-arched headed windows and there is a tripartite blank panel in the gable apex. [1] Bethel Hen Methodist Chapel was first built in 1772, enlarged in 1787, modified further in 1799 and rebuilt in 1839. The present chapel dates from the final rebuild in 1905, to the design of architect Joseph Owen of Menai Bridge, in the Gothic style with a long-wall entry and integral tower. Single storey chapel in gothic perpendicular style. Rectangular with two hexagonal side porches, south one with steeple above. Pitched slate roof with finials on the gables. West front - pebble dashed, corners of chapel have stressed freestone quoins obscured by ashlar buttresses. Rectangular plaque in gable with squared hood moulding "BETHEL HEN, ADDOLDY, Y METHODISTIAID CALFINAID, ADEILADWYR YN Y FLWYDDYN 1771, HELAITHWYD YN 1767, 1799 A 1840, AIL ADEILADWYDD YN 1905, WESH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL". Large perp. Style window with ogee hood moulding connected to string course, projecting quoins below. Window rests on projecting string course. Rectangular panel in lower section of wall "COSODWYD Y GARREG HON GAN MR WILLIAM THOMAS J.P., LIVERPOOL, 9FED RHAGFYR, 1904". North porch - slate pitched roof, red ridge tiles, lead finial. Walls - pebble dash, stressed stone quoins and architraves. Six sided, three with single light ogee arch windows with square jambs and leaded quarries. Tudor style door with rectangular hood moulding, and four perp. Lights between hood and pointed segmental arch of door. Three steps up to door, with low stone balustrades. South porch - same as north porch but surmounted by octagonal tower and spire with overhanging parapet at base of spire, and ball finial at apex. Upper stage is ashlar blocks, lower stage pebble-dashed. Sandstone quoins on the corners. Upper stage has eight single light windows with round heads, and slate shutters. Lower stage has eight single square headed lights, all blocked, with stressed jambs. Ground floor - three ogee arched lights with stressed square jambs. North wall - four rectangular windows each with three rectangular lower lights and three square upper lights, and searated by perp. Style buttresses. East wall - two

	rectangular windows with pointed heads situated on each side. Small date plaque "BETHEL HEN/1839/TC (or poss. TO)" South wall - Two rectangular windows with buttress between as north wall.Interior: south and north porches - painted plaster roof and walls with wood dado. Quarry tile floor. Floral motif stained glass in windows. Coat rail. Double door into chapel with glazed panels. North porch has trap door to spire. Chapel interior - three hammerbeam trusses on stone corbels. Plaster ceiling of four bays, each with 16 recessed panels, and centre diagonally set ventilation grill. Walls of painted plaster with wood dado. Reredos on east wall behind pulpit, inset blind perp. Style window, in alcove with pointed arch and two centred hood moulding. West window in alcove - large perp. Style window with four centred arch, four principal lower lights with ogee arch, rectangular curved upper tracery. Stained glass - four biblical scenes in principal lights (Matthew 25, 35-39?), saints symbolised by animals in lower tracery and floral symbols in upper tracery. Along bottom "ER SERCHOG GOFFADWRIAETH AM MARGARET OWEN YR HON A FU FARW MAI 6fed 1905 YN 30 MLWYDD OED", and "YN GYMAINT A'I WNEUTHUR O HONOCH I UN O'R RHAI HYN FY MRODYR LLEIAF I MI Y GWNAETHOCH". Stained glass of floral motif (art nouveau style) in side and east windows. Floor of pine planks. Doors to porches with wood triangular winged pediment above. Set fawr - rectangular, with side entrances. Solid front and sides with blind arcading of pointed arches and tuscan style square pillars. Interior bench with arm rails by entrance. Cupboard in centre front. Pulpit - angled with opposing side stairs (four steps) and projecting front supporting a lectern. Angled sides have panels with pointed arch and tuscan pillars. Stairs have open balustrades with turned balusters and newel post with curved pyramid finial. Bench seat on east wall.Fittings - three wood arm chairs within set fawr. Two copper oil lamps on wall either side reredos. Pedal organ with 12 stops. Raked side and rear pews. Umbrella drip trays at pew ends. Clock by Russells Ltd, Liverpool. Memorial plaques - first and second world war memorials either side reredos. Commemorative plaque to Parch John Denmore Williams dated 1917, with portrait and picture of chapel by Harry H Williams (presumably the artist from Mynydd Mwyn, Llandrygarn). Chapel house attached to south wall at right angles, with school room beyond, to form "U" shape. School room in same style as chapel. Chapel house with two projecting front bays, south one larger. Modern windows. [2] A 19th Century non-conformist church built within a line of dwellings facing the A5025 in an elevated position with long ranging-views from the asset to the south-east. The octagonal turret forms an eye-catching feature at height, which gives the church increased prominence as a built landmark feature within the surrounding countryside. Therefore, the setting of the church extends beyond the village context and the group relationship the church has with the neighbouring dwellings set in a uniform row with a similar south-east facing orientation. The setting of the church contributes to its value as an ecclesiastical building and public place of worship. [3]

References	[1] Cadw [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	474
Asset Name	Ty Newydd
NGR	SH3832289101
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25165
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 cottage. There are no cottages marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanbadrig, 1844; but the schedule records cottages and gardens on the site, occupied by Richard Jones and others and owned by Owen Williams and David Jones. Ty Newydd probably predates the adjacent cottages at Hen Bont, the northernmost of which abuts the rear (S) wall. Reason Listed as a well-preserved vernacular cottage. With the adjacent cottages at Hen Bont, an exceptional group of this once common cottage type, now becoming rare. Reference Llanbadrig Tithe Map and Schedule, 1844; Llanbadrig Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. Single storey crogloft cottage, a two window range with doorway between. Built of stone with rendered elevations. Roof of small old slates with stone coping and rendered gable stacks with dripstones and capping; that to R (E) end a large square stack. The entrance elevation faces N, a modern boarded door flanked by six pane sash windows. The L (W) gable has a similarly detailed window to the loft; small eight pane ground floor window offset to rear (S). [1] Roadside location within the hamlet of Carreglefn. [2]

	The asset is within a village setting with localised views. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its semi-rural village location and group value with buildings of a similar date and function. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the semi-rural character of its setting within a vallage which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	475
Asset Name	Creigiau Mawr
NGR	SH3720089100
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	96393
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No additional details. [1] 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]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	476
Asset Name	Hen Bont
NGR	SH3832089096
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25177
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 row of two cottages. There are no cottages marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanbadrig, 1844; but the schedule records cottages and gardens on the site, occupied by Richard Jones and others and owned by Owen Williams and David Jones. Listed as one of a pair of well-preserved vernacular cottages. With Ty Newydd, an exceptional group of this once common cottage type, now becoming rare. Reference Llanbadrig Tithe Map and Schedule, 1844; Llanbadrig Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at time of survey. The N cottage abuts the rear of Ty Newydd. The windows are two pane sashes with margin panes. [1] Roadside location within the hamlet of Carreglefn. [2] The asset is within a village setting with localised views. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its semi-rural village location and group value with buildings of a similar date and function. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the semi-rural character of its setting within a vallage which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	477
Asset Name	Y Stryd
NGR	SH3831989090
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25164
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 pair of cottages. There are no cottages marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanbadrig, 1844; but the schedule records cottages and gardens on the site, occupied by Richard Jones and others and owned by Owen Williams and David Jones. Listed as one of a pair of well-preserved vernacular cottages. With Ty Newydd, an exceptional group of this once common cottage type, now becoming rare. Reference Llanbadrig Tithe Map and Schedule, 1844; Llanbadrig Census Returns, 1841. Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. The L (S) cottage has four pane horned sash windows.[1] Roadside location within the hamlet of Carreglefn. [2] The asset is within a village setting with localised views. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its semi-rural village location and group value with buildings of a similar date and function. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the semi-rural character of its setting within a vallage which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	478
Asset Name	Menai
NGR	SH3154688933
Type	House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24431
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	C19 terraced house; datestone offset to L of doorway reads: AD 1869. Listed as a well-preserved mid C19 terraced house which, with the adjacent Menai Bach and Pen Bont, forms a good village vernacular group. Interior not inspected at time of survey. Menai is the larger of the two dwellings, located at the R (NW) end of the row. A three window range with central doorway; a modern boarded door under a rectangular fanlight. Above and offset to the L of the door is a stone bearing proud lettering and the date: AD 1869. Windows are 16-pane horned sashes. The R (NW) return has smaller sash windows to the rear and there is a single-storey gabled wing to the rear, with gable stack. [1] The cottages are located in the village of Rhydwyn, fronting directly onto the road, and flanked by domestic buildings of 19th century date and, further to the north, Rhydwyn Welsh Baptist Church (Asset 493). Views from the principal elevation are contained within the streetscape of Chapel Lane, whilst to the rear is a small garden, with houses on the backlands. The village enjoys a rural setting, with long views possible to the coast to the east. Setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	479

Asset Name	Llanfflewyn Parish Church
NGR	SH3496089050
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	6995
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	5355
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Description	History: Early documentary references show that there was a church on this site at least as early as C13; recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. The present church is therefore probably built upon Medieval foundations, though the current building contains no dateable features earlier than late C18 and was extensively restored in the early 1930s.Reason: Included as a simple rural church built on Medieval foundations and retaining the vernacular character of a pre gothic revival church.Reference: Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 43-46; 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 99; Lunt W E, Valuation of Norwich 1254, 1926, p 196; RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, pp 79-80.Interior: Nave and chancel in one with roof of 6 bays, exposed timbers and collared trusses. The chancel has a simple squared moulded rail on stick balusters; pulpit and pews with chamfered angles. At the W end of the nave is a C14 or C15 plain 9-sided font. The N and S walls have C18 slate memorial plaques; N wall has one to Richard, son of Richard Williams d1774, and one to Arabella, wife of John Dreyhurst d1775, also Richard Williams d1796 and also Jane, his wife d1779. The S wall to Mary Vaughan, wife of Abraham Williams d1767 also Richard, son of John Broadhead d1781. Reset into the sill of the E window is a fragment of a gravestone with floriation and inscription, partly illegible, beginning: HIC JACET MADOCUS ... ; Medieval, not earlier than 1300.Exterior: Simple rural church with continuous nave and chancel; gabled SW porch, NW vestry and W gable bellcote. Built of rubble masonry with widely slobbered mortar, on plinth at W end; slate roof. N and S walls with paired rectangular leaded lights; the SE window looks to have been inserted in a blocked doorway. E window is a round-headed arched window of 2 leaded lights. The porch has a round-headed arched entrance; inner door is

	boarded with broad crude hinges. There is a single leaded light in the N wall of the vestry. [1] Llanfflewyn parish church is dedicated to St. Fflewyn and is located in the diocese of Bangor. There has been a church on this site since at least the 13th century. However C18th and C19th restorations have destroyed most of the church's medieval features. The present church has a continuous nave and chancel with a south porch and a northern vestry. The curvilinear churchyard is bounded by a curved stone-wall on the east, south and west sides and a linear wall on the north side where it has been encroached by a farmyard. The entrance is by an arched gate on the south-east side. A sketch of c.1740 shows the church consisted of a nave with a narrow chancel, and C19th accounts describe the church has having no early features. It is possible that the modern church may retain the lower walls or the foundations of the medieval church. However, the present church has no dateable features earlier than 1764. There is a gravestone of c.1300 re-set in the sill of the east window and there are three memorials dating from 1767 to 1779. The nine-sided bowl font is C15th. [2] Church is set within a circular churchyard within the upland area of Mynedd Mechell. A large complex of farm buildings is located directly to the east of the church. [3] The asset is a small stone built church with a slate roof, churchyard with a modern extension that contains a cemetery. It is set in a rural environment with agricultural buildings immediately to the north. [4] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with the churchyard contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [5]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	480
Asset Name	Radar Station, Rhydwyn
NGR	SH3150089000

Type	Radar station
Designation	None
HER Reference	7865
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	Map of WWII airfields in Gwynedd shows two radar stations, one at Nefyn and one at Rhydwyn. Possible remains on hills to west or north. [1] 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 and its hill top location which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	481
Asset Name	Roman Coin, Findspot, Coedana, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3700089000
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	2072
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible

Period	Roman
Description	A copper coin, much corroded, from near Coedana, Llanfechell. From a rough drawing, this appears to be a Carausius with figure of Pax on the reverse, and would be thus 3rd century. No further information. Coedeu Farm has never been known as Coedana. A farm called Coedana is shown on the OS 2" drawing of 1818-23 southeast of Llanerchymedd. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting.
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	482
Asset Name	Copper Cake - Findspot, Carreglefn
NGR	SH3800089000
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	2071
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	Mrs Trevor of Plas Trefor, Llansadwrn has permitted us to examine a rough lump of copper that weighs 3¾ lbs. brought to light by the plough in a field near Carreglefn. Mrs. Trevor, now 87, remembered a copper cake being given by her brother to Llangefni school museum in 1923, but not from whence it came. Llangefni school has now been re-housed and the present staff knows nothing of such an object. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	483
Asset Name	Rhydwyn Welsh Baptist Church, Rhyd-Wyn, Llanrhuddlad
NGR	SH3148088990
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7808
NMR Reference	8808
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Rhydwyn's congregation, or cause, was established in 1791 and the chapel was first built in the period between 1800 and 1810. It was rebuilt in 1814 and again in 1842 (according to a plaque re-set in the wall). Rhydwyn was rebuilt again in 1914 (according to a plaque on the present south-eastern show-front). The current form is a hipped-roof 'box' and its walls probably date substantially from the rebuilding of 1842. The side-wall, facing away from the road and onto the extensive burial-ground, has domestic-style windows which probably date from the chapel of 1842. In 1914 the more visible walls of the chapel seem to have been given a more gothic guise with lancet narrow gothic windows and a three-light perpendicular traceried window over the central south-eastern entrance front and porches. A structure alongside the stream on the south-eastern edge of the burial-ground may have been a Baptismal tank. This chapel is of interest for the way it illustrates how congregations only tended to embellish those sides of the chapel most visible to the general population. [1] [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and village setting which contributes 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	484
Asset Name	Rhydwyn Cottage
NGR	SH3151088980
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	15668
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	2-storey cottage, dated 1776. [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 historic fabric and its setting which does not contributes significantly 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	485
Asset Name	Hen Siop; Siop Fawr, Rhydwyn
NGR	SH3155088950
Type	Shop
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR	308489

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The village shop at Rhydwyn, known as 'Hen Siop' or 'Siop Fawr', has been closed since the 1960s but the Victorian fittings are preserved. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village 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	486
Asset Name	Pen Bont
NGR	SH3154088942
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24430
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 cottage. Pen Bont is not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The plot formed part of the adjacent farm of Cae Dowtai, a smallholding of over 21 acres (8.5 hectares); it is likely that the cottage was in use as accommodation for farm labourers. Listed as a well-preserved

	small vernacular cottage, retaining its character in use of materials and in the arrangement of openings. With the adjacent Menai and Menai Bach, Pen Bont forms a good village group. Reference Llanrhuddlad Tithe Map, 1843; Llanrhuddlad Census Returns, 1841; Interior not inspected at the time of survey. Single storey cottage abutting a two storey dwelling to the R (NW). Built of stone, front elevation roughcast rendered. Roof of small, old slates with tiled ridge and stone coping to L. Single gable stack to L is rendered, with dripstones and capping. Entrance elevation opens into a small enclosed garden to front, with low rendered rubble wall; central modern boarded flanked by four pane horned sash windows. [1] The cottages are located in the village of Rhydwyn, fronting directly onto the road, and flanked by domestic buildings of 19th century date and, further to the north, Rhydwyn Welsh Baptist Church (Asset 493). Views from the principal elevation are contained within the streetscape of Chapel Lane, whilst to the rear is a small garden, with houses on the backlands. The village enjoys a rural setting, with long views possible to the coast to the east. Setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2] 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]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	487
Asset Name	Tyddyn Waen, Llanrhuddlad
NGR	SH3307388878
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	404392
Cadw Reference	24427

Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 farmhouse. Thought, by the owner, to have been used an early meeting house for Baptists. Tyddyn Waen is not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The Census Returns of 1841, however, record it being a reasonable sized smallholding of over 30 acres (12.2 hectares), owned and farmed by Hugh Price. Listed as a well-preserved late C18 or early C19 vernacular farmhouse which retains its character and many original internal and external features, notably the windows, doors and grouted roof of local slates. Centrepiece of a complete small farmstead group.Reference Llanrhuddlad Tithe Map, 1843; Llanrhuddlad Census Returns, 1841; Information from owner. Main entrance leads into central hallway with large living room to L, parlour to R with scullery behind; single flight of stairs to landing with plain rail on stick balusters. There is a slate fire surround in living room, with a cast iron fireplace. Doors have either six panels, or are beaded boarded doors. Two storey, two window farmhouse with rear kitchen wing. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed. Roof of small old slates, heavily grouted, with stone coping and rendered gable stacks with dripstones and capping; that to the back kitchen raised with brick. The entrance elevation faces SE; a central doorway with rough stone voussoirs, flanked by widely-spaced windows. Windows are 12-pane hornless sashes with stone sills; ground floor windows with rough stone voussoirs, 1st floor windows directly under the eaves. The R (NE) return has a single 1st floor window to the rear, a nine paned horned sash with slate sill and stone voussoir head. To the rear there are four paned horned sash windows, the back kitchen with a top-hung casement 1st floor window under the eaves over four pane sash, and doorway offset to the R (SE). Low stone walled garden to front (SE). [1] Late C18 or early C19 farmhouse. Thought, by the owner, to have been used an early meeting house for Baptists. Tyddyn Waen is not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The Census Returns of 1841, however, record it being a reasonable sized smallholding of over 30 acres (12.2 hectares), owned and farmed by Hugh Price. [2] House located c.30m to the east of the A5025 within the hamlet of Llanrhyddlad. The cottage is sited on a ridge, with the principal elevation looking to the southeast with long views across the surrounding countryside. The roofline of the building is noticable from the A5025 with high chimney stacks and pots. The house is surrounded by pasture enclosures which contribute to the agricultural character of the building's setting. Setting contributes

	to the value of the building. [3] The asset is located just below the top of a slope. The principle elevation is to the south. There are only localised views and no views to the north. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	488
Asset Name	Barn range, Tyddyn Waen, Llanrhuddlad
NGR	SH3309588869
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	412264
Cadw Reference	24428
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Agricultural range built probably late C18 or early C19. The range at Tyddyn Waen is not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843; however, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The holding, however, was apparently in existence by 1841 as the house is listed in the Census Returns of that year. Listed as a vernacular agricultural range of characteristic local form, which forms part of a complete late C18 or early C19 farmstead group, together with the farmhouse. The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. Long agricultural range with rubble walls and roofs of old small slates, with a lofted stable or cowhouse to the L and a corn barn-cowhouse to the R. The range is in two equally sized parts, with a slight rise in the ridge line to the R part. The L part has a stone stair to the L gable wall leading to a granary or servants loft. Two narrow doors to the cowhouse or stable front, with a nine pane fixed light window to the R. Blocked window to rear

	elevation R side, with door to L side, with small six pane window to L. The R part has corn barn to the L and a cowhouse or stable to the R; The corn barn has a wide door to the L, probably enlarged, with a narrow winnowing door in the opposite wall. To the R are a pair of narrow doors, with a window inserted in a former doorway to the R end. The rear elevation has a blocked door to the L end. [1] A long agricultural range probably built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. It has rubble walls and roofs of old small slates, with a lofted stable or cowhouse to the left and a corn barn-cowhouse to the right. The range is in two equally sized parts, with a slight rise in the ridge line to the right part. The left part has a stone stair to the left gable wall leading to a granary or servants loft. There are two narrow doors to the cowhouse or stable front, with a nine-pane fixed light window to the right. There is also a blocked window to the rear elevation on the right side, with a door to the left side and a with small six-pane window to the left. The right part has a corn barn to the left and a cowhouse or stable to the right. The corn barn has a wide door to the left, probably enlarged, with a narrow winnowing door in the opposite wall. To the right are a pair of narrow doors, with a window inserted in a former doorway to the right end. The rear elevation has a blocked door to the left end. [2] Barn range located in front of the farmhouse (Asset 487), at lower level, so only the roof-line of the outbuilding is visible from the A5025. A recent two storey extension to the house has also screened views of the outbuilding from the main road, so the setting of the outbuilding has evolved to become more enclosed. The relationship of the barn range to the house is a key aspect of its setting and contribute to the value of the asset. [3] The asset is located just below the top of a slope. The principle elevation is to the south. There are only localised views and no views to the north. [4]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	489
Asset Name	Ringwork Enclosure, Llanrhyddlad
NGR	SH3267388827
Type	Ringwork

Designation	None
HER Reference	2037
NMR Reference	302301
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Visible on APs. Cropmark of ringwork circa 40m in diameter with possible traces of a slight widely spaced outer work to the west and south. No literary reference to this site could be found, however, it is conceivable that it is the settlement mentioned on PRN 2037 [presumably 2036?]. The ringwork at SH32688885 consists of a low circular bank, some 35m in diameter now only 0.5m high and up to 6m wide, enclosing a shallow depression. The enclosure has no discernible entrance, and is situated just below the crest of a hill on a north-facing slope. It has been surveyed at 1:2500 and there is no trace of any outer work. Feature exists as scooped depression on slope of hill. Ploughed out remains of bank just discernible on downward side. Uphill side discernible as lip of depression. On downhill side, feature is possibly abutted to/by ploughed out field boundary, apparently from recent times. [1] An earthwork enclosure set on the northern flank of a low hill identified from RAF vertical coverage (106G/UK 655/3363-4). It might be identified with the 'semicircular fort' featuring stone paving in which a bronze axe was found in the nineteenth century (Archaeologia Cambrensis 3rd series 14 (1868), 272). A near circular enclosure about 30m across, defined by a low bank some 6.0m wide and 0.5m high where it survives on the uphill side. The enclosed area is terraced into the hillslope forming a hollowed area. There is no trace of an entrance. Indications of an outer circuit on the RAF coverage may signal the presence of a ditch.This may be a later prehistoric style settlement enclosure although earlier or later dates and alternate interpretations are also possible. John Wiles 29.08.07. [2] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

	[3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	490
Asset Name	Windmill (Site of), Rhydwyn
NGR	SH3149088810
Type	Windmill
Designation	None
HER Reference	29853
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Now demolished. [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 any remaining 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	491
Asset Name	Windmill, Melin Pant y Gwydd, Mechell
NGR	SH3654088760
Type	Windmill
Designation	None
HER Reference	29851
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Built in the first half of the 18th century, and thought to have stopped working in the early 19th. It is not shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1840, and so must have closed by then. The tower today forms part of a dwelling. [1] The asset is located in a prominent position with panoramic localised views. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its prominent position. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and prominent position which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	492
Asset Name	Twll-y-clawdd
NGR	SH3555688631
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	25175
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Early C19 one-and-a-half storey cottage. The cottage at Twll-y-clawdd is not marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfflewyn, 1841, and

	appears to be home for the blacksmith and smithy for the large adjacent farmstead of Tyn Llan; a total of over 216 acres (87.48 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley Esq. It is listed separately in the Census Returns for the same year, occupied by Jane Parry and Robert Edward, Blacksmith. Listed as an early C19 one-and-a-half-storey cottage, which demonstrates an intermediate phase of cottage development, falling between the lofted cottage of the C18 and the two storey house of the later C19, and which retains its vernacular character.Reference Llanfflewyn Tithe Map and Schedule, 1841; Llanfflewyn Census Returns, 1841. Modernised but retains the cambered bressumer over the inglenook; some exposed loft beams and the old steps to the loft. Linear range with one-and-a-half storey cottage and attached outhouse (now forming part of the accommodation). Pebbledash over stone. Slate roof, heavily grouted, with tiled copings. Rendered gable stacks with capping; L (S) stack is a large square stack with dripstones and capping. Cottage a two window range with widely spaced windows to either end and the doorway strongly offset to the L (S) between. Modern door in rendered gabled porch, ground floor windows are fixed six pane lights, 1st floor with small two pane top-hung casements set directly under the eaves; slate sills. The attached single-storey outhouse has a fixed six pane light to R (N); modern door to L (S). To the front of the house is an enclosed yard with a low rendered rubble wall and ornate wrought iron gates. [1] Rural upland location, set within a small enclosure adjacent to a minor road. Long views across surrounding rural landscape which includes many wind turbines. The rural setting of the building contributes to its value. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016

Asset Number	493
Asset Name	Cropmark, Cae Du
NGR	SH3118088620
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	2039
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	Right angled feature, possibly a ditch with vague traces on opposing angle to form a square, visible on APs. Nothing visible on the ground. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	494
Asset Name	Pillow Mound, South-east of Parish Church
NGR	SH3160088560
Type	Pillow mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	24376
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No additional details. [1] 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]
References	[1] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	495
Asset Name	Quernstone - Findspot, East of Pen-llain-wen
NGR	SH3898088560
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	3179
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Reported to GAT by Mr. Lewis, the finder, at Eisteddfod 1989, a quernstone he found in one of his fields. Findspot recorded, but no further information. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	496
Asset Name	Pillow Mound, Cae Hen
NGR	SH3162088550
Type	Pillow mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	2024
NMR Reference	24371

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Pillow mound, 1550 yards southeast of the church in the angle of the road opposite Cae-hen, 7 yards by 2½ yards by 1½ ft high in good condition. No mound could be located in the vicinity of Cae-hen. No remains of mound nor any trace of possible site of one on the ground. [1] Pillow-mound in good condition - 7 yds. X 2 1/2 yds, 1 1/2 ft. high. Could not be located by O.S. [2] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	497
Asset Name	Roman Bracelets - Findspot, Ynys Gwyddel
NGR	SH3475088550
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	2033
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman

Description	3 gold bracelets and a bulla found at Ynys Gwyddel in the parish of Llanfflewyn. Pennant (1726-1798) had in his collection 'three gold bracelets and a bulla' found in the parish of Llanfflewyn near some circular entrenchments called Castell Crwn. Three gold armillae found on the farm of Ynys Y Gwyddel, Llanfflewyn near castell Crwn; also an ornament. Two of the amillae were purchased by Pennant. No further information regarding Roman finds. Local sources say that there is no earthwork on the farm but it is possible that one has been destroyed by mining operations which took place in the C19th. [1] These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	498
Asset Name	Cae Hen
NGR	SH3161488527
Type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	24433
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Late C18 or early C19 cottage, originally a cottage and cowhouse, with cottage at N end. The central doorway to the cottage was blocked and the living accommodation extended into the original cowhouse, with the new entrance via the former cowhouse door to L of cottage; new cowhouse built to S end of range in late C19. Marked as a small rectangle on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. Cae Hen was owned by Edward Edmund Meyrick Esq and was a smallholding of just over six acres (2.4 hectares) farmed by Richard Hughes and his family. Listed as a well-preserved small vernacular cottage, retaining its character in use of materials and in the arrangement of openings. Reference Llanrhuddlad Tithe Map, 1843;

	Llanrhuddlad Census Returns, 1841; Interior not inspected at the time of survey. Single storey two unit cottage with brick built lean-to additions to rear (W) and R (N) end. Built of stone, roughcast rendered elevations. Roof of small old slates with brick coping. Rendered rectangular gable stacks, that to R (N) with dripstone and capping; a massive square stack denoting end of original cottage. Entrance elevation faces E, boarded door with rectangular fanlight offset to L with single window to L, two windows to R; all windows are four pane horned sashes. To the rear there are two similar windows to L end and a small sash window within a partially blocked doorway to the R. Lean-to kitchen addition offset to the R is brick-built on boulder foundations and has a corrugated iron roof; a boarded door and fixed light in the N wall, modern top-hung casement window in the W wall. At the left end of the range is another brick built lean-to addition (privy) with corrugated iron roof and boarded door; there is a single pane casement in the N gable apex over. At the S end of the range (against the wall of the former cowhouse) is a low, rubblestone cowhouse with grouted slate roof; doorway at L end and widened doorway to R with inserted window to its L. [1] Cottage set within a small roadside enclosure, flanked by small rectilinear fields with a former trackway leading to a well legible in the surrounding field boundaries. [2] 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 roadside setting. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Sandra Honeywell. Jacobs. October 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	499
Asset Name	Llanol Inscribed Stone, Former Site of, Llanbabo
NGR	SH3762088420
Type	Inscribed stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	2750
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Early Medieval
Description	There was a kind of square pillar in the parish of Llanbabo of about 10ft in height, one in breadth and near the same thickness. The stone was broken in two pieces, and removed from the place where it stood. The inscription is yet preserved. This monument is called Maen Llanol, corruptly I suppose for Maen Llineol i.e. 'Lapis insculptus sive lineolis exaratus'. It seems scarce question but this stone was a sepulchral monument and that the words HIC IACET end the inscription. It is now used as a gate-post near the back door of the dwelling-house at Llanol, a farm two miles away from the Rhosgoch station. The termination of the inscription after the cross-bar of the H is now lost and the top stroke of the initial E has also disappeared. In the parish of Llanbabo a tenant living in that land demolished an ancient stone pillar of about 8ft long, upon which act he was suddenly struck with ye pleurise as a present judgement (they say) for so doing. The next stop was at a farm where the Llanol stone has been brought for inspection. Some rubbings were taken, and the letters are made out to be ETTORIGH. The sickle-shaped G appears in unical writing as early as the C3rd. The R is a hybrid form which also occurs on the Boduoc stone and on that at St. Clements in Truro, Cornwall. Though mainly in capitals the letters are debased. The name without a patronymic is usual on continental Christian inscriptions. Date C6th. Now 4ft 3" x 1ft 9" x 0ft 11". Inscription pocked on face of stone and so far it remains in good condition: the early deciphers produced strange perversions of these very clear letters. They enable us to reconstruct the whole inscription which was ETTORIGI HIC IACET or alternatively IACIT; the evidence is ambiguous. Everything after the middle of the H is now lost. Upper part of a rough pillar-stone 51" h x 21" w x 11" t. Latin inscription in one line reading vertically downwards: ETTORIGI (S) H [IC IACIT] - 'the stone of Ettorix. He lies here.' Roman capitals. The R has a detached horizontal font: ETT is conjoined. Late 5th - early 6th century AD. Lying at entrance to Llanol farm. Now in Bangor museum. Descheduled. 22/01/96. An inscribed stone, formerly situated at the farmhouse of Llanol, but now in Bangor Museum. The inscription originally read ETTORIGI IDC IACET (the stone of Enorix, he lies here), although the lower half is now missing. Sixth century AD in date. (Davidson & Flook, 1994). [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	500

Asset Name	Enclosure, South-east of Llanol
NGR	SH3770088260
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	5872
NMR Reference	309534
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	A circular enclosure c.60m in diameter, visible on aerial photographs, although not visible on the ground. Also visible on the aerial photograph is a straight line crossing the enclosure from south-east to north-west: this looks like a modern field boundary, but is not marked on the 1900 OS 1:2500. (Davidson & Flook, 1994). [1] Indications of a c.40m degraded NW-SE bank, possibly part of an enclosure circuit. RCAHMW AP965124/47 J.Wiles 24.11.03. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	501
Asset Name	Enclosure, East of Fferam Gyd
NGR	SH3792088100
Type	Enclosure

Designation	None
HER Reference	55725
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Undated
Description	A circular enclosure c. 50 m in diameter, visible on aerial photographs but not visible on the ground (Davidson & Flook, 1994). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	502
Asset Name	Bettws Perwas
NGR	SH3200088000
Type	Chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	2041
NMR Reference	43545
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval

Description	A chapel called Bettws Perwas, now long since extinct, under Llanrhyddlad. [1] [2] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	503
Asset Name	Bronze Axe - Findspot, Llanrhyddlad
NGR	SH3205088000
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	2036
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Bronze Age
Description	Not far from this spot (Rhosbeiro) was found, in a place described as a semicircular fort, at Llanrhyddlad, a bronze celt or axe-head of simple type, stated to have been shaped like 'the heater of a box iron.' Its weight was about 2½ lbs; this relic is unfortunately lost, having been sold to a peddler for 3 shillings and sixpence. Within the earthen fortifications a pavement of stones was noticed. There is no recorded earthwork of that description in this area except possibly the ringwork at SH32688885. No further information. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	504
Asset Name	Llanbabo Cropmark
NGR	SH3730087850
Type	Cropmark
Designation	None
HER Reference	5766
NMR Reference	413227
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Undated
Description	An enclosure, visible in the field south-west of Ty'n Rhos; with ploughed-out field boundaries and other linear marks. Identified from an aerial photographic survey, by D. Thompson, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 10th July 1995. [1] [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	505
Asset Name	Field Boundary, North of Fferam Gyd
NGR	SH3730087600
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	55724

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	A sinuous field bank, forming the boundary between Ty'n Rhos, Llanol and Fferam Gyd. Obviously earlier than the present rectilinear field system, and may be the boundary to the medieval hamlet of Gwaunydog (Davidson & Flook, 1994). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	506
Asset Name	Penrhos, Remains of, Llannerch y Medd
NGR	SH3705087530
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	55746
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Small single floored stone-built cottage, the chimney remains intact, but the roof has gone. The interior consists of two small rooms, one earth floored, and the other paved with large stone slabs. The cottage is marked on the 1839 OS map, along with

	another structure called Penrhos Bach to the west of Penrhos. There are no surviving visible remains of Penrhos Bach (Davidson & Flook, 1994). [1] 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 partly contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	507
Asset Name	Standing Stone, Mynydd Blewog
NGR	SH3501087510
Type	Standing stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	15974
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Bronze Age
Description	Measuring 1.65m in height and 0.75m by 0.15m at the base, this stone stands on the top of a low hill. Its long axis is aligned close to magnetic N-S, and it has good all round views. It rests directly on bedrock, which is exposed on the hilltop, and appears to be wedged with packing stones in a slot cut for it in the rock. The stone is a slate slab, and fresh breaks suggest it came from quarry (Kenney 2002). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and hill top location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and its hill top setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	508
Asset Name	Mynydd Blewog Farm, Llanfflewog
NGR	SH3543087470
Type	Farm
Designation	None
HER Reference	15973
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The farmyard seems to have always been of similar rectangular layout as survives now. All the buildings are constructed of rounded stones originating from the local fluvio-glacial gravels. The farmhouse, on the southern side of the yard, was originally a small, single storey structure, with only one room, containing a large fireplace at its eastern end. An extra room, containing a cast iron fireplace and a barn were added to the eastern end of the house. This addition had been made be 1890, when the farm first appears on the maps (Kenney 2002). [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	509
Asset Name	Bridge, Mynydd Blewog
NGR	SH3519087420
Type	Bridge

Designation	None
HER Reference	15972
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The bridge measured 5m by 3.8m and was 1.8m high on its southern side and 2.0m high in its northern side. Two lintelled culverts carried the stream under the road. These culverts were 0.7m wide and composed of large stone slab lintels bridging the gap from the bridge side to the central support. There appear to have been no central support under the middle of the bridge, where the lintels, with little to hold them up, had slumped into the stream. The western culvert on the southern side of the bridge had two box-sectioned pieces of iron instead of stone lintels. This seemed to have been an original feature of the bridge. The bridge was of dry stone construction, though the southern face had been crudely pointed with mortar, presumably to help consolidate it. On both faces dry stone walling, of irregular courses, had been constructed above the culverts up to the level of the road (Kenney 2002). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and as a crossing point for a water course. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the relationship with the water course which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	510
Asset Name	Road Bridge, Mynydd Blewog 1
NGR	SH3499087130
Type	Bridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	15975

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	A well constructed bridge of mortared stone, with a single arch. On the 1900 25 inch map this stream crossing is clearly marked as a ford, but the bridge had been constructed by 1924 (Kenney 2002). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and as a crossing point for a water course. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the relationship with the water course which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	511
Asset Name	Tyddyn Y Rhos Cottage, Cafnan
NGR	SH3425493478
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	407681
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A single-storey ruined two-cell cottage, of probable early eighteenth century date, is sited some 250 metres to the south east of Trwyn Pencarreg on the south side of the small sea inlet of Porth-y-pistyll. It appears to have consisted of a single room,

	with a fireplace in the south corner and evidence of joist holes in the gable walls, and an adjoining shippon. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its coastal location. Both its historic fabric and its coastal location contribute 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	512
Asset Name	Tyddyn Sydney
NGR	SH3355792993
Type	Farm
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Large two-storey T-shaped farmhouse with symmetrical façade, sash windows and small central gabled porch. Nineteen century date. White render and slate roof. Situated within its own mature garden bounded by a stone wall. The principal elevation faces south-east. A range of single-storey farmbuildings attached to the north-east of the farmhouse. The farmhouse is situated prominently within the pastoral landscape but in a small depression meaning that the asset has views overlooking Cemlyn Bay to the north and extensive views to the west and south but restricted views to the south-east and east due to a rise in topography. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [2]
References	[1] Jacobs 2016 site visit (undertaken 2 March 2016)

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	513
Asset Name	Fferm Nanner
NGR	SH3356591994
Type	Farm
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A large farm complex arranged on a courtyard plan. Two-storey T-shaped white-rendered farmhouse with symmetrical façade, sash windows and slate roof. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces south and is situated within a secluded mature garden bounded by a high stone wall. Outbuildings include hay loft, cart barn, and extensive stabling. The farm occupies a prominent position on a bend in the road and has views out towards the coastline and over the surrounding pastoral landscape. The Existing Power Station forms a notable but distant element in the landscape. [1] The earliest representation of a building on this site is on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map. A rectangular house structure is depicted, around 90 metres to the south of the larger Nanner Vawr and 100m or so to the west of the two buildings at Nanner Groes. A rectangular building is also shown in the same location on the 1840 tithe map. By the time that the First Edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed, the site of this building had become the focus of a much larger settlement complex consisting of a farmhouse to the E with outbuildings and ranges set around a rectangular courtyard to the west. This arrangement of buildings appears to have largely survived intact into the present day. [2] The principal view from the house is to the east, which is obscured by mature trees. These are largely views onto an

	enclosed courtyard. There are also some views towards the Existing Power Station however, these are a long distance away. [3] The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset which contribute to its value are its tranquil rural location and long views the surrounding fieldscape. [4]
References	[1] Jacobs 2016 site visit (undertaken 2 March 2016) [2] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	514
Asset Name	Fronddu
NGR	SH3271492917
Type	Farm
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Occupying a roadside location, Fronddu is a two-storey L-shaped farm with white render and slate roof. The building was constructed over many phases and a number of adjoining farm buildings make up this farm complex. Outbuildings include a large barn, cart barn and hay loft. The farm is nestled within the landscape and has a mature garden with planting along the boundary walls. This gives the house a sense of seclusion of privacy, especially in the south-east direction. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural character, coastal views and relationship with other buildings in the complex. [2]

References	[1] Jacobs 2016 site visit (undertaken 2 March 2016) [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	515
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound (west)
NGR	SH3415792297
Type	Burnt Mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A broad area of magnetic enhancement identified during geophysical survey. The area of enhancement is higher in magnitude than the prevailing geological anomalies, is rounded in shape and is relatively localised. It is located at the base of the north-facing slope and measures approximately 20m in diameter. Therefore, the anomaly is interpreted as a possible burnt mound. However, no obvious archaeological pattern is visible and it is noted that the anomaly is located close to a well and pump house. It is possible therefore, that the anomaly could be caused by modern dumping of enhanced material. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10: unpublished geophysical survey report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	516
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound (east)

NGR	SH3435892340
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A broad area of magnetic enhancement identified during geophysical survey. The area of enhancement is higher in magnitude than the prevailing geological anomalies, is rounded in shape and is relatively localised. It is located at the base of the north-facing slope and measures approximately 20m in diameter. Therefore, the anomaly is interpreted as a possible burnt mound. However, no obvious archaeological pattern is visible and it is possible therefore, that the anomaly could be caused by modern dumping of enhanced material. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10: unpublished geophysical survey report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	517
Asset Name	Tyddyn-Goronwy Prehistoric Settlement Site
NGR	SH3577893322
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Three pits (43407, 43408, 43409) ranging in size from 0.73 - 0.9 m long by 0.5 - 0.66 m wide were identified in trench 434 (Figure 3.3). Initial cleaning revealed that the upper fills of pits 43407 and 43408 (43404 and 43405 respectively), contained sherds of Beaker pottery, whilst fill 43406 of pit 43409 contained a flint flake. These surface finds were collected but no further excavation took place in order to leave the features undisturbed for future preservation or excavation. In the same field, another small concentration of postholes and pits was recorded in trench 910 (Figure 3.3). At the western end of the trench, pit 91004 measured 0.6 m by 0.3 m and was 0.14 m deep (Figure 3.4); 27 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from its fill (91005) and frequent small quartz pebbles were also noted but not collected. Possibly associated were postholes 91007, 91011 and 91009 (0.12 - 0.19 m diameter) and pits 91013, 91016, 91019 and 91021 (0.3 - 0.79 m diameter); none contained artefacts. Burnt mound 44304 measured 1.9 m by 0.5 m and was 0.12 m deep. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	518
Asset Name	North-west /South-east Field Boundary
NGR	SH3609593352
Type	Field Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A shallow linear feature was identified during the trial trenching, likely to be the remains of a field boundary or drainage system which predates the current pattern of enclosure. A second possible shallow ditch or gully [51905] was recorded to the north-east which was aligned north-south. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	519
Asset Name	North-east / South-west Field Boundary
NGR	SH3638993640
Type	Field Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	An undated ditch was recorded during trial trenching which is likely to be a former field boundary. Ditch [62806] measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. [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 historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	520
Asset Name	Pennant Burnt Mound and Possible Settlement Site
NGR	SH3472293198
Type	Settlement site
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Burnt mound 2104The only burnt mound in the northern part of Field Group 1, it measured 5.72 m by at least 1.8 m and was over 0.1 m deep. The mound was found to comprise two burnt-stone deposits (2104, 2105) (Plate 12) which were thickest towards the southern edge of the trench. Sample excavation of the mound deposit revealed an earlier, but probably associated, feature. Cut 2106 was at least 1.09 m by 0.51 m, and 0.11 m deep, and possibly the remains of a trough or channel. [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 historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	521
Asset Name	Pair of Ditches, Pennant
NGR	SH3491593305
Type	Field Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two ditches were recorded during trial trenching and are likely to have had a drainage function as they have subsequently been recut to allow for the insertion of stone-lined field drains. As they appear to be aligned perpendicular to each other it is possible that they form part of a wider system of drainage ditches. Ditch [3103] measured 1.3m wide and 0.85m deep and ditch [3107] measured 1.17m wide and 0.31m deep . The undated linear ditches in Field Group 2 were assumed to be field boundary/drainage features. Very little dating evidence was recovered. Comparison with historical maps did not identify a correlation with post-medieval boundaries in most cases and these features could be agricultural remnants from any period; a palimpsest in which a prehistoric origin for some cannot be ruled out. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016h. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	522
Asset Name	Ditches and Pit, Pennat
NGR	SH3500893238
Type	Ditches, pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Unknown
Description	Two undated ditches and a pit were recorded during trial trenching. Ditch [4304] was aligned northwest/south-east and measured 2.1m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sloped concave sides and a flat base. Pit [4306] was recorded approximately 7m north-east of ditch [4304] and extended out of the trench. Ditch [91904] was in the field north of ditch [4304]. The ditch was aligned north-north-west/south-south-west and had stepped side along the east-south-east edge and a moderately sloped concave side along the opposite edge. The ditch was cut by a later drain. Ditch [3604] was located in the field north of ditch [91904]. It was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and measured 0.68m wide and 0.1m deep. These undated ditches are likely part of a field drainage system. [1] The result of post excavation assessment has not changed the interpretation of these features. [2] 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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching.

	Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	523
Asset Name	Caerdegog Isaf Ditches and Pit
NGR	SH3447592721
Type	Gully
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain
Description	A ditch was identified during trial trenching which corresponded to one of the geophysical anomalies (Asset 259), however appeared to have a different alignment. Ditch [65609] measured 0.58m wide and 0.20m deep and had an east/west alignment. Gully [65607] was recorded approximately 3m south of ditch [65609] and was aligned north-west/south-east. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep. A pit was recorded approximately 4m south of gully. Pit [65605] was oval in plan and measured 1.2m long, 0.73m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill contained a large percentage of burnt angular stones which indicates it may be part of burnt mound activity recorded in the area. Black chert and waste flakes were recovered from the fill. [1] The result of post excavation assessment has not changed the interpretation of these features. [2] 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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016h. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching.

	Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	524
Asset Name	Caerdegog Isaf Pits
NGR	SH3439492810
Type	Pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Description	Two pits were identified during trial trenching, located in the north-western end of Field A8. Pit [64704] was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 1.45m long, 0.63m wide and 0.48m deep within the trench and had steep irregular sides and an irregular base. This feature may represent the terminus of a north-north-east/south-south-west aligned ditch. Pit [64805] was oval in plan, measured 1.60m long, 1.20m wide and 0.27m deep with steep sides to the west and a flat base. [1] The result of post excavation assessment has not changed the interpretation of these features. [2] 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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016h. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/10/16 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	525
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound, South of The Firs
NGR	SH3518292827
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Two burnt mound were identified along the line of a field boundary during geophyiscal survey. Subsequent trial trenching idntified both as root burning. [1] Burnt mound 21404 Burnt mound 21404 measured 5 m by at least 1.8 m and was at least 0.2 m deep. [2] 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	[1] Hopewell, D., 2012. Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa, Ynys Môn. Archaeological Evaluation: Geophysical Survey, Interim report. GAT report 1019 [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	526
Asset Name	Pair of Possible Field Boundaries
NGR	SH3440592281

Type	Field Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two clear linear anomalies identified from geophysical survey, are interpreted as possible former field boundaries as they are aligned parallel with, and at right angles to, the existing and historical pattern of land division but are not depicted on any historical Ordnance Survey maps. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015, Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey: Archaeological Fields M09 & M10: unpublished geophysical survey report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	527
Asset Name	Palaeoenvironmental Assessment Area 2
NGR	SH3490392668
Type	Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	NA
Description	Area of palaeoenvironmental potential identified by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. [1] A oval-shaped area of rough ground is visible within pasture enclosed fields which may indicate wetland with potential archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits. [2] The heritage asset's setting does not contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] pers. comm. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) [2] A Mulchay. Jacobs. May 2016 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	528
Asset Name	Linear Anomalies and Burnt Mounds
NGR	SH3516892287
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Burnt mounds 79804 and 79808. Two separate burnt mounds were recorded in trench 798. Mound 79804 measured 3 m by 2 m and was at least 0.15m deep, and mound 79808 measured at least 2 m by 2 m but was not excavated. Between the mounds lay gully 79806 (0.37 m wide, 0.13 m deep) which may have been the remains of a trough. Trench 793 contained two postholes (79303, 79312; not illustrated), one at each end of the

	trench, 30 m apart. Posthole 79303 was 0.3 m in diameter and 79312 was 0.6 m in diameter, both were around 0.08 m deep. Posthole 79303 was significant only in that its fill (79304, not illustrated) contained a flint flake. [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 historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	529
Asset Name	Tregele Prehistoric Settlement and Burnt Mound 1
NGR	SH3536392378
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Thirteen postholes and four pits were recorded in trench 802. Only three were excavated; a sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from posthole 80217 and the remaining features were left undisturbed and covered with geotextile to preserve them for future excavation. Posthole 80217 had a diameter of 0.4 m and a depth of 0.12 m (Figure 5.4); posthole 80216 was 0.4 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep; pit 80219 was 0.8 m by 0.62 m and 0.07 m deep (Plate 32).The unexcavated postholes were all circular/sub-circular in plan with diameters ranging from 0.17–0.45 m. Postholes 80213, 80211, 80214, 80224 and 80216, may have formeda semi-circular alignment with regular spacing of around 0.35–0.45 m (Figure 5.3). A group of 27 sherds from pit 91004 (fill 91005; trench 910; Field C13; Figure 3.3) probably represent a single vessel, and include one rim sherd, apparently from a relativelystraight-sided vessel with a flattened rim. These

	sherds are also in a coarse, friable, rock tempered fabric, of probable local manufacture. Eight further sherds in a similar fabric came from posthole 39706 (fill 39707; trench 397; Field C14; Figure 3.5); one from burnt mound 23304 (fill 23305; trench 233; Field A12; Figure 1.7), and one from posthole 80217 (fill 80222; trench 802; Field O20; Figure 5.3). These are broadly dated as Bronze Age or later, although the possibility that the sherds from trenches 397 and 802 could be Neolithic cannot be entirely ruled out. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	530
Asset Name	Tregele Prehistoric Settlement and Burnt Mound 2
NGR	SH3532992217
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Posthole and pit concentration. A large number of postholes and pits were also recorded in trenches 812 and 813 (Plate 33). There was also evidence of intercutting suggesting more than one phase of occupation and settlement activity in this area. It is also noteworthy that a large burnt mound also lay in trench 813 (see below). Following the excavation of the features in trench 813 (Figure 5.3; described below), the majority of those trench 812 were left in situand covered with geotextile prior to backfilling. Posthole 81205 (0.38 m diameter, 0.08 m deep; Plate 34) had a single fill which contained a large amount of charcoal

	and a fragment of prehistoric pottery, possibly Bronze Age (fill 81206, Figure 5.4).Posthole 81207 (0.41 m diameter, 0.21 m deep) contained charcoal and a single piece of flint debitage from fill 81208 (not illustrated). Pit 81210 (0.66 m long, 0.43 m wide, 0.18 m deep; Plate 35) contained charcoal infills 81211 and 81212 (not illustrated). Pit 81306 (0.5 m long, 0.36 m wide, 0.2 m deep).Pit 81308 (0.64 m long, 0.54 m wide, 0.11 m deep) contained charcoal in fill 81309 (Figure 5.4). Truncated pit 81322. Posthole 81310 (0.32 m long, 0.26 m wide, 0.15 m deep) contained charcoal and burnt stones in fill 81311(Figure 5.4).Pit 81312 (0.6 m diameter, 0.11 m deep) contained two fills; both contained charcoalflecks (fills 81313, 81314; Figure 5.4). It appeared to truncate posthole 81327. Posthole 81315 (0.22 m long, 0.18 m wide, 0.14 m deep) contained a single fill withcharcoal (fill 81306; not illustrated) .Posthole 81318 (0.16 m diameter, 0.16 m deep). It contained charcoal in fill 81319 (Figure 5.4). Truncated by pit 81312. Pit 81320 (0.5 m diameter, 0.1 m deep) contained charcoal in fill 81321 (notillustrated).Pit 81322 (0.4 m diameter, 0.12 m deep) contained a single fill which contained charcoal and fragments of unworked chert (fill 81309; Figure 5.4). Truncated by pit 81308. Cut postholes 81323 and 81325.Burnt mound 81305 Mound 81305 measured 18 m by at least 1.9 m and was not excavated. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	531
Asset Name	Pits and Linear Features 1, Ty-croes
NGR	SH3569893423
Type	Pits, linear features
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Medium
Period	Unknown
Description	An area of activity was identified in Field C10 during trial trenching, consisting of two large pits, seven small pits, three linear ditch type features and the terminal end of a large, linear, pit type feature. [1] Areas of pits, postholes and ditches centered on Trenches 429 and 429. [2] [3] 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]
References	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [3] J Dempsey, Jacobs, 23/101/16 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	532
Asset Name	Prehistoric Pits, Tyddyn-Goronwy
NGR	SH3568493134
Type	Pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Neolithic
Description	Two clusters of four pits were identified during trial trenching in Field C14, some of which contained prehistoric pottery. An additional two isolated pits were also identified. [1]

	Posthole 39706 (0.22 m by 0.17 m and 0.2m deep) contained eight sherds of prehistoric pottery (fill 39707; trench 397; Figure 3.5). Three similar nearby postholes were probably also prehistoric: postholes 39708, 39710 and 39712 were 0.1–0.3 m in diameter and were spaced around 0.2 m apart (Figures 3.5, 3.6).To the west, pit 40408 (0.47 m by at least 0.27 m wide and 0.26 m deep) contained two Neolithic pottery sherds (fill 40410; trench 404; Figures 3.5, 3.6; Plate 27). Two adjacent features may have been contemporary: pit 40406 was 1.3 m by 0.7 m and 0.27 m deep, and posthole 40404 was 0.37 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep.Possibly the earliest are two sherds from pit 40408 (fill 40410; trench 404; Field C14; Figure 3.5), which have been provisionally identified on the basis of form and decoration as Middle/Late Neolithic Peterborough ware, although neither of the two is immediately typical of this ceramic tradition. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	533
Asset Name	Pits and Ditches 2, Ty-croes
NGR	SH3588293396
Type	Pits, ditches
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval ?

Description	A number of features were identified during trial trenching in Field K1. Three ditches were identified, aligned north-south, the largest of which measured 1.5m wide and 0.42m deep. A pit and a circular feature were also identified, the latter of which contained modern pottery. A small shallow linear feature was also identified. [1] Gully 46308Gully 46308 was 0.5 m wide and 0.12 m deep and formed a ring c.2.6 m in diameter. The fill contained several sherds of 18th/19th-century pottery (not retained). Undated ditches and a pit have also been identified. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	534
Asset Name	Ring Gully and Pits, Pennant
NGR	SH3488392897
Type	Field system, pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A field system was identified in Field A4 during trial trenching consisting of ditches, gullies and a land drain. Five possible pits were also recorded, one of which contained a charcoal and burnt stone rich deposit. Two of the pits were located near to an area

	of burnt clay resulting from in situ burning. [1] Gully 93107 extended beyond the edge of trench 931 . It was 0.5 m wide and 0.17 m deep and would have had a complete diameter of around 4.5 m. Less than 1 m to the west lay a shallow pit or hollow (93104) which was 4.2 m long, 1.9 m wide and 0.27 m deep. Its fill contained a small fragment of quartz debitage.Other undated pits and ditches have also been identified. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	535
Asset Name	Burnt Spreads and Pits
NGR	SH3488992756
Type	Burnt spreads, pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Prehistoric activity was identified in Field A7 during trial trenching, concentrated to the southern and eastern low-lying sides of the field. Alluvium was recorded within this area suggesting a former wetland. One burnt mound, measuring a minimum of 2m long and 6m wide, and two smaller burnt spreads were recorded. A number of pits were also recorded. [1]

	Pits 134215, 134212 and 134210 (trench 1342) and pits 134404, 134406, 134408 and 134415 (trench 1344) appear to form a coherent but undated group.Pit 134215 measured 0.4 m in diameter, 0.11 m deep, and contained two undiagnostic fragments of fired clay. Pit 13412 was 1.1 m long, 0.7 m wide and 0.3 m deep. Pit 134210was 1.0 m in diameter and 0.19 m deep. Pit 134404 was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. Pit 134406 was 0.6 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep. Pits 134408 and 134415 were each 0.8 m in diameter and were 0.18 m and 0.03 m deep respectively.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 likelythat 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.Burnt mound 134508 measured 1.36 m by at least 0.36 m wide and 0.15 m deep. A possible hearth (134504), lay approximately 5 m from the mound deposit. The hearth pitwas 0.5 m by 0.42 m and 0.1 m deep and contained fire-reddened clay above a deposit of burnt stone and charcoal.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. Approximately half of ring-gully 25212 lay within trench 252. The gully was 0.40 m wide and 0.30 m deep with a projected complete diameter of approximately 4.5 m. The fill contained burnt stones and charcoal. One internal feature was recorded: pit 25219 was 0.58 m in diameter but was not excavated. No dating evidence was recovered but the ring-gully lay 17 m north-west of a burnt mound in trench 1345 hinting at a contemporary date.Other undated pits and ditches have also been identified. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	536
Asset Name	Three Burnt Mounds, Caerdegog Isaf
NGR	SH3450092568
Type	Burnt mounds

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Two burnt mounds were identified during trial trenching in Field A10, one of which measured a minimum of 2m long, 7.5m wide and 0.40m deep. A number of shallow linear features were also recorded, likely to be part of an earlier field system. [1] Burnt mound 33105 measured 4.5 m by at least 1.8 m, and was not excavated.Burnt mound 32803 measured 1.56 m by at least 1.8 m and at least 0.35 m in depth.Burnt mound 34307 measured 4.9 m by at least 1.8 m and at least 0.1 m in depth.Undated ditches have also been identified. 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] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	537
Asset Name	Ring-ditch and Burnt Mound, Tyddyn-gele

NGR	SH3495192624
Type	Ring-ditch, burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A burnt mound associated with two small post-hole features, a small ring ditch approximately 2m in diameter and a number of well-preserved linear ditch type features were identified during trial trenching in Field A11. [1] Ring-gully 36106 feature extended slightly beyond the edge of trench 361 but was largely complete. It comprised a single continuous ring-gully 0.3 m wide and 0.08 m deep. Its internal diameter was just 1 m. No dating evidence was recovered but the gully lay beneath two layers of alluvium. Mound 138408 measured 3 m by at least 1.8 m and overlay alluvial deposit 138404. Sample excavation indicated that it was at least 0.2 m deep and revealed three features beneath the mound deposit. Stakehole 138409 was 0.13 m in diameter and 0.07 m deep. Stakehole 138410 was 0.2 m by 0.13 m and 0.13 m deep. Pit 138411 was only partially visible within the trench and appeared to be rectangular measuring 0.6 m at least 0.1 m. Ditch 138406 cut the mound. An earlier deposit (Context No. 138403) was identified below burnt mound 138408. Ring gullies 36311 (Field O14) and 36106 (Field A11) were both in CORE 1 and each had a rather unusual 'doughnut'-shaped form in plan with very small internal areas. These features show signs of animal trampling and may represent the former (but relatively modern) locations of stock feeders, but are included in Table 30 for the sake of completeness. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	538
Asset Name	Burnt Mounds, Rhwng y Ddau Fynydd
NGR	SH3494692742
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Two burnt mounds were identified during trial trenching in Field A12, one of which measured a minimum of 2m long and 1.5mm wide. A small curvilinear ditch type feature was also recorded. [1] Ring-gully 23606 was 0.48 m wide by 0.16 m deep. The projected complete diameter wasaround 3 m. No dating evidence was recovered and no colluvium or alluvium was present in this trench that may have indicated possible phasing. However, the ring-gully lay in the same trench as a possible burnt mound also of potentially prehistoric date. Burnt mound 23304 Like mound 138408 in Field A11 this burnt mound was sealed by alluvial deposits (two deposits with a total thickness of 0.53 m). Burnt mound 23304 measured 2.45 m by atleast 1.8 m and was not excavated. One small sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from a soil sample taken from deposit 23305 (not illustrated). Three postholes (23306,23310, 23312) found 0.34 m to the north-east of the mound measured 0.11- 0.2 m in diameter and 0.1 - 0.14 m in depth. They may have formed a short north-south alignment, spaced 0.65 - 0.70 m apart, potentially part of a fence/revetment or windbreak-type structure.Burnt mound 23608A further possible burnt mound (23608) lay in trench 236

	but could not be excavated due to flooding. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	539
Asset Name	Burnt Mound and Field Boundaries, Tre'r Gof Uchaf
NGR	SH3624693290
Type	Burnt mound, field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	None
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	The remnants of a field boundary system were identified during trial trenching in Field K11, including linear ditch type features, two of which are 2m long, approximately 3m wide, and 0.4m and 0.15m deep respectively. In addition a large possible burnt mound feature 2m by 6m was identified. [1] Two deposits in adjacent trenches appeared to be the remains of one burnt mound (50604, 143409) that measured at least 8.1 m by 4.3 m and 0.24 m in depth (Figure 3.8). Whilst the deposit was formed of small heat-affected stones it did not contain the significant quantity of charcoal that characterised the other excavated mounds. A small pit or ditch terminal (143407) on the southern side of the mound may have been associated with it. Undated ditches were also present. [2]

	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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	540
Asset Name	Tregele Romano-British Settlement
NGR	SH3530393041
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Romano-British
Description	Field E03 contains linear ditch and gully type features and large pit type features suggesting the edge of a settlement site identified during trial trenching. Pottery features tentatively date these remains to the Roman period. [1] The enclosure ditch comprised cuts 14307, 14311, 119004 and 119006 (trenches 143, 1190; Figure 2.3). Based on the archaeological and geophysical results, the estimated width of the enclosure was c.52 m and the length was c.65 m. However only the northeastern corner of the enclosure was revealed and no evidence for it was found to the south-east in Fields A9 and A13. The ditch was 4.35 m wide by at least 0.8 m deep with near vertical sides; it was only partially excavated due to its depth (Figure 2.4). Terminal 14307 potentially indicated an entranceway giving access/egress to the south-east.

	The enclosure ditch probably filled during the late Romano-British period as indicated by a radiocarbon date of cal. AD 253-396 (UBA-32268, 1710±26 BP) from deposit 14333, a secondary fill of ditch terminal 14307 (Figure 2.4). The reliability of this date with regard to the chronology of the construction and infilling of the enclosure is discussed further below. The features inside the enclosure included gullies, pits and postholes. Gully 119008/119016 in trench 1190 (0.5 m wide by 0.1 m deep) may have been the remains of an internal palisade slot, but did not continue into trench 143 (Figure 2.3). Curved gully 14331 may have been part of a ring-gully for a roundhouse with an original diameter of around 4 m (Figure 2.3) and three postholes (14309, 14327, 14329) may have been associated with that structure. Similarly, curved gullies 14313 and 14323 may have joined beyond the trench to form an enclosure or second structure with a 9 m diameter. The features and deposits recorded in trench 1189 lay outside enclosure 14307 but may have been associated with it. They appeared to represent more than one phase of activity and included a stone-rich layer or surface, potentially comprising several contexts (118913, 118916-19; trench 1189). Some of the layers were only visible in section; only contexts 118910, 118917 and 118919 were visible in plan. One of these contexts (118917) measured 16.2 m by 1.8 m and was 0.25 m deep and contained a fragment of slag, the tip of a chert microlith, and a single sherd of Romano-British Black Burnished ware of 2nd-century AD date or later. Two gullies (118924, 118904) and a burnt pit (118906) were also recorded (Figure 2.3; Plate 25); gully 118924 was not visible in plan. Three large pits (14904, 14906, 14910) extended beyond the edges of trench 149. They measured 1.2-1.65 m in diameter with flat bases and depths of 0.1-0.47 m. Pit 14910 was joined to shallow gully 14912. These features appear to be related and have been grouped together due to their similar forms and fills as well as their close spatial relationships. They may have been associated with the probable archaeological activity located c. 45 m to the west in trench 143. 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 both produced material radiocarbon dated to the Romano-British period.

	Enclosure 14307 (trenches 143, 1190; Field E3; Figures 2.3, 2.4, 6.5) comprised a large curvilinear ditch which appeared to enclose a slight ridge, and partially tallies with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. Based on a combination of the excavation and survey data, an internal diameter of 50-60 m is possible for the enclosure. A curved gully (14331; Figure 2.3) within the enclosure may have been part of a structure as might gullies 14313 and 14323 (Figure 2.3). A Romano-British radiocarbon date was obtained on a charred cereal grain from one of enclosure ditch fills (cal. AD 253-396; 1710±26; UBA-32268), although the degree to which the date clarifies the chronology of the enclosure is questionable (see section 11 above). However, the fact that the enclosure lies only 15-20 m from layer 118907 (trench 1189) which supplied the Romano-British pottery, might boost confidence in the radiocarbon date and certainly adds to the sense that CORE 3 was a relative focus for activity during the Romano-British period. The Romano-British environmental remains (from Enclosure 14307 and the features in trench 1189 contained a similar assemblage to those from the earlier prehistoric period but with some additional wild or weed plant seeds. In particular, the presence of stinking mayweed supports a date from the Late Iron Age onwards and accords with the scant pottery evidence. Again, the presence of crop processing and/or food preparation waste suggests some level of occupation/settlement, and raises the likelihood that some of the undated field ditches in the vicinity might have been used during Romano-British arable farming (Section 12.5 below; Figure 1.17). [2] 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] Following archaeological excavation, this site has been interpreted as a large, fortified Roman enclosure containing a number of internal trackways and buildings. Outside the enclosure, a large number of circular pit features were identified, that may comprise temporary ovens, and an associated ancillary structure was also identified to the north of the enclosure. [4]
References	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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 [4] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	545
Asset Name	Pits and Ditches, South of Tregele
NGR	SH3524992086
Type	Pits, ditches
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Description	A small pit or post hole with a burnt fill, three sub-circular pits, two moderately sized linear ditches and a large V shaped ditch identified during trial trenching in Field O22. [1] All feature are undated. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	546
Asset Name	Burnt Mound and Ditch System, Groesfechan
NGR	SH3491091769
Type	Burnt mound, ditch system
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A burnt mound approximately 2m by 4m identified during trial trenching in Field O24 and an extensive undated field boundary ditch system. [1] Burnt mound 85904 measured at least 7.8 m by 2 m and was not excavated. It was sealed by 0.12 m of colluvium (85905). Undated ditches, pits and posthole were also identified. [2] 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	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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	547
Asset Name	Romano-British Settlement, East of Tyddyn Gele
NGR	SH3517992609
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	High
Period	Roman
Description	A complex array of substantial ditch type features and large spatially associated pits identified during trial trenching in Field O05. Many of the ditch features seemed to be more than simple boundary features, and the pits may represent significant structural features as well as possible dumping/midden sites. [1] The excavation of trenches 371, 1300 and 1301 revealed a stone deposit, postholes, pits and several ditches but rapid flooding and deep deposits precluded detailed investigation and recording. It is possible that these features were of prehistoric date.The stone deposit (130105, 37105, unnumbered in trench 1300; Figure 5.6) was 15 m wide and extended through the three trenches for over 35 m. It comprised tightly packed but unbonded stones, probably laid to stabilise waterlogged ground. Burnt mound 37106 measured 2.1 m by 1.2 m in plan and was not excavated. It was sealed by an alluvial deposit. Trench 373 contained four small features with charcoal flecks in their fills. All were cut into alluvium layer 37305 (not illustrated) which suggests that they were quite late in the sequence and may be of post-medieval date. Posthole 37307 measured 0.3 m in diameter with a depth of 0.04 m. Pit 37309 measured 1.04 m by 0.66 m with a depth of 0.13 m. Pit 37311 had a diameter of 1.48 m and a depth of 0.16 m. Posthole 37313 had a diameter of 0.3 m and a depth of 0.04 m.Trench 373 contained four small features with charcoal flecks in their fills. All were cut into alluvium layer 37305 which suggests that they were quite late in the sequence and may be of post-medieval date. Posthole 37307 measured 0.3 m in diameter with a depth of 0.04 m. Pit 37309 measured 1.04 m by 0.66 m with a depth of 0.13 m. Pit 37311 had a diameter of 1.48 m and a depth of 0.16 m. Posthole 37313 had a diameter of 0.3 m and a depth of 0.04 m. Undated ditches and ditches that were probably the remains of field boundaries shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping were present. [2] 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] These archaeological remains form part of a larger Roman settlement site comprising a number of circular stone-built structures, walls, surfaces and trackways, a burnt mound, a probable dew pond, pits, and a number of post-built structures with sunken clay floors. A cist cemetery containing approximately ten burials was also identified during archaeological excavation. This settlement is associated with other assets in the area including Assets 566 and 568. [4]

References	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [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 [4] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	548
Asset Name	Ditches, Groesfechan
NGR	SH3506991876
Type	Ditches
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Description	A large semi-circular terminal end of linear ditch type feature and a large ditch type feature with a V shaped profile have been identified during trial trenching in Field O23. [1] No dating evidence recovered and not shown on historical mapping. [2] [3] 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]
References	[1] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. [2] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [3] J Dempsey. Jacobs, 23/10/16. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	549
Asset Name	Burnt Mound, East of Caerdegog Isaf
NGR	SH3503792448
Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Field O15: Mound 36805 measured 4m by at least 1.8m and 0.14m deep. It overlay an irregularly shaped pit (36807) which was 0.9m by 0.58m and 0.2m deep and extended beyond the edge of the trench. Animal bone and unworked chert were recovered from pit fill 36808. Field O15: Pit or ditch terminal 132907 was 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep with two unusual fills. The primary fill (132908) was compacted and contained small burnt stones. Above it was a very dark-coloured organic deposit (132909) which contained 12 fragments of fired clay, two flint blades and two flint flakes. Approximately 0.5m to the north of pit 132907, a chert core was recovered from the interface between colluvium (132903) and the natural (132904). [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	550

Asset Name	Ring-gully, Rhwng Dau Fynydd
NGR	SH3486392754
Type	Gully
Designation	
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	
Description	Field A7: Approximately half of ring-gully 25212 lay within trench 252. The gully was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep with a projected complete diameter of approximately 4.5m. The fill contained burnt stones and charcoal. One internal feature was recorded; pit 25219 was 0.58m in diameter but was not excavated. No dating evidence was recovered but the ring-gully lay 17m north-west of a burnt mound in trench 1345, hinting at a contemporary date. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd, Isle of Anglesey, Archaeological Trial Trenching. Unpublished technical report. Ref: 110940.59 v4.0 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	552
Asset Name	Pits / Linears, South of Tre'r Gof
NGR	SH3575093539
Type	Pits; linears
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A shallow linear ditch [2027-004], aligned roughly northwest-southeast, was identified at the northerly end of trench 2027 (Illus 5). It was described as having gently sloping sides and a concave base, forming a shallow rounded/bowl-shaped profile. It measured 0.62m wide by 0.13m deep and was filled by a single greyish brown silty fill (2027-005) from which a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered. No equivalent boundary could be identified from available historic maps. Three isolated pits, ranging from 0.65 to 1.15m in diameter, the deepest measuring 0.32m were identified within Field C08. The largest of these [2030-004] (Trench 2030), revealed two distinct episodes of deposition, the lower of which contained a significant amount of charcoal (2030-006). The feature was interpreted as a possible cooking or fire pit (Illus 5 & 35). [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	553
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound, North of Ty-croes
NGR	SH3568093577
Type	Possible burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR	N/A

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Late Neolithic
Description	A single potential burnt mound [2026-004] was identified in Trench 2026 (Illus 5 & 34). The irregularly shaped feature was characterised by a shallow deposit of dark grey, slightly clayey sand (2026-005) with frequent, variably sized angular stones; the majority of which appeared to demonstrate signs of exposure to heat. The portion of the burnt mound exposed in the trench covered an area of 8.23 m by 1.8m and was a maximum of 0.28m deep, the remainder lying beyond its southwestern extent. No evidence of any features, such as a trough or channel, commonly associated with burnt mounds, were identified within the excavated portion of the feature. No finds were recovered, however, a radiocarbon date of 4161+/- 30 Cal BP was returned from the deposit, placing it in the Late Neolithic period. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its position near a watercouse contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is largely derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	555
Asset Name	Ditch, North of The Firs
NGR	SH3520893248
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Field D09: An east-west aligned ditch present across three trenches [2065-003], [2066-003] and [2067-003]. Measuring approximately 0.83m in width and 0.45m in depth the feature exhibited a V-shaped profile. The primary fill of the feature appears to be comprised of re-deposited natural. The homogenous upper fill within slot [2067-003] contained no finds and the feature is currently undated. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology. 2016a. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching (Task 1): Preliminary report for Horizon Nuclear Power. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	556
Asset Name	Pits / Linear, North of The Firs
NGR	SH3522893190
Type	Pits, linear feature
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	Several metres to the south-east of ditch [2067-003] was a small pit [2067-007] measuring 0.8m x 0.75m in plan. Its single fill (2067-006) was composed of a charcoal rich dark grey silty clay containing heat affected stones. The levels of charcoal and the presence of the stones appear to imply that the pit forms the

	remnant of a hearth or fire-pit. The remains of a second small pit [2069-006] were partially visible at the southern edge of Trench 2069, to the south-west of ditch [2069-004]. The pit survived to a depth of 0.10m and was filled with a dark brown silty clay (2069-005). No finds or other inclusions were identified that may assist in the ascription of a specific function or date for the feature. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	557
Asset Name	Drainage Ditch, Ty-croes
NGR	SH3574293454
Type	Drainage ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	A shallow linear gully [2105-005], packed with moderate to large stones in a mid brown sandy clay matrix (2105-004), was identified in Trench 2105 (Illus 6). It was narrow (0.42m) and shallow (0.09m) and aligned northeastsouthwest, on the same alignment as a modern drainage feature. A slightly more substantial ditch-like feature [2107-005] was identified in the north of Field C10, mirroring the northwest-southeast orientation of an adjacent field boundary, and possibly correlating with a series of geophysics anomalies (interpreted as being of modern origin). The sterile, stony nature of the fill [2107-004] suggested that the feature represented a relatively recent drainage feature.

	[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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	558
Asset Name	Ditches, East of Ty-croes
NGR	SH3593393441
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	
Description	A pair of parallel linear ditches [2021-004] and [2021-006] was identified crossing the northern end of Trench 2021 (Field K02) (Illus 14); each measured approximately 1m wide and 0.25m deep. Both features, which were orientated east-west, were filled with a sterile deposit of grey sandy clay with a pink hue. Ditch [2022-010], at the western end of Trench 2022, measured 1.57m wide and survived to a depth of 0.51m. The orientation of the feature, northeast-southwest, was roughly correspondent with a nearby, similarly aligned, field boundary. It contained a single homogenous deposit (2022-011) from which no cultural material was recovered. Two intersecting ditches, were observed at the eastern end of the trench, the larger of the two [2022-006], oriented northwest-southeast, again mirrored the alignment of a proximal extant boundary. The ditch was also of similar proportions to ditch [2022-010], measuring 1.75m wide and 0.58m in deep. Two fills were identified; the primary fill (2022-007) consisted of a redeposited natural and later deposit (2022-

	008) which comprised dark grey/brown clayey silt. The intersecting feature, ditch [2022-004], was located on the northern side of [2022-010] and measured 0.30m in depth. The relationship between the two features remained unclear due to any difference in the deposits which infilled them being indistinguishable; it seems likely, therefore, that they had infilled simultaneously. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	559
Asset Name	Pit, Postholes and Stakeholes, South-east of Tyddyn-Goronwy
NGR	SH3590093219
Type	Pits, postholes, stakeholes
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early Bronze Age
Description	A concentration of discrete archaeological features was identified at the southern end of Trench 2103, Field K05 (Illus 15) ([2103-004, 2103-008, 2103-010, 2103-015, 2103-018, 2103-022, 2103-025, 2103-033, 2103-035, 2103-037, 2103-039, 2103-041, 2103-043, 2103-047, 2103-053, 2103-055, 2103-057]).The group consisted of seven individual pits, ranging from 0.20m-1.0m wide and 0.10m-0.38m deep. Each contained a single discrete fill, frequently containing charcoal. Two of the larger pits [2103-004] and [2103-008] produced Prehistoric artefacts in the form of both worked lithics and pottery fragments (Illus 45 & Illus 46). At least

	three of the pits shared physical relationships with one another, suggesting some continuity of activity of a similar type over time. The pit group appeared to be associated with up to ten individual stake holes, located, seemingly randomly, around the edges of the larger features. These, smaller features ranged from between 0.06-0.10m wide and 0.03-0.10m deep. A number of the stake holes contained charcoal within their individual fills, but none contained any dateable artefacts. With the exception of the two pits from which pottery was recovered, the group is dated based on the presence of lithic artefacts and on spatial and morphological grounds. Five further features were identified to the north of the pit and stake hole group in Trench 2013. These included two further pits, [2103-031] and [2103-045] both of which contained evidence of burning (Illus 47). A narrow, shallow linear feature associated with the south-western edge of pit [2103-031] was interpreted as a possible flue. The remaining features in Trench 2103 were described as two small pits [2103-027] and [2103-029], the larger measuring 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep (Illus 48 & Illus 49). Each contained a single, sterile deposit. Pit [2104-004] was identified in the adjacent trench, roughly parallel to the position of the larger pit group already discussed which may imply continuation of this archaeological activity to the east. Two small post holes [2102- 004] and [2102-006], surviving to a depth of between 0.06m and 0.13m were identified in Trench 2102, apparently marking the southerly limit of activity within the field. Just to the north of Field K05, in K06, the previous evaluation also found a concentration of prehistoric features, in the form of three burnt mound features (Wessex Archaeology 2016). The largest and most distinctive is a sherd (pit [2103-008]) with a gentle curve presumably from an unemphatic shoulder some 240mm in diameter. The outer and inner surfaces are smooth; the outer beige, the inner dark grey. The clay is well fired and contains a normal quantity of small well crushed angular stone grit, including some quartz or other light coloured stone. This fabric is typical of early Bronze Age Food Vessels or Urns. This could potentially have been used in either a funerary or domestic context, though the presence of only a single sherd and apparent absence of associated bone implies the latter. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report.

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	560
Asset Name	Possible Postholes, North-east of Pen-lôn
NGR	SH3587893041
Type	Posthole
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	
Description	A group of three possible, circular post holes [2098-004], [2098-006] and [2098-008] were investigated in Trench 2098, Field K08 (Illus 16). While [2098-004] was shallow, measuring only 0.07m deep, with gently sloping sides, both of the remaining postholes were significantly deeper (0.18m and 0.14m respectively), with [2098-006] displaying evidence of possible stone packing at its base (Illus 52). No dating evidence was available from any of the features. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	561
Asset Name	Linear Features, North-east of Pen-lôn
NGR	SH3598893058

Type	Linear features
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Numerous linear features were observed across Field K09 (Illus 16), notably a narrowly spaced coaxial arrangement observed in Trench 2063. Of the five features identified in Trench 2063 [2063-004, 2063-006, 2063-008, 2063-009, 2063-011], only two [2063-011 & 2063-008] could be seen to appear in adjacent Trench 2062 ([2062-004]), on a northwest-southeast alignment, one of which [2063-011], was also seen in Trenches 2061 ([2061-004]), and 2059 ([2059-004)] (Illus 50). The features, each approximately 1m wide, appeared to represent agricultural furrows, associated with previous cultivation activity on the site. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	562
Asset Name	Possible Postholes, South of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3616493644
Type	Posthole
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Four other shallow discrete features [2130-009], [2011-005], [2013-005] and [2017-004] potentially represented the remnant of post holes (Illus 22). However, their apparent isolation and the stony nature of the geology raises the possibility that they represent silt filled hollows originating from the removal of naturally occurring stones. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	563
Asset Name	Parellel Ditches, North of Caerdegog-Isaf
NGR	SH3473892600
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern

Description	Two parallel linear features [2112-005] and [2112-007] were identified, on a northwest-southeast alignment, at the northern extent of Field O01 (Illus 23). The diffuse nature of the outer edges of both features and the near vertical profile of the inner edge, coupled with the width of the space between them, is suggestive of the remnant of agricultural vehicle ruts. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	564
Asset Name	Posthole, North of Caerdegog-Isaf
NGR	SH3479392596
Type	Posthole
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A small circular feature [2110-004] measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.16m deep, with a single greyish-brown silty fill was identified, in apparent total isolation, in Trench 2110, on the north-eastern edge of Field O01 (Illus 23). Its steep sided, u-shaped profile suggested it represented a post hole, but no evidence of a former post or other supporting elements was in evidence. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	565
Asset Name	Sub-circular Pit, West of Tyddyn Gele
NGR	SH3496792561
Type	Large sub-circular pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Large, irregular, sub-circular pit [2074-004] measured 2.4m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It was identified towards the centre of Trench 2074 in Field O3 (Illus 24). Its sole fill was a light orange-brown sandy deposit containing large stones, primarily concentrated toward its base. Its gently sloping and uneven profile, coupled with its homogenous fill (2074-005) and stone filled base suggest that it may have been a large, perhaps deliberately infilled, natural hollow. A chert core was recovered from this feature. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	566
Asset Name	Romano-British Settlement, North-east of Tyddyn Gele
NGR	SH3518992663
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Description	A significant complex of archaeological activity was identified at the south-western end of Trench 2088 (Illus 25). Near to the south-western limit of the trench, the remains of a possible stone built, narrow channel [2088-021] were identified. The channel was approximately 0.50m wide at its maximum, 0.15m deep and appeared to be aligned roughly northwest-southeast. It was constructed of moderate sized, flat slabs of stone [2088-016], with upright vertical stones forming the edges and similar, horizontal stones forming a cap. The feature was sealed by, what appeared to be, the remains of the lower horizon of a burnt mound deposit (2088-017). The upper horizon of the burnt mound (2088-015) was made up of a 0.10m deep, 1.8m wide layer of heat affected stone fragments within a dark, charcoal rich silty-sand matrix. It was not possible to ascertain, within the small excavation area, whether the stone structure was directly associated with the burnt deposit. Whilst no artefacts were recovered from either feature, a tentative date of prehistoric has been ascribed based on the likelihood of the burnt mound belonging to this period. [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] These archaeological remains form part of a larger Roman settlement site comprising a number of circular stone-built structures, walls, surfaces and trackways, a burnt mound, a probable dew pond, pits, and a number of post-built structures

	with sunken clay floors. A cist cemetery containing approximately ten burials was also identified during archaeological excavation. This settlement is associated with other assets in the area including Assets 547 and 568. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	567
Asset Name	Roman Settlement, North-west of Tregele
NGR	SH3529292721
Type	Pits, postholes
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Description	A concentration of archaeological activity was present within Trench 2083 (Illus 25). Toward the southwestern end of the trench an apparently isolated, small circular pit [2083-006], measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.07m deep was encountered (Illus 66). Its earliest fill (2083-005) appeared only to occur at the very edges and base of the feature and may have been the result of either the initial collapse of the edges of the feature at the time it was excavated, or through bioturbation. The overlying deposit (2083-004) was much more distinctive, comprising a very dark grey silt clay with a very high charcoal content. Within this matrix, a number of tiny burnt bone fragments were discovered although these were too diminutive to be further identified, although it was deemed possible that the feature represented the truncated remains of a deliberate cremation deposit. Although radiocarbon analysis was attempted, insufficient carbon was available to successfully date the deposit.

	Apparently isolated, at the approximate centre of Trench 2079, Field O06, a straight sided, stone constructed surface, or platform [2079-004] was identified (Illus 26). It comprised a 2.58m wide, flat arrangement of stones of varying shapes and sizes, up to 0.72m across, spanning the width of the trench. The eastern side of the feature appeared to be more regularly constructed that the western, with a distinct series of edging stones clearly visible. It was not possible to ascribe a particular function to the feature, however, the area of the field in which it was located was particularly waterlogged, despite at the time of excavation having been exposed to a prolonged dry spell; thus it may have been utilised as a solid base for activity within an otherwise soft substrate. [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] Following archaeological investigation these pits were identified as being part of a large, circular post-built structure - one of a number identified at the site. These archaeological remains may form part of a larger Roman settlement site comprising a number of circular stone-built structures, walls, surfaces and trackways. This site may be part of the site identified by other assets in the area including Assets 547, 566 and 568. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	568
Asset Name	Stone Trackway, North-west of Tregele
NGR	SH3528792782
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Apparently isolated, at the approximate centre of Trench 2079, Field O06, a straight sided, stone constructed surface, or platform [2079-004] was identified (Illus 26). It comprised a 2.58m wide, flat arrangement of stones of varying shapes and sizes, up to 0.72m across, spanning the width of the trench. The eastern side of the feature appeared to be more regularly constructed that the western, with a distinct series of edging stones clearly visible. It was not possible to ascribe a particular function to the feature, however, the area of the field in which it was located was particularly waterlogged, despite at the time of excavation having been exposed to a prolonged dry spell; thus it may have been utilised as a solid base for activity within an otherwise soft substrate. [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] The stone platform originally identified forms part of a larger stone-built trackway, crossing a boggy area. Following archaeological excavation, this asset appears to be associated with the settlement site identified by other assets in the area including Assets 547, 566 and 568. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	569
Asset Name	Pits and Ditch, North-west of Tregele
NGR	SH3535492808
Type	Pits, terminus of ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Two pits, [2078-004] and [2078-007] were identified toward the north-eastern end of Trench 2078, Field O06 (Illus 26). The larger, ovoid pit [2078-007], measured 1.52m across and 0.21m deep, and had a slightly undulating bowl shaped profile with relatively steeply sloping sides. It contained a single, dark grey sandy clay deposit, not dissimilar to the infill of nearby terminating linear [2078-009]. The smaller of the two features [2078-004] was circular in plan with a much more regular shallow bowl shaped profile with a flat base. Two episodes of deposition were identified, the earliest of which (2078-005) was a fairly firm, sterile and well sorted clay-silt, 0.06m deep. The secondary fill (2078-006) was a paler, more orange coloured sandy silt deposit. Each was probably naturally derived, but the lower of the two may have been accumulated whilst the feature was still predominantly open to the elements and formed by a fluctuating water table. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	570
Asset Name	Pit, West of Tregele
NGR	SH3532192689
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR	N/A

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	FA much larger pit [2089-005] was identified toward the northern end of Trench 2089, near to the boundary of Fields O25 and O05 (Illus 25). The north-eastern extent of the feature extended beyond the limit of the trench but the exposed portion measured 2.22m in diameter and over 1.2m wide. The profile of the pit was slightly uneven, with shallower edges at its northern side, leading to a flattened base and was 0.30m deep at its maximum extent. Its primary fill (2089-004) appeared to contain two large, perhaps deliberately placed, stones at its base although there was no further evidence of human agency associated with the remainder of the deposit. The overlying fill was distinct form the lower, being darker in colour, but again contained no inclusions to suggest the function of the pit or that it had infilled by anything other than natural means. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	571
Asset Name	Linear and Furrow, West of Tregele
NGR	SH3534392628
Type	Linear, agricultural furrow
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Feature [2094-005] was 1.0m wide and only 0.08m deep and was filled with a single, fairly sterile sandy deposit. Its shallow, slightly uneven bowl-shaped profile suggested it represented the base of a possible agricultural furrow, a rationale also supported by the geophysical data. Further east within the same trench, a second linear feature [2094-007], 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep was revealed. Its approximate north-south alignment did not conform to either geophysical trends or to any of the surrounding extant field boundaries. It displayed a shallow, roughly bowl shaped profile and contained a single fill comprising stony silt with inclusions of charcoal. It was interpreted as a former boundary ditch, established prior to the assertion of the current field system. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	572
Asset Name	Pits and Linear, North of Pen-lôn
NGR	SH3574993042
Type	Linear, small pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible

Period	Uncertain
Description	Two pits [2049-004 & 2049-006], approximately 1.5m in diameter were identified in Field C14 (Illus 8), each contained a single deposit of sandy clay with frequent small stones. No other inclusions, artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from either feature and their infilling appeared to have been as a result of natural silting, rather than a deliberate phase of backfilling. A further small pit in Field C14 [2051-005], also devoid of cultural material, was identified in Trench 2051. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	573
Asset Name	Porth yr Ogof Roman Settlement
NGR	SH3559793945
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Description	The most substantial of the features was, what appeared to be a large linear feature [2244-017], running approximately east-west, near to the southern end of the trench. On investigation the feature was revealed to more probably consist of a series of intercutting pits, of which feature [2244-017] was the largest and earliest in the sequence (Illus 40 & Illus 41). It measured 1.37m wide and 0.28m deep and contained at least four episodes of deposition. The earliest (2244-018) was composed of sterile

	greyish sandy clay and almost certainly represented redeposited natural as the result of natural accumulation. Above this was a lens, 0.05m deep, of relatively clean orange-brown clay (2244-019) which appeared to represent an isolated episode of dumping or a localised attempt to line the base of the feature. Above this was a significant, 0.18m deep deposit of shell fragments supported within a matrix of mid brown sandy silt (2244-020), representing a midden, or dump of domestic refuse from the processing of edible crustaceans, primarily limpets and whelks. The midden deposit was repeatedly truncated by smaller pits, although one, [2244-028] in close proximity, on its eastern side, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep may have been contemporary. It appeared to contain a deliberate compacted deposit of clay (2244-029) at is base, 0.04m thick, which may have been intended as a lining. Its upper fill (2244-030), however, contained a fairly sterile light brown sandy silt with no evidence of shellfish processing. This stratum almost certainly represent a post-abandonment deposit, perhaps implying that the feature was regularly cleaned, down to its lining layer. Three smaller features [2244-021], [2244-023] and [2244-025] truncated the western side of [2244-017]. The most northerly, [2244-021] appeared to represent a 0.48m wide, 0.20 m deep pit, containing a single charcoal rich fill (2244-022)/ (2244-027). The full extent of the pit in plan was unclear. Just to the south of the centre of the group was a small, shallow pit feature [2244-023], truncating the upper fill of (2244-017), again, containing a single fill (2244-024). The pit measured approximately 0.58m in diameter and 0.18m deep, it was truncated on its northern edge by another, larger pit [2244-025]. Charred cereal grain recovered from this fill was subject to Radiocarbon analysis which returned a date of 1766 +/- 29 Cal BP. The larger pit was roughly circular in plan and measured 0.95m across and 0.24m deep. It contained a shallow layer of redeposited natural clay at its base (2244-032) overlain by a thicker, 0.18m deep, mid-brown deposit of silty clay (2244-026). The later deposit contained fragments of animal bone and large stones throughout its matrix, suggesting the pit was deliberately backfilled. Either side of the intercutting features were a number of further discrete features described variously as pits and postholes. To the south, a roughly north-south alignment of three possible post holes, [2244-006], [2244-009] and [2244-041] was observed (Illus 42). Each appeared to be roughly circular in plan and between 0.53 and 0.60m in diameter. Post hole [2244-006], the most northerly of the group, measured 0.21m deep and contained two episodes of deposition; the lower (2244-007) being interpreted as a redeposited natural, whilst the upper (2244-007) was a looser more humic deposit. Approximately 0.8m to the south was post hole [2244-009], measuring 0.52m across and 0.23m deep. It had relatively steep sides and a rounded base, forming an extended, bowl shaped profile. It contained a single, humic

	deposit (2244-010) very similar to the upper fill of the feature to the north. Only the northern portion of the final feature in the alignment [2244-041] was visible within the confines of the trench. It measured 0.53m wide and appeared to be roughly circular in plan. This feature was not excavated as part of the evaluation phase. To the north of the shell midden feature [2244-017], two probable post holes [2244-004] and [2244-013] were observed. The southerly posthole was similar in plan and dimensions to the previously discussed features to the south, although it had steeper sides and a distinctively flattened base. It contained a single, humic deposit (2244-005), again, markedly similar to the nearby features. The northern of the two features [2244-013] was markedly larger than its neighbour, measuring at least 1.04m across; its eastern side being partially out-with the trench. It was roughly ovoid in plan and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, 0.62m from the features surface. Its primary fill (2244-014) appeared to represent re-deposition of surrounding natural, possibly deliberately infilled to reduce the initial depth of the feature before the insertion of a post. Isolated at the eastern edge of the feature was a secondary deposit (2244-015), the vertical western limit of which demarcated, what appeared to be, the remains of a post-pipe (2244-016). At the edges of the deposit associated with the post pipe were two large stones, thought to represent possible packing material inserted to further support a former post. The diameter of the post pipe suggested a post of up to 0.50m in diameter. Deposit (2244-015) contained a significant amount of fired clay and vitrified slag along with three lithic artefacts. Approximately 7.0m to the north, a second group of pits and post holes was encountered. Probable post hole (2244-037) was located roughly in the middle of the trench and was the most southerly of the second group of features. It appeared to approximately align with the smaller postholes of the southern group and was morphologically very similar, although slightly shallower, measuring just 0.17m deep. Its single fill (2244-038) was also a similar, largely humic deposit although in this case somewhat stonier, reflecting the gravellier natural into which the feature was cut. To its north-east, a larger, ovoid pit feature [2244-033], partially outside the limit of the trench, was encountered (Illus 43). The pit measured 0.78m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained three deposits, the earliest of which (2244-034) appeared to represent the initial weathering of the sides and base of the cut. Above this deposit was a well sorted layer of fine grained silty sand (2244-035), probably accumulated as a result of the fluctuating water table. The final infill of the feature (2244-036) was distinctively darker in colour and contained numerous fragments of shell and some animal bone, clearly representing deliberate deposition. A small, circular post hole [2244-039] was recorded to the north-

	west of pit [2244-037]. It was shallow, just 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (2244-040) appeared to be entirely due to natural sedimentation. To the immediate north of the post hole were two shallow ovoid pits [2244-042] and [2244-044], each was approximately 0.50m wide and the deeper of the two [2244-042] to the south, measured 0.23m deep. Each contained a single deposit of mixed sandy silt, (2244-043) and (2244-045), with charcoal and small angular stones throughout. Charcoal recovered from deposit (2244-045) in pit [2244-044] was Radiocarbon dated to 2040 +/- 29 Cal BP. Pit [2244-051] to their west was not excavated during the evaluation phase. The northernmost post hole in the trench was [2244-046], it was roughly circular in plan and had relatively steeply sloping sides, leading to a rounded base. It was roughly similar in diameter, 0.60m across, to the majority of post holes in the trench, albeit slightly deeper at 0.32m deep. Again, it contained a single humic fill (2244-047) with occasional flecks of charcoal. Despite a somewhat uneven spacing, it does not seem unreasonable, on the basis of morphology and alignment that these, very similar features are related to one another. A large pit, located at the western edge of the trench, just to the north of post hole [2244-046], was excavated to reveal a further sequence of probable refuse deposits. Only the eastern portion of the feature was exposed in the trench, the western part being beyond the limit of excavation. The exposed part was represented by a sub-circular cut, [2244-048], with a steep, bucket-shaped profile with a slight flare at its surface (Illus 44). It measured 2.40m wide and 0.67m deep, making it the most substantial feature within the trench. Its primary fill (2244-049) was a loose, yellowish silty clay, 0.06m thick, appearing to represent the natural slump of sides of the feature soon after its initial excavation. Its upper fill (2244-050) however, was a distinctive dark greyish brown, loosely compacted sandy silt containing animal bone, charcoal and shell fragments. This pit, like [2244-033] and [2244-017] almost certainly represents the disposal of domestic refuse associated with food processing. [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] A previously unidentified Roman to early medieval settlement site including evidence of food processing and a number of sunken structures. Artefactual evidence recovered during archaeological excavation comprised pottery, bone and lithic tools. [3]

References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	574
Asset Name	Linear and Pits, South-west of Porth yr Ogof
NGR	SH3549593941
Type	Linear, pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A single, isolated linear ditch feature [2238-004] was observed in Field F01, Trench 2238 (Illus 10). The broad, shallow ditch was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.07m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by a single, sterile deposit (2238-005) similar in composition to the overlying subsoil. Its orientation was similar to that of the extant field boundary to the south-west and the feature was interpreted as a further field sub-division boundary. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	575
Asset Name	Linears, Pits and Postholes, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3572593935
Type	Linears, pits, postholes
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Description	A sequence of intercutting pit-like features [2196-004], [2196-006] and [2196-008] were identified toward the southeast end of Trench 2196 (Illus 12 & Illus 39). All of the features were, at least in part, beyond the limit of excavation on their north-eastern sides. The earliest in the sequence was [2196-006], only 0.20m of the surface of the feature was visible due to its location and its relationships with other adjacent features, however, it was at least partially visible in section. It measured 0.28m deep, had a concave base and a series of at least five distinct episodes of deposition were visible in its exposed section. The lowest of the deposits (2196-016) comprised a layer of fine grey sandy silt with charcoal fragments which appeared to represent material derived from initial weathering of the cut, combined with a deliberate deposition of charcoal rich debris. Overlying this primary deposit was a relatively clean layer of sandy material (2196-017), effectively sealing the initial dumping episode. The following two deposits (2196-018) and (2196-019) were represented by a thin lens of quite firm pinkish sandy silt, reminiscent of heat affected natural, followed by a distinct lens of charcoal. Both of these strata, again, appeared to represent the disposal of refuse associated with the process of burning. The upper horizon (2196-020), was a mixed deposit of quite sterile silty sand containing small patches of firmer pinkish hued material, similar to that making up (2196-018). Toward the surface of the deposit were a number of quite large, horizontally placed stones, interpreted as a possible deliberate cap, sealing the top of a refuse pit. Truncating pit (2196-006) on its southern edge, was a second pit feature [2196-008]. Again, the feature was only partially visible in plan. It was slightly shallower than its earlier neighbour and its visible northern edge was near vertical, leading to a distinctly flattened base. It contained only a single deposit (2196-013) which comprised mid-grey silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stones. Its southern edge was

	entirely obscured by [2196-004], the more southerly of two terminating, parallel linear gullies, [2196-004] and [2196-009], both on an approximate east-west alignment. Gully [2196-004] measured 0.82m wide and 0.27m deep, with slightly irregular sloping sides and a concave base, revealing a broadly bowl shaped profile. Evidence of rooting in the sides and base was suggestive of the immediate vicinity being vegetated, perhaps representing evidence of a former associated hedge boundary. A large ovoid pit [2196-021]1.2m long and 0.72m wide, was located roughly at the centre of the feature group, in the middle of the trench. Its profile appeared to form a wide, shallow bowl shape with a concave base andcontained a single deposit (2196-022), 0.36m deep from which a chalcedony chip was recovered. The deposit itself was made up of mottled silty clay with a very high frequency of shell fragments, along with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. A relatively large quantity of fired clay was also recovered, along with a chalcedony chip. The deposit almost certainly represents a midden, or dump of refuse resulting from the processing of edible crustaceans and a possible nearby industrial process such as metal working. The deposit was truncated by the second, more northerly of the terminating gullies [2196-009]. The feature was narrower and deeper, than its southern counterpart, measuring 0.68m across and 0.30m deep, with steeper sides and a near-v shaped profile. The gully contained a shallow, probably naturally accumulated deposit of sterile reddish brown silty sand (2196-011), over which lay a more charcoal rich deposit containing a chert artefact (2196-012). Charred cereal grain from the later of the deposits returned a radiocarbon date of 1958 +/-29 Cal BP. On the south-western edge of the group, in part beyond the edge of excavation, a further pit [219-6005] was investigated. It was broadly oval in plan and 0.44m of its overall length was visible. It had a very shallow, 0.16m deep, gently sloping profile and contained a single sterile fill (2196-014) which contained no hint as to its function. A further possible pit feature, [2196-007] was not investigated as part of the evaluation phase. [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] No further archaeological remains have been identified. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

	[3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	576
Asset Name	Concentration of Linears and Pits, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3579893887
Type	Linears, pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Trench 2151 (Illus 17) revealed evidence of two, roughly parallel, northeast-southwest aligned linear features interpreted as possible drainage gullies [2151-006] and [2151-008]. Each was quite narrow and shallow, the larger, more westerly of the two [2151-006] measuring a maximum of 0.66m wide and 0.26m deep. Whilst neither feature was observed in any of the immediately adjacent trenches, a ditch, [2141-004], on the same alignment and of similar proportions to [2151-006] was identified in Trench 2141 to the north. A further probable drainage gully [2152-006], was identified on a northwest-southeast alignment in the adjacent trench, to the south. Two very shallow, intersecting ditches were observed in Trench 2139 (Illus 17). Ditch [2139-005] was truncated by ditch [2139-003] and was on the antipodal alignment, appearing to curve eastward at its northern extent to a blunt terminus. The feature contained a single silty, naturally derived deposit (2139-006) and appeared to represent the remains of a possible former boundary or enclosure ditch. The later of the two ditches, [2139-003] was of a similar size and on the same northeast-southwest alignment as ditches in nearby trenches interpreted as possible drainage gullies. The feature appeared to terminate toward its southern end, but given its very shallow, 0.10m deep, profile it may simply diminish in depth to a point at which it has no further visible interface with the natural geology. Parallel, northeast-southwest aligned, ditches were recorded in

	Trench 2137 (Illus 18). The more northerly ditch, (2137-008), had been subject to animal burrowing on its southern edge which had disturbed its broadly bowl-shaped profile and its single reddish silty clay infill (2137-009). The second ditch [2137-006] was filled with a similar reddish brown deposit (2137-007) but appeared to have a more flattened base. The continuation of both features was observed in neighbouring Trench 2138; [2138004] was equivalent to [2137-008] and [2138-006] was equivalent to [2137-006]. A further ditch feature [2137-004] was on a northwest-southeast alignment and appeared to terminate just short of the northeast facing section of Trench 2137. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.20m long and had a similar profile to ditch [2137-006], perhaps suggesting that it represents part of the same field system or field enclosure. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	577
Asset Name	Roman Industrial Activity, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3585393898
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early-medieval

Description	To the west of these features in Trench 2133 (Illus 17), at the base of a large rock outcrop a large pit [2133-004] was identified (Illus 56). The full extent of the pit extended beyond the limits of the trench, but it appeared to be roughly ovoid in plan and the exposed portion measured 2.7m wide and 1.10m deep. The profile of the pit was broadly bowl shaped with relatively steep sides narrowing to a slight step, toward its base. At the very base of the cut, below the level of the step, was a dark grey deposit of very fine grained silt (2133-005) sealed by a thin (0.08m thick) layer of clean yellowish silty sand (2133-006). A much more substantial, 0.20m thick, deposit of mid-dark grey sandy silt with numerous charcoal flecks (2133-007) filled the remainder of the feature up to the level of the step in the pits profile. Where the feature began to broaden, toward its surface two further sterile deposits (2133-008) and (2133-009) were recorded. Each of these final layers appeared to have been deposited naturally after the feature had fallen into disuse. The highly concentrated charcoal and the unusual layering of clean sand observed toward the base of the pit suggest that it may have been used as part of a localised industrial process. Radiocarbon dates from charred cereal grain recovered from the feature returned dates of between 1356 +/- 27 and 1392 +/- 29 Cal BP. [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] Following archaeological excavation, the previously identified pit appears to form part of a larger more complex feature of late Roman to early medieval date. This asset appears to relate to a larger complex of industrial features associated with a later phase of use at the site, with earlier features also present. While the function of this site has been identified as of an industrial nature, it is not clear what industrial activity specifically was undertaken. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	578
Asset Name	Possible Burnt Mound, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3603593862

Type	Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	The remains of a possible burnt mound [2282-005] were identified within a natural linear hollow in the bedrock at the northern end of Trench 2282 (Illus 20). The deposit (2282-004) consisted of charcoal and burnt, heat fractured stone within a matrix of sandy clay. Rather than being deposited in a man-made cut, the deposit appeared to have accumulated naturally within the hollow, perhaps implying that it had been washed out or otherwise manipulated away from its point of origin. No artefacts were recovered from this feature, however, a radiocarbon date from charcoal recovered from the feature returned a date of 3705 +/- 30 Cal BP. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its position near a watercouse contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding is largely derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	579
Asset Name	Neolithic Flint Processing Site, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3597193809
Type	Structures
Designation	None
HER	N/A

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Neolithic
Description	In Trench 2114, a substantial feature [2114-004], measuring 3.44m wide and 1.02m deep, was identified, approximately half way along the trench (Illus 53). Initially appearing to represent a linear feature, its lack of continuation visible in the adjacent trenches, suggested that it more likely represented a large elongated pit. The feature demonstrated multiple phases of infilling; including evidence of an initial phase of natural slumping of the features edges (2114-015) and (21140-124) and possible backfilling episodes (2114-013), (2114-012), (2114-010) and (2114-011), primarily visible on its north-eastern side. Its uppermost fills were among its most distinctive, infilling a shallow bowl shaped hollow toward the features surface; forming shallow lenses of heat denatured and charcoal rich sandy silt (2114-006 & 2114-008) sealed by a final, charcoal flecked deposit (2114-005) at the pits surface. Five lithic artefacts, including a double-platform core were recovered from the feature and radiocarbon analysis of charcoal returned dates of between 5046 +/- 29 and 4913 +/- 29 Cal BP, suggested a Neolithic date. A 1.10m wide ditch, [2115-005], aligned northeast-southwest, toward the northern end of Trench 2115 was identified (Illus 20). A complete post-medieval horseshoe was recovered from its single fill (2115-004). [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] This asset comprises a Neolithic flint processing site to the west of Porth Wylfa comprising a series of structures and a flint scatter. Archaeological excavation identified three roughly circular buildings with sunken clay-lined floors with a large amount of flint tools and debitage, from local flint cobbles, contained in these floor deposits. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-

	excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	580
Asset Name	Porth Wylfa Cist Cemetery
NGR	SH3577593841
Type	Cist burials
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Early-medieval
Description	Burials were identified in five trenches; Trench 2155; [2155-004], [2155-005], [2155-006], [2155-007] & [2155-008] The remains of at least five probable burials were identified in plan, at a depth of 0.54m below ground level. The four most westerly graves were represented by a trapezoidal cut edged with blue-grey slate slabs. Two examples, [2155-004] and [2155-005], both retained what appeared to be fragmented capping stones. Although no single grave was fully visible in plan, it was clear that each was aligned east-west and was wider at its western end than it's eastern. A combination of available measurements suggested that each grave probably measured just over 2m long and approximately 1m wide (at the wider, western end). The remaining grave [2155-008], which did not exhibit signs of a cist, was located toward the eastern end of the trench and only a small portion of its eastern end was visible, the remainder lying beyond the southern limit of the trench. None of the graves in this trench were subject to excavation. A small amount of human bone was recovered during the hand cleaning of the trench, but the bone could not be confidently attributed to a specific grave context.

	Trench 2156; [2156-004], [2156-008], [2156-011], [2156-014] & [2156-017] Three probable graves were identified in plan, aligned roughly east-west, at a depth of 0.34m below ground level. The smallest of the three, [2156-004], was fully excavated, revealing the remnant of a coarsely made stone lining or cist (2156-006). Only a few stones remained in situ and their surfaces appeared to not have been damaged by machining. The stones themselves stood to a height of 0.08mand were 0.03m thick and up to 0.21m long. The undamaged nature and small size of the stones may imply that they did not represent the full depth of the burial, rather, only lined the sides toward the base of the grave cut. No stone was present at the foot of the grave, however, a stone was placed across the western end of the feature, presumably above the position of the head. The burial itself (2156-007) only survived as fragments of both lower humerus and lower femurs, lying at the base of the cut, within a matrix of silty sand (2156-005). Environmental processing of this material, from the approximate position of the abdomen recovered a decorative glass bead. Whilst radiocarbon analysis of charred cereal grain from this context returned a date of 1836 +/- 30 Cal BP, a date returned from a sample of bone from the grave returned a much later date of 1249 +/- 32 Cal BP, suggesting the charred grain was intrusive. Grave [2156-011] was located 0.70m to the east of [2156-004], aligned east-west and extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. The cut survived to a depth of 0.15m, its base on the natural bedrock. There was very little evidence the grave had contained an associated cist, with the exception of a relatively small fragment of slate standing vertically within the western end of the cut. There were, however, a number of flat stones (215-6013) arranged across the surface of the fill of the grave (2156-012), which may have represented the remains of cap stones or grave markers. No human remains were recovered during the excavation of this feature, Charred cereal grain from the fill of the grave returned a date of 1735 +/- 29 Cal BP, however, cereal grain in a neighbouring grave [2156-004] proved to be intrusive when compared to a date returned from human remains. The remaining grave [2156-008] had a clearly defined stone lining forming its southern, eastern and western edges; its entire northern side being beyond the limit of the trench. The protruding edges of the cist stones (2156-010) at the edges retained a mid-brown clayey silt deposit (2156-009) which, when removed, revealed a layer of flat stones laid across the interior of the cist, forming a cap. Excavation was abandoned at this point as it was judged preferable to preserve the still sealed cist in situ. Each of the graves appeared to be of roughly comparable size, approximately 1.70m long and 0.75m wide. The ends of three further potential graves were identified within the sections of the eastern end of the trench, most notably [2156-017], which appeared to be visible as the part profile of an end stone and

	associated cap stones (Illus 57). Trench 2157; [2157-003], [2157-004], [2157-005], [2157-006], [2157-007] Two of five potential burials, [2157-004] and [2157-006] identified in plan, were subject to excavation (Illus 58). Grave [2157-004] was characterised by a roughly rectangular cut, 2.18m long and 0.94m wide, lined with large blue-grey slate slabs standing on edge forming a cist (2157-008). A stone with a distinctly pinkish hue was placed at the foot of the grave at its eastern end, the base of the grave was not stone lined. The feature was infilled with a single 0.25m deep deposit of sandy, orange-brown, silt (2157-009), from which no skeletal material was recovered. Overlying the grave fill, in particular toward the eastern end, were a series of large slate slabs up to 0.60m long, forming a capping layer. Charcoal recovered from this grave was subject to radiocarbon analysis, which returned dates of between 1610+/-29and 1463+/-29 Cal BP. To the immediate north of [2157-004] was a second grave [2157-006]. Again, the edges of the grave cut were lined with blue grey slate slabs (2157-010) but no lining was present in the base. The most easterly extent of the cut was just beyond the northern limit of the trench, however the foot stone of the cist was visible within the excavated area. The cist itself, unlike that in the neighbouring grave, narrowed significantly from over 0.60m wide at its western end, to 0.20m to the east. The cist was infilled with a single deposit of sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (2157-011). This deposit was partially sealed by large capstones, the largest of which, at the eastern end of the grave, measured in excess of 0.40m across and 0.46m long. Radiocarbon dates between 1493 +/-29 and 1392 +/-27 Cal BP were returned from analysis of charcoal recovered from the fill of the grave. Located toward the foot of graves [2157-004] and [2157-006], the head of a third possible cist [2157-005] was revealed. The cut of the grave was indistinguishable, at its north-western end, from those of [2157-006] and [2157-004] suggesting a sequence of truncation between them, however, with so little of the former exposed, it was impossible to speculate as to which was the earlier feature. Despite the grave cuts apparently coinciding, the remains of the western end of the stone lining appeared to remain intact. The remainder of the feature extended beyond the northern limit of the trench. The remaining two graves identified within the trench were only partially exposed in plan, [2157-007] represented the most northerly, of which only the westerly tip of the grave cut was visible, along with part of a slate slab, presumed to be a component of an associated cist. Grave [2157-003] was located at the very eastern limit of the trench, and only its north-western corner was visible. Stones associated with this feature suggested the presence of a cist. Neither of the latter, part

	visible, graves was subject to excavation. No human remains were recovered from any of the graves within this trench. Trench 2164; [2164-004], [2164-030] and [2164-042] Elements of three possible burials, [2164-004], [2164-030] and [2164-042] were identified in plan, with a further 7 potential burials being identified as possible burial cuts and cists visible within the trench sections. The most complete of the graves visible in plan was [2164-042]. Part of the structure of its stone cist was visible in the east facing trench section where its upper extent had been truncated by machine excavation. The remainder of the grave extended, on an east-west alignment, across the trench. The exposed portion of the grave measured 2.0m long and 0.55m wide, with an overall depth of 0.50m, although the cist was shallower. The cist itself was constructed of blue-grey slates lining the sides and base and was infilled by a stony, brown silty-sand (2164-041). No human remains were recovered from the fill of the grave. Sealing the grave fill, was a partial cap of stone, of the same slate construction as the sides and base. Initially it was thought that a later cist (2164-040) was situated above [2164-042] but further investigation suggested that it instead, represented stones within a backfill deposit (overlying the capstones of the latter). No human remains were recovered from this feature. The eastern end of burial [2164-030] was identified, measuring 0.79m wide and protruding approximately 1.3m into the trench, the remainder lying beyond the limit of excavation. The sides of the grave cut were lined with blue-grey slates on their vertical axis, forming a cist (2164-031). The grave fill within the cist (2164-032) was also capped by slate, the eastern end of which appeared to have partially collapsed into it. The feature was not further excavated as part of the evaluation process. A small part of the edge of a presumed third burial, [2164-004] was identified at the north-eastern extreme of the trench. The feature was visible as a cut, edged with 0.90m long row of slate slabs, on edge (2164-005), the eastern end of which continued beyond the limit of the trench section. The remainder of the probable cist was presumed to extend to the north. This feature was not excavated as part of the evaluation process. Parts of a further seven possible cist burials were also identified within the trench sections. The western end of potential grave [2164-007] was observed in the west facing section of the trench. It was characterised by a cut containing a flat blue-grey slate slab, approximately 0.60m across and 0.40m high, topped by two further slates lying on their side (only their narrow profile visible). The slabs were interpreted as forming the head and cap stones of an east-west aligned cist (2164-008), the remainder of which appeared to be beyond the eastern limit of the trench. Approximately 1.0m to the south-west of [2164-007], a second, similar feature was observed in the trench section. Grave [2164-013] was also visible as a cut containing part of the head and cap stones of an

	east-west aligned slate constructed cist (2164-014) measuring 1.40m wide, its full height was not revealed during evaluation. In the east facing section of the trench, approximately opposite the two previously described features, were the remains of a further cist burial [2164-033], the easternmost tip of which had been truncated by machine excavation. The cut, capstone and one edging stone (2164-034) were partially visible in the section, the cut extending into the trench up to 0.50m. The deposit infilling the cist was described as a mid-orange brown silty sand (2164-035). The remains of a narrow possible cist burial [2164-036] was identified in the east facing section of the trench. It comprised a cut, edged with slate slabs (2164-037) on their vertical axis, one of which, on the southern side appeared to be at a 45 degree angle to the edge of the cut. The space confined by the cist stones within the cut measured just 0.25m across, suggesting that the exposed portion represents the eastern, or foot, end of a grave. The interior of the cist contained a single deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with numerous stones (2164-038). The frequency of stones within the interior fill of the cist and the angled edging stone may indicate that the cist was compromised, allowing coarser material to fill the void in which the body would have been interred. In addition, no capping stone was visible on the southern side of the cist, although one was partially visible to the north. Cut [2164-044] measured up to 0.55m wide and was also observed in the east facing trench section. The remnant of a possible cist (2164-045) was identified in the form of a single upright slate at the southern edge of the cut and a small, horizontal slate toward its top. The cut was infilled by a single deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with numerous small angular stones. Again, the frequency of stones within the fill suggests that, assuming the grave had a series of cap stones, that the cap had been compromised, allowing stones from the surrounding soil to be deposited within cists internal space. A further possible cut feature was identified, truncating the upper edges of both [2164-044] and [2164-042], it appeared to have a roughly u-shaped profile which became less well defined on its southern edge. It contained an unevenly distributed, distinctly stony dark fill (2164-049), partly overlain by a deposit markedly similar to the subsoil which surrounded it. This feature was described as being the cut of a possible further grave, but may represent later disturbance in the form of rooting. This may also partly explain disturbance of the earlier graves, leading to the infilling of the cists with coarser deposits than would otherwise be expected. The only human bone recovered from this trench was represented by a small fragment of cranium, recovered as part of spoil screening.

	Trench 2165; [2165-005], [2165-007], [2165-008], [2165-012], [2165-015], [2165-018], [2165-021], [2165-024], [2165-027] & [2165-029] Three probable graves were identified in plan within Trench 2165. The most southerly of the graves, [2165-005] was initially identified as a shallow pit, possibly extending partially below the east facing section, in which scant evidence of a possible slate constructed cist was identified. The excavated portion, visible in plan was infilled with a yellowish grey sandy deposit with occasional small fragments of slate (2165-004). Fragments of human bone, representing the right femur and humerus were recovered from the base of the cut along with heavily degraded upper and lower teeth, recovered as part of the processing of environmental samples. In addition, a small fragment of skull and mandible and further heavily degraded dentition, identified during spoil screening, were thought to almost certainly relate to the same burial. A fragment of human femur subjected to Radiocarbon analysis failed due to the insufficient availability of carbon and a second date, from charred plant remains, returned a modern date and thus was thought to be intrusive. The eastern end of probable grave cut [2165-007] was located at the northern limit of the trench, its western extent protruding beyond the limit of excavation. The visible, 1.22m long and 0.68m wide, portion appeared to be roughly rectangular in plan, narrowing slightly at the eastern end. It was filled by a deposit of very stony sandy silt (2165-006), 0.29m deep. No evidence of a cist was identified in association with the feature. A third possible grave cut [2165-027] projected approximately 0.30m from the west facing section of the trench just to the east of [2165-007]. The feature measured approximately 0.85m wide and appeared to be infilled with a dark brown silty sand deposit (2165-028). No evidence of a cist was visible either at the trench section or in plan and, given that no obvious truncation was evident, the implication is that no cist was associated with this feature, or that it remained buried beneath (2165-028). Possible grave cut [2165-008] was only visible in the east facing section of the trench, its shallow roughly bowlshaped profile measured just over 0.80m wide and 0.16m deep. It was infilled with stony mid-brown silty sand (2156-009), very similar in colour to the topsoil. If this feature represented a grave cut, it seems likely that the remainder of the feature lies beyond the east facing section of the trench. Two closely associated probable cists [2165-012] and [2165-015] were visible in the east facing trench section just on the southern flank of a natural downward slope. In each case, the western end of the cist appeared to have been truncated by excavation, but in each, large capstones and edging stones were visible. The largest of the visible cist stones was a capstone (2165-013) associated with the more

	northerly of the features [2165-012]. The stone protruded substantially from the section and measured 0.48m wide and 0.07m thick. Each appeared to contain a mid-brown fairly homogenous silty sand deposit with occasional stones. At the northern end of the trench, just to the south of grave [2165-027] a single stone (2165-025) was recorded as marking the bottom of a possible grave [2165-024], however, as this stone lay directly beneath the root mat of the turf, any grave that existed above it would have been destroyed by subsequent activity. It seems more likely, therefore, that this does not represent a grave deposit. A similarly spurious group of possible features [2165-018, 2165-021 and 2165-029] (Illus 59) were also identified, to the south, at the edge of a natural slope. Seven glass finds were recovered from seven contexts in six trenches, all but one retrieved during sample processing. Three were very small fragments about which little can be ascertained. Three were found in medieval cist graves in Trenches 2156 and 2157, though potentially all are residual or intrusive. The most distinctive of these is a bead (grave [2156-005]) which might have been deliberately placed within the grave. Two further small fragments were found in subsoil (2096-003) and pit [2130-009]. The bead is small and annular, of translucent natural glass. It is not deliberately coloured in any way and the natural iron in the sand has produced a greenish tint. The bead is hand-perforated in manufacture (a blob which is perforated with a tool while still hot) which could have happened as part of local, small-scale industry. [1] Human remains were recovered from five contexts in the trial trenching phase; (2155-001), SK (2156-007), Trench 2164, (2165-004) and (2165-005). Only one of these, SK (2156-007) was characterised as an in situ skeleton when excavated. Preservation was generally poor, with low bone integrity, surface spalling, erosion and fissuring and high fragmentation. Most surviving material is from the more robust skeletal elements, for example femur midshaft and the thicker parts of the cranium. Findings: Context (2155-001): Possible female or adolescent. Gracile. Context (2156-007): Possible female or adolescent. Gracile. Fragments of both arms and both legs recovered. Context (2164-001): Skull fragment, no age or sex data. Context (2165-004) <45> Fragments of upper and lower dentition, terrible preservation. Tooth enamel wear (Brothwell 1981, 71-72) suggests age of 33-45 years (Middle Adult). No sex data. Additional disturbed material was recovered, almost certainly

	related to this context, comprising further skull and dentition fragments; a tooth enamel also suggests a Middle Adult. Context (2165-005): Right femur distal and right ilium fragments. Better preservation. No sex data, age from auricular surface (Lovejoy et al 1985, 27), 35 -39 years old. Interpretation: The presence of human remains (some, at least, in situ) is confirmed. The preservation of any bone recovered from further excavation is likely to be generally poor, however, it may be possible to extract some demographic data from the material. Information pertaining to pathological conditions is likely to be scant. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its prominent siting in the landscape and coastal location. While our understanding of this asset is derived primarily from its archaeological remains, its setting also contributes to its value. [2] Following archaeological excavation, this cemetery site was found to be far more extensive and complex that previously identified. Approximately 300 cist burials of early Roman to early medieval date have been identified, with some possible evidence of earlier burial activity. The cemetery forms part of a wider funerary complex, and is surrounded by large, stone-built walls, surfaces and structures and a number of post-built, sunken floor structures. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	581
Asset Name	Porth Wylfa Gully and Postholes
NGR	SH3575293866
Type	Gully, postholes
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Description	At the north-western periphery of the later cemetery the topographic rise on which the graves were situated fell away to the north and east. Trench 2154 was located toward the base of the slope and was substantially deeper than those within the burial ground, particularly toward its centre, which was characterised by a deep deposit of dark greyish-brown sandy clay subsoil (2154-002) within, what appeared to be, a natural channel or basin. At the base of the possible channel, at roughly the centre of the trench, a very distinct, steep sided circular feature [2154-004] was encountered (Illus 19, 54 & 55). Due to its extremely charcoal rich fill (2154-005) it was initially treated as a possible cremation deposit and excavated in 0.05m spits. No cremated bone was encountered within the feature, however, quite well preserved fragments of carbonised wood were recovered. The feature itself measured 0.40m across and a total of 0.20m deep and was described as a small pit, into which the burnt material had been dumped; heat discoloration at the edges of the pit appeared to suggest that this had occurred when the deposit was still hot enough to denature the sandy geology. Radiocarbon dates returned from the analysis of charcoal recovered from this feature suggested dates between 1816 +/-29 and 1868+/-27 Cal BP. Just to the east of pit [2154-004], a larger, 0.96m long, elongated pit [2154-007] was identified. The feature appeared to contain two separate episodes of deposition, the lower of the two (2154-008) appeared to represent the natural slumping of the edges of the cut. The upper fill (2154-009), however, displayed more sign of human agency in the form of occasional pieces of charcoal and flint flakes. A third irregular pit-like feature [2154-010] was described as the probable result of bioturbation. A further group of discrete features was identified toward the western end of the trench (Illus 18). Feature [2154-012] represented a large post hole with in situ stone packing (2154-013). The feature, measuring 0.67m wide and 0.50m deep, exhibited a clear phase of re-cutting by a second, smaller posthole [2154016]. This also contained a clear deposit of in situ packing stones (2154-017), the largest of which measured 0.45m long and 0.40m wide, concentrated to its south-western side. Measuring 0.85m wide, pit [2154-019] was located approximately

	1.0m to the north-west of the intercutting postholes (separated from them by unexcavated pit [2154-018]). The feature was roughly oval, with a short, narrow channel-like element protruding from its northern side. It contained a single, 0.45m deep, stony deposit (2154-020) with inclusions of charcoal and slate, from which a fragment of possible daub was recovered. A relatively large (over 1.0m long and 0.66m wide), shallow ovoid pit [2156-034] was identified at the western end of Trench 2156 (Illus 19 & 60). The edges of the pit had a distinct pinkish hue and were quite compact, suggesting the application of heat, whilst the infill (2156-035) comprised dark brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal and slate fragments and a fragment of clay pipe stem. The heat discolouration at the edges of the pit may suggest that the charcoal rich material had been deposited whilst still hot enough to denature the surrounding geology. A single small piece of clay pipe stem was found in pit [2156-034]. The bore size of the stem suggests a post-medieval date and it probably dates to the 17th or 18th centuries. [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 any remaining archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	582
Asset Name	Ditch and Pit, South-west of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3602193732
Type	Ditch, pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A 2.1m long, 1.35m wide segment of a probable northeast-southwest aligned ditch [2000-005] was revealed near to the north-eastern corner of Field L20 (Illus 21). It was represented by a linear cut with a roughly vshaped profile, 0.46m deep. It contained a single, sterile fill (2000-004) with the exception of a concentration of fine gravel toward its base. Whilst roughly reflective of the line of the extant field boundary, to the north-west, there was no obvious continuation of the feature beyond the trench in which it was observed. The lack of such a substantial feature beyond the edge of the trench implies that it either terminates or turns before reaching the limit of any of the adjacent trenches. Occurring, again in apparently complete isolation, a lozenge shaped pit [2007-005], 0.59m long and 0.21m deep, was revealed in Trench 2007, Field L20 (Illus 21). The deposit infilling the pit (2007-004) was similar in nature to the charcoal rich infill of fire pit [2131-007] (in Field L02 to the south) and displayed evidence of possible in-situ burning; including patches of heat affected clay and fragments of charcoal. The feature was thus interpreted as a possible fire pit. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	583
Asset Name	Ditch, North-west of Pen-lôn
NGR	SH3567893109
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A broad, shallow ditch feature [2043-004], identified at the southern end of Trench 2043. The ditch, which appeared to correspond to the location of a geophysical anomaly, measured 1.40m in width and 0.30m in depth contained a sterile sandy clay fill (2043-005). [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	584
Asset Name	Paleochannel, South of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3617193531
Type	Paleochannel
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	
Description	A second, much larger feature [2127-007] was investigated 10m to the north. Following excavation it was concluded that the

	feature represented, not a ditch, but an alluvial channel, running downslope on a northeast-southwest alignment, toward the edge of the Tre'r Gof SSSI. The channel itself measured in excess of 1.80m wide but was relatively shallow at just 0.22m deep, its position and plan dimension roughly coincident with a geophysical anomaly. [1] The heritage asset's setting does not contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	585
Asset Name	Possible Pit, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3599893858
Type	Possible pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A large, 3.14m wide and 0.60m deep, pit-like feature [2279-007] was located at the south-eastern extent of Trench 2279 (Illus 20), filled by sandy deposits (2279-008) and (2279-009); similar to the natural into which it was cut. Each deposit contained very occasional charcoal flecks, the later of the two (2279-009) also contained lithic artefacts. A smaller, roughly circular feature with a u-shaped profile [2279-004] truncated the surface of the latter. Its fill (2279-006), contained numerous stones, charcoal flecks and a single lithic artefact, its deposition was interpreted as the result of deliberate backfilling. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	586
Asset Name	Pit and Ditch, West of Tregele
NGR	SH3548892557
Type	Pit, ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Field O13 was isolated within the zone as it represented the garden of a residential property, as opposed to an agricultural field (Illus 27). A single ditch [2096-004] was identified toward the western end of the field, mirroring the alignment of the extant hedge boundary. The feature itself was 1.16m wide and 0.40m deep and probably represented the former field boundary, prior to the establishment of the modern vegetated boundary. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	587
Asset Name	Cooking Pits, South of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3618893562
Type	Ditch, pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
Description	A small, roughly circular, 0.49m wide by 0.37m deep, pit [2131-007] was observed, protruding from the south facing section of Trench 2131 (Illus 22). The pit contained evidence of three distinct episodes of deposition, the most distinctive of which (2131-004) contained numerous heat-cracked stones and a significant amount of charcoal, almost certainly related directly to the function of the feature; interpreted as a fire pit. Several lithic artefacts and potentially Early Bronze Age pottery sherd were recovered from this feature. A substantial east-west aligned ditch [2127-005]/ [2128-004]/ [2129-004] (not excavated)/ [2130-004], was identified across four trenches in Field L02 (Illus 22). The dimensions of the feature varied from between 1.0m wide to the east and up to 2.54m to the west, with a maximum recorded depth of 1.11m. Infilling the feature were at least two discernible deposits, the earliest of which was represented by a naturally accumulated silty clay [2127-010/2128-006/21230-006]. The uppermost deposit, infilling the majority of the feature (2127-004/2128-005/ 2130-005) comprised stonier, sandy material, containing occasional charcoal flecks, from which a sherd of pottery and fragments of chert displaying evidence of possible human agency, were recovered. The southern edge of the ditch appeared to be truncated by a second, significantly smaller linear feature [2127-012]/[2128-008], although this was not in evidence in Trench 2130. The larger ditch was roughly correspondent with a geophysical anomaly and approximately coincident with the projected line of

	an existing field boundary. Its size and steep profile may suggest that it provided a functional boundary with at least some defensive or visibly imposing effect. Its position, following the extended line of an extant boundary also implies that the boundary itself has remained significant for a considerable period of time. To the immediate south of the larger ditch was a small ditch, identified across three adjacent trenches in Field L02 (2128, 2129 and 2130). Two sections, [2128-010] and [2130-008], were excavated across the feature to establish its character. Excavation revealed a shallow, broadly bowl shaped profile containing a single, stony deposit (2128-011) / (2130-007), from which a number of lithic artefacts and a fragment of medieval pottery were recovered. At just over 1.0m wide and as shallow as 0.12m, and with the infill containing numerous stones, it seems likely that the ditch represents a drainage feature, rather than an example of a boundary ditch. Four smaller sherds found in pit [2131-007] might also be of early Bronze Age date, based on their fabric, though this is far from certain. Four sherds from pit [2414-004] might be late Neolithic Grooved Ware, though again this is based only on similarities of fabric with pottery with typical Grooved Ware decoration and shapes from Parc Bryn Cegin, near Bangor (Kenney 2008, 43). Lastly, two small featureless sherds representing different vessels were recovered from pit [2236-004]. These are most likely prehistoric but not characteristic of any particular period. [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] Previously identified as a burnt mound, following archaeological excavation this asset was identified to be a series of small pits cut into sheltered areas of rock and interpreted as probably cooking pits. [3]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Daniel Hounsell (Horizon) pers. comm. 2018

Asset Number	588
Asset Name	Pits, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3595193915

Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A large, 3.14m wide and 0.60m deep, pit-like feature [2279-007] was located at the south-eastern extent of Trench 2279 (Illus 20), filled by sandy deposits (2279-008) and (2279-009); similar to the natural into which it was cut. Each deposit contained very occasional charcoal flecks, the later of the two (2279-009) also contained lithic artefacts. A smaller, roughly circular feature with a u-shaped profile [2279-004] truncated the surface of the latter. Its fill (2279-006), contained numerous stones, charcoal flecks and a single lithic artefact, its deposition was interpreted as the result of deliberate backfilling. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	589
Asset Name	Ditch, South-west of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3594493741
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A northwest-southeast aligned, terminating ditch (2181-004) was identified in Trench 2181, immediately to the north of the SSSI (Illus 21). The continuation of the feature was also observed in Trenches 2180 and 2179 ([2179-004] and [2180-004]), to the north-west. The 1.57m wide 0.30m deep ditch was described as having an uneven, shallow, bowl-shaped profile, becoming narrower and shallower toward its terminus. Frequent signs of bioturbation were also observed, suggesting that there may have a hedge, or vegetation associated with this feature. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	590
Asset Name	Prehistoric Pit, North-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3392892578
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Late Neolithic
Description	Only the southern part of pit [2414-004] was visible, the remainder being beyond the limit of excavation (Illus 32, 68 & 69). It appeared to be roughly ovoid in plan with quite steeply sloping sides and a flattened concave base. The single deposit, (2414-005), contained within the feature was of loose consistency and appeared to have been disturbed by root action. Charcoal, sherds of pottery and a lithic artefact within the deposit indicated that the pit was deliberately infilled and may be of Late Neolithic date. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	591
Asset Name	Field System, East of Neuadd
NGR	SH3394392527
Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Field Q10: A gully feature on a north-south alignment [2403] was present at the northern end of Trench 2403. The feature, which measured 0.80m wide and 0.31m in depth is likely to relate to the drainage system identified within Field Q04 to the west. Geophysical survey identified a linear anomaly crossing the field on an east-west orientation. Features [2406-010] and [2409-004] measured c. 1.00m in width and survived to a depth of c. 0.20m.

	Two earlier phases of the feature, which appears to represent a former field boundary, were identified in the forms of [2406-006] and [2406-008]. Immediately to the north of the linear feature, post-hole [2406-004] measured c.0.30m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.13m. Field Q11: Linear features, interpreted as agricultural trends, were identified by geophysical survey. Features [2413-004], [2413-006], [2423-004] and [2423-006] correlate with a series of parallel linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Excavation determined that the gully features measured between 0.60m and 1.00m in width, with the features surviving to a depth of up to 0.15m. Further linear features, not identified by geophysical survey, but present on the same alignment, were identified in the form of [2420-004], [2421-004], [2422-010] and [2422-008] . The features were interpreted as drainage gullies; the presence of a lower slate fill within gully [2422-010] supported this interpretation. At the northern end of Trench 2420, a broad linear [2420-006] measuring 1.91m in width and surviving to a depth of 0.32m was present on a north-west to south-east alignment. No cultural meterial was recovered from the sandy silt fill of the feature. In the southern part of the field, further drainage gullies were identified on the same alignment as those identified to the north. Gullies [2416-004], [2416-006], [2417-004], [2426-004], [2426-006], [2429-004], [2429-006], [2428-007] and [2428-009] all measured between 0.60m and 1.10m in width and survived to a depth of between 0.11m and 0.25m. In the case of linear [2428-004] a layer of stones was identified in the base, which appeared to have been purposefully deposited to aid drainage. Field Q12: A limited number of features were identified in Field Q12. An ephemeral gully feature [2430-004] measuring 0.30m in width and 0.07m in depth was identified on a north west-south east alignment within Trench 2430. A further gully [2432-004] on the same alignment and of similar proportions was identified at the eastern end of Trench 2432. A linear gully [2442-004] of similar dimensions and fill to those forming the drainage network to the north was identified at the southern end of Trench 2442. To the north, a pit feature [2442-006] measuring 1.21m in width and extending beyond the limit of excavation, was truncated by a further drainage gully [2442-008] on a north west-south east alignment. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology. 2016c. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching (Task 3): Preliminary report for Horizon Nuclear Power. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	592
Asset Name	Postholes, North of Neuadd
NGR	SH3346892648
Type	Postholes
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	At the very northern extent of Trench 2313, Field Q01 (Illus 28), a number of discrete features were identified; including two small, possible post holes [2313-004] and [2313-006] and two, larger pit features [2313-008] and [2313-010]. The post holes were both roughly circular in plan with shallow, bowl shaped profiles, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep and 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep respectively. The larger, more easterly of the two, [2313-006], exhibited a more flattened base. Each contained a single, loosely compacted dark brown sandy deposit (2313-005/2313-007). [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report.

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	593
Asset Name	Pits, North of Neuadd
NGR	SH3354492565
Type	Small pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	To the northern edge of linear feature [2319-006], interpreted as part of a former field system, an irregular feature, [2319-006], was identified as a probable tree throw, perhaps indicative of the presence of trees along the former boundaries. A single, isolated post hole [2323-004] was recorded in the most southerly of the trenches in Field Q01. It was characterised by an ovoid cut with a shallow bowl shaped profile, measuring 0.47m in diameter and 0.10m deep. The infill of the feature comprised a sole deposit of silty sand with occasional stones (2323-004) throughout its matrix. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	594

Asset Name	Posthole, South-east of Swn Y Mor
NGR	SH3391192931
Type	Posthole
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	At the north-eastern extent of the field of Q02 (Illus 30) a single, isolated post hole [2343-004] was discovered. The post hole was roughly circular in plan with quite steep sides and a flattened base, 0.17m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It contained a single, distinctive sandy fill (2343-005), blackened by the concentration of charcoal within its matrix. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	595
Asset Name	Pit, North-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3370392635
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Field Q04: A single isolated feature [2362-004] within the north of the field has been interpreted as a small pit containing a deliberate dump of burnt material. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	596
Asset Name	Pits, North-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3364392385
Type	Pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Two ovoid pits were discovered at either end of Trench 2399, Field Q09 (Illus 31). Each was just under 1.0m wide and 0.28m deep with distinct bucket-shaped profiles. The more northerly of the pits, [2399-008] contained two deposits, both of which (2399-

	009) and (2399-010) appeared to comprise dumps of burnt material. The more southerly pit contained a single deposit (2399-005) of relatively sterile sand with occasional small stones. An irregular deposit (2400-004), toward the southern end of trench 2400, containing occasional flecks of charcoal was interpreted as a probable burnt out vegetation hollow. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	597
Asset Name	Pits, East-north-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3382392607
Type	Pits
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Two oval pits features [2405-005] and [2405-007] were excavated in the north-eastern corner of Field Q10 (Illus 31). The larger of the two [2405-007] was very shallow (0.09m deep) and roughly ovoid in plan. Its base was uneven and the break of slope at its surface was barely perceptible. The smaller feature [2405-005] was more distinct, with a well-defined, quite steep bowl shaped profile. It measured a maximum of 0.62m in diameter and 0.16m deep. Each contained a single, quite sterile fill, probably as a result of natural accumulation rather than deliberate infilling. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	598
Asset Name	Pits, East of Neuadd
NGR	SH3400492554
Type	Pits/discrete features
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A number of discrete features were initially identified in Field Q11 (Illus 31), however, all but two proved to be of natural origin. Both of the features represented small sub-circular pits and were located toward the south of the field. Pit [2429-009] had gently sloping sides and a slightly uneven, concave base, forming a bowl-shaped profile. Its single, dark grey fill (2429-010) contained abundant stones and occasional charcoal flecks, perhaps suggesting the deliberate infilling of the feature. Pit [2414-004] was identified as containing possible prehistoric pottery and is discussed in a previous section of this report. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT.

	Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	599
Asset Name	Posthole, North-north-west of Mynydd-Ithel
NGR	SH3397092362
Type	Posthole/pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	To the north-east, an isolated post hole [2446-004] was also identified. The post hole had a distinctive u-shaped profile and was circular in plan, measuring 0.33m wide and 0.20m deep. A single, mixed deposit of red-brown silty sand (2446-004) mottled with heat affected clay and fragments of charcoal filled the post hole, probably deposited as a result of deliberate backfilling. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd Proposed Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching - Post-excavation assessment and updated project design DRAFT. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	600
Asset Name	Linear Feature, West of Porth Wylfa
NGR	SH3587793942

Type	Linear
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Field L01: A broad, shallow linear [2296-004] was identified at the southern end of Trench 2296. The feature contained a sterile fill devoid of dateable material. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology. 2016b. Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station: Archaeological trial trenching (Task 2): Preliminary report for Horizon Nuclear Power. Unpublished technical report. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	601
Asset Name	Groes Farmhouse and Outbuilding
NGR	SH3501491684
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two buildings depicted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. [1] The largest building is about 18m in length and orientated N-S. It also is depicted without the outbuilding on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842. [2] No access. Two storey farmhouse and outbuildings visible from the road. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed the surrounding rural landscape in which it is located. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, the rural character of its setting also contributes understanding of this asset as a farmstead and therefore to its value. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	602
Asset Name	Myndd-groes
NGR	SH3502991329
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. [1] A house marker also appears in this position on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842, about 16m long and orientated N-S. [2] It is shown on the 1889 OS map within an irregular paddock. Much extended house built around an earlier cottage. [3] The asset is a modernised and extended house that is situtated in a prominent location. Principal views are to the south east. Views to the north west are restricted by the existing topography. [4] The setting of this heritage asset is formed the surrounding rural landscape in which it is located. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, the rural character of its setting also contributes understanding of this asset as a farmstead and therefore to its value. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	603
Asset Name	Farmstead Ty'n-y-Mynydd
NGR	SH3454791511
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A farmstead depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 but not the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 [1] [2]. It is likely to date from between these dates. It is associated with three outbuildings, which together cover an area of 40m square. No access. Viewed from the roadside. A much improved and extended two storey house with outbuildings, to the NE these have also been improved and possibly converted. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed the surrounding rural landscape in which it is located. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, the rural character of its setting also contributes understanding of this asset as a farmstead and therefore to its value. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	604
Asset Name	Cae Gwin
NGR	SH3437791514
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A single rectangular building, orientated NNE-SSE, is depicted in the SW corner of a large enclosure on the 1842 Llanfechell Tithe Map. [1] It is occupied at this time by a Henry Jones. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 shows a similarly proportioned and orientated building measuring 5.5x13m in the same location. [2] It is situated, with outbuildings to the NE, within a small sub rectangular enclosure in the SW corner of the same, albeit sub-divided, large enclosure shown on the 1842 map. The earlier structure is currently used as a domestic dwelling, which is heavily obscured behind a high, mature hedgerow. The house has been altered with a pebble dash finish on the exterior. No access but visible from the road. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed the surrounding rural landscape in which it is located. While our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric, the rural character of its setting also contributes understanding of this asset as a farmstead and therefore to its value. [4]
References	[1] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	605
Asset Name	Mill Race for Watermill Felin Cefn Coch
NGR	SH3410991398
Type	Mill race
Designation	None
HER	N/A

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	A mill race associated with Pandy Cefn Coch. It runs for about 250m N-S, providing the water to power the mill. It is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889. [1] [2] The former leat is now dry and visible as a hollow in the ground. A stone built culvert with stone slab roof runs under the road. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with water course and remains of associated mills contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	606
Asset Name	Mill Race, Melin Cefn Goch
NGR	SH3413691428
Type	Mill race
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A mill race running south north off the stream to Melin Cefn Coch and beyond as a tail race for 340m. It is noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 [1]. It is not shown on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842, but that does not mean that it was not present [2] [3]. 3m wide leat from Melin Cefn Coch [3]. The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, views of the converted Melin Cefn Goch to the east are limited. This asset has a historic relationship with other mill-related infrastructure. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	607
Asset Name	Ty-n-felin (Melin Cefn Coch)
NGR	SH3417091398
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	A N-S aligned rectangular building measuring approximately 19x7m, located gable end on to the northern edge of the road. It lies at the centre of a group of seemingly associated buildings: Ty'n y Felin windmill, 70m to the NE; Melin Cefn Goch, 60m to the SW; the site of Felin Cefn Coch, 60m to the W and a ruined rectangular building, some 100m away to the NW. The earliest depiction of a building at this location is on the 1842 Llanfechell Tithe Map, where the land parcel on which it is located is recorded as Melin Cefn Coch, occupied by a Hugh Rowlands [1]. It has not been dated closely, but must predate the mid 19th century, and was probably the miller's house. Two storey house with large modern windows and garage extension to the N. Currently used as a domestic dwelling. The house has been heavily altered. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural character and its association with other buildings comprising Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355), Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 356) and Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn (Asset 363). Along with any surviving historic fabric, the setting of this asset contributes to its value. [3]
References	[1] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	608
Asset Name	Quarry, North-west of Ty'n y Felin Windmill
NGR	SH3422991439
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889. [1] [2] Now a pond, probably artificial and 25m by 5m. It is now full of vegetation and could have been a quarry associated the Ty'n y Felin Windmill. [2] While the setting of this asset is formed by HLT 2, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	609
Asset Name	Building (site of), North-west of Felin Cefn Coch
NGR	SH3406491434
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A possible building shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and none earlier. [1] It is uncertain however and may just be an enclosure. Substantial stone built building, 16m by 4m in three components.

	The division between the northern and central ones has a low entrance with an arched slate lintel. The other division has largely collapsed. No obvious fireplace so a barn or, given the proximity of the mill, an industrial building. Unusual triangular ventilation hole in N compartment. Much of the masonry is clay bonded with lime pointing. [2] The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, with limited views of Felin Cefn Coch and Ty-n-felin to the east. The asset has a historic relationship with other mill-related infrastructure including mill race and leat. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	610
Asset Name	Mill Pond and Head Race (Site of), Pandy Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3416490796
Type	Mill race
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] Location of former mill pond and head race of Pandy Cefn-Coch, surviving in the form of a mill pond 110m by 70m, and associated structures. It is not noted on earlier maps but may have existed. [2]

	The mill pond was used to wash fleeces within. [3] The pandy and associated water management systems were the original part of the complex, to which other processes were added later. Mill pond now largely dried up however its location remains marshy in places. Faint traces of the head race survive as subtle NNW-SSE aligned hollow running from the N part of the marshy area towards Pandy Cefn Coch. [4] The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, the A5035 and limited views of houses to the north. This asset has historical associations with other mill related infrastructure to the north. Traffic noise and movement to the east of the asset also forms an element of this asset's setting. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Guise, B., and G. Lees. 1992. Windmills of Anglesey. Powys, Attic Books. [4] 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. [5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	611
Asset Name	Tail Race, Pandy Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3411790923
Type	Mill race
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	A tail race, 67m long, noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 running to the N of Pandy Cefn-Coch to join a stream. [1] It is not clear on the Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842, but must have been present at that date. [2] [3] No access and not visible. [3] The setting of this asset is formed by the Histoic Landscape Type in which it is located, the A5025 and limited views of houses to the east. This asset has historical associations with other mill-related infrastructure to the east and south. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	612
Asset Name	Pandy, North of Pandy Cefn Coch
NGR	SH3416990921
Type	Farm outbuildings
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	An 'L' shaped building, 21x4.5m, set along the S and E sides of a rectangular enclosure, appears in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889. [1]

	It is associated with the fulling mill at Cefn Coch to the S. Now in use as a B&B. A single storey stone built cottage, appears to be renovated and extended to the rear. [2] The value of this asset is principally derived from its historic fabric and relationship with the surrounding mill structures and remains (Assets 418, 610, 611 and 668) [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	613
Asset Name	Building, Ty'n-yr-odyn
NGR	SH3418991045
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A house marker appears close to this position on the 1842 Llanfechell Tithe Map. [1] A small cottage orientated N-S and about 11m long. It is also shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [2] No access. Small recently improved pebbledashed cottage, probably built around an early small cottage with extensions at both ends. [3]

	The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. However the value of this asset is primarily derived from surviving historic fabric and form. [4]
References	[1] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	614
Asset Name	Building (Site of), North-west of Pandy Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3419790929
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	First depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] Probably associated with Pandy Cefn-Coch. The location is beside the road and nothing was visible. The area was overgrown, and there is possibly an adjacent area of quarrying. [2] 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]

References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	615
Asset Name	Perimeter Wall, Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3422490723
Type	Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The boundary wall is noted on the historic mapping, with the exception of the Bodorgan Estate Map of 1724-7, although the main property is located [1] [2] [3] [4]. A drystone wall perimiter wall enclosing Cefn Coch. [4] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its rural location and interrelationship with Cefn-coach House and garden. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting and relationship with Cefn-coch House and garden which contribute to the value of the asset. [5]
References	[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Llanfechell Tithe Map of 1842 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni), [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4] 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. [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	616
Asset Name	Ruined Building, Part of Outer Perimeter Wall, North-west of Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3419390755
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The building is first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] Small rectangular building 2.4m by 2.0m standing to a maximum height of 1.7m. Of mortared stone built on an outcrop on the line of a boundary wall. Two straight ends of masonry may indicate entrances. It is partially collapsed. [2] This asset's setting comprises the garden of Cefn-coch and perimeter wall with limited internal views of the garden. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location and interrelationship with perimeter wall (Asset 615) and Cefn-coach House and garden. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting and relationship with Asset 615 and Cefn-coch House and garden which contribute to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series [2] 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.

	[3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	617
Asset Name	Surviving Outbuildings, Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3426490705
Type	Farm outbuildings
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two buildings joined at right angles to each other to form an 'L' shape SE of Cefn-coch House. Both are depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] The outbuildings to Cefn Coch are likely to include structures of post-medieval date. They are about 27m long and orientated N-S. A single storey slate roofed cottage, possibly a smithy, and a dilapidated outbuilding with a monopitched corrugated steel roof, form the N-S range of the building. The E-W wing appears to be a single storey barn, added at a later date. The stone work has been cement rendered . It has a modern monopitched steel roof. [3] The setting of this heritage asset by the rural landscape in which it is located and its relationship with Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430) and the Barn, South-east of Cefn-coch (Asset 618). Our understanding of this asset is derived from this setting and from the historic fabric of the building. [4]
References	[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series MAP

	[3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	618
Asset Name	Barn, South-east of Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3428290704
Type	Barn
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A rectangular building is depicted in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] Recorded separately to the other outbuildings as it is possibly the rectangular building that appears opposite Cefn-coch House on the Bodorgan Estate Map 1724-7. [2] A large, rectangular in plan stone built barn was located at this position built mostly built from field stone. There is some evidence of steps to a probable former hayloft. The building is highly unstable and access is not safe. The owner states that the buildings form part of the listed group with Cefn Coch. [3] The setting of this heritage asset by the rural landscape in which it is located and its relationship with Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430) and the Barn, South-east of Cefn-coch (Asset 617). Our understanding of this asset is derived from this setting and from the historic fabric of the building. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS

	1579). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	619
Asset Name	Fferam-wyllt
NGR	SH3420790317
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Description	Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate map. [1] A house is depicted close to this position on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and two buildings are shown here on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. [2] [3] It appears to be a historic farmstead of pre 18th century date. It is 26m long and orientated SW-NE. Mostly destroyed. The northernmost building, on the N of the small lane, is partly preserved in the current field boundary. Two walls, 5m by 6m of mortared roughly coursed stone and standing to a height of 1m from the corner of the field boundary, run on a different alignment to the rest of the boundary. The other building falls within the raised garden of a modern property. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4] 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. [5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	620
Asset Name	Carreg Cam
NGR	SH3397990284
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval / Post-medieval
Description	Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map. [1] A house marker is shown close to this position on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and a building is depicted on here on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [2] [3] It is about 24m long and orientated N-S. Owner requested that the house was not photographed and recorded but it is still standing and in use as a dwelling. [4]

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed the rural landscape in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [5]
References	[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4 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. [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	621
Asset Name	Pen-y-groes Arthur (Glan-yr-afon)
NGR	SH3426890154
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] A building 28m long and orientated N-S. There is no indication of it on the Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 or earlier maps. [2] Modern aerial photographs suggest building is still in use. [3] [4] No access. [4] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed the rural

	landscape in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived primarily from its historic fabric. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map 1840 [2] Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3490 06-SEPT-2006. [4] 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. [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	622
Asset Name	Possible Mill Feature, Melin Bodronyn
NGR	SH3406090169
Type	Mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A high magnitude linear anomaly was identified during the geophyiscal survey, located on an east-west alignment running parallel with the adjacent stream. The anomaly lies to the immediate south of a mill Melin Bodronyn which is thought to be medieval or post-medieval in origin. The anomaly may be caused by a wall or earthen structure perhaps for the management of the flow of the adjacent stream. Such features are depicted within the mill site to the immediate north. Immediately to the south of this feature, a broad area of high magnitude magnetic disturbance may be caused by a spread of buried demolition material. [1]

	While its setting is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	623
Asset Name	Two Buildings, South of Pen-y-groes Arthur
NGR	SH3428890077
Type	Agricultural buildings
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] Two buildings up to 20m long and orientated NNW-SSE. They are not shown on the Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840. [2] Therefore the buildings were most likely constructed between 1840 and 1889. No access. A large dilapidated stone built building with slate roof, alongside a large corrugated steel farm shed was visible from the road. [3] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed the rural landscape in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived primarily from its historic fabric. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County

	Series Map [2] Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	624
Asset Name	Former Road
NGR	SH3406190054
Type	Road
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Parallel linear anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey on a north-south alignment. The anomalies correspond with the former route of a road which is shown on the first edition OS map (1889). The road is re-routed to its current position by the 1953 OS edition. The anomalies are caused by soil-filled ditches flanking either side of the road. [1] While its setting is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highways Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	625
Asset Name	Tail Race, Melin Ty'n y Felin
NGR	SH3404389949
Type	Mill race
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] It is visible on the map running for about 103m S-N, going under a footbridge at the N end where it joins the stream. It is not noted on any earlier cartography, but it is likely that it was present earlier and not depicted. Survives as a deep ditch. Runs under the driveway in a concrete culvert. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, position next to the A5025 and traffic movement and noise, 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	626
Asset Name	Ty'n Felin
NGR	SH3398089862

Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	36136
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	Building appears on 1780 Bodronyn Mill Estate Map (slightly further S) and on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] It was about 15m long and orientated N-S. [3] Possible site of Medieval Mill. [4] Ty'n Felin is a two storey stone-built house with stone extensions to either side, with original sash windows. Lean to extension on S side has unusual arched window, probably a converted doorway. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Bodronyn Mill Estate Map 1780 [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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. [4] Gwynedd HER PRN 36136 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	627
Asset Name	Two Buildings, East of Melin Ty'n y Felin

NGR	SH3399789884
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two buildings appear on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but no earlier cartography. [1]. They are about 4m square and lie E of Ty'n y Felin, with paddocks adjacent. They would appear to be agricultural outbuildings. Two small stone built sheds 3m by 3m and 1.5m by 2m. Both lime mortared and intact apart from reslated roofs. The smaller has a mono pitched roof, and the larger one a gabled one. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	628
Asset Name	Building (Site of), South of Melin Ty'n y felin
NGR	SH3397489805
Type	Building

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building appears on the 1780 Bodronyn Mill Estate Map, and the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map, but not subsequently on later cartography, so would appear to have been lost by 1843. [1] [2] [3] It is shown schematically as a house on the 1780 map, so its size cannot be determined. Nothing visible; on line of former tarmac road. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Bodronyn Mill Estate Map 1780 [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4] 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. [5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	629
Asset Name	Head Race, Melin Ty'n y Felin
NGR	SH3401689673
Type	Mill race
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	As depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] It is approximately 250m in length and would appear to be the tail race for the mill. It is not shown on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map, but that does not indicate that it was not present. [2] [3] No access. The N limit of the race was visible from the A5025. Water still flowed through the race but it looked badly silted up and partially overgrown with brambles. [3] The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, it includes traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the east and its relationship with other mill-related infrastructure to the north and south. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	630
Asset Name	Ty Newydd (Site of)
NGR	SH3398289666
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Early building on the site, depicted on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 in the same form so its origins are not currently known. [1] [2] It is orientated N-S and is about 23m long. Under modern bungalow 'Ronita'. The owner states that there were once two cottages here. [3] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [4]
References	[1] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	631
Asset Name	Building (Site of), South-east of Bod-hedd
NGR	SH3363789637
Type	Agricultural building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A structure 35m long and orientated NE-SW is shown on the 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map. [1] It is not shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map so would appear to have been lost by then. [2] It may have been an agricultural building such as a field barn. Site of building is in a natural rise in the field, slightly uneven but now improved pasture and no remains visible. [3] While its setting is formed by by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [4]
References	[1] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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 [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	632
Asset Name	Gwelfor
NGR	SH3362289062
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and on the Llanruddlad Tithe Map of 1843. [1] [2 It appears to be the same location as Cae Crwn. Mortared stone house with original mortar bonded slate roof, of a single storey with two windows and a central door. Probably originally a crogloft cottage, it has been used more recently as a barn. Probably 18th or early 19th century. [3] The asset is located by the village tucked below a slope to the north. There are views to the south over local farmland. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	633
Asset Name	Building, West of Penrhyd
NGR	SH3357988987
Type	Building
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A small cottage noted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map but unclear on the Llanruddlad Tithe Map of 1843. [1] [2] Modern aerial photographs show it as being roofless. [3] [4] Recently renovated and extended stone building. It had been recorded as roofless, but now rendered and reroofed. Few original features survive. [4] The asset is located by the village tucked below a slope to the north. 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. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3388 06-SEPT-2006 [4] 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. [5] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	634

Asset Name	Burial Ground, North of Bethel-hen
NGR	SH3322489156
Type	Graveyard
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Enlarged since depiction on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] A 19th century burial ground, 30m by 25m, located to the north of the chapel. It is unclear (although it looks unlikely) whether it is indicated on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map 1843 or not, so its date of origin is not yet ascertained. [2] [3] Burial ground surrounded by a wall with iron railings on two sides. Gravestones range from simple uncarved stone markers to ornate marble and granite monuments. The earliest dated example noted was from 1854. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Sruvey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	635

Asset Name	Capel Bethel Hen School (Site of)
NGR	SH3326289135
Type	School
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Location of school building first recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] Could survive or be under more recent buildings.does not appear on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map 1843. [2] It is 20m long and orientated N-S. Modernised double fronted two storey building 'Tremarfon'. Not clear if this is the old school or a more recent rebuild. Similar building style to nearby later 20th century buildings. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	636

Asset Name	Building (Site of), South-west of Bethel-hen
NGR	SH3321289108
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building depicted on Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. [1] [2] NW corner lies under modern building. A building formerly about 20m long and orientated E-W. No visible remains. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	637
Asset Name	Cae Crin
NGR	SH3316889103
Type	House

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building orientated E-W and about 25m long. It is shown on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 and subsequently on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889. [1] [2] Its origins are not known. Modernised pebbledashed terrace of two storey house including the former post office. It retains a red cast iron phone box. Remains of a much repaired and now roofless single storey cottage converted to an outbuilding shows two phases of roofline on Cae Crin. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with other buildings in the terrace. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and interrelationship with other buildings in the terrace which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	638
Asset Name	Pump (disused), West of Bethel-hen
NGR	SH3330889140

Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A disused pump identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] D shaped mortared stone and concrete reservoir with concrete lid. It is presumed to be covered, with a disused modern pump, possibly hand cranked. Possible earlier well or spring water source on this site. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	639
Asset Name	Erw
NGR	SH3347388972
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building depicted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, but not the Llanruddlad Tithe Map of 1843 and as such was most likely built between 1843 and 1889. [1] [2] [3] Improved and extended single storey cottage. Perhaps two knocked together into one. Few original features survive. [3] The asset is located by the village tucked below a slope to the north. There are views to the south over local farmland. [4] 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 partly contributes to the value of the asset. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	640
Asset Name	Bryn-glas
NGR	SH3307189084
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Appears on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, but not the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] It seems to be an improved farm built around a courtyard 30m square. An outbuilding to the south is about 11m square. Farm buildings around a central courtyard. Single storey barns of mortared stone, mostly with original roofs. Substantial two storey detached farmhouse of 19th century date, with large sash windows. An extension to the rear with raised roofline and chimney. [3] Principal elevation faces east. 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, while the rural character of its setting partly contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	641
Asset Name	Hen Efail (Smithy)
NGR	SH3312489022
Type	Smithy
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Appears on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] This smithy is also noted on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 in the form that it is seen subsequently on the 1889 map, so its origins are not currently known. [2] It is about 6m in length and orientated E-W. Old smithy in moderately good but deteriorating condition. Building 9m by 5m of a single storey and a later extension on the SW. A wide doorway and one window on SW. Two windows and one blocked doorway on NE. Original mortared slate roof on SW and modern tiled roof on NE. Ridge tiles lost and one chimney possibly lost. A chimney survives on the NW end. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni) [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	642
Asset Name	Ty'n-gongl
NGR	SH3307988989
Type	House

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-mediveal
Description	Appears on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, but not the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] It is 13m long and orientated NNE-SSW. Much modernised and extended two storey house. Possibly two knocked into one. Porch on the SW. Few original features. [3] The asset is a modernised building located by the village with localised views. [4] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	643
Asset Name	Sin Nombre

NGR	SH3286788984
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Surviving building shown as depicted on 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889. [1] [2] It is orientated N-S and is about 20m long. A rectangular building incorporated into a modern development. Few original features survive. The windows and large door may reflect original openings, which suggests originally a small cottage and outbuilding. Another part of the development incorporates a house with a 1900 datestone. [3] The asset is a modernised building located by the village with localised views. [4] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [5]
References	[1] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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. [4] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	644
Asset Name	Ty-Mawr and Outbuildings (Site of)
NGR	SH3300588913
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Main building depicted on 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and all on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, predominately located under modern buildings. [1] [2] The main building is about 30m long and orientated NNE-SSW. Little is left of the original building, now under two modern buildings and a car-park. A smaller SE-NW oriented building is incorporated into Bwthyn. Few original features appear to survive, and is now a wing on a modern cottage. There is an original chimney and walls. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	645
Asset Name	Ruined Building, South of Tyddyn Waen
NGR	SH3306988867
Type	Farm building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building to the south of Tyddyn Waen that is probably an agricultural outbuilding. It is about 16m long and orientated WNW-ESE. It does not appear on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 and may be a subsequent addition before the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] [3] Derelict and partly recently rebuilt agricultural building. The W end is a short building orientated with gables to the N and S. The S gable has been partly rebuilt, the N more so. The W wall is original. The E end is low and more extensively rebuilt, containing four openings about 0.7m square with sloping stone bases and compartments on the inside. Possibly feeding slots for a pigsty. [3] The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and includes traffic noise from the A5025 to the north-west, and the farmstead at Tyddyn Waen to the north and east. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	646

Asset Name	Ty'n-lon
NGR	SH3285188943
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building and outbuilding shown as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, and no earlier mapping. [1] It is a small property about 10m long and orientated NNW-SSE. It is associated with an outbuilding to the north. Modernised and extended two storey 19th century detached house. The small outbuilding has been demolished and one wall forms the end of a garage and the other a garden wall. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	647
Asset Name	War Memorial, Pedair
NGR	SH3288188817
Type	War memorial

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Description	War memorial commemorating the dead from WW1 and WW2. War memorial built from limestone blocks surmounted by a soldier in white marble. Soldier holds a Lee Enfield rifle with magazine pointing down. Probably granite memorial listing from WW1 and WW2 on the same slab. Set outside the Llanrhddlad Board School (1901). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] 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. [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	648
Asset Name	Fron Deg
NGR	SH3288388783
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	House and outbuildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 but not the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] The house is about 18m in length and orientated NE-SW on the W side of the road. House of probable early 20th century date incorporating earlier elements in the rear. The outbuildings seem to be largely original, one low single storey and one larger two storey one, possibly with industrial functions. Fairly well preserved and still in use. The owner has not been contacted. [3]. 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	649
Asset Name	Pedair
NGR	SH3293788747
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR	N/A

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A farmstead shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, and largely in the same form on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843, suggesting that the buildings predates this. [1] [2] An additional outbuilding appears to have been constructed to the south after 1843. No access . A range of outbuildings, possibly with a small cottage incorporated at the N with a single window sharing a lintel with a 'stable' type door. The outbuildings have both rectangular and slit windows and a later inserted garage door. The house is a modernised two storey structure of possible late 19th century date. Also a lean-to extension to the N. An outbuilding appears to be early 18th century. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	650
Asset Name	Ysgol Pedair
NGR	SH3285188748
Type	School
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Location of surviving buildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] The school is not shown on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [2] It is about 28m in length and orientated NE-SW. Large school building, renovated and now a dwelling. The basic layout survives with bell tower on the W gable and chimney on the S wall. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	651
Asset Name	Lon-las (Site of)
NGR	SH3253488207
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER	N/A

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Location of building depicted on 1843 Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, appears to be under lawn. [1] [2] This farmstead is noted on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 in the form that it is seen subsequently on the 1889 map, so its origins are not currently known. It is about 38m long and orientated NE-SW, on the SE side of the road. Under modern garden of recent bungalow. No visible remains. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	652
Asset Name	Building (Site of), North-west of Ty Newydd
NGR	SH3245488135
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Location of building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, appears now to be under a modern roadside garage forecourt. [1] A structure about 12m in length and orientated NE-SW. It is not on the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843. [2] [3] No visible remains. [3] While its setting is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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 [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	653
Asset Name	Ty-newydd
NGR	SH3240688084
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not the Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] It is located within a rectangular paddock and orientated N-S. Modernised and extended. Late 19th century or later two storey detached house; pebbledashed with uPVC windows. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	654
Asset Name	Ty'n-Cae (Site of)
NGR	SH3201587830
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 and the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2] It appears on the 1840 map in the form shown on the 1889 map. It is 26m in length and orientated ESE-WNW. Two modern houses which do not appear to relate to the structures on the tithe map. [3] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs, 27 September 2016

Asset Number	655
Asset Name	Well, North-west of Ty'n-y-Myndd
NGR	SH3472291617
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, of unknown antiquity. [1] Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs. [2]

	No access, and nothing visible from the road. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3491 06-SEPT-2006 [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	656
Asset Name	Three Orthostatic Stones
NGR	SH3489991485
Type	Standing stones
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric? Modern?
Description	Identified during walkover survey. Not depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] A group of three orthostatic standing stones located on outcrops in a field E of Ty-mynydd, to the NW of the route of the old A5025, now a laybay. No access to land so photographed from the side of the road. Do not appear on the HER, George Smith (pers.comm) suspects they may be (relatively) modern. [2] The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape

	Typpe in which it is located with views of Ty-mynydd to the north-west and the A5025 to the south-east. Noise from the A5025 forms part of the setting of the asset. Views between the three stones may be an important element of their setting. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	657
Asset Name	Well, West of Cae Gwin
NGR	SH3429591541
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A well, located in the corner of a field 81m WNW of Cae Gwin, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889. [1] [2] It is located within a field of improved pasture and the well is denoted by a rush filled hollow beside the western field boundary. No access but visible from the adjacent land parcel. A small pool with triangular brick 'gables' c.0.5m high. A disused pump and sheared off pipe were noted on the SE side. The pool was about 1m square. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map

	[2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	658
Asset Name	House at Mechell
NGR	SH3435691409
Type	House
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two-storey rendered building with modern slate roof. Principal façade is symetrical with five windows and centrally-located front door. Date stone over door reads "D W A D 1908". The property is situated in a small lane off the A5025 and faces side on to the road. It is enclosed within its own walled garden. [1] The key attributes of the setting of this heritage asset which contribute to the value of this heritage asset are its location within an enclosed garden on a small lane off the A5025. [2]
References	[1] Jacobs Walkover Survey May 2016 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	659
Asset Name	Well, South-west of Pandy Cefn-coch
NGR	SH3424190850
Type	Well

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] A small channel emerged from the base of a field wall and fed into a drain. The wall had been rendered in concrete and the well was overgrown. [2] The setting of this asset is formed by Fieldscape, North-west Mon, with limited views west of the buildings at the small settlement at Cefn Coch. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	660
Asset Name	Well, East of Carreg Cam
NGR	SH3401990289
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, of unknown antiquity. [1] Very overgrown well. The spring emerges from beneath a wall facing SW. There is a square stone built pool about 1m square. No details are visible without clearance. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	661
Asset Name	House, East of Carreg-gam
NGR	SH3403190264
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible

Period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Description	Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map, but is not shown on any subsequent mapping. [1] [2] [3] [4] Possibly pre 18th century in date. Nothing is visible. The site is on a natural terrace overlooking the stream below. A good house site given the proximity of the water source. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Llanrhyddlad Tithe Map of 1843 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4] 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. [5] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	662
Asset Name	Prehistoric Flint Flake Findspot, Pen y Groes
NGR	SH3403390047
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible

Period	Prehistoric
Description	Prehistoric flint flake found within topsoil during an archaeological watching brief of ground investigation works. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Ground Investigation Works Sites A, B & D: Valley, Llanfachraeth & Cefn Coch. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No.112440.02 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	663
Asset Name	House (site of), North-west of Melin Ty'n y Felin
NGR	SH3414590032
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Description	Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map. [1] Does not appear on the Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 or the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 so most likely demolished by then. [2] [3] So the house at least is early 18th century or earlier. Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs. [4] In a field of pasture. No remains visible from the road. No access. [5] 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. [6]
References	[1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map. [4] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3490 06-SEPT-2006. [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. [6] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	664
Asset Name	Glan yr afon (Site of)
NGR	SH3424789971
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Description	Depicted with a generic house symbol on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map. [1] A house marker also appears close to this position on the 1840 Llanrhwydrys TitheMap. [2]

	Does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 so most likely demolished by thn. [3] Nothing visible on modern aerial photographs. [4] No access, and too far from the road to see. [5] 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. [6]
References	1] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [2] Llanrhwydrys Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [4] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3489 06-SEPT-2006. [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. [6] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	665
Asset Name	Well, East of Melin Ty'n y Felin
NGR	SH3404089876
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey 1889, of unknown antiquity. [1] [2] Well beside the current road. Overgrown and choked with leaves. There is a subrectangular pool 2m by 1.5m. Surviving masonry on E side. Pool close to 1.5m deep with stone at the bottom. Possibly good survival but it would have to be cleared for further assessment. [2] This assets setting is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its location adjacent and east of A5025 and with houses including Tyn Felin to the west. Road noise from the A5025 forms part of the setting of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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 [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	666
Asset Name	Two Small Orthostatic Stones on Slight Mound, South of Tyn Felin
NGR	SH3397489845
Type	Standing stone; Barrow
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	This asset does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map or earlier estate/tithe maps. [1] Two small (0.75m by 0.3m) orthostatic stones on a slight mound 10m S of Ty'n Felin. They appear to be markers of some sort.

	Mound 7m by 5m and suboval, and 0.7m high. Possible standings stones, barrow, or field clearance. [2] This asset's setting is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its location to the north-west of the A5025 and with houses including Tyn Felin to the north. Road noise from the A5025 forms part of the setting of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	667
Asset Name	Well, North-west of Tyddyn Waen
NGR	SH3312888903
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, of unknown antiquity. [1] A spring emerges from beneath a pile of dumped rubble. Structures may survive beneath this as the area does not appear to have been disturbed. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map

	[2] 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. [3] Jacobs, 11 October 2016 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	668
Asset Name	Buildings Associated with Pandy Cefn Coch including drying tower, Cylch y Garn
NGR	SH3414290896
Type	Woollen mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Three buildings shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and associated with the Cefn Coch Woollen Factory. [1] These include a windmill-like tower, in which fleeces were hung to dry having been washed in the millpond. [2] The other buildings were probably used to clean fleeces within. Guise and Lees note that small-scale production of cloth was once common practice on Anglesey well into the 19th century, until communications with the mainland improved. The mill and associated buildings formed Lot 32 when the Cefn Coch estate was sold in 1901, the catalogue of which stated ' Cefn Coch Woollen Factory and Mill at one time carrying on an extensive business but of late operations have been suspended'. No access to the outbuildings however modernised rubble built tower photographed from adjoining field to the S. [3]

	The setting of this heritage asset is formed its rural location and its relationship with its water source and associated mill structures and features (Assets 418, 610 and 611) . Setting contributes to the value of this heritage asset [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Guise, B., and G. Lees. 1992. Windmills of Anglesey. Powys, Attic Books. [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	669
Asset Name	East / West Former Field Boundary, Tyddyn-Waen
NGR	SH3415590316
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Former field boundary, aligned east / west, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located , our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	670
Asset Name	North-west / South-east Former Field Boundary, Tyddyn-Waen
NGR	SH3416390516
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Former field boundary, aligned north-west / south-east, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	671
Asset Name	East-west Former Field Boundary, Ty-croes
NGR	SH3403190082
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Former field boundary, aligned east / west, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2]Jacobs, 11 October 2016

Asset Number	672
Asset Name	Fferam-gyd
NGR	SH3784487040
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66983
NMR Reference	24963
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Set back from the W side of the country road leading from Llechcynfarwy to Carreglefn; the house is located c275m NNE of the Church of St Pabo. Late C18 or early C19 farmhouse incorporating significant elements of an earlier house. Extended by the addition of an extra bay in later C18 or early C19 which housed the kitchen with servants quarters over; dairy added at right angles to rear in mid C19; modern brick built porch in angle to rear. The farmhouse is recorded in both the parish Census Returns for 1841 and the Tithe Schedule of 1842; an extensive farm of over 213 acres

	(86.27 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley Baronet and farmed by Thomas Jones and his family. The family of the present owner purchased the farm in 1947 from the Roberts family of Mynachdy. Two storey, 3-window farmhouse range; the original 2-window range was extended to the left (S) by the addition of a 1-window bay; single storey dairy set at right angles to rear SW corner, with lean-to porch to angle. Roughcast render over stone, roof of small old slates, grouted, with stone copings and rendered rectangular stacks with dripstones and capping; gable stacks to main block and at S end. The entrance elevation faces E, a wide doorway offset to R in a rendered, gabled porch; flanking are 16-pane hornless sashes though that to L of doorway has been enlarged to a modern casement. Added bay to left has a single window in each floor - modern casements. The rear elevation has a 16-pane hornless sash stair window offset slightly to the R (S), to its L (N) there is a 9-pane hornless sash ground floor window with 4-paned horned sash first floor window above; the windows to the R are offset to the far right (S) end of the main block, a 9-pane hornless sash set directly under the eaves over a 9-pane light (possibly in partially blocked doorway of original rear entrance). The added bay has a larger, 12-pane, first floor window over the rear door. The dairy is built of stone, limewashed, with modern slate roof; a 2-window range with central doorway, a boarded door with shallow rectangular fanlight with glazing bars; windows are 9-pane lights over timber ventilation grilles with internal shutters, stone sills and lintels. The brick built lean-to set in the angle is a modern half-glazed replacement of an earlier stone built porch. The main entrance leads into a central hallway with principal rooms to L and R and stairs to rear; axial corridor to rear leads off to the L. The left hand room is enclosed by timber partitioning, a deep, rough hewn, chamfered beam runs from front to back, presumably surviving from an earlier internal layout. At the L (N) end of the range is the kitchen, with massive inglenook fireplace (now enclosed, with range to one side and former pump room to other). Listed as a well-preserved late C18 or early C19 farmhouse which retains its vernacular character, some good fenestration and interior detail. [1] 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]
References	[1] Cadw

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	673
Asset Name	Church of St Pabo
NGR	SH3780586773
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	6940
NMR Reference	5354
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	
Description	Set within a circular churchyard at the SE side of a country road between Llechcynfarwy and Carreglefn. Medieval rural church, listed in the Norwich Valuation of 1254, with predominantly C12 walls, C12 window in S wall and fragments of chevron and weathered faces reset over the S doorway (enlarged probably in early C19). The interior retains Medieval arch-braced trusses and a C12 font. The E wall was rebuilt in C14 and the church contains a C14 monument to St Pabo which was, according to Lewis Morris, discovered in the churchyard opposite the S door by the sexton when digging a grave in the second half of the C17. The E window is C14 and there is a late C14 or early C15 window in the S wall. There is a C18 doorway in the N wall which has been partially blocked and had a window inserted at the head. The church was restored and re-roofed in early C20, the interior fittings dated 1911. Simple Medieval rural church with continuous nave and chancel. Built of rubble masonry with freestone dressings. Modern roof of split shale with projecting eaves; E gable has stone coping, W gable has raking parapet with split shale laid as the roof and rough stone bellcote. Entry to the church is through an enlarged doorway at the W end of the S wall. The doorway has a rough stone (shale) voussoir head and rendered jambs; around the doorway, one above the centre and one to each side, are 3 weathered stone heads of crude design, probably contemporary with the chevron voussoirs. The central head is worked in relief,

	the others have been formed by sinking round the head and for the features. To the L (W) the head is egg-shaped and surrounded by a hoop or ring, to the R the head is rounder and supported on a short body with extended arms. The S wall has 3 windows; to the R (E) of the doorway is a narrow C12 lancet window with rounded head and widely splayed jambs, to its R is a modern rectangular window and at the far R (E) end is a late C14 or early C15 rectangular window with a single cinquefoil-headed light. The C14 E window is a single ogee-headed light with tracery in a pointed-arch frame with hoodmould. Along the N wall are 3 windows set at differing heights; all are modern, the central window set into a partially blocked C18 doorway. Continuous nave and chancel with exposed roof of 6 bays; Medieval arch-braced trusses with modern purlins and rafters. The S door leads into the W end of the nave, above the doorway is a weathered head, similar to those on the exterior of the church, and a reset piece of weathered tracery. Set to the R (E) of the doorway is the C12 font, a circular bowl tapering to the top and with plain fillet round the base. The fittings are early C20, the sanctuary raised by one step with a simple rail on stick balusters with arched footrail. There are 2 recesses beneath the E window, and another on the N wall of the sanctuary. There is a marble memorial tablet to Williams Evans of Glanalaw Gent d1782 on the S wall of the nave and a stone memorial to William Rowland d1706 on the N wall. The latter is set to the R of a C14 monument effigy of St Pabo. This is a rectangular stone carved in low relief with the figure of a bearded king, crowned and wearing a loose, pleated, sideless tunic with lappet sleeves over another pleated garment with sleeves to the wrists; in his right hand is a sceptre and his head rests on a cushion beneath a cusped arch. The background is diapered with conventional flowers; a mutilated inscription in debased Lombardic letter on the sinister side runs: HIC : JACET : PA[BO] : POST : PRIID : CO (NF : GR) *** [T]EL (:I) MA (GINEM : OBTVLIT). Listed as a good, scarcely altered simple Medieval church which retains a great deal of the Medieval fabric, including decorative fragments of probable C12 date, and a fine later Medieval roof. During the C19 twenty seven of the old churches on Anglesey were re-built and most of the rest were restored and refitted, therefore the church of St Pabo can be considered an important survivor and is of particular interest for the extremely well-detailed C14 monument effigy of St Pabo. [1] 'One of the best and most attractive examples of a circular churchyard in Anglesey... a good indication of an early foundation, even when the church itself has been rebuilt.' (Lynch, F, 1995, A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Gwynedd. Cadw /HMSO, 116-117.). [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic

	Landscape Type in which it is located, its rural location and enclosed churchyard. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting within the accompanying churchyard which contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/239/details/llanbabo-churchyard [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	674
Asset Name	Limekiln, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3150387348
Type	Limekiln
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66632
NMR Reference	24792
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	
Description	In an isolated location, set back from the NW side of the A5025; c800m SE of the house at Carreglwyd. Pyramidal limekiln of rubble masonry construction. Triangular, stone lined openings in NE and SW sides; brick oven in that to NE. Listed as a good and complete C18 limekiln. [1] 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]

References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	675
Asset Name	Carreglwyd House, Llanfaethlu
NGR	SH3085887774
Type	
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER Reference	2044
NMR Reference	5267
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	In an isolated location set within park and woodland. The house forms the centre to the Carreglwyd estate and is set back from the N and E sides of the Porth Swtan road, leading NE off the A5025. The history of the house at Carreglwyd is traceable to 1544, when William Griffiths, a descendant of the Griffiths family of Penrhyn and Rector of Llanfaethlu, purchased a house (then known as 'Ty'n y Pant') for the sum of £700. His grandson, the Chancellor William Griffiths, built the present house at the site in the 1634. His grandson in turn, another William Griffiths, added to the house in the late C17 and early C18. The estate was joined to those of the Trygarns of the Lleyn, and the Hollands of Plas Berw in 1755, when John Griffiths married Mary Trygarn - their initials can be seen on a lead cistern at the rear of the house dated 1763. The appearance of the present house and grounds owes much to remodelling in the late C18 and early C19, when the estate was owned by Holland Griffiths. It is thought, however, that it was his mother, Mary Trygarn, who was responsible for the extensive work carried out on the estate at that time. The estate passed from the childless Lady Maria Reade Griffiths, to her cousins, the Carpenter family, the fourth generation of which are current owners of the estate. The oldest (C17) part of the building is at the left (SW) end of the present house. The interior was renovated in the 1980s.

	C17 to C18 gentry house, in simple Georgian style. 2- storeys with attics; house comprises main range and return wing housing principal rooms, with service accommodation in additional wings to rear. Built of local rubble masonry, with pebbledashed render to principal elevations. Slate roof and ridge tiles; tall rectangular ridge and gable stacks, with coupled square shafts to main range. The principal elevation overlooks the garden and lake and faces SE, a long 7-window range with 5 hipped dormers within the roof aligned between the main window bays. Sash windows throughout, mainly 12-pane, but with longer 15-pane windows to ground floor; horizontal sliding sashes to attic dormers. Central entrance in moulded wood architrave, with rectangular fanlight with radial glazing over panelled door. Return elevation to left (SW) comprises a similarly detailed 5-bay range. At the NE end of, and set back from the principal elevation is a similarly detailed one bay addition; this has a hipped roof with hipped dormers to front and rear, the roof carried down as a catslide roof over a single storey addition to the NE, a later lean-to addition along the rear (NW) wall. There are 2 other wings to the rear of the main house, 2-storey with hipped and half-hipped roofs, sash windows throughout. The elevations to the rear of the house unrendered, and there is a lead cistern against the rear wall of the house with the initials I M G and the date 1763. The central entrance in the SE front opens against the main stack of the C17 hall; staircase at rear of hall, dining room to its right, and sitting room and library to left appear to date from the C18 remodelling of the house with contemporary detail, though the ground plan of the hall, its fireplace and ceiling plasterwork, are likely to be C17. Fine staircase with wreathed handrail and moulded risers returned at stringed moulded cornices. Good plaster work and joinery in other ground floor rooms including panelled doors, window shutters, reveals and soffits; fine fireplaces in dining room and sitting room. Listed II* as a fine small-scale country house of simple Georgian charcater externally, retaining good interior detail, notably an especially fine hall, the core of a C17 house retained through subsequent remodelling. [1] Carreglwd is a mansion built in 1634 and largely rebuilt in the late seventeenth-early eighteenth century and remodelled in the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century, resulting in the present simple Georgian composition. There was an earlier house on the site, known as Ty'n-y-Pant in 1544. It is a two storey house with attics, pebbledashed under a steep slate roof punctuated by tall twined chimney stacks. The principal facade faces south-east across the lawn towards the lake. This is a long seven bay elevation with a central doorway and with five hipped dormers above. There is a similar five bay south-west return elevation. There are various added wings on the north-east and at the rear.

	It is thought that the house largely retains its seventeenth century layout. The main door opens onto the stack of the hall which has a seventeenth century fireplace and ceiling. There is a staircase at the rear of the hall and eighteenth century appartments to either side. The house is set within extensive grounds and parkland (NPRN 301548). The style of the laundry (NPRN 405717) and stables (NPRN 405768) is similar to that of the house. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its interrelationship to the designed landscape associated with it contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/15610/details/carreglwyd [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	676
Asset Name	Bridge, Walling and Gateposts at the Entrance to Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3076187619
Type	Bridge, Gateposts, Walling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	24790
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	At the entrance, and carrying the main approach road to the house and estate centre at Carreglwyd (to the NE). Spanning a narrow channel along which the waters from the lake drain.

	Late C18 roadbridge, built to carry the main approach road to the estate. Probably built as part of the improvements to the estate which were thought to be carried out under the direction of Mary Trygarn, mother of Holland Griffiths, owner of the estate at that time. Built of rubble masonry, the lake outlet stream passes through tall, square headed arches with stone slab lintels, projecting slightly under a plinth course. Above the road level the walling stands to a height of c0.5m with rounded gritstone coping. The road beyond the bridge, to the house (N side), divides into two; one branch leading to the front of the house, the other to the estate buildings to the rear. The walling runs c 10m along each branch of the road, with the bridge situated to the SW end. Each stretch of walling is terminated by paired, square, rubblestone gateposts bearing a large ball finial. Listed as an integral part of the layout at Carreglwyd and a well-detailed C18 feature of the grounds. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its interrelationship to the designed landscape associated with it and Carreglwyd House (Asset 675) contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	677
Asset Name	Sundial, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3084087760
Type	Sundial
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66643
NMR Reference	24791
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Post-medieval
Description	Located in the lawned garden directly SW of the house at Carreglwyd. C18 sundial. Probably installed as part of the improvements to the estate which were thought to be under the direction of Mary Trygarn, mother of Holland Griffiths, owner of the estate at that time. Octagonal sandstone sundial, set on a square pillar with fluted sides. The face of the dial is slate and retains the weathered figuring, including the name of the maker: Whitstable & Sons. The gnomon is of brass. Included as a fine C18 sundial, a distinctive feature in the garden of Carreglwyd. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its interrelationship to the designed landscape associated with it and Carreglwyd House (Asset 675) contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	678
Asset Name	Dovecote, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3094287787
Type	Dovecote
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	24788
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Post-medieval
Description	Located within woodland to SE of the stable range at Carreglwyd, overlooking the lake; c75m ESE of the house. C18 dovecote. Probably built as part of the improvements to the estate which were thought to be carried out under the direction of Mary Trygarn, mother of Holland Griffiths, owner of the estate at that time. Large dovecote, built of rubble masonry with dressed quoins. Square in plan and with walls up to eaves and gable level; gables to all 4 sides, probably originally with slate pyramidal roof. Slate sill around all sides, above door level. Square-headed entrance in SE wall; each gable with narrow ventilation slit in the gable apex. Rendered interior walls. Stone shelves across each corner, and regularly spaced doveholes reaching from the top of the door up to the apex of the gables on each side; each dovehole with protruding slate roosting shelf. At the base of the NE wall are the remains of the slate slab lining. Listed, notwithstanding roofless condition, as an integral part of the ancillary estate buildings of the C18; built as part of the development of the grounds contemporary with the remodelling of the house at Carreglwyd. The dovecote retains much of its original fabric, features and character. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	679
Asset Name	Gateways and Walls to North-east of Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3091087806
Type	Gateways, walls
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	24789
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Located ENE of the house at Carreglwyd. C18 stretch of walling with gate posts to either end; the walling includes the facing walls of a range of outbuildings, roofless by 1900. Stretch of walling which includes the facing walls along an outbuildings range, and terminating at either end with paired gateposts. Running NE - SW, the NE end a gateway adjacent to the stables; square gateposts of rubble masonry construction, with large ball finials (as for those at the main entrance to the estate). The stretch of walling is of rubble masonry construction and stands to a height of c2m, terminating at the SW end with paired gate piers of dressed sandstone with capping. Listed as an integral part of the estate buildings and structures of the early C18; contemporary with, and forming a visual group with the adjacent house, laundry and stables. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	680
Asset Name	The Stables, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3091487832
Type	Stables

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	24786
Cadw Reference	405768
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Located c50m NE of the house at Carreglwyd. Late C18 or perhaps early C19 lofted stable range. Probably built as part of the improvements to the estate thought to have been carried out under the direction of Mary Trygarn, mother of Holland Griffiths, owner of the estate at that time. C20 repairs include re-roofing rear pitch with corrugated asbestos, and the erection of breeze block loose boxes in the left hand (NW) block. Minor repairs to the roof structure in late 1990s. Lofted stable range with single storey range set at right angles to rear to form a T-shaped plan. The principal elevation faces SW, towards the main house; a 5-window range including central gabled entrance and steps leading up to loft at left (NW) end. Built of rubble masonry with brick heads to openings. Slate roof with projecting verges to front; central gable has projecting eaves with decorative bargeboards and hexagonal cupola. The windows to the front of the range have 5-lights, arranged 2 over 3; slate sills and slightly cambered brick heads. The gable has a mullioned window of 4-lights, a relieving arch of brick over with a 'Royal' insurance plaque in the tympanum. At ground floor there is a wide entrance with slightly cambered brick head, which leads to a cobbled yard and doors to stable blocks left and right, and stone steps up to doorway to rear. There is a pitching hole with boarded door at the R (SE) return and top-hung casement windows to rear. The single storey range to the rear has a single gable stack to the SW and is attached to the main stable range by the addition of a lean-to roof over the space between. The range has been altered in C20 and the doorway to the SW has been widened, the building now used for storage. There are further doorways to the NE end and at the NE return, small casement lights (some boarded) to rear. Now with modern A-frame truss. Listed as a good estate stable block retaining its character and

	forming an extended group at Carreglwyd. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	681
Asset Name	The Laundry, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3084787796
Type	Laundry
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66640
NMR Reference	24785
Cadw Reference	405717
Value	Medium
Period	
Description	Located to the rear (NW) of the house at Carreglwyd. Late C18 domestic offices and servants accommodation, formerly the laundry and smithy at Carreglwyd. Probably built as part of the improvements to the estate which were thought to be carried out under the direction of Mary Trygarn, mother of Holland Griffiths, owner of the estate at that time. There have been some alterations made to the building in the late 1990s, as part of an ongoing programme of work. Derelict lean-to additions to the rear (W) have been removed, the NE side has been renovated with the room converted for use as offices. Domestic service range, in a similar Georgian style to the main house. Main range facing rear of house, with long return to right, and small walled yard to the rear. Rubble masonry construction with hipped slate roof with slate ridge; tall, slender, rectangular ridge stacks with capping and a square, louvre above the main

	entrance. 2 storeyed, the principal elevation faces SE, towards the domestic wings of the main house; a 5-window range with central doorway flanked by 18-pane sash windows to ground floor, with 9-pane sashes above (2 blind panels to left). Right hand return is a 2-bay range with outer doorways flanking 9-pane sash window to left and tripartite small-paned sash in former smith entrance to right. 2x9-pane sashes above. To the rear of the building is a small walled yard, formerly with lean-to additions, the positions of which are visible along the rear walls. The doorway in the principal elevation (facing SE) leads into a small hallway with rooms to either side and steps leading up to the former servants loft. The other wing, now converted into office accommodation, was formerly a full-height laundry with smithy at the N end. Some hewn beams remain, as well as the cambered lintel over the smithy doorway. An integral part of the layout at Carreglwyd, and a well-detailed service range forming a stylistic unity with the house. [1] A late eighteenth laundry, office and servants' accommodation building, built in a similar Georgian style to Carreglwyd mansion (NPRN 15610). The building is L-plan, the main elevation faces south-east and there is a walled yard between the wings at the rear. Prior to the most recent alterations in the 1990s there was a full-height laundry in the south and possibly a smithy or workshop at the rear. The upper floor was sleeping accommodation. There is a centrally placed wooden belfry. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/405717/details/the-laundry-carreglwyd [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	682
Asset Name	Folly, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3073887855
Type	Folly
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER	N/A

Reference	
NMR Reference	24787
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	
Description	Set within woodland to W of the walled garden at Carreglwyd; c120m NW of the house. C18 folly/lookout tower. Probably built as part of the improvements to the estate which were thought to be carried out under the direction of Mary Trygarn, mother of Holland Griffiths, owner of the estate at that time. Stone steps lead up to a circular viewing platform. Low rubble wall with roughly embattled coping. Included as an early C18 folly, which provided a viewing platform over Holyhead harbour. Contemporary with the remodelling of the adjacent house at Carreglwyd and the development of the ancillary estate buildings of the early C18. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	683
Asset Name	Melin Drylliau
NGR	SH3053588724
Type	Windmill
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	1733

NMR Reference	5313
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Set back from the S side of a trackway leading SE off the country road between Llanfaethlu and Rhydwyn, on the approach to Church Bay or Porth Swtan; c800m S of the Church of St Rhyddlad. Early C18 windmill tower, destroyed by fire in 1914. Melin Drylliau is not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. However, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The land on which it stands is recorded as part of Caerau Mill, Caerau cottage being located at the opposite side of the road. Owned by John Williams, the tenant is recorded as William Rowlands, one of the renowned family of Anglesey millers, also farming over 20 acres(8.1 hectares) of land. He was succeeded by his son, Rowland William Rowlands, who operated the mill until it was gutted by fire. He then continued to run his business from the adjacent granary, trading in animal feed which he bought wholesale from Holyhead and retailed to farmers in the neighbourhood. The property was formerly part of the Tregarnedd Estate; now in private ownership. Early C18 circular tapering tower of former windmill of 4 storeys. Wall of rubble masonry almost complete with remains of racking at head. Window openings at upper storeys. Doorways, at ground floor, with rough hewn voussoirs to cambered head. Capless. Listed as a good early C18 windmill tower, one of only 18 remaining on the island out of over 40 which once stood as working mills. The mill is of particular interest for its connection with the famous Rowlands family of Anglesey millers. [1] Melin Drilliau probably was probably built in the early 19th century, and was destroyed by fire in 1914. The four-storey tapered rubblestone tower, rendered on the south side, has an entrance at ground and two opposed doorways at first floor level. The former was probably a cellar, and the latter the main access floor, with a built-up terrace running round the south and east sides of the tower (which may once have extended all the way round) and giving access to the sails. Inside, beam holes and

	recesses mark the position of the major timbers, floor levels and machine positions, and most of the sections of cast iron toothed rack by which the cap was turned are still in place at the top of the tower. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other buildings contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/40353/details/pendrilliau-windmillmelin-drilliau-grugmor-fawr [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	684
Asset Name	Granary and Stable Range, Melin Drylliau
NGR	SH3052788742
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66309
NMR Reference	24409
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Set back from the S side of a trackway leading SE off the country road between Llanfaethlu and Rhydwyn, on the approach to Church Bay or Porth Swtan; c800m S of the Church of St Rhyddlad. The granary/stable lies directly NW of the windmill tower. Early-mid C19 granary and stable range serving the adjacent windmill. Part of the building may also have functioned as a corn drying house, which is suggested by various alterations to the internal timberwork, and the presence of perforated kiln tiles which have been used as floor tiles in the stable. The entire upper floor was converted to an animal feed store after the mill ceased functioning in 1914; The stables may also have been re-

	fitted at this stage. The mill buildings are not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. However, the map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The land on which it stands is recorded as part of Caerau Mill, Caerau being a smallholding some 500m NW. Owned by John Williams, the tenant is recorded as William Rowlands, one of the renowned family of Anglesey millers, also farming over 20 acres(8.1 hectares) of land. He was succeeded by his son, Rowland William Rowlands, who operated the mill until it was gutted by fire in 1914. He then continued to run his business from the granary, trading in animal feed which he bought wholesale from Holyhead and retailed to farmers in the neighbourhood, therefore the emphasis changed from processing the local produce to retailing imported grain. The property was formerly part of the Tregarnedd Estate; now in private ownership. Two storey granary and stable range; rubble walls and roof of old small slates, partly grouted. All lintels are timber. Store to L (S) with boarded double door to S gable; former loading door to loft above, now with timber 2-pane window. Modern garage with corrugated asbestos roof attached to L (W side). Stable to R (N) with two boarded doors; that to the R wider and with ventilation slits to the upper part. Two windows to loft above, spaced at either end of the building. Blocked doorway to R (N) gable end at loft level, formerly with a stone staircase (information from owner). The stable to the R has a complete set of timber stalls for 2 horses, complete with timber hay racks and mangers. The floor is made of perforated tiles used in the drying floors corn drying kilns, suggesting that the building may have been used for drying as well as storing grain. Listed as an early C19 vernacular granary and stable range, built as a drying house and store to serve the adjacent windmill, and later adapted as a retail outlet for imported animal foodstuff. The change in emphasis from farm-produced animal feed to imported feed was part of a wider change in agricultural practices in the early C20. [1] The setting includes a small collection of houses. The historic landscape type is within which it sits. There are views out towards the sea to the west. Views to the north are restricted by the topography to the east. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other buildings contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [3]

References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	685
Asset Name	Ty Newydd and Garden Wall to Front, with Attached Agricultural Range
NGR	SH3020989058
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	11235
NMR Reference	5311
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Set back from the S side of the country road leading down to the coast at Porth Swtan or Church Bay; c600m SW of the Church of St Rhyddlad. C18 farm range with later additions and alterations. Ty Newydd is marked as a T-plan house on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. The farm at this time was owned by Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick Esq. who owned a number of farms in the area, and tenanted by Thomas Pritchard, farmer of over 33 acres(13.4 hectares). The Tithe Map only shows the house, but the attached agricultural buildings are probably late C18 or early C19. A long range comprising a 2 storey farmhouse to the L (S), with two roof levels, with an attached agricultural range in-line, consisting of a lofted corn barn and stable, a single-storey cowhouse, and an unlofted cartshed. Gabled wing to rear of lower part of farmhouse (a dairy?). The roofline steps down gradually along the range, from L to R (farmhouse to cartshed). Rubble walls with boulder foundations. The farmhouse is smooth rendered and painted, the agricultural range is rough rendered. The taller part of the farmhouse has a modern slate roof and concrete gable copings; the remaining part with old small slates,

	grouted. Farmhouse at upper end of range is in 2 distinct parts, with taller left-hand unit, and additional 2-unit range stepped down to its right. Gable end stacks to upper unit, and stack marking end gable of lower unit, at junction with agricultural range. Upper unit has door in added porch, with small-paned enlarged modern window in raking dormer just breaking the eaves above. Left hand section has central door in added porch, with replacement windows in rear elevation of upper block: the lower house part has single storeyed gabled wing with 4-pane sash in raking dormer to L. Farm range continues roof-line of house: from L to R, first part with corn barn door to L with opposed winnowing door to rear wall. Stable door to R, with window to L, an agricultural pattern with ventilator to lower part and fixed panes to upper. Small 6-pane window set under eaves to loft (above stable) front and rear. Single storey cowhouse with lower ridge line to R with central door. Narrower unlofted cartshed to R gable end. All doors are boarded stable doors; that to the cartshed a double door. Low stone wall to rounded small front garden of house. The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. Listed as a vernacular farmstead range, laid out in a characteristic Anglesey building pattern, with the farm buildings attached to the domestic buildings in line. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other buildings contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	686
Asset Name	Caerau including Garden Wall to Front
NGR	SH3016988926
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	11021
NMR Reference	5312

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	In an isolated coastal location, along a private trackway set back from the W side of the country road leading to Church Bay or Porth Swtan; c750m SW of the Church of St Rhyddlad. Probably early C18 lofted cottage, with a parlour bay added to the R in the C19, and another building (probably a cowhouse, replaced in the late 1930s) added to the L, making a linear range. Following the addition of the parlour, the door to the original cottage was partly blocked to make a window, and the main entrance became through the parlour bay. The windows to the cottage along the rear elevation were widened to take advantage of the views over Church Bay, probably during the phase of mid C20 improvements (c1936). Caerau was formerly a smallholding, or 'tyddyn'. The group also includes a boiling house range, and pigsty-henhouse range (both also listed). The cottage range is marked as a simple rectangle on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. The map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded. The name is recorded as 'Caerau Mill' and includes the parcel of land on which Melin Drylliau stands. Owned by John Williams, the tenant is recorded as William Rowlands, one of the renowned family of Anglesey millers, also farming over 20 acres(8.1 hectares) of land. By the late C19 the cottage formed part of the Tregarnedd estate; now in private ownership. Early C18 lofted single-unit cottage, with added parlour wing to R and modern wing to L (the latter replacing an earlier building). Rubble masonry with boulder foundation, rendered and limewashed. Roof of old small slates, heavily grouted to older part, with stone gable copings to R and cement copings to L. The extent of the original house is marked by a massive stack to R gable, and false stack to L; stack on R hand gable of parlour; a similar matching false stack at L gable of modern extension. The main entrance is now offset to the R of the large chimney and leads to the parlour bay; a boarded door with glazed upper panel flanked by unevenly spaced recessed 4-pane casement windows; that to the L was the doorway to the original cottage. The raking half-dormer has a 2-pane casement window with small upper light. The rear elevation of the original cottage has a widened 4-light 'picture' window, each window with narrow 8-pane sash windows, separated by timber mullions. To the L, the parlour window is a recessed 4-pane casement retaining its original proportions. To the R, the modern addition has two closely set 12-pane sash windows. Small iron skylight to rear pitch. To the front of the old part of the cottage is a low stone wall enclosing a rectangular (with rounded corners) garden; two

	entrances with wrought iron gates. The original plan was a single-unit crogloft cottage with central offset doorway. The main entrance now leads into the parlour bay to R, with passage to L leading to original part, and steep wooden staircase to loft. The original part has a wide inglenook fireplace to the R end, with a stop-chamfered ceiling beam and hewn joists. The roof is of two bays with a crude collared truss of re-used timbers. There is a second entrance to the newer bay to the L, which also leads into the original part. Listed as an early C18 vernacular cottage (with additions and alterations) which demonstrates the development of the traditional linear cottage range on Anglesey in the C18 and C19, with the original single-unit cottage embedded in a range of later domestic and agricultural buildings. The cottage forms the centrepiece of an unusually complete smallholding group, which also includes a boiling house and a pigsty-henhouse range, and is also a highly picturesque example of the local vernacular. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other buildings contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	687
Asset Name	Boiling House with Attached Privy at Caerau
NGR	SH3018188915
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	6628
NMR Reference	24419
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval

Description	In an isolated coastal location, along a private trackway set back from the W side of the country road leading to Church Bay or Porth Swtan; c750m SW of the Church of St Rhyddlad. The boiling house is across the yard and E of the cottage. Early to mid C19 boiling house, with a storage shed added to the S gable end later in the C19. A privy or store was added to the N gable end of the boiling house in 1936 (inscribed over door) as part of a series of mid C20 improvements, and a second shed of corrugated iron was added to the storage shed, probably around the same time. Boiling houses were used for a variety of important domestic and agricultural functions; for example boiling water for washing, baking bread, and preparing pig and hen food. Caerau was formerly a smallholding, or 'tyddyn'. The group includes a cottage range, pigsty-henhouse range (both also listed), and the boiling house range. The cottage range is marked as a simple rectangle on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. The map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded, therefore the maps cannot be used as reliable dating indicators. The name is recorded as 'Caerau Mill' and includes the parcel of land on which Melin Drylliau stands. Owned by John Williams, the tenant is recorded as William Rowlands, one of the renowned family of Anglesey millers, also farming over 20 acres(8.1 hectares) of land. By the late C19 the smallholding formed part of the Tregarnedd estate; now in private ownership. Single storey boiling house range with attached privy and shed. The main part has rubble walls with widely slobbered mortar, and grouted roof of old small slates. Tall central chimney stack with thin capping, flaunching and red pot (marking the R gable end of the original free-standing boiling house). The boiling house has a (modern boarded) door in the L (N) gable end. Small timber-framed 6-pane fixed light window to centre of front elevation. Attached to the R (S) end of the boiling house is a storage shed with a single doorway to the L, in the main elevation. Attached to the L (N) end of the boiling house is a former privy, with rendered walls and a corrugated iron roof. Modern boarded door with the date '1936' over. Attached to the R (S) end of the storage shed is a second shed; timber-framed and clad in corrugated iron. Listed as a good early-mid C19 vernacular boiling house range, which together with the cottage and pigsty-henhouse range forms part of the complete smallholding group at Caerau. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other buildings contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [2]
References	[1] Cadw

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	688
Asset Name	Pigsty-henhouse Range and Attached Yard at Caerau
NGR	SH3017288903
Type	Pigsty, henhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
HER Reference	66287
NMR Reference	24420
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Description	In an isolated coastal location, along a private trackway set back from the W side of the country road leading to Church Bay or Porth Swtan; c750m SW of the Church of St Rhyddlad. The range is across the yard directly S of the cottage. Early to mid C19 pigsty and henhouse range. Caerau was formerly a smallholding, or 'tyddyn'. The group includes a cottage range, boiling house range (both also listed), and the pigsty-henhouse range. The cottage range is marked as a simple rectangle on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanrhuddlad, 1843. The map is poorly annotated, not all the buildings are shown and none of the agricultural buildings are recorded, therefore the maps cannot be used as reliable dating indicators. The name is recorded as 'Caerau Mill' and includes the parcel of land on which Melin Drylliau stands. Owned by John Williams, the tenant is recorded as William Rowlands, one of the renowned family of Anglesey millers, also farming over 20 acres(8.1 hectares) of land. By the late C19 the smallholding formed part of the Tregarnedd estate; now in private ownership. Single storey range incorporating pigsty with yard to N, and henhouse to S. Built of drystone (with a clay/earth core?) with flat stone quoins and rounded fieldstone walls; mortar pointing. Mono-pitched roof of old small slates, heavily grouted; small skylight to (E) pitch of henhouse roof. The pigsty has a low door in the E wall (at the lower eaves of the monopitched roof), opening onto a stone walled yard incorporating feeding chutes.

	The henhouse has a timber-framed 2-pane window in the E elevation (to let in the early morning light and induce the laying of eggs) along with the skylight; doorway to rear elevation. Listed as a good early-mid C19 vernacular pigsty and henhouse range, which together with the cottage and boiling house range form part of the complete smallholding group at Caerau. [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its association with other buildings in the complex contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	689
Asset Name	Werthyr Standing Stone
NGR	SH4152292866
Type	Standing stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3541
NMR Reference	AN150
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises a massive standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed pasture about 200m to the NE of Werthyr Farm. The standing stone measures about 3m in height, 1.8m in thickness from NE to SW by 0.8m in width. Several packing stones are visible around its base. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated

	archaeological features and deposits. The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 6m in diameter. [1] Werthyr standing stone or erect monolith measures 3.1m tall, 1.6m wide and 0.5m high. It rises to a flat top with a distinct shoulder on the western side. In the nineteenth century there was said to have been a second similar stone with a 'huge' capstone resting on both. According to this account the additional stones were destroyed to the dismay of the country people who 'stood in great awe' of the monument. The presence of a capstone seems improbable, given the form of the 'surviving' stone. Several packing stones are visible around its base. Standing stones such as this are often identified as prehistoric ceremonial or ritual monuments, although neither a more recent date nor a more mundane function can be ruled out. [2] The asset is located at the north-east corner of a large open field in a prominent location, set in a rural and exposed landscape. The long distance views towards the south-west are broken up by a modern windfarm. To the west, topography intervenes with the views towards Mynydd and Garden. Ground level drops towards the north and along the coast, with a deliberate view between two headlands. There are local views across the east which contain a road, house and outbuildings. While the setting of this heritage asset contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302471/details/werthyr-standing-stone [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3]Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	690
Asset Name	Bodewryd Standing Stone
NGR	SH4062390212
Type	Standing stone
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HER Reference	3543

NMR Reference	AN078
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It measures 4 m high by 1.9 m by 0.75 m. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. [1] An erect stone slab or standing stone, 4.2m high, 2.0m wide and 0.6m thick. Stones such as this are often identified as prehistoric ritual or ceremonial monuments although neither a more recent date nor a more mundane role can be ruled out. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is defined by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, with views to the east of the settlement of Bodewryd and long views to the west of Parys Mountain. While the setting of this heritage asset contributes to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [3]
References	[1] Cadw [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302467/details/standing-stone-south-east-of-bodewryd [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	691
Asset Name	Pant Y Gaseg Mine, Amlwch
NGR	SH4120094500
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER	21918

Reference	
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	General: a small site on the northern coast of Anglesey, possibly Bronze Age in origin, and the scene of the discovery of the mineral dickite in the 1930s. The spectacular coastal location affords views over Porth Wen and the brickworks. Geology: a copper lode tending east to west. History: no recorded history of the site is known, and it is possible that the shaft represents prospecting by Amlwch miners as the Mynydd Parys workings were laying men off. Working: a shaft, believed to be in the order of 10m deep, is situated at SH41209452. An adit has been opened in the sea-cliffs to the north, and may communicate with the foot of the shaft. Immediately to the east and the west of the shaft-head are shallow open workings, in one case leading to a tiny underground chamber, surrounded by tips in which fine and coarse material is mixed. The undulating nature of the tips suggests that spoil has been tipped by hand, rather than by barrow. Processing: hammerstones have been discovered on this site. One is in the possession of David Wagstaffe, Pandy Parc, Llandyfrydog. Power: there is no evidence for mechanical power on the site. It is likely that a hand-windlass operated the shaft. Transport: rail-spikes have been discovered in the lower adit, suggesting the use of flat-bottom rail and a date in the 1870s or later. Ancillary: the remains of a stone building were noted at SH41199451; this is orientated east to west, and measures 3.5m by 13m. It survives only to the first course, and appears to have been divided into three partitions, suggesting that it might have been a stable.

	Domestic: no evidence. [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 within a mining landscape contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	692
Asset Name	Mona Consols Mine, Amlwch
NGR	SH4180094700
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	29621
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [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 within a mining landscape contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	693

Asset Name	Windmill, Bull Bay
NGR	SH4164594269
Type	Corn mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	11778
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	18th century, late, probably. Disused. Round tapering tower minus superstructure. (RCAHMW, Undated). [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 historic fabric and its setting within a mining landscape contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	694
Asset Name	Glasfryn Mine, Amlwch
NGR	SH4180094300
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21932
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [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 within a mining landscape contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	695
Asset Name	Bull Bay Mine, Amlwch
NGR	SH4210094200
Type	Copper mine
Designation	None
HER Reference	21508
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Geology: veins in what were described as "clay slate" have been trialled at this point. History: work was under way here in 1863. [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 within a mining landscape contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	696
Asset Name	Standing Stones, Site of, East of Camaes
NGR	SH4100093600
Type	Pair of standing stones (site of)
Designation	None
HER Reference	3553
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Two Mine Hir (LB). <1> Maen Hir - an erect stone by the road-side to the N, 2 1/2 miles W from Amlwch, going towards Cemaes. This may have been destroyed since this account was compiled. <2> Neither stone is shown on OS 6"/25" c.1890. <3> These stones have gone; nothing is known of them at Bodhunod Farm. <4> Destroyed probably before 1855 (Jones HL 1855, Early British Remains in Wales) (Smith, 2003). [1] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	697
Asset Name	Capel Seion, Burwen
NGR	SH4194093380
Type	Non-conformist chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7640

NMR Reference	8640
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [1] Seion Methodist Chapel was built in 1895 as a single-storey chapel in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and an attached cottage. The chapel closed in 1929 and has since been converted into a dwelling. [2] 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 relationship with the attached cottage which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/8640/details/seion-methodist-chapel-wesleyan-burwen [Accessed 12 April 2017] [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	698
Asset Name	Capel Chapel, Burwen
NGR	SH4191093210
Type	Non-conformist chapel
Designation	None
HER Reference	7635
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [1] Rehoboth Methodist Chapel was built in 1840, rebuilt in 1897 and again in 1935. The present chapel, dated 1935, is built in the Arts and Craft style of the gable-entry type. [2] The asset is defined by its butressed structure with an enclosure and steps that lead to the main entrance. The building is largely made of concrete rendered with pebbledash and contains a slate roof. The building is set in a rural open field environment positioned on the edge of the village. There are open long-distance views south, south west and south east towards Almwhich and various windfarms [3]. 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 village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/8635/details/rehoboth-chapel-welsh-calvinistic-methodistburwen-burwen [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	699
Asset Name	Round Barrow, Remains of, Ty Newydd, Amlwch
NGR	SH4125491863
Type	Round barrow
Designation	None
HER Reference	3555
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Bronze Age
Description	Tumulus - on a farm called Ty Newydd, 2 1/2 miles SW of Amlwch. <1> SH 41259186. A mutilated mound on the crest of a hill; diameter 16.0m, height 0.7m: probably a round barrow. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2> Still visible as a straight, irregular mound in corner of field. Very degraded. <3> Almost completely ploughed out round barrow in improved pasture. A very slight 12m diameter hump in field could be the site although there is nothing currently visible to identify it as a barrow. Probably some sub surface survival. Sited on a rounded ridge and would have been clearly visible from NW and SE. Field on other side of road called Pen y Fynwent (PRN 3557). Possibly indicates further barrows or later burials. (Smith, 2003). [1] A mutilated roughly circular mound set on the crest of a hill. It is about 16m in diameter and 0.7m high. Similar mounds are generally identified as prehistoric funerary monuments, often Bronze Age, although neither a more recent date nor a more mundane role can be ruled out. [2] As previously described, the asset is a ploughed away barrow located at the south edge of an open pasturefield. There is no intervisibility with other assets i.e. asset 689 to the north. The asset is set in a rural environment but the main contribution to the asset's value, are archaelogical remains. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302470/details/tumulus-at-ty-newydd [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	700
Asset Name	Pen y Fynwent, Placename, Gwerthyr, Amlwch
NGR	SH4120091780
Type	Cemetery
Designation	None
HER Reference	3557
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain
Description	Pen y Fynwent - a spot indicating interments in a field near Gwerthyr and Ty Newydd. <1> No trace on RAF APs. <2> Disturbed ground at SH41209178, the highest part of Pen y Fynwent field, may represent the site of a church yard, but it is too fragmentary for clear identification. There is no local tradition regarding any burials according to the farmer at Ty Newydd farm. <3> Place name evidence suggests burials, nothing visible or known by owner. (Smith, 2003) Description: Disturbed ground at SH41209178, the highest part of the Pen y Fynwent field, may represent the site of a churchyard, but it is too fragmentary for clear identification. There is no local tradition regarding any burials (NAR SH49SW18, visited 31/12/69). Discussion: There is no evidence for a chapel here, though the name Pen y Fynwent, and the nearby remains of a Bronze Age barrow (PRN 3555) would suggest the presence of a cemetery, possibly Early Medieval in date. Nothing is visible on the ground. A rectangular earthwork, of probably late prehistoric date, lies on the hill above (PRN 3546). (Davidson, 2004). [1] Disturbed ground may represent site of churchyard. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/43601/details/pen-y-fynwent-churchyard [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	701
Asset Name	Burnt Mound, East of Penciw
NGR	SH4177091620
Type	Metal working site; burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	3565

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Bronze Age
Description	Two Bronze Age metal working sites were found at SH41879162 (site 2) and SH41779162 (site 3) during the laying of the Shell pipeline. Both on a right-of-way and cut by a modern drain, were excavated and comprised an area of fire-cracked stones up to 24cm deep, black soil and charcoal fragments. Site 3 and area of 6x8m was excavated (see NAR card SH49SW 19). Three pits up to 54cms deep, also contained fire-cracked stones, etc, but were not fully excavated. The only find was a small piece of copper or bronze slag. (White, 1977) Area of burnt mound material with one pit, a large feature that might have been a natural hollow and a fire site in a shallow hollow. (Kenney, 2011). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	702
Asset Name	Burnt Mound, East of Penciw
NGR	SH4187091620
Type	Metal working site; Burnt mound
Designation	None
HER Reference	3559
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Prehistoric
Description	Two Bronze Age metal working sites were found at SH41879162 (site 2) and SH41779162 (site 3) during the laying of the Shell pipeline. Both on a right-of-way and cut by a modern drain, were excavated and comprised an area of fire-cracked stones up to 24cm deep, black soil and charcoal fragments. Site 2 had several features cut into the clay subsoil (see NAR card SH49SW19) (F1-8 on Fig.3), the last 3 being natural. They were areas of fire-cracked stones, etc, up to 24cms deep; 2 pits, similarly filled, were up to 39cms deep. Features F1-2 could be interpreted as truncated post holes, but there was no evidence of a structure. Two small sherds of very friable pottery were found. (White, 1977) Irregular area of burnt mound material with 2 pits and several postholes. (Kenney, 2011). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	703
Asset Name	Garn Medieval Township, Mechell
NGR	SH4090089600
Type	Township
Designation	None
HER Reference	9894
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	No further information. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	704
Asset Name	Quarry, North of Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3922391503
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	61453
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	An old quarry is shown on historic OS maps. (Sulikowska & Corbett, 2013). [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	705
Asset Name	Yr Efail, South-east of Rhosbeirio
NGR	SH3957991124
Type	Blacksmiths workshop
Designation	None
HER Reference	61452

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Yr Efail indicates a smithy. (Sulikowska & Corbett, 2013). [1] The asset is a two-storey cottage with modern windows. There are a range of outbuildings that are in poor condition; the middle outbuilding has been demolished. The asset is set on a slight dip in the west which obscures views to the north. Principal elevation views east are of the outbuilding. Principal elevation views of ocupried building to the west plus existing buildings and the road. There are no long range views. [2] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	706
Asset Name	Standing Stone, Pentreheulyn
NGR	SH3860090300
Type	Standing stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	59008
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	Stone put in place in 2013 following a programme of scrub clearance. Non-antiquity (Davidson, 2014). [1] The heritage asset's setting does not contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	708
Asset Name	Platform House, South of Salbri Farm
NGR	SH3740087500
Type	House platform
Designation	None
HER Reference	5634
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	The field in which the platform house is located is known as 'Cae Hen Eglwys' and by tradition the site is an old church. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	709

Asset Name	Road Bridge, Mynydd Blewog 2
NGR	SH3511086890
Type	Bridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	15976
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Description	Another well constructed mortared stone bridge with a single arch. The 1900 map shows this crossing as a ford with a footbridge on the eastern side. By 1924 the road bridge had been built (Kenney 2002). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its rural location and the water course it crosses. 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	710
Asset Name	Cropmark, Bodernog
NGR	SH3360086130
Type	Circular cropmark
Designation	None
HER Reference	2038
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain
Description	Circular cropmark visible on APs at SH33608613. <1> There are no visible remains of any earthwork at SH33608613 but the position affords an excellent prospect in all directions. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	711
Asset Name	Cropmark, Garnedd
NGR	SH3270087200
Type	Cropmark
Designation	None
HER Reference	2026
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Cropmark on AP 106G/UK655/4380-1 natural feature. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

	[2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	712
Asset Name	Cemetery, Hen Shop
NGR	SH3193087290
Type	Cist cemetery
Designation	None
HER Reference	2029
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Early-medieval
Description	Whilst removing a fence a tenant found a number of graves. A small piece of ground was subsequently cleared and four or five graves were uncovered. Orientated due east/west and are very near the surface. Very narrow, one 5ft long and one 6ft long, 1ft 5ins wide at head, 8ins wide at the foot and about 15ins deep. The head, foot and sides are lined with flat stones; bottom unlined. All graves similarly lined with no stones on bottom. Tenant states that a number of other graves were found near the spot, but he covered them up again, thus it would appear that the graveyard could extend over an area of half to one acre. A piece of old oak had been found in one grave which had been recovered but in this part excavation only find was a large smooth, dark coloured stone in one grave. The name of the farm (hen shop) gives no indication of the site of a church or of a burial place. <1> There is no evidence of the graves on the ground. Local enquiries elicited no further information. <2> Several cists were found while removing a fence in a field on the land of Hen Siop. Subsequent excavation in 1894 uncovered 4 or 5 stone lined graves (5 in photograph). The cists had side slabs and lintels but no floor slabs. Lengths varied between 1.5m and 1.8m by about 0.43m. Some cists narrowed towards the foot. Orientation is east-west. A number of other graves had previously been found nearby, and ploughing in the adjacent field had frequently turned up large stones near the surface. (Longley & Richards, 2000). [1] A cluster of four or five cist graves were excavated in 1894 following their accidental discovery in removing an old fence. The

	graves, all aligned east-west, were generally 1.9m long, although one was 1.6m long. They were tapering or coffin shaped, 0.2-0.5m wide, and were 1.25m deep. They were lined and capped by stone slabs. There are reports of further similar graves being encountered immediately to the north-west as well as at some distance to the east. Oriented cist graves without accompanying goods, such as these, are generally identified as early medieval, Christian, burials. There are no visible remains. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302299/details/stone-lined-graves-on-hen-shop-farm [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	713
Asset Name	Feature, Site of, Bryn Maethlu Farm
NGR	SH3150087500
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	2035
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain

Description	At Bryn Maethlu farm, Llanfaethlu, a small cell with a passage was discovered in 1894. The cell was 2ft 10□ ins and 3ft 1inch in diameter, 1ft 9ins deep and lined with stones; the passage being about 10ft long. There was no cover over the cell. <1> No further information. Nothing visible on the ground. <2> This site has been interpreted as an artificial fox earth by Ms. F. M. Lynch, Department of Archaeology, UCNW, Bangor, Gwynedd. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	714
Asset Name	Melin Carreglwyd, Possible Site of, Llanfaethlu
NGR	SH3080087700
Type	Possible mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	36167
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	Possible site of mill below lake at Carreglwyd. Mentioned by owner but not on maps (Davidson 2002, p.33). [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and lake site location which contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	715
Asset Name	Telegraph Station, Carreglwyd
NGR	SH3077088010
Type	Telegraph station
Designation	None
HER Reference	2047
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Old Telegraph Station. <1> The ruined rubble masonry remains of the old telegraph station 300 yards northwest of Careglwyd. Probably circa 1841. Listed Grade 3 principally as a record. <2> Telegraph Station (Disused) (NAT). <3> The first telegraph station across Holyhead Bay at Careglwyd, Church Bay, of the Holyhead to Liverpool Telegraph, which operated from 1827, was augmented, if not superseded, by a new station called Cefndu, near Llanrhyddlad in 1839. After this, the station was only used as a subsidiary or when Cefndu was shrouded in mist or cloud. [1] Part of the Liverpool and Holyhead Telegraph (nprn 300822). Built in 1827; superceded in 1839 by the station at Cefn Du (nprn 300833). T-plan building; ruinous; walls stand to 2.2m high. [2] 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 historic fabric and the its hill top locations which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/300832/details/carreg-lwyd-telegraph-station-llanfaethlu [Accessed 12 April 2017] [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	716

Asset Name	Earthwork, South-east of Penrhyn, Llanfaethlu
NGR	SH3016088320
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER Reference	2042
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	1□ miles NW of Llanfaethlu, a small rectangular earthwork has been observed from the air near the point SH 302883. <1> Sited to SH30168832. Nothing shown on RAF APs [106G/UK653/4415&6 - 1945]. <2> There are now no intelligible remains of an earthwork at SH30168832. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	717
Asset Name	Swtan, Half Cruck Cottage
NGR	SH3016089050
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	5344
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two-roomed thatched cottage, with garden, byre and barn attached. Croglofft. Now a museum of rural life open in the summer months. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its rural location and interrelationship with the garden and farm buildings. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting and relationship with other buildings in the complex which contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	718
Asset Name	Hut Circle (Remains of), Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH2900091700
Type	Hut circle
Designation	None
HER Reference	2515
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A depression 0.4m deep and 4.0m x 5.0m on Ynys y Fydlyn appears to be hut circle. Though badly mutilated by rabbits there is stone in a very slight bank forming the enclosure. Survey at 1:2500. <1> 'Promontory fort' (PRN 4361) visited 14.11.88. This site viewed from inner islet: apparently a flat area (looks natural) in lee of natural outcrop on NE side of inlet. No damage. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	719
Asset Name	Muriau/Carnau, Placename, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3170090700
Type	Placename
Designation	None
HER Reference	3519
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Cors y Garn and Carnaru - names given to the side of a hill and summit SW of the church of Llanfairynghonwy, where there are some heaps of stones still visible and some foundations of buildings called Muriau. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	720
Asset Name	Castell Rhonyn, Placename, Llanfairynghornwy
NGR	SH3345091110

Type	Placename
Designation	None
HER Reference	3514
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Castell Rhonyn (or Ronan). A small circular encampment, about 1/2 mile N of Llanfairynghornwy church. This is probably an earthwork hastily thrown up by some maritime invaders, Danes or Saxons to protect the plunder they had collected from the surrounding country. It is in a low and rather marshy position, not more than a mile from the sea-shore. 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. <1> The OS identify this as being the same site as Castell Crwn on 1901 and 1963 map. <2> <3> Altered on OS map 1969 to Castell Crwn - no further mention of Castell Rhonyn. <4> Bod Rhonyn - house name - shown on OS first edition 1840 and OS map of 1978 at SH 3345 9111. <5> <6> No reason to disbelieve original positioning (<1>) which puts site near SH 328 919. <7> The two localities above appear on the 1st edition OS map 1840 (<5>), and lie close to what may be the same as or connected to, a small waterway flowing near Bod-Rhonyn and towards the sea. It is my opinion that due to this shared proximity to the stream, and the descriptions given in (<1>) as the three sites being of similar purpose, that Bod-Rhonyn marks a likely spot for Castell Rhonyn. <8> Bod-Rhonyn - Beer Rhonyn. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	721
Asset Name	Plantation, Former Old Rectory Garden

NGR	SH3275090900
Type	Garden
Designation	None
HER Reference	29423
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The 1889 and 1900 OS maps show a plantation of deciduous trees here to screen the farm buildings from the house. By 1923 these had been reduced, and only a few on the boundary now remain. The edge of the woodland seems to respect the boundary of G11 on the geophysical survey (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and relationship with other garden features contribute to the value of the asset, our understanding of it is derived from its archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	722
Asset Name	Woodland, Former Old Rectory Garden
NGR	SH3287091080
Type	Woodland
Designation	None
HER Reference	29413
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A mixed plantation of oak, ash and other deciduous trees. Probably deliberately planted (Berks, Davidson & Hopewell 2009). [1] The heritage asset's setting does not contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	723
Asset Name	Nanner Fawr and House Platfrom, Site of, Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH3349092113
Type	Destroyed building
Designation	None
HER Reference	61156
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Buildings are shown at Nanner Fawr (Nanner Vawr) on the Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7. One small building is apparent on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey 1889 map, there are no traces of any buildings on modern mapping although the boundaries appear to remain. (Steele, 2016). [1] WS: A sub rectangular house platform, measuring approximately 28x16m and aligned NE-SW was identified during the walkover survey. The remains of a 7m long entrance may be evident at the NE end of its SE facing side. It may be the remains of, or associated with the Nanner Vawr Structure depicted on the on the Bodorgan Estate map.

	DBA: A building marked as a house, together with a separate outbuilding, are both recorded with generic markers in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Survey Map. The house is larger than a building to the south which lies on the site of the present Nanner farmstead. This house may have been an early focal point for settlement, abandoned when the site to the south was developed and the house platform may be the remains of this earlier structure. It is located around 8m or so to the NW of a stone structure which survived in a ruinous state until at least the middle of the 20th century. A building marked as a house, together with a separate outbuilding, are both recorded with generic markers in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Survey Map. The house is larger than a building to the south which lies on the site of the present Nanner farmstead. This may have been an early focal point for settlement, abandoned when the site to the south was developed. This asset is a NE-SW aligned 11x5m rectangular building, located to the N of the main Nanner building complex, and which is shown on the OS First Edition Map. It may be the remains of this earlier Nanner Vawr structure or an associated outbuilding. The asset also appears as a ruined rectangular, apparently stone-built structure on mid 20th century aerial photographs but is not identifiable on more modern aerial photography. A rectangular house platform, was identified just a few metres to the NE of this site during the walkover survey. The platform measured approximately 28m northwest-southeast by 16m northeast-southwest, with an apparent entrance at the northeast corner, with an approximate width of 7m. At the centre of platform the NGR was SH3348192110. There were no upstanding physical remains associated with the structure. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	724
Asset Name	Nanner Groes, Cylch-y-Garn (Site of)
NGR	SH3367291995

Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	61155
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Buildings shown at this location on the Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7. There appears to be one upstanding building now on this site. It is unclear from more recent mapping if this is one of the two buildings depicted on the C18th map or a later construction but some of the associated boundaries appear to remain. (Steele, 2016). [1] One of two buildings on the east side of the road from the present day Nanner site. Represented by a generic house marker on the Bodorgan Estate Map. A similarly proportioned and aligned rectangular building named 'Hafan' is located in the same position on First Edition and modern Ordnance Survey maps. This heritage asset has been heavily renovated in the recent past, with a new high pitched slate roof but retains the original rubble stone build. Located within a small patch of woodland at the E side of the B5202. Possibly part of or associated with the larger of the two houses which are both represented on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map in this location. Appears to be similarly located to a rectangular structure shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey map. No building is represented in this location on modern OS maps. There are no upstanding physical remains and the proposed location of the site is within a small rectangular field that is heavily overgrown with wild seeded deciduous trees and ivy. [2] 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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project

	Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	725
Asset Name	Greosfechan, Possible Medieval Settlement, Llanfechell
NGR	SH3510092700
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	6332
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Description	No further information. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	726
Asset Name	Field Boundary, North-west of The Firs
NGR	SH3513493108
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	61126

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This feature was identified during the excavation of a section of haul road, running north-west across F80 (Figure 1). The feature comprised a northeast/southwest running dry-stone boundary wall. Max proven height: 0.6m, width 3.5m. Constructed of large sub-rounded/sub-angular stone (<0.6m) of a predominantly blue-grey phyllite. An existing gateway in this wall was also widened at this point by approximately 0.5m to allow a haul road trench to pass through. The exposed section was cleaned up and recorded. The continuation of stone along the line of the wall, below the topsoil indicates that this gateway was not original. An examination of historical mapping, viz., the 1st and 3rd Edition (Figures 3 and 4) Ordnance Survey Map of the area confirmed that trapezoidal field F80 was historically sub-divided into four plots; the haul road cut through the former division separating the two northernmost plots (Davidson & Flook, 2011). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	727
Asset Name	Boundary Wall, Tai Hirion
NGR	SH3506493341
Type	Boundary wall
Designation	None
HER Reference	61104
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A 4m long section of upstanding dry stone wall running east-west within the gateway between F8/F1, identified during the excavation of the haul road route through this area. The wall was approximately 0.8m in height and 0.5m in width, and was constructed of large sub-angular stones of local phyllite, up to 0.5m in diameter. This feature appeared to have been part of a wider system of field boundaries; an examination of historical mapping, viz., the 1st and 3rd Edition (Figures 3 and 4) Ordnance Survey Map of the area suggests this feature was associated with Tai Hirion Farm; an examination of the 1820s Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 2) of the same area does not identify any further detail. The wall was photographed before & after vegetation removal, and a written description was made. This feature was then removed entirely within the confines of the haul road (Davidson & Flook, 2011). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	728
Asset Name	Pond, Site of, North-west of Caerdegog Isaf
NGR	SH3465992619
Type	Pond
Designation	None
HER Reference	61133
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain

Description	The south-west corner of the survey is dominated by a large irregular anomaly (4) that corresponds to a wet area in the fields. This appears to be the remains of a drained and possibly infilled pond. This area is drained by a substantial stone-lined 18th or 19th century drainage ditch and the pond would therefore predate the current field system (Hopewell, 2011). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	729
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Site of, North of The Firs
NGR	SH3545692977
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	61141
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The Fugro survey identified anomalies interpreted as a former boundary and drain shown on the 1889 OS map (A-32) along with three linear drains or boundaries (A-33 to A35) and a former track (Hopewell, 2012). [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	730
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Tai Hirion
NGR	SH3500393364
Type	Field boundaries
Designation	None
HER Reference	61106
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	An upstanding dry stone wall, running east-west between F1/F4. Approximately 0.7m in height and 0.8m in width, constructed from a mix of sub-angular and sub-rounded phyllite stones, up to 0.75m in diameter. Although still in use, this feature has been re-enforced by a modern fence, and is likely to be part of a wider system of early field boundaries, all of a similar construction, which extend across most of the site. An examination of historical mapping, viz., the 1st and 3rd Edition (Figures 3 and 4) Ordnance Survey Map of the area suggests this feature was part of a field system located between Tai Hirion Farm and Tan yr Allt Farm. This wall was breached in two places by 3m wide haul road trenches. A photographic and written record was kept. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	731
Asset Name	Field Boundary, East of Cestyll
NGR	SH3482893359
Type	Field boundary

Designation	None
HER Reference	61108
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	An upstanding dry stone boundary wall, running east/west between F56/F3. This feature was constructed predominantly of flat, sub-angular, purplish stones (phyllite), and was approximately 0.5m wide and 1m high. An examination of historical mapping, viz., the 1st and 3rd Edition (Figures 3 and 4) Ordnance Survey Map of the area identifies this wall as part of an improved field system. This wall was breached on four separate occasions as part of the GI works. A 3m wide section was removed during the excavation of OT611 and a further 5m were removed during the excavation of OT611B. A 6m wide haul road trench was also cut through this feature, and a second passed through an apparent gap, although the large quantity of stone below the surface indicated that this was not an original entrance way. A photographic and written record was kept. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	732
Asset Name	Pit, Possible Site of, West of Tai Hirion
NGR	SH3494193344
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	61132

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	A small, sub-rounded cut feature, observed below the plough soil in OT618 (for the location of OT618 cf. Figure 1). The cut was 0.5m long and 0.35m wide and was only 0.8m deep. It had an irregular base and unevenly sloping sides, and contained a single fill of firm, mid brown, sand-silt-clay. This feature may be the remnants of a small pit, although it may simply be a stone hole, associated with ploughing. This feature was cleaned by hand and half sectioned, and then recorded using sketches and photographs. It is likely to have been destroyed. [1] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	733
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Possible, North of Nant-y-gof
NGR	SH3595093040
Type	Field boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	61127
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A short section of an east-west running linear was revealed within Fugro Aperio Test Pit TP-15B (NGR SH35959304). The feature was formed of sub-rounded stone <0.25m in diameter, it

	was apparently only one course wide and one course high. No cut was visible. The feature was located below the topsoil. A test pit 1.1m x 0.4m was excavated in order to identify an anomaly observed on the geophysical results. The test pit was excavated down to the top of the feature, and this was cleaned off by hand. A photographic and written record were kept. The feature survives in its entirety. An examination of historical mapping, viz., the 1st and 3rd Edition (Figures 3 and 4) Ordnance Survey Map of the area confirmed that trapezoidal field F15 was historically sub-divided into two plots; the anomaly/test pit was located atop the former division separating the two northernmost plots and Feature 18 was most likely part of this boundary. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	734
Asset Name	Field Boundary, Site of, North of Nantorman
NGR	SH3617493417
Type	Field Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	61111
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A band of stony material was observed running north-east/south-west across the haul road trench running north-west across F32 identified during the excavation of the haul road route through this area. The feature was located some 70.0m northwest from the gateway into F32. The deposit was 2.0m in width and consisted of angular stones >0.3m in diameter of blue-grey phyllite. Occasional fragments of post-medieval pot were also noted within this deposit. The robbing out of reusable stone and the effects of ploughing have resulted in a very dispersed, non

	structural deposit. An examination of historical mapping, viz., the 1st and 3rd Edition (Figures 3 and 4) Ordnance Survey Map of the area confirmed that trapezoidal field F32 was historically sub-divided into two plots; the haul road cut through the former division. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	735
Asset Name	Ditch, possible, Tre'r-gof-Isaf
NGR	SH3667893556
Type	Ditch
Designation	None
HER Reference	62177
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	One feature identified was a linear, ditch-like features that was apparent because of its dark, humic fill. This was oriented approximately parallel to the nearby stream and 40m from it. This was exposed in the side of the pipe trench and the section cut back and recorded. It proved to be a relatively broad and shallow scoop rather than a ditch, c.15m wide and 0.30m deep with a shallow sloping side downhill grading out on the uphill side where its fill was cut by a (later) narrow, stone-filled field drain. The fill was dark, humic soil, fairly clearly ploughsoil. The only find from its fill was a small fragment of post-medieval pottery but unfortunately so small it may not be in the correct context, that is, it could have moved down due to animal burrowing or cultivation disturbance. The feature is best interpreted as a field boundary ditch, that would have also acted as a drain and would have separated the sloping, better-drained part of the field, that may have been cultivated, from the more level valley bottom, that may

	have been hay meadow. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	736
Asset Name	Woollen Mill, Site of, Cemaes
NGR	SH3713693294
Type	Woollen mill
Designation	None
HER Reference	59791
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Site of a woollen mill, marked on the 1st to 3rd edition OS maps. The footings are all that remain of the structure. [1] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	737
Asset Name	Cemaes Township, Possible Site of, Cemaes

NGR	SH3750093000
Type	Township
Designation	None
HER Reference	61148
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Description	The town is sited on the estuary of the Afon Wygyr on the north coast of Anglesey. Cemais was the maerdref of the commote of Talybolion. A hall, chamber, chapel, rhaglaw's chamber, privy, pantry and buttery are all mentioned in the 14th century extents, as well as the prince's mill at Cemais. These buildings are likely to have been of timber, and indeed there is a reference to the carrying of timber for making the court buildings. The llys was enclosed. The nucleus of Cemaes today is west of the Wygyr at its estuary, with some extension east of the river. Farm names, on ground rising east of the sheltered bay, however, may indicate the location of the original focus - Cemaes Fawr and the Neuadd estate, with Gadlys close by. A number of Roman finds (coins and a brooch) between Cemaes Fawr and the bay may even suggest earlier settlement. [1]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	738
Asset Name	Wall/revetment/sea defence, Cemlyn Bay
NGR	SH3256293529
Type	Defence
Designation	None
HER Reference	31663
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Wall/revetment sea defence, made up od dry stone walling approx 1.5m high. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its coastal location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the coastal character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	739
Asset Name	Flint Find, Cemlyn Bay
NGR	SH3287093755
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	31930
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Pebble core found on cliff top. [1] This artefact has been recovered from the location at which it was found, and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	740
Asset Name	Y Storws, Cemlyn
NGR	SH3299093578
Type	Storehouse
Designation	None
HER Reference	31917
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A single principle long range of single pile plan orientated on a northeast/southwest axis. The range comprises three parts; two large storehouses and a derelict dwelling at the southern end. There is a privy attached to the S end of the dwelling. The dwelling appears to be the earliest structure in the range and the two storehouses added subsequently, possibly in two separate phases. The storehouse was used for storing goods before loading or after unloading from ships in the harbour at Cemlyn. On 1st edition 25 inch map. [1] The asset is a stone built complex of buildings located along the coast in a prominent location. The condition of the buildings are poor with roofs missing and some other elements have fallen down. There are views over enclosed agricultural land to the south west and south. There are also views over Cemlyn Bay and other coastal parts north and north west. The Existing Power Station can be seen in medium views west beyond Cemlyn Nature Reserve. There is a direct relationship with Asset 741 which forms part of the building complex. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its relationship with Glan y Mor (Asset 741), Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour, and this contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	741
Asset Name	Glan y Mor, Cemlyn
NGR	SH3300393604
Type	Weigh house
Designation	None
HER Reference	31916
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A weigh-house and office on the north side of a walled yard (probably a coal yard) and a cottage attached to the south side of the yard. On 1st edition 25 inch map. Related to Y Storws (PRN 31917) and used for weighing, recording and storing goods before loading or after unloading from ships in the harbour at Cemlyn. [1] The asset is a stone built complex of agricultural buildings located along the coast in a prominent location. The condition of the buildings are poor with roofs missing and some other elements have fallen down. There are views over enclosed agricultural land to the south west and south. There are also views over Cemlyn Bay and other coastal parts north and north west. The Existing Power Station can be seen in medium views west beyong Cemlyn Nature Reserve. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its tranquil coastal setting and relationship with Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740), Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour. Yhis setting contributes to the value of this asst. [3]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	742

Asset Name	Leat/drainage ditch, Cemlyn Bay
NGR	SH3374093470
Type	Drainage/leat
Designation	None
HER Reference	31662
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Description	Revisited on the 21/02/12 and given a PRN number on 07/03/12 by Laura W. Parry. Some flints were found in the eroding section of the leat facing the sea. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	743
Asset Name	Flint Scatter, Cemlyn Bay I
NGR	SH3375493458
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	31929
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	17 flint pieces including pebble cores and debitage found on cliff top. Also a single flint found up the coast at SH 33764 93491. [1] These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	744
Asset Name	Flint Scatter, Cemlyn Bay II
NGR	SH3374593330
Type	Findspot
Designation	None
HER Reference	31928
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Description	13 flint pieces including pebble cores and debitage found on cliff top. [1] These artefacts have been recovered from the location at which they were found, and therefore have no setting. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	745

Asset Name	Well, North East of Ty-Sarah, Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH3356992835
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	61157
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Well depicted at the roadside on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1900. [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	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	746
Asset Name	Ty-Sarah, Cylch-y-Garn
NGR	SH3355992819
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	61153
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	
Description	Building shown on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25 inch map of 1889. The house is no longer on current mapping, and it is unclear how much remains although there appears to be some probably-associated walling at the roadside visible on online mapping (Steele, 2016). [1] The remains of Tŷ Sarah (Plate 4) consisted of the gable of a former dwelling which had been incorporated into a dry stone boundary wall. The lime mortared, un-coursed rubble construction measured 5.3m in length, 1.7m in height (on the exterior north-facing side), and 0.6m in width. Some of the mortared pointing remained. On the interior south-facing side of the gable, the remnants of the western and eastern returns were still visible. The internal width of the gable measured 4.2m. The ground level on the southfacing side was higher than on the road-facing north side. Turf and brambles partially obscured a fireplace located slightly east of centre in the gable. The height of the exposed fireplace measured 0.61m in width, and 0.77m in height including a 0.78m wide lintel. The dry stone boundary wall to the east of Tŷ Sarah was about 1.10m in height, was un-coursed and had vertical coping stones. The boundary wall west of Tŷ Sarah was of un-coursed dry stone, its height varied from 0.1m to 0.7m, wire and post stock fencing was present in areas on its southern side. The watching brief during topsoil removal in the interior of Tŷ Sarah revealed an in-situ hearth measuring 0.84m x 0.55m (Plate 5). The watching brief during topsoil removal in the interior of Tŷ Sarah revealed an in-situ hearth measuring 0.84m x 0.55m (Plate 5). [2] 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]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology. 2017. Nanner Road Improvements Cemlyn: Archaeological Fieldwork Report. Unpublished report. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	747
Asset Name	Track, Porth yr Ogof
NGR	SH3556994138
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	62176
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	A road or track defined by heavy cobbling. This was not marked on the OS first edition, 2 inch map or the first edition 25 inch map of 1900. It lay on the line of an existing footpath and is almost certain to be a track providing access to the former lifeboat station in Porth yr Ogof. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, its coastal location and possible relationship with the former lifeboat station at Porth yr Ogof. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its archaeological remains and the coastal character of its setting and relationship with the former lifeboat station which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] GAT Historic Environment Record [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	749
Asset Name	Llanfaethlu Neolithic Settlement
NGR	SH3142487115
Type	Settlement
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	421603
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Neolithic
Description	Site of Neolithic settlement excavated by C.R. Archaeology in 2014-2015 on the site of a proposed new community school (Ysgol Rhyd y Llan). Following an initial evaluation the excavation was extended in January 2015 and wall trenches of three early Neolithic houses were discovered. A mass of further pits contained mostly middle Neolithic artefacts (3400-3000 BC). Further excavations in the Autumn of 2015 fully exposed two of the houses. Finds included a quernstone and cremated animal bones in the bottom of a posthole of House I, sherds of Irish Sea Ware from House 3, Mortlake-style pottery from the pit group, chips and flakes from Graig Lwyd axes and rock and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. [1] As this site has been fully excavated it has been assessed to be of negligible value. [2] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [3]
References	[1] http://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/421603/details/llanfaethlu-neolithic-settlement [Accessed 12 April 2017] [2] J Dempsey, Jacobs 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	751
Asset Name	Well, South of Tyn Cae
NGR	SH3374391356
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR	N/A

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows two small conjoined rectangular structures or enclosures, straddling the field boundary just S of a well and 147m SSW of Tyn Cae (Asset No 43). They are not recorded on modern Ordnance Survey maps and no traces are apparent on aerial photographs. On inspection there were no physical upstanding remains of the rectangular structures or enclosures. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	752
Asset Name	Pen-y-cefn Farmstead
NGR	SH3383791180
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Located on the S edge of the study area, the First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a NE-SW aligned rectangular

	building approximately 29x6m set in a rectangular enclosure. The modern building appears to have been enlarged to the SE and two large modern (farm) buildings have been built on its western side. The original rectangular building was not visible as it was obscured by a combination of a more modern house and large warehouse at the western limits of the farm. [1] The asset is located on a south west slope, set in enclosed fields that contains established vegetation and high hedgerows. There are open views to the east and west. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this heritage asset. [3]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	753
Asset Name	Enclosures, South of Tyn Cae
NGR	SH3373091317
Type	Enclosures
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows two small conjoined rectangular structures or enclosures, straddling the field boundary just S of a well and 147m SSW of Tyn Cae. They are not recorded on modern Ordnance Survey maps and no traces are apparent on aerial photographs. On inspection there were no physical upstanding remains of the rectangular structures or enclosures. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	754
Asset Name	Ty'n-cae
NGR	SH3376691472
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Rectangular building orientated NNE-SSW and approximately 16.5m long and 6.5 wide. It is set perpendicular to the south side of the B5025 within a small rectangular enclosure. The earliest depiction of a building in this location is on the 1843 Llanfechell Tithe map, when it is occupied by a Mr John Hughes. On inspection, this is a rectangular in plan cottage, with a high pitched slate roof, with two chimneys at the centre and southern limit of the building. The exterior is clad in pebble dash and there are double glazed PVC windows. [1] The asset is a single storey pebbledashed cottage located in the base of a dip by the roadside. The views to the east and west are not towards the Existing Power Station. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural and

	roadside location. While our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric setting does contribute to the value of the heritage asset. [3]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	755
Asset Name	Well, South-east of Hafnan
NGR	SH3372191940
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	No further information. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	756
Asset Name	Possible Relict Fieldsystem north-west of Nanner
NGR	SH3336192135

Type	Field system
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Description	The early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map shows what appear to be a 115m wide area containing four parallel narrow strip field boundaries running for about 70m in a N-S direction, perpendicular to the field boundary and stream to the S. They are located on the opposite side of the stream, and approximately 80m W of the possible early building at Nanner Vawr. They are not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces are apparent on aerial photographs. On inspection, the existing field has been improved and there are no physical remains of the earlier field system. [1] This heritage asset has been removed and therefore has no setting. [2]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	757
Asset Name	Building, South-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3370892369
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	An isolated rectangular house is represented in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of it are apparent on aerial photographs. On inspection there are no physical upstanding remains of this structure in an improved field of pasture. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	758
Asset Name	Building and Enclosure, North-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3373692598
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A roofed building, aligned NNW-SSE and approximately 12m long and 6m wide with an adjoining sub rectangular enclosure on

	its E side, is represented on the First edition Ordnance Survey map. The building is in the same location as an unroofed structure depicted on modern Ordnance Survey maps. Asset No 17 was identified during the walkover and is located on top of a locally prominent hill. There are substantial upstanding remains of a rectangular unroofed structure with an associated sub rectangular enclosure. The building and enclosure are rubble stone, uncoursed build, made from locally sourced stone. The building walls consist of medium to large sub-rounded and subangular stones. It has high pitch gables at the northern and southern extent. All of the walls, bar the eastern wall, which has been altered to form a large opening, survive to their original height. Remnants of mortar render survive on the interior of the northern and southern walls and beam slots are still visible at the gable ends of the structure. [1] 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]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	759
Asset Name	Neuadd
NGR	SH3355492469
Type	Building complex
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Five of the present day buildings of this large farmstead are represented on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, with a farmhouse to the north and outbuildings arranged around a rectangular courtyard to the south. Though no buildings are shown on the large parcel of land on which it sits on the 1840 tithe map, the property known as 'Neriadd', is occupied at this time by a Mr John Hughes. The five buildings (including the farmhouse) identified on the First Ordnance Survey map are still upstanding within the limits of the current farm. The farmhouse is still in use but has been extended to the north and to the south. Most of the outbuildings shown on the First Ordnance Survey map appear to be still in use and roofed with slate or corrugated steel. The long, narrow rectangular outbuilding at the eastern limit of the farmyard appears to be dilapidated, as the roof trusts are exposed at the northern end of the structure. At the south east corner of the farmyard there is a square, rubble stone built outbuilding, which is a shell, with no roof. [1] The asset is a traditional farm building house which has been heavily modernised. It is located at the base of a slope in a dip surrounded by topographic undulations within enclosed fields on the historic landscape type within which it sits. The views towards the Existing Power Station are restricted by the topography. [2] Both its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting contribute to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	760
Asset Name	Well, North of Siloam Chapel
NGR	SH3340792297
Type	Well

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A well, located on the roadside just inside the field boundary 30m N of Siloam Chapel, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The well is set within a stone field boundary wall, on the west side of the Nanner Road. A deliberate opening was constructed within the wall to allow access to the well, the opening measured 0.90m wide with a height of 1.25m (corresponds with the height of the wall). The well has been filled in and capped within the field by a large, flat stone. At present the well and opening are badly overgrown with brambles and ferns. [1] 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]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	761
Asset Name	Ty Walter
NGR	SH3340992451
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A house 'Ty Walter' is represented in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Map with a generic marker. It is located approximately 45m W of the road, and is the south-eastern-most structure of a group of four recorded in the same area: Ty Fattw 185m to the NW, Carreg Kollen 160m to the NNW and an unnamed building 108m to the NW. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of it are apparent on aerial photographs. This heritage asset is located in a field of improved pasture. No upstanding remains of this structures was identified during the walkover. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	762
Asset Name	Building, North-west of Neuadd
NGR	SH3332492519
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A unnamed building is represented here on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Map. It is not shown with a chimney suggesting it may not be a dwelling. It is centrally placed amongst a group of four buildings recorded in the same area: Ty Walter 108m to the SE, Carreg Kolllen 70m to the N and Ty Vattw , 80m to the WNW. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of it are apparent on aerial photographs. This heritage asset is located in a field of improved pasture. No upstanding remains of this structures was identified during the walkover. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	763
Asset Name	Ty Vattw (Ty Fattw)
NGR	SH3324892542
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Description	A building is represented here on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Map with a generic house marker. It is the easternmost of a group of four buildings recorded in the same area: Ty Walter 185m to the SE, Carreg Kolllen 90m to the NW and an unnamed building 80m to the ESE. The Llanrhwydrus Tithe map does not record any buildings within the land parcel that all four are located in, it does however refer to the landholding as Ty Fattw, occupied by Mary Price and Ann Parry. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of it are apparent on aerial photographs. This heritage asset is located in a field of improved pasture. No upstanding remains of this structures was identified during the walkover. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	764
Asset Name	Carreg Kollen
NGR	SH3332492587
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building is represented here on the early 18th century

	Bodorgan Estate Map with a generic house marker. It is the northernmost structure of a group of four structures recorded in the same area: Ty Walter 160m to the SE, an unnamed building 70m to the S and Ty Vattw, 90m to the SW. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of it are apparent on aerial photographs. This heritage asset is located in a field of improved pasture. No upstanding remains of this structures was identified during the walkover. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	765
Asset Name	Building, South-east of Plas Cemlyn
NGR	SH3319892760
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building is represented here on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Map with a generic building marker, approximately 85m SE of the farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn. It is illustrated with a doorway but no chimney. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps. The site is located within an arable field. An area of what appears to be disturbed

	ground immediately to the E of its plotted position is visible on aerial photographs and may represent part of the original building footprint. At present the field is used for pasture and there are no visible upstanding remains or disturbed ground within the proposed location of this asset. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	767
Asset Name	Buildings, Taldrwst
NGR	SH3328592835
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two rectangular buildings, neither of which are represented on modern Ordnance Survey maps, are depicted on the First Edition map immediately to the east and south of the surviving building at Taldrwst. The building to the west measures 10x4.5m. The E-W aligned building to the south, measuring 12x5m, may be the southernmost of a pair of buildings shown on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map. Whilst the the smaller building is shown as a building, the one to the south is represented as a house. At present the remains of the building is covered by dense ivy and as such it was impossible to discern its dimensions. At the road side it was possible to see that the wall incorporated large

	sub-angular and angular dressed stones. NGR SH3329692850. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	768
Asset Name	Taldrwst
NGR	SH3327992839
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The earliest depiction of a building in this location is shown on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map where it shown at the roadside with a generic building marker with no chimney. It is represented along with another building, a slightly larger house just to the south. In the middle of the 19th century a single building is recorded nearby to the SE on the Llanrhwydrus Tithe map, and it is unclear which, if any of the two buildings from the early 18th century that this represents. The landholder at that time is Thomas Hughes. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows it as a rectangular structure 12m and 6m wide, orientated NNW-SSE with its N gable end facing onto the road. A subdivided triangular enclosure lies on its W side. Modern OS maps show that it is the only surviving intact structure of all of the buildings associated with the Taldrwst site. This heritage asset is located to the immediate south of and on

	the opposite side of the road. This is a substantial building of rubble wall construction with uncoursed stones bonded by lime mortar. The apex of the roof at the north wall was 2.5m with a width of 6.1m. The building is still in use as it is sealed by a steel corrugated roof and the walls are capped with modern cement. Identified features include: a narrow, tall window opening in the northern wall, below the apex of the roof; a wide door opening, measured 1.5m high x 1.5m wide, in the centre of the western wall; a blocked door way, re-used as a window in the southern wall. The door way had an approximate height of 1.5m and width of 0.80m and the existing window opening was square with a height of 0.60m and width of 0.60m, which included a window sill and a sandstone lintel. Along the southern wall, it appeared as if that the building had been extended by approximately 4m to the north. As the majority of the wall had an exposed stone face, while the extension was largely covered by a grey lime plaster. In addition, at the interface between the original building and the extension, there were at least two rectangular, dressed quoin stones, that indicate this had been the original extent of the structure. [1] The asset is a one storey rubble-stone outbuilding with a modern corrogated metal roof. It is built in a dip on a south-west slope. The asset is in a rural setting around enclosed fields next to a lane. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. The value of this heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric and from its setting. [3]
References	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	769
Asset Name	Building, North of Taldrwst
NGR	SH3327592853
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR	N/A

Reference	
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A small rectangular building and enclosure measuring 5x4m is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. It sits on, and parallel with, the roadside just opposite and to the north of the larger buildings at Taldrwst. It is probably an outbuilding of the larger building complex on the opposite, southern, side of the road. Modern aerial photography suggests that the lower courses of the walls may still be extant. There are substantial standing remains of this heritage asset, with a maximum wall height of 2.1m and on average the walls were 0.50m wide. The western and eastern walls of the structure abut a large dry stone wall to the west. The building is constructed from locally sourced stone. The structure is of rubble wall construction with uncoursed stones bonded by lime mortar. All of the walls, bar the northern wall which has collapsed to the level of 1-2 courses high, survive close to their original height. Identified features include: a doorway, 1m wide, located at the northern end of the eastern wall; a window opening positioned at the eastern end of the southern wall, measuring 1.1m high x 0.90m wide; a blocked window opening at the western end of the southern wall, measuring 1.1m high x 0.90m wide; partially blocked window opening in the western wall, measuring 0.60m high x 0.40m wide. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	770
Asset Name	Building / Enclosure North of Neuadd
NGR	SH3350392709
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building, aligned NNW-SSE and approximately 12m long and 6.3m wide is represented on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. No traces of it are visible on the modern map base or any aerial photographs consulted. There are no upstanding remains of the structure on the ground. The walkover though identified a natural ridge, with naturally occurring outcrops of bedrock along the western and south-western edge, that has been levelled and may be the platform for the building. The platform measured approximately 50m north-south x 30m east-west. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	771
Asset Name	Footbridge, East of Taldrwst
NGR	SH3337992858
Type	Foorbridge
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This is the larger of two buildings shown in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map, along with a smaller building, 23m to the SE. The 1840 Llanrhwydrus Tithe map shows just one building here, and identifies the landholding as 'Sgubor' meaning barn. The inventory that accompanies the 1840 map lists the landholding as 'Sgybor vour', probably meaning large barn, though the generic building marker on the Bodorgan map does seem to show a chimney suggesting this building was a dwelling. The landholding was occupied in 1840 by Catherine Jones, the same name as that of the occupier of the large house at Plas Cemlyn to the SW. No buildings are recorded in this area on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of structures are apparent on aerial photographs. There are no visible upstanding remains of this heritage asset. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	772
Asset Name	Stone, North of Neuadd
NGR	SH3348092698
Type	Stone
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain

Description	The First Edition Ordnance Survey map pictorially records a presumably large stone in this location. On the Second Edition the entity is annotated with the word 'Stone'. It does not appear on the Gwynedd HER as the site of a known or possible prehistoric standing stone, and may have been either natural in origin or a later cattle rubbing post. It appears to have been removed as it is not represented on modern Ordnance Survey maps and cannot be identified on modern aerial photographic collections. The walkover identified a standing stone positioned at the southern limit of a levelled ridge. The stone appears freshly erected, measuring 1m wide and 1.2m high. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	773
Asset Name	Building 1, Sgubor
NGR	SH3329092898
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This is the larger of two buildings shown in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map, along with a smaller building 23m to the SE. The 1840 Llanrhwydrus Tithe map shows just one building here, and identifies the landholding as ‘Sgubor’ meaning barn. The inventory that accompanies the 1840 map lists the landholding as ‘Sgybor vour’, probably meaning large barn, though the generic building marker on the

	Bodorgan map does seem to show a chimney suggesting this building was a dwelling. The landholding was occupied in 1840 by Catherine Jones, the same name as that of the occupier of the large house at Plas Cemlyn to the SW. No buildings are recorded in this area on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of structures are apparent on aerial photographs. There are no visible upstanding remains of this heritage asset. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	774
Asset Name	Building 2, Sgubor
NGR	SH3331392894
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This is the smaller of two buildings shown in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map, along with a large building 23m to the NW. The building marker on the Bodorgan map shows this structure without a doorway or chimney, possibly as an outbuilding. The 1840 Llanrhwydrus Tithe map shows just one building here, 10m metres to the NE of the plotted location of this structure. The landholding is identified as 'Sgubor' meaning barn, and the inventory lists it as 'Sgybor vour', probably meaning large barn. The landholding was occupied in 1840 by Catherine Jones, the same name as that of the occupier of the large house at Plas Cemlyn to the SW. No buildings are recorded in this area on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of

	structures are apparent on aerial photographs. There are no visible upstanding remains of this heritage asset. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	775
Asset Name	Spring, East of Taldrwst
NGR	SH3338492847
Type	Spring
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A spring located 9m SSE a footbridge, is shown here on western side of the stream on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The spring is located in a natural hollow, the sides of which are covered in dense gorse bushes, ferns and thorn bushes. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	776
Asset Name	Building 1, Tyddyn, North-west of Ty Sarah
NGR	SH3347492852
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building, represented with a generic house marker, is recorded in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Map. It is located around 40m N of the road and 20m SE of another similarly recorded smaller structure. The 1840 tithe map shows a building just to the NW which may be either this structure or another. The landholding is recorded as Tyddyn. It is occupied by Mary Price and Ann Parry, the same two women that occupy Ty Fattw. It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of it are apparent on aerial photographs. There were no visible physical remains of this heritage asset, however within the vicinity there is a natural ridge that has been levelled and may represent a platform for one or both of these structures. The platform had an approximate length of 40m northeastsouthwest and width of 20m northwest-southeast. At the northern end of the platform there is the remnant of a dry stone field wall, that had a surviving height of 0.60m and width of 0.90m, with an approximate length of 20m, with the southern terminal abutting a natural outcrop of bedrock. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	777
Asset Name	Building 2, Tyddyn North-west of Ty Sarah
NGR	SH3346192866
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building, represented with a generic marker with no chimney, is recorded in this location on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate Map, around 20m NW of larger dwelling. A lane is also depicted terminating at the W side of the structure. The 1840 tithe map shows another building immediately to the W which may be this structure. The landholding is recorded in 1840 as Tyddyn, occupied by Mary Price and Ann Parry. These are the same two women that occupy Ty Fattw. It does not appear to be recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, however two small rectangular enclosures, shown on the First Edition map on the outcrop immediately to the N, may be associated with, or even part of, the original building. No traces of structures are apparent in this area on aerial photographs. There were no visible physical remains of this heritage asset, however within the vicinity there is a natural ridge that has been levelled and may represent a platform for one or both of these structures. The platform had an approximate length of 40m northeast-southwest and width of 20m northwest-southeast. At the northern end of the platform there is the remnant of a dry stone field wall, that had a surviving height of 0.60m and width of 0.90m, with an approximate length of 20m, with the southern terminal abutting a natural outcrop of bedrock. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over

	Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	778
Asset Name	Building, North-east of Ty Sarah
NGR	SH3362692921
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building, represented by a generic house marker, is depicted here on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map. No building is recorded in this location on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of a structure are apparent on aerial photographs.There are no upstanding physical remains of the structure within the existing field. There is however a distinct ridge at the western edge of the field, that is sufficiently level and dry to be a possible house platform. The platform had a concentration of gorse bushes at the southern limit and a pile of stones at the northern limit. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	779
Asset Name	Building, East of Ty-ddyn-Sydney

NGR	SH3367893031
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building, represented by a generic house marker, is depicted here on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map. No building is recorded in this location on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of a structure are apparent on aerial photographs. There are no upstanding physical remains of the structure within the existing field. There is however a distinct ridge at the western edge of the field, that is sufficiently level and dry to be a possible house platform. The ridge is approximately 60m long. The platform had a concentration of gorse bushes at the southern limit and a pile of stones at the northern limit. Tyddyn-Sydney is located off the road to Cemlyn Bay. Tyddyn-Sydney consists of a large rectangular in plan house, most likely of 19th century date, with a high pitched slate roof and plastered walls. The house is aligned east-west. There are 2 single storey outbuildings to the immediate north of the farmhouse, which are still in use and are contemporary in date. The outbuildings are stone built with slate roofs. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	780
Asset Name	Building, North-west of Swn Y Mor
NGR	SH3378193056
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A building, represented by a generic marker without a chimney, is depicted here on the early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map. No building is recorded in this location on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of a structure are apparent on aerial photographs. There are no upstanding physical remains of the building within the existing field, which has been improved. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	781
Asset Name	Rectangular structure, North of Swn Y Mor
NGR	SH3384893014
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	
Description	The early 18th century Bodorgan Estate map records a rectangular structure in this location, situated at the side of the road in the southeast corner of a large enclosure. A wall runs of to the NNW from its NE corner. It does not appear to be represented with a doorway or a chimney, suggesting it is not a dwelling. No building is recorded in this area on Ordnance Survey maps and no traces of a structure are apparent on aerial photographs. There are no upstanding physical remains of the building within the existing field, which has been improved. [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	[1] Horizon Nuclear Power. 2014. Wylfa Newydd Project Nanner Road Upgrade: Desk-Based Survey and Walk-Over Survey Report. Unpublished technical report [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	782
Asset Name	Glan-yr-afon
NGR	SH3758794127
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Glan-yr-afon is a one and a half storey modernised farmhouse building located in a rural setting. The building is rendered with pebbledash on the outside and fitted with dormer windows. It also contains a modern outbuilding to the west. Principal elevation views are to the west. The views to the west towards the Existing Power Station, is limited by the topography and a sheltor belt on the border of the garden. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. The value of this heritage asset is derived from its historic fabric and from its setting. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	783
Asset Name	Penrhyn-mawr
NGR	SH3742294003
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1]

	The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. While our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric, while its the rural character setting contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	784
Asset Name	Tywyn
NGR	SH3745393618
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Compact single-storey cottage of probable 19th century date. Central gabled porch flanked by windows to either side. Rendered, flate roof with gable stacks. Principal elevation faces inland. [2] The asset is semi-isolated in a prominent location overlooking Cemaes Bay. There are long views towards the Existing Power Station to the west with pylons and powerlines on the horizon and a view of Wylfa Head . [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its relationship with Cemaes Bay, which along with its historic fabric, contribute to our understanding and the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series

	Map [2] Google Street View, July 2016. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4138742,-4.4464604,3a,50.6y,329.11h,82.08t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1srstShNILaTGesGHZytW43A!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	785
Asset Name	Cemaes Fawr Farm
NGR	SH3771993309
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. [2]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	786
Asset Name	Brick works, South-east of Cemaes
NGR	SH3734293129
Type	Brickworks
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [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 historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	787
Asset Name	Pen-y-byrn
NGR	SH3705292876
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is set in a semi-rural location wuth principal elevation

	providing views to the north-west of existing infrastructure and cottages. These contribute to the value of this heritage asset. [2]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017

Asset Number	788
Asset Name	Tyddyn-Paul
NGR	SH3657891940
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two-storey house, north-east bay of which has lower eaves level. Modern fenestration throughout which appears to have altered original arrangement. Large modern porch to principal elevation. Modern pebbledash obscures hsitoric fabric. Single-storey outbuilding range to the south-west of stone consturciton with brick arches to windows and doors. [2] The views to the north-west of the Existing Power Station is substantial. The asset comprises of the main house which has been considerably modernised, and an original range of stone built outbuildings which are in very poor condition. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map

	[2] Google Street View, August 2009. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.3988723,-4.4590794,3a,75y,300.33h,88.13t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sg7XzyplSsuxTFzn1V-o-Rw!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	789
Asset Name	Gongl-felns
NGR	SH3645792116
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two-storey house, three bay house. Roughcast with slate roof. Principal elevation looks to the southeast. Refenestrated with modern windows. [2] The asset is a two storey modernised concrete rendered building with a slate roof and two end chimneys. It is located on the roadside at a junction with views to the west over enclosed fields that are dominated by pylons and cables. There are also views of the Existing Power Station. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, August 2009.

	https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4006208,-4.460968,3a,75y,289.15h,71.04t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sBFQLyztu_XmMxj3Cj1SBvA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	790
Asset Name	Cae Adda
NGR	SH3653092197
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Much altered single-storey cottage. [2] The asset Is a modernised single storey rendered building with a slate roof. It is located on the roadside at a junction with views to the west over enclosed fields that are dominated by pylons and cables. There are also views of the Existing Power Station. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, August 2009. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4012324,-4.4605344,3a,75y,80.51h,88.8t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1scpINUHgBRxA0w-BNDhce9A!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17

	[3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	791
Asset Name	Ty-newydd
NGR	SH3661892261
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] This asset is located on an east facing slope with no views to the west. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	792
Asset Name	Cefn Helyg Cyll
NGR	SH3676192327
Type	
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] This asset is located on an eastern slope with no views to the west. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	793
Asset Name	Bryngwyn
NGR	SH3654792404
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] There are no photos taken of this asset. Principal elevation appear to be to the east. The views to the north and north west are obstructed by the tall boundary wall, existing buildings and established trees. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	794
Asset Name	Ty'n-y-gate
NGR	SH3662792506
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Single-storey cottage, located directly on the roadside. Roughcast, with slate roof. [2] The asset building has been heavily modernised with principal elevation views to the south east. Views to the west and north

	west are restricted by existing buildings.[3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, August 2009. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.403953,-4.4592306,3a,75y,38.39h,85.05t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s04gTmZONkvuLg3rzdwDhZA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	795
Asset Name	Glan-rhŷd
NGR	SH3659293049
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Large two-storey house. Rendered with slate roof. Doorway within simple architrave set to left of centre, modern canted bay windows to either side. Four windows to first floor. All modern UPVC windows. [2] The asset has been heavily modernised that is located in a dip by the roadside. The views are localised only. [3]

	While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its semi-rural roadside location the value of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, July 2016. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.409077,-4.4600247,3a,60y,129.13h,92.98t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sX7vk3hCxusLjM2Oj83yAIA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	796
Asset Name	Ty'n-y-gongl
NGR	SH3661693060
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two-storey house, central doorway with porch flanked by window to either side. Half dormer windows to first floor. Roughcast with slate rood. Single-storey outshut present against the west elevation, later two-storey extension to the east, with tall half dormer window. Fronts on to A5025 in Cemaes. [2] The asset has been heaviliy modernised that is located in a dip by the roadside. The views are localisd only. [3] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its semi-rural

	location contribute to the values of the asset, the value of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, July 2016. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4091656,-4.459523,3a,90y,166.99h,79.02t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sABTL9BCTv0kpcBmAJ_bUXg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	797
Asset Name	Cȃs-y-cloc
NGR	SH3676393080
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Much altered house, now divided into two properties as a modernised cottage. Doorways paired towards centre of elevation. Pebbledash with slate roof. Modern bay window to left property, half dormer windows of modern design. Single-storey flat-roofed extension to left property. The asset is located on the roadside of the A5025 by the village o Cemaes. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its road-side location contribute to the values of the asset, the value of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric. [4]

References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	798
Asset Name	Cefn Helyg
NGR	SH3649692756
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The building has been heavily modernised and is located on a north-west facing slope. The principal views are to the west. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. The value of this asset is derived from any surviving historic fabric and the rural character of its setting. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	799
Asset Name	Pentre'r-gof
NGR	SH3616493050

Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two storey, double fronted house of probable late 19th century date. Central doorway flanked by canted bay windows extending thorugh both storeys. The building structure is in the shape of a T with a slate roof, modern pebbledash with modern windows. [2] The asset is set in a semi-rural environment located next to the A5025. Principal elevation views are east towards Cemaes. [3] While setting of this heritage asset is formed by its semi-rural location, the value of this heritage asset is derived mainly from the presence of any surviving historic fabric. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, July 2016. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4086515,-4.4657355,3a,75y,307.62h,85.3t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s_jcm4mp86CVcNvyw9wY6nQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	800
Asset Name	Pentre'r-gof-bâch
NGR	SH3605993024
Type	

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Now two houses with paired entrances towards the centre of the elevation. Roughcast and rendered externally with modern windows. A large stack remains in the east elevation which may be original. [2] The pair of modernised cottages are located on the roadside of the A5025. Principal elevation faces the south beyond the A5025 towards enclosed farmland. There are less significant views to the north west which include views of the Existing Power Station and much of the main site. [3] While setting of this heritage asset is formed by its semi-rural location, the value of this heritage asset is derived mainly from the presence of any surviving historic fabric. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, July 2016. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4083603,-4.467608,3a,75y,1.85h,86.04t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s22HeLIk9YtM2nQ72oPhZnQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	801
Asset Name	Gwyddelyn Fawr
NGR	SH3615092899
Type	

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is a small two storey farmhouse with a slate roof that has been rendered. It also contains a collection of single storey rubble stone outbuildings and has been built against an east facing slope in a rural setting, with no views of the Existing Power Station. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its semi-rural location which contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	802
Asset Name	Buildings West of Gwyddelyn Fawr
NGR	SH3598892853
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset contains possibly a converted single storey farm building, which has been converted to a modernised cottage. The remaining farm building is made from stone rubble and a slate roof. The asset is built into a south facing slope with restricted views due to the topography. There are no views of the Existing Power Station. There is a possible relationship to asset 801. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location which contributes to the value of this asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	803
Asset Name	Cae'r-gors
NGR	SH3578492593
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is a two storey, whitewashed stone cottage with a

	slate roof and two gable chimneys. It is located by the village set back from the road. It also contains a secluded garden that has established trees and vegetation. View from the principal elevation to the north are of vegetation and a south facing slope which obscure views towards the Existing Power Station.. [2] While our understanding of this asset is largely derived from its historic fabric, the semi-rural character of its setting on the edge of Tregele contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	804
Asset Name	Ty'n-y-llain
NGR	SH3573292509
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is located by the roadside and village. There is a relationship with a coalyard located south east. Principal elevation is to the east with views beyond existing village infrastructure towards enclosed fields. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed the village of Tregele which contributes to the value of this asset. [4]

References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	805
Asset Name	Douglas Inn, Tregele
NGR	SH3563492679
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two storey modernised house with a slate roof and two gable chimneys. Principal elevation looking to the east. The building has been whitewashed and considerably extended to the west for use as a public house. [2][3] The asset is located on the roadside by the village of Tregele with views into the village to the south east. The Existing Power Station can be viewed to the north from the function room. Views of the Existing Power Station in other rooms are obscured by existing farm buildings and the topography of the landscape. [3] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its location on the edge of Tregele and its position on the historic route of the A5025, the value of this heritage asset is mainly derived from surviving historic fabric. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, August 2009.

	https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.4049178,-4.4739009,3a,75y,18.99h,77.94t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s5UErnnXhf8dZkRqcC9BmsQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656!6m1!1e1 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	806
Asset Name	Former Inn, Tregele
NGR	SH3566792692
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset has been modernised into two storey, pebbledash building that is now used as a small holding farm located in the village of Tregele. The views to the north are of asset 805. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its location on the edge of Tregele and its position on the historic route of the A5025, the value of this heritage asset is mainly derived from surviving historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	807

Asset Name	Smithy, Tregele
NGR	SH3564692645
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Compact single storey building with chimney to the south, extended in the mid-20th century. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its location on the edge of Tregele and its position on the historic route of the A5025, the value of this heritage asset is mainly derived from surviving historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, August 2009. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.404795,-4.4736487,3a,50.5y,343.66h,78.23t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sGKv1NIBB9ax3GulSnFZ44g!2e0!7i13312!8i6656!6m1!1e1 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	808
Asset Name	Residential Buildings, Tregele
NGR	SH3565192616
Type	
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Terrace of varied one and two storey cottages fronting on to Cromlech Terrace. Roughcast and pebbledash externally with modern windows. [2] The asset is located by the roadside near the village of Tregele. There is little left of the original building, which comprises of a small section of the asset that is single storey. The rest of the asset has been heavily modernised or rebuilt. [3] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by its location on the edge of Tregele, the value of this heritage asset is mainly derived from any surviving historic fabric. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, August 2009. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.404734,-4.4735437,3a,90y,150.06h,87.87t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sU7-rbk4f2RceNMMba3yWxw!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	809
Asset Name	Cromlech Farm
NGR	SH3616092096
Type	
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset contains single and 1 and a half storey farm buildings made from rubble stone and a slate roof. There are corrogated iron modern barns that make a complex of working farm buildings. The historic landscape type within which it sits and its relationship with Asset 810 comprise its setting. The views to the north and north-west are restricted by topography and existing buildings with limited views of the Existing Power Station. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location and relationship with Cromlech Farmhouse (Asset 810). Setting contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	810
Asset Name	Cromlech Farmhouse
NGR	SH3610591952
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is located in a topographic dip on a northern slope with restricted views to the south and west. It is set is a rural location characterised by historic landscape type within which it sits. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location and relationship with Cromlech Farm (Asset 809). Setting contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	811
Asset Name	Foel Fawr
NGR	SH3577391968
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1]

	The asset is a heavily modernised building located on prominent high ground, on a south facing slope. Principal views from the main elevation south. Views north and north west are obscured by the topography and existing modern farm buildings. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	812
Asset Name	Foel Bach
NGR	SH3574891460
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is a 2 storey buidling with a slate roof. There are principal views to the south east of enclosed drumlin farmland, pylons and other farms. Long west and north west views are restricted by topography. In the local setting, there is a mixture of modern farm buildings in the surrounding area. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series

	Map [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	813
Asset Name	Sarn-crwban
NGR	SH3569291385
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The house appears modern with traditional farm buildings that are incorporate into corrogated iron modern buildings. In the local setting, there is a mixture of modern farm buildings in the surrounding area. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	814
Asset Name	Bwlch
NGR	SH3540791362
Type	

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] This asset contains stone built buildings with slate roofs that have had some modernisation. The setting of the asset is rural and tranquil which comprises of drumlins and is shaped by the topography. Local views are obscured by the topography and mature vegetation. However, there are some pylons which can be seen in distant views to the north. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	815
Asset Name	Cerig-mân
NGR	SH3555991283
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] This asset is a modern building with no evidence of any earlier buildings identified. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	816
Asset Name	Pen-sarn
NGR	SH3585191196
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is a single storey cottage with a modernised extension. It is located in a quiet, tranquil area at the side of a lane. The views to the north east and south west look over local enclosed farmland. [2]

	The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its rural location. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	817
Asset Name	Cae-cacynod
NGR	SH3518390880
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is located in a dip in the landscape, surrounded by mature trees. The historic landscape type is within which it sits. There are restricted views in all directions due to the topography and mature trees. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	818

Asset Name	Caerdegog Uchaf
NGR	SH3413691850
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The setting of the asset is in an enclosed local setting with established trees. Principal views face towards the east. Views to the north are restricted by large modern farm buildings. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	819
Asset Name	Mynydd-Ithel
NGR	SH3410692089
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is comprised of traditional stone farm buildings with slate roofs locationed on a south west slope. These buildings are modern or have been heavily modernised farmhouses. These buildings have a relationship between one another. Principal views are south west over enclosed fields, neighbouring farms and farmland. Around the local setting there are established trees and vegetation. Views to the north west are obscured by topography and established trees and vegetation. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	820
Asset Name	Penyrorsedd
NGR	SH3298192367
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low

Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] There are principal views from the north-east facing elevation towards Camaes Bay. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the rural landscape in which it is located. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	821
Asset Name	Bryn Aber
NGR	SH3290793429
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by its coastal location and setting within a walled garden. This setting contributes to the value of this asset. [2]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	822
Asset Name	Cafnan
NGR	SH3436193039
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Cafnan is typical of a substantial 19th century Anglesey farm. The early buildings represent a mixed farming economy consisting of horses, sheep and cattle, and sufficient cultivation to provide winter food. Farms were largely self-reliant during this period, as seen by the diverse range of buildings present. The construction of outbuilding 14 in the latter portion of the 20th century is likely to reflect a move away from the diverse farming style of the first half of the century to a more specialist focus on beef cattle. Evidence of this trend may be seen elsewhere on the farm in the ceasing of crop production, and the abandonment of the stables, milking parlour and hen house. The various building styles and materials used in these three structures also reflect a distinct move away from the vernacular building style of the late 19th/early 20th centuries to the use of modern, lightweight prefabricated materials by the end of the 20th century. Again this is a trend echoed elsewhere in the wider area. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series

	Map [2] GAT. 2014. Wylfa Proposed New Nuclear Power Station: Level 3 Building Record - Cafnan Farm Outbuildings 1, 12 and 14. Unpublished report [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	823
Asset Name	Barn, North-east of Neuadd
NGR	SH3372292598
Type	Barn
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] The asset is a stone barn that is in poor condition and roofless. It is set in a rural setting that is comprised of the historic landscape type within which it sits. It has a relationship to the farm (asset 759) which are both located in enclosed fields that sit on a south west slope. [2] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Jacobs site inspection May 2017 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	824
Asset Name	Tan-y-fron
NGR	SH3649793076
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Shown on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Two-storey house, set perpendicular to the A5025. Doorway set to the right of the elevation, modern windows set within original openings. Roughcast with slate roof. Two-storey extension to the north. [2] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the semi-rural landscape in which it is located. This contributes to the value of this asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1899, First Edition 1:10,560 County Series Map [2] Google Street View, July 2016. https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.408974,-4.4611797,3a,75y,310.54h,92.27t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sO8l2aVWCSWcNm-OK6WaYDQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 Consulted 20/04/17 [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	825
Asset Name	Possible gully and two flints
NGR	SH3156587177
Type	Findspot

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Probable terminus of a gully identified during an archaeological watching brief of ground investigation works. It measured 0.4m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered. Finds were recovered from the surface of the subsoil within BHC17 comprising two small waste flakes and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Hi, our understanding of it is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Ground Investigation Works Site C: Llanfaethlu. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 112440.01 [2] Jacobs, October 2016

Asset Number	826
Asset Name	Well, East of Bryn Maethlu
NGR	SH3179087498
Type	Well
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, of unknown antiquity. [1] [2] Small scrape in field could be the location of a well, with a few stones around it. It appears currently to be dry. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	827
Asset Name	Bodowen Oval Mound, Possible Barrow
NGR	SH3171987639
Type	Barrow
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Identified during walkover survey. Does not appear on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or earlier cartography. [1] Not in the HER. Ploughed down oval mound 12m by 10m about 1m high on its lower side. Close to the corner of the field. Field generally improved and level so clearly anomalous. Needs further investigation as it may be a prehistoric barrow. [2] While the setting of this 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 does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	828
Asset Name	Llanrhyddlad Board School
NGR	SH3285888810
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Modern

Description	Board school and school master's house dating from the early 20th century. Designed in the Queen Anne style. Forms a group with the war memorial (Asset 647). [1] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its village location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its village setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Jacobs 2016 site inspection (undertaken November 2016). [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	829
Asset Name	Pen-y-cae
NGR	SH3197387806
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] It is about 11m long and orientated ESE-WNW. Two storey detached house modernised and extended. Porch on S side. Extensions to the E and N. Few original features survive. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	830
Asset Name	Bodowen
NGR	SH3183387684
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Buildings as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, in same location as two building on 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2] A farm complex covering an area of 36m by 25m, to the south of the road. It is shown on the 1840 map with a different footprint than in 1889. It is suggested that the farm complex has been improved, and substantially rebuilt between these dates. Stone-built barn next to the main road. It is well preserved with a modern roof. The two storey farmhouse is much extended and renovated but the original fabric is mostly preserved. The barn to the W is partly rebuilt and converted into a store-house and cottage. Small pens and pigsties on the E side of the courtyard incorporated into modern buildings. [3]

	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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	831
Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, East of Bryn Maethlu
NGR	SH3171687519
Type	Milk Churn Stand
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Description	This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or earlier cartography. [1] A milk churn stand was identified at this location. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its roadside position, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and roadside location which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]

References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	832
Asset Name	Bryn Maethlu
NGR	SH3155387508
Type	Farmhouse
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] It is an 'L' shaped building, about 30m by 30m and orientated WNW-ESE. Bryn Maethu also appears on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, within its own subrectangular enclosure, but there appears to have been significant additional building before 1889. [2] Large farmhouse in good condition, viewed only from the road as there was no access. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its semi-rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the semi-rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]

References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	833
Asset Name	Walled Garden, Bryn Maethlu
NGR	SH3157687477
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] A walled garden, 36m by 26m, associated with Bryn Maethlu. It is shown in detail on the 1889, and may possibly be shown on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, but not in detail. [2] No access and not visible from the road. [3] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and interrelationship with Bryn Maethlu (Asset 832), our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its setting does not contribute to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map

	[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	834
Asset Name	Building (Site of), South-east of Bryn Maethlu
NGR	SH3160287455
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Approximate location of L shaped building depicted on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840. [1] Each arm of the 'L' is about 25m in length and is orientated WNW-ESE. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, so had probably been lost by then. [2] No earlier cartographic evidence has been encountered so further dating evidence has not been obtained. No visible remains. [3] 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]
References	[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).

	[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	835
Asset Name	'Old Quarry', South-west of Bryn Maethlu
NGR	SH3151887419
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A quarry, covering an irregular area of 91m by 50m, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] Area very heavily overgrown with 2m high brambles and gorse. No features are visible. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	836
Asset Name	Milk Churn Stand, South-west of Hafod y Graig
NGR	SH3172587397
Type	Milk Churn Stand
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or earlier cartography. [1] A milk churn stand was identified at this location. [2] While the setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its roadside position, our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and roadside location which contributes to the value of the asset. [3]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	837
Asset Name	Bodhelen Outbuildings

NGR	SH3177187398
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Three buildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 in same location as a building on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2] No earlier map evidence is known so a date cannot currently be determined. The apparently earlier building is about 20m long and is orientated NE-SSW. By 1889 outbuildings had been added to the complex. A range of outbuildings on the N, S and W of a courtyard of random stone clay bonded walls with lime mortar pointing, with no obvious dwelling nearby. The tops to the windows and doors had distinctive stone voussoirs and a string course above. A cog wheel and shaft through the rear of the building in NW corner could be remains of a butter churn mechanism. There is a raised hayloft in the NE corner of the site. Some alterations have been carried out in the last century, and the building is now being converted into dwellings. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	838
Asset Name	Bod Halen Farmhouse
NGR	SH3172987378
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Possibly the same building as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] It is orientated N-S and is 25m long. Bodhelen House was originally a single storey cottage. The roofline was subsequently raised and now modernised. The walls are of clay bonded stone. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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.

	[4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	839
Asset Name	Pant
NGR	SH3168787336
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840. [1] [2] It is about 10m in length and orientated N-S. Extended and modernised single storey detached cottage of 19th century date. New windows and repointing and rebuiulding around the door. A central doorway with two windows to the front of the building. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	840
Asset Name	Nos. 1 & 2 Pen-y-craig
NGR	SH3169687300
Type	Terraced Housing
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Building as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] The two adjoining buildings are about 26m long. Pair of terraced two storey houses of the late 19th century. Both modernised and extended, and concrete rendered. They have replacement windows and rooves. [3] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its roadside location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and its roadside setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	841
Asset Name	Hen Shop
NGR	SH3178887265
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Surviving farmhouse and three outbuildings as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and also on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2] The main building is shown on the 1889 map and in 1840, although in a much simpler form, suggesting that it has been rebuilt between those times. Modern aerial photographs suggest that only the farmhouse and largest outbuilding are still standing. [3] No access and not visible from the road. [4] The setting of this heritage asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and its semi-rural location. Our understanding of this asset is derived from its historic fabric and the semi-rural character of its setting which contributes to the value of the asset. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3187 06-SEPT-2006 [4] 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. [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	842
Asset Name	'Old Quarry' and Associated Structure, South-west of Pant
NGR	SH3153087275
Type	Quarry
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A quarry, covering an area of 81m by 51m, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] [3] Large quarry probably for building stone. The bottom is now water filled. There is a slight bank along the E side with revetting which could indicate an access track. No visible remains of a building shown on the OS map, which is located on a raised terrace. Possible modern dumping, and a small quarry scoop and further dumping in the field to the E. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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.

	[4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	843
Asset Name	Trackway, North-west of Ty'n-yr-ardd
NGR	SH3158187258
Type	Trackway
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The trackway may be present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 and may have been used to access the adjacent old quarry (Asset 181) from the A5025. [1] Like the quarry, possibly of late 19th century date. A grassed over trackway was noted at this location. [2] 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	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] 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. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	844

Asset Name	Ty'n-yr-ardd
NGR	SH3163087209
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Surviving cottage from a terrace of three as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, possibly on 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2] It is about 10m long. Single storey cottage with three chimneys, so probably two former ones knocked into one. The northern end has a different roof-line so probably an extension. It appears to be too short to be an original three cottage terrace, so probably truncated and rebuilt at N end. Bedrock is at the S end. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	845

Asset Name	Ty'n-y-buarth
NGR	SH3161687180
Type	Cottage
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted on THE First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map OF 1840, suggesting the building has its origins between those dates. [1] [2] It is about 18m in length. Extended single storey cottage. Concrete rendered and modern tile roof, now abandoned with broken windows. Extensions have very thick walls, so probably early and stone built. It appears to be 19th century in date. [3] 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. [4]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	846

Asset Name	Possible field system
NGR	SH3158787133
Type	Ditches
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Three possibly interconnecting linear anomalies were identifeid during the geophyiscal survey. No correlation with boundary features on the historic mapping has been found so on the basis that a non-archaeological origin cannot be confidently ascribed the possibility that the anomalies may be of archaeological potential cannot be dismissed. These anomalies are therefore interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin, perhaps ditches forming an enclosure or small field. However, the anomalies correspond broadly to the projected extension of linear natural features which were excavated in trhe field to the south-west and it is possible that these anomalies are caused by soil-filled natural features. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016. [3] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	847
Asset Name	Llanfaethlu Multiperiod Activity
NGR	SH3160387120
Type	Neolithic Activity

Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Neolithic
Description	Trench 109 contained a high density of features (Figures 19 and 24, Plates 38-44), representing a palimpsest of Neolithic and Iron Age features. Small fragile crumbs of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery were recovered. Environmental material from four features was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age, with one result possibly extending into the Late Bronze Age. Following discussion with GAPS, it was felt that this trench would be better understood if stripped as part of an open area excavation at a later date. Sufficient interventions were excavated to characterise the nature and date of the archaeology whilst preserving the integrity of the archaeological resource for future investigation. It is notable that the geophysical survey detected the linear Iron Age and probable Iron Age features but failed to detect the Neolithic phase of activity. There are similarities in character and date between the archaeology of trench 109 and the 'nationally significant' prehistoric remains recorded during construction work c.150 m to the west (Prehistoric Society 2016, Catherine Rees pers. comm.). Neolithic: The earliest feature seen in trench 109 was a somewhat ephemeral 0.6 m wide curvilinear (10956). The fill of 10956 was softer than the surrounding natural, and contained pockets of bioturbation. No bioturbation was present in the natural, and the presence of bioturbation aided in the identification of 10956. Curvilinear 10956 ran from the northwest, curving around towards the south-west, and was cut by several other features of Neolithic and Iron Age date. An earlier Neolithic date is speculatively suggested for 10956.

The south-west end of 10956 was cut by 10909 (Figures 20 and 26, Plate 41), a short linear feature measuring 2.61 m in length, 0.65 m wide and 0.14 m deep. Feature 10909 continued on approximately the same alignment as early curvilinear 10956 and was filled with dark grey brown silt clay 10910, which contained fragments of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and a flint flake re-worked as a core. The west terminal of 10909 may represent one side of an entrance into the area enclosed by 10909 and 10956.

In the base of 10909, two depressions were recorded as postholes (10911 and 10941) which appear to be contemporary with 10909. Posthole or depression 10941 formed the east terminal of 10909 where it cut the earlier curvilinear 10956. 10911 contained similar Grooved Ware pottery to 10909, possibly from the same vessel, indicating that 10911 is contemporary with 10909. 10911 and 10941 were both 0.24 m in diameter, with 10911 0.14 m deep, and 10941 0.11 m deep. It is possible that further postholes exist within 10909 that were not detected by the limited excavations undertaken during the evaluation.

Also within 10909, a black silt sand deposit, possibly representing the remains of a beam or beamslot was recorded in two locations as 10912 and as 10954 (Figure 24, Plate 41). Beamslot 10914/10954 was only partially investigated to avoid compromising the archaeology for future excavation, but was 0.14 m deep and approximately 0.24 m wide, and ran along the south-east side of 10909.

Posthole 10915 (0.88 m diameter, 0.3 m deep) lay north of the east end of 10909, and was cut by 10909 and in turn cutting curvilinear 10956, although these relationships were not clear. Bioturbation was present to the west of 10915, possibly indicating a continuation of early curvilinear 10956.

In the south-east of trench 109, two possible occupation surfaces were recorded, 10937 and 10938 (Figure 20), both consisting of mid brown very compact sand clay and likely representing parts of the same surface. Surface 10938 was cut by two postholes, 10907 (0.7 m in diameter, 0.14 m deep) and 10939 (0.26 m in diameter, 0.23 m deep). Surface 10939 was cut by ditch 10905, described below. Neither surface was excavated. Posthole 10907 (described below) is associated with a Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date, suggesting an earlier, possibly Neolithic, date for the possible occupation surfaces.

Iron Age:

Near the west end of 10909, a large stone initially interpreted as a possible standing stone (object 10901, Plate 39) was set in

	construction cut 10951 (Figure 26). Cut 10951 was partially excavated and seen to be 0.25 m deep and extended 0.25 m away from the stone. The stone was deeper than the observed cut, suggesting that it had either been rammed into place, had sunk, or that the cut was close in size to the size of the stone, at least on the northern side. A radiocarbon date obtained from environmental material in the fill of cut 10951 was Mid to Late Iron Age. Such a date, if reliable, requires the interpretation of Object 10901 as a standing stone to be abandoned. It is possible that the material from which the date was obtained was intrusive. However, taking the four Iron Age radiocarbon dates from trench 109 at face value is consistent with the observed stratigraphy. Pit 10951 could therefore be reinterpreted as a pit for the disposal of a large stone, or for the use of that stone as a large post pad or similar foundation, cutting through earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use. A gully, 10925 (Figures 19 and 26, Plate 43), ran east-west across the north part of the trench, the terminal of which (10928) truncated curvilinear 10956. Gully 10925 measured 0.9 m wide and was 0.26 m deep with straight sides and a flat base; it was filled with mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel (10926). A radiocarbon date obtained from material derived from terminal 10928 was Middle Iron Age, which is consistent with this gully being a later feature cutting across earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use. On the north side of 10925 was a 0.05 m deep spread of topsoil like material, 1.45 m wide (10927, Figure 24, Plate 43). 10927 likely represents a the base of the overlying deposits. Three postholes, 10903 (measuring 0.9 m by 0.78 m in plan and 0.3 m deep), 10917 (0.7 m in diameter and 0.21 m deep) and 10919 (0.29 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep), were recorded north of 10925. Posthole 10903 contained environmental material which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. A north-south ditch (10905, Figures 20 and 26, Plate 44), measuring 1.2 m wide and 0.68 m deep, was excavated in the north-east corner of trench 109; the fill was a dark grey brown silt sand (10906) which contained flint material. Ditch 10905 cut surface 10937, as did Iron Age posthole 10907, which tentatively suggests that ditch 10905 may belong to the Iron Age as well. Undated/broadly prehistoric: Two small stakeholes, 10945 and 10913 (0.16 m and 0.34 m diameter, and 0.08 m and 0.12 m deep respectively), lay north-east of posthole 10915. These were not stratigraphically yrelated to any other features and contained no dating evidence.

	West of the west terminal of 10909 was another undated posthole or pit (10933) measuring 0.66 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. A small stakehole (10943), measuring 0.12 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep lay between 10933 and the west terminal of 10909. Due to the position of stakehole 10943 so close to the ditch terminal, it seems unlikely to belong to the same phase of activity as the Neolithic feature 10909. Posthole 10923 (0.5 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep) lay north of 10933, 10943 and the west end of 10909. Post-hole 10923 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery, one of which resembled the Grooved Ware pottery recovered from feature 10909 but cannot be definitively identified as such. The second small crumb of pottery from feature 10923 could only be dated as broadly prehistoric. Immediately north of 10923, a further posthole (10921) was 0.4 m by 0.6 m in diameter, 0.11 m deep and contained two packing stones in situ (Plate 42). Excavation of trench 109 in Site 3 revealed a dense palimpsest of archaeological features. Fragments of Grooved Ware pottery provide dating evidence for a Neolithic phase of activity, and radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age (with one date overlapping the Late Bronze Age) anchor later activity. Dating of both phases should be regarded as preliminary, with only a few small fragments of pottery recovered and only four radiocarbon dates obtained, some of which were acquired from non ideal material. In addition to the dated archaeology discussed below, further undated discrete features were present. These undated features could conceivably relate to either phase of activity, or represent activity from as-yet unidentified phases. Further excavation may provide clarification, either through the recovery of datable material or by allowing the identification of any spatial pattern to these features. The Neolithic phase of activity in trench 109 appears to consist primarily of a curvilinear feature, possibly representing the partial arc of a ring ditch or similar enclosure. A possible opening was identified in the south of this projected ring ditch. The apparent west terminal of the conjectured ring ditch had been re-cut and may have incorporated postholes and a beamslot. It was from this re-cut of the west terminal that the Grooved Ware relied upon for dating this phase of activity was recovered. A larger posthole appears to post-date the original cutting of the possible ring ditch, but pre-date the re-cutting of the terminal. However, these relationships were only seen in plan and excavation was not undertaken in order to preserve the integrity of the archaeological resource. Two possible occupation surfaces in the east of the trench appear to pre-date the Iron Age and may relate to Neolithic activity outside of the putative ring ditch. The

	nature of the Neolithic remains is at this stage indeterminate, and may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any class of activity. There are similarities in character and date between the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109 and the prehistoric remains recorded during construction work c.150 m to the west, which have been described as nationally significant (Prehistoric Society 2016, Catherine Rees pers. Comm.). The recent discoveries at the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site have demonstrated that there is a significant concentration of prehistoric activity in this area ranging from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Given the proximity of trench 109 to the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site it would seem almost certain that the Neolithic phases of each site are related. Grooved Ware pottery was identified from later pit groups at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan which suggests that the key Neolithic dating evidence from trench 109 is contemporary with this phase of activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan (Catherine Rees pers. Comm.). It is possible that earlier houses at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan may relate to the initial cutting of the curvilinear in trench 109, although there is little evidence to support this at present. A gully and three discrete features from trench 109 are associated with Iron Age radiocarbon dates. The gully terminal partly cuts the conjectured Neolithic ring-ditch. One of the Iron Age pits appears to have been dug for the disposal of a large stone. Another interpretation of this pit is that it is the construction cut for a standing stone and that the dated material (a grain of unknown species) was intrusive in the backfill of the cut after the stone was dismantled. The relationship between this stone and pit and other intercutting features was not excavated during the evaluation. A second Iron Age posthole cuts one of the possible occupation layers previously mentioned, while the final Iron Age posthole is an isolated feature. Other features cutting the possible occupation layers may also be Iron Age in date. The environmental assemblages from which the Iron Age dates were obtained indicate settlement activity on the Site. The dating of the Iron Age features from trench 109 is unexpected. No other Iron Age remains were found from anywhere on the present scheme, and the absence of Iron Age archaeology was noted in the conclusions of another nearby large scale evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The archaeology of trench 109 offers a rare opportunity to study this period in the region. The latest features at the nearby Ysgol Rhyd y Llan excavation were Early Bronze Age in date, so the identification of Iron Age remains in trench 109 potentially considerably extends activity in the immediate vicinity. Neolithic archaeology in trench 109 at Llanfaethlu likely represents a continuation of the prehistoric landscape discovered c.150 m over the road at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. Probable Neolithic

	Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from the re-cut terminal of a putative ring ditch. The results of this evaluation do not allow for interpretation of the Neolithic remains, which may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any other type of activity. Radiocarbon data and environmental assemblages show that Iron Age settlement was superimposed over the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109. The identification of Iron Age settlement in trench 109 extends the period of settlement in the vicinity significantly, with the latest activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan dating to the Early Bronze Age. Iron Age sites are comparatively rare in this part of Anglesey and the identification of one provides a valuable opportunity to fill an apparent gap. The Neolithic remains of trench 109 probably form at least three sub-phases of activity (the original curvilinear, an intermediate posthole, and the re-cut of the terminal of the curvilinear). The broad range of radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age suggests multiple sub-phases of Iron Age activity. As-yet unidentified Bronze Age activity intermediate between the identified Neolithic and Iron Age features may exist on site or nearby (Early Bronze Age remains have been identified at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, and one of the radiocarbon dates from this evaluation may possibly be Late Bronze Age). The keyhole view of the site afforded by this limited evaluation has identified the presence and date of the archaeological resource in this location, and has allowed for some preliminary interpretation. Further investigation would be necessary to determine the full sequence of archaeology, to interpret the Neolithic activity and to understand the form of the Iron Age settlement. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	848
Asset Name	Possible Linear Features and Pits
NGR	SH3150687092
Type	Possible settlement
Designation	None

HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Several pit-type responses three linear anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey in close proximity to the excavated Neolithic settlement (Asset 749). The parallel anomalies also cannot be confidently interpreted but as they run parallel with the field edge are considered more likely to have an agricultural origin but again an archaeological origin cannot be dismissed, especially given the proximity of the prehistoric activity. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located, our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016.

Asset Number	849
Asset Name	Undated Parallel Linear Features
NGR	SH3156187028
Type	Linears
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Four approximately parallel linear features (9904, 9906, 9908 and 9910, Figure 9) ran north-east to south-west or north to south in trench 99, one of which was a ditch terminal (9910). They ranged in width from 0.5 m to 0.71 m, in depth from 0.15 m to 0.24 m and were variously 'U'-shaped, 'V'-shaped or had an irregular profile. Some of the features from trench 99 likely continue into trench 101 although it is not possible to match specific features from one trench to another. These features were identified in the geophysical survey and interpreted as late agricultural features. A field boundary shown on the 1842 Llanfaethlu parish tithe map (not reproduced) roughly correlates with these features. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	850
Asset Name	Possible Undated Pit
NGR	SH3154087041
Type	Pit
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Possible undated pit. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	851
Asset Name	Undated Linear Feature
NGR	SH3158187036
Type	Linears
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	There was also a 1.07 m wide and 0.37 m wide flat bottomed ditch (10107, Figure 9) running north-west to south-east. The features in trench 101 appear to be a continuation of features from trench 99 and likely correspond to both the agricultural trends identified by geophysical survey and the field boundary shown on historic maps. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	852
Asset Name	Caer-bryniau and Outbuildings
NGR	SH3183186910
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A farm complex and outbuildings noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, covering an area of about 27m square. [1] It is not shown on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, and the complex would appear to be later than that date. [2] Some amendment of the field pattern between these dates is also noted. Probably a single storey farmhouse of late 19th century date, which has now been substantially upgraded, with stone built outbuildings. A barn or cart shed and a small adjoining shed with adjoining pigsties to the S and a small shed to the SE. The range of buildings to the N has been substantially rebuilt and it is unclear how much is origiunal. The pump is no longer visible. [3] 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]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] 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. [4] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	853
Asset Name	Undated Linear Feature
NGR	SH3155286972
Type	Linear features
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Trench 97 contained a broad linear feature 2.88 m wide and 0.34 m deep (9703, Figures 9 and 23, Plate 37), again interpreted as a furrow. Furrow 9703 correlated with ploughing trends detected by the geophysical survey. There was no correlation with historic maps. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	854
Asset Name	Undated Parallel Features
NGR	SH3158286931

Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Trench 92 (field 21) contained two nearly parallel linear features with brown silt clay stony fills. Linear feature 9203 (Figures 9 and 23, Plate 36) was 1.18 m wide and 0.26 m deep, and linear feature 9205 was 0.76 m wide and 0.1 m deep. These linear features do not correlate with geophysical responses or historic maps. Linear features 9203 and 9205 may represent furrows or agricultural drainage ditches. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	855
Asset Name	Linear Bank, South-west of Rhos-ty-mawr
NGR	SH3164486856
Type	Boundary
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A

Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or any of the estate/tithe maps examined. [1] [2] [3] [4] A linear feature parallel to current boundaries, about 1.5m wide. A low bank with hollows to either side, which continues across two fields. It could be modern or a former field boundary. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [3] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [4] 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. [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	856
Asset Name	Undated Post Holes
NGR	SH3166186857
Type	Post holes
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Description	Trench 89 contained seven undated post-holes which are open to interpretation. A cluster of six undated post-holes accompanied by a seventh outlier in trench 89 may represent stock management or settlement; further investigation may be able to date and interpret these features. A cluster of undated postholes in trench 89 (Llanfaethlu) may also represent stock management, settlement or some other form of activity. [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	[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2017. Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements, Isle of Anglesey: Evaluation Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report No. 113670.12 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	857
Asset Name	Fadog Frech
NGR	SH3196186689
Type	Farmstead
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Description	Buildings depicted on the Llanfaethlu 1840 Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] Smaller building is in the same location as a house depicted on 1724-7 Bodorgan Estate Map. [3] Therefore it has its origins in the early 18th century or earlier. The building appears on the 1840 map in more or less its form on the 1889 map. It was about 13m square. No access. Substantial stone barn and other early buildings visible from the road. [4] 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. [5]
References	[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] Bodorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 (Bangor University MSS 1579). [4] 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. [5] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	858
Asset Name	Ruined Building, West of Berth
NGR	SH3199587273
Type	
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	As depicted on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2] It is about 10m square, and is now a ruined structure. It is depicted in a simpler form on the 1840 map, suggesting that it may have been rebuilt between those times. This is suggestive of an improved farm. The building complex covers an area of 26 square metres by 1889, and it is associated with a number of outbuildings. [3] The setting of this asset is formed by the Historic Landscape Type in which it is located and is characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond over enclosed farmland to an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]
References	[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni). [2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map [3] 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 [4] Jacobs, October 2016

Asset Number	859
Asset Name	North-west / South-east Linear Feature
NGR	SH3163687268
Type	Linear feature
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible

Period	Post-medieval
Description	Field C21: Negative linear anomaly identified by archaeological survey as anomaly Bf. Of uncertain origin, this anomaly has tentatively been interpreted to be of archaeological origin. [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	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs June 2017

Asset Number	860
Asset Name	North-west / South-east Former Field Boundary, Tyddyn-Waen
NGR	SH3420490508
Type	Linear feature
Designation	None
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Former field boundary, aligned north-west / south-east, identified as an anomaly during geophysical survey. [1] Our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of it. [2]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2015. Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01 [2] Jacobs, 11 October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 1
HLT Name	Amlwch and Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	Registered Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	HLW (Gw) 1
Cadw Reference	HLW (Gw) 1
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Amlwch and Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape forms a compact area extending from the narrow harbour of Port Amlwch to Parys Mountain, 3km to the south. The significance of the landscape derives from its long history of copper mining from as early as the Bronze Age to the industrial boom of the 18th Century and 19th Century, which also saw the rapid growth of Port Amlwch and the development of the industrial town at Amlwch. Parys Mountain moved from shaft mining to largely opencast mining and the unusual method of extracting ores using precipitation pits. These later extraction processes produced the distinct landscape character of Parys Mountain itself and the landscape character area to the south and west of the registered landscape along water courses which supplied the precipitation ponds. Further distinct landscape character areas within the registered landscape include Port Amlwch and its associated settlement, the industrial processing which developed to the north of Amlwch, and the settlement of Amlwch itself. The rural landscape character area on the periphery of the settlement areas to the north and the mines to the south, it is effectively part of a much larger landscape of agricultural improvement that extends out of the Historic Landscape area. This area is characterised by large regular enclosures representing improvements of the 18th and 19th Century under the patronage of the major landowners, and reflect not only the quality of the land itself but the increased prosperity of farming in the area after mining

	began on a major scale. A small area on the periphery of the main settlement areas and of the mines, through effectively part of a much larger landscape of agricultural improvement that extends out of the Historic Landscape area. The farmhouses and outbuildings mainly lie outside the Register area; only Llaethdy Mawr and Pentre Gwian lie within, the former a very substantial farm house, the latter a much smaller double-fronted two storey dwelling, but both of 19th century date. There is a cottage row at Mynydd Llwyd in which traditional character has been effaced, and a vernacular isolated dwelling at Tal y Dyffryn (SH4479 9108). The area is characterised by large regular enclosures representing improvements of the 18th and 19th century under the patronage of the major landowners, and reflecting not only the quality of the land itself but the increased prosperity of farming in the area after mining began on a major scale in the 1770s. [1] [2]
References	[1] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2009. Historic Characterisation: Amlwch. GAT Report 782 [2] Jacobs. 2016. Amlwch Temporary Workers' Accommodation Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey. Unpublished technical report

HLT Number	HLT 2
HLT Name	Cestyll Garden
NGR	SH3452593314
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	Registered Historic Park and Garden
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	GD45
Cadw Reference	GD45
Value	High
Period	20th Century
Description	Primary reasons for grading: Unusual, small and intimate 1920s garden informally planted with tender plants, well suited to its rocky seaside site, which is of great natural beauty; good survival of original planting. Princess Victoria, a close friend of the garden's owner and principal designer, Violet Vivian, designed part of the garden. Type of Site: A small garden exploiting a particular site - the sheltered valley of a small stream, leading down to the sea - with

	interesting plantings and an intimate atmosphere. Main Phases of Construction: 1920s Cestyll is an unusual garden, situated in a small valley running north to the sea, on the north coast of Anglesey, to the west of Wylfa Head. Originally Cestyll formed part of the Carreglwyd estate, but in 1918 the estate was broken up and Cestyll was bought by the Hon. William Walter Vivian as a present for his favourite niece, Violet. The Hon. Violet Vivian was a daughter of Lord Vivian of Bodmin and one of Queen Alexandra's maids of honour; when not waiting on the Queen she lived with her uncle at Glyn Bangor, and continued to do so at first, using Cestyll only for holidays, although she later made it her permanent home. Nothing now remains of the house, but it was sited quite close to the edge of the cliff, with a view out to sea. It was demolished in 1991 as it had become unsafe. Since purchase of the property by the then Central Electricity Generating Board in 1983, as part of the Wylfa Power Station grounds, it had been uninhabited and unmaintained. The gardener's cottage and garage form a continuous range along most of the south-east side of the kitchen garden. The garage, with its inspection pit, is to the south and appears relatively modern, but as the top of an arch is bricked up over the doors on the south end it is probably converted from a building (stable/coach house?) shown on the 1900 25 in. Ordnance Survey map. The cottage is not shown on this map, but appears on the 1924 version, so it was probably built and the garage converted by Violet Vivian after she acquired the house in 1918. Both are stone-built, the cottage having brick window surrounds; the roof of the whole range is slate and appears to have been fairly recently renewed. The cottage has a brick chimney, and there is a lean-to shed on the northern end. The 1924 Ordnance Survey map shows three small sheds against the kitchen garden wall in the west corner, near the house; one of these also appears on the 1900 map. The remains of this, and all of the next, which is still standing, survive, with an entrance to the garden between them; the third has been cleared away and there is a large breach in the garden wall. A later, stone-built, shed is outside the garden at the north corner. There are three further buildings indicated on the large-scale map of 1924, one of them circular, in the area north of the kitchen garden. Unfortunately this area is now so completely overgrown that it is impenetrable, and no buildings can be seen, but the concrete base of the largest of the buildings, on the east side, is visible. This may have been the boat house; although there is no slipway on the beach, there is known to have been a boat house at one time. The garden, in a small valley to the west of the house site and

	divided from it by a field, was laid out from 1922 onwards, to take advantage of the particular site, both in terms of its geography - a small, rocky valley with a fast-flowing stream, leading down to a sea cove – and of the sheltered conditions, which allowed half-hardy and tender species to be grown. The result is 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. Despite her commitments elsewhere, Violet Vivian began work on the garden early on, beginning to develop the valley of the Cafnan from 1922 onwards. An area corresponding roughly to the central third of the final garden is shown on the 1924 25 in. Ordnance Survey map as being enclosed and planted with shrubs, and there is a new footbridge across the stream. Violet (with her twin sister Dorothy, also a maid of honour) was a great favourite with the Queen, and during her time at Court became friendly with several members of the royal family. Later they came to visit her at Cestyll, and Princess Victoria, a particular friend and one who was also, clearly, interested in gardening, was responsible for designing one small area of the valley garden. Violet herself designed the rest. The first plantings were made without the benefit of any shelter but that offered by the natural shape of the ground, but later a shelter belt of conifers was added. This is mainly on the east side of the garden, the direction from which the most damaging strong, cold winds come. It continues along the south side to include a small compound in which there is a well and pump house. The shelter belt consists mostly of pines, many of which are modern replacements. A few large trees along the west boundary help to break the warmer wind from this direction. The garden contains a very wide range of plants, concentrating on shrubs and waterside plants. There are also many ornamental trees, mostly smaller varieties which can flourish within the sheltered valley. There are many azaleas and rhododendrons, but these are by no means the main interest of the garden, which is notable for its variety. A large, sloping rock outcrop on the western side of the garden was covered with soil carried there by hand, and carpeted with bedding plants - around 3,000 of them - every year. This continued until after the Second World War. In the summer, this carpet of vivid colour must have added a very different dimension to the otherwise rather green, leafy and watery world of the valley garden. Violet Vivian was a well known local character and lived to the age of 83, dying in 1962. She is remembered for driving about the lanes in a succession of orange and black cars. After her death, her ashes were scattered in the garden, as those of her uncle had been, and

	there is a memorial tablet to them both. The house and garden went, in 1962, to Violet's sister Dorothy's daughter, Lady Astor. In 1983 it was sold to the then CEGB on condition that the valley garden should be maintained and cared for, as a memorial to the two Vivians responsible for its creation. Violet had, in her lifetime, begun to open the garden to the public twice a year, and this practice, which had lapsed after her death, was reinstated in 1985. The garden today probably remains much as it was in Violet's lifetime. The valley is narrow, steep and rocky, with outcrops in several places, and the soil is thin and sandy, bedrock being very near the surface where it is not outcropping. Despite the garden's small size, there is plenty of variety in its geography, including an extremely steep, sun-baked bank, shady nooks under overhanging rocks, damp areas beside the stream, and larger areas of more gently sloping ground. The whole valley is crammed with growing things, from sizeable trees through a wide variety of shrubs to lush waterside perennials, and many narrow paths wind their way among shrubs, across tiny lawns and along the stream. There are several different areas, almost all linked by the stream, and none defined by any hard structure apart from the naturally outcropping rocks. The stream is crossed and re-crossed; there are different glimpses of the seaward view here and there; at every turn some interesting plant is in the foreground. Being enclosed within a valley, the garden is essentially self-contained, but the view down towards the sea is an important aspect of its design, and the old mill in the foreground of this view, although outside the garden, adds a romantic touch. The romance is intensified by the hidden nature of the garden, and the fact that it lies at some distance from the house site and kitchen garden, across a bare field. There is no physical link with the house site, and a stile over the wall of the garden area around the house is the only remaining hint of a path across to the garden. The highest part of the garden is at the southern end, and here there is a gravelled space where one could sit to appreciate the view. To either side of this is an area of flat outcropping rock; that to the east has been treated as a rockery and planted with small shrubs, that to the west left bare. The stream runs in a deep cutting to the west of this. In front of the gravelled area, which has its back to the boundary hedge, is a small lawn, the top part of which is paved with widely-spaced stone slabs and planted with specimen trees. From here, stone steps lead down through a small decorative iron gate towards the stream, which swings across to the east of the garden below the outcrop. Below the gate is a natural rockery, this time on steep rock

	faces cut by the stream and planted with larger shrubs. The steps lead down through this to a small, shady lawn beside the stream, with two larger trees. Opposite, on the other side of the stream, is a small, sheer cliff. A detour to the west, via a modern wooden bridge across the stream, leads to another shady lawn in the small area designed by Princess Victoria. A sole gatepost in the western boundary hints at an entrance having been here at one time. The southern boundary is an old wire fence, with an iron grille across the stream to catch debris. Princess Victoria's garden is probably now rather more shady than it was when laid out, which has resulted in the loss of some plants, giving a rather bare appearance at present. Following the stream across to the east, the path disappears into a tunnel created by the rock cliff on one side and very large shrubs growing on the stream edge on the other. On the far side of the stream, the rockery area with large shrubs north of the lawn continues to the east. At the end of the tunnel is another small lawn, in a loop of the stream where it swings right round back to the west. The stream is edged with shrubs, which thus surround the lawn, and in Violet Vivian's day picnics would be held or a trio or quartet of musicians would occasionally play on this lawn. On the east side of the river, at the bend, is a steep bank, now rather bare and probably recently cleared, crossing which is a terracing wall about 1 m high, overgrown with ivy. A wooden bridge crosses the stream to the north, and immediately beyond is another, as the stream now curves sharply back to the east again. Between the two bridges is a flattish outcrop with plants and small shrubs growing in its crevices and around the edges. From here there is an open view to the sea. Beyond the second bridge is another flat outcrop, partly overflowed by the stream. Just below the further bridge, on the east, is a small waterfall, and immediately past this the stream turns northwards and flows more or less straight, at the foot of a high, steep bank on the east, to the sea. On the west side of the stream is the largest open area in the garden, sloping fairly gently down from the west, and consisting mostly of lawn. At the top, south-west, side of this area is the large outcropping slab which used at one time to be covered with bedding plants every summer. There is one small, curved terrace near the edge of this, retained by a tiny bit of dry-stone walling, which suggests that there may have been other similar terraces used to retain the soil for the bedding plants. To the east and north of the outcrop is an area of lawn, and beyond, to the north, is the watermill, Felin Cafnan. A culvert associated with the mill, dry at present, runs down the slope from the west across this lawn, to join the stream. This culvert has been treated as part of the garden and its edges planted, and there are also beds in the lawn containing large, architectural plants. There are minor rocky outcrops and smaller beds with shrubs. Beside the stream, along the east edge of the lawn, are many wet-loving plants. The mill leat, also dry, which runs parallel with the culvert, to the north, forms the boundary of the garden here.

	The east bank of the stream is very steep and sun-baked, resulting in the loss of several plants during the exceptionally hot, dry summer of 1995. Some small areas have now been replanted. Other areas carry a more or less wild vegetation, the removal of which poses a problem because of the angle of slope. The bank is dominated by a large pine tree, visible from almost every part of the garden, and there are several very narrow paths traversing the slope; these are, of necessity, revetted and some have stone slabs on edge on the upper side, suggesting an alternative use as seats. In the north-east corner of the garden is a small, rough lawn with a few trees, from which there is a view out over an old dry-stone wall down to the beach. A steep path with steps ascends to this and continues up to the south-east, then runs along inside the eastern boundary of the garden. There is a way out to the shelter belt, or one can continue along the eastern edge of the garden, with good views down into it, descending a little westwards by steep paths or steps. On the face of an outcrop above the stream, opposite the small lawn used for picnics and music, is a plaque to the memory of Violet Vivian and William Walter Vivian. This is a plain stone tablet fixed to the face of a rock outcrop, with bronze lettering. The Vivians' ashes were scattered in the garden nearby. There are also three small dog graves in this area. There was at one time clearly a small garden area surrounding the house, lying mostly in a rough semi-circle to west and north (open to the view, which is spectacular), but including a high-walled triangular area at the back of the house, on the east. Of the semi-circular area, nothing remains except the surrounding iron fence and hedge, with a stile over it on the valley garden side; there is no sign of a path crossing from this towards the garden, but it might have been ploughed up. The interior contains little but coarse grass, suggesting perhaps that it was mostly lawn. The triangular area has the south-west wall of the kitchen garden for its north-east boundary, and another wall of similar height runs off the south corner of the kitchen garden, forming the south wall. This turned slightly northwards part way along, and met the back of the house, but this part of the wall has been destroyed, probably during demolition of the house. The area enclosed within these walls was rather narrow and must have been shaded by its walls, but would have been very sheltered. The surviving planting is ornamental. There is an area north of the kitchen garden, occupying most of the remaining level space between its wall and the edge of the cliff, which must at one time have been part of the garden. The 25 in. Ordnance Survey map of 1900 shows nothing north of the kitchen garden except a small building at the east end of the north-east wall, but the 1924 map shows this building gone and three others (two on the east and a circular one to the north) replacing it, and the area partly enclosed. This dating strongly suggests that the changes were made by Violet Vivian. The area is at present completely overgrown and impenetrable, and it is now fully enclosed by stone walls on all sides. The entrance, on the east side, has an iron field gate hung between cylindrical stone-built posts, and north of this the concrete base of the largest of the

	three buildings can be seen, but nothing is visible within except trees and undergrowth. The kitchen garden is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1900, and is probably contemporary with the house (which existed by the early nineteenth century at least). It is about 50m by 35m, surrounded by a wall. The garden lies to the north of the house site, and is rectangular, with a mortared stone wall up to 2 m high. This is roughly rendered on the inside. The ground level within the garden is lower than outside. There are entrances with wooden doors, painted yellow, still in place in the west corner and near the east corner, just beyond the gardener's cottage. There is also a door leading, up a flight of steps, directly into the garage. The wall seems to be generally in good condition, but there is a large deliberate breach on the south-west side, near the house site. It may have been created during demolition of the house, and it is probable that it enlarged a pre-existing entrance. The interior of the garden is now completely overgrown and few details of the layout are discernible. There is, however, a line of fruit trees running south-west to north-east, and where the bases of these are fairly clear of undergrowth, at the south-west end, their positioning suggests that a path once ran between a double row of them. There does not appear to be any fruit against the walls. The 1900 Ordnance Survey map has a line across the garden from north-west to south-east which seems to suggest an internal division, but this had apparently disappeared by 1924. Some ornamental planting survives close to the south-west wall, including lilac and rose bushes. [1] Cestyll Garden is made up of two main elements: a former walled kitchen garden dating from the mid-late 19th century and the valley garden which was a later development being predominantly designed and created by Violet Vivian from the 1920s. The gardens reflect the gardening themes and social mores of the upper classes from the late Victorian and Edwardian period of supplying fresh food to the household and to embellish their estates. The valley garden of Cestyll is considered to be of national significance on the basis of: - Its connection with Violet Vivian and by association the Vivian Family who were major innovators of garden design and the drive to introduce exotic plants in the late 19th and early 20th century; - Its connection with the Royal Family of the Edwardian era, in particular Princess Victoria of Wales, who designed a portion of the garden; - It being predominantly the creation of Violet Vivian and how the garden has remained largely unchanged in the intervening years, thus preserving the original themes and identity of the garden; - Its naturalistic style, designed to celebrate and enhance the natural form of the landscape, to create something of a microcosm,

	incorporating a number of different habitats within one small area. In particular the framed view of the coastline which is part of the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); and - It having no direct counterpart on the island of Anglesey and one would be hardpressed to find any other garden in Wales, of this size and with the content, intimacy and history such as is found here. There is no other garden created by one individual in the 1920s, in a coastal AONB location at this scale and intimacy. Two gardens which are comparable with the valley garden of Cestyll would be the nationally significant Grade I listed Bodnant, Conwy and Plas Newydd, Anglesey. The incorporation of authentic vernacular architecture is a unifying theme between Bodnant and the valley garden. In the early 20th century Henry Pochin's grandson Henry Duncan McLaren was responsible for importing the Pin Mill building to the Canal Terrace at Bodnant to act as a focal point. This is comparable with the use of the Cafnan Mill at the valley garden, with both features being a nod to the picturesque tradition (Cadw 1998). In addition, as mentioned in section 3.2.2, the gardens of Cestyll, Bodnant and Plas Newydd incorporate rhododendrons and their introduction were all broadly contemporary of the early 20th century. The Plas Newydd rhododendron garden was begun in the 1930s by the 6th Marquess at the instigation of the 11th Lord of Digby who was a patron of Chinese and Himalayan plant collecting expeditions. The garden was subsequently revived by the 7th (and current) Marquess from 1948 onwards with encouragement from the 2nd Lord of Aberconway who provided advice and plants from Bodnant (Cadw 1998). The kitchen garden of Cestyll is considered to be of local significance on the basis of: - Its more restricted association with Violet Vivian, who essentially re-modelled an existing garden; - The survival of 12 fruit trees of which there are 3 recognised domestic varieties of apple tree, the most notable and rarest being the Lady's Finger of Lancaster; and - It being one of the last surviving examples of a 19th century walled kitchen garden between Cemaes and Cemlyn Bay. [2]
References	[1] Cadw [2] GAT, 2015b, Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station, Assessment of the Significance of Cestyll Registered Historic Park and Garden (G2096), Interim Report. GAT Report 1262.

HLT Number	HLT 3

HLT Name	Dame Sylvia Crowe's Landscaping
NGR	SH3543593585
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	20th Century
Description	Two significant mounds and a plantation of coniferous and broad-leaved trees through which nature trails are laid, as well as the route of the Anglesey Coast path, form the principal elements of this landscape. It largely hides the power station when close to the east side. Sylvia Crowe was a significant figure in the development of landscape architecture in the mid-20th century, at a time when new large scale industrial monuments were dramatically changing the rural landscape, and new methods of integrating these had to be found. Her work at Trawsfynydd is accepted as being of national importance through its designation as a registered garden. The landscaping at Wylfa followed a few years later, after the publication of her book on Landscapes of Power (1952), and as such should also be seen in a national context. [1] Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscaping was designed in the 1960s to complement the buildings of Wylfa A Power Station. This type is characterised by an undulating wooded landscape cut by paths and includes two man-made drumlins. The introduction of nature trails and the incorporation of the Anglesey Coastal path into the design of the landscape were principal elements which allowed the public to enjoy the environs of the power station. The man-made drumlins were created to blend the landscape into the surrounding drumlin landscape and to continue the undulating nature of the surrounding area Crowe was commissioned to produce a designed landscaping around Wylfa A power station prior to its construction. Her main considerations were that the landscaping should complement the existing landscape of the area and that it should provide a back-drop for the power station. Crowe's designs considered the coastal areas of the landscape separately to the rural landscape and she identified elements in these landscapes which should be preserved. She wanted the power station and landscaping to "make a positive contribution to the landscape" rather than to try to mask it. Crowe produced requirements for the type of access, fencing, shapes of the buildings, character of the roads, land shaping and planting.

	Crowe also identified six viewpoints which she considered merited special attention. These were: High ground north of Llanlleiana; From east of Cemaes Bay; From road A5025; From Porthypistyll Bay; View from Wyfla Head; View from the Sea [2] Crowe's landscape has been assessed in terms of its evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. The assessment concluded that the designed landscape is of medium significance, based principally on its associative historical value. This is due to its connection with Crowe, an eminent landscape architect, author and a pioneer in the field of large-scale planning, whose career spanned over 70 years and several continents, and who made important contributions to the development and promotion of the discipline of landscape architecture. Construction of the Existing Power Station commenced in 1963. Crowe was closely involved in the aesthetic design of the power station and its landscaping. The comprehensive landscaping designed by Crowe included artificial hills which were built using material excavated during construction, planting, and viewing platform. The evidential value of the designed landscape at the Existing Power Station derives from the physical survival of Crowe's layout, landscaping and planting which sought to minimise the imposition of the large power station on the surrounding landscape. The landscape implements many of the ideas put forward in her publication Landscapes of Power, through use of elements such as hills and massed tree planting to link the building and landscape, and survives substantially complete. The design of the landscape over 50 years ago adds to its value, as it demonstrates the function fulfilled by the now mature tree planting. A comprehensive collection of documentary evidence, comprising landscape reports and drawings, reveal the development of proposals for the site, and, when compared with the physical landscape, evidence changes to these proposals when implemented. The history and development of the designed landscape is well documented and therefore there is little potential that further investigation will reveal any new information. On this basis, the evidential value of the designed landscape at the Existing Power Station has been assessed to be Low. The historic value of the landscape results from its connection with Dame Sylvia Crowe, one of the outstanding British landscape architects of the 20th century and a pioneer in the field of large-scale energy infrastructure planning. Crowe's comprehensive approach to landscape design is reflected at the Existing Power Station in the influence she exerted over the design of the power station as a whole, collaborating closely with the architects to influence the buildings' massing and colour scheme, helping to fit them into the landscape at the same time as making a bold statement about the 'cosmic' potential of nuclear energy. The inclusion of a viewing platform on one of the artificial hills offering vistas towards the Existing Power Station and the rugged coastline along Wylfa Head reflects the 'Brave New World' optimism associated with nuclear power generation at this time, encouraging the public to visit and enjoy the site. Crowe provided landscape designs for nuclear power stations at Bradwell in Essex, and, most notably, Trawsfynydd power station in

	Snowdonia, now designated as a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden. Working closely with the renowned architect Basil Spence, at Trawsfynydd Crowe employed many of the design elements which were later applied at Wylfa, such as large areas of planting, concealing unattractive elements of the complex using screening, and establishing a relationship between the power station and the wider landscape. On the basis of the association with Dame Sylvia Crowe the historic value of the designed landscape has been assessed to be high. In terms of aesthetic value, the artificial hills and dense planting mask the substation in views from multiple locations on Anglesey, as shown in photographs in appendix A. The naturalistic design of the hill contours and the mixed woodland planting enables the successful integration of the substation into its setting, whilst the designed landscape blends in with its surrounding context, such that it could be mistaken for a natural feature by a lay person in views from the east or west of the site (see photographs in Appendix A). This might please Crowe who reportedly took it as a measure of her success if the public, unaware of her designs, assumed “it was all natural”. The tree planting design achieves a naturalistic appearance of mixed woodland (despite a substantial coniferous content out of character with the surrounding landscape), when seen from most nearby areas, although perhaps not from the access road directly to the south of the mounds. In addition, the choice of tree species, and particularly the use of pine, reflects the species composition of the nearby Cestyll Garden and aids its integration into the landscape. Similarly, the landform design successfully mimics some of the few more prominent hills on Anglesey, disguising its man-made origins and flowing with the rhythm of the surrounding landscape. Through a combination of these design decisions and a colour scheme inspired by the colour of the sky and sea, the substation is invisible from most locations on Anglesey, and where visible appears light, its form broken up by the shape of the hills and associated tree line and its perceived size is reduced by the skilful contour design and use of mass tree planting. The overall aesthetic value of the site has been assessed to be medium. The designed landscape at Wylfa derives communal value from the former role of the adjacent Existing Power Station (recently decommissioned) as one of the larger employers on Anglesey and North Wales from the 1960s. As part of the Existing Power Station, the designed landscape is likely to feature in the collective experience and memory of the local population. In addition, communal value derives from the presence of publicly accessible footpaths including Wales Coastal Path doubling up as Wylfa Nature Trail with the numbered points of interest along the route and the viewpoint looking out towards Wylfa Head. On this basis the communal value of the designed landscape has been assessed to be medium. Therefore the designed landscape has been assessed to be of medium significance on the basis of: • its connection with Dame Sylvia Crowe, a pioneering, award-winning landscape architect who worked internationally and was instrumental in the founding of Landscape Institute, and who provided landscape schemes for two notable nuclear power stations in Wales;

	• its value as evidence of the development and practice of landscape architecture in the post war period; • its connection with the Existing Power Station and its unique and bold architecture; • representing an expression of a by-gone era of positive and hopeful attitudes towards large industrial and nuclear developments; • being an example of good landscape design performing multiple functions; and • its communal value resulting from its association with the Existing Power Station, which has been an important employer Anglesey since the 1970s, and the presence of public footpaths, including the Wales Coastal Path, as an integral part of the design. The key design elements are the two artificial mounds, the woodland planting, the paths and viewing platform and the stone walls to the north-east and sough-west of the existing power station. The landscape design is best understood from key views towards the designed landscape and from the viewing platform north-west towards the Existing Power Station and sea views to the north and north-east. [3]
References	[1] GAT, 2012, Proposed Nuclear Power Station Wylfa, Ynys Môn. GAT Report No. 999. [2] Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Landscape Report No. 2, Dame Sylvia Crowe 1962 [3] Jacobs, 2016, Assessment of Significance of Dame Sylvia Crowe's Landscape Design at Wylfa. Unpublished technical report.

HLT Number	HLT 4
HLT Name	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL016
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	N/A

Description	Most of (inland) Anglesey is still essentially rural in nature, and this large, disparate area occupies most of the island. Although there are smaller differences in the types and natures of the field patterns, and the scattered, non-nucleated settlements, mostly due to historical processes, to differentiate between them requires a more detailed study. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 5
HLT Name	Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL052
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	N/A
Description	Inland area of gently-rolling, large fields with a scattered settlement of large farms. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 6
HLT Name	North Coast, Mon
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL053
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw	N/A

Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	N/A
Description	The far northern coast of Anglesey is a very distinctive area, defined on its southern side by the main road. It comprises rocky outcrops, with scattered archaeological sites and later settlement: there is no space here for standard fields and it has an atmosphere of being remote. It is very much coastal - oriented.[1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 7
HLT Name	Cemais
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL054
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	N/A
Description	Cemaes developed as a fishing village and evolved into a shipbuilding centre and a harbour from which marble and limestone were exported, but the arrival of the railways in the mid 19th-century led to the decline in shipbuilding and exports. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 8
HLT Name	Wylfa
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A

HER Reference	YNSMNHL055
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	N/A
Description	The power station is an utterly intrusive element in the historic landscape and is identified here for its rarity and for its uncompromising appearance. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 9
HLT Name	Cemlyn coastal strip
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL056
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	N/A
Description	Edge of low-lying area of disparate field patterns, showing development of agricultural practices. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 10
HLT Name	Fieldscape, north-west Mon

NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL057
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	N/A
Description	This elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlement lies between the upland bloc of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying systems to the north and east. Although characteristic of Anglesey, it is differentiated from other areas by its varied field and settlement patterns. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 11
HLT Name	Mynydd Mechell
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL058
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	N/A
Description	This higher-lying, rocky area contains a very distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 12
HLT Name	Mynydd y Garn
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL059
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	N/A
Description	This an area of mountain with distinctive, undeveloped (later) irregular fields, and scattered settlement pattern unlike "lowland" areas of the island. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 13
HLT Name	Llanfechell
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL072
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	N/A
Description	A mainly nineteenth century village settlement albeit with prehistoric and medieval antecedents. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained October 2016

HLT Number	HLT 14
HLT Name	Llanddeusant
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL035
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	N/A
Description	An early medieval chapel, now in ruins, demonstrates medieval occupation around Llanddeusant. Most of the activity here, however, is post-medieval, including two chapels, domestic buildings and a smithy. The settlement was also known for its mills, some of which still remain, such as Melin Howell, and particularly Llynnon Mill which is now a visitor attraction. The later settlement is based on the road system. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained April 2017

HLT Number	HLT 15
HLT Name	Penrhyd Lastra
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL051

NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	N/A
Description	Unsatisfactory, disparate area of indistinct field and scattered settlement patterns which could be subsumed elsewhere. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained April 2017

HLT Number	HLT 16
HLT Name	Bull Bay Area
NGR	N/A
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	N/A
HER Reference	YNSMNHL071
NMR Reference	N/A
Cadw Reference	
Value	Low
Period	N/A
Description	No prehistoric remains are known from the Bull Bay area, although remains have been recorded in the vicinity, and a Roman hoard has been found here. In the 19th century, copper mining extended into this area. A lifeboat station was opened in 1868, following a donation of 400 to buy the first lifeboat, and the site for the boathouse was provided by the Marquis of Anglesey, and in 1913 a golf course, designed by Herbert Fowler was built. Most of the housing here is 19th and 20th century in date, and related to the developing tourist-related industry. [1]
References	[1] LANDMAP data obtained April 2017

HLT Number	HLT 17
HLT Name	Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden

NGR	
Type	Historic Landscape
Designation	Registered Historic Park and Garden
HER Reference	N/A
NMR Reference	GD43
Cadw Reference	GD43
Value	High
Period	Post-Medieval
Description	Grade II*. Carreglwyd is a Georgian manor house set in wooded ground near the north-west coast of Anglesey, comprising a Grade II* house with Grade II ranges of outbuildings and garden buildings. It is a good survival, almost unchanged, of a nineteenth-century layout of ornamental wooded grounds focused on an informal lake. It incorporates earlier elements and has good planting of woodland for practical and aesthetic reasons. The wooded gardens and grounds of the house are surrounded by the open grazed enclosures of the park. To the north-east is Llyn Garreg-lwyd, a former lake which has been designated an Area of Special Scientific Interest. It is difficult to divide the site into garden, park and farmland. The woodland around the house is all walled in with the garden, and some of it, particularly the area to the north-west, either side of the kitchen garden, contains garden features, such as the remains of a summer house. Other areas within the wall have much more the character of park woodlands- Bryn Covert, east of the house, was clearly a shooting covert, and Mount Pleasant, north-east of the house, is within the wall but also walled off from the neighbouring woodland, and sits more happily with the park. The main approach, from the south, is across the large enclosure which, although it has few trees, is undoubtedly parkland; other areas to the north and north-west have a similar character. Other enclosures, however, appear to be ordinary pasture fields, and it seems likely either that a large surrounding park was never laid out, or that it has been broken up into farmland for a long time. There is certainly nothing on maps going back into the last century to indicate a layout substantially different from today. The house is now enclosed by woodland, of which the areas known as Mount Pleasant and Bryn Covert, to the north-east and east respectively, properly belong with the park. These have different characters from each other, the former being on top of a rocky knoll and shown on maps up until 1923 as being mainly open, with some scrubby growth; the woods now consist mainly of sycamore, which has presumably self-seeded following the cessation of grazing of the area. [1]
References	[1] Cadw Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales

8 Drawings

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/01

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of High Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Medium Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Low Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/02
60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/03
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60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05
60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06
60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/07
60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS KEY PLAN

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:55,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No. 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/01

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N W E S

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 Metres

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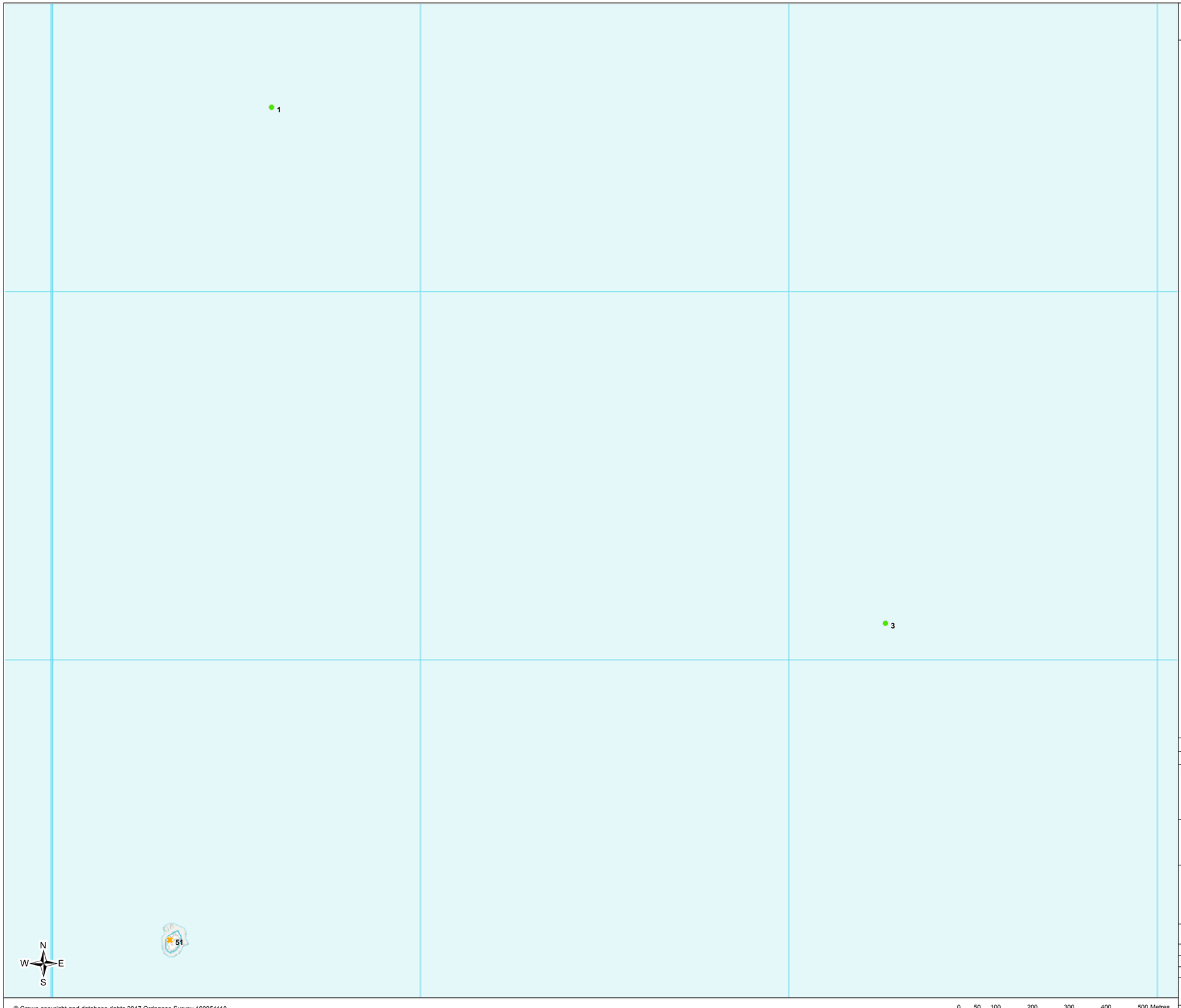

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
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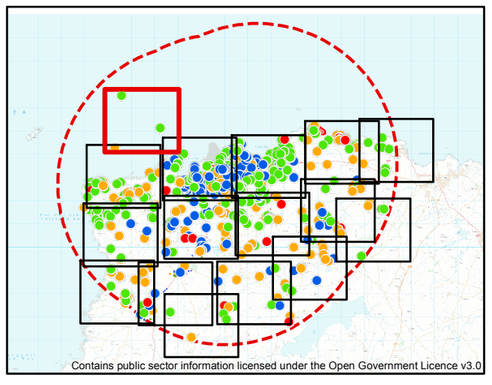

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 1 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/02

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Legend

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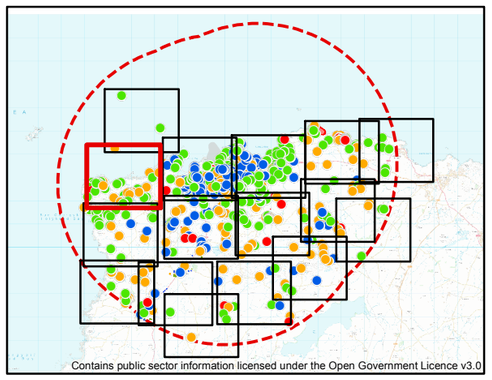
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title

LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 2 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.

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60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/04

Legend

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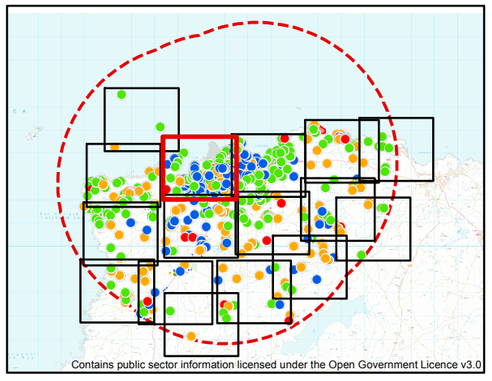

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title

LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 3 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.

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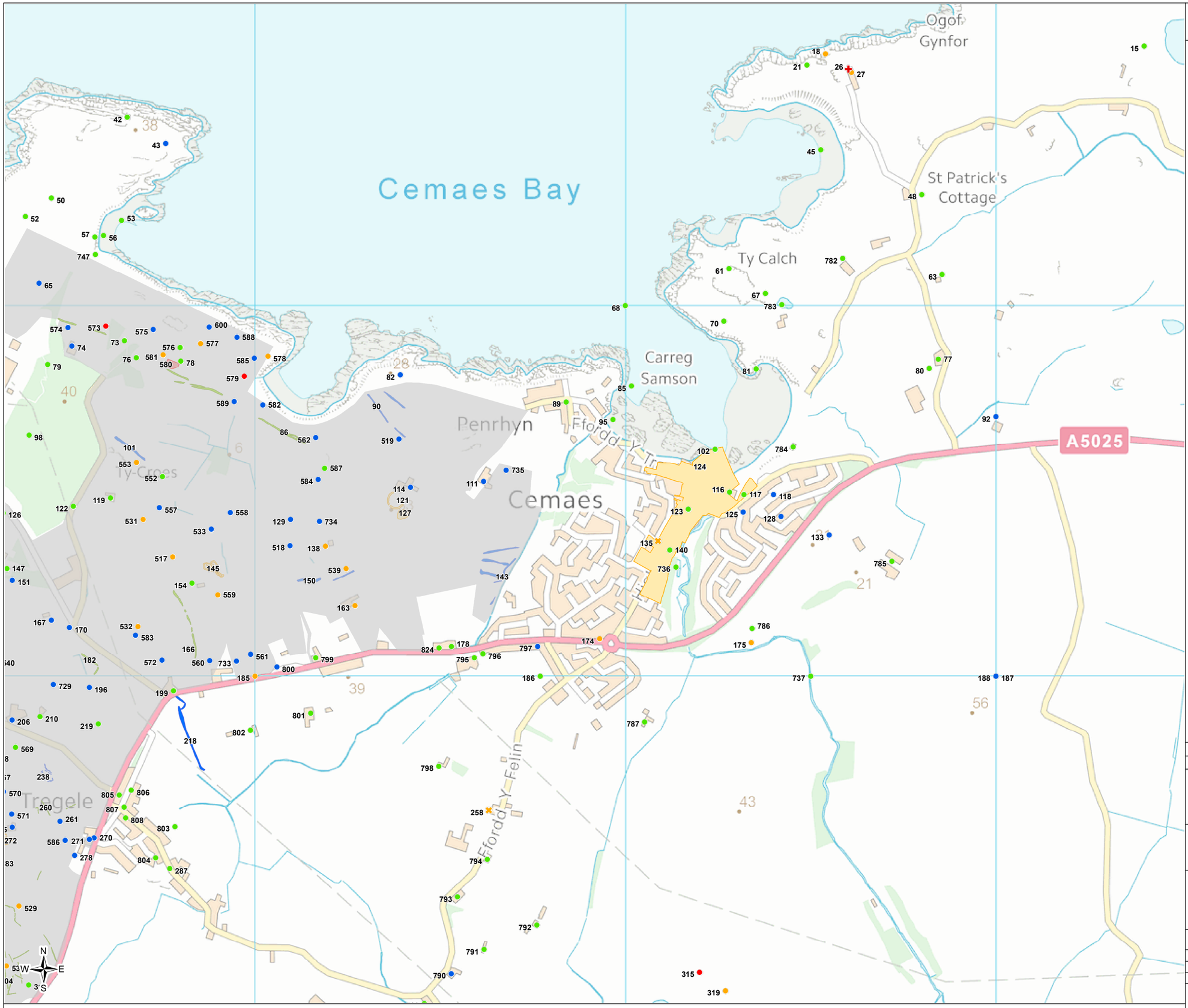

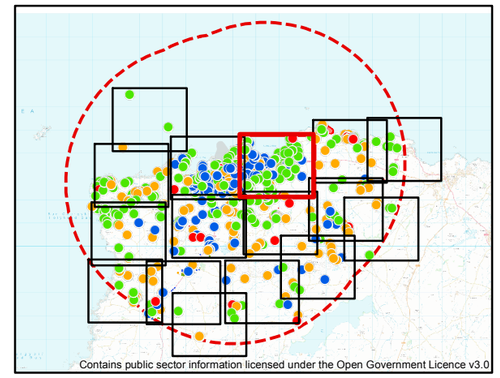

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
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Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 4 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/05

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60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06

Coronation Tower (King Edward VII)
Llanlleiana
Porth Wen
Porth Wen
Porth Wen Silica Brick Works
Traeth y Gwartheg
Rhyd-Y-Clafdy
Porthwen
Refail Bach
Bodhunod
Betws
Buarth-Y-Foel
Tregynrig Fawr
Pilwrn
Nant-Y-Frân

Legend

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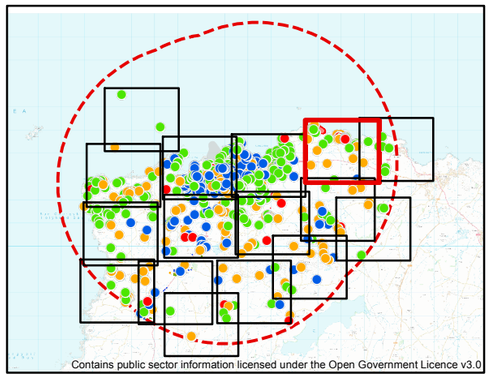
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 5 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/06

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60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/07

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
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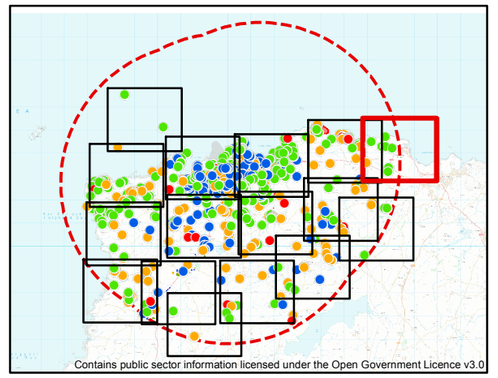

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 6 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/07

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60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08

Ynys y Fydlyn
Taldrwst
Llanfairynghornwy
Hen-Dŷ
Porth y Bribys
Ogof Goch
Waen-Lydan
Mynydd-y-Garn
Aelwyd Uchaf
Rhoscryman Mawr
Ogof Lowry
Bonw
Plas-Y-Nant
Gwenithnant
Porth Swtan

336 718 343 346 348 347 350 353 349 334 333 332 331 335 337 220 339 357 361 365 358 367 373 380 389 408 405 419 400 719 439 443 458 465 468

23 68 54 141 108 88 84

N W E S

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
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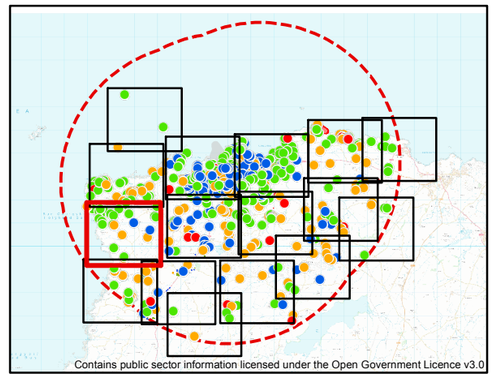

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 7 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/08

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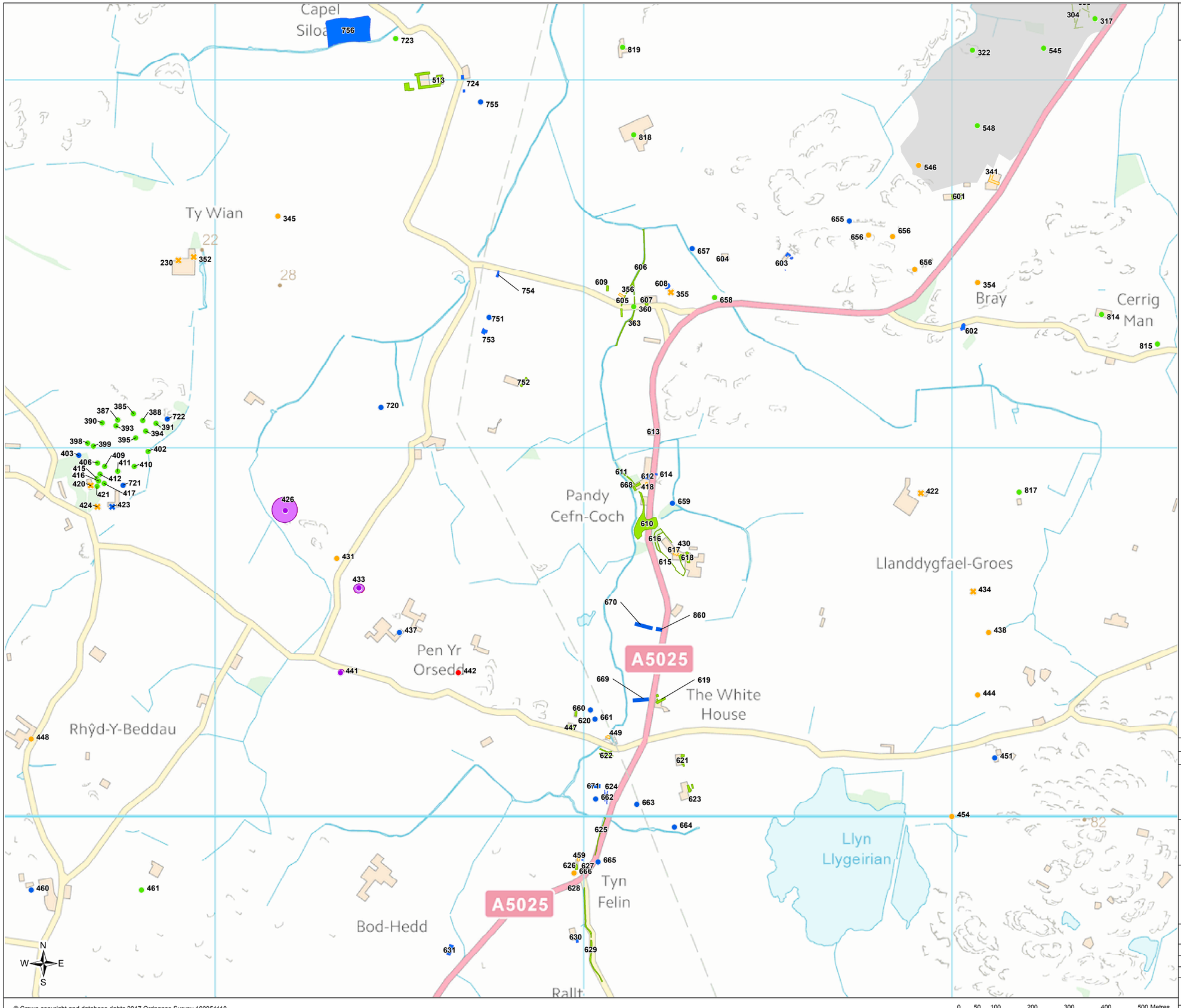

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
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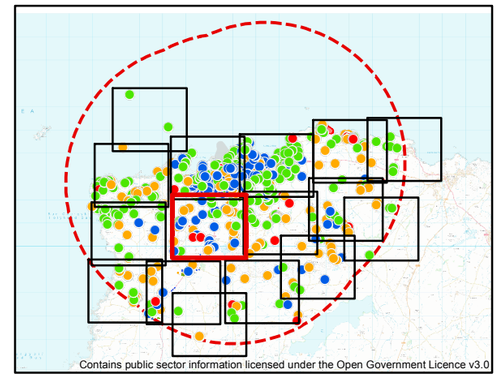

Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 8 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/09

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Legend

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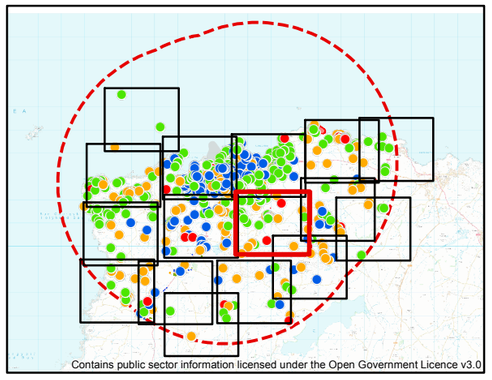

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 9 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/10

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0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

N W E S

Cromlech
Llanfechell
Mynydd Mechell
Pont Tai Hen
The Stables
Bryniau-Duon
Beudygwyn Farm
Tyddyn Cywarch
Cysgod Y Coed
Bryndda Road

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 10 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/11

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0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

N W E S

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
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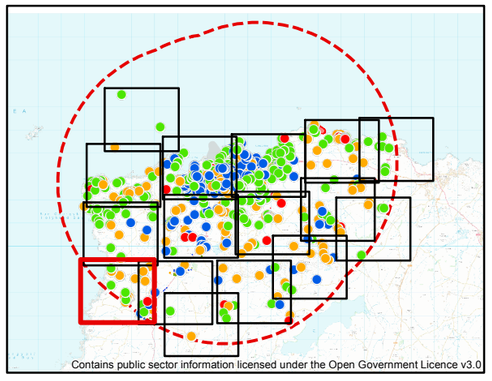

Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 11 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No. 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/12

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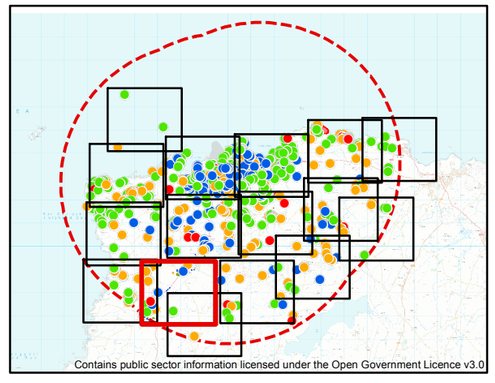
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of High Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Medium Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Low Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 12 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/13

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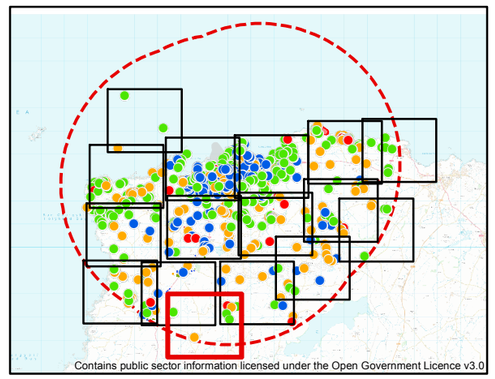
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/14

Bod-Gyngid
84
Ucheldref Uchaf
Ysgubor-Ddu
Mynydd-Blew
507
508
509
510
711
Pengroeslon
Tyddyn-Y-Waen
709
57
Brwynog
49
47
Rhosyrolion
710
32
Pantesgynydd
34
Tyddyn Bach Bungalow
N
W
E
S

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of High Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Medium Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Low Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title

LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 13 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/14

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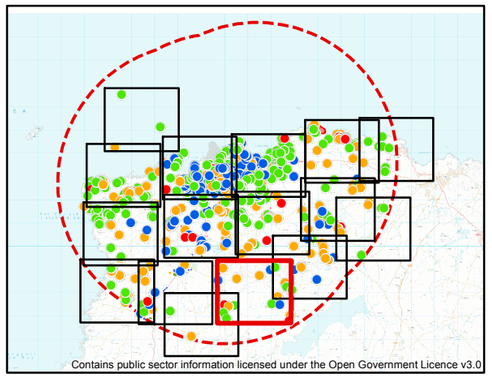
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of High Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Medium Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Low Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 14 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/15

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0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

N W E S

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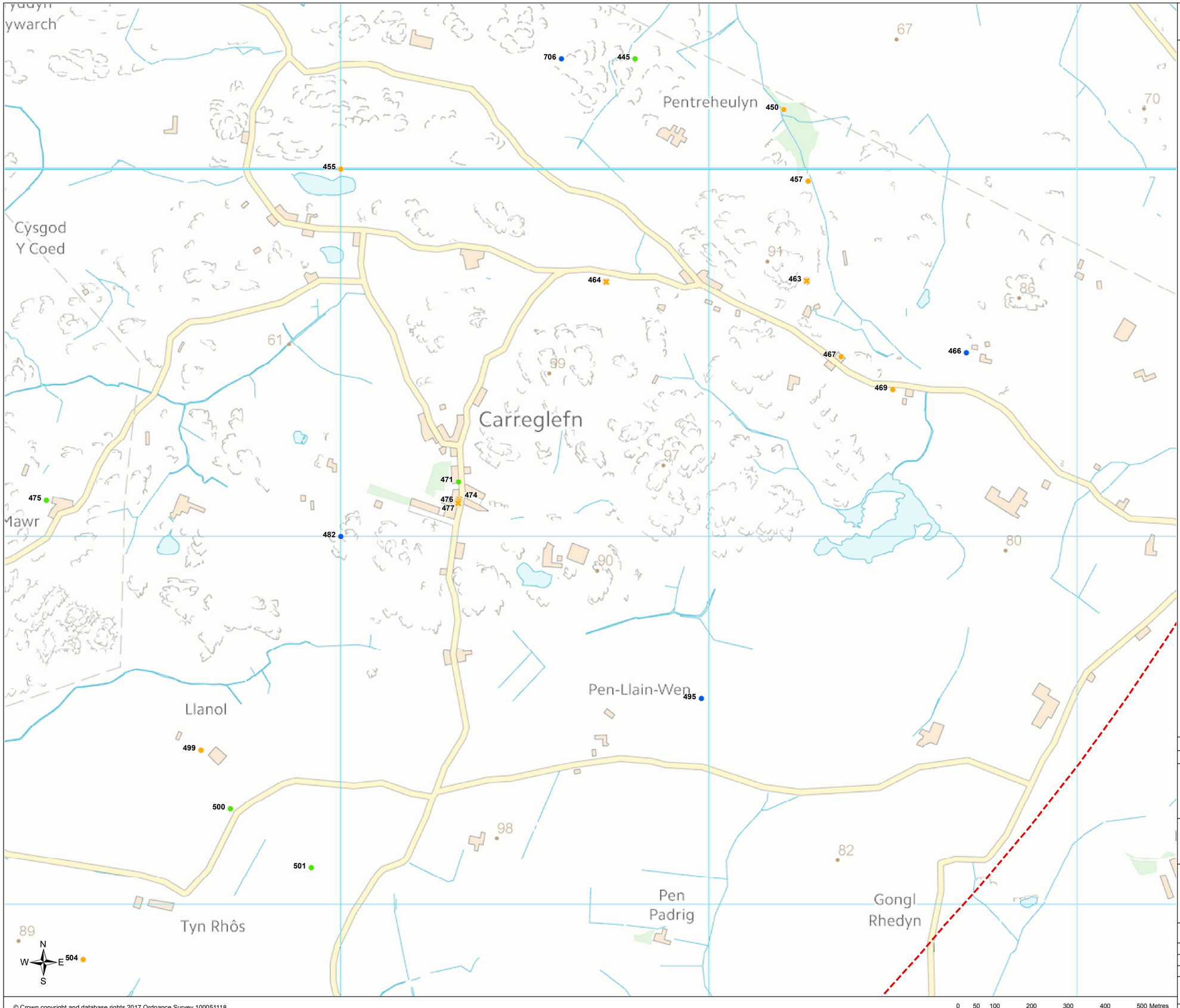
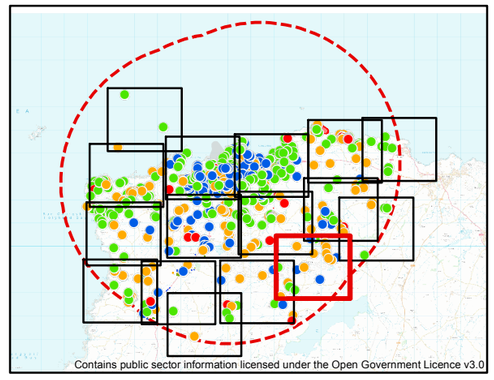


Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of High Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Medium Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Low Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title

LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET
SHEET 15 OF 16

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/16

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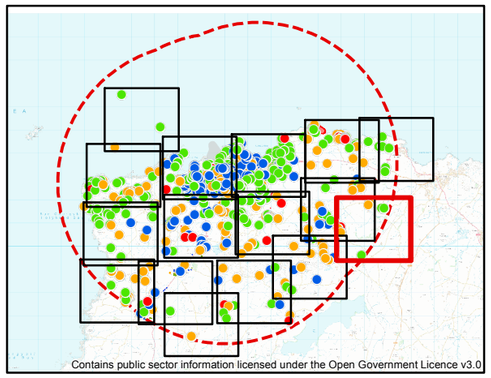
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/17

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of High Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Medium Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Low Value
- Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset of Negligible Value



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS SHEET SHEET 16 OF 16

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:9,940	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/17

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0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

N W E S

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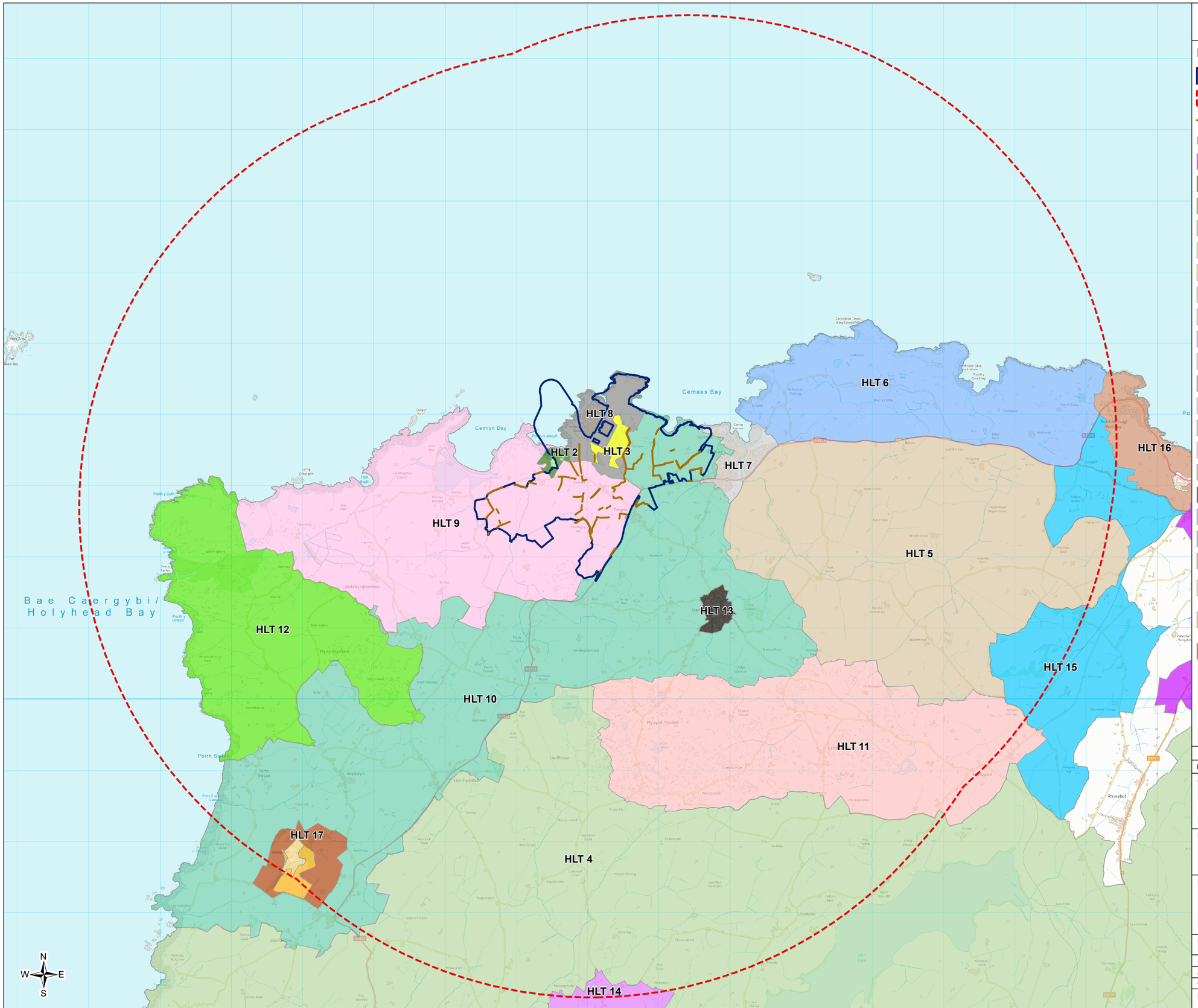

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Cultural Heritage study area
- Important hedgerow

Historic Landscape Type

- HLT 1 - Amlwch and Parys Mountain
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens - Essential Setting
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens - Kitchen Garden
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens - Valley Garden
- HLT 3 - Sylvia Crowe Landscaping Area
- HLT 4 - Fieldscape, Central Eastern Mon
- HLT 5 - Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio
- HLT 6 - North Coast, Mon
- HLT 7 - Cemaes
- HLT 8 - Wylfa
- HLT 9 - Cemlyn Coastal Strip
- HLT 10 - Fieldscape, North-west Mon
- HLT 11 - Mynydd Mechell
- HLT 12 - Mynydd y Garn
- HLT 13 - Llanfechell
- HLT 14 - Llanddeusant
- HLT 15 - Penrhyd Lastra
- HLT 16 - Bull Bay Area
- HLT 17 - Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden - Kitchen Garden
- HLT 17 - Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden - Park Boundary
- HLT 17 - Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden - Essential Setting

Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES
SHEET 1 OF 2

Drawing Status:

Scale @ A3	1:52,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No. 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/18

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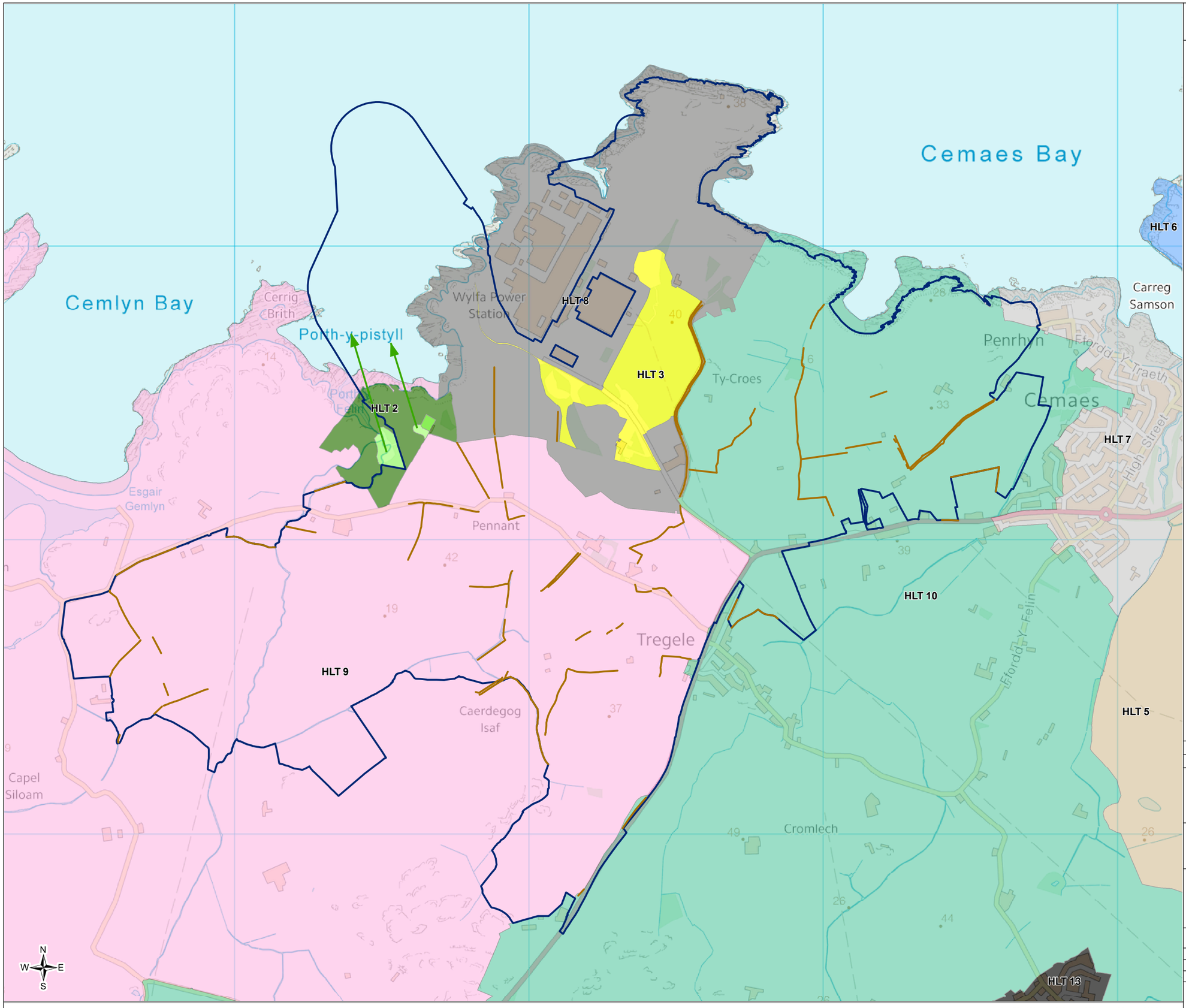
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 Metres



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0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19

Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Important hedgerow

Historic Landscape Type

- HLT 3 - Sylvia Crowe Landscaping Area
- HLT 5 - Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio
- HLT 6 - North Coast, Mon
- HLT 7 - Cemaes
- HLT 8 - Wylfa
- HLT 9 - Cemlyn Coastal Strip
- HLT 10 - Fieldscape, North-west Mon
- HLT 13 - Llanfechell

Cestyll Garden

- HLT 2 - Cestyll Garden - Significant view
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens - Essential Setting
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens - Kitchen Garden
- HLT 2 - Cestyll Gardens - Valley Garden

Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL

Client: HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

Project: WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES
SHEET 2 OF 2

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3	1:12,500	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.	WN03.03.01-S5-PAC-REP-00016	

Drawing No.: 60PO8077/ARC/REP/010/19

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