

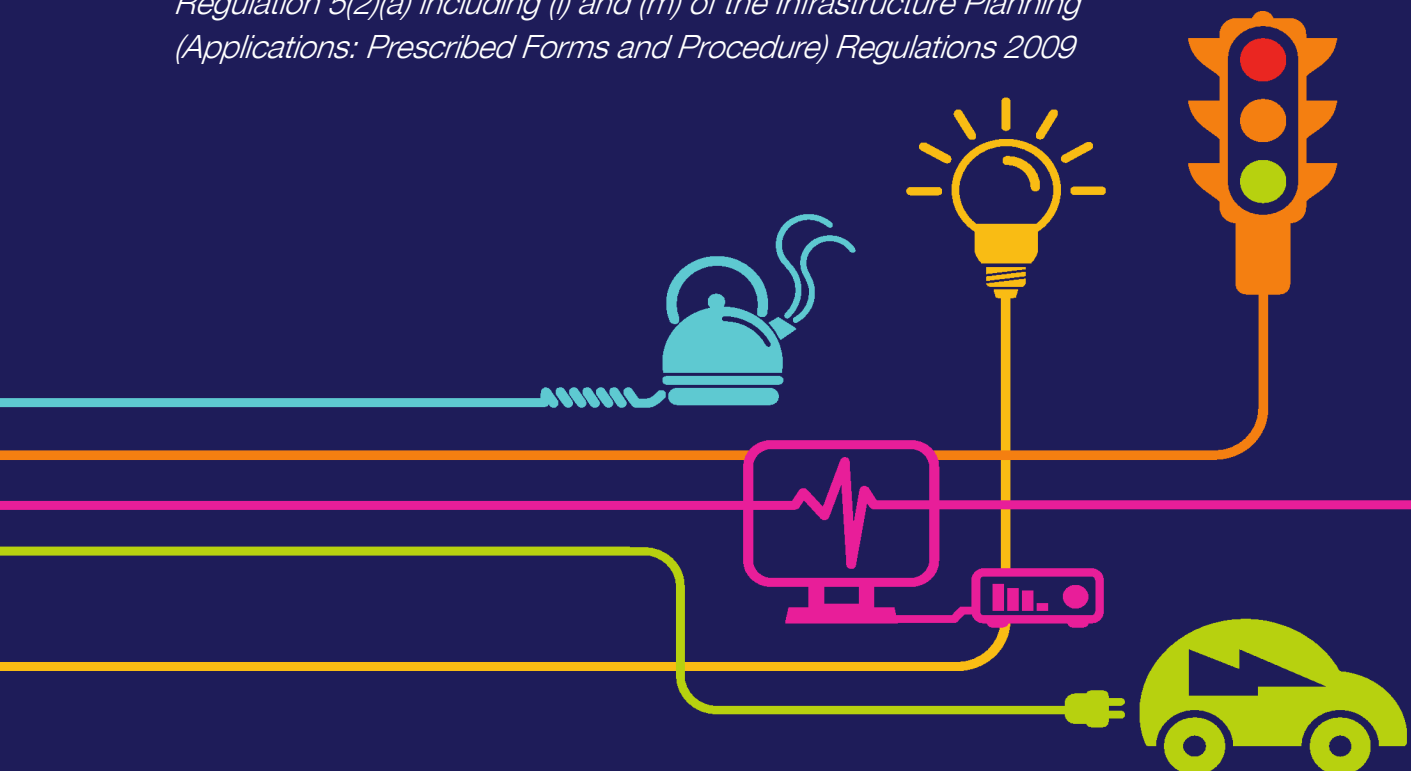
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Historic Environment Desk Study Report

Chapter 10 – Appendix 1

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

*Regulation 5(2)(a) including (l) and (m) of the Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009*





North Wales Connection Project

Volume 5

Document 5.10.2.1 Appendix 10.1 Historic Environment Desk Study Report

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1 Introduction

1.1 OUTLINE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Proposed Development

- 1.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission (plc) (National Grid) is seeking powers to construct, operate and maintain a new 400,000 volt (400 kV) connection between Wylfa Substation on Anglesey and Pentir Substation in Gwynedd, together with various associated development and other works (“The Proposed Development”).
- 1.1.2 National Grid is proposing to use a combination of overhead line and an underground tunnel for the connection. Cable sealing end compounds are proposed at the interface points between the overhead and tunnel heads. The proposals include:
- extension to the existing substation at Wylfa;
 - sections of new 400 kV OHL between Wylfa substation and Braint Tunnel Head House (THH) and Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC) on Anglesey including modifications to parts of the existing 400 kV OHL between Wylfa and Pentir;
 - Braint THH/CSEC on Anglesey;
 - a tunnel between Braint and Tŷ Fodol THHs;
 - Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC in Gwynedd;
 - new section of OHL connection between Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and Pentir Substation;
 - extension to the existing substation at Pentir; and
 - Temporary construction compounds, access tracks, construction working areas, localised widening of the public highway and third party works that are required to construct the infrastructure listed above.

2 Legislation and Policy Context

2.1 LEGISLATION

- 2.1.1 Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989 (HMSO, 1989) places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders to:

‘.... have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest;’

- 2.1.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012 (TSO, 2012) provides for the definition and protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. Section 66 of the Act places a duty on the determining authority to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building and its setting in considering whether to grant permission for development which affects these.
- 2.1.3 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulation (2010) (HMSO, 2010) sets out the duties of the decision maker in respect of the desirability of preserving designated historic assets in their setting.

2.2 POLICY

National Policy

- 2.2.1 The principal national policy statement covering energy infrastructure is the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011). This notes the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment, to submit sufficient information with an application and to take account of effects on historic assets and their setting.
- 2.2.2 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Department of Energy & Climate Change, 2011) contains policy specific to electricity networks but provides no further guidance on historic environment.
- 2.2.3 National policy in Wales is set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, 2016), Chapter 6 of which covers the historic environment.

- 2.2.4 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24), adopted in May 2017, provides guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.

Local Policy

- 2.2.5 Development Plan policy relevant to the scope of this assessment is provided in the Joint Local Development Plan (Anglesey and Gwynedd), adopted in July 2017 (JLDP).
- 2.2.6 Local Plan policies are listed in ES Appendix 10.6 (**Document 5.10.2.6**).

3 Approach and Method

3.1 STUDY AREAS

3.1.1 This desk based assessment presents the currently known baseline historic environment data for a study area defined at the stage when the Scoping Report¹ was in preparation. This 'scoping corridor' extended from Wylfa on the north coast of Anglesey to Pentir on the mainland in Gwynedd. This is c.35 km long, and varies in width between 1.5 km and 4.8 km. For the purpose of the description, the scoping corridor is divided into six sections. Sections A-D cover Wylfa to near Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, and section E and F covers the crossing of the Menai Strait to the Pentir Substation. The boundary of the study area is shown in Figure 1.

3.1.2 The report included the following appendices:

- **Annex A:** List of designated assets;
- **Annex B:** Descriptions and reasons for listing (where applicable) of designated heritage assets within Sections A - D. Due to the size of Sections E & F which contains 174 Listed Buildings, these are omitted from the **Annex**;
- **Annex C:** List of HER records within study area compiled in numerical order;
- **Annex D:** List of isolated farmsteads and cottages present on the 1881 2nd edition OS map of with property name and grid reference;
- **Annex E:** List of aerial photographs consulted at the National Monuments Record (Wales);
- **Annex F:** Descriptions of Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs);
- **Annex G:** Descriptions of Registered Parks and Gardens within study area; and

¹ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/wales/north-wales-connection/?ipcsection=docs>

- **Annex H:** Selected photographs taken during walkover surveys illustrating key heritage assets and general views of historic landscapes.

3.2 DATA SOURCES

3.2.1 A range of readily available sources of historic environment data have been accessed to provide a baseline description. This has involved a desk study of land within the study area, which reviewed the following sources:

- available excavation reports and other reports on archaeological investigations within the study area;
- all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth. In particular photographs were studied to identify any previously unrecorded features of potential significance. Such features were mainly noted on vertical aerial photographs;
 - only verticals with a ground scale of 1:10000 or less were assessed for heritage assets due to the ground resolution.
 - 155 Vertical photographs were identified during the search, although one run 540/464 (11/05/1951) was not available to view.
 - most images were unfortunately large scale (no specific scale identified on the photo or record), however some were evidently sub 1:10,000.
 - prints were all small (c25cmx25cm) of variable print quality, some being crisp with good contrast, others quite dark with low contrast, particularly 541/178 (08/10/1948). The latter made identification of heritage features impossible.
 - oblique 35 mm print and slides and medium format images were checked and copies made of relevant sites.
- archive records held at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni, and as appropriate, RCAHMW and University College Bangor;
- available LiDAR data downloaded from the lle.wales.gov.uk website and processed to hill shade images. In addition Lidar data was provided by National Grid;

3.2.2 At the time of writing this document there was no relevant geotechnical information that would contribute to this baseline study.

3.2.3 Information on the site history has been collated from:

- An analysis of relevant maps, plans and other relevant illustrative material, including tithe maps,
- Enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey;
- Place and field-name evidence;
- Analysis of county histories (where available), local and national journals and antiquarian sources held in the relevant local history and archives library.

3.2.4 Historic Landscape Aspect Areas defined on LANDMAP have been referred to and used as context in the description of historic assets.

3.2.5 Possible archaeological features identified on aerial photographs were located on a 1:250000 base map and a GIS point shapefile created.

3.2.6 Hillshade topography maps were produced using available 1 m resolution LiDAR data. This was used to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks or structures that may be of archaeological or historic significance.

3.2.7 Online historic mapping, including OS 1:10560 1st-4th edition was used to identify any structures or features of historic significance or potential. In addition the 2nd edition OS map was used as a reference base map within the project GIS. The latter was used to record all farmsteads, cottages and other buildings not forming village or hamlets within each section. GIS point data were created for each building along with its name, as it appears on the 2nd edition map. Given the number of buildings and the need to gain access these were not subject to site visits, as to be able to ascribe significance it would be necessary to inspect the building inside and out to help determine primary phases of development. This is beyond the scope of this baseline assessment but may be required for certain buildings as part of the EIA.

3.2.8 Transcribed and geo-rectified 1841 tithe maps were viewed via the Cynefin website² and copies viewed at the Anglesey Record Office. While the correlation between the tithe and current mapping was variable, it was possible to identify boundary features and structures both on the tithe and 2nd edition OS map. Where buildings were shown on the tithe and not on

² <http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/>

current mapping, these were digitised and added to the list of non-designated heritage assets.

3.3 SURVEY

- 3.3.1 A walkover survey was carried out along sections A-D between 18th and 21st April 2016. Access consent to specific fields was based on data provided by Dalcour Maclaren immediately prior to and during the survey. Fields were selected that could potentially be subject to development related groundworks anticipated at the time of survey, whether from tower construction or associated access tracks and compounds etc. Each field was also assessed for its potential suitability of future geophysical survey.
- 3.3.2 Of the 161 fields identified most were accessed directly or viewed adequately from the immediate roadside or adjacent land. However, at the time of the survey 32 fields did not have access consent. In addition, 25 fields could not physically be accessed in a reasonable time due to obstructions to these areas such as blocked access, overgrown footpaths or gates, or had ground conditions such as marshy land that prevented reasonable access, although these could be generally observed from adjacent fields.
- 3.3.3 Given the scale of the study area for both Sections E & F (38.5² km) and the uncertainty of the likely route, a systematic walkover survey was not undertaken. The detailed walkover of these sections was carried out once the proposed overhead line route and Tunnel Head House and Cable Sealing End Compound locations had been fixed in March 2017.

Heritage Value

- 3.3.4 For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects in EIA terms, the heritage value of assets has been assigned to one of four classes. This is done with reference to the heritage interest described above relying on professional judgement as informed by policy and guidance.
- 3.3.5 Assets recorded in the HER include those that are designated and non-designated. The values of designated assets are defined by their status. Non-designated assets have been ascribed a value based upon professional judgement of the information attached to the record.
- 3.3.6 Table 3.1 provides indicative criteria used to rate the value of receptors of predicted effects.

Table 3.1 Historic environment criteria to assess the value of features

Value	Asset Examples	Rationale
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Table 3.1 Historic environment criteria to assess the value of features

Value	Asset Examples	Rationale
Very High	World Heritage Sites (WHS) and other assets of acknowledged international importance	World heritage sites are designated on the basis of 'Outstanding Universal Value' and are of international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes. Other designated and non-designated assets of demonstrable national importance.	The designated assets must be considered of national importance.
Medium	Conservation Areas, Locally listed buildings or non-designated monuments that have significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	These include archaeological sites which do not merit scheduling but which are nevertheless of interest or which could make a substantial contribution to established regional research agendas.
Low/Negligible	Non-designated monuments that have significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest.	Locally-significant archaeological sites that do not contribute to wider areas.

4 Baseline Description

4.1 SECTION A WYLFA TO RHOSGOCH

Historic Landscape

- 4.1.1 Much of the northern part of Section A runs through the LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (HLAA) of fieldscape, north-west Mon (YNSMNHL057). This is defined as an area of small field systems with clusters of nucleated settlement falling between the upland block of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying land to the north. A number of prehistoric monuments are evident but the historic landscape is dominated by the post-medieval period, with an irregular fieldscape marked by stone and earth banks called Cloddiau. The southern part of this section falls along the boundary between fieldscape, Rhosbeirio (YNSMNHL052) to the north and the higher ground of Mynydd Mechell (YNSMNHL058) to the south. Rhosbeirio comprises a regular fieldscape of post-medieval date with a number of associated farms, as well as medieval and post-medieval churches and chapels. Prehistoric settlement is also evidenced by a number of monuments, particularly of Bronze Age date, and these include round barrows and standing stones. Mynydd Mechell comprises a rocky area with a distinctive pattern of small fields (**Annex H, Photo 12**).
- 4.1.2 The area is dissected by a number of SW-NE flowing water courses that form shallow valleys. Some of these appear dry today but may have been flowing in antiquity. The presence of accessible sources of fresh water will have been important in former settlement or use of the area, not only in terms of the water resource itself, but also in sustaining a habitat with a wide range of exploitable resources. There is also frequent cultural associations, and many prehistoric sites, whether domestic or ceremonial are often near water such courses. They are also associated with burnt mounds, large concentrations of fire cracked stone produced as a by-product of heating and rapid quenching cobbles in water to produce heated water or steam. Burnt mounds are commonly found along water courses on Anglesey (pers. Com. Ashley Batten, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS)), though none have been recorded to date in Section A.
- 4.1.3 Historical settlement pattern within Section A is sparsely dispersed small farmsteads and farm workers cottages with one principal nucleated village (Llanfechell) centred on the parish church.

Designated Assets

- 4.1.4 A list of designated assets within the study area in Section A is included in **Annex A**, with descriptions provided in **Annex B**. This includes Llanfechell Conservation Area which was designated in 1972 , and contains a number of Listed Buildings, the Grade II* listed Church of St Mechell (LB5383) (**Annex G, Photo 10 & 11**), the rectory (LB5384), a war memorial (LB25167) and terraced houses on Crown Terrace (LB5386, 25168, 25169). Bryn Ddu, a Grade II listed farmhouse (LB25171) is located to the south-east of Llanfechell. Cemaes Mill (LB 5344) is a Grade II listed former windmill in the northern part of Section A (**Annex H, Photo 1**).
- 4.1.5 The conservation area appraisal for the settlement³ refers to a number of significant views, which are predominantly inward looking with the exception of one from the rear of the new cemetery, to the rear of the church, out to the open countryside to the north and east.
- 4.1.6 The Grade II listed church of St Mary (LB5348) on the northern edge of Section A is a medieval rural church that was much altered in the 19th century.
- 4.1.7 There are five monuments within Section A which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Three of these are prehistoric standing stones, (AN080), (**Annex H, Photos 6 & 7**), being a medium sized monolithic standing stone set just south of the existing OHL to the east of Llanfechell and AN030 comprising a group of three standing stones on higher ground to the west of the town (**Annex H, Photo 4**). A large isolated monolith to the south-east of Bodeoryd (AN078) (**Annex H, Photo 5**).
- 4.1.8 On the summit and slopes of Pen-y-Morwyd are two further scheduled monuments, a Round Barrow (AN110) of probable Bronze Age date (**Annex G, Photo 8 & 9**) and located on a summit, and on the on the southern slope is Lifiad Enclosure (AN079) which comprising a rectilinear low earthwork bank and ditch.

Other Recorded Assets

- 4.1.9 Section A contains recorded heritage assets from the Neolithic through to modern times. Many of the other recorded assets within Section A reflect the post-medieval agricultural landscape and include farmsteads and field boundaries. However, there are also recorded archaeological remains of earlier periods which have been identified within the higher ground in the eastern part of Section A. These were initially identified as cropmarks on

³ Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2011

aerial photographs and include ring ditches, which are likely to represent former round barrows, as well as other enclosures.

Site History

Prehistoric period

- 4.1.10 There is currently no evidence recorded on the HER for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within Section A, however remains from this period are on the whole very sparse due to the ephemeral nature of the events that lead to their deposition. The lack of records is likely to reflect lack of identification rather than lack of presence.
- 4.1.11 The earliest evidence for human activity within Section A comprise of structural and archaeological remains of funerary or ceremonial monuments dating from the Neolithic period onwards. There is little current evidence for settlement from this period with the possible exception of a hearth sealed beneath an Iron Age enclosure at Carrog (HER29454)⁴.
- 4.1.12 The remains of a chambered tomb or Cromlech located between Treglele and Llanfechell (HER3046), while in a damaged condition, is considered in the HER records as being of regional significance, as it forms part of the wider occurrence of prehistoric tombs that indicate that Anglesey had a high settlement density during this period³.
- 4.1.13 Further upstanding prehistoric remains are located around the village of Llanfechell, in the form of a single standing stone (HER3048, AN080) to the north-east of the village and a group of three upright stones (HER3047, AN030) to the north-west. The stone to the north-east of the village has been subject to archaeological excavation following its natural toppling in 2009. Excavations revealed the socket and packing stones for what is acknowledged as an unusually squat standing stone. A probable cup and ring marked stone was also found in the packing material. Such artefacts are rare in Wales. Scientific dating was problematic despite the in situ nature of the foundation deposits. Only fragments of probable heather were recovered from the foundation pit itself which returned an Iron Age date of 550-390 cal BC. However, a sample of hazel recovered from the stone packing pit returned a date of 4460-4330 cal BC, putting it in the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition. This wide range of dates suggests some form of disturbance or contamination as standing stones are generally attributed to the Bronze Age (2200-750 BC).

⁴ Smith, 2011

- 4.1.14 To the north-west of Llanfechell another megalithic monument, a group of three upright stones (AN030) occupies the summit of a small but prominent ridge. It is possible that these stones may be a remnant tomb or cromlech, however the uprights are very fine and unlikely to have been able to support a capstone.
- 4.1.15 Located immediately south of Garrog farm, there is a small barrow cemetery (HER34697), identified from cropmarks and subsequent geophysical survey (Smith, 2011). They can also be determined as subtle earthworks on LiDAR data.
- 4.1.16 To the north of the barrow cemetery, a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age circular enclosure (HER29454) was identified via aerial photography. Limited field evaluation confirmed the date from radio carbon samples from the primary fill of the enclosure ditch. The enclosure represented a fairly substantial structure which may have contained a single roundhouse. Trenching also uncovered internal features such as pits and post holes, some of which were found to be Neolithic pits and hearths⁵.
- 4.1.17 A badly plough-damaged but Scheduled round barrow (SAM AN110, HER3055), is recorded on the summit of Pen-y-morwydd, one of the most prominent hills in the area, reaching a height of 70 mAOD. There may also have been a standing stone at one end, but this was removed before the site was scheduled. However the HER record also cast doubt on the nature of the monument itself, as it is also suggested that there are a number of pillow mounds, but the earthworks have been so degraded by ploughing that little remains visible.
- 4.1.18 Bodewryd Standing Stone (AN078) is located at the southern end of Section A. It is an impressive megalith some 4 m high which commands surrounding views except to the west where the ground rises.
- 4.1.19 Assessment of hill shade processed LiDAR data reveals a number of other candidates for previously unrecorded barrows. Their earthwork dimensions being directly comparable to known, but ephemeral remains such as the barrow cemetery south of Garrog. Figure 1 shows that these potential features are located just outside the study area.
- 4.1.20 There are no recorded surface artefact scatters, which often signify settlement or activity sites, however this absence is most likely attributed to historical and current land use which is predominantly pasture as well as the lack of systematic survey.

⁵ Smith, 2011

4.1.21 While undated, cropmarks of a large multiple ditched curvilinear enclosure complex, located south of Tai-hen (SH5836291583) may represent a prehistoric settlement. This was identified during an examination of aerial photographs held at the Welsh NMR during this assessment (AP ref 905063-14), and is not recorded on the HER.

4.1.22 The extensive occurrence of prehistoric remains in Section A indicates a landscape widely utilised between the 4000BC and the Roman occupation from 77AD. While ceremonial and funerary monuments dominate the record, the presence of at least one settlement site near Garrog Farm indicated the potential for further discovery. The general the lack of significant domestic sites should not be taken as lack of potential. Such sites can leave very ephemeral remains and as there has been very little archaeological investigation in the area it is likely that settlement sites are present but as yet unidentified.

4.1.23 Recorded assets dated to the prehistoric period which are located within Section A are listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Prehistoric HER records in Section A				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
3046	Burial Chamber, Possible, Cromlech, Llanfechell	Chambered Tomb	SH3604692003	High
3047	Standing Stones, Llanfechell	Standing Stones	SH36409168	High
3048	Standing Stone N of Church, Llanfechell	Standing Stone	SH36999164	High
3543	Standing Stone, Bodewryd, Rhosybol	Standing Stone	SH4062490219	High
3055	Pen y Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell	Barrow	SH38479125	High
34697	Barrow Cemetery, Carrog, Llanfechell	Barrow Cemetery	SH37479185	High
29454	Ring Ditch and Enclosures, Carrog Farm, Llanbadrig	Ring Ditch	SH37279215	Medium
3071	Pillow Mound, Possible Cairnfield,	Pillow Mound	SH38459124	Low

	Nr. Pen y Mowydd			
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Roman period

- 4.1.24 A scheduled earthwork enclosure (SAM AN079 HER3053), on the upper western slopes of Pen-y-morwydd has been dated by morphology to the 2nd -4th century AD. A further, almost ploughed out, sub-circular enclosure (HER3054) is located c350 m to the south of SAM AN079, and while undated it is also tentatively believed to be contemporary. However until such time that archaeological investigation occurs the precise origin of the enclosure remains uncertain.
- 4.1.25 The HER also records a find spot of Roman copper cakes (HER2068) from Bryn Du in the southern part of Section A. Discovered in 1887, the record for this find spot also states that *'A 'few score yards' south of this find there are 'ancient workings' close to the Pengarnedd-Garreglefu road.'* The exploitation of mineral resources at Parys is well documented from the prehistoric through to modern times, and stamped copper ingots from across the island are testament to the mine being a significant asset to the Romans. The discovery of the copper cakes indicates trade and transport across the area, but there is little evidence for settlement or activity to date.
- 4.1.26 Recorded assets dated to the Roman period which are located within Section A are listed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Roman sites recorded on HER in Section A				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
3053	Earthwork Enclosure, Llifad	Enclosure	SH38499106	High
2068	Roman Copper Cakes - Findspot, Bryn-du	Findspot	SH39708950	Medium
3054	Circular Enclosure, Cae Trenches, Nr. Llifad	Enclosure	SH38619073	Medium

Viking period

- 4.1.27 While there are no known Viking remains with Section A, Anglesey saw a complex series of raids and interactions originating from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Wirral. Probable Viking remains have been found at Llanbedrgoch near Red Wharf Bay on the eastern coast of Anglesey to the

south-east of Section1, and it is likely that activity from this period will be concentrated on the coast⁶.

Medieval period

- 4.1.28 Medieval remains are sparse or under recorded within Section A. The principal asset is Llanfechell Parish Church (LB Grade II* ref 5383; HER3051). The earliest elements of the building date from the 12th century, with subsequent additions and alterations between the 13th and 16th century before being restored in 1870. The 12th century origin of the church implies that Llanfechell is the site of a contemporary medieval settlement that has expanded during the post medieval and modern period. The first documented mention of the settlement is in 1291, but it is possible that the origins date to the 6th century where it is said that a monastery was built by the 6th century missionary *Mechell* who came from Brittany⁷, however there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate this.
- 4.1.29 The Church of St Mary, Mechell, (Grade II, LB5348), on the northern edge of Section A, while principally seen as a late 19th century church, is in fact medieval in origin. The date of construction is unknown, but there was a church on this site in 1254 and the earliest feature to which a date can be given is a 15th century doorway. It sits within a walled church yard and has extensive views out over the surrounding landscape, and conversely is clearly seen from the surrounding area.
- 4.1.30 The disused medieval St Peirio Church (Grade II LB5349) (**Annex G, Photo 2**) lies about 500 m north of Section A. It has a distinct avenue of trees that leads along an unsurfaced path from the church main door to the road. This avenue is an important view from the building and focuses attention into the landscape towards the south, into Section A (**Annex G, Photo 3**).
- 4.1.31 During the evaluation of the Garrog Bronze Age enclosure (HER29454) the remains of a rectangular stone building were identified, cut into the upper fill of the abandoned enclosure. Loom weights, a bead and a rotary quern were associated with the structure which produced a radio carbon date of 816 AD ±30. Settlement evidence for the early medieval period is rare on Anglesey and so this evidence, though not highlighted as being significant in the report should be noted⁸.

⁶ Pretty, 2005

⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Llanfechell>

⁸ Smith, 2011

4.1.32 Other than the parish churches of St Mechell and St Mary there are no recorded upstanding medieval buildings in Section A. The remains of two possible mills within Section A are documented on the HER. These are the remains of Pandy Carreglefn, (HER36158), which comprised a fulling mill, and Melin Nant (HER36129), which has been determined from documentary evidence to be a corn mill. While the current buildings are probably of post medieval in date, documentary evidence suggests that these sites have medieval origins⁹.

4.1.33 The sparse and subtle remains of early medieval settlement is such that there is potential for more discoveries of this period during the course of future fieldwork.

4.1.34 Historic mapping (2nd edition OS) shows a mixed field pattern, predominantly post medieval enclosure. However traces of possible medieval field systems (characterised by small irregular fields) still survive in areas such as around Tyddn-y-pandy and Bodelwyn. Traditional field boundaries (*Cloddiau*) make up a large proportion of the landscape.

4.1.35 Recorded assets dated to the medieval period which are located within Section A are listed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Medieval sites recorded on HER in Section A				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
6993	Llanfechell Parish Church	Church	SH36949127	High
3051	St. Mechell's Church, Llanfechell	Church	SH36949127	High
36129	Melin Nant, Remains of, Mechell	Mill	SH3927089967	Medium
36158	Pandy Carreglefn, Remains of, Carreglefn	Mill	SH3920490162	Medium
9894	Garn Medieval Township	Township	SH40908960	Low
61101	Road, Tregele to Wylfa	Road	SH3551093457	Low

⁹ Davidson, 2001

Post Medieval to Modern

- 4.1.36 The majority of the planned landscape that makes up Section A is derived from post medieval land division and settlement. This is made up of small field systems and lanes defined by traditional field boundaries (Cloddiau) which make up a large proportion of the landscape (**Annex H, Photo 13**). There are 70 isolated farmsteads and cottages present on the 1881 2nd edition OS map, (listed in **Annex D, Table C1**), most of which are extant today, such as Clegyrog-blas farmstead (**Annex H, Photo 14**). There has been no previous systematic assessment of the architectural or historic interest of the post medieval buildings of Anglesey and some are likely to be of architectural or historic significance.
- 4.1.37 With the exception of the Llanfechell Parish Church, the majority of listed buildings in Section A date from the post medieval period. These are concentrated within the settlement of Llanfechell and represent domestic dwellings (LB25168, 25169, 5384 and 5386) and a war memorial (LB25167). These are located at the core of the settlement, facing in towards the parish Church.
- 4.1.38 Beyond the town of Llanfechell, the most prominent building is the listed Grade II former Cemaes windmill (LB 5344). The mill sits on the northern slopes of a small hill, but due to its height is clearly visible from the surrounding landscape. The building is in a moderate condition, without sails, and has been converted to residential use.
- 4.1.39 There are two recorded mills approximately 1 km to the south of Bodewyrd, one being a fulling mill Pandy Carreglefn (HER36158), the other a corn mill, Melin Nant (HER36129). While the current structures are post medieval, documentary evidence suggests that they may have medieval origins (Davidson, 2001).
- 4.1.40 To the south of Llanfechell, the Grade II late 17th century or early 18th century 'gentry' house called Bryn Ddu (LB25171) is located within dense planting which is likely to form planned woodland screening. This effectively isolates the house from the surrounding landscape.
- 4.1.41 At Pant-y-Gist, a Grade II well-preserved vernacular cottage (LB25176), may possibly represent a rare survival of an 'encroachment' cottage. In the 16th century areas of rough open pasture were held under a system called cytir, which was similar but not the same as common land. When the partible inheritance of this land was abolished, tenants began to enclose the land and construct small dwellings, paying their English lords an encroachment fee. (Newman, 2001). It is located off the main road in an isolated rural location surrounded by small irregular fields.

- 4.1.42 While medieval in origin, the Church of St Marys, Mechell (LB5348), was restored in 1867 following damage caused after being struck by lightning, and the alterations visually reflects this period.
- 4.1.43 The main settlement of Llanfechell has expanded significantly post 1950 with residential development to the north and south-west of this historic core of the village. These are typically two storey semidetached properties set around cul-de-sacs
- 4.1.44 During World War 2, Wylfa was the location of a Chain Home Radar station, used to monitor not only aircraft movements but also shipping within the Liverpool approaches. None of the transmitter structures or associated infrastructure survive as they were destroyed as a result of the construction of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station which began in 1963.
- 4.1.45 At Pentreheulyn (SH386903) a 'new' standing stone was erected in 2013 following a programme of scrub clearance. This should not be confused with more ancient megaliths in the area.
- 4.1.46 Recorded assets dated to the post medieval to modern period which are located within Section A are listed in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Post-medieval sites recorded on HER in Section A				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
3066	Windmill, Cemaes	Windmill	SH3663192638	High
6347	Brynddu House, Llanfechell	House	SH37329119	High
6331	Rectory, Llanfechell	House	SH36989128	High
11073	Crown Terrace, Llanfechell	Terraced housing	SH3695091226	High
36585	Boat House, Cemaes Bay	Boat house	SH3556894186	Low
61104	Boundary Wall, Tai Hirion	Boundary wall	SH3506493341	Low
55944	Building, SE of Simddawen	Building	SH3534593259	Low
36582	Cae'r Brenhin, Site of, Tregele	Smallholding	SH35459315	Low

Table 4.5 Post-medieval sites recorded on HER in Section A				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
7762	Capel Libanus, Llanfechell	Chapel	SH3689591232	Low
36578	Cwt, Site of, Porth y Pistyll	Smallholding	SH35169353	Low
61127	Field Boundary, Possible, N of Nant-y-gof	Field boundary	SH35959304	Low
36605	Lodge, Simdda Wen	Lodge	SH3549993131	Low
36606	Pen Lon, Tregele	House	SH35789296	Low
6331	Rectory, Llanfechell	House	SH36989128	High
36580	Simdde Wen, Site of, Tregele	House	SH35339329	Low
55945	Structure, S of Simdda-wen	Structure	SH3531793272	Low
36602	The Firs, Tregele	House	SH35239296	Low
61097	Trackway, Penrallt	Trackway	SH3547492606	Low
61100	Trackway, Simdde-wen	Trackway	SH3523793284	Low
59008	Standing Stone, Pentreheulyn	Standing stone	SH386903	Low
61098	Trackway, Site of, Tyddyn Du	Trackway	SH3555392969	Low
36608	Ty Croes, Cemaes Bay	Farmstead	SH35619348	Low
36607	Ty'n y Maes, Cemaes Bay	House	SH3550693891	Low
36603	Tyddyn Du and Pen y Groes Isaf, Tregele	House	SH35429289	Low
36609	Tyddyn Goronwy, Cemaes	Farmstead	SH35839325	Low

Table 4.5 Post-medieval sites recorded on HER in Section A

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
36584	Wylfa Garden, Remains of, Cemaes Bay	Garden	SH3568093900	Low
36583	Wylfa House, Site of, Cemaes Bay	House	SH3564893906	Low
61096	Ysgubor Ddegwm, Tregele	Cottage	SH3547292592	Low

Previous fieldwork

4.1.47 There have been a small number of archaeological investigations within Section A (which currently excludes the ongoing archaeological investigative works for the site of the Proposed Wylfa Newydd Generating Station). All the works relate to investigations of prehistoric monuments.

4.1.48 Previous archaeological fieldwork events in Section A are listed in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Previous fieldwork recorded on HER in Section A

HER Ref	Site Name	Type	NGR
40525	Cromlech Farm, Llanfechell, Possible Chambered Tomb: Preliminary Report	Excavation	SH360469200
44571	Report on the Geophysical Survey, Excavation and Re-instatement of a Fallen Standing Stone at Llanfechell, Anglesey	Reinstatement	SH3699091639
44149	Evaluation Excavation at a Prehistoric Hill-top Enclosure at Carrog, Llanbadrig, Anglesey	Excavation	SH3725592171
44649	Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio, Anglesey	Geophysical survey	SH3950290985
44684	Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio, Anglesey	Desk Based Assessment	SH3950290985

44586	Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio, Anglesey	Trial Trenching	SH3950290985
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Aerial Photographs

- 4.1.49 Cropmarks of a large multiple ditched curvilinear enclosure complex, located south of Tai-hen (SH5836291583) on the lower northern slopes of Pen-y-morwydd, and was identified during an assessment of aerial photographs held at the Welsh NMR (AP ref 905063-14). This is not currently recorded on the HER. It is anticipated that this relates to a later prehistoric or Roman settlement.

Walkover Survey

- 4.1.50 The walkover survey did not identify any new discrete heritage assets within the scoping corridor. However traditional field boundaries (Cloddiau) were identified throughout the Section A. It was noted that these are characteristic and variable in their construction, suggesting an element of chronological phasing (Byrne, 1996).

Summary of potential archaeological interest within Section A

- 4.1.51 While the landscape of today is that of a depopulating pastoral economy, Section A contains heritage assets that reflect a wide range of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the Neolithic through to the Chain Home Radar station and Wylfa Nuclear power station.
- 4.1.52 Of principal significance is the known, and high potential for, prehistoric remains in the area around Llanfechell. This area contains evidence of settlement, funerary and ceremonial sites, and nowhere else in the study area does such a concentration occur. The lack of intensive development and predominantly pastoral land use in the areas outside of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station site means that the potential for previously unrecorded well-preserved subsurface remains is high.

4.2 SECTION B RHOSGOCH TO LLANDYFRYDOG

Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1 For the most part Section B runs through the HLAA of fieldscape, central eastern Mon (YNSMNHL016). This encompasses most of inland Anglesey and is defined as an area of mixed fieldscape with scattered settlement. The historic landscape is dominated by the post-medieval period, with an irregular fieldscape marked by stone and earth banks called Cloddiau. Other HLAAs which extend into Section B include Rhosybol (YNSMNHL074), which originated as a 19th century ribbon development to serve the mine at Parys Mountain.
- 4.2.2 Historical settlement pattern within Section B is made up of sparsely dispersed small farmsteads and farm workers cottages. There is no substantial nucleated settlements, however the parish church at Llandyfrydog was likely to have been the centre a medieval settlement, though today the settlement has shrunk, with only a few post medieval buildings remaining.
- 4.2.3 The principal extant settlement is Rhosybol, which is a distinctive ribbon development set alongside a dense network of small fields. It developed as a response to the increasing need for labour accommodation for workers at the Parys mountain mines¹⁰.
- 4.2.4 The area is dissected by two principal water courses that form shallow valleys. At the northern end of Section B a broadly north to south un-named stream drains into a lowland area now occupied by the Llyn Alaw reservoir. Towards the southern end of Section B a meandering group of unnamed streams form a dendritic stream pattern draining to the north.

Designated Assets

- 4.2.5 There are two scheduled ancient monuments at the southern end of Section B, which are Llys Einion Standing Stone (AN077) and Maen Chwyf Chambered Tomb (AN076).
- 4.2.6 Within the small settlement of Llandyfrydog are five Listed Buildings and structures which include the Grade II* listed Church of St Tyfrydog (LB 5360) (**Annex G, Photo 15**), which is bounded by a Grade II listed churchyard wall (LB24828). Within the churchyard is an 18th century sundial (LB24827), set upon a medieval shaft and is also listed as Grade II.

¹⁰ <http://www.allaboutanglesey.co.uk/places-p-z/rhosybol>

- 4.2.7 To the south-west and north-east of the church is the former 19th century National School (LB 5361) and Ty Mawr farmhouse (LB 5362), both Grade II listed.
- 4.2.8 Approximately 230 m to the east of the Church, the Grade II listed former rectory and associated stables (LB 24829 24840) (**Annex G, Photo 16**) are located within an area of enclosed land which includes a former walled garden.
- 4.2.9 On the boundary between Section B and C is Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse. This Grade II listed large gentry farmhouse is located within the 18th and 19th century estate parkland and has associated ranges of Grade II* agricultural buildings (LB 24833, 24836, 24837, 24838 and 24839).
- 4.2.10 Designated assets located within Section B are listed in **Annex A**, with descriptions provided in **Annex B**.

Other Recorded Assets

- 4.2.11 Section B contains recorded heritage assets from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period. Many of the other recorded assets within Section B reflect the post-medieval agricultural landscape and include farmsteads and field boundaries. However, there are also recorded archaeological remains from the prehistoric period which have been identified across the whole of Section B. These include standing stones and burial chambers and the only prehistoric cemetery recorded in the wider study area. There is little evidence for Roman and medieval remains.

Site History

Prehistoric period

- 4.2.12 There is currently no evidence recorded on the HER for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within Section B, however the lack of records is likely to reflect lack of identification rather than lack of presence.
- 4.2.13 Neolithic and Bronze Age remains have been recorded within Section B. The earliest evidence is in the form of ceremonial and funerary monuments dating from the Neolithic period.
- 4.2.14 The standing stone at Llys Einion (HER2103, SAM AN077) appears to form part of a discrete group of monuments, with a chambered tomb (HER2104) and a possible earthwork enclosure identified from aerial photography (HER34698). However both the chambered tomb and enclosure are potentially of natural origin. The chambered tomb has been reinterpreted as being a natural rock outcrop, and the earthwork enclosure, upon

investigation by geophysical survey, provided no evidence of archaeological features.

- 4.2.15 There have been three recorded find spots of stone axes within Section B (HER2098, 3064 and 3587) and an undated enclosures (HER29389) that may date from the prehistoric period, but would require further investigation to establish their chronology.
- 4.2.16 In the late 19th century a Bronze Age cremation cemetery was partially uncovered at Pen yr Orsedd near Rhosybol (HER2091), and comprised a row of urns containing burnt bones. Given that it is not known whether all the urns were disturbed there is a high potential for further remains to occur.
- 4.2.17 The HER also records a cup and ring marked stone (HER3592), however this is not in its original position, which is currently unknown, though likely to have come from the Llanerchymedd area.
- 4.2.18 The widespread and more varied occurrence of prehistoric remains in Section B indicates a landscape widely utilised between the 4000BC and the Roman occupation in 77AD. The general lack of significant domestic sites should not be taken as lack of potential. Such sites can leave relatively insubstantial remains, and as there has been very little archaeological investigation in the area it is likely that settlement sites are present but as yet unidentified.
- 4.2.19 Recorded assets dated to the prehistoric period which are located within Section B are listed in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Section B				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2103	Standing Stone, Llys Einion, SW of Maen Chwyf	Standing Stone	SH42998585	High
2091	Urn Burials, Site of, Pen yr Orsedd, Rhosybol	Urnfield	SH41508840	High
2104	Burial Chamber, Possible, Maen Chwyf	Chambered Tomb	SH43268574	High ¹¹
2098	Stone Axe - Findspot, Pwllcoch Uchaf, Rhosybol	Findspot	SH42558712	Medium

¹¹ If the re-interpretation is correct and this is a natural rock outcrop then it will be of Low Value

Table 4.8 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Section B

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
5064	Stone Tool (Axe) - Findspot, Llandyfrydog	Findspot	SH44308520	Medium
34698	Enclosure, Possible, Bryn Dyfrydog	Enclosure	SH43478590	Low

Roman period

- 4.2.20 There are no recorded heritage assets dating to the Roman period within Section B.

Viking period

- 4.2.21 While there are no known Viking remains with Section B, Anglesey saw a complex series of raids and interactions originating from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Wirral. Probable Viking remains have been found at Llanbedrgoch near Red Wharf Bay on the eastern coast of Anglesey to the south-east of the Section B, and it is likely that activity from this period will be concentrated on the coast¹².

Medieval period

- 4.2.22 There are few recorded heritage assets dating to the medieval period. The Grade II* listed church (HER2096, LB 5361) is dedicated to St. Tyfrydog, a 5th or 6th century North Wales Christian who was later venerated as a Saint and said to have founded a church here. It sits within the small wooded settlement of Llandyfrydog. The historian Angharad Llwyd wrote in the 19th century that the church was established around AD450, and further documentary evidence refers to the church at Llandyfrydog in 1089 and 1254¹³, but the earliest datable fabric currently visible dates to around c1400 AD. Given the presence of a church since the mid-5th century it is likely that a contemporary settlement grew up around it, however that settlement did not develop into a larger village in the post medieval period.
- 4.2.23 Recorded assets dated to the medieval period which are located within Section B are listed in Table 4.9.

¹² Pretty, 2005

¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Tyfrydog%27s_Church,_Llandyfrydog

Table 4.9 Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Section B				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2096	St. Tyfrydog's Church, Llandyfrydog	Church	SH44358535	High

Post Medieval to Modern

- 4.2.24 The majority of the planned landscape that makes up Section B is derived from post medieval land division and settlement. This is made up of small field systems defined by traditional field boundaries (Cloddiau) which make up a large proportion of the landscape. There are 81 isolated farmsteads and cottages shown present on the 1881 2nd edition OS map, (listed in **Annex D, Table C.2**) the majority of which are extant today. The HER records a few of these buildings but these are a small percentage of the extant post medieval agricultural, industrial and domestic buildings.
- 4.2.25 There are six Grade II listed post medieval buildings/structures, which are all centred on the settlement of Llandyfrydog. This includes the 19th century church yard wall (LB24828) and an 18th century sundial (LB24827). Surrounding the church are a former early 19th century national school (LB5361), and a late 18th or early 19th century farmhouse range called Ty Mawr (LB5362). To the east of the settlement a mid-19th century Rectory (LB24829) and associated agricultural range (LB24840) form a discrete group.
- 4.2.26 The HER records five post medieval buildings (in addition to those designated as listed buildings. These include unnamed buildings (HER55987-8) to the rear of the former National School, abutting the river. These only appear on the 1888 1st edition OS map and not on subsequent editions, and their function is uncertain, however they may be latrines or agricultural. A further unnamed building are recorded at Cae-mawr (HER55984).
- 4.2.27 Two 19th century non-conformist chapels at Rhosybol (HER7848 and 8117) illustrate the changing social and religious movements of the time.
- 4.2.28 Recorded assets dated to the post medieval period which are located within Section B are listed in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Post medieval sites recorded on the HER in Section B

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
55984	Building, SE of Cae-mawr	Building	SH4249386147	Low
55987	Building, W of National School, Yr Hen Ysgol, Llandyfrydog	Building	SH4430085334	Low
55988	Building, W of National School, Yr Hen Ysgol, Llandyfrydog	Building	SH4430385349	Low
7848	Capel Gors-lwyd, Rhosybol	Nonconformist Chapel	SH42468805	Low
8117	Capel-bach, Rhosybol	Nonconformist Chapel	SH42198856	Low
11616	Former National School, Llandyfrydog	Building	SH44338533	High
6334	Ty-mawr, Llandyfrydog	House	SH4439985377	High

Undated

- 4.2.29 The HER records two undated heritage assets in Section B This includes an enclosure at Ynys Bach (HER29389) which is described as being a small, well-defended sub-ovoid or trapezoidal enclosure of about 0.1 ha internally containing at least one round house built into or closely adjoining the enclosure bank. It is likely that this is of prehistoric or Roman date and has been included in the description of prehistoric assets. A second undated cropmark, described as a circular feature, is noted near Tre-wyn, though further information is not available.
- 4.2.30 Three possible enclosure sites were identified from aerial photographs held within the Welsh NMR (see below). These are undated, though they may represent prehistoric or Roman activity, though these may also represent post medieval drainage features as the area is shown as marshy on historic mapping
- 4.2.31 Recorded assets which are undated and which are located within Section B are listed in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 undated HER sites recorded on the HER in Section B				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
29389	Enclosure, Ynys Bach	Enclosure	SH44608560	High
2105	Cropmark, Tre-wyn	Enclosure?	SH45378548	Unknown

Previous fieldwork

4.2.32 There is no recorded archaeological fieldwork on the HER within Section B.

Aerial Photographs

4.2.33 Three possible enclosure sites were identified from aerial photographs held within the Welsh NMR. At NGR SH4199687880, a possible circular enclosure can be seen in an RAF vertical photograph ref 3GTUDUK172/5038. A small rectangular enclosure at SH4034788231 is suggested in photo 106GUK655/4300, and at SH4155786897 a possible square enclosure is visible in RAF vertical image 3GTUDUK172/5037.

Walkover Survey

4.2.34 The walkover survey did not identify any new discrete heritage assets within the Section B, but did confirm that elements of this historic field pattern survive, and were in many cases in poor condition.

Summary of potential archaeological interest within Section B

4.2.35 As with the other sections, the landscape of today is that of a depopulating pastoral economy, Section B contains heritage assets that reflect a broad period of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the Neolithic through to the post medieval roadside settlement. There has been little significant development in the 20th century.

4.2.36 Of principal significance is the area around the know Urn Burials, near Pen yr Orsedd, Rhosybol, the full extent of which is not known.

4.3 SECTION C LLANDYFRYDOG TO PLAS LLANDDYFNAN

Historic Landscape

- 4.3.1 Much of Section C is also within the extensive HLAA of fieldscape, central eastern Mon, but also crosses through fieldscapes, Tre-Ysgawen (YNSMNL037), which is a large area of estate parkland of 18th and 19th century date overlying an existing regular fieldscape.
- 4.3.2 Historical settlement pattern within Section C is sparsely dispersed small farmsteads, farm workers cottages and roadside settlement. There are no substantial nucleated settlements, however clusters of roadside settlement have amalgamated into hamlets such as Bachau.
- 4.3.3 The area is dissected by a network of water courses that all flow in a south-west to north-east direction. In the central area the water drains to the lowland wetland which is now the Cors Erddreiniog National Nature Reserve. The importance of fresh water cannot be understated, as it provided not only drinking water, but a rich habitat with a wide range of exploitable resources such as the marsh at Cors Erddreiniog. There is also frequent cultural associations, and many prehistoric sites, whether domestic or ceremonial are often near water such courses. They are also associated with burnt mounds, large concentrations of fire cracked stone produced as a by-product of heating and rapid quenching cobbles in water to produce heated water or steam. Burnt mounds are commonly found along water courses on Anglesey (pers. Com. Ashley Batten, GAPS), though none have been recorded to date in Section C.

Designated Assets

- 4.3.4 There are three scheduled standing stones in Section C. The Carreg Leidr Standing stone (AN067), (**Annex H, Photo 17**) is connected to the church of St Tyfrydog in Llandyfrydog, through local tradition that it is said to be a man turned into stone by St Tyfrydog for stealing the church's bible. Maen Addwyn Standing stone (AN069) is set within a roadside wall to the north of Capel Coch and Llech Golmon Standing stone (AN070) is located 900 m to the west of Maen Addwyn, within open fields (**Annex G, Photo 19 & 20**).
- 4.3.5 The Grade II listed farmhouses of Clorach-fawr (LB II 24830) and Clorach-bach (LB II 24831) are located near to Carreg Leidr, and there are Grade II listed buildings at Maenaddwyn, including the Former Post Office (LB 5391) and the Church of St Michael (LB 5390) on the road to the south.
- 4.3.6 Plas Tregayan and its associated coach house, barn, stable range and gate piers are all listed Grade II (LB 5404, 26723, 26724, 26725, 26726, 26732,

26733), form a large gentry farm set within 18th and 19th century estate parkland.

- 4.3.7 The Grade II* listed Church of St Caian (LB 5403) is also located near to the western entrance to Plas Tregayan.
- 4.3.8 Designated assets located within Section C are listed in **Annex A**, with descriptions provided in **Annex B**.

Other Recorded Assets

- 4.3.9 Section C contains a range of records which indicate activity from the prehistoric period onwards, including a number of flint artefact finds. There are also a number of enclosures and possible settlement sites, such as the enclosure at Ynys Bach (HER29389), which is a small, sub-ovoid or trapezoidal enclosure of about 0.1 ha internally containing at least one round house. A possible route of a Roman road has been suggested as being present within Section C (HER 17838), as is a suggested site for the former nunnery of Clorach or St Claire (HER 3590). Two holy wells known as Ffynnon Gybi (HER 3581) and Ffynnon Seiriol (HER 3580) were located to the south of this.

Site History

Prehistoric period

- 4.3.10 There is currently no evidence recorded on the HER for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within Section C, however remains from this period are ephemeral and the lack of records is likely to reflect lack of identification rather than lack of presence.
- 4.3.11 The Neolithic is represented by three standing stones. Carreg Leidr (AN067), or the Thief Stone, is located at the edge of a tree lined field bounded by a road, and is hard to see from public land. Maen Addwyn (AN069) is more prominent, situated on the roadside near Cae-Fabli, and now retained within a drystone wall (**Annex G, Photo 23**). Llech Golman (AN070) is located in open countryside to the west of Cae-Febli. This stone contains minerals that give its surface a glittery effect when the sun shines. Whether this is significant to this monument is uncertain.
- 4.3.12 A fourth standing stone (HER2194) was located east of Maen Eryr, but was apparently destroyed between 1855 and 1910. The precise location of this monument is unknown.

- 4.3.13 This concentration of megalithic monuments indicates that the area was a focus of activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period and as such there is a high potential for further previously unrecorded remains to occur.
- 4.3.14 Of particular significance is a large Bronze Age metal working site (HER2120) located 1 km east of Llandyfrydog. While the presence of the site was known, much of it was destroyed without record in 1977 and therefore information on its extent and full date range are unavailable. However, this is one of the few non ceremonial sites of this date recorded in the area.
- 4.3.15 Around Llech Golman a number of prehistoric quern stones have been recovered (HER7988, HER7989) which may suggest the presence of a settlement in the vicinity.
- 4.3.16 Further recorded find spots from the prehistoric period comprise a Bronze Age palstave (HER2193) discovered near Tregaian in the early 20th century and now lost, and a Stone Mortar Nr. Fferm Cefn-iwrch (HER5039).
- 4.3.17 Recorded assets dated to the prehistoric period which are located within Section C are listed in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Section C

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2193	Bronze Palstave - Findspot, Maen-eryr, Tregaian	Findspot	SH45008000	Low
2120	Burnt Mound, Site of, Rhosybol	Metal Working Site; Burnt Mound	SH45448528	Medium
3579	Carreg Leidr (Thief Stone), Llandyfrydog	Standing Stone	SH44638431	High
3592	Cup and Ring Marked Stone, Llwydiarth Esgob	Cup Marked Stone	SH43608440	High
1999	Maen Addwyn - Site of, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd	Standing Stone	SH45658410	High
4387	Ponc Maen, Maenaddwyn, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd	Feature	SH45858418	Low
2199	Standing Stone, Maen Addwyn	Standing Stone	SH46058336	High

Table 4.13 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Section C

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2194	Standing Stone, Site of, Maen Eryr	Standing Stone	SH47508010	High
5039	Stone Mortar - Findspot, Nr. Fferm Cefn-iwrch	Findspot	SH47807920	Low
7988	Mortar Type Querns, Findspot, Ynys Fawr	Findspot	SH44768330	Low
7989	Rotary Quern (Upper Stone), Findspot, Ynys Fawr	Findspot	SH44463809	Low

Roman period

4.3.18 Evidence of Roman activity is limited to a conjectural mid-19th century account of a possible Roman road, leading from Llanddyfnan Church to Plas Llanddyfnan. It was suggested that this formed part of a Roman road crossing from Beaumaris to Holyhead, of which short fragments are postulated to survive in the form of banked lanes.

4.3.19 Recorded assets dated to the Roman period which are located within Section C are listed in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Roman sites recorded on the HER in Section C

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
17837	Part of Roman Road, NE Anglesey	Road	SH43398140	Medium
17838	Part of Roman Road, NE Anglesey	Road	SH46308005	Medium

Viking period

4.3.20 While there are no known Viking remains within Section C, Anglesey saw a complex series of raids and interactions originating from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Wirral. Probable Viking remains have been found at Llanbedrgoch near Red Wharf Bay on the eastern coast of Anglesey to the

east of the Section C, and it is likely that activity from this period will be concentrated on the coast¹⁴.

Medieval period

- 4.3.21 The medieval period is mainly represented by ecclesiastical buildings or sites such as St Michaels (LB5390) (**Annex H, Photo 21 & 22**), most surviving examples of which have seen phases of alteration and modernisation in the post medieval period.
- 4.3.22 The HER records an early medieval nunnery of Clorach or St Claire (HER 3590), possibly in associated with two holy wells (HER3580 and 3581). This was based on a late C19th or early C20th observation however there is no further evidence to substantiate its presence at this time.
- 4.3.23 In 1294 Clorach was a bond vill of about 150 acres of arable land. Unlike much of the surrounding land, it was not enclosed, possibly due to rival interests and remained a mass of intermingled quilllets (strips of land that together with others like it formed a larger field). It was not until the 19th century that the land was consolidated into two farm holdings, Clorach fowr, containing 155 acres and the smaller Clorach bach with 55 acres.
- 4.3.24 Documentary evidence¹⁵ for two now demolished medieval chapels, Capel Lidach (HER2107) and Capel Tobias (HER2197) are recorded near Trewynn and Tal-y Llyn respectively, however no further information on their precise locations is available.
- 4.3.25 A Holloway known as Lon Golman (HER4386), extends NW to SE from Trewynn and joins other linear earthworks visible on LiDAR DSM. These do not relate to any modern roads or tracks.
- 4.3.26 Recorded assets dated to the medieval period which are located within Section C are listed in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Section C				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2107	Capel Lidach - Site of, Trewynn	Chapel	SH45008500	Low
3581	Ffynnon Gybi - Holy Well, Pont	Holy Well	SH44908414	Medium

¹⁴ Pretty, 2005

¹⁵ Neil Baynes, E. 1920 Old Chapels & Monasteries Destroyed in Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, P.38

Table 4.15 Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Section C				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
	Clorach			
3580	Ffynnon Seiriol - Holy Well, Site of, Pont Clorach	Holy Well	SH44908410	Medium
2189	Incised Stone, Trer Beirdd, Llanfihangel	Incised Stone	SH45908370	Medium
3590	Nunnery of Clorach (St. Claire) - Site of	Nunnery	SH44908440	Low
2197	Capel Tobias - Site of, Tal y Llyn	Chapel	SH46008200	Low
1992	Church of St. Michael, Llanfihangel-tre'r-beirdd	Church	SH45908371	High
4386	Lon Golman, Maenaddwyn, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd	Hollow Way	SH45758425	Medium
2681	St. Caian's Church, Tregaian, Llangejni	Church	SH45127970	High
7000	Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Parish Church	Church	SH45908371	High
7075	Tregaian Parish Church	Church	SH45127970	High

Post medieval to modern period

4.3.27 The majority of the planned landscape that makes up Section C is derived from post medieval land division. This is made up of small field systems defined by earth and stone banked boundaries with hedges. There are 105 isolated farmsteads and cottages shown present on the 1881 2nd edition OS map, (listed in **Annex D, Table C.3**), the majority of which are extant today. The HER records a few of these buildings but these are a small percentage of the extant post medieval agricultural, industrial and domestic buildings.

4.3.28 While not recorded on the HER, nor designated, the country house and planned parkland at Tre-Ysgawen are a significant element of the landscape, directly contrasting the open pastoral farmland which surrounds it. Built in 1882 as a country retreat by the Pritchard-Rayner family, it is now a hotel and spa.

4.3.29 As with the previous sections, post medieval and modern heritage assets are under recorded, and limited to a few buildings and structures such as non-conformist chapels (HER7747, 7765 and 7768), selected farm buildings and cottages (HER55959, 11174, 11180, 11234 and 55990).

4.3.30 Recorded assets dated to the post-medieval period which are located within Section C are listed in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Post-medieval sites recorded on the HER in Section C				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
55990	Bridge, E of Plas-Tregayan	Bridge	SH4583679381	Low/Negligible
55989	Buildings, W of Bodowen	Building	SH4568079928	Low
7747	Capel Cefn-iwrch, Llanddyfnan	Nonconformist Chapel	SH47837935	Low
7765	Capel Hebron, Maenaddwyn	Nonconformist Chapel	SH45518414	Low
55959	Farmstead, Cae-leci	Farmstead	SH4632182033	Negligible
11174	Plas Tregayan, Llanddyfnan	Building	SH45427956	High
11180	Post Office, Maenaddwyn	Building	SH4593184075	High
7768	Ty Mawr	Nonconformist Chapel	SH46048247	Low
11234	Ty Newydd, Nr. Llandyfrydog	Building	SH4592184056	High

Undated

4.3.31 Within Section C there are three undated records. Two cropmark enclosures (HER2105 and HER3585), which, based on similar examples, are likely to date from the prehistoric or Roman period. Possible enclosure features have been noted on aerial photographs (see below), though these are faint and difficult to interpret.

4.3.32 To the north of Ynys Fawr an earthwork circular enclosure (HER3584) has been identified as a possible ring motte, however no investigation has been carried out to confirm the interpretation and it may well be prehistoric in origin given the surrounding finds.

4.3.33 Undated recorded assets which are located within Section C are listed in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Undated sites recorded on the HER in Section C				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2105	Cropmark, Tre-wyn	Enclosure	SH4583679381	Medium
3585	Circular Cropmark, E of Ty-hen Newydd	Enclosure	SH4568079928	Medium
3584	Circular Earthwork, NE of Ynys Fawr	Enclosure	SH45568451	Medium

Walkover Survey

4.3.34 The walkover survey within Section C did not identify any new discrete heritage assets within the survey area. Fields 102-113 were restricted due to these areas being marshland. While no heritage assets could be perceived, the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits within this marshy ground are high. However access through the farm Clorach-fawr revealed a previously unrecorded undershot watermill and millpond (**Annex H, Photo 18**). Both were in a derelict and overgrown condition. The mill building was single storey and of stone rubble construction. The undershot waterwheel was still in situ, though also in poor condition. Assessment of historic mapping showed that the building was present on the 1888 OS map, but the tithe map did not record the farmstead in sufficient detail to identify specific buildings. However a sales particular for Clorach-fawr dated 26th July 1894 refers to a fulling mill on the site¹⁶.

Previous fieldwork

4.3.35 The only recorded fieldwork within Section C was for historic building recording of a former post medieval windmill at Capel Coch (HER 44262).

¹⁶ Anglesey Archive ref WF/164

4.3.36 Previous archaeological fieldwork events in Section C are listed in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Previous fieldwork recorded on HER in Section C			
HER Ref	Site Name	Type	NGR
44262	Results of Archaeological Works at The Old Mill, Capel Coch, Ynys Mon	Building Survey	SH4577782002

Aerial Photographs

4.3.37 Assessment of aerial photographs held at the Welsh NMR revealed a possible ring ditch feature on image 106GUK655/3226, however this was small and faint and positive interpretation is therefore not possible.

4.3.38 Further assessment of Google Earth aerial photography also shows a possible sub circular enclosure at SH45568451.

Summary of potential archaeological interest within Section C

4.3.39 As with the other sections, the landscape of today is that of a depopulating pastoral economy, Section C contains heritage assets that reflect the full gamut of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the Neolithic through to the post medieval roadside settlement. There has been little significant development in the 20th century.

4.3.40 The area to the north of Capel Coch contains a group of standing stones which infers that the area was an important place during the prehistoric period and that it is likely that further unrecorded remains will be present. A programme of geophysical survey of this area may help identify any contemporary settlement.

4.4 SECTION D B5110 NORTH OF TALWRN TO WEST OF STAR

Historic Landscape

- 4.4.1 Much of Section D is within the extensive HLAA of fieldscape, central eastern Mon.
- 4.4.2 The area is dissected by three principal SW-NE flowing watercourses that form shallow valleys. The Hirdre-Faig standing stone (AN155) overlooks one of these at the southern end of Section D. The importance of fresh water cannot be understated, as it provided not only drinking water, but a rich habitat with a wide range of exploitable resources. There is also frequent cultural associations, and many prehistoric sites, whether domestic or ceremonial are often near water such courses. They are also associated with burnt mounds, large concentrations of fire cracked stone produced as a by-product of heating and rapid quenching cobbles in water to produce heated water or steam. Burnt mounds are commonly found along water courses on Anglesey (pers com Ashley Batten, GAPS), though none have been recorded to date in Section D.

Designated Assets

- 4.4.3 There are only four designated assets within Section D, including three Grade II buildings, the late 17th century gentry house of Hendre Howell (LB 5338), and two intact vernacular small holdings at Parc, Llanddyfnan (LB80974) and Bryn Brochan (LM80975).
- 4.4.4 The only Scheduled Ancient Monument within Section D is Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone (AN155). This is located within an arable field overlooking the Afon Ceint to the south (**Annex H, Photo 25**).
- 4.4.5 Designated assets located within Section D are listed in **Annex A**, with descriptions provided in **Annex B**.

Other Recorded Assets

- 4.4.6 There are a number of recorded prehistoric sites and artefact finds within Section D, including a group of possible prehistoric hut circles at Cefn Poeth Bach (HER 29840), possible burial chamber (HER2690).

Site History

Prehistoric period

- 4.4.7 There is currently no evidence recorded on the HER for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within Section A, however the lack of records is likely to reflect lack of identification rather than lack of presence.
- 4.4.8 Later prehistoric remains are few but widespread, indicating that the area was widely utilised during this period. The site of a possible chambered tomb is recorded on the HER at Llanddyfnan (HER2690), although the provenance for this is unclear. There are two sites where the remains are extant, that of the Hirdre-Faig standing stone (HER2737 and SAM AN155), and a hut circle settlement (HER29840) at Cefn Poeth Bach. The hut circle is currently beneath gorse and scrub and it was not identifiable during the walkover.
- 4.4.9 Further evidence of prehistoric activity is represented by a small number of scattered findspots, including prehistoric stone tools (HER2742) and a cup and ring marked stone (HER6589) at Clegyrdy Bach.
- 4.4.10 Prior to the construction of the A55 dual carriage way, excavation of a group of pits and gullies of early and late Neolithic date was undertaken at Cefn Du/Rhosheylg, to the north-east of Gaerwen (Cutler, et al., 2012).
- 4.4.11 Recorded assets dated to the prehistoric period which are located within Section D are listed in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Section D				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2737	Standing Stone, Penmynydd	Standing Stone	SH48427463	High
2690	Burial Chamber, Possible Site of, Llanddyfnan	Chambered Tomb	SH48207780	Medium
29840	Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach	Hut Circle Settlement	SH48357650	High
2742	Stone Axe - Findspot, Penmynydd	Findspot	SH49107490	Low
29841	Mortar Stone, Possible, Cefn Poeth Bach	Findspot	SH48437639	Low
6589	Carved Stone Block -	Findspot	SH47807730	Low

Table 4.20 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Section D

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
	Findspot, Clegyrdd Bach			

Roman period

- 4.4.12 There is no recorded evidence for Roman remains or activity within Section D, however sites such as the hut circle settlement at Cefn Poeth may continue in use into this period.

Medieval period

- 4.4.13 There is no recorded evidence for medieval remains or activity within Section D. However it can be assumed that some of the historic Cloddiau or Clawdd will be of medieval origin.

Post Medieval to Modern

- 4.4.14 There are 59 isolated farmsteads and cottages present on the 1881 2nd edition OS map, (listed in **Annex C, Table C.4**), the majority of which are extant today. The HER records a few of these buildings but these are a small percentage of the extant post medieval agricultural, industrial and domestic buildings.
- 4.4.15 Other post medieval assets recorded on the HER are limited to a modern railway cutting (HER56035) and the late 17th century Hendre Hywel House at Llanddyfnan. The lack of recorded post medieval assets is not a reflection of lack of significance but a lack of previous systematic assessment or recording.
- 4.4.16 Assessment of historic mapping shows the typical dispersed landscape of small farmsteads and cottages, as well as religious and leisure facilities such as non-conformist chapels and public houses. In the early 20th century a line of the Red Wharf Bay & Benllech Branch railway was constructed, following the line of the Afon Ceint at the southern end of Section D. There are numerous quarries marked on the historic mapping, and while some are certainly post medieval, some may of course have earlier origins. At SH4791275073, on the southwestern edge of Section D, limekilns are shown on the 1926 Anglesey XVIII.NE OS map.
- 4.4.17 Recorded assets dated to the post-medieval period which are located within Section D are listed in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Post medieval sites recorded on the HER in Section D				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2689	Hendre Hywel House, Llanddyfnan	House	SH4792376803	High
56053	Railway Cutting, E of Pen-Ceint	Railway cutting	SH4897774966	Low

Undated

4.4.18 The HER records a cemetery to the west of Talwrn (HER1729), however the provenance for this is based on verbal evidence stating that the farm deeds include a reference to this field, stating that it should not be ploughed because it contains an ancient burial ground.

4.4.19 Near to the point where the HER records the cemetery, an incomplete circular cropmark is recorded (HER7393) and given the lack of precise location for the cemetery it is possible that this cropmark could relate to the same feature.

4.4.20 Undated recorded assets which are located within Section D are listed in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Undated sites recorded on the HER in Section D				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
1729	Site of Burial Ground, W of Talwrn	Enclosure	SH48307670	Low
7939	Circular Cropmark, Hendre Hywel	Enclosure	SH48207680	Low

Walkover Survey

4.4.21 The walkover survey did not identify any significant discrete heritage assets within Section D, but did confirm that elements of this historic cloddiau defined field pattern survive, and were in many cases in poor condition (**Annex G, Photo 24**). At SH48397679 at the southern end of a rock outcrop a stone (with later brick additions) spring head was identified (**Annex G, Photo 26 & 27**). The hut circle settlement at Cefn Poeth Bach could not be identified as it was covered in thick vegetation.

Previous fieldwork

- 4.4.22 Two linear developments, a gas and water pipe, cut across Section D. Watching briefs on the stripping of the easement and pipe trench revealed a number of buried archaeological features including a late Neolithic pit to the north of Hirdre-faig Farm and a burned mound south of Pen-y-Agosaf.
- 4.4.23 Previous archaeological fieldwork events in Section D are listed in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Previous fieldwork recorded on HER in Section D			
HER Ref	Site Name	Type	NGR
40329	Llangefni to Llanbedrgoch Gas Pipeline	Watching Brief	SH48127867
40328	Llangefni to Llanbedrgoch Gas Pipeline	Excavation	SH48127867
44112	Gwalchmai Booster to Bodffordd Link Water Main & Llangefni to Penmynydd Replacement Main	Excavation	SH4225077488

Aerial Photographs

- 4.4.24 Aerial photographs held at the Welsh NMR were viewed as part of the assessment, but no new features were identified within Section D.

Summary of potential archaeological interest within Section D

- 4.4.25 As with the other sections, the landscape of today is that of a depopulating pastoral economy, Section D contains relatively few heritage assets however they do reflect the full range of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the Neolithic through to the post medieval roadside settlement. There has been little significant development in the 20th century.
- 4.4.26 With the exception of the Penmynydd standing stone, and the hut circle settlement at Cefn Poeth Bach there are no significant heritage assets currently recorded within Section D.

4.5 SECTIONS E AND F WEST OF STAR TO PENTIR

Historic Landscape

- 4.5.1 The Anglesey side of Sections E & F is mostly located within HLAA fieldscape south of Malltraeth (YNSMNL005) and South Anglesey Parkland (YNSMNL004). The South Anglesey Parkland area comprises estate parklands of estates along the Menai Strait area, which are Plas Newydd, Plas Coch, Llaneden, Plas Llanfair, Plas Porthamel and Llanidan. The fieldscape south of Malltraeth comprises a disparate agricultural fieldscape between this area and Maltraeth Marsh.
- 4.5.2 On the Gwynedd side it is within the HLAA of Vaynol (GWNDDHL750), comprising the Vaynol estate, which originates in the medieval period and was the second largest estate in Caernarvonshire by the middle of the 19th century. Enclosing this area to the south is the higher ground of the Northern Arfon Plateau HLAA (GWNDDHL024), much of which is former Vaynol land and includes a series of substantial 19th century farmhouses. The area also contains a number of prehistoric settlement sites including hut groups and small forts.
- 4.5.3 The Gwynedd side also includes land within the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. This is focussed around the Dinorwig valley, or Nant Peris which is located on the north-west side of Snowdonia and is marked on the southern edge by the Snowdon summit before opening to the gently undulating Arfon plateau to the north-west. The massive 19th and 20th century slate quarries and their associated settlement and transport infrastructure are a defining characteristic of this historic landscape, but there is also surviving evidence for late prehistoric as well as medieval land use and settlement.

Designated Assets

- 4.5.4 Sections E & F incorporate the Plas Newydd (GD48) (**Annex H, Photo 30 & 31**) and Vaynol (GD52) Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens, which are located on the northern and southern banks of the Menai Strait. Plas Newydd contains a number of listed buildings including the Grade I listed house, designed in the late 18th century by James Wyatt and Joseph Potter. The landscaped park dates primarily from the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries and was designed in part by Humphrey Repton. The waterside location of the house contributes to panoramic views across Menai Strait and toward Snowdonia. Vaynol contains a walled and terraced Elizabethan garden within a 19th century, walled, coastal landscape park which also contains later formal gardens, kitchen gardens and artificial lakes. The park

contains numerous listed buildings including the 19th century main house and the earlier Old Hall.

4.5.5 In addition to these parks and gardens, Sections E & F also contains a number of settlements such as Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll and the western edge of Menai Bridge, and this is reflected by the presence of 174 listed buildings (4 Grade I, 10 Grade II* and 160 Grade II). There are also 14 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including Bryn Celli Ddu Prehistoric tomb (AN002) (**Annex G, Photo 28**) and standing stone (AN085) and the nearby Tyddyn-Bach standing stone (AN084). There are other chambered tombs located within the Anglesey side and within Gwynedd, Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group and Ancient Fields (CN203) and Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group (CN175) and Coed Nant-y-garth standing stone (CN375) are within the Arfon Plateau area. Sections E & F also contain part of Menai Bridge Conservation Area in Anglesey. There is a conservation area at Aberpwll, within Gwynedd, and the core of Vaynol Park is also a designated as a conservation area.

4.5.6 Designated assets located within Sections E & F are listed in **Annex A**.

Other Recorded Assets

4.5.7 The Historic Environment Record records 242 heritage assets within Sections E & F, many of which are the designated assets tabled above.

Site History

Prehistoric period

4.5.8 Recorded assets dated to the prehistoric period which are located within Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.25.

4.5.9 There is currently no evidence recorded on the HER for Palaeolithic activity within Sections E & F, and only one occurrence of Mesolithic remains (HER59788) however the lack of records is likely to reflect lack of identification rather than lack of presence.

4.5.10 The earliest recorded evidence dates to the Neolithic period, with Neolithic occupation deposits being recorded during excavations at Capel Eithin (HER2731) between 1978 and 1980, which revealed rock cut pits containing grooved ware pottery.

4.5.11 The remaining known Neolithic monuments are the megalithic burial chambers at Plas Newydd (HER2171), Bryn Celli Ddu (HER2694), and an unnamed example north-east of Pen-y-Berth (AN037), (**Annex G, Photo 29**) and Bryn yr Hen Bobl (2172). Other chambered tombs that have since been

destroyed are recorded at Tyddyn Caesar (HER2166) and Rhos-y-cerrig (HER3482).

4.5.12 The Bronze Age is represented by megalithic standing stones, findspots of metal tools and worked flint objects, burnt mounds and barrows cemetery. There are three surviving standing stones in Sections E & F, two are located adjacent Bry Celli Ddu (AN084 and AN085), and one on the within Gwynedd, Coed Nant-y-garth standing stone (CN375).

4.5.13 A barrow cemetery (HER34999 & HER35000) was identified during assessment works at Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor, one of which has been protected by becoming a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CN376).

4.5.14 Iron Age remains include two possible enclosures (HER24792 & HER24788), both identified through aerial photography but not investigated by field evaluation. An Iron Age date has been ascribed based on the enclosures morphology and similarity with other known sites.

4.5.15 Further settlement ascribed to the prehistoric period comprise hut circles with associated field systems. A number of these are recorded on the HER including examples at Llandaniel (HER2711), Llandysilio (HER2713), land west of Pont y Crug (HER3447) and the scheduled settlement at Fodol Ganol (CN175).

4.5.16 Analysis of LiDAR generated hill shade mapping has also identified a possible hut circle settlement similar to Fadol Ganol at NGR SH54466853. This also corresponds to blank record on the HER (HER5875). It comprises of a slightly raised ring like feature attached to a linear bank/field system, neither of which form part of the existing field pattern. This is shown in Figure 1.

Table 4.25 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2	Flint Scraper, Findspot, Goetre Uchaf	Findspot	SH55506980	Low
4	Enclosed Hut Group, Fodol Ganol	Hut Circle Settlement	SH55056855	High
23	Goetre Uchaf Barrow, Penrhosgarnedd	Barrow	SH55566990	High
2166	Burial Chamber, Site of, Tyddyn Caesar	Chambered Tomb	SH51006900	Medium

Table 4.25 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2168	Fortified Settlement, Porthamel	Defended Settlement	SH50896798	Medium
2170	Burial Site, Possible, Bryn Beddau, Porthamel	Round Barrow	SH50606760	Low
2171	Burial Chamber, Plas Newydd	Chambered Tomb	SH51996972	High
2172	Bryn yr Hen Bobl Chambered Round Cairn	Chambered Tomb	SH51886900	High
2186	Hoard of Flanged Bronze Axes - Findspot, Menai Br.	Findspot	SH55507170	Low
2694	Burial Chamber, Bryn Celli Ddu	Chambered Tomb	SH50767018	High
2703	Bronze Tools (Palstaves) - Findspot, Llanfairpwll	Findspot	SH53007100	Low
2704	Craig y Dinas Hillfort - Site of, Llanfairpwll	Hillfort	SH53447158	Medium
2707	Bronze Tool (Palstave) - Findspot, Llandaniel Fab	Findspot	SH50457030	Low
2708	Cairn, Llandaniel Fab	Cairn	SH50727012	Low
2710	Bryn Celli Ddu Standing Stone, Llandaniel Fab	Standing Stone	SH50637010	High
2711	Field System (Terraces and Hut Remains), Llandaniel	Field System	SH51207020	Medium
2713	Field System and Huts, Llandysilio	Hut Circle Settlement	SH54607200	Medium
2718	Cist Burial, Site of, Llansadwrn	Cist	SH53807360	Low
2731	Occupation Site, Capel Eithin	Occupation Site	SH49007270	High
2743	Stone Axe - Findspot, Llanfihangel Esceifiog	Findspot	SH49507180	Low
2746	Late Prehistoric Occupation,	Occupation	SH49007270	High

Table 4.25 Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
	Capel Eithin	Site		
2747	Capel Eithin, Site of, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Cremation Cemetery	SH49007270	High
3178	Field System, Gors y Brithdir	Field System	SH55656905	Medium
3447	Hut Group, W of Pont y Crug	Hut Circle Settlement	SH50266975	Medium
3482	Burial Chamber, Site of, Rhos-y-cerrig	Chambered Tomb	SH49406930	Medium
3737	Flint Flake, Findspot, Nr. Hafod Cottage	Findspot	SH55106902	Low
3895	Bronze Pendant - Findspot, Menai Bridge	Findspot	SH54007200	Low
24788	Defended Enclosure, W of St. Mary's Church	Defended Enclosure	SH53577116	Medium
24792	Defended Enclosure, Possible, Fodol	Defended Enclosure	SH50216837	Low
31845	Burnt Mound, Garnedd Ddu	Burnt Mound	SH50727199	Low
34947	Burnt Mound, NE of Goetre Uchaf, Bangor	Burnt Mound	SH55616992	Low
34999	Burnt Mound, Penrhosgarnedd	Burnt Mound	SH55626991	Low
35000	Barrows, Possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Barrow Cemetery	SH55526997	Low
35001	Barrows, Possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Barrow Cemetery	SH55356976	Low
59788	Pits, Site of, Penrhosgarnedd	Neolithic Pit / Mesolithic Pit	SH55476984	Medium

Roman period

4.5.17 Recorded assets dated to the Roman period which are located within Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.26.

4.5.18 Hut circle settlements provide the principal evidence for Roman activity within these sections (HER2717, HER792, HER3463), and these may have origins in the Iron Age. Unlike the prehistoric hut circles, these are typically enclosed by a circular dry stone wall and contain roundhouses. The example at Gors y Brithdir is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (CN203).

Table 4.26 Roman sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2717	Hut Group, Llansadwrn	Hut Circle Settlement	SH54007390	High
792	Hut Group and Field System (Enclosed), Gors y Brithdir	Hut Circle Settlement	SH55566888	High
3463	Hut Circle, Bush Farm, Felinheli	Hut Circle Settlement	SH52896750	High
34	Clearance Cairn, Gors y Brithdir	Clearance Cairn	SH55406886	High
24133	Brooch, Findspot, Vaynol	Findspot	SH53106270	Low

Viking period

4.5.19 While there are no known Viking remains with Sections E & F, Anglesey saw a complex series of raids and interactions originating from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Wirral. Probable Viking remains have been found at Llanbedrgoch near Red Wharf Bay on the eastern coast of Anglesey to the east of the Section C, and it is likely that activity from this period will be concentrated on the coast¹⁷.

Medieval period

4.5.20 Recorded assets dated to the Medieval period which are located within Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.27 and **Annex C**.

4.5.21 Despite the size of Sections E & F, there are relatively few monuments from this period recorded on the HER, with the exceptions of the parish churches at Llandysilio (HER6969), Llanedwen (HER6970) and Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll (HER6988), the majority of recorded medieval assets relate to field

¹⁷ Pretty, 2005

boundaries recorded during archaeological work at Penrhosgarnedd (HER44562) (Vannan, 2012).

4.5.22 It can be assumed that contemporary settlement grew up around the parish churches

Table 4.27 Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
2695	Bronze Pin - Findspot, Llanfairpwll Churchyard	Findspot	SH53637117	Low
2741	Ffynnon Ddaniel Holy Well, Llanddaniel Fab	Holy Well	SH49007000	Low
3139	Capel Cadwaladr - Site of, Llanddaniel Fab	Chapel	SH48336917	Medium
3424	Enclosure, Moel y Don, Menai	Enclosure	SH51656779	Low
5854	Hut Platform, E of Coed Mor	Hut Platform	SH54377168	Medium
6816	Aberpwll Medieval Township	Township	SH53306820	Low
6969	Llandysilio Parish Church	Church	SH55137168	High
6970	Llanedwen Parish Church	Church	SH51776825	High
6988	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll Parish Church	Church	SH53697120	High
7306	Inscribed Stone - Findspot, Capel Eithin	Findspot	SH48907290	Low
12145	Field System, Vaynol	Field System	SH54306945	Low
16981	Areas of Ridge and Furrow, Vaynol	Ridge And Furrow	SH52906940	Low
34937	Field System, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Field System	SH53647251	Low
34942	Mound and Bank, SE of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Earthwork	SH53757214	Low
34965	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55376998	Low

Table 4.27 Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
34967	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55456985	Low
34968	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55446985	Low
34974	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55586984	Low
34976	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55726987	Low
34977	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55836987	Low
34978	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55856990	Low
34979	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55826985	Low
34981	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55646982	Low
34983	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55536976	Low
34984	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55546968	Low
34986	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55516972	Low
34988	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55486972	Low
34989	Goetre-uchaf Farm, Remains of, Penrhosgarnedd	Farmstead	SH55466976	Low
34993	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55326978	Low
34995	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55436971	Low
34996	Field Boundary,	Field	SH55556993	Low

Table 4.27 Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
	Penrhosgarnedd	Boundary		
36113	Melin Braint, Possible Site of, Penmynydd	Mill	SH52307285	Low
36130	Melin Rhosgerrig, Possible Former Site of, Llanddaniel Fab	Mill	SH49426937	Low
37223	Earthworks, W of Bryn Gof	Earthwork	SH51507185	Low
59787	Field System, Site of, Penrhosgarnedd	Field System	SH5536269698	Low

Post Medieval to Modern

- 4.5.23 Recorded assets dated to the Post Medieval which are located within Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.28.
- 4.5.24 There are 129 post medieval monuments recorded on the HER, 49 of which mirror the listed buildings tabled above. 13 assets are recorded from the modern period, three of which are Grade II listed buildings.
- 4.5.25 There are 243 isolated farmsteads and cottages present on the 1881 2nd edition OS map, (listed in **Annex C, Table C.5**), the majority of which are extant today. The HER records a few of these buildings but these are a small percentage of the extant post medieval agricultural, industrial and domestic buildings. Buildings within main settlements and in the registered parks have not been included as it is not practical to record every urban structure, or they have been recorded as listed buildings or on the HER.
- 4.5.26 The area is dominated by the two Grade I Registered Parks which are located on opposite sides of the Menai Strait.
- 4.5.27 While not particularly evident from the HER records, the area is of historic significance with regards to the industrial mining, processing and transportation of Welsh slate.

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
2721	Marquess of Anglesey's Column, Llanfairpwll	Commemorative Monument	SH53437156	High
2722	Bryn Gof Early C18th Cottage, Penmynydd	House	SH51807191	Low
2725	Aberbraint Early C19th House, Llanfairpwll	House	SH52687126	High
3717	Chapel of St. Mary, N of Vaynol Old Hall	Chapel	SH53826956	High
4012	Britannia Tubular Bridge, Menai Straits	Bridge	SH54167100	High
6612	Garnedd-ddu, Former Tollbar, Garnedd Ddu	Toll Gate	SH50767195	Low
7219	Cored Ddu Fish Trap, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Fish Weir	SH54647159	High
7220	Fish Holding Pool? Gorad Ddu	Fish Weir	SH54457151	High
7221	Fish Trap, Coed Mor	Fish Weir	SH54277131	High
7222	Dam, S of Coed Mor	Dam	SH54197124	Low
7224	Nelson's Statue, Llanfairpwll	Statue	SH53647103	High
7229	Building Terraces, Menai Bridge	Terraced Ground	SH55507152	Low
7714	Capel Cana and School Room, Llanddaniel Fab	Chapel	SH49447037	High
7724	Cefn-bach	Nonconformist Chapel	SH50866940	Low
7750	Ebenezer	Nonconformist Chapel	SH53007100	Low
7752	Llanfairpwll	Nonconformist Chapel	SH52737177	High
7831	Gilead	Nonconformist	SH52117358	Low

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
		Chapel		
11001	Aberbraint	Building	SH52697127	High
11014	Bryngof, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	House	SH52427238	High
11166	Gateway, Grand Lodge, Plas Newydd	Building	SH52717116	High
11167	Grand Lodge, Plas Newydd	Building	SH52707115	High
11592	Folly Tower, Coed Twr	Folly	SH52766893	High
11599	Gateway, Vaynol Park	Folly	SH53806950	High
11667	Bridge, Near Melyn Pwllfanogl	Bridge	SH53017100	High
11902	Gateway with Inscription, N Wall, Old Vaynol Hall	Gateway	SH53836956	High
11934	Bodarborth Nos 1,2	Building	SH52606780	High
11982	Bryntirion, Vaynol	House	SH53136865	High
11994	Capel Y Graig Lodge	Building	SH54606750	High
12113	Dairy Cottage, Vaynol	Building	SH53816959	High
12176	Covert Bank, Porthwell Covert, Vaynol	Bank (Earthwork)	SH54306938	Medium
12530	Barn, Plas Coch	Barn	SH51156832	High
12531	Applehouse, Plas Newydd Home Farm	Fruit Store	SH51486900	High
12532	Boat House, Plas Newydd	Boat House	SH52106941	High
12533	Dairy, Plas Newydd	Building	SH51786975	High
12534	Home Farm, Plas Newydd	Building	SH51386912	High
12617	Cartshed, NW of Farmyard, Vaynol	Cart Shed	SH53776966	High
12619	Farm Building, SE of Long Barn, Vaynol	Farm Building	SH53836962	High
12620	Farm Building, S of Long	Farm Building	SH53816961	High

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
	Barn, Vaynol			
12621	Farm Building, S of Long Barn, Vaynol	Farm Building	SH53796961	High
12622	Hammel and Haystore, Vaynol	Hay Barn	SH53786967	High
12623	Farm Building, W of Great Barn, Vaynol	Farm Building	SH53756962	High
12624	Long Barn, Vaynol Old Hall	Barn	SH53786964	High
12705	Chimney, Y Felinheli	Chimney	SH52426756	High
15881	Lock Gate Control Mechanism, Felinheli	Lock Gate Mechanism	SH52566784	Low
15882	Lamp Post, Felinheli	Lamp Post	SH52556784	Low
15885	Inner Lock Gate, Felinheli	Lock Gate	SH52616785	Low
15886	Lock Gate Control Mechanism, Felinheli	Lock Gate Mechanism	SH52616784	Low
15887	Inner Lock, Felinheli	Lock	SH52786792	Low
15889	Dry Dock, Felinheli	Dry Dock	SH52976798	Low
15891	Dock Side Crane, Feliheli	Crane	SH52996787	Low
15892	Dry Dock Gate Mechanism Hut, Felinheli	Peat Drying House	SH52946796	Low
15894	Dredging Bucket, Felinheli	Monument (By Form)	SH52726786	Low
15895	Brick Edging Line, Felinheli	Railway	SH52786788	Low
16049	Borrow Pit/Quarry and Related Feature	Quarry	SH54466951	Low
16051	Capel y Graig Lodge, Vaynol Hall	Building	SH54596950	High
16054	Cow Pasture Covert, Vaynol	Managed Woodland	SH54246946	Low
16055	Field System, Vaynol	Field System	SH54306954	Low

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
16056	Field System, Vaynol	Field System	SH54126960	Low
16057	Field Boundaries, Vaynol	Field Boundary	SH53956991	Low
16058	Field Boundary, Vaynol	Field Boundary	SH54177021	Low
16982	Houses Within Core of Vaynol and Nearby Tenements	House	SH53406920	Low
16983	Arched Wall, Forecourt of Vaynol Old Hall	Wall	SH53826955	High
16984	Chapel, N of Kitchen Garden, Vaynol	Chapel	SH53746959	High
16985	Butler's House, Vaynol	House	SH53796956	High
16986	Coach House, N Vaynol Hall	Coach House	SH53686949	High
16987	Ballroom, Vaynol	Ballroom	SH53676953	Low
16989	Ice House, Vaynol	Icehouse	SH53776973	Low
16992	Courtyard Range, Rear of Vaynol Old Hall	Building	SH53806953	High
16997	Garden Seat, SW Rose Garden, Vaynol	Garden Seat	SH53666943	High
16998	Classical Bust on Stele, Garden Wall, Old Vaynol Hall	Garden Ornament	SH53856955	High
16999	Classical Statue, SW of Vaynol Hall	Statue	SH53646939	High
17005	Gateway with Bellcage, Formal Garden, Vaynol	Gateway	SH53726952	High
17006	Kitchen Garden, Vaynol	Kitchen Garden	SH53756955	Low
17007	Butler's House Garden, Vaynol	Garden	SH53796958	High
17008	Hendre Las Covert, Vaynol	Managed Woodland	SH53626963	Low

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
17009	Limekiln Covert, Vaynol	Lime Kiln	SH52686842	Low
17011	Entranceway, Vaynol Park	Gateway	SH54126876	High
17012	Grand Lodge, Main Entrance, Vaynol	Lodge	SH54116876	High
17013	Gate Piers, Wern Gogas, Vaynol	Gate Post	SH53386830	High
17014	Gate Piers, Bryntirion Drive, Vaynol	Gate Post	SH53216829	High
17015	Dock and Boathouse, NW Edge of Vaynol Park	Dock	SH52556945	High
17016	Bath Cottage, Vaynol	House	SH53397040	Low
17017	Bath House, Vaynol	Bath House	SH53626953	Low
17018	Mausoleum, Vaynol	Mausoleum	SH53587033	High
17019	Clawdd Banks, Vaynol	Field Boundary	SH53206870	Low
17020	Free-standing Stone Walls, Vaynol	Field Boundary	SH52726854	Low
18384	Culvert Below A5 Embankment, Menai Straits Foreshore	Culvert	SH55827126	Low
20744	Bangor-Caernarvon Railway, Port Dinorwic Branch	Railway	SH53006800	Low
24128	Metal Artefacts, Findspot, Vaynol	Findspot	SH53016827	Low
24807	Bridge Master's House, Menai Bridge, Bangor	House	SH55767124	Low
29494	Field System, Vaynol	Field System	SH54136931	Low
29975	Gas Works, Former Site of, Menai Bridge	Gas Works	SH55347205	Low
31747	Garden, Plas-Coedmor	Garden	SH54027142	Low
34934	Gateway, N of Bryn Eira,	Gateway	SH53487232	Low

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
	Llanfairpwll			
34936	Hollow Way, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Hollow Way	SH53607248	Low
34940	Farm Buildings, Llanfairpwll	Farm Building	SH53747241	Low
34944	Field Boundaries, Llanfairpwll	Field Boundary	SH53747241	Low
34969	Gate, Penrhosgarnedd	Gate	SH55436987	Low
34980	Gate, Penrhosgarnedd	Gate	SH55726985	Low
34982	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55586975	Low
34985	Culvert, Penrhosgarnedd	Culvert	SH55526970	Low
34987	Gateway, Penrhosgarnedd	Gateway	SH55506974	Low
34997	Former Capel y Graig Chapel, Penrhosgarnedd	Chapel; Dwelling	SH55317013	Low
36282	Incline Cottages, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Workers Cottage	SH53136781	Low
36283	Cottages, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Cottage	SH53216785	Low
36284	Carreg Gwalch, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Cottage	SH53256787	Low
36285	Carriage House, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Carriage House	SH53186782	Low
37220	Field System, Possible, W of Garnedd Fawr	Field System	SH49807215	Low
37220	Field System, Possible, W of Garnedd Fawr	Field System	SH49807215	Low
37221	Well, Garnedd Ddu	Well	SH50517215	Low
38074	Boat Anchorage, Possible, N of Bath Cottage	Anchorage	SH53307045	Low
38077	Hut Platforms, Possible, E of Vaynol	Hut Platform	SH53627064	Low

Table 4.28 Post Medieval sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F

HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Vale
38079	House Platforms, Possible, E of Vaynol	House Platform	SH54007080	Low
38080	Industrial Complex, Treborth	Industrial Site	SH55307117	Low
56079	Building, W of Anglesey Arms Hotel	Building	SH55417170	Low
56082	Graveyard, S of St Mary's Church	Cemetary	SH53707114	Low
56083	Farmstead, Bryn-celli-wen	Farmstead	SH51167022	Low
56084	Building, W of Walled Garden, Plas Llywnonn	Building	SH51076953	Low
56085	Building, W of Plas Llwynonn Stables	Building	SH51146957	Low
56099	Building, NE of Bryn Gof	Building	SH52237209	Low
56100	Lodge, NE of Plas Llanfair	Lodge	SH53507147	Low
56101	Lime Kiln, NE of Carreg Goch	Lime Kiln	SH50746870	Low
56102	Building Complex, Plas Porthamel	Building Complex	SH50666802	Low
56103	Building, Plas Porthamel	Building	SH50596802	Low
56113	Building, NE of Pen-y-graig	Building	SH50077075	Low
56137	House, Y Garnedd	House	SH55387026	Low
56141	House, Tynewydd	House	SH56036963	Low
56142	Building, NE of Pen-y-graig	Building	SH54676723	Low
56143	Building, NE of Tan-yr-wylfa	Building	SH54296732	Low
56162	Building, Rallt, E of Ty Hanner Ffordd Public House	Building	SH52986787	Low
56163	Building Complex, NE of Ty Hanner Ffordd Public House	Building Complex	SH52956790	Low

4.5.29 Recorded assets dated to the Modern which are located within Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29 Modern sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
34972	Building, Penrhosgarnedd	Building	SH55506978	Low
35016	Cropmark, N of Llwyn-onn	Cropmark	SH52297083	Low
35002	Drainage System, Penrhosgarnedd	Drainage System	SH55526990	Low
34941	Enclosure or Platform, Llanfairpwll	Platform	SH53367236	Low
12668	Felinheli Telephone Call Box	Telephone Box	SH53106800	High
34990	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55426980	Low
34991	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH55426974	Low
34975	Field Drains, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Drain	SH55476994	Low
33372	Former Hospital, Penhesgyn Hall, Menai Bridge	Hospital	SH53307400	Low
60810	Former Sewage Treatment Works, Treborth	Sewage Works	SH54977031	Low
34966	Gate, Penrhosgarnedd	Gate	SH55416993	Low
16993	Kennels, N of Y Bwthyn, Vaynol	Kennels	SH53716971	High
6950	Llanddaniel Fab Parish Church	Church	SH49577045	High

Undated

4.5.30 Undated recorded assets which are located within Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.30.

4.5.31 The broad range of monument types classed as undated reflect the lack of supporting evidence to define them in more detail and therefore it is not possible to ascribe any significance or relative value above low.

Table 4.30 Undated sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
33	Arrow-sharpening Stone, Rhos Fawr, Pentir	Arrow Sharpening Stone	SH50807285	Low
58	Circular Cropmark, NW of Garth Farm	Feature	SH54476854	Low
2169	Llys Llywarch Ap Bran (place-name)	Place Name	SH56086833	Low
2692	Castell Place Name Site, Penmynydd	Place Name	SH52207190	Low
2700	Castell Faban Place Name Site, Penmynydd	Place Name	SH54087252	Low
2702	Earthwork, Bryn Gof, Penmynydd	Earthwork	SH52807270	Low
2720	Carved Stone Head - Findspot, Hendy, Llanfairpwll	Findspot	SH51827363	Low
3436	Subterranean Water-course, Bridin	Water Course	SH55206810	Low
5759	Cropmark, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwll	Cropmark	SH547719	Low
5760	Cropmark, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwll	Cropmark	SH53727251	Low
5853	Field System and Platform, E of Coed Mor	Field System	SH53887268	Low
5875	AP Site, Fodol Isaf	Feature	SH55117184	Low
6610	Earthworks, Plas Llwynonn	Earthwork	SH55057176	Low
7217	Dam, Church Island Menai Bridge	Dam	SH55526998	Low
7218	Dam? Church Island Menai Bridge	Dam	SH51307180	Low

Table 4.30 Undated sites recorded on the HER in Sections E & F				
HER Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	NGR	Value
17021	Hedgerows, Vaynol	Field Boundary	SH51306970	Low
24130	Mount, Possible, Findspot, Pentir	Findspot	SH55096970	Low
34994	Field Boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Field Boundary	SH54487172	Low
34998	Ditches, Penrhosgarnedd	Ditch	SH52716853	Low
37224	Cae Cwt Crwn, Placename, Llanfairpwll	Place Name	SH50726850	Low
58475	Circular Feature, Possible, Menai Bridge	Archaeological Feature	SH56306820	Low

Previous fieldwork

- 4.5.32 Previous archaeological fieldwork events in Sections E & F are listed in Table 4.31.
- 4.5.33 Despite the more developed nature of the area, there has been relatively little intrusive fieldwork, with little of significance being encountered. With the exception of land at Penrhos Road, Bangor, Gwynedd (HER44591), which revealed evidence from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early medieval periods.

Table 4.31 Previous fieldwork recorded on HER in Sections E & F

HER Ref	Site Name	Type	NGR
40091	Report on the Archaeological Recording of the Incline Drumhouse and Associated Buildings, Port Dinorwic	Building Recording	SH53176783
40123	Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Treborth Sewage Treatment Works	Desk Based Assessment	SH54327027
40213	Ty Mawr Leisure Complex, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Desk Based Assessment	SH53677239
40319	Menai Bridge to Treborth Sewer Rising Main	Desk Based Assessment	SH54607177
40351	Menai Bridge to Treborth Sewer Rising Main	Watching Brief	SH54607177
40578	Proposed Parc Menai Extension, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	SH54266950
40582	Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	SH54266950
40592	Proposed Development at Britannia Park, Bangor: Archaeological Mitigation Work	Field Survey	SH54276939
40609	Vaynol Park, Bangor, Gwynedd	Desk Based Assessment	SH53576931
40690	Afon Adda Flood Alleviation Scheme, Bangor	Watching Brief	SH57137050
40766	Sewer Replacement Project Llanddaniel, Ynys Mon, Archaeological Watching Brief	Watching Brief	SH50367000
43824	Proposed Extension to Parc Menai, Bangor: Archaeological Assessment of Revised Development Area	Desk Based Assessment	SH54266950

Table 4.31 Previous fieldwork recorded on HER in Sections E & F

HER Ref	Site Name	Type	NGR
44150	Anglesey Coastal AONB: The Ancient Landscape of Mon Archaeology Survey Project	Aerial Photography Interpretation	SH53587115
44248	Archaeological Survey and Recording at Plas Coch, Llanedwen	Building Recording	SH51166844
44253	Menai Site, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Desk Based Assessment	SH53677239
44284	Archaeological Survey and Recording at Plas Coch, Llanedwen	Building Recording	SH51166844
44437	Dating Old Welsh Houses. Vaynol Old Hall, Bangor, Gwynedd	Building survey	SH53826953
44459	The Tree-Ring Dating of Plas Coch, Llanedwen, Anglesey	Dendrochronological survey	SH51176843
44681	Findspots and Archaeological Remains Pilot Project: Roman SW Anglesey Landscape Survey Project	Metal Detecting Survey	SH46086372
44590	Land at Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor, Gwynedd	Evaluation	SH56267031
44591	Land off Penrhos Road, Bangor, Gwynedd	Evaluation	SH55486986
44592	Land off Penrhos Road, Bangor, Gwynedd	Desk Based Assessment	SH55486986
44619	Mon & Menai Sustainable Travel Park & Ride, Llanfairpwll (A55 Junction 8)	Evaluation	SH53987217
44626	Tir Gofal Management Plan: Gwern y Gof Isaf, Capel Curig. Five Year Review	Desk Based Assessment	SH71356033
44642	Proposed Plas Newydd Heat Source Pump	Desk Based Assessment	SH52176976

Table 4.31 Previous fieldwork recorded on HER in Sections E & F

HER Ref	Site Name	Type	NGR
44677	Evaluation Excavation of a Sub-rectangular Enclosure Near St Mary's Church, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Anglesey	Evaluation	SH53577116

Aerial Photographs

4.5.34 Assessment of aerial photographs held at the Welsh NMR revealed a number of possible archaeological features, and these are listed in Table 4.32. The majority of features were identified on small scale vertical images.

Table 4.32 Potential features noted on Aerial Photos held at the NMR (Wales)

AP Ref	Feature	NGR
106GUK6GG 3021	Trackway?	SH5168768417
CPEUK1939 4166	Enclosure?	SH5324672858
CPEUK1939 4171	R&F	SH5360768957
CPEUK1039 3179	Enclosure?	SH5135071391
CPEUK1939 4177	Enclosure?	SH5206672537
CPEUK1939 4173	Bell Pit?	SH5009172762
CPEUK1939 4179	Misc Ewks	SH5033272354
CPEUK1939 4180	Enclosure?	SH5052271161
995014 50LL	Possible Quay	SH5206968401
995014 54	Possible DMV	SH5151470179
995054 54	Wreck Moel Y Don	SH5185467855
99-CS-026	Terraced Fields	SH5275269239
90-CS-773	Enclosure?	SH5022569888

Summary of potential archaeological interest within Sections E & F

- 4.5.35 As with the other sections, the landscape of today is that of a depopulating pastoral economy, but differs in that it contains the larger settlement of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll and the two bridges over the Menai Strait.
- 4.5.36 Given the scale of Sections E & F it and the occurrence of a range of heritage assets from the Mesolithic onwards, it can be assumed that the area has a high potential for unrecorded remains for all periods.
- 4.5.37 The area is important for its planned landscapes and contains two closely linked Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens (Plas Newydd and Vaynol), occupying opposite shores of the Menai Strait. Due to their popular appeal to tourists, this make these heritage assets important to the local economy.
- 4.5.38 Bryn Celli Ddu, provides the most obvious evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area and is also a popular tourist attraction. The extent and variety of other prehistoric remains in Sections E & F, including Scheduled standing stones and hut circles is such that it is highly likely that further unrecorded remains of archaeological significance will occur.

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- Anglesey II NE, SE
- Anglesey III SW
- Anglesey VI NE
- Anglesey VII NW, SW
- Anglesey VIII NW, NE, SE
- Anglesey XVIII NE, SE
- Anglesey XIX NW, NE, SE, SW
- Anglesey XXIII NW
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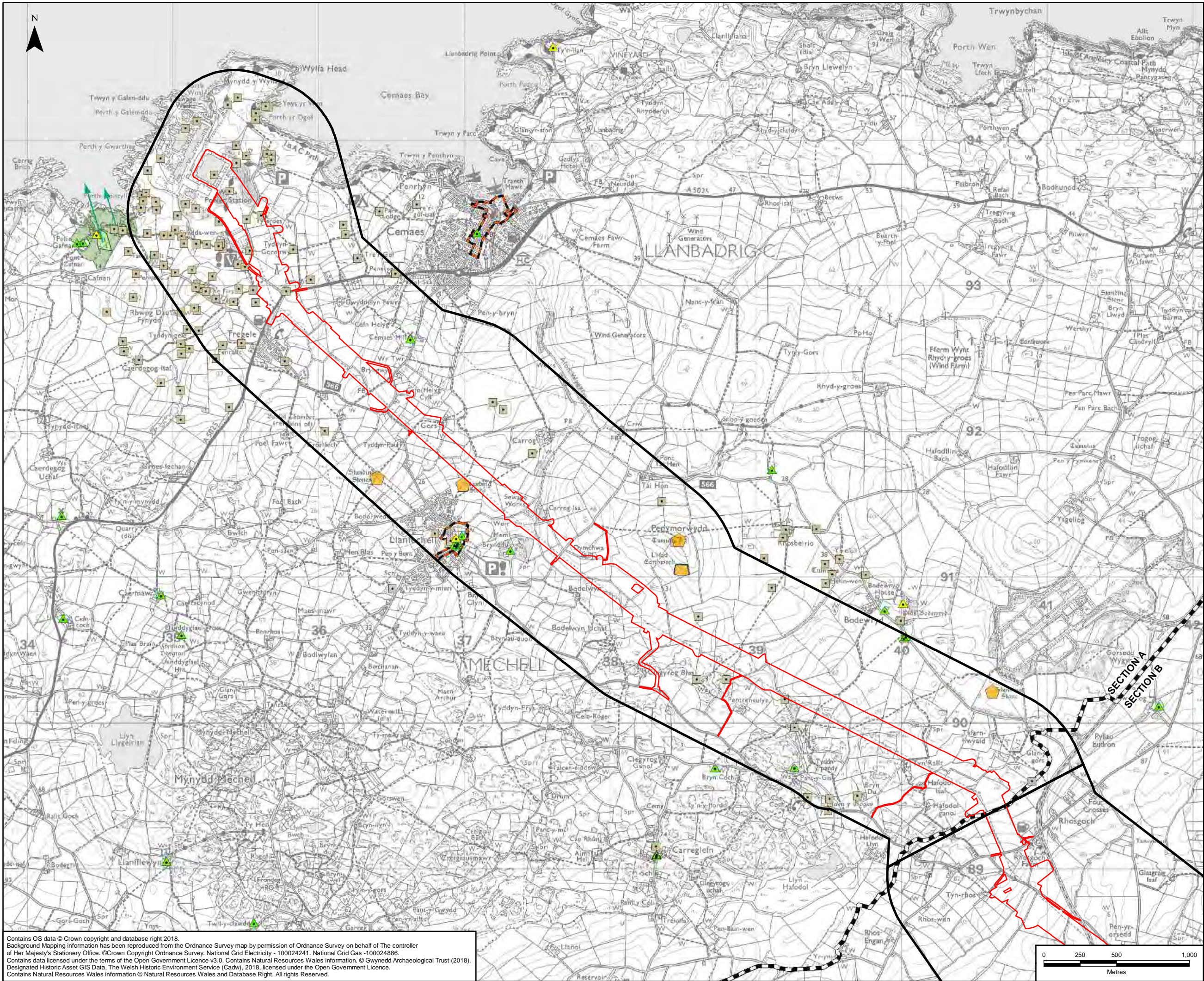
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- Llandaniel
- Llandyfnan
- Llandyfrydog
- Llanedwen

- Llanfechell
- Llanfihangel tre bridd
- Malldretii
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NWC ROUTE LEGEND

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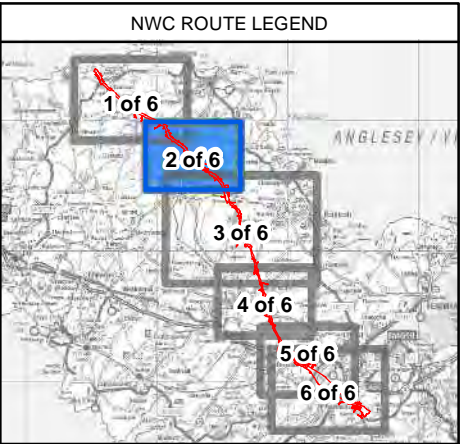
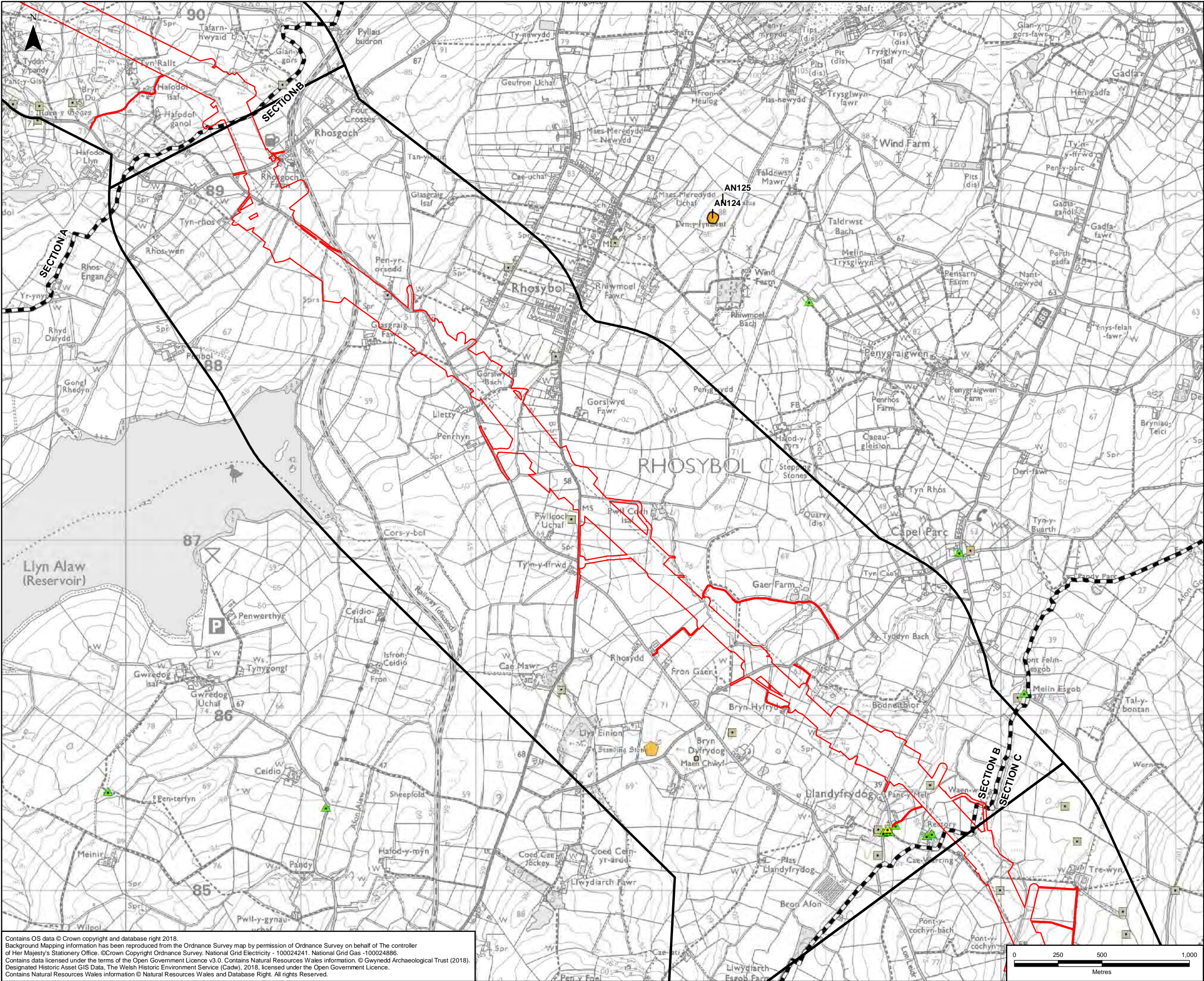
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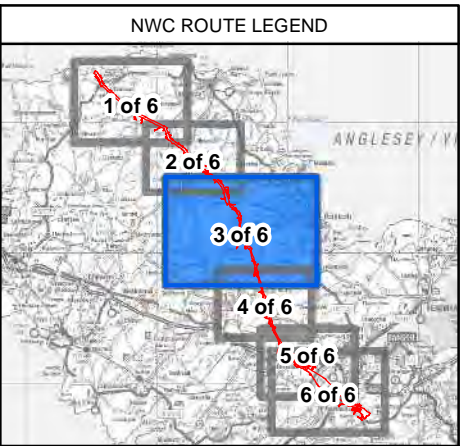
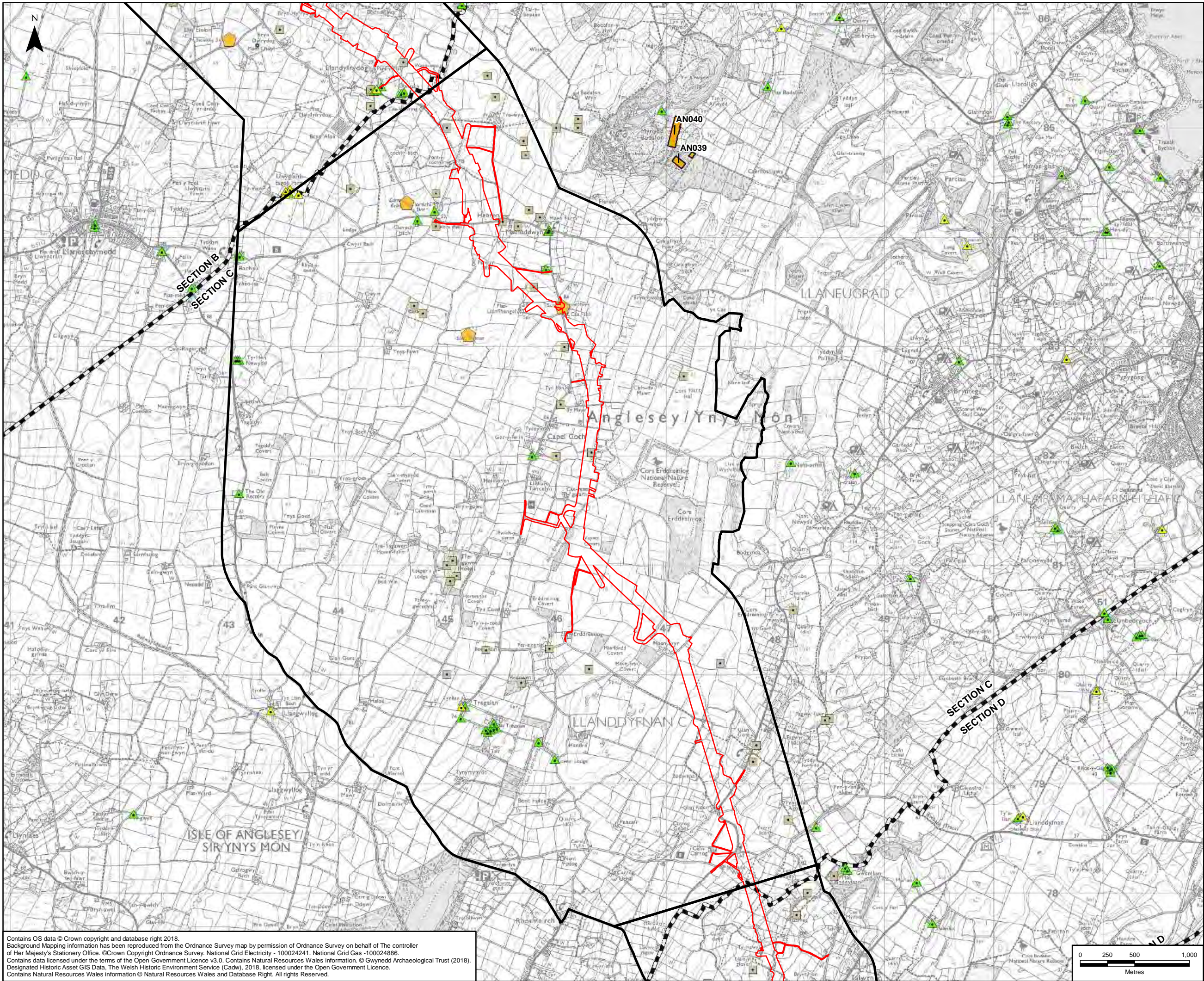


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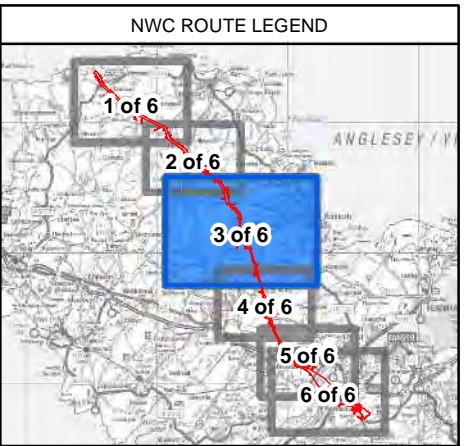
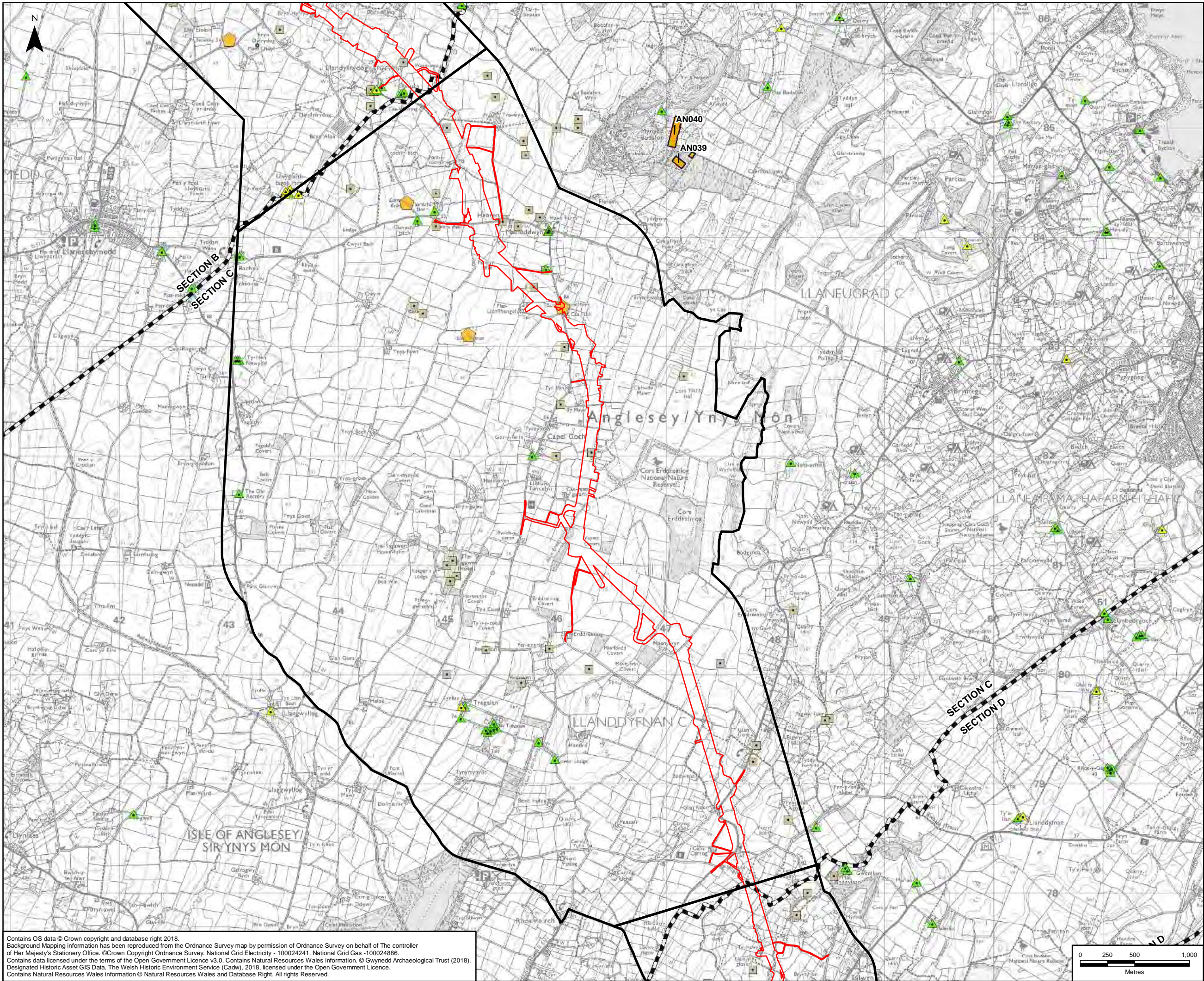
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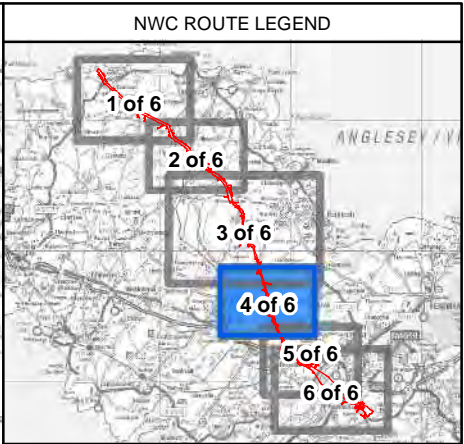
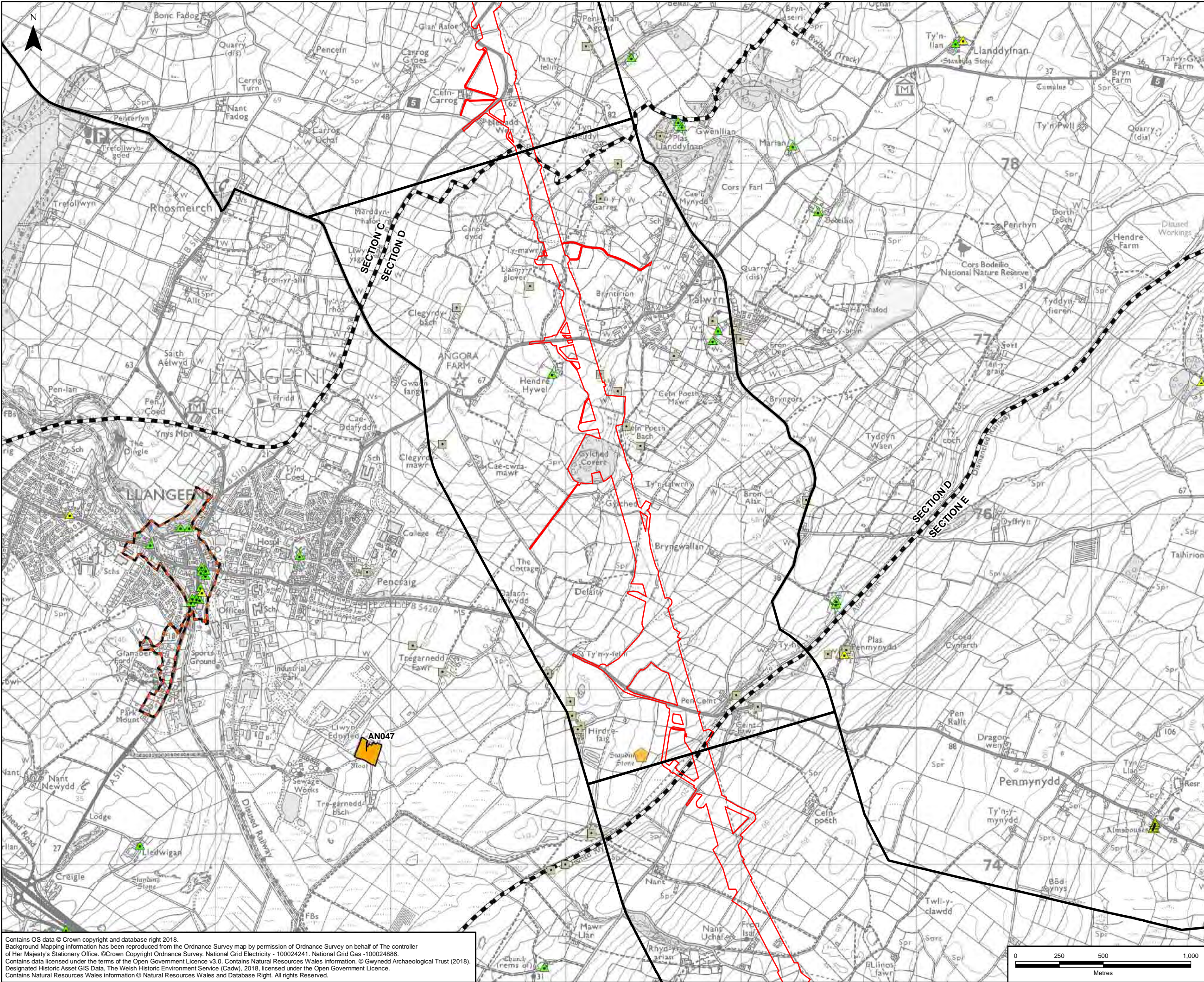
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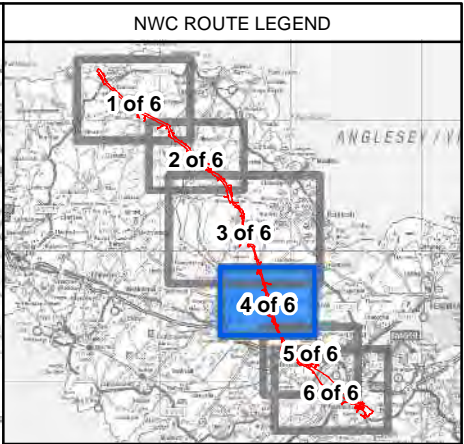
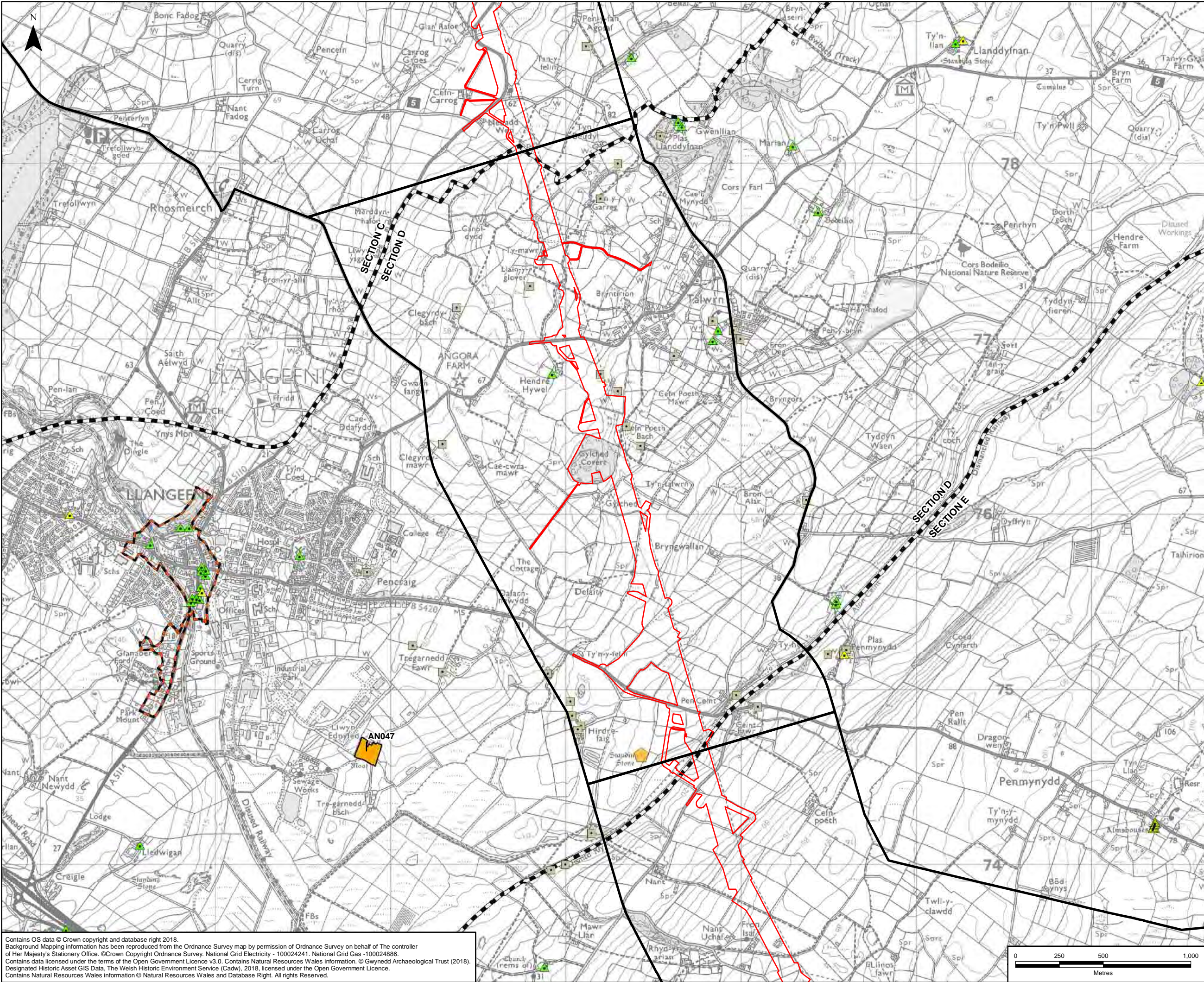


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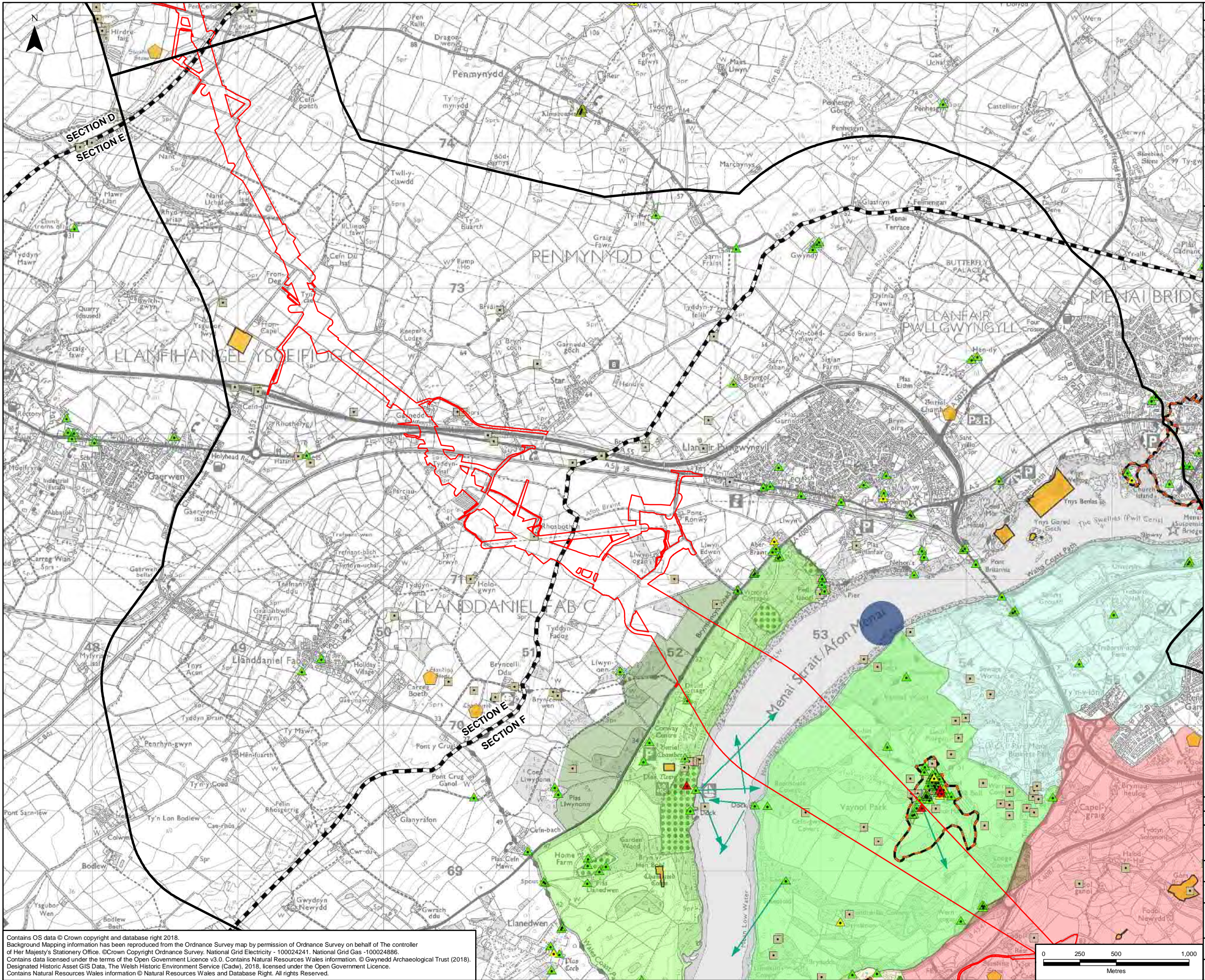


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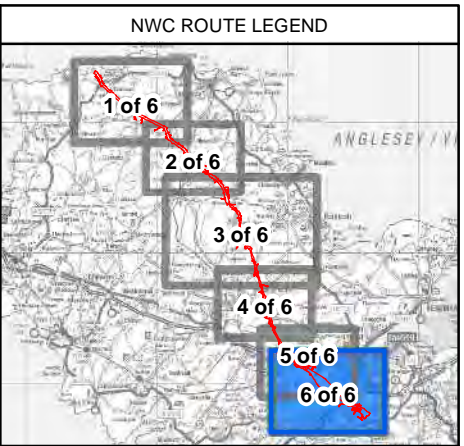
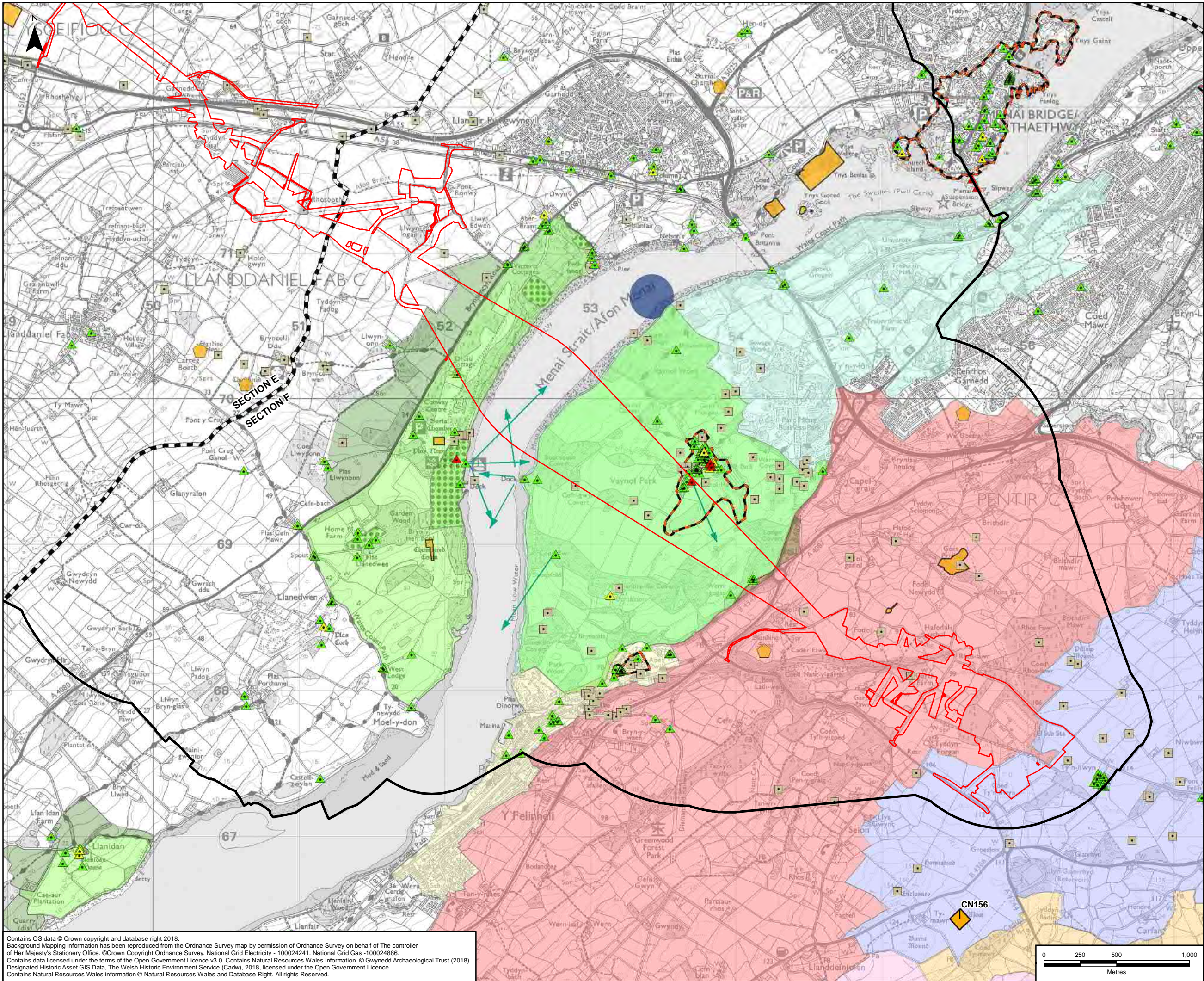
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Annex A - List of designated heritage assets

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Table A.1 Listed Buildings within Section A

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
5383	Church of St Mechell	LB Grade II*	SH369912	High
5384	Rectory	LB Grade II	SH369912	Medium
5386	2 Crown Terrace	LB Grade II	SH369912	Medium
5348	Church of St Mary	LB Grade II	SH400905	Medium
5344	Cemaes Mill	LB Grade II	SH366926	Medium
5439	Church of St Peirio	LB Grade II	SH391917	Medium
25176	Cottage at Pant-y-Gist	LB Grade II	SH392896	Medium
25172	Lychgate at Church of St Mary	LB Grade II	SH400906	Medium
25171	Bryn Ddu	LB Grade II	SH373911	Medium
25169	4 Crown Terrace	LB Grade II	SH369912	Medium
25168	3 Crown Terrace	LB Grade II	SH369912	Medium
25167	War Memorial	LB Grade II	SH369912	Medium

Table A.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments Within Section A

Ref	Site Name	NGR	Value
AN030	Standing Stones	SH363916	High
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone	SH406902	High
AN079	Llifad, Carreglefn	SH384910	High
AN080	Standing Stone 410m North of Church	SH369916	High
AN110	Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow	SH384912	High

Table A.3 Conservation Areas within Section A

Site Name	NGR	Value
Llanfechell	SH369912	High

Table A.4 Listed Buildings within Section B

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
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5360	Church of St Tyfrydog	LB Grade II*	SH44358535	High
24836	Range including corn barn, granary, threshing room and lofted cow house at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	LB Grade II*	SH43528442	High
24837	Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	LB Grade II*	SH43528442	High
24838	Range including pigsties, laundry, slaughter house, cartsheds and coalshed at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	LB Grade II*	SH43568444	High
24827	Sundial at Church of St Tyfrydog	LB Grade II	SH44358535	Medium
24828	Churchyard wall at Church of St Tyfrydog	LB Grade II	SH44358535	Medium
24829	Rectory	LB Grade II	SH44608532	Medium
24840	Agricultural range at Rectory	LB Grade II	SH44578531	Medium
5361	National School (former)	LB Grade II	SH44338533	Medium
5362	Ty Mawr	LB Grade II	SH44398537	Medium

Table A.5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments Within Section B

Ref	Site Name	NGR	Value
AN076	Maen Chwyf Chambered Tomb	SH43268574	High
AN077	Llys Einion Standing Stone	SH42998585	High

Table A.6 Listed Buildings within Section C

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
24839	Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	LB Grade II*	SH4363784391	High
5403	Church of St Caian	LB Grade II*	SH4513079706	High
24974	Ty Hen Newydd	LB Grade II	SH4306482878	Medium
24975	Agricultural range at Ty Hen Newydd	LB Grade II*	SH4309782877	Medium
24976	Boiling house and wall of former pigsty range at Ty Hen Newydd	LB Grade II	SH4307982880	Medium
26723	Garage/coach house range at Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4539879491	Medium
26724	Barn at Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4537079468	Medium
26725	Stable range at Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4535379496	
26726	Gatepiers at Upper Lodge entrance to Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4512179602	Medium
26727	Bridge at Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4583679379	Medium
26731	Gatepiers at Lower Lodge entrance to Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4598579223	Medium
26732	Gatepiers at Upper Lodge driveway to Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4542779502	Medium
26733	Gatepiers to main driveway to Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4545279505	Medium
26734	Gatepiers to church path at Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4516379705	Medium
26735	Telephone Call-box	LB Grade II	SH4592884057	Medium
5389	Melin Llidiart	LB Grade II	SH4577582004	Medium
5390	Church of St Michael	LB Grade II	SH4590583714	Medium
5391	Former Post Office	LB Grade II	SH4592184056	Medium
5392	Ty Newydd	LB Grade II	SH4593184075	Medium
5404	Plas Tregayan	LB Grade II	SH4542879559	Medium

Table A.6 Listed Buildings within Section C

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
24830	Clorach-fawr	LB Grade II	SH4488684241	Medium
24831	Clorach-bach	LB Grade II	SH4472884160	Medium
24972	The Old Rectory	LB Grade II	SH4309381657	Medium
24973	Cottage, Bachau	LB Grade II	SH4309983831	Medium

Table A.7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments Within Section C

Ref	Site Name	NGR	Value
AN067	Carreg Leidr, Llandyfrydog	SH44638431	High
AN069	Standing Stone, Maen Addwyn	SH46058336	High
AN70	Llech Golman Standing Stone	SH45198310	High

Table A.8 Listed Buildings within Section D				
Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
5338	Hendre Howell	LB Grade II	SH47927680	Medium
80974	Llanddyfnan Parc	LB Grade II	SH48837699	Medium
80975	Bryn Brochan	LB Grade II	SH48877705	Medium

Table A.9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments Within Section D			
Ref	Site Name	NGR	Value
AN155	Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone	SH484746	High

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
14924	Bryntirion	LB Grade II*	SH53136865	High
15942	Summer House at Y Graig	LB Grade II	SH53297165	Medium
17380	Dock System at Y Felinheli	LB Grade II	SH52786793	Medium
17381	Former Dock Offices at Y Felinheli	LB Grade II	SH52736783	Medium
18333	Ffinfa	LB Grade II	SH52746779	Medium
18334	Cae Gwyn	LB Grade II	SH52726777	Medium
18335	War Memorial	LB Grade II	SH52646773	Medium
18339	Y Fron	LB Grade II	SH53176814	Medium
18340	No. 1 Singrig	LB Grade II	SH53556825	Medium
18341	Former Railway Station	LB Grade II	SH52686767	Medium
18342	Arvonja	LB Grade II	SH52526757	Medium
18343	South Dock and quay walls at Y Felinheli	LB Grade II	SH52436769	Medium
18344	Vaynol Park Wall (the part in Y Felinheli Community)	LB Grade II	SH53086805	Medium
18345	Port Church and Port Church House	LB Grade II	SH53326822	Medium
18346	Road Bridge over former Padarn Railway	LB Grade II	SH53546773	Medium
18347	1 Cae Glas	LB Grade II	SH53206814	Medium
18348	2 Cae Glas	LB Grade II	SH53206814	Medium
18349	3 Cae Glas	LB Grade II	SH53216814	Medium
18350	4 Cae Glas	LB Grade II	SH53216815	Medium
18351	5 Cae Glas	LB Grade II	SH53216813	Medium
18352	No. 2 Bodarborth	LB Grade II	SH52776779	Medium
18353	No. 2 Singrig	LB Grade II	SH53546825	Medium
18354	No. 3 Singrig	LB Grade II	SH53536825	Medium
18355	Engine Shed on former Padarn Railway	LB Grade II	SH53446780	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
18557	War Memorial, Church of St Tysilio	LB Grade II	SH55107173	Medium
18567	Carreg Lwyd	LB Grade II	SH55277223	Medium
18568	Craig yr Halen	LB Grade II	SH55397166	Medium
18570	Carreg Lwyd gatepiers	LB Grade II	SH55307225	Medium
18907	Lion on W side of S entrance to Britannia Bridge	LB Grade II	SH54327078	Medium
18908	Lion on E side of S entrance to Britannia Bridge.	LB Grade II	SH54337079	Medium
18909	Bronwydd	LB Grade II	SH54777042	Medium
18910	Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, including railings along the Menai Strait shore.	LB Grade II	SH54116875	Medium
18911	Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53666943	Medium
18912	Kennels	LB Grade II	SH53716971	Medium
18913	Lodge to the Britannia Park	LB Grade II	SH55527111	Medium
18914	Entrance gate piers to the Britannia Park	LB Grade II	SH55537112	Medium
18917	Classical bust on stele in niche of garden wall at Vaynol Old Hall.	LB Grade II	SH53856955	Medium
18918	Ysgol Treborth	LB Grade II	SH55017076	Medium
18924	Walls to inner and outer gardens on E side of Vaynol Old Hall	LB Grade II	SH53846953	Medium
18925	Gate piers in boundary wall by Wern Gogas	LB Grade II	SH53386830	Medium
18926	Gate piers on Bryntirion Drive	LB Grade II	SH53216829	Medium
18927	Arched wall to forecourt of Vaynol Old Hall	LB Grade II*	SH53826955	High
19657	Min y Mor	LB Grade II	SH53037092	Medium
19658	Hen Felin	LB Grade II	SH53017097	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
19659	Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll	LB Grade II	SH53697120	Medium
19660	Britannia Bridge Memorial, Churchyard of Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll	LB Grade II	SH53717116	Medium
19661	Milestone	LB Grade II	SH52657164	Medium
19662	War Memorial	LB Grade II	SH52617163	Medium
19663	Milestone	LB Grade II	SH54227168	Medium
19664	Rhos y Gad Chapel and schoolrooms.	LB Grade II	SH52717177	Medium
19665	Tregarne	LB Grade II	SH52867158	Medium
19666	Hen-dy	LB Grade II	SH54077253	Medium
19667	Farm buildings of Hen-dy	LB Grade II	SH54037251	Medium
19668	White Lodge	LB Grade II	SH53627144	Medium
19669	Gate piers and gates at White Lodge	LB Grade II	SH53617145	Medium
19670	2 Tyddyn Pwyth	LB Grade II	SH52547104	Medium
19671	3 Tyddyn Pwyth	LB Grade II	SH52547104	Medium
19672	2 Victoria Cottages	LB Grade II	SH52437093	Medium
19673	Lion on E side of the N entrance to Britannia Bridge	LB Grade II	SH53997121	Medium
19674	Lion on W side of the N entrance to Britannia Bridge	LB Grade II	SH53977120	Medium
19729	Boathouse of Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH52106941	Medium
19730	Home Farm, Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH51406908	Medium
19731	Walls of square enclosed garden of Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH51406904	Medium
19732	Apple House adjoining to south of square garden, Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH51486900	Medium
19733	Walls of very large rectangular enclosed garden, Plas Newydd, adjoining square garden on	LB Grade II	SH51526903	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
	south-west			
19734	Plas Llanedwen	LB Grade II	SH51396891	Medium
19735	The Old Cutter	LB Grade II	SH51776788	Medium
19736	Plas Coch	LB Grade II*	SH51176844	High
19737	Druid Lodge of Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH52087017	Medium
19738	West Lodge, Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH51826988	Medium
19739	Bridge over stream near Melin Pwll-fanogl.	LB Grade II	SH53017100	Medium
19740	Plas Coch Lodge	LB Grade II	SH51226860	Medium
19741	Walls and gatepiers at entrance to Plas Coch	LB Grade II	SH51226862	Medium
19742	Barn at Plas Coch	LB Grade II	SH51156832	Medium
19743	Church of St. Edwen	LB Grade II	SH51776825	Medium
19744	Castell Gwylan	LB Grade II	SH51146739	Medium
19745	Ty'n-Ilidiart	LB Grade II	SH50626950	Medium
19746	Plas Llwynonn including coach house and service range to rear.	LB Grade II	SH51206953	Medium
19747	Ty Newydd	LB Grade II	SH50996913	Medium
19748	Farm Lodge	LB Grade II	SH51116892	Medium
19749	Church Lodge	LB Grade II	SH51586815	Medium
19750	Lwyn-onn Farm	LB Grade II	SH51627037	Medium
19751	Decorative walling in front of Plas Coch	LB Grade II	SH51206843	Medium
19752	Bridge at Plas Coch	LB Grade II	SH51146848	Medium
19753	Stables and lodge at Plas Llwynonn	LB Grade II	SH51176957	Medium
19754	Capel Cana and school rooms	LB Grade II	SH49437037	Medium
19755	Farm Lodge entrance walls and gate piers	LB Grade II	SH51106892	Medium
19756	Church Lodge entrance walls and	LB Grade II	SH51576816	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
	gatepiers			
19885	Privy tower at Porthamel	LB Grade II	SH50636789	Medium
20614	Milestone	LB Grade II	SH49477186	Medium
26146	Braint	LB Grade II	SH52977331	Medium
26147	Agricultural range at Braint	LB Grade II	SH52947327	Medium
26148	Pig rearing unit at Braint	LB Grade II	SH52987332	Medium
3674	Britannia Tubular Bridge	LB Grade II	SH54247088	Medium
4050	Railings, including the gate at the mainland end of the Menai Suspension Bridge, lining the NW. side of	LB Grade II	SH55737121	Medium
4051	Railings, including the gate, at the mainland end of the Menai Suspension Bridge, lining the SE. side of	LB Grade II	SH55747120	Medium
4058	Antelope Inn Ph,Holyhead Road	LB Grade II	SH55817123	Medium
4141	Chimney Stack at South Dock	LB Grade II	SH52426756	Medium
4142	No.1 Bodarborth	LB Grade II	SH52776779	Medium
4147	Telephone Call-box at N end of bridge over disused railway (01248 670285)	LB Grade II	SH53166809	Medium
4166	Vaynol Old Hall	LB Grade I	SH53826953	High
4167	The Best Stables on S side of Vaynol Old Hall and courtyard walls.	LB Grade II*	SH53826952	High
4168	L-shaped courtyard range to rear of Vaynol Old Hall with enclosing yard wall at S end.	LB Grade II	SH53806953	Medium
4169	Terraced Garden to N of Vaynol Old Hall	LB Grade II*	SH53846956	High
4170	Gateway with inscription set in N boundary wall of Terrace Garden	LB Grade II*	SH53836956	High

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
	opposite Vaynol Old Hall			
4171	Stone bench seat on W side of Terraced Garden at Vaynol Old Hall	LB Grade II	SH53826955	Medium
4172	Chapel of St Mary to N of Vaynol Old Hall	LB Grade I	SH53826956	High
4173	Vaynol Hall	LB Grade I	SH53696943	High
4174	Terrace Walls and fountain to formal garden to NE of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53736951	Medium
4175	Urn and pedestal in formal garden NE of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53746949	Medium
4176	Putti and pedestal in formal Garden NE of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53736952	Medium
4177	Putti and pedestal in formal garden NE of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53726951	Medium
4178	Gateway with bellcage at head of formal garden NE of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53726952	Medium
4179	Classical statue to SW of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53646939	Medium
4180	Well Head to SW of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53636938	Medium
4181	Coach House to N of Vaynol Hall	LB Grade II	SH53686949	Medium
4182	Chapel to SW of Vaynol Farm	LB Grade II	SH53746959	Medium
4183	Y Bwthyn	LB Grade II	SH53716968	Medium
4184	Long Barn at Vaynol Farm	LB Grade II*	SH53786964	High
4185	Stable range to NW farmyard	LB Grade II	SH53756964	Medium
4186	Cart shed to NW farmyard, including hammel to rear.	LB Grade II	SH53776966	Medium
4187	Hammel and haystore to NE farmyard	LB Grade II	SH53786967	Medium
4188	Farmyard range to SE of Long Barn	LB Grade II	SH53816963	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
4189	Central farmyard range to S of Long Barn	LB Grade II	SH53816961	Medium
4190	Farmyard range to S of Long Barn	LB Grade II	SH53796961	Medium
4191	Range attached to W end of Long Barn	LB Grade II	SH53756962	Medium
4192	Detached small range to SW of Long Barn	LB Grade II	SH53766961	Medium
4193	Detached small range to NW of Dairy Cottage	LB Grade II	SH53786959	Medium
4194	Dairy Cottage with garden walls to rear.	LB Grade II	SH53816958	Medium
4195	Walled garden opposite Dairy Cottage, with two sets of gates.	LB Grade II	SH53786958	Medium
4196	Butler's House within walled garden, opposite Dairy Cottage.	LB Grade II	SH53796956	Medium
4197	Stables and Brood Mare's Yard	LB Grade II	SH53896951	Medium
4199	Main Entrance to Vaynol Park, including flanking approach walls,	LB Grade II	SH54126876	Medium
4200	Grand Lodge at Main Entrance to Vaynol Park	LB Grade II	SH54116876	Medium
4201	Capel-y-graig Lodge and adjoining gatepiers	LB Grade II	SH54596950	Medium
4202	Wern Gogas	LB Grade II	SH53966866	Medium
4204	Folly tower at Coed Twr	LB Grade II	SH52766893	Medium
4205	Ty Glo	LB Grade II	SH52636944	Medium
4206	Dock at NW edge of Vaynol Park, (including the boathouse)	LB Grade II	SH52556945	Medium
4207	Mausoleum to N end of Vaynol Wood, with enclosing wall and railings	LB Grade II	SH53587033	Medium
4208	Pen-lan Cottage	LB Grade II	SH53466985	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
5405	Church of St. Tysilio	LB Grade II*	SH55137168	High
5430	Aberbraint	LB Grade II*	SH52687126	High
5432	Anglesey Column	LB Grade II*	SH53437156	High
5433	The Toll House	LB Grade II	SH53147153	Medium
5440	Porthamel	LB Grade II	SH50626796	Medium
5449	Bryngof	LB Grade II	SH52407235	Medium
5455	Church of St. Deiniol	LB Grade II	SH49577045	Medium
5456	Bridge over stream near Melin Pwllfanogl	LB Grade II	SH53017100	Medium
5457	Entrance Archways, at Grand Lodge, Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH52717116	Medium
5458	Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH52707115	Medium
5459	Stables of Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH52076977	Medium
5460	Old Dairy of Plas Newydd	LB Grade II	SH51786975	Medium
5462	Plas Newydd	LB Grade I	SH52086958	High
5463	Retaining wall with small jetty in Menai Strait	LB Grade II	SH52146955	Medium
5464	Column Cottage	LB Grade II	SH53437160	Medium
5465	Pen yr Allt	LB Grade II	SH52677119	Medium
5466	1 Tyddyn Pwyth	LB Grade II	SH52557105	Medium
5467	1 Victoria Cottages	LB Grade II	SH52437092	Medium
5468	Aberbraint Lodge	LB Grade II	SH52697121	Medium
5488	Britannia Tubular Bridge (part in Llanfairpwllgwyngyll Community)	LB Grade II	SH54067111	Medium
5489	Pen Parc	LB Grade II	SH53457171	Medium
5491	Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait	LB Grade II	SH53647103	Medium
5556	Bridge over the Afon Braint	LB Grade II	SH52417327	Medium
80841	Tyn yr Allt	LB Grade II	SH51877351	Medium

Table A.10 Listed Buildings within Sections E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
83169	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Bothy and Bakehouse Range to NE of Yard	LB Grade II	SH56526741	Medium
83170	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Cartshed and Granary	LB Grade II	SH56536738	Medium
83279	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Cattle Sheds at SE of Yard	LB Grade II	SH56516735	Medium
83280	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Cattle Sheds at S of Yard	LB Grade II	SH56486735	Medium
83281	Ty'n Llwyn - Barn and Cowhouse at W of Yard	LB Grade II	SH56476739	Medium
83282	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Barn outside yard to SW	LB Grade II	SH56456736	Medium
83283	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Hay Barn outside Yard to NW	LB Grade II	SH56586746	Medium
83284	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - NW range of Yard	LB Grade II	SH56496742	Medium
83285	Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Detached barn outside Yard to E	LB Grade II	SH56526734	Medium

Table A.11 Registered Parks and Gardens within Section E/F

Ref	Site Name	Grade	NGR	Value
GD48	Plas Newydd	RPG Grade I	SH52026957	High
GD52	Vaynol	RPG Grade I	SH53576931	High

Table A.12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments Within Section E/F

Ref	Site Name	NGR	Value
AN002	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber	SH507701	High
AN005	Plas Newydd Burial Chambers	SH519697	High
AN006	Bryn-yr-Hen-Bobl Burial Chamber	SH519689	High
AN037	Burial Chamber 180m NE of Pen-y-Berth	SH538721	High

AN084	Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone	SH503703	High
AN085	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone	SH506701	High
AN096	North Weir and Smoke Tower, Ynys Gorad Goch	SH544712	High
AN120	Capel Eithin (site of) and Cemetery	SH490726	High
AN138	Coed Mor Fish Weir	SH542713	High
AN139	Gorad Ddu Fish Weir	SH545715	High
CN175	Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group	SH550685	High
CN203	Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields	SH554688	High
CN375	Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone to N of	SH541682	High
CN376	Goetre Uchaf barrow	SH555699	High

Table A.13 Designated Wrecks within Section E/F

Ref	Site Name	NGR	Value
DW2	Pwll Fanog	SH53427069	High

Table A.14 Conservation Areas within Section E/F

Site Name	NGR	Value
Aberpwll	SH53266816	Medium
Y Faenol	SH53776943	Medium
Menai Bridge	SH55677198	Medium

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Annex B - Description of designated heritage assets in Sections A-D

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Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
5338	Hendre Howell	LB GII	Late C17 house, the central porch doorway is inscribed with the date 1690; with added S wing of similar dimension and staircase between. The earliest parish register entry records the burial of John Lloyd in 1696. The house and adjoining land, 120 acres (48.6 hectares) in 1813, formed part of the Plas Llanddyfnan estate. By the time of the Tithe Apportionment of 1841 the house recorded as being owned by Sir Harry Dent Goring Esq and occupied and farmed by William Williams and his family along with 1 servant and 6 labourers. The house was extended by the addition of a service wing to rear, built to form an L shaped plan, probably in late C19 and later raised to 2 storeys. Modernised and re-roofed in the late C20.	Listed as a good late C17 gentry house which retains much of its original regional vernacular character and some original features.
5344	Cemaes Mill	LB GII	Built in 1828 on land belonging to Hugh Williams. By the late C19 the mill was operated by William Rowlands, brother of the miller at Melin Drylliau, Church Bay; and member of the well-known and respected Rowlands family of Anglesey millers. In 1918 the mill and lands were purchased by John Richards Roberts, son of Isaac Roberts, well known Anglesey millwright; and by the late 1920s the mill was one of few still operating on the island. In the 1930s a diesel engine was installed, which enabled the mill to continue working throughout the Second World War, but by 1946 had ceased operating and the sails had gone. The mill was considered as a candidate for renovation by the local council in 1954, but was rejected in favour of Melin Llynnon, Llanddeusant; following the decision the mill began to deteriorate, the machinery went for scrap and by 1970s the mill was derelict. The tower has since been converted into a dwelling.	Listed as a good early C19 windmill tower, retaining much of its original form, openings and character, notwithstanding the new roof and modern lights. Cemaes mill is one of only 18 windmill towers surviving on Anglesey, out of over 40 that were operating in early-mid C19. One of the last Anglesey windmills to continue operating and of particular historic interest for its connections with the renowned Rowlands family of Anglesey millers.
5348	Church of St Mary	LB GII	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.

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
5349	Church of St Peirio	LB GII	Medieval rural church restored and re-roofed in the late C19, the windows containing small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs, a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. He became a convert to the Muslim religion and gave money to local rural churches on condition that any restoration work should include work which reflected elements of his religion. The SW porch is a late C19 addition	Listed as a simple, rural Medieval church altered in the C19 but retaining much of its original vernacular character.
5360	Church of St Tyfrydog	LB GII*	A church is mentioned in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, but the earliest datable fabric here is the nave, built c1400; the chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the late C15 or early C16 and the N vestry and SW porch are mid-late C19, probably built when the church was restored in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers.	Listed as a good Medieval rural church which retains much of its Medieval fabric and a rich vernacular character.
5361	National School (former)	LB GII	Early C19 National School, United with the National Society in 1815 and opened the following year. Built on glebe land with a National Treasury Grant of #20. The National Society had set itself the ambitious task of establishing a Church school in every parish throughout England and Wales and the Diocese of Bangor was the first diocesan organisation in Wales. The local committee (an offshoot of the Diocesan Committee of the S.P.C.K.) was united to the parent society in 1813, with the Rev James Henry Cotton, Vicar of Bangor, as its Secretary. Cotton's activities in Anglesey date from his preferment to the living of Llandyfrydog in December 1814. He proceeded to establish a schoolroom close to the parish church and this became the first National School to be founded in the county. His appointment as Secretary to the local committee was a resounding success and his name became synonymous with the regeneration of Anglican Schools in the Diocese. In 1838, in recognition of his work, he was appointed Dean of Bangor by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1872 the results of the Inspector's inquiry, for the Department of Education, were published. It was found that most places in the county lay within reach of either a National or British School. Whenever a deficiency occurred a notice was issued requiring the establishment of a new school or the enlargement of an existing building. Sometimes the Nonconformist opposition to National School education meant that a compromise had to be reached. In the case of Llandyfrydog the school was turned into an undenominational school and enlarged in 1874 at a cost of £125.	Listed as an early C19 National School which retains its rural vernacular character, and of particular historic interest as the first National School to be founded on Anglesey. The former school forms part of a strong rural group, centred on the adjacent church, and including nearby Ty Mawr house.
5362	Ty Mawr	LB GII	Late C18 or early C19 farmhouse range. Recorded as Ty Moel in the Tithe	Listed as a good early C19 vernacular farmhouse, embedded

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
			Schedule of the parish, 1840. The property stood on over 19 acres (7.7 hectares) of land and was owned by The Right Honorable Lord Stanley of Alderley. In 1840 the occupier was recorded as being Elizabeth Williams, but by 1841 she appears to have died, leaving her son and 2 daughters, the oldest being just 15 years of age, to farm the small holding.	within a range of former agricultural buildings, the whole forming a characteristic 'in line' farmstead plan. Ty Mawr forms part of a strong rural group, centred on the adjacent church, and nearby former National School.
5383	Church of St Mechell	LB GII*	C12 church recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. The nave and the western part of the chancel are C12, and the tower may be contemporary: dating evidence is provided by the S door and the NW window in the nave, as well as a blocked round-headed arch to the west of the S transept, whilst in the chancel, the blocked arch to the SE may be evidence for a former aisle or chapel. It had been thought that the chancel had been lengthened to the E in the C13, but it is possible that its present length marks an unusually long C12 structure. The S transept added in C14. The N transept has been modernised and is of uncertain date. The W tower is probably C16 with C18 corbelled spire; the S porch, though modernised, is probably Medieval. It is thought, by RCAHMW, that the C12 church may have had a central tower, suggested by irregularities and straight joints in the walls near the crossing. The church was restored in 1840 and again in 1870. Renovated and re-roofed in modern times; the church has had some restoration work carried out in the late 1990s and the E window was being repaired at the time of the survey, the tracery replaced and the glass repaired. The N and S transepts were once termed 'Congl Siarad' and were used as a kind of local court, where local disputes were settled.	Listed as an unusually early church retaining substantial C12 fabric and some detail of that period. The church also retains fine detailing from the C15, C16 and C18; particularly notable being the fine sub-medieval C15 roof of nave and chancel. The building is notable for its unusual length and cruciform plan, with distinctive west tower and spire.
5384	Rectory	LB GII	C17 in origin, the C17 house aligned N-S at the core of the present building; extended in C18 and with cross wing to N added probably in early C19. The former rectory appears to have the same ground plan as on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842. Modernised in C20 and now in use as a respite home for people with learning difficulties.	Listed as a multi-period house, retaining clear evidence of its C17 origins, notwithstanding alterations, and with a fine early C19 wing. The Rectory, adjacent Church of St Mechell, the War Memorial and Crown Terrace, together make a strong visual group that form the heart of the village of Llanfechell.
5386	Crown Terrace	LB GII	Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.	Included as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial.
5389	Melin Llidiart	LB GII	Probably one of the oldest surviving windmills on Anglesey, thought to date to mid C18. Was listed in the Slaters Directory of 1883, with Hugh Pritchard as miller; and by the time of the 1895 directory his wife had taken over. Not long after this entry the mill was irreparably damaged in a storm and never worked	Listed as a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey. In early-mid C19 there were over 40 windmills operating on the island, grinding the large volumes of corn then being produced. Melin Llidiart is of interest as one of the

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
			again. Now in use as outbuilding	earliest windmills recorded on the island.
5390	Church of St Michael	LB GII	Simple Medieval rural church, repaired and refitted in 1811 and 1844, and extensively rebuilt by Henry Kennedy in 1888. Parts of the walling, and some features such as the N doorway and chancel windows, are C14.	Listed as a well detailed late C19 rural church in a simple Gothic style, which includes some medieval features within its fabric and which retains some late C18 memorials.
5391	Former Post Office	LB GII	C18 cottage. The Tithe Map of the parish, 1842, did not show many individual buildings but shows the parcel of land of just over 6 acres (2.4 hectares) is marked as 'Maen'; as are several others. Owned by Hampton Lewis John Hampton Esq and occupied by Elizabeth Jones.	Listed as an early C18 cottage which retains much of its vernacular character and which, together with the adjacent Ty Newydd, forms a strong visual group typifying the rural village landscape.
5392	Ty Newydd	LB GII	Early C19 cottage. The Tithe Map of the parish, 1842, did not show many individual buildings but shows the parcel of land of just over 7 acres (2.8 hectares) is marked as 'Maen'; as are several others. Owned by Hampton Lewis John Hampton Esq and occupied by Richard Williams and his family, the Census returns of the previous year record that Richard is a farmer, whilst his son is a shopkeeper	Listed as an early C19 cottage which retains much of its vernacular character and which, together with the adjacent former Post Office, forms a strong visual group typifying the rural village landscape.
5403	Church of St Caian	LB GII*	Medieval rural church, probably late C14 with E window of that date; late C15 S doorway. The roof is of late C16 or early C17 and nave has C17 windows and re-set C17 panelling in pulpit; W bellcote has 1717 bell.	Listed as an excellent late Medieval rural church which retains a strong simple character in the retention of many early features and its original plan, with structurally undivided nave and chancel.
5404	Plas Tregayan	LB GII	The older part of the house dates back to C17; a reset oak panel bears the inscription: H E B : D D V W : H E B ? D D I M ? A ? D V W ? A ? D G O N ? D R 16/89. The newer part of the house, now forming the principal range, was built in the early C19, with service wing to rear and later additions and alterations. Plas Tregayan has been the home of the Lloyd family for generations and the newer part of the house was probably built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servant's quarters and Upper and Lower Lodges.	Listed as a gentry house of Georgian character, but which retains important features of an earlier C17 house within its fabric. The development of the house in the early C19 clearly reflects the increasing fortunes of the estate for which it forms the centre and its coherent design is echoed in the adjacent estate buildings.
18910	Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, including railings along the Menai Strait shore	LB GII	Wealth created by the Dinorwic Slate Quarries enabled Thomas Assheton-Smith and his descendants to carry out continual improvements to Vaynol Park including the gardens and landscape, and in this case also the estate boundary wall which was begun in 1863, the piers being finally capped in 1870. The total cost is recorded as being #25,098, a remarkable amount. The Agent's Account Books for 1860's and 1870's have numerous references to "expenditure on Vaynol [or Park] wall".	The full extent of this remarkable boundary wall is listed for its shape, construction and coping which make it, with the very similar wall at the Penrhyn Estate, amongst the finest of its kind in Wales. Of group value with the Main Entrance, the Grand Lodge, and other listed items at Vaynol Park.
24827	Sundial at Church	LB GII	C18 sundial set on Medieval shaft.	Included as a good C18 sundial, set on a Medieval shaft, which

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
	of St Tyfrydog			forms a group with the adjacent Church of St Tyfrydog.
24828	Churchyard wall at Church of St Tyfrydog	LB GII	Probably contemporary with the restoration of the church in the mid C19.	Included as a rural churchyard wall which forms a group with the adjacent Church of St Tyfrydog.
24829	Rectory	LB GII	Mid C19 rectory. The main part of the present house is thought to have been built in the 1860s but may be a remodelling of the T-plan range annotated on the Tithe Map of the parish, 1840.	Listed as a good early C19 rectory, with later C19 remodelling, including good exterior detailing such as the slate-hung walls.
24830	Clorach-fawr	LB GII	Early C19 house and cottage range, a stone inscribed with the date 1826 is to the R of the cottage doorway. Clorach was a bond vill which, in 1294, contained some two and a half carucates (60.75 hectares) of arable land. This land was organised as tir cyfrif and thus was shared on a per capita basis among the adult male inhabitants of the vill, but before 1282 the land and its tenants had been granted to two prominent freemen in return for a nominal rent of half a mark. In subsequent centuries the consolidation and enclosure of the arable was delayed, possibly as a result of the convergence of rival interest, and by the C17 the land was a mass of intermingled quilleys. By the C19 the lands were consolidated into 2 main farms: Clorach-fawr, containing 155 acres(62.78 hectares) owned by the Marquis of Anglesey, and Clorach-bach, 55 acres(22.28 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Bulkeley. In the Census returns of 1841 Clorach-fawr was farmed by Edward Jones, who employed 4 agricultural labourers and 2 female servants.	Listed as a good early C19 farmhouse and cottage, with strong local vernacular character and retaining much exterior detailing.
24831	Clorach-bach	LB GII	Mid C19 farmhouse built by the Bulkeley estate, dated 1842 by an inscribed stone shield over the door bearing: R B W B / 1842. Clorach was a bond vill which, in 1294, contained some two and a half carucates (60.75 hectares) of arable land. This land was organised as tir cyfrif and thus was shared on a per capita basis among the adult male inhabitants of the vill, but before 1282 the land and its tenants had been granted to tow prominent freemen in return for a nominal rent of half a mark. In subsequent centuries the consolidation and enclosure of the arable was delayed, possibly as a result of the convergence of rival interest, and by the C17 the land was a mass of intermingled quilleys. By the C19 the lands were consolidated into 2 main farms: Clorach-fawr, containing 155 acres(62.78 hectares) owned by the Marquis of Anglesey, and Clorach-bach, 55 acres(22.28 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Bulkeley. At the time that the house was built Clorach-bach was farmed by Robert Roberts, and in the Census returns for the parish, 1841, he lived on the farm with his wife, 3 children	Listed as a good mid C19 estate-built farmhouse, with the formal elevation of dressed and coursed stone characteristic of estate work of the period.

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
			and a female servant.	
24833	Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse	LB GII	<p>Large gentry house with a complex ground plan and development. The fabric of the original house (possibly C18 or early C19) is retained in the rear block of the present dwelling which was extended to form a double-pile plan in the mid C19. Service wings were also added to either end of the original house plan, probably in the mid-late C19, as was a solicitor's office, probably built c1880s (now with visible RSJ joists from early C20 re-build). The house has been re-roofed and sympathetically restored in the late C20, with the replacement and addition of some new windows. The present owners are descended from the Prichard family, who bought the property in 1806, and the original house may have been built when they acquired the property. On the Tithe Map of the parish, 1840, the house is shown as a simple rectangle alongside some of the early agricultural buildings on the site. The farm is owned by Robert Prichard, Attorney, and his wife Anne, an extensive farmstead of over 119 acres(48.2 hectares). In the Census Returns of the following year the Prichard family, then including just their daughter Elizabeth, employed 4 female servants and 4 agricultural labourers, the latter recorded as living in the cowhouse. The farm later became home to Robert's son, Thomas Prichard (1846-1920), a solicitor and agent to the Meyrick Estate, and the farmstead has passed down through the family to the present owners. Much of the extensive social history of the farm was passed down from the parents and grandparents of the current owners who remember the prosperous early years of the C20 when there were 17 agricultural workers on the farm, as well as a number of domestic staff in the house. The farm ranges were developed in two main phases; in the early C19 a number of new (freestanding) buildings were built to the N, W and E of the farmhouse, including a corn barn, cowhouse, stable and hammel/cartshed. These buildings are characterised by stone voussoir heads to the openings. In the mid-late C19 the buildings were extended to allow stabling for a greater number of horses, storage for carts and carriages, and extra grain storage areas, the latter a result of the need to feed more horses, and the mechanised production methods employed. These later buildings employed similar stonework, and retain the arched form of the openings, made in brick.</p>	Listed as an early C19 gentry house, remodelled in the late C19 but retaining Georgian character, which forms the centrepiece of the unusually comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm. The house reflects the expanding fortunes of the estate and the elevated social position of the estate owners.
24836	Range including corn barn, granary, threshing room and lofted cow house at	LB GII*	<p>Corn barn range built in four phases. The original building was a 3-bay (unlofted) corn barn, built probably early C19, which is now in the centre of the range. This was extended shortly afterwards by the addition to the right (N) of a 2-bay barn with granary above, built in-line with the first barn, and with similar detailing. This provided a second threshing floor as well as a granary, the former being a very</p>	Listed at Grade II* as a good early C19 corn barn, unusual on Anglesey for having paired threshing doors, and with later additions reflecting agricultural improvements made during the Victorian period of high farming on Anglesey. The range also forms an important part of the unusually comprehensive

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
	Llwydiarth Esgob Farm		unusual feature on Anglesey. In the mid-late C19 the range was extended by the addition of projecting wings to front and rear, the former a cowhouse with granary above, the latter a mechanised threshing room, also with a granary above. The present layout is shown on the 1889 OS 25" map. The threshing, chaff-cutting and grinding carried out the rear wing was powered by a horse works, formerly located to the rear of the corn barn. The need for additional grain storage areas, and the mechanised methods employed to process the grain was a result of improved farming methods.	farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm.
24837	Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth	LB II*	Early C19 cowhouse and stable range, with mid C19 additions of stable, coach house and smithy, and with additions and re-modelling in the later C19 and early C20. The range is notable for clearly demonstrating the function of the various buildings, including a complete set of cattle or horse stalls in every room, and the differentiation between stables for working (shire) horse, cob and donkey stables (for light carts and horse works) and riding, hunting and carriage horses. The lofts were used for the accommodation of farm workers, with the cowmen in boxbeds above the cowhouse (4 agricultural labourers are recorded living in the cowhouse in the 1841 Census), the ploughmen above the working horses, the grooms above the smaller horses, whilst the head coachman/groom lodged in a larger, heated room complete with 12-pane sash window, above the hunters in their high ceiled loose-boxes to the rear. The provision of a smithy reflects the number and importance of horses on the farm, for work as well as transport, and reflects the wealth and standing of the owners. The poultry house is a very unusual design on Anglesey, resembling a hatchery for game birds. The present layout is shown on the 1889 OS 25" map.	Listed at Grade II* as an exceptionally good agricultural range, built in several phases but retaining a strong unity of vernacular design and construction. The range is notable for the retention of a complete series of timber stalls, and other internal features, which enable an unusually detailed interpretation of their function. The range also forms an important part of the comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, which together reflect the ideals of a gentlemen farmer during the era of Victorian high farming.
24838	Range including pigsties, laundry, slaughter house, cartsheds and coalshed at Llwydiarth	LB GII*	C19 agricultural range, built in several phases. The earliest part is to the L (W), built early C19, to which a slaughter house was added, followed by a cartshed range in the mid C19. The present layout is shown on the 1889 OS 25" map.	Listed at Grade II* as a good agricultural range, built in several phases but retaining a unity of vernacular design and construction. The range is notable for the retention of a slaughter house, which together with the other parts of the range provide an unusually detailed picture of life on a large, progressive farm in the mid-late C19. The range also forms an important part of the comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, which together reflect the ideals of a gentlemen farmer during the era of Victorian high farming.
24839	Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob	LB II*	Hammels and hannel yard built in two stages; the first part is a combination hannel and cartshed, built in the early C19. In the mid C19 the range was extended to the L (S) by 4 bays. The complete range is shown on the 1889 OS	Listed at Grade II* as a good agricultural range, built in two phases but retaining a unity of vernacular design and construction. The range forms an important part of the

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
	Farm		25" series map.	comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, which together reflect the ideals of a gentlemen farmer during the era of Victorian high farming.
24840	Agricultural range at Rectory	LB GII	Mid C19 agricultural range comprising coach house with servants loft over, with a stable and cartshed attached. This range has a long cowhouse attached to the corner, with a 2-unit pigsty in the angle to rear (N) and a cobbled yard in the angle to the SE.	Listed as a good mid C19 farm range, which retains much vernacular character, and which has significant group value with the adjacent Rectory, which it was built to serve.
24972	The Old Rectory	LB GII	Early C20 rectory, built to accommodate the Rector of the parish of Coedana, following the re-building of the nearby church in 1893-4, on land belonging to the Bodorgan Estate.	Listed as a fine early C20 rectory, an interesting essay in an eclectic domestic revival style - a further example of the strong tradition of loosely Arts and Crafts building on the island at the turn of the C19-C20.
24973	Cottage, Bachau	LB GII	Probably C18 cottage. The cottage was not marked on the Tithe Map of the parish, 1841, however the map was not comprehensively annotated and few buildings were drawn. The cottage was on part of Rhyd y Cadell land, owned by William Pritchard Lloyd Esq and occupied by Thomas Jones, weaver, and his family in 1841.	Listed as a good example of a rural cottage which retains a strong vernacular character in plan, materials and many features, such as the large stack, grouted roof and windows.
24974	Ty Hen Newydd	LB GII	Mid-late C19 farmhouse. The farmhouse forms the centrepiece of a planned farmstead, built by the Plas Newydd estate to replace the original farmstead, known as 'Ty Hen' (the site of which is in the neighbouring field). 'Ty Hen' is recorded in the Tithe Schedule of the parish, 1841, as being a holding of over 19 acres, owned by The Marquis of Anglesey and farmed by Owen Jones.	Listed notwithstanding modern alterations and additions, as a good mid-late C19 estate farmhouse, built as the centrepiece of the planned farmstead group at Ty Hen Newydd. Both the symmetrical plan of the farmstead and the quality of the detailing in the buildings reflect the use of pattern books on the progressive estates in the C19.
24975	Agricultural range at Ty Hen Newydd	LB GII	Mid-late C19 planned farm range, with some late C19 or early C20 re-modelling, and late C20 refurbishment. The farm range forms a semi-circle, with a free-standing boiling house and pigsty range in the centre point, fronted by a centrally positioned farmhouse, the whole forming a symmetrical arrangement. In the centre of the range is a corn barn with granary over, with cowhouses and stables in the wings either side, and a cart or implement shed at either end. The farmstead was built by the Plas Newydd estate to replace the original farmstead, known as 'Ty Hen' (the site of which is in the neighbouring field). 'Ty Hen' is recorded in the Tithe Schedule of the parish, 1841, as being a holding of over 19 acres, owned by The Marquis of Anglesey and farmed by Owen Jones. In the late C19 or early C20 the range was re-modelled to allow for the installation of new machinery in the range to R; a lean-to was built to house an (oil?) engine, and a doorway blocked, with a second partly blocked to allow passage of the	Listed as a good mid-late C19 estate-built agricultural range, which forms part of the planned farmstead group at Ty Hen Newydd. Both the symmetrical plan of the farmstead and the quality of the detailing in the buildings suggest the use of architectural pattern books by the larger, progressive estates in the C19.

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
			drive belt. The machines probably included threshers, chaffers, pulpers and choppers. The corn barn was converted into a stable for working horse at around the same time.	
24976	Boiling house and wall of former pigsty range at Ty Hen Newydd	LB GII	Mid-late C19 boiling house and lean-to pigsty, located in the centre point of the semi-circle formed by the agricultural range to rear (listed separately), and fronted by a centrally positioned farmhouse, the whole forming a symmetrical arrangement. The farmstead was built by the Plas Newydd estate to replace the original farmstead, known as 'Ty Hen' (the site of which is in the neighbouring field). 'Ty Hen' is recorded in the Tithe Schedule of the parish, 1841, as being a holding of over 19 acres, owned by The Marquis of Anglesey and farmed by Owen Jones. The pigsties have been largely demolished, but the end wall, and the wall containing the feeding troughs' survives.	Listed as a good mid-late C19 estate-built boiling house, formerly with a pigsty range attached, which forms part of the planned farmstead group at Ty Hen Newydd. Both the symmetrical plan of the farmstead and the quality of the detailing in the buildings suggest the use of architectural pattern books by the larger, progressive estates in the C19.
25167	War Memorial	LB GII	Early C20 war memorial. Erected in the 1920s and unveiled by Dame Margaret Lloyd George. Built to commemorate those lost in the First World War; memorial plaque added after the Second World War. Made by John Griffiths, Monumental Works, Glanhwfa Rd, Llangefni; inscribed on S corner of the raking plinth at the base of the monument.	Included as a striking early C20 War Memorial which together with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and Crown Terrace make a strong visual group that form the heart of the village of Llanfechell.
25168	Crown Terrace	LB GII	Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.	Included as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial.
25169	Crown Terrace	LB GII	Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.	Included as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial.
25171	Bryn Ddu	LB GII	Late C17 or early C18 gentry house, shown on Lewis Morris plan of c1730. Brynddu was formerly known as Pentre'r Llan before being purchased by the Bulkeley family and the present house is thought, by GW Edwards, to have been built by the father of William Bulkeley, renowned diarist who lived at Brynddu in the C18.	Listed as a good late C17 or early C18 gentry house which retains its character and much original detailing.
25172	Lychgate at Church of St Mary	LB GII	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	Included as a simple rural lychgate with a vernacular character which forms a group with the adjacent church.

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
			adjacent church.	
25176	Cottage at Pant-y-Gist	LB GII	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.
26723	Garage/coach house range at Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19 lofted coach house, built in 1839 and dated by a tablet over the arch at the far L(SE) end which reads: Admiral LL / 1839. Probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent Plas Tregayan, and part of the expansion of the estate at that time; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servant's quarters, outbuildings and Upper and Lower Lodges. The range was converted in early-mid C20; an RSJ fitted over modern double doors and a glazed canopy above, modern lights fitted into loft openings. It may be that this range originally housed the coach horses and that some of the garage openings have been widened from the former stable doors and windows. The loft may have also been used as servant's accommodation.	Included, notwithstanding alterations and change of use, as a C19 coach house which forms an important component part of the estate buildings at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent courtyard buildings and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; together a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26724	Barn at Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19 threshing barn, contemporary with the adjacent stable range, built in 1836, and coach house, built in 1839 for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of the time. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servant's quarters, outbuildings and Upper and Lower Lodges.	Included as an exceptionally well-preserved C19 threshing barn which forms an important component part of the estate buildings at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent courtyard buildings and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; together a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26725	Stable range at Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, built in 1836 and contemporary with the adjacent barn and coach house, built in 1839 for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of the time. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servant's quarters, outbuildings and Upper and Lower Lodges. The stable range was altered in the C20; former cart bay arches were part infilled to form narrower doorways (and window), the bay at the far right (NW) end extended and converted to use as an estate office.	Included as a C19 stable range which forms an important component part of the estate buildings at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent courtyard buildings and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; together a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26726	Gatepiers at Upper Lodge entrance to Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.	Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent lodge, and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
				expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26727	Bridge at Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.	Included as a good C19 roadbridge which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which it was built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26731	Gatepiers at Lower Lodge entrance to Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.	Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent lodge, and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26732	Gatepiers at Upper Lodge driveway to Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.	Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26733	Gatepiers to main driveway to Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.	Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26734	Gatepiers to church path at Plas Tregayan	LB GII	C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.	Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.
26735	Telephone Call-box	LB GII	K6 type square red kiosk of standard design by Giles Scott architect of London. Design introduced by GPO in 1936	Included for group value with the former post office.
80974	Parc	LB GII	Traditional small holding, latterly of 14 acres (5.7 hectares), and with buildings consistent with this acreage. Probably early nineteenth century. Apparently a small-scale farm, growing a range of green crops and maintaining a small dairy herd (the dairy survives as a semi-ruinous building in front of the main range).	Listed as a remarkably intact small-holding or small farmstead, with dwelling and ancillary agricultural buildings forming a coherent unit. Good vernacular character is retained in the layout, constructional detail and finish (the limewashed walls, and bedded

Table B.1 Description of listed buildings in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description	Reason for listing
				slate roofs). The buildings are particularly valuable as retaining the internal arrangement virtually intact.
80975	Bryn Brochan	LB GII	Traditional small-holding (latterly of 2 acres-0.8 hectares); probably early nineteenth century. There is a local tradition that the cow house had at one time been used as a chapel.	Listed as an intact traditional small holding, retaining good vernacular character in layout, constructional detail and finish (the limewashed walls, bedded slate roofs, and window detail). Once a common small dwelling type on Anglesey, but well-preserved examples are becoming rare.

Table B.2 Description of scheduled ancient monuments in Section A-D

Ref	Site name	Designation/ Grade	Description
AN002	Bryn Celli Ddu Chambered Tomb	SAM	<p>Bryn Celli Ddu is a Late Neolithic passage grave in the European Atlantic tradition, excavated and partly restored in the mid to late 1920s by W J Hemp (Hemp 1930). It comprises an outer circular stone kerb c. 26m diameter, with an inner stone arc, both of which encircle a simple passage tomb whose entrance lies on the east side. Hemps' original hypothesis, that the tomb was built within a ruined henge, is nowadays seen as problematic.</p> <p>The passage tomb is one of the finest of its kind in Wales. The c.7m long inturned forecourt and stone-lined entrance passage gives access to a central polygonal chamber made of large slabs. In the north angle of the chamber is a 1.7m high smoothed stone pillar, interpreted as a 'protectress' or tomb guardian in the style of Breton tombs, or a phallic symbol. One of the chamber stones bears a small spiral carving which is probably Neolithic. A solar alignment on midsummer sunrise, first postulated by Sir Norman Lockyer in 1909, was finally proven and documented by Dr Steve Burrow of the National Museum Wales in 2005. A central pit contained the most richly decorated Neolithic carved stone in Wales. The original is in the National Museum Wales, with a cast on site.</p> <p>Bryn Celli Ddu sits at the heart of a ritual landscape, with a plough-levelled cairn just to the south (NPRN 309540), a standing stone to the south-west (NPRN 302503) and a cup-marked rock to the west (NPRN 415847). The arrangement of the passage tomb and style of the carvings has similarities with the passage tomb of Barclodiad y Gawres on western Anglesey (NPRN 95545).</p>
AN005	Plas Newydd Burial Chambers	SAM	<p>Two megalithic chambers from a Neolithic barrow or cairn have survived to become a feature in Plas Newydd Park (NPRN 265416) and as such they have been maintained if not restored. Both chambers have their capstones, one a vast slab some 11.5m by 9.5m and 3.5m thick. No trace remains of the mound or cairn.</p> <p>The monument stands beside a cricket pitch.</p> <p>A little way to the south, but still within the park, is another Neolithic chambered tomb, Bryn-yr-Hen-Bobl, that has retained something of its cairn (NPRN 300180).</p>
AN006	Bryn-yr-Hen-Bobl Burial Chamber	SAM	<p>The 'hill of the old people' is a much damaged Neolithic chambered cairn now represented by a kidney-shaped mound some 40m by 30m and up to 5.0m high. It is set at the end of a saddle between two low hills or rises at the top of slopes falling to the east. A terrace or bank, about 108m long, 18m wide and up to 1.0m high, runs south across the mouth of the saddle from the mound and begins to climb the southern rise. It is balanced by a natural limestone ledge on the north side of the tomb. The complex was excavated from 1929 to 1935 and the mound has since been adapted to display the restored chamber.</p> <p>The recognition of additional features from the air in 1999 prompted a resistivity survey. There are earthworks of a deserted settlement to the south of the monument, pre-dating the enhancement of Plas Newydd Park at the start of the nineteenth century (NPRN 265416). The terrace was the earliest feature and was revetted by drystone walling. A Bronze Age cinerary urn had been placed at its far end. It appears to be joined to a less substantial bank on the east to form an enclosure about 25m across, however, this lesser feature may be a plough headland.</p> <p>The cairn itself had a small central chamber set behind a wide forecourt opening to the east commanding views across the Menai Strait. Bones were encountered in the chamber in about 1754. The 1929-35 excavations recovered sherds of Neolithic pottery.</p>
AN030	Standing Stones	SAM	<p>This is an arrangement of three standing stones or erect slabs, all roughly 2.0m high, set in a triangle of 3.3m by 2.4m by 2.9m. They all appear to have their long axis aligned north-west to south-east, displaying notably eccentric profiles. The stones occupy the highest point of a low ridge and recent internet accounts tend to concentrate on the view rather than the stones themselves. Stone settings such as these are generally identified as Prehistoric ritual or ceremonial monuments, most likely Bronze Age. However, a more recent date and a more mundane function cannot be ruled out.</p>

AN037	Burial Chamber 180m NE of Pen-y-Berth	SAM	The burial chamber at Ty Mawr is thought to be a collapsed Neolithic burial chamber. A massive capstone slab, roughly 3.6m by 2.6m, lies sprawled across two flattened stones. These appear to have been its supporters and would have stood up to 1.3m high. There is also a 0.6m high sill-stone on the eastern side. The original OS map (1"-mile?) is said to show a cairn roughly 15m by 10m. No trace survives of such a feature.
AN067	Carreg Leidr	SAM	Carreg Leidr or the 'thief stone' is a standing stone or erect monolith 1.6m high, 0.6m wide and 0.5m thick. It is notable for a distinct hump or knob on its western side which has inspired a variety of folklaw. Stones such as these are generally ascribed a prehistoric, of a Bronze Age date and a ritual or ceremonial role, however, a more recent date and a more mundane function are also possible. There are several small scale quarries in the vicinity of the stone.
AN069	Maen Addwyn	SAM	A large standing stone or erect monolith built into a roadside wall. It is 3.4m tall, 1.2m wide and 0.9m thick. Stones such as these are usually ascribed a prehistoric, often a Bronze Age date and a ritual or ceremonial function. However, a more recent date and a more mundane function are also possible.
AN070	Llech Golman	SAM	Llech Golman is a large erect and rough stone set upon a slight hill. It is 2.4m high, 1.7m wide and 1.1m thick. Stones such as this are usually identified as prehistoric, often Bronze Age, ceremonial or ritual monuments, however, a more recent date and a more mundane function cannot be ruled out. The stone is first depicted on the third edition of the OS County series (Anglesey VII.15 1921) on which it is not depicted as an antiquity. There is a small disused quarry some 50m to the north.
AN076	Maen Chwyf	SAM	Maen Chwyf is a large natural stone or boulder set on an outcrop. It is some 4.0m by 3.0m and is propped up by several small semi-recumbent stones. Although at one time identified as a collapsed burial chamber or cromlech, this appears to be a natural feature, one of several boulder heaps in the vicinity
AN077	Llys Einion Standing Stone	SAM	A standing stone or erect monolith. This is a rather tapering stone 1.8m high, 1.0m wide and 0.8m thick. There are several disused quarries in the vicinity. Stones such as this are often identified as prehistoric ritual or ceremonial monuments, however, a more recent date and mundane role cannot be ruled out.
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone	SAM	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.
AN079	Llifad, Carreglefn	SAM	An earthwork enclosure set on south-west facing slopes. It appears to be a later Prehistoric type settlement enclosure, although this is not proven. A rampart and ditch enclose a roughly pentagonal area, about 41m north-south by 45m, with a downslope west facing entrance. There are traces of an outer, counterscarp bank on the south and east. The earthworks are best preserved on the eastern side.
AN080	Standing Stone 410m North of Church	SAM	A standing stone or erect slab, set upon a low ridge. The stone is 2.6m high, 1.5m wide and 0.25-0.3m thick. Stones such as this may be ancient ritual or ceremonial monuments, perhaps most likely to be Bronze Age. However, neither a more recent date nor a more mundane role, can be ruled out.
AN084	Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone	SAM	An erect monolith or standing stone set on a rock outcrop and now at the centre of a modern clearance cairn. The stone is about 3.3m tall, 1.0m wide and 1.25m thick, tapering into a distinctive point from its base. It is not depicted on early editions of OS County series (Anglesey XIX.13 1889-1917).

			Stones such as this are usually considered to be prehistoric, often Bronze Age ritual or ceremonial monuments. However, a more recent date and a more mundane function are also possible.
AN085	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone	SAM	A roughly rectangular boulder lies in a field some 150m south-west of the Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb (NPRN 93827). The stone is 1.88m long and 0.4m high and stands 1.3m high. It is not depicted on early editions of the OS County series (Anglesey XIX.13 1889-1917) and may be a comparatively recent clearance stone.
AN096	North Weir and Smoke Tower, Ynys Gorad Goch	SAM	This fish trap utilises the natural features of Ynys Gorad Goch. Ynys Gorad Goch consists of two islands, each containing a building, linked by a causeway some 20m long. The eastern building is a house, and the eastern one is a small fish curing building with a smoke tower at its west end. The fish trap consists of two stone walls which curve around the east and west sides of Ynys Gorad goch, and enclose most of the area of rocks exposed at low water. The west wall is set with a series of iron-grid outlets and is surmounted with a stone railing which replaced an earlier wooden railing. The walls are reported to have been set with nets, which were accessed by walkways built out from the island. The angles of the walls are set to catch fish passing through the Menai Straits on the ebb tide, and the fish would be held by the strength of the tide.
AN110	Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow	SAM	A mutilated tumulus or barrow set on the summit of an isolated hill. Originally a circular mound some 25m in diameter, the barrow stands up to 2.0m high and is crossed by a modern field wall. Barrows such as this are generally identified as Bronze Age or later funerary monuments.
AN120	Capel Eithin (site of) and Cemetery	SAM	Despite the name, excavations on the Capel Eithin site failed to identify a chapel structure. Instead a long sequence of activity from the Neolithic to the early medieval period was demonstrated. The remains included a stone built Roman structure, 6.5m square, set within an earlier, possibly ritual enclosure. These have been interpreted either as a temple, shrine, or a military tower
AN138	Coed Mor Fish Weir	SAM	This fish trap is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It utilises a small island some 20m from the shore, and is constructed from three dry stone walls. Wall 1 measures approximately 1m height and extends from the northern tip of the island. It then runs parallel to the shore with the wall and the island together forming a channel running parallel to the shore and measuring approximately 20-25m width and 140m length. Wall 2 measures some 70m is situated at the western end of the channel, creating a dam. Wall 3 measures approximately 80m and extends from the island's northeastern tip. Together with wall 1 it forms a funnel shape. Fish would presumably have been funnelled into the channel and prevented from escaping by the dam formed by wall 3.
AN139	Gorad Ddu Fish Weir	SAM	This fish trap is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It consists of two arms adjoined to either side of a rock outcrop. The western arm comprises a dry stone wall extending from the shore in a southerly direction for some 65m before terminating with a 'U' shaped sluice. This arm stands up to 3m height, with an additional 45cm buried in silt. The outer faces of the walls comprise square blocks with a core filled with smaller stones. The sluice is constructed from good quality masonry, and has a groove in each side to hold a wattle sluice gate. A second wall curves away from the sluice in an easterly direction for some 70m, terminating near the northern tip of the outcrop. Adjacent to the end of the wall is the base of a building. A 65m length, 6m width artificial channel has been dug through the centre of the outcrop. This would have funnelled fish on the ebb tide. The second arm extends in an easterly direction from the eastern tip of the outcrop, and is only visible for some 30m. A further wall of small stones, some 4m wide, is situated between the rock outcrop and the western arm. It extends from the shore approximately 20m from the island, running south for some 70m. It is thought that this is the remains of an earlier fish trap. Approximately 30m west of the western arm is a fish holding pool and possible dock.
AN155	Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone	SAM	Large standing stone located within an enclosed field on an east-west aligned ridge. The stone is 2.5m tall, 1.4m wide and 0.5m in depth. It is aligned north-south and has a weathered surface and a rectangular profile with parallel sides that rise to a bluntly rounded point. It is made up of a local igneous rock and is notable for its quartz veins. Source: Cadw scheduling description of August 2006. F.Foster/RCAHMW 21.08.2006 The stone is depicted on early editions of OS County series (Anglesey XVIII.8 1900, 1920), but not as an antiquity and it does not feature on the 1st edition of 1889. The stone stood on the line of an old field boundary and may have marked a gateway.

AN175	Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group	SAM	Remains of an enclosed hut group consisting of an oval enclosure, circa 3m thick, and two roughly circular huts which seem to be incorporated into the main enclosure wall; both have walls at least 2m thick and over a metre high in some parts. The hut entrances face each other and are about 1.5m wide.
CN203	Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields	SAM	The field system and enclosed hut group at Gors-y-Brithdir consists of a single round hut standing in a sub-rectanglar enclosure with a field system adjoining on the south-west which has boundaries of stone and banks. All remains are well preserved.
CN375	Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone	SAM	Standing stone, probably Bronze Age, 1.4m in height
CN376	Goetre Uchaf barrow	SAM	Remains of a round barrow, probably dating to the Bronze Age, situated within enclosed pasture on the leading edge of a slight terrace. The grass covered barrow is circular on plan and measures about 11m in diameter and up to 1m in height.

Annex C - Non-designated heritage assets on HER

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Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
2	Flint scraper, findspot, Goetre Uchaf	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH5550369801
20	Pillow mound, Rhos Fawr	Unknown	Pillow mound	SH56356818
22	Tumulus, near Goetre Uchaf, Penrhosgarnedd	Unknown	Barrow	SH5550369801
24	Stone tool (hammer), findspot, Fodol	Unknown	Findspot	SH55006840
25	Querns, findspot, Bangor	Unknown	Findspot	SH55986974
33	Arrow-sharpening Stone, Rhos Fawr, Pentir	Unknown	Arrow sharpening stone	SH56086833
34	Clearance Cairn, Gors y Brithdir	Roman	Clearance cairn	SH55546886
43	Stone (boundary marker), near Cae Gwydryn	Unknown	Boundary marker	SH55246743
56	Quernstones - findspot, Cerrig yr Afon, Felinheli	Unknown	Findspot	SH51876671
58	Circular Cropmark, NW of Garth Farm	Unknown	Feature	SH55206810
59	Circular Cropmark, SE of Tyddyn Bach	Unknown	Feature	SH56306930
82	Quernstone, Findspot, SE of Gors y Brithdir	Unknown	Findspot	SH55676878
793	Roman Coin Hoard, Quern and Spurs, Findspot, Vaynol	Roman	Findspot	SH52636836
925	Possible Deserted Village, SE of Bryn yr Hen Bobl	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement	SH51986872
1541	Stone implement, findspot, Bryn Adda, Bangor	Roman	Findspot	SH56407051

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
1543	Stone implement - findspot, Fodol Ganol	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54786891
1932	Stone Jetty/Slipway, Moel y Don	Unknown	Slipway	SH51346756
2162	Roman coins - findspot, Porthamel	Roman	Findspot	SH50006700
2166	Burial Chamber, Site of, Tyddyn Caesar	Prehistoric	Chambered tomb	SH51006900
2167	Standing Stones, Site of, Meini Gwynion, Llanidan	Prehistoric	Standing stone	SH50006700
2168	Fortified settlement, Porthamel	Prehistoric	Defended settlement	SH50896798
2169	Llys Llywarch Ap Bran (place-name)	Unknown	Place name	SH50726850
2170	Burial site, possible, Bryn Beddau, Porthamel	Prehistoric	Round barrow	SH50606760
2177	Roman coin hoard, findspot, Coed Cynol	Roman	Findspot	SH55407170
2178	Flint scraper - findspot, Gogerddan	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH56007200
2179	Urn burials, findspot, Menai Bridge	Bronze age	Findspot	SH55607150
2180	Stone axe - findspot, Menai Bridge	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH55007100
2181	Urn, findspot, cadnant, Menai Bridge	Bronze age	Findspot	SH55007300
2182	Urns, findspot, Menai Bridge	Bronze age	Findspot	SH55477170
2183	Stone axe hammer - findspot, Plas Cadnant	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH55007300
2184	Stone axes - findspot, Menai Bridge	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH55007100

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
2186	Hoard of Flanged Bronze Axes - Findspot, Menai Br.	Bronze age	Findspot	SH55507170
2692	Castell place name site, Penmynydd	Unknown	Place name	SH51827363
2695	Bronze pin - findspot, Llanfairpwll churchyard	Medieval	Findspot	SH53637117
2697	Stone tool (axe) - findspot, Refail Newydd Rarm	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54257357
2698	Stone implements - findspot, Holo Gwyn, Llandaniel	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH50607100
2700	Castell faban place name site, Penmynydd	Unknown	Place name	SH52807270
2702	Earthwork, bryn gof, Penmynydd	Unknown	Earthwork	SH51307180
2703	Bronze tools (palstaves) - findspot, Llanfairpwll	Bronze age	Findspot	SH53007100
2704	Craig y Dinas Hillfort - Site of, Llanfairpwll	Prehistoric	Hillfort	SH53447158
2705	Stone tool (axe) - findspot, Llanfairpwll	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH52007100
2706	Stone tools (axes) - findspot, Llanddaniel Fab	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH50777019
2707	Bronze tool (palstave) - findspot, Llanddaniel Fab	Bronze age	Findspot	SH50457030
2708	Cairn, Llanddaniel Fab	Bronze age	Cairn	SH50727012
2711	Field System (Terraces and Hut Remains), Llandaniel	Prehistoric	Field system	SH51207020
2712	Roman copper cakes - findspot, Penmynydd	Roman	Findspot	SH52337325

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
2713	Field System and Huts, Llandysilio	Prehistoric	Hut circle settlement	SH54607200
2714	Stone tools (axes) - findspot, Llansadwrn	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54407422
2715	Stone tool (axe) - findspot, Llansadwrn	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54407422
2716	Stone tool (axe) - findspot, Llansadwrn	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54407422
2717	Hut group, Llansadwrn	Roman	Hut circle settlement	SH54007390
2718	Cist Burial, Site of, Llansadwrn	Prehistoric	Cist	SH53807360
2719	Stone tool (arrowhead) - findspot, Llandysilio	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54757378
2720	Carved stone head - findspot, Hendy, Llanfairpwll	Unknown	Findspot	SH54087252
2722	Bryn Gof Early c18th Cottage, Penmynydd	Post-medieval	House	SH51807191
2741	Ffynnon ddaniel holy well, Llanddaniel Fab	Medieval	Holy well	SH49007000
2743	Stone axe - findspot, Llanfihangel Esceifiog	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH49507180
3139	Capel Cadwaladr - Site of, Llanddaniel Fab	Medieval	Chapel	SH48336917
3150	Field system (possible), Llanidan	Unknown	Field system	SH49306770
3156	Burial Chamber, Possible Site of, Llandaniel	Prehistoric	Chambered tomb	SH48106900
3157	Burial Chamber, Possible Site of, Llanidan	Prehistoric	Chambered tomb	SH49106770
3158	Stone axe - findspot, Cae'r Carreg Fawr	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH50507020

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
3164	Stone axes, findspot, Pwll Fanogl	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH53007090
3167	Stone axe - findspot, Hen Penclip, Menai Bridge	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH55707260
3178	Field System, Gors y Brithdir	Prehistoric	Field system	SH55656905
3238	Bodandreg medieval settlement	Medieval	Settlement	SH52706670
3424	Enclosure, Moel y Don, Menai	Medieval	Enclosure	SH51656779
3436	Subterranean Water-course, Bridin	Unknown	Water course	SH50807285
3447	Hut Group, W of Pont y Crug	Prehistoric	Hut circle settlement	SH50266975
3463	Hut circle, Bush Farm, Felinheli	Roman	Hut circle	SH52896750
3470	Burnt mound, Bodandreg, Felinheli	Bronze age	Burnt mound	SH52946675
3482	Burial Chamber, Site of, Rhos-y-cerrig	Prehistoric	Chambered tomb	SH49406930
3483	Burial Chamber (Possible), Site of, Carreg y Fran	Prehistoric	Chambered tomb	SH48706770
3737	Flint flake, findspot, nr. Hafod cottage	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH55106902
3895	Bronze pendant - findspot, Menai Bridge	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH54007200
4304	Standing Stone, Site of, Ty Gwyn	Prehistoric	Standing stone	SH55257386
4309	Standing Stone, Possible Site of, Fron	Prehistoric	Standing stone	SH54207337
4310	Fron Standing Stone, Possible, Site of	Prehistoric	Standing stone	SH54947330

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
4388	Circular Enclosure, Parchmark SW of Castellior	Prehistoric	Enclosure	SH54107390
4389	Square Enclosure, Parchmark SW of Castellior	Prehistoric	Enclosure	SH54147397
4446	Porthamel Old Farmhouse and Gardens	Post-medieval	House	SH50706790
4451	Plas Coch gardens, Anglesey	Post-medieval	Garden	SH51106850
4458	Craig y Don Garden, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Garden	SH56007300
4459	Bryn tirion garden, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Garden	SH56007300
5428	Quern stone - findspot, "The Beehive", Felinheli	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH51696640
5469	Silver Sixpence of Edward VI, Bangor	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH50007000
5727	Railway siding, possible, E coed Mair	Post-medieval	Earthwork	SH54277074
5759	Cropmark, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwll	Unknown	Cropmark	SH53727251
5760	Cropmark, Ty Mawr, Llanfairpwll	Unknown	Cropmark	SH53887268
5786	Possible fish trap, Castell Gwylan	Unknown	Fish weir	SH50906713
5787	Possible fish trap, Castell Gwylan	Unknown	Fish weir	SH50856713
5788	Enclosure, Castell Gwylan	Unknown	Enclosure	SH50356716
5853	Field System and Platform, E of Coed Mor	Unknown	Field system	SH54487172
5854	Hut Platform, E of Coed Mor	Medieval	Hut platform	SH54377168

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
5875	Ap site, Fodol Isaf	Unknown	Feature	SH54476854
6191	Bryn Llwyd House, Brynsiencyn	Modern	House	SH49806742
6482	Pandy Penmynydd, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Fulling mill	SH52277267
6610	Earthworks, Plas Llwynonn	Unknown	Earthwork	SH51306970
6612	Garnedd-ddu, Former Tollbar, Garnedd Ddu	Post-medieval	Toll gate	SH50767195
6653	Stone maul, Bodlew	Prehistoric	Findspot	SH48106910
6816	Aberpwll medieval township	Medieval	Township	SH53306820
7192	Tidal Mill, Former Site of, Church Island Menai Bridge	Medieval	Tide mill	SH55107184
7217	Dam, church island Menai Bridge	Unknown	Dam	SH55117184
7218	Dam? Church island Menai Bridge	Unknown	Dam	SH55057176
7222	Dam, S of Coed Mor	Post-medieval	Dam	SH54197124
7223	Winch, Coed Mor	Post-medieval	Winch	SH54137118
7225	Stone Pier, Pwll-fanogl	Post-medieval	Pier	SH53047093
7229	Building terraces, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Terraced ground	SH55507152
7706	Porthaethwy	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH55817221

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
7707	Moreia Baptist church, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Chapel	SH55647204
7715	Preswylfa	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH49497046
7724	Cefn-bach	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH50866940
7750	Ebenezer	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH53007100
7751	Pencarneddi	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH51067248
7753	Salem	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH52387167
7831	Gilead	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH52117358
7887	Linear feature, Ynys Faelog	Unknown	Wall	SH55907210
8125	Chapel	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH55527218
8126	Methodist chapel, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH55637210
8127	Presbyterian chapel, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Nonconformist chapel	SH55667210
8129	Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Chapel	SH55707180
12145	Field system, Vaynol	Medieval; post-medieval	Field system	SH54306945
12150	Vaynol hall rear drive, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Drive	SH54506949
12173	Railway tunnel, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Railway tunnel	SH54476955

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
12176	Covert bank, Porthwell covert, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Bank (earthwork)	SH54306938
15849	Arfon plateau - landscape	Multi-period	Landscape	SH54206710
15853	Y Felinheli (Port Dinorwic) - landscape	Multi-period	Landscape	SH52506740
15870	Vaynol - landscape	Multi-period	Landscape	SH53906980
15879	Tidal mill, y Felinheli	Medieval; post-medieval	Corn mill	SH52576786
15880	Outer tidal quay, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Quay	SH52496781
15881	Lock gate control mechanism, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lock gate mechanism	SH52566784
15882	Lamp post, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lamp post	SH52556784
15883	Outer lock gate, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lock gate	SH52566785
15884	Outer lock, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lock	SH52596785
15885	Inner lock gate, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lock gate	SH52616785
15886	Lock gate control mechanism, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lock gate mechanism	SH52616784
15887	Inner lock, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Lock	SH52786792
15888	Swing bridge, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Bridge	SH52706787
15889	Dry dock, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Dry dock	SH52976798

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
15890	Sail makers' workshop, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Sailmaking works	SH52996796
15891	Dock side crane, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Crane	SH52996787
15892	Dry dock gate mechanism hut, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Peat drying house	SH52946796
15893	Tram shed, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Tram shed	SH52936794
15894	Dredging bucket, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Monument (by form)	SH52726786
15895	Brick edging line, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Railway	SH52786788
16049	Borrow Pit/Quarry and related feature	Post-medieval	Quarry	SH54466951
16050	Trackway, Warren Covert	Unknown	Trackway	SH54496958
16052	Sawmill and Related Features, Vaynol Park	Modern	Saw mill	SH54476943
16053	Reservoir, Vaynol Park	Modern	Reservoir	SH54426943
16054	Cow pasture covert, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Managed woodland	SH54246946
16055	Field system, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field system	SH54306954
16056	Field system, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field system	SH54126960
16057	Field boundaries, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field boundary	SH53956991
16058	Field boundary, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field boundary	SH54177021
16059	Woodland belt, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Managed woodland	SH54037032

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
16060	Slate Fences and Iron Fences, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Fence	SH54007005
16981	Areas of Ridge and Furrow, Vaynol	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SH52906940
16982	Houses Within Core of Vaynol and Nearby Tenements	Post-medieval	House	SH53406920
16987	Ballroom, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Ballroom	SH53676953
16988	Old ice house, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Icehouse	SH53786955
16989	Ice house, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Icehouse	SH53776973
16996	The rose garden, Vaynol	Modern	Garden	SH53686942
17001	The water garden, Vaynol	Modern	Garden	SH53746949
17006	Kitchen garden, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Kitchen garden	SH53756955
17008	Hendre las covert, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Managed woodland	SH53626963
17009	Limekiln covert, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Lime kiln	SH52686842
17010	Quarries, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Quarry	SH53306930
17016	Bath cottage, Vaynol	Post-medieval	House	SH53397040
17017	Bath house, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Bath house	SH53626953
17019	Clawdd banks, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field boundary	SH53206870

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
17020	Free-standing Stone Walls, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field boundary	SH52726854
17021	Hedgerows, Vaynol	Unknown	Field boundary	SH52716853
17022	Roads and Tracks, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Road	SH53666950
17100	Plas newydd character area	Multi-period	Landscape	SH50936840
17164	Stone with Graffiti, Wern Farm, Bangor	Post-medieval	Inscribed stone	SH56056946
17829	Roman Road, Proposed, Segontium to Bangor	Roman	Road	SH53906689
18326	Hut circles, possible, y Felinheli	Roman	Hut circle	SH52556718
18381	Horse tramway, site of, Menai Straits foreshore	Post-medieval	Candidate term	SH55757128
18382	Stables, Site of, Menai Straits Foreshore	Post-medieval	Stable	SH55797132
18383	Quay, Site of, Menai Straits Foreshore	Post-medieval	Quay	SH55817137
18384	Culvert below a5 embankment, Menai Straits foreshore	Post-medieval	Culvert	SH55827126
19198	Medieval land boundary, possible, y Felinheli	Medieval	Boundary	SH52406671
19199	Terrace or Lynchet, Possible ,Y Felinheli	Unknown	Terraced ground	SH52406671
19200	Medieval land boundary, possible, y Felinheli	Medieval	Boundary	SH52476675
19601	Trackway, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Trackway	SH52646751

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
19602	Boundary bank, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Boundary bank	SH52636751
19603	Railway trackbed, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Railway	SH52556752
19604	Railway embankment, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Embankment	SH52506750
20740	Port Dinorwic harbour, Felinheli	Post-medieval	Port	SH5262767850
20741	Penscoins incline, Port Dinorwic	Post-medieval	Inclined plane	SH5299867830
20744	Bangor-Caernarvon railway, Port Dinorwic branch	Post-medieval	Railway	SH53006800
20745	Penscoins Incline Drumhouse and Unloading Shed, Port Dinorwic	Post-medieval	Winder house	SH5312667829
24082	Socketed axe head, findspot, Vaynol	Bronze age	Findspot	SH53937003
24094	Brooch, findspot, Llanfair wood, y Felinheli	Roman	Findspot	SH51246660
24095	Brooch, findspot, Llanfair wood, y Felinheli	Roman	Findspot	SH51166652
24096	Brooch, Findspot, NE of Llanfair Wood, Y Felinheli	Roman	Findspot	SH51436673
24097	Coins, findspot, y Felinheli	Medieval	Findspot	SH51516677
24098	Coin and Token, findspot, Y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH51676662
24099	Gold/brass oval ring, findspot, y Felinheli	Modern	Findspot	SH51216654
24100	Strap end, findspot, y Felinheli	Medieval	Findspot	SH51216654

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
24101	SHeath tip, findspot, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH51296660
24102	Cylindrical object, findspot, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH51176655
24103	Lead weight, findspot, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH51186658
24104	Lead weight, findspot, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH51196656
24105	Cog fragment, possible, findspot, y Felinheli	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH51536672
24106	Spindle Whorl and Weight, Findspot, Llanfair Wood	Medieval	Findspot	SH51336659
24128	Metal artefacts, findspot, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Findspot	SH53016827
24130	Mount, possible, findspot, Pentir	Unknown	Findspot	SH56306820
24133	Brooch, findspot, Vaynol	Roman	Findspot	SH53016827
24741	Warehouse and Piermaster's House, Prince's Pier	Modern	Warehouse	SH5583871859
24788	Defended Enclosure, W of St. Mary's Church	Iron age; early medieval	Defended enclosure	SH5357071160
24792	Defended enclosure, possible, Fodol	Iron age; unknown	Defended enclosure;field boundaries	SH5021068370
24807	Bridge master's house, Menai Bridge, Bangor	Post-medieval	House	SH5576471244
25192	Ring Ditch, S of Bryn Celli Ddu	Prehistoric	Ring ditch	SH5076070130
28137	Cadnant woolen mill, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Mill	SH55947296

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
28142	Plas cadnant garden, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Garden	SH55677322
29494	Field system, Vaynol	Post-medieval	Field system	SH54136931
29720	Boundary structures, William Roberts wood yard	Post-medieval	Structure	SH55727196
29721	Wall, wood store, William Roberts wood yard	Post-medieval	Wall	SH55747191
29722	Stables, Site of, William Roberts Wood Yard	Post-medieval	Stable	SH55757190
29723	Stone sheds, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	SHed	SH55757188
29724	Structures, William Roberts wood yard	Post-medieval	Structure	SH55767187
29736	Structures, packet road, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5579971939
29975	Gas Works, Former Site of, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	Gas works	SH55347205
29985	Pit, Cae Uchaf	Unknown	Pit	SH5359474771
29986	Pit, Cae Uchaf	Unknown	Pit	SH5359174772
29987	Pit, Cae Uchaf	Unknown	Pit	SH5357774790
29988	Flint, findspot, Cae Uchaf	Neolithic	Findspot	SH53577479
31173	Hollow Way, South West of Bush Farm	Post-medieval	Hollow way	SH52546701
31747	Garden, Plas-coedmor	Post-medieval	Garden	SH5402071420
31845	Burnt mound, Garnedd Ddu	Prehistoric	Burnt mound	SH50727199

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
33349	Grosvenor garage, Menai Bridge	Modern	Garage	SH5568072160
33367	Maritime shed, Menai Bridge	Post-medieval	SHed	SH5592572130
33372	Former hospital, Penhesgyn Hall, Menai Bridge	Modern	Hospital	SH5330074000
33384	Women's institute, Llanfairpwllgwyngwll	Modern	Meeting hall	SH5313371540
34933	Stone Steps, NE of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Steps	SH53657227
34934	Gateway, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Gateway	SH53487232
34935	Slate Trough, Possible, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Trough	SH53467234
34936	Hollow Way, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Hollow way	SH53607248
34937	Field System, N of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Medieval; unknown	Field system; archaeological feature	SH53647251
34938	Slate Trough, NW of Ysgubor Hendy, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Trough	SH53857271
34939	Tan y Bryn, Remains of, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Smallholding	SH53817246
34940	Farm buildings, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Farm building	SH53747241
34941	Enclosure or Platform, Llanfairpwll	Modern	Platform	SH53367236
34942	Mound and Bank, SE of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Medieval	Bank (earthwork)	SH53757214
34943	Ponds, SE of Bryn Eira, Llanfairpwll	Modern	Pond	SH53757225

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
34944	Field boundaries, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval	Field boundary	SH53747241
34945	Ty Mawr Farm and Hotel, Former Site of, Llanfairpwll	Post-medieval; modern	Farmstead; hotel	SH5372772319
34947	Burnt Mound, NE of Goetre Uchaf, Bangor	Bronze Age	Burnt mound	SH5561769924
34965	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5539769986
34966	Gate, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Gate	SH5541769934
34967	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5545469856
34968	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5544469858
34969	Gate, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Gate	SH5543969870
34970	Trackway, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Trackway	SH5544669866
34972	Building, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Building	SH5550869788
34973	Trackway, possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Trackway	SH5557169829
34974	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5558669843
34975	Field drains, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Field drain	SH5547369942
34976	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5572269874
34977	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5583669875

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
34978	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5585669903
34979	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5582669853
34980	Gate, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Gate	SH5572669858
34981	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5564869827
34982	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Field boundary	SH5558369754
34983	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5553769768
34984	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5554069685
34985	Culvert, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Culvert	SH5552869706
34986	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5551269725
34987	Gateway, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Gateway	SH5550069746
34988	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5548669729
34989	Goetre-uchaf Farm, Remains of, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Farmstead	SH5546569761
34990	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Field boundary	SH5542569805
34991	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Field boundary	SH5542169742
34992	Trackway, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Trackway	SH5536969815
34993	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5532969783

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
34994	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Unknown	Field boundary	SH5509969704
34995	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5543669710
34996	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Medieval	Field boundary	SH5555669933
34997	Former Capel y Graig Chapel, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval; modern	Chapel; dwelling	SH5531070130
34998	Ditches, Penrhosgarnedd	Unknown	Ditch	SH5552869980
34999	Burnt mound, Penrhosgarnedd	Bronze age	Burnt mound	SH5562569916
35000	Barrows, possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Bronze age	Barrow cemetery	SH5552269976
35001	Barrows, possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Bronze age	Barrow cemetery	SH5535269760
35002	Drainage system, Penrhosgarnedd	Modern	Drainage system	SH5552569908
35016	Cropmark, N of Llwyn-onn	Modern	Cropmark	SH52297083
36113	Melin Braint, Possible Site of, Penmynydd	Medieval	Mill	SH52307285
36130	Melin Rhosgerrig, Possible Former Site of, Llanddaniel Fab	Medieval	Mill	SH4942269375
36282	Incline Cottages, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Post-medieval	Workers cottage	SH53136781
36283	Cottages, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Post-medieval	Cottage	SH53216785
36284	Carreg Gwalch, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Post-medieval	Cottage	SH53256787

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
36285	Carriage House, Former Site of, Port Dinorwic	Post-medieval	Carriage house	SH53186782
37220	Field System, Possible, W of Garnedd Fawr	Post-medieval	Field system	SH49807215
37221	Well, Garnedd Ddu	Post-medieval	Well	SH50517215
37222	Trackways, Garnedd Ddu	Medieval	Trackway	SH50557215
37223	Earthworks, W of Bryn Gof	Medieval	Earthwork	SH51507185
37224	Cae Cwt Crwn, placename, Llanfairpwll	Unknown	Place name	SH52207190
38073	Wood bank, Llanfair wood	Post-medieval	Wood bank	SH51206655
38074	Boat Anchorage, Possible, N of Bath Cottage	Post-medieval	Anchorage	SH53307045
38075	Sea Wall, E of Vaynol	Post-medieval	Sea defences	SH53837078
38076	Wall or Quay, E of Vaynol	Post-medieval	Wall	SH53927081
38077	Hut Platforms, Possible, E of Vaynol	Post-medieval	Hut platform	SH53627064
38078	Trackway, E of Vaynol	Post-medieval	Trackway	SH53897078
38079	House Platforms, Possible, E of Vaynol	Post-medieval	House platform	SH54007080
38080	Industrial complex, Treborth	Post-medieval	Industrial site	SH55307117
38084	Ferry quay, Nant Porth	Post-medieval	Quay	SH56097162
56024	House, the moorings	Post-medieval	House	SH5591672723

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
56025	Building, S of The Moorings	Post-medieval	Building	SH5588972680
56068	House, Rhyd-Eilian, E of Castellior	Post-medieval	House	SH5492674277
56069	Well, E of The Moorings	Post-medieval	Well	SH5599672705
56076	Building, NW Corner of Ynys Gaint	Post-medieval	Building	SH5613472578
56077	Building, SE of Bryn-aethwy	Post-medieval	Building	SH5545172093
56078	Building, N of Bryn Owen	Post-medieval	Building	SH5564371938
56079	Building, W of Anglesey Arms Hotel	Post-medieval	Building	SH5541671703
56080	The Cottage, W of Anglesey Arms Hotel	Post-medieval	House	SH5541871680
56081	Structure, E of St Mary's Church	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5397071163
56082	Graveyard, S of St Mary's Church	Post-medieval	Cemetery	SH5370871141
56083	Farmstead, Bryn-celli-wen	Post-medieval	Farmstead	SH5116770226
56084	Building, W of Walled Garden, Plas Llywnonn	Post-medieval	Building	SH5107469533
56085	Building, W of Plas Llwynonn Stables	Post-medieval	Building	SH5114069572
56099	Building, NE of Bryn Gof	Post-medieval	Building	SH5223472095
56100	Lodge, NE of Plas Llanfair	Post-medieval	Lodge	SH5350071471
56101	Lime Kiln, NE of Carreg Goch	Post-medieval	Lime kiln	SH5074068707

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
56102	Building complex, plas Porthamel	Post-medieval	Building complex	SH5066868028
56103	Building, plas Porthamel	Post-medieval	Building	SH5059768023
56104	Orchard, plas Porthamel garden	Post-medieval	Orchard	SH5062868122
56105	Structure, plas Porthamel	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5063168050
56106	Building, NW of Llan Idan Farm	Post-medieval	Building	SH4920567106
56110	Building, W of Pen-hesgyn Hall	Post-medieval	Building	SH5332374089
56111	Building, NW of Pen-hesgyn Hall	Post-medieval	Building	SH5330774121
56112	Tanks, N of Pen-hesgyn Hall	Post-medieval	Water tank	SH5337674147
56113	Building, NE of Pen-y-graig	Post-medieval	Building	SH5007870750
56134	Structure, W of Lodge, Ceris Newydd Nursing Home	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5572071209
56135	Structure, S of Ceris Newydd Nursing Home	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5561871155
56136	Steps, S of Hen Felin	Post-medieval	Steps	SH5551771231
56137	House, Y Garnedd	Post-medieval	House	SH5538070269
56138	Structure, W of Y Garnedd	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5536870264
56139	Structure, S of Glan-Llyn	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5550170608

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
56140	Well, NE of Tyddyn Bach	Post-medieval	Well	SH5628669455
56141	House, Tynewydd	Post-medieval	House	SH5603369636
56142	Building, NE of Pen-y-graig	Post-medieval	Building	SH5467867235
56143	Building, NE of Tan-yr-wylfa	Post-medieval	Building	SH5429467322
56159	Farmstead, Lleiniau, SW of Bodandreg Covert	Post-medieval	Farmstead	SH5301366925
56160	Structure, S of Bryn Coed	Post-medieval	Structure	SH5349868083
56161	Well, NE of Ty Hanner Ffordd Public House	Post-medieval	Well	SH5304267912
56162	Building, Rallt, E of Ty Hanner Ffordd Public House	Post-medieval	Building	SH5298567876
56163	Building Complex, NE of Ty Hanner Ffordd Public House	Post-medieval	Building complex	SH5295967908
56164	Railway Embankment, N of Penscoins Incline	Post-medieval	Railway embankment	SH5306667976
56165	Railway Cutting, N of Penscoins Incline	Post-medieval	Railway cutting	SH5302367926
56166	Structure, NW of Pen-yr-allt	Modern	Structure	SH5282667719
56167	Tank, NW of Pen-yr-allt	Modern	Water tank	SH5281567691
56168	Tank, E of Y Felinheli Railway Station	Post-medieval	Water tank	SH5275767674
56169	Tank, SW of Y Felinheli Railway Station	Post-medieval	Water tank	SH5259367555

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
56170	Railway Cutting, S of Felinheli Railway Station	Post-medieval	Railway cutting	SH5262567593
56171	Steps, NW of Plas Eifion	Post-medieval	Steps	SH5205367104
56172	Railway Embankment, N of Plas Eifion	Post-medieval	Railway embankment	SH5213767140
56173	Railway Embankment, NE of Felinheli Crossing Cottage	Post-medieval	Railway embankment	SH5199067028
56174	Railway Cutting, W of St Mary's Church	Post-medieval	Railway cutting	SH5179266854
56175	Railway Cutting, N of Cerrig yr afon	Post-medieval	Railway cutting	SH5158866671
56176	Reservoir, E of Cerrig yr afon	Post-medieval	Reservoir	SH5174166501
57276	Railway Cutting, S of Cae Glas	Post-medieval	Railway cutting	SH5334868114
58474	Platform, possible, Menai Bridge	Unknown; not applicable	Platform; natural feature	SH54867188
58475	Circular feature, possible, Menai Bridge	Unknown	Archaeological feature	SH547719
58476	Trackway, E of Coed Mor	Medieval	Trackway	SH543717
59781	Post hole, possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Unknown	Post hole	SH5624970372
59782	Field boundary, Penrhosgarnedd	Post medieval	Field boundary	SH5626570241
59783	Post hole, Penrhosgarnedd	Bronze age	Post hole	SH5623270292
59784	Field boundary, possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Unknown	Field boundary	SH5600670359

Table C.1 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER				
HER ref	Site Name	Period	Type	Location
59785	Field boundary, possible, Penrhosgarnedd	Unknown	Field boundary	SH5598070332
59787	Field System, Site of, Penrhosgarnedd	Early medieval	Field system	SH5536269698
59788	Pits, Site of, Penrhosgarnedd	Mesolithic; Neolithic	Pit	SH5547069843
60256	Boundary stone, Pentir	Unknown	Boundary stone	SH5592470782
60810	Former sewage treatment works, Treborth	Modern	Sewage works	SH54977031
60811	Ridge and Furrow, Remains of, Treborth	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SH55057035

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Annex D - List of buildings marked on 2nd edition OS mapping

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Table D.1 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section A

Ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
1	Nant-y-Torman	236199	393353
2	Tre'r-gof-uchaf	236275	393191
3	Nant-y-plas	236153	393129
4	Pentre'r-gof	236159	393045
5	Tan-y-fron	236487	393076
6	Capel Bethesda	236537	393081
7	Glan-rhyd	236592	393050
8	Pentre'r-gof-bach	236063	393022
9	Tyddyn-Goronwy	235832	393258
10	Pen-lon	235771	392966
11	Lodge	235498	393127
12	Tyddyb-du	235431	392898
13	Flagstaff	235374	392889
14	The Firs	235240	392993
15	Pen-y-groes	235158	392994
16	pen-yr-allt	235337	392589
17	Ysfubor ddegwm	235552	392581
18	Ty'n-y-llain	235741	392512
19	Capel Bethania	235775	392488
20	Cae'r-gors	235787	392587
21	unnamed	236003	392853
22	Gwyddelyn	236143	392900
23	Cefn-helyg	236519	392761
24	Cae-Rhun	236729	392884
25	Tai'r-lon	236700	392796
26	Ty'n-y-gate	236626	392508
27	Pen-yr-allt	236545	392405
28	Cefn-helyg	236766	392333

Table D.1 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section A			
Ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
29	Ty-newydd	236623	392272
30	Cae-Adda	236525	392199
31	Gors	236869	392072
32	Gibgke-felns	236466	392131
33	Tyddyn-Paul	236587	391931
34	Cromlech	236166	392097
35	Ty'n-lon	236609	391751
36	Pen-bodeistedd	236728	391493
37	School	236746	391466
38	Pen-yr-allt	236670	391442
39	Carog	237548	391972
40	Cae'r-mynach	237792	391996
41	Tai-hen	238275	391689
42	Dymchwa	237868	391150
43	Meadow View	237557	391404
44	Bodelwyn	237776	390854
45	Bryn-Celynin	237055	390931
46	Baron Hill	236892	391405
47	Bodelwyn-uchaf	238019	390577
48	Clegyrog-blas	238229	390353
49	Rhos-y-pill	238097	390242
50	Pentre-Heilyn	238914	390083
51	Crow	238989	389692
52	Pen-chwarel	239032	389669
53	Mellin-nant	239199	389981
54	Pandy	239205	390159
55	Maeldy	239383	390007
56	unnamed	239267	389967

Table D.1 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section A

Ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
57	Pen-yr-orsedd	239402	389873
58	Tyddyn-y-pandy	239368	389757
59	pant-y-gist	239268	389604
60	Capel Seion	239365	389483
61	Bryn-du	239740	389497
62	Ty'n-yr-allt	240026	389708
63	Tafarn-hwyaid	240632	389910
64	Glas-y-gors	240786	389757
65	Hafodol-isaf	240135	389554
66	Hafodol-ganol	240165	389429
67	Kenyon	240856	389923
68	Pant-y-glo	240051	389184
69	Garreg-wen	240987	389926
70	Bryn--Mechell	236641	391327

Table D.2 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section B

AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
71	Four Crosses	241311	389531
72	Bryn-hyfyrd	241155	389455
73	Glyn-lfor	241048	389214
74	Rhos-goch	241033	389236
75	Rhos-goch Hotel	240929	389261
76	Rhos-goch Farm	240967	389115
77	Garnedd-isaf	240348	389212
78	Pen-sarn	240119	389083
79	Garnedd-newydd	240189	388949
80	Garnedd-bach	240316	389007
81	Sunday School	240347	388978
82	Pen-garnedd	240406	388986
83	Cae-newydd	240184	388738
84	Rhos-wen	240042	388616
85	Ty'n-rhos	240560	388826
86	Gate House	240927	388833
87	Tan-y-four	241589	389165
88	Glasgraig-isaf	241869	388953
89	Ty-newydd	242221	388607
90	Capel-bach	242200	388542
91	Bryntirion	242103	388355
92	Rhos-dafarn	241953	388319
93	pen-yr-orsedd	241516	388450
94	Ty-newydd	241654	388382
95	Dafarn-dyweirch	241740	388258
96	Glasgraig-fawr	241388	388125
97	Glasgraig-bach	241748	388027

Table D.2 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section B			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
98	Plas-main	241821	388117
99	Plas-y-ffriod	242110	388230
100	Dryll	241969	387835
101	Gorslwyd-bach	242217	387958
102	unnamed	242550	388327
103	unnamed	242521	388236
104	unnamed	242512	388187
105	unnamed	242504	388138
106	unnamed	242483	388071
107	unnamed	242474	387954
108	unnamed	242472	387931
109	unnamed	242477	387879
110	unnamed	242482	387828
111	unnamed	242482	387779
112	unnamed	242472	387736
113	Penrhyn-newydd	242022	387704
114	Penrhyn	241991	387531
115	Gors-lwyd-fawr	242594	387710
116	Pen-gwydd	243407	387805
117	Pwll-coch-isaf	243035	387145
118	Pwll-coch-uchaf	242426	387016
119	Ty'n-y-ffrwd	242562	386821
120	Cae-mawr	242370	386200
121	Rhosydd	242916	386373
122	Bron-y-gaer	243100	386289
123	Unnamed	242502	386133
124	Llys Einion	242896	385946
125	Gydrhos	243394	386144

Table D.2 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section B			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
126	Boston Cottage	243439	386140
127	Gyfyngwen	243991	386260
128	Tyddyn-bach	244298	386444
129	Ty-croes	244709	386682
130	Ty'n-y-gareg	244578	386695
131	Gaer	243873	386670
132	Ty'n-y-cae	244422	386792
133	Pen-tyddynod	244447	386762
134	Pen-llain	244483	386775
135	Fron-deg	244599	386825
136	Fron-wen	244540	386811
137	Rhwng-y-ddwy-bont	244885	386360
138	unnamed	244586	386104
139	Bod-neithior	244577	386018
140	Bryn-goleu	244075	386148
141	Bryn-hyfryd	243783	386030
142	Bryn-Tryfrydog	243528	385753
143	Dwyran	243139	385557
144	Efail-newydd	243708	385561
145	Plas-LLandyfrydog	243641	385167
146	Tan-yr-allt	243899	385481
147	Bryn-eglwys	244153	385394
148	Waen-wen	244951	385553
149	unnamed	244085	384837
150	Cae-lati	243224	384638
151	Ty-mawr	243387	384403

Table D.3 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section C			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
152	Tre-wyn	245442	385089
153	Cae-warring	244776	385182
154	Pont-y-cochyn	245000	384672
155	Pont-y-cochyn-bach	244723	384719
156	Lodge	244222	384047
157	Rhyd-y-badell	243636	383758
158	Tai-newydd	243258	383827
159	Tan-y-bryn	243097	383811
160	pen-y-bonc	243092	383761
161	Tyhen-isa	243080	383638
162	Cwyr	244275	383397
163	Ynys-fawr	244456	382991
164	Parc-yr-ynys	245234	383756
165	Clorach-bach	244735	384138
166	Clorach-fawr	244914	384274
167	Capel Hebron	245513	384137
168	Maenaddwyn Social Club	245839	384089
169	unnamed	245905	384122
170	unnamed	246078	384012
171	Sarn	246343	383938
172	Newadd-wen	246020	383635
173	Tyddyn-melus	246045	383592
174	plas-Llandihangel	245681	383334
175	Cae-fabli	246100	383273
176	Brynmwcog	246874	383486
177	Hen-shop	246132	382998
178	Cae'rtyddyn	245644	382902
179	Ynys-bach	244313	382234

Table D.3 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section C			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
180	Tyhen-newydd	243083	382877
181	pen-bettws	243064	382528
182	Bettws	243119	382466
183	St Ane's Church	243087	382192
184	Ysgoldy	243111	382382
185	Tan-y-fonwent	243101	382062
186	Tal-y-llyn	246233	382696
187	Ty'n-y-lon	246110	382615
188	Ty-mawr	246209	382470
189	Capel-Ty-mawr	246038	382467
190	Unnammed	245944	382281
191	Tyddyn	245898	382233
192	Graiglwyd	245653	382224
193	Cefn-du	246883	382652
194	Ysgwbor-fawr	246226	382301
195	Cae-leci	246326	382017
196	Cae-maes-gafarn	246084	381633
197	Tan-yr-allt	245973	381620
198	Lidiart-Twrecelyn	245808	381790
199	Mellionen	245451	381807
200	Bryn-goleu	245248	381612
201	Gatehouse	244938	381348
202	Pheasantry	244945	381291
203	Trescawen Farm	244700	381205
204	Ynys-groes	243997	381737
205	Ynys-goed	243765	381399
206	Tyddyn-goeden	243117	381444
207	Rhyd-goch	243057	381367

Table D.3 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section C			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
208	Glan-rhyd	243152	380755
209	Glan-rhyd	243060	381334
210	Trescawen	245052	381039
211	unnamed	244900	380959
212	Lodge	244886	380907
213	Pant-y-gwredyn	244891	380648
214	Ty'n-y-coed	245542	380544
215	maen-eryr	246992	380222
216	Minffordd	246560	379987
217	Erddreiniog	246116	380345
218	Ty'n-yr-ardd	245910	380263
219	Melin-Erddreiniog	245941	380236
220	Pen-singrig	245876	380213
221	Pen-y-fron	245619	380215
222	Tyddyn-bach	245859	379957
223	Bodowen	245690	379923
224	Ty'n-menydd	245126	379032
225	Plas-nant	245396	378305
226	Persondy	245531	378318
227	Glan-Rhyd	245654	378306
228	Pen-terfyn	245621	378215
229	Bonc-Fadog	245949	378835
230	nant-Fadog	246033	378333
231	Pen-chwarel	245749	378085
232	Pen-parse	245862	378015
233	pen-y-graig	246153	377880
234	unnamed	246242	378017
235	Carrog-fain	246533	378213

Table D.3 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section C			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
236	Smithy	246295	378384
237	Ceriig-y-turn	246311	378421
238	Pen-y-cefn	246545	378619
239	Carrog-groes	247087	378537
240	Bedwena	247285	379047
241	Glan-yr-afon	247444	378747
242	Cefn-carrog	247406	378399
243	Newydd-wen	247512	378231
244	Tan-y-felin	247961	378525
245	Pen-y-fan	248055	378821
246	Bedd-y-wrach	248128	378383
247	Tan-y-bryn	248119	379042
248	Cefn-iwrch	247725	379172
249	Ty-mawr	247737	379263
250	Pen-y-dref	247775	379301
251	unnamed	247819	379335
252	Capel Cefn-iwrch	247822	379350
253	Bryn-llwyd	247921	379486
254	Pen-parc	247931	379756
255	llys-y-gwynt	247958	379569
256	Ty'n-rhos	247347	379509
257	Bod-win	244409	380891
258	Glan-y-gors	244185	380114
259	Hafod	244255	379718
260	Unnamed	244941	379695
261	St Caian's Church	245130	379703
262	Ty'n-llan	245146	379734
263	Plas-Tregayan	245418	379567

Table D.3 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section C

AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
264	Lodge	245990	379234
265	Lodge	244810	378851
266	Hendre	246232	379436

Table D.4 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section D			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
227	Ty'n-beudy	248205	378106
228	Ty'n-llidiart	248506	377954
229	Pen-gareg	248134	377763
230	Canol-dydd	247550	377645
231	Merddyn-hafod	246998	377656
232	Llwyn-ysgow	246928	377499
233	Clegyrdy-bach	247362	377116
234	llain-y-glover	247797	377396
235	Ty-mower	247871	377467
236	Ty-newedd	248071	377594
237	Ty'n-yr-on	248269	377635
238	Bryn-clorian	248544	377619
239	School	248579	377657
240	Ty'n-y-gongl	248494	377583
241	Gwastad-bach	248515	377519
242	Gwastad-gwyn	248460	377461
243	Fron-goch	248724	377519
244	Rhianva	248677	377465
245	pen-terfyn	247747	376623
246	Hendre-Howell	247942	376814
247	Ty'n-lon	248249	376978
248	Bryntirion	248353	377193
249	Ty-croes	248441	376961
250	Bodlonddeb	248466	377105
251	Tai-newedd	248551	377154
252	Bryn-hifryd	248605	377181
253	pant-y-morfil	248614	377125
254	Ty-n-yr-efail	248694	377099

Table D.4 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section D			
AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
255	Parc	248846	376998
256	Nyth-glyd	248690	376855
257	Gareg-wen	248644	376920
258	Cae-chwarel	248550	376945
259	Methodist Chapel	248612	376882
260	Dafarn-dirion	248810	376795
261	Cefn-poeth-mawr	248796	376652
262	Sign-fawr	248866	376666
263	Unnamed	248957	376732
264	Unnamed	248973	376768
265	Sign-bach	248888	376619
266	Bodneithior	248902	376531
267	Cefn-poeth-bach	248444	376392
268	Cae-cwta-mawr	247516	376271
269	Rhosydd	247691	376361
270	Cae-cwta-bach	247616	376067
271	Bod-Gylched	247829	376141
272	Gylched-bach	247743	376031
273	Gylched	248188	376096
274	Ty'n-talwrn	248698	376130
275	Ty-hen	249181	375256
276	Bryn-gwallen	248830	375775
277	Bron-alar	249084	376149
278	Yr-allt	249162	375973
279	Defiaty	248176	375611
280	Dafarn-newydd	247792	375443
281	Ty'n-y-felin	248070	375213
282	Hedre-faig	248054	374841

Table D.4 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OS map in Section D

AMEC ref	Building name	Easting	Northing
283	Pen-Ceint	248910	374973
284	Ceint-bach	249065	374889
285	Ceint	248977	374848

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
286	Allt-Ceint	248759	374430
287	Cefn-poeth	249386	374332
288	Nant	248533	373971
289	Coed Pwll-defaid	248498	373579
290	Rjyd-yr-arien	248688	373442
291	Rhyd-yr-arian-bach	248792	373502
292	Fron-oleu	249015	373413
293	Twll-y-clawdd	250020	373818
294	Llinos-bach	249885	373660
295	Llinos-fawr	249883	373460
296	Ty'n-y-buarth	250576	373535
297	Cefn-du-isaf	249593	373187
298	Ty'n-cae	249528	372982
299	Graig-lwyd	251018	373661
300	Graig	251665	373530
301	Castell	251829	373634
302	Ty'n-yr-allt	251874	373510
303	Capel Gilead	252122	373562
304	Sarn-Fraint	252342	373256
305	Braint	252965	373278
306	Ty-cerrig	253215	373741
307	Pen-terfyn	253239	373619
308	Hen-durnpike	253253	373551
309	Clwt-glas	253293	373554
310	Felin-engan	253658	373507
311	Refail Newydd	254256	373577
312	Ty'n-y-myaydd	254177	373126

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
313	Dyfnia-fawr	253540	372992
314	Dyfnia-bach	253566	372789
315	Hen-dy	254055	372520
316	Cae-duy-adwy	253960	372398
317	Tan-y-bryn	253816	372457
318	Ty-mawr	253680	372334
319	Unknamed	253732	372317
320	Unnamed	253491	372586
321	Llain-siglen	253462	372545
322	Siglen-bach	253302	372385
323	Cae-cyd	253183	372325
324	Siglen	253030	372400
325	Ty'n-llain	253119	372323
326	Sarn-faban	252772	372444
327	Garnedd-wen	252962	372177
328	Cae'r-fron	253131	372181
329	Unnamed	252699	371997
330	Carreg-y-gath	252791	371985
331	Ty'n-y-cae	252750	371959
332	Manafon	252884	371950
333	Unnamed	252899	372029
334	Creigar	252350	371907
335	Ty'n-coed-mawr	252819	372763
336	Ty'n-coed-bach	252723	372700
337	Tyadyn-y-felin	252313	372843
338	Pandy	252269	372668
339	Bryngof	252430	372384

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
340	Bryngof	251799	371920
341	garnedd-goch	251487	372614
342	Brindin	250807	372808
343	Bryn-coch	250924	372520
344	Capel Pen-carneddi	251063	372478
345	Unnamed	251327	372357
346	Orsedd-garnedd-goch	251371	372302
347	Unnamed	251315	372215
348	Unnamed	251421	372337
349	Talcen-eiddew	251095	372035
350	Smithy	250922	371931
351	Ty-newydd	250947	371855
352	Unnamed	250962	371895
353	Garnedd-wen	250941	372274
354	Unnamed	250933	372206
355	Unnamed	250833	372181
356	Bridin-bach	250708	372522
357	Garnedd-ddu	250505	372114
358	Garnedd-fawr	250341	372186
359	Lodge	250233	372593
360	Ty-newydd	249965	372688
361	Cefn-du	248993	372179
362	Half Moon House	249395	371835
363	Garwen-isaf	248873	371493
364	Garwen-ganol	248720	371163
365	Garwen-bellaf	248489	371001
366	Railway Inn	248483	370905

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
367	Rhos-gaer	248652	370824
368	Gorpjwysfa	248827	370842
369	Pen-y-bryn	248821	370714
370	Ty-bach	248688	370730
371	Ynys-Accen	248643	370440
372	Ty-croes	248887	370168
373	Unnamed	248902	370213
374	Ty'n-drain	248941	370051
375	Penrhyn-gwyn	248315	369840
376	Helfa	248292	369365
377	Ty'n-lon-Bodlew	248374	369404
378	Ty'n-y-coed	248732	369662
379	Ty-gwyn	248960	369692
380	Unnamed	248983	369617
381	Hen-fwarth	248978	369818
382	Ty'n-lon	249090	370013
383	Pen-llain	249139	370066
384	Ty-mawr	249300	369881
385	Careg-ddyfnallt	249187	370166
386	Unnamed	249373	370257
387	Grainbwll	249166	370693
388	Graianbwll-bach	249143	370563
389	Graianfryn	249248	370508
390	Trefnant-wen	249572	371299
391	trefnant-ddu	249512	370949
392	Trefnant-bach	249647	371160
393	Tyddyn-uchaf	249678	371051

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
394	Maes-y-garnedd	249670	370792
395	Defaid-ty	249759	370757
396	Benlas	249938	370986
397	Pen-y-graig	250059	370729
398	Tyddyn-Adda	250096	370924
399	Parciau-uchaf	250077	371127
400	Ty'n-lonL	250225	371205
401	Ty'n-y-pwll	250107	371321
402	Ty'n-y-brwyn	250396	371219
403	Bryn-tirion	250413	371372
404	Holo-gwyn	250623	371004
405	Maes-y-rhedyn	250270	371518
406	Parciau-isaf	250030	371613
407	Tyddyn--isaf	250311	371766
408	Dol-feirig	250727	371677
409	Ty-canol-gesail-gam	250531	371383
410	Ty'n-gat	250551	371349
411	Unnamed	250699	371611
412	Rhos-bothan	251049	371377
413	Unnamed	251034	371286
414	Four Crosses	254578	372776
415	Carreg-lago	254727	372919
416	fron	254635	372666
417	Fron-heulogL	254667	372582
418	Tyddyn-Nicolas	255110	372522
419	Ty-mawr	255115	372283
420	Ty'n-y-caeau	254839	372267

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
421	Cartrefle	254919	372018
422	Pant Lodge	253876	371968
423	Pen-y-berth	253710	371974
424	Ael-y-bowl	253696	371864
425	Dryll-y-bowl	253549	371982
426	Tyddyn-Deicyn	253499	371970
427	Unnamed	253922	371608
428	Plas=coedmor	254012	371420
429	Carref-Bran	253843	371411
430	Lodge	254030	371558
431	Plan-Llanfair	253245	371225
432	Farm yard	253203	371379
433	Bathing House	253480	371081
434	Lodge	253087	371460
435	Ty'n-lon	252961	371421
436	Boat House	253697	371109
437	Britannia Cottage	253996	371154
438	Rectory	253755	371280
439	Yr-efail	252700	371316
440	Llwyn-ogan	251887	371169
441	Pont-Ronwy	252028	371442
442	Pen-Sarn	252023	371774
443	Tyddyn-Fadog	251329	370693
444	Bryn-celli-ddu	250879	370286
445	Bryn-celli-wen	251186	370208
446	Pont-y-crug-isaf	250646	369763
447	Pont-y-crug-ganol	250590	369639

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
448	Pont-y-crug-uchaf	250702	369625
449	School	250420	369925
450	Cae-muwr	249929	370166
451	Tyddyn-Llywarch	249778	370322
452	Tyddyn-bach	250082	370540
453	Unnamed	248430	369033
454	Cae-rhos	249010	369302
455	Creigiau	249353	369349
456	Rhos-gerig	249405	369364
457	Cwr-Du	249675	369181
458	Gwydryn	249355	368754
459	Gwydryn-hir	249457	368146
460	Tan-y-bryn	249701	368232
461	Bryn-y-fellten	249810	368311
462	Rose & Thistle PH	249803	368267
463	Ffridd-fach	249820	368220
464	Ysgubor-fowr	249749	368086
465	Perth-y-ber	250055	368708
466	Gwrach-ddu	250228	368750
467	Porthamel Lodge	250152	368535
468	Lodge	250364	368588
469	Finger Farm	250950	369126
470	Cefin-bach	250953	369233
471	Capel Cefn-bach	250856	369395
472	Porth Edwen	252010	368127
473	Ty'n-y-lon	251677	367911
474	Ty-newydd	251742	367856

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
475	Penrhyn	251864	367804
476	Treborth-uchaf	254787	370489
477	Britannia Cottages	254532	370642
478	Tube Cottages	254434	370741
479	Cerus	255570	371205
480	Hen-felin	255529	371247
481	Treborth Farm	255248	370787
482	Garnedd-fawr	255379	370262
483	Bryn-goleu	255525	370344
484	St Peters Church	255402	370120
485	Cil-melyn	255869	370045
486	Wern	256063	369462
487	Cellars	256143	369696
488	Tyddyn-bach	256215	369365
489	Goetre-bach	255637	369562
490	Pen-y-bonc	255599	369456
491	Hendre	255492	369506
492	Brithdir	255742	369229
493	Tyddyn-du	255391	369230
494	Bryniau-Heulog	255031	369581
495	Bryn-hyfyd	254833	369571
496	Unnamed	254788	369545
497	Nant-y-mount	254705	369432
498	Bodar-y-graig	254658	369490
499	Hafod-yr-haf	255040	369095
500	Fodol-ganol	254935	368869
501	Hafodal-newydd	255411	368682

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
502	Cae-cerig	255727	368704
503	Brithdir-mawr	256139	368922
504	Rhos-fawr	255621	368169
505	Unnamed	256652	367992
506	Tyddyn-Forgan	255318	367647
507	Garth-fach	255311	367997
508	Unnamed	255359	368164
509	Hafodal-uchaf	255289	368357
510	Fadol	254983	368404
511	Fadol-isaf	254302	368496
512	Cader-Elwa	254322	368220
513	Glyn-dwr	253838	368344
514	Nant-y-garth	254611	368143
515	Garth-fach	254710	367937
516	Garth	254892	368021
517	Cae-gwydryn	255114	367383
518	pen-y-rhos	255001	367318
519	Tan-yr-wylfa	254266	367299
520	Cefin	254018	367764
521	Ty'n-y-coed	254592	367854
522	Pen-sconce	253499	367792
523	Blaen-y-cae	253435	367701
524	Tyddyn-Sydney	254815	370126
525	Ty'n-y-lon	254869	370081
526	Tan-y-dderwen	255218	370018
527	Dafarn-newydd	255170	369946
528	School	255104	369868

Table D.5 Farmsteads and cottages on the 1881 2nd ed OD map in Sections E & F

AMEC ref	Building Name	Easting	Northing
529	Gwundryn-bach	249881	368420

Annex E - List of aerial photographs viewed

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Royal Air Force Vertical Aerial Photographs

RC16-0135

Site Name:

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
106	106G/UK/655	3115	13/08/1945	14	247379	376526	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3116	13/08/1945	14	247777	376953	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3140	13/08/1945	14	247614	379145	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3141	13/08/1945	14	247058	378840	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4145	13/08/1945	14	247278	380717	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4146	13/08/1945	14	246701	380356	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4147	13/08/1945	14	246153	380110	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4148	13/08/1945	14	245645	379682	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4200	13/08/1945	14	243384	380671	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4201	13/08/1945	14	244015	381106	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4205	13/08/1945	14	246366	382941	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3195	13/08/1945	14	243525	382689	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3196	13/08/1945	14	244100	383146	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3198	13/08/1945	14	245404	383983	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3221	13/08/1945	14	245593	384332	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3222	13/08/1945	14	245140	384115	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3225	13/08/1945	14	243938	383274	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3226	13/08/1945	14	243539	382951	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4230	13/08/1945	14	244805	385609	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4231	13/08/1945	14	244330	385459	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4232	13/08/1945	14	243975	385006	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4233	13/08/1945	14	243529	384778	N/A

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
106	106G/UK/655	4299	13/08/1945	14	240579	388114	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4300	13/08/1945	14	241127	388509	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4301	13/08/1945	14	241814	388902	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3287	13/08/1945	14	240308	389878	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3305	13/08/1945	14	241356	388693	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3306	13/08/1945	14	240754	388601	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4320	13/08/1945	14	240369	389870	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4321	13/08/1945	14	239879	389865	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4389	13/08/1945	14	237802	391089	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3371	13/08/1945	14	236757	392324	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3384	13/08/1945	14	236465	392246	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	3385	13/08/1945	14	235969	392128	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4402	13/08/1945	14	235881	393805	N/A
106	106G/UK/655	4403	13/08/1945	14	235478	393472	N/A
106	541/206	4019	20/11/1948	961	235700	393670	N/A
106	541/206	4020	20/11/1948	961	235100	393480	N/A
106	541/206	3018	20/11/1948	961	236460	391750	N/A
106	540/464	3047	11/05/1951	1238	243720	380840	N/A
106	540/464	3048	11/05/1951	1238	244170	381280	N/A
106	540/464	3052	11/05/1951	1238	245910	382630	N/A
106	540/464	3053	11/05/1951	1238	246300	382930	N/A
106	540/464	3054	11/05/1951	1238	246750	383320	N/A
106	540/464	4047	11/05/1951	1238	245090	379670	N/A
106	540/464	4048	11/05/1951	1238	245470	380000	N/A

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
						
106	540/464	4050	11/05/1951	1238	246340	380650	N/A
106	540/464	4051	11/05/1951	1238	246680	380920	N/A
106	540/464	3081	11/05/1951	1238	243500	386950	N/A
106	540/464	3082	11/05/1951	1238	243100	386550	N/A
106	540/464	3083	11/05/1951	1238	242490	386070	N/A
106	540/464	4082	11/05/1951	1238	241950	387900	N/A
106	540/464	4083	11/05/1951	1238	241460	387420	N/A
106	CPE/UK/1996	2422	13/04/1947		247910	378330	N/A
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5037	03/05/1946	309A	241632	386870	Part I
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5038	03/05/1946	309A	242126	387362	Part I
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5039	03/05/1946	309A	242614	387861	Part I
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5078	03/05/1946	309A	242631	386306	Part I
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5079	03/05/1946	309A	243099	386771	Part I
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5080	03/05/1946	309A	243579	387225	Part I
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5122	03/05/1946	309A	244747	379795	Part II
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5123	03/05/1946	309A	245279	380311	Part II
106	3G/TUD/UK/172	5125	03/05/1946	309A	246347	381337	Part II
107	106G/UK/655	3117	13/08/1945	14	248286	377524	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4116	13/08/1945	14	248269	375326	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4117	13/08/1945	14	248790	375720	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4064	13/08/1945	14	249774	373558	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4065	13/08/1945	14	249401	373068	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4066	13/08/1945	14	249053	372539	N/A

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
107	106G/UK/655	3061	13/08/1945	14	251842	373351	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3062	13/08/1945	14	251411	372907	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3063	13/08/1945	14	250951	372533	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3064	13/08/1945	14	250520	372072	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3065	13/08/1945	14	250207	371525	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3018	13/08/1945	14	250098	367933	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3019	13/08/1945	14	250693	368328	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3020	13/08/1945	14	251309	368746	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3021	13/08/1945	14	252013	369245	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3022	13/08/1945	14	252456	369525	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3023	13/08/1945	14	252871	369884	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3024	13/08/1945	14	253565	370305	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3025	13/08/1945	14	254168	370687	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3026	13/08/1945	14	254628	371054	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	3027	13/08/1945	14	255194	371425	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4022	13/08/1945	14	252729	367889	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4023	13/08/1945	14	253416	368287	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4024	13/08/1945	14	253868	368641	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4025	13/08/1945	14	254412	369055	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4026	13/08/1945	14	254895	369396	N/A
107	106G/UK/655	4027	13/08/1945	14	255572	369828	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4165	20/01/1947	565	254400	373740	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4166	20/01/1947	565	254129	373114	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4167	20/01/1947	565	253889	372293	N/A

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
						
107	CPE/UK/1939	4168	20/01/1947	565	253627	371698	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4169	20/01/1947	565	253329	370918	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4170	20/01/1947	565	252991	370212	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4171	20/01/1947	565	252654	369355	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4172	20/01/1947	565	252421	368625	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4173	20/01/1947	565	251980	368027	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3169	20/01/1947	565	255359	371078	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3170	20/01/1947	565	255011	370333	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3171	20/01/1947	565	254662	369571	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3172	20/01/1947	565	254345	368884	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3173	20/01/1947	565	254126	368165	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3174	20/01/1947	565	253740	367518	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3178	20/01/1947	565	252426	371803	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3179	20/01/1947	565	251932	371231	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3180	20/01/1947	565	251333	370708	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3181	20/01/1947	565	250757	370286	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3182	20/01/1947	565	250326	369624	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3183	20/01/1947	565	249666	369123	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	3184	20/01/1947	565	249070	368684	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4177	20/01/1947	565	251214	372921	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4178	20/01/1947	565	250728	372357	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4179	20/01/1947	565	250112	371994	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1939	4180	20/01/1947	565	249534	371482	N/A

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
107	CPE/UK/1939	4181	20/01/1947	565	248941	370845	N/A
107	541/178	3182	08/10/1948	945	254699	369519	N/A
107	541/178	3183	08/10/1948	945	255372	369498	N/A
107	541/178	4182	08/10/1948	945	254739	367733	N/A
107	541/178	4183	08/10/1948	945	255440	367593	N/A
107	541/178	4184	08/10/1948	945	256045	367768	N/A
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5184	09/05/1946	309A	249148	371658	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5185	09/05/1946	309A	249695	372242	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5186	09/05/1946	309A	250243	372825	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5187	09/05/1946	309A	250791	373409	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5211	09/05/1946	309A	248803	369939	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5212	09/05/1946	309A	249421	370461	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5213	09/05/1946	309A	250038	370983	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5214	09/05/1946	309A	250617	371550	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5215	09/05/1946	309A	251195	372116	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5216	09/05/1946	309A	251758	372697	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5217	09/05/1946	309A	252321	373279	Part III
107	3G/TUD/UK/172	5218	09/05/1946	309A	252898	373847	Part III
107	CPE/UK/1996	1313	13/04/1947		251138	369751	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1314	13/04/1947		251839	369500	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1315	13/04/1947		252549	369278	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1316	13/04/1947		253254	369038	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1317	13/04/1947		253955	368788	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1318	13/04/1947		254654	368530	N/A

SHEETNO	SORTIENO	FRAMENO	DATE_	LIB	EAST1	NRTH1	FLIGHTNO
						
107	CPE/UK/1996	1319	13/04/1947		255352	368270	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1320	13/04/1947		256049	368007	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1311	13/04/1947		256078	368519	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1312	13/04/1947		255487	368467	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1313	13/04/1947		254897	368413	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1314	13/04/1947		254306	368354	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	1315	13/04/1947		253716	368296	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	2313	13/04/1947		255416	370333	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	2314	13/04/1947		254788	370301	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	2315	13/04/1947		254158	370317	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	2316	13/04/1947		253533	370248	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	4325	13/04/1947		253951	374081	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	4326	13/04/1947		253330	374053	N/A
107	CPE/UK/1996	2422	13/04/1947		248170	377932	N/A

Oblique Aerial Photographs

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
05536	13	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
05536	13	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
2003-cs	1160	SH514691	403205	Home Farm, Plas Newydd	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1162	SH521695	265416	Plas Newydd, house	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1165	SH521695	265416	Plas Newydd, house	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1166	SH520694	265416	Plas Newydd, Arboretum and grounds	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1168	SH507702	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu, chambered tomb, high view	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1170	SH517682	31012	St Edwen's Church, clear landscape south towards Y Felinheli	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1171	SH524677	33592	Y Felinheli, wide landscape over docks and Menai Strait	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1172	SH541709	401876	Britannia Tubular Bridge, and landscape of Menia Strait (with wing strut)	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1173	SH541709	401876	Britannia Tubular Bridge, and Menai Suspension Bridge, wide landscape view	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1174	SH534715	32543	Marquis of Anglesey's Column	16/06/2003
2003-CS	1176	SH545713	32993	Ynys Gorad Goch	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1177	SH551716	43650	Menai Strait at Menai Bridge, landscape with fish weirs	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1183	SH551717	43650	Church Island, and dams	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1184	SH551717	43650	Church Island, and dams	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1223	SH537694	86511	Vaynol, garden, general view from east	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1224	SH541709	401876	Britannia Tubular Bridge, general view	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1225	SH542699	86511	Vaynol, industrial estate	16/06/2003

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
2003-cs	1226	SH537694	86511	Vaynol, garden, general view from northeast	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1227	SH527678	302077	Y Felinheli, harbour, and town	16/06/2003
2003-cs	1479	SH518690	300180	Bryn yr Hen Bobl, chambered cairn	15/07/2003
2003-cs	1480	SH507702	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu, chambered cairn, high view with outcrop to north-west	15/07/2003
2003-cs	1481	SH517717	300909	A55, new road to west of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, landscape	15/07/2003
2003-cs	1482	SH517717	300909	A55, new road to west of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, landscape	15/07/2003
2003-cs	1483	SH520717	300909	A55, new road to west of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, detail of junctions	15/07/2003
2003-cs	1484	SH500721	300909	A55, new road to west of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, wide landscape view	15/07/2003
2003/5083	55	SH495680	265389	Llwyn Idris, garden	16/06/2003
2003/5084	0062	SH521699	0	Menai Centre	16/06/2003
2003/5084	0069	SH546715	0	Gorad Ddu Fish Weir, AN 139	16/06/2003
2003/5084	56	SH514691	403205	Home Farm, Plas Newydd	16/06/2003
2003/5084	60	SH521695	265416	Plas Newydd, house	16/06/2003
2003/5084	61	SH519697	93829	Plas Newydd, burial chamber, and stables	16/06/2003
2003/5084	63	SH520697	31094	Plas Newydd, stables, and burial chamber	16/06/2003
2003/5084	64	SH521695	265416	Plas Newydd, house	16/06/2003
2003/5084	65	SH507702	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu, chambered tomb, high view	16/06/2003
2003/5084	66	SH541709	401876	Britannia Tubular Bridge, and landscape east along Menai Strait	16/06/2003
2003/5084	67	SH541709	401876	Britannia Tubular Bridge	16/06/2003
2003/5084	68	SH534715	32543	Marquis of Anglesey's Column	16/06/2003
2003/5084	70	SH545713	32993	Ynys Gorad Goch	16/06/2003

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
2003/5084	71	SH551716	43650	Menai Strait at Menai Bridge, landscape with fish weirs	16/06/2003
2003/5085	46	SH551717	43650	Church Island, and dams	16/06/2003
2003/5088	56	SH542699	86511	Vaynol, industrial estate	16/06/2003
2003/5088	57	SH537694	86511	Vaynol, garden, general view from northeast	16/06/2003
2003/5088	58	SH527678	302077	Y Felinheli, harbour, and town	16/06/2003
2003/5112	59	SH518690	300180	Bryn yr Hen Bobl, chambered cairn	15/07/2003
2003/5112	60	SH507702	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu, chambered cairn	15/07/2003
2003/CS	1163	SH521699	0	Menai Centre	16/06/2003
2003/CS	1164	SH521699	0	Menai Centre	16/06/2003
2003/CS	1167	SH499701	0	Caemawr cottages, Llanddaniel Fab	16/06/2003
2003/CS	1175	SH546715	0	Gorad Ddu Fish Weir, AN 139	16/06/2003
88-CS	0217	SH541710	401876	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Britannia Tubular Bridge, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, taken by CR Musson on 01/01/88	01/01/1988
89-CS	609	SH384910	0	To be entered	<null>
895037	4	SH384910	0	To be entered	<null>
895038	10	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	773	SH502699	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	785	SH3594	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	792	SH386907	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	793	SH386907	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	794	SH386907	0	To be entered	<null>

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
90-CS	795	SH383915	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	803	SH540739	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	804	SH540739	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	805	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
90-CS	806	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
905061	31	SH502699	0	To be entered	<null>
905061	33	SH507701	0	To be entered	<null>
905061	34	SH507701	0	To be entered	<null>
905061	35	SH507701	0	To be entered	<null>
905061	36	SH507701	0	To be entered	<null>
905063	11	SH385910	0	To be entered	<null>
905063	12	SH386907	0	To be entered	<null>
905063	14	SH383915	0	To be entered	<null>
905063	15	SH386907	0	To be entered	<null>
905063	16	SH383915	0	To be entered	<null>
905064	16	SH540739	0	To be entered	<null>
905064	17	SH540739	0	To be entered	<null>
905064	18	SH540739	0	To be entered	<null>
905065	02	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
905065	02	SH541710	0	To be entered	<null>
94-CS	961	SH506701	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial	01/05/1994

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
				Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	
94-CS	962	SH506701	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
94-CS	963	SH506701	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
94-CS	964	SH506701	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
94-CS	965	SH506701	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	42	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	43	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	44	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	45	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	46	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	47	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	48	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945125	49	SH506701	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
945125	50	SH503703	302504	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Standing Stone near Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945504	15	SH50767018	93827	Medium format RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli-du Chambered Tomb taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945504	16	SH50767018	93827	Medium format RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli-du Chambered Tomb taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
945504	17	SH50767018	93827	Medium format RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli-du Chambered Tomb taken by C.R. Musson, 01/05/94	01/05/1994
96-CS	1565	SH384910	300840	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of enclosure at Llifad, Mechell, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1566	SH372921	309535	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of cropmark enclosure NW of Carrog, Llanbadrig, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1567	SH372921	309535	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of cropmark enclosure NW of Carrog, Llanbadrig, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1568	SH370916	302330	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of standing stone at Llanfechell, Mechell, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1580	SH507701	93827	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1581	SH507701	93827	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1582	SH520696	265416	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of garden at Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1583	SH520696	265416	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of garden at Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
96-CS	1584	SH520696	31094	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd stables, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by	27/07/1996

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
				C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	
96-CS	1585	SH541711	34614	RCAHMW 35mm colour slide oblique aerial photograph of Britannia Tubular Bridge, Menai Strait, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll/Pentir, taken by C.R.Musson on the 27/07/1996	27/07/1996
965124	48	SH384910	300840	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Llifad Enclosure, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965124	49	SH384912	302341	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Pen-y-Morwydd Barrow, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965124	50	SH372921	309535	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of cropmark enclosure NW of Carrog, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965124	51	SH372921	309535	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of cropmark enclosure NW of Carrog, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965124	52	SH370916	302330	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of standing stone, Llanfechell, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965124	53	SH363918	302331	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of standing stones, Llanfechell, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965125	48	SH429858	302472	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of standing stone SE of Llys Einion, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965125	49	SH429858	302472	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of standing stone SE of Llys Einion, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965125	50	SH432857	302473	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of possible burial chamber at Maen Chwyft, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965125	51	SH446843	302476	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Carreg Leider, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	42	SH489726	43559	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of site of Capel Eithin, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	43	SH507701	93827	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
965126	44	SH507701	93827	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	45	SH502703	302504	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of standing stone near Bryn Celli Ddu, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	46	SH503701	308648	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of possible natural feature 240m N of Ysgol Parc-y-bont,, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	47	SH520696	265416	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd, Garden, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	48	SH520696	31094	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd, Stables, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	49	SH520696	265416	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd, Garden, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
965126	50	SH541711	34614	Medium format black and white oblique aerial photograph of Britannia Tubular Bridge, Menai Strait, taken by Musson, C R, 07/27/96.	27/07/1996
99-CS	0009	SH520697	15824	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0010	SH520697	15824	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0011	SH521684	402473	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of a possible quay at Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0012	SH518690	300180	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0013	SH518690	300180	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0014	SH515702	402471	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of a possible deserted rural settlement at Llwyn-onn, east of Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0015	SH507702	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial	10/01/1999

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
				photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	
99-CS	0016	SH507702	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0017	SH507702	93827	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0026	SH527693	300522	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Hall, Pentir, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0027	SH541711	401876	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Pont Britannia, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0061	SH352938	306329	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Llanbadrig, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0062	SH352938	306329	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Llanbadrig, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0066	SH385914	300840	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Llifad Enclosure, Mechell, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
99-CS	0715	SH518678	401254	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of the wreck at Moel Y Don, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0717	SH518690	300180	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0734	SH490718	402464	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of the construction of the A5 near Cefn Du, Gaerwen, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0751	SH524677	302076	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Y Felinheli Harbour Dock System, Y Felinheli, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0752	SH525695	16947	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Ty Glo, Pentir, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0753	SH536696	17017	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial	28/04/1999

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
				photograph of Vaynol Hall, Bangor, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	
99-CS	0754	SH536696	17017	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Hall, Bangor, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0756	SH544698	402474	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Park Modern Industrial Development, Pentir, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0757	SH552717	43650	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of St Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0758	SH552717	43650	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of St Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0759	SH549716	32993	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Ynys Gorad Goch, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0760	SH545712	32993	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Ynys Gorad Goch, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0761	SH542710	401876	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of Pont Britannia, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
99-CS	0762	SH552717	43650	Slide of RCAHMW colour oblique aerial photograph of St Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
993501	11	SH503704	302504	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of a standing stone near Bryn Celli Ddu, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
993501	15	SH538722	302558	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Ty Mawr Burial Chamber, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
993501	16	SH545712	32993	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Ynys Gorad Goch, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
993502	04	SH460834	302478	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Maenaddwyn Standing Stone, Llanddyfnan, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
993502	07	SH432857	302473	Black and white RCAHMW oblique	10/01/1999

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
				aerial photograph of Maen Chwyft Burial Chamber Rhosybol, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	
993502	08	SH430857	302427	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Birch Villa, Pontrhydygroes, Ysbyty Ystwyth, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
993502	12	SH370916	302330	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of the standing stone at Llanfechell, Mechell, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	46A	SH495679	93865	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Caer Idris Hillfort, Llanidan, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	48	SH520697	15824	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	49	SH517698	93829	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Plas Newydd Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	50	SH521684	402473	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of a possible quay at Plas Newydd, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	51	SH518690	300180	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	52	SH518690	300180	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	53	SH518690	300180	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	54	SH515702	402471	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of a possible deserted rural settlement at Llwyn-onn, east of Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995014	55	SH507702	93827	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995015	47	SH490727	43559	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of the site of Capel Eithin, Llanfangel Ysgeifiog, taken on	10/01/1999

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
				10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	
995015	48	SH540710	401876	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Pont Britannia, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995015	49	SH527693	300522	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Hall, Pentir, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995015	50	SH527693	300522	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Hall, Pentir, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995015	51	SH541711	401876	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Pont Britannia, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995018	50	SH352938	306329	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Llanbadrig, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995019	41	SH385914	300840	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Llifad Enclosure, Mechell, taken on 10/01/1999 by Toby Driver	10/01/1999
995054	54	SH518678	401254	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of the wreck at Moel Y Don, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995054	55	SH518690	300180	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Bryn-yr-hen Bobl Chambered tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995057	43	SH525695	16947	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Ty Glo, Pentir, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995057	44	SH536696	17017	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Hall, Bangor, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995057	45	SH536696	17017	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Vaynol Hall, Bangor, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995057	46	SH552717	43650	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of St Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995057	47	SH552717	43650	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of St Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
995057	48	SH549716	32993	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Ynys Gorad Goch, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995057	48A	SH552717	43650	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of St Tysilio's Church, Menai Bridge, taken on 28/04/1999 by Toby Driver	28/04/1999
995101	51	SH555688	24296	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Gors-y-brithdir Field System, Pentir, taken on 20/08/1999 by Toby Driver	20/08/1999
995101	52	SH555688	24296	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Gors-y-brithdir Field System, Pentir, taken on 20/08/1999 by Toby Driver	20/08/1999
995101	53	SH551685	275725	Black and white RCAHMW oblique aerial photograph of Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group, Pentir, taken on 20/08/1999 by Toby Driver	20/08/1999
AP_2004_	0306	SH518690	300180	Bryn yr Hen Bobol, Chambered Cairn	26/05/2004
AP_2005_	0174	SH492722	34614	Distant Britannia bridge along A55 from W	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0175	SH490726	43559	Capel Eithin	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0304	SH506701	302503	SAM 79: Bryn Celli-ddu stone	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0305	SH507701	93827	SAM 1: Bryn Celli-ddu tomb	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0306	SH507701	93827	SAM 1: Bryn Celli-ddu tomb	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0307	SH503698	99999	Ysgol Parc-y-bont - quarry features	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0308	SH514690	403205	Home Farm, Plas Newydd	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0309	SH518690	300180	SAM 5: Bryn-yr-Hen Bobl	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0310	SH518690	300180	SAM 5: Bryn-yr-Hen Bobl	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0311	SH520696	15824	Plas Newydd, from E	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0312	SH519697	93829	Plas Newydd, tomb	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0313	SH520697	31094	Plas Newydd, stables	20/03/2005

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2005_	0314	SH520696	15824	Plas Newydd, from W	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0315	SH520696	15824	Plas Newydd, from SE	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0316	SH514696	265415	Plas Mona/Gwyn - earthworks in park	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0317	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia, from W	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0318	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia, from W	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0319	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia, from W	20/03/2005
AP_2005_	0668	SH551716	43650	St Tysilio's Church, on island, view from north	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0669	SH544713	32993	Ynys Gorad Goch, island, view from north	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0670	SH544713	32993	Ynys Gorad Goch, island, view from south-west	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0673	SH540702	86511	Vaynol Hall, house and garden, new development in field to north-east	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0674	SH540702	86511	Vaynol Hall, house and garden, new development in field to north-east, view from north	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0675	SH537694	86511	Vaynol Hall, house and garden, general view from south over lake	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0676	SH537694	86511	Vaynol Hall, house and garden, general view from south over lake	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0677	SH544698	402474	Vaynol Hall, industrial estate to east of, view from south	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0678	SH538696	86511	Vaynol Hall, farmyard range to north	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0679	SH536694	86511	Vaynol Hall, general view of parkland from north-east	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0680	SH550685	275725	Fodol hut settlement	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	0681	SH555688	24296	Cors y Brithdir hut settlement	08/06/2005
AP_2005_	1624	SH534692	86511	Vaynol Hall, distant view from south of Eisteddfod in progress with aerial restrictions in place (preventing closer fly-past)	02/08/2005

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2005_	1662	SH541711	34614	Britannia Bridge, and Llanfair PG, panoramic landscape from west with Menai Strait	02/08/2005
AP_2005_	1663	SH534692	86511	Vaynol Hall, distant view from north-west of Eisteddfod in progress with aerial restrictions in place (preventing closer fly-past)	02/08/2005
AP_2005_	1664	SH507702	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu, chambered cairn, high view from north-west	02/08/2005
AP_2006_	1574	SH524677	302078	Y Felinheli harbour, view from south-east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1575	SH526678	96228	Y Felinheli harbour, view from east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1576	SH518690	300180	Bryn yr Hen Bobl, chambered tomb, view from east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1577	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia and Menai Strait, landscape from south-west	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1578	SH537694	86511	Vaynol Hall, Country House Garden, view from south-east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1579	SH537694	86511	Vaynol Hall, Country House Garden, view from south-east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1580	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia, view from south	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1581	SH544698	402474	Vaynol Park, Parc Menai, view from east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1582	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia, view from east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1583	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia, view from east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1584	SH544713	33276	Ynys Gorad Goch, fish weir, view from south-east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1585	SH545716	409032	Gorad Ddu, fish weir, view from south-east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1586	SH544713	33276	Ynys Gorad Goch, fish weir, view from north-east	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	1587	SH545716	409032	Gorad Ddu, fish weir, view from north-west	14/06/2006
AP_2006_	2823	SH5168	31012	St Edwen's Church	18/07/2006
AP_2006_	2824	SH5169	300180	Bryn yr hen bobl, chambered tomb	18/07/2006
AP_2006_	2825	SH5169	300180	Bryn yr hen bobl, chambered tomb	18/07/2006

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2006_	2826	SH5168	31012	St Edwen's Church, parchmarks near	18/07/2006
AP_2006_	3454	SH535711	405365	St Mary's Church enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3455	SH535711	405365	St Mary's Church enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3456	SH535711	405365	St Mary's Church enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3457	SH507701	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3458	SH507701	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3459	SH507701	93827	Bryn Celli Ddu	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3460	SH540739	402205	Castell Ior enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3461	SH540739	402205	Castell Ior enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3462	SH540739	402205	Castell Ior enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3472	SH502683	405372	Fodol enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3473	SH502683	405372	Fodol enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3474	SH502683	405372	Fodol enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3475	SH502683	405372	Fodol enclosure	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3476	SH517682	31012	St Edwen's Church	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3477	SH517682	31012	St Edwen's Church	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3480	SH517678	0	Moel y Don, defended enclosure, NPRN needed	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	3481	SH517678	0	Moel y Don, defended enclosure, NPRN needed	25/07/2006
AP_2006_	4319	SH384910	300840	Llifad defended enclosure	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4320	SH384910	300840	Llifad defended enclosure	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4321	SH384910	300840	Llifad defended enclosure	14/08/2006

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2006_	4322	SH372921	309535	Carrog defended enclosure	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4323	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4324	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4325	SH372921	309535	Carrog defended enclosure	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4326	SH372921	309535	Carrog defended enclosure	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4327	SH372921	309535	Carrog defended enclosure	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4328	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4329	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4330	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4331	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4332	SH374918	410181	Carrog barrow cemetery	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4333	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4334	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4335	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4336	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4337	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4338	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4339	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4340	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4341	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4342	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station	14/08/2006

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2006_	4343	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station, high landscape view	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4344	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station, high landscape view	14/08/2006
AP_2006_	4345	SH352938	306329	Wylfa nuclear power station, high landscape view	14/08/2006
AP_2007_	0127	SH542713	409071	View of Coed M'r Fish Weir	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0128	SH544712	33276	View of North Weir and Smoke Tower, Ynys Gorad Goch	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0129	SH545715	409032	View of Gorad Ddu Fish Weir	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0147	SH538696	31455	View of Vaynol Farm, Farmyard range	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0148	SH527693	300522	View of Vaynol Hall field system	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0149	SH527693	300522	View of Vaynol Hall field system	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0150	SH527693	300522	View of Vaynol Hall field system	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0151	SH527693	300522	View of Vaynol Hall field system	25/01/2007
AP_2007_	0152	SH541710	34614	View of Britannia Tubular Bridge, Menai Strait	25/01/2007
AP_2009_	2143	SH551716	43650	St Tysilio's Church	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2144	SH551716	43650	St Tysilio's Church	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2145	SH545715	409032	Gorad Ddu Fish Weir	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2146	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2147	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2148	SH541710	34614	Pont Britannia	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2149	SH544712	32993	Ynys Gorad Goch	16/06/2009
AP_2009_	2150	SH542713	409071	Fish trap, Coed Mor	16/06/2009

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2010_	2171	SH551716	43650	St. Tysilio's Church, Church Island	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2172	SH545715	409032	Gorad ddu fish trap	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2173	SH545715	409032	Gorad ddu fish trap	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2174	SH535711	405365	St Mary's Church defended enclosure	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2175	SH544712	32993	Ynys Gorad Goch	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2176	SH550707	301702	Treborth hall	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2177	SH532712	308081	Plas Llanfair from North	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2178	SH520695	15824	Plas Newydd house	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2179	SH520695	15824	Plas Newydd house	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2180	SH520695	15824	Plas Newydd house	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2181	SH520695	15824	Plas Newydd house	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2182	SH520695	15824	Plas Newydd house	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2183	SH520695	15824	Plas Newydd house	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2184	SH519686	300180	Field south of Bryn yr Hen Bobl burial chamber	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2185	SH518690	300180	Bryn yr Hen Bobl burial chamber	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2186	SH519686	300180	Field south of Bryn yr Hen Bobl burial chamber	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2187	SH518690	300180	Bryn yr Hen Bobl burial chamber	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2189	SH511684	15808	Plas Coch	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2190	SH511684	15808	Plas Coch	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2191	SH511684	15808	Plas Coch	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2192	SH517677	410182	Moel y Don promontory fort	10/06/2010

FILM_NUMBE	FRAME_NUMB	NGR	NPRN	RCAHMW_DESC	DATE
AP_2010_	2193	SH518678	401254	Moel y Don, old cutter hulk	10/06/2010
AP_2010_	2209	SH530709	307166	Pwll Fanogl, view	10/06/2010

PC16-0135

Aerofilms Aerial Photographs

NPRN	REF	X	Y	Date	ACCNO	COLLECTION	DESC1
506333	WPW045214	252678	370212	1934	NA/GEN/2008/020e	Aerofilms Collection	View of the Menai Strait showing bridges and Ynys Gorad Goch, oblique aerial view. 5"x4" black and white glass plate negative.

Annex F - Historic landscape aspect area descriptions

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<http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk/PrintExtendedResults.aspx?filter=HL/YNSM NHL039...> 08/02/2016

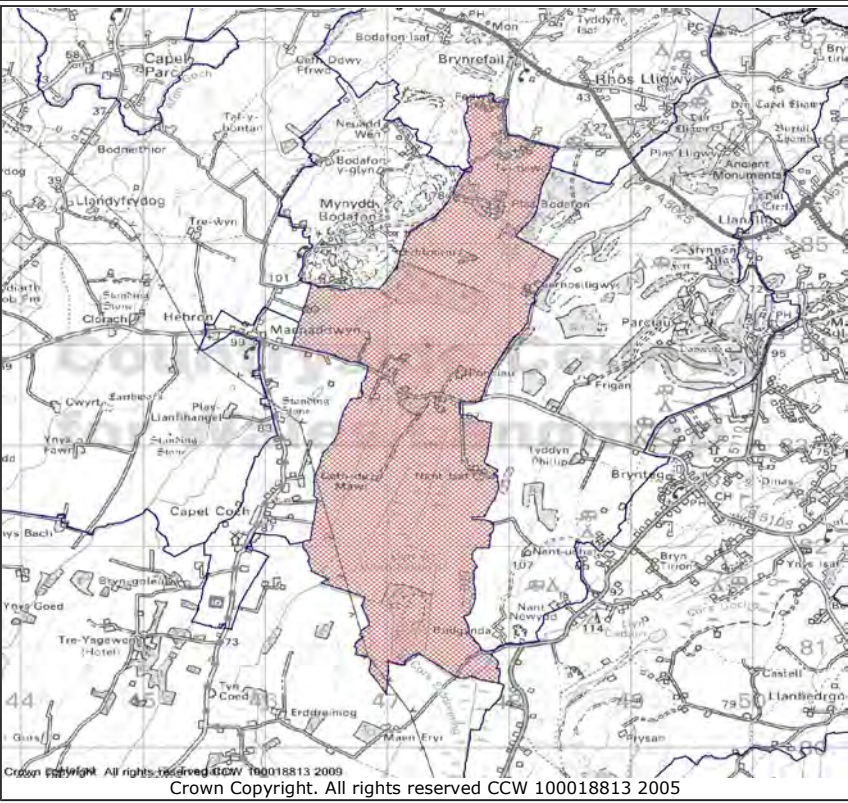
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Edge of distinctive settlement pattern.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- as a mainly 19th century ribbon development along a 19th century road.) High (- as a mainly 19th century ribbon development along a 19th century road.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the survival of multi-period archaeology and historic landscape features.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (Unusual in its ribbon development nature.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as an unusual (19th century) ribbon development along a straight road, with earlier antecedents, including Prehistoric occupation.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value as an unusual (19th century) ribbon development along a straight road, with earlier antecedents, including Prehistoric occupation.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal texts.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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<http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk/PrintExtendedResults.aspx?filter=HL/YNSM NHL056...> 08/02/2016

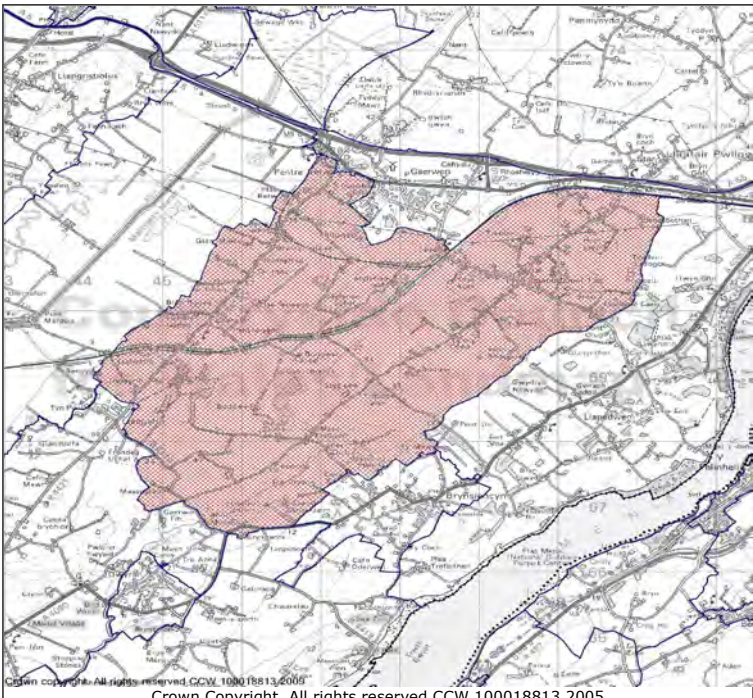
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Edge of low-lying area of disparate field patterns, showing development of agricultural practices.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- given the disparate nature of this coastal area of improved fields and scattered farms with few individual features of historic interest.) High (- given the disparate nature of this coastal area of improved fields and scattered farms with few individual features of historic interest.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (Cestyll Park and Garden is a significant surviving landscape element but little else otherwise has been identified here.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Representative (- for its general lack of identified historic features.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (Given the disparate nature of the landscape.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate (- when seen purely in historic landscape terms.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of local value as an historic landscape.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Cors Erddreiniog
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Non agricultural/Marginal Land (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL041
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	A large wetland, mostly National Nature Reserve, and the jewel in the crown of the Anglesey fens, marred only by the electricity pylons that stride through the centre of it! The site boasts large areas of calcareous fen with great fen sedge, black bog rush, bog myrtle, southern damselfly, wintering hen harriers, marsh gentianetc. Access is obtainable from Capel Coch, to the west of the site, and there are new boardwalks being provided. However, the site is large, there are deep ditches and grazing livestock, so care is needed.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	Regular Fieldscapes Other fieldscapes Marginal Land Water & Wetland Other Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Hedgebank Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks Cut Drainage
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Buried-Waterlogged Documentary
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	Industrial
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	

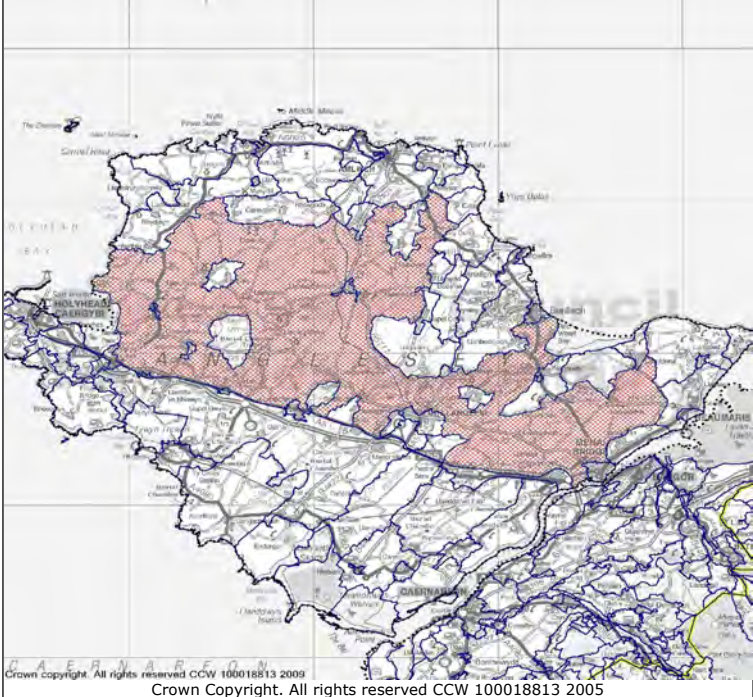
Value:	Moderate (Of more value for its natural habitats than for its historic landscape.)
Condition:	Fair (Identified as 'Fair' although this is primarily a natural rather than an historic environment.)
Trend:	Constant (No issues have been identified.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed by agencies.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing initiatives.
Guideline	Medium Term (Support for existing initiatives.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Edge of area of wetland.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Moderate (- as mainly natural habitat rather than an historic environment.) Moderate (- as mainly natural habitat rather than an historic environment.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- as mainly natural habitat rather than an historic environment.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Considerable (-for interpretation and managed access.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate (Of more value for its natural habitats than for its historic landscape.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of more value for its natural habitats than for its historic landscape.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for main references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Fieldscape south of Malltraeth
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL005
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	Very large and disparate rural area, between parklands along the Strait and Malltraeth Marsh. It is essentially defined by a series of differing fieldscapes, but also includes minor post-medieval settlements (such as Llanddaniel Fab) and scattered large farmsteads.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Communications
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow With Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgebank <input type="checkbox"/> Mortared Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Earth/Turf Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Medieval (to 1536) <input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	Yes
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	Moderate (Of local value as a disparate Anglesey field-scape and for its small settlements.)
Condition:	Good (- though changes in farming practice put traditional agricultural buildings at risk.)
Trend:	Declining (Changes in farming practice put traditional agricultural buildings at risk.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Managed through the planning process.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing initiatives; encouragement to conservation and adaptation of redundant farm buildings.
Guideline	

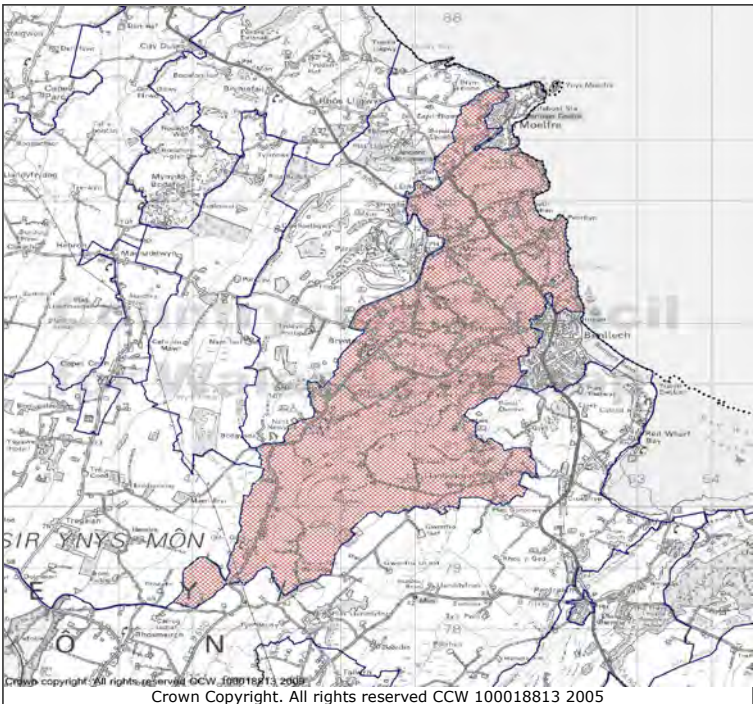
	Medium Term (Support for existing initiatives.) Medium Term (Encouragement to conservation and adaptation of redundant farm buildings.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	The area is disparate and does not fit neatly within any adjoining areas of stronger character.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Moderate (- as a disparate area of post-Medieval to 19th century field-scapes and settlements.) Moderate (- as a disparate area of post-Medieval to 19th century field-scapes and settlements.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the way in which farming elements survive.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Representative (- as an example of a common type of landscape.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (- for conservation and adaptation of farm structures.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate (- as a disparate Anglesey field-scape and for its small settlements.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of regional value as an Anglesey field-scape and for its small settlements.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to technical report for brief list of references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL016
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (With YNSMNL006 as an historic route-way and the means by which many people perceive this area and with YNSMNL079 as a similar area .)
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	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 at level 4. At level, it is difficult to make decisions.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Other fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal Land <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Other Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Communications
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow With Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgebank <input type="checkbox"/> Stone-faced Drystone Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Slab Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Earth/Turf Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Rubble Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks <input type="checkbox"/> Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Stone Monuments <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Archaeology
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Medieval (to 1536) <input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+) <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Recent
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	Yes
Evaluation	

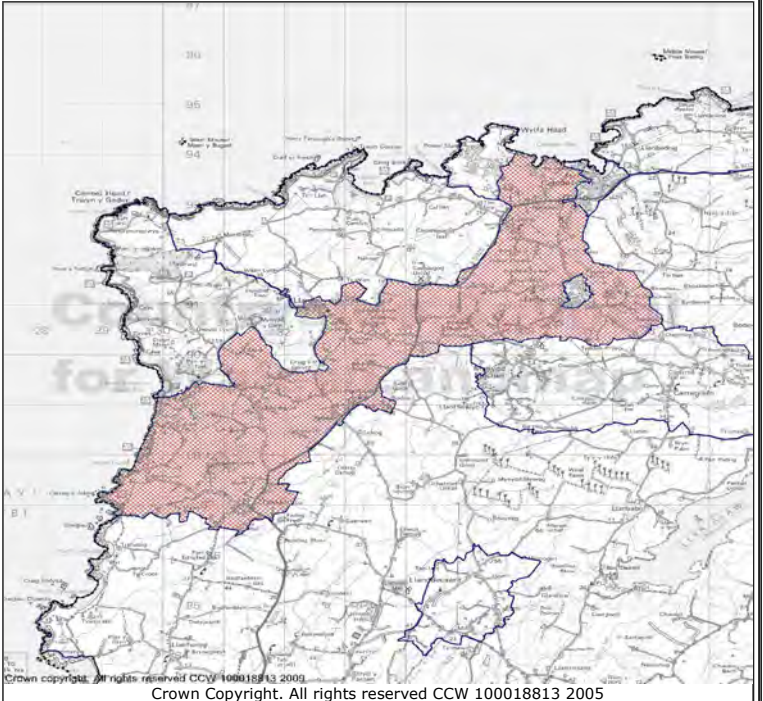
Value:	Outstanding (Of national value (on the whole) as a broad landscape area in which it is difficult to differentiate but which contains many disparate patterns which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey's evolution as a primarily rural area.)
Condition:	Fair ('Fair' in that the area is inevitably subject to the pressures of any rural landscape including depopulation and the redundancy of historic farm buildings.)
Trend:	Declining (If anything, declining, reflecting the challenges faced by Ynys Mon in particular and by the agricultural sector generally.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Inappropriate
Existing management remarks:	Whilst this area is appropriately managed through the planning process, it is open to question whether this can by itself address the challenges of the agricultural sector and of demographic change.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing initiatives; consideration to broader initiatives to consider retention and adaptation of historic farm building stock.
Guideline	Medium Term (Support for existing initiatives.) Long Term (Consideration to broader initiatives to consider retention and adaptation of historic farm building stock.) Long Term (Liaison with local government and with farming community.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	This has acted as the 'template background character area' and areas which differ in obvious type and character at level 3 have been defined and described as separate.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Outstanding (- for the survival of a (mainly) Victorian landscape overlying much older patterns of agriculture.) Outstanding (- for the survival of a (mainly) Victorian landscape overlying much older patterns of agriculture.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the survival of farm buildings and field patterns.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Very rare (- on the whole 'Outstanding', as this is the landscape that earned Anglesey the name of the granary of Wales.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Considerable (- for the possibility of a radical initiative to assist the farming community and to ensure survival of the historic landscape.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Outstanding (- as a broad landscape area in which it is difficult to differentiate but which contains many disparate patterns which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey's evolution as a primarily rural area.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of national value (on the whole) as a broad landscape area in which it is difficult to differentiate but which contains many disparate patterns which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey's evolution as a primarily rural area. This is considered to justify the overall valuation even though on the basis of a strict matrix it would merit 'High'.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	It should be noted here that this is the Anglesey landscape which travellers to and from Holyhead experience, the immediate foreground to a view that has the Snowdonian mountains as their backdrop. Appropriate management has the potential to improve Anglesey's self-image and the way in which it is perceived.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Fieldscape, eastern Mon
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL043
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	This is a vast area of tightly-knit rural landscape, characterised by small clusters of nucleated settlement, sprawling scattered settlements, and particularly patterns of small, irregular fields, heavily used for arable, quite different from surrounding fieldscapes.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Other fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal Land <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgebank <input type="checkbox"/> Dry Stone Walls <input type="checkbox"/> Earth/Turf Bank
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	High (Of county value as an area of tightly-knit rural landscape, characterised by small clusters of nucleated settlement, sprawling scattered settlements, and particularly patterns of small, irregular fields.)
Condition:	Fair (Characterised as 'Fair' in that although the traditional settlement and agricultural systems are evident, recent tourism and leisure developments are also apparent.)
Trend:	Constant (On the whole 'Constant' but tourism and leisure development will necessarily continue to put pressure on this area.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed through the planning system, though the area is inevitably challenged as part of the agricultural landscape and by issues such as depopulation, both of which may lead to attrition of this distinctive landscape.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing systems; resistance to attrition of the historic landscape elements.
Guideline	Medium Term (Support for existing systems.) Medium Term (Presumption against attrition of the historic landscape elements.)

Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Edge of area characterised by distinctive small fields.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- for the visual relationship of small clusters of nucleated settlement, sprawling scattered settlements, and patterns of small, irregular fields.) High (- for the visual relationship of small clusters of nucleated settlement, sprawling scattered settlements, and patterns of small, irregular fields.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the pattern of settlement and of small, irregular fields.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (This landscape is distinctive and is not entirely like other parts of the main rural landscape of Anglesey.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as an area of tightly-knit rural landscape, characterised by small clusters of nucleated settlement, sprawling scattered settlements, and particularly patterns of small, irregular fields.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value as an area of tightly-knit rural landscape, characterised by small clusters of nucleated settlement, sprawling scattered settlements, and particularly patterns of small, irregular fields.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for main references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Fieldscape, north-west Mon
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL057
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	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.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Other fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Other Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgebank <input type="checkbox"/> Dry Stone Walls <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Rubble Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Stone Monuments <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	Yes
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	High (Of county value as an elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of varied nucleated settlement.)
Condition:	Good (- in that in the main it retains its historic character well.)
Trend:	Constant (No recent or prospective changes have been identified.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed through the planning system though a priority must be, as for all rural areas of Anglesey, the maintenance of historic character in the light of the challenges of depopulation and sectoral change.
Principal management recommendations	The maintenance of historic character in the light of the challenges of depopulation and sectoral change must be a priority.
Guideline	Medium Term (Maintenance of historic character.)

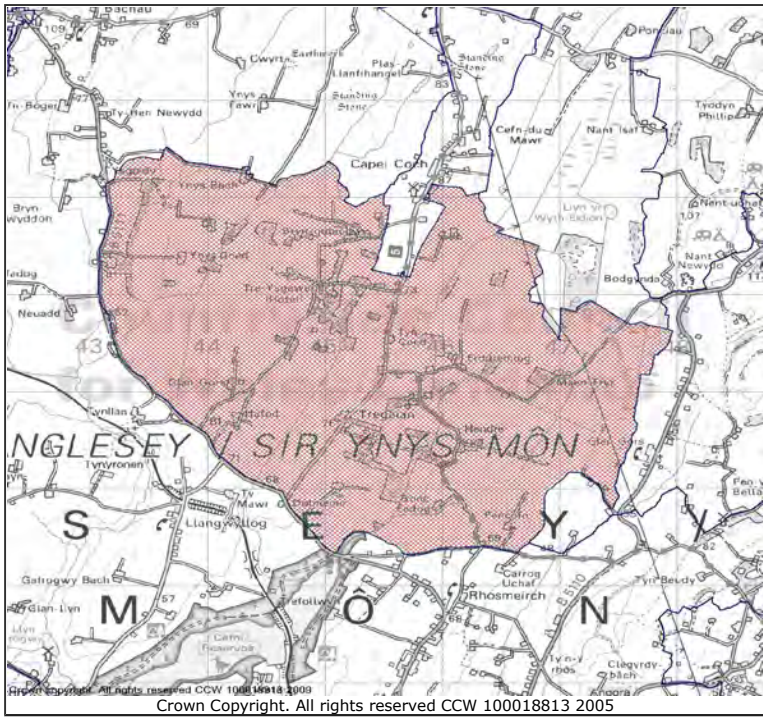
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Intermediate rural area of varied fields and scattered settlement...
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- for the relationship of these distinctive field patterns and clusters of nucleated settlement.) High (- for the relationship of these distinctive field patterns and clusters of nucleated settlement.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (The survival rate of these small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlement is high.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Representative (- as characteristic of Anglesey)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (Likely to be at least Moderate given the small field systems and the nucleated settlement patterns.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as an elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of varied nucleated settlement.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value as an elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of varied nucleated settlement.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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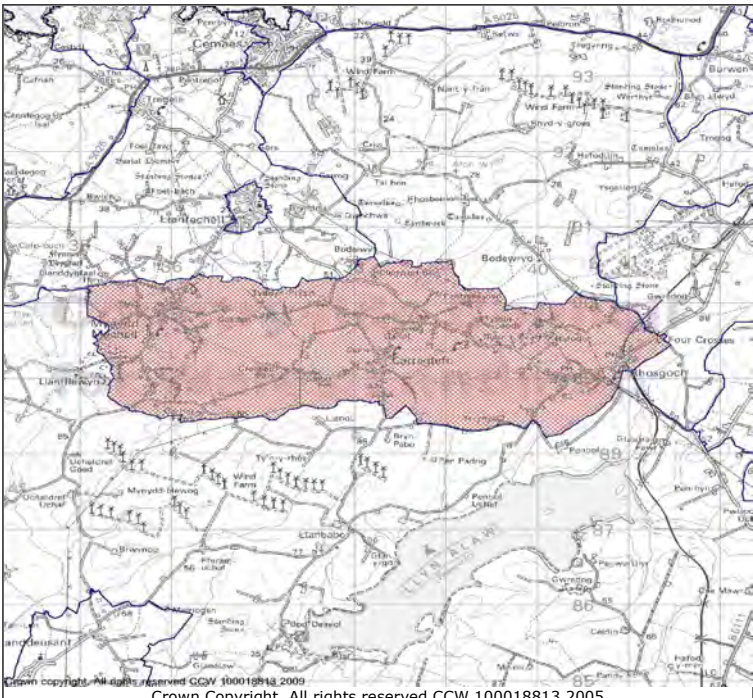
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed through the planning system.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing management.
Guideline	Medium Term (Support for existing management.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Inland area of gently-rolling, large fields with a scattered settlement of large farms.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Moderate (- impacted upon by the wind-farm.) Moderate (- impacted upon by the wind-farm.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the survival of 19th century fieldscapes)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (- made all the rarer by the intrusive wind-farm!)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as an area of gently rolling rural fields and farms inland from the coast, though the historic character is significantly altered by the wind-farm which now dominates the visual impact.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value as an area of gently rolling rural fields and farms inland from the coast, though the historic character is significantly altered by the wind-farm which now now dominates the visual impact.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Fieldscape, Tre-Ysgawen
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Regular Landscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL037
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
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Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	This is a largish area of estate parkland, 18th/19th century in date, overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Landscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Other Landscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Designed Landscape
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow With Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgebank <input type="checkbox"/> Earth/Turf Bank
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	High (Of county value as an area of estate parkland, 18th/19th century in date, overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields.)
Condition:	Good (Well maintained by the Tre-Ysgawen hotel authorities.)
Trend:	Improving (The Tre-Ysgawen hotel authorities seem set on landscape improvement.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	The Tre-Ysgawen hotel management is anxious to maintain the area appropriately.
Principal management recommendations	Support for mission of the Tre-Ysgawen hotel authorities.
Guideline	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium Term (Support for mission of the Tre-Ysgawen hotel authorities.) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium Term (Liaison with Tre-Ysgawen hotel authorities.) <input type="checkbox"/> Long Term (Liaison with farming community.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All

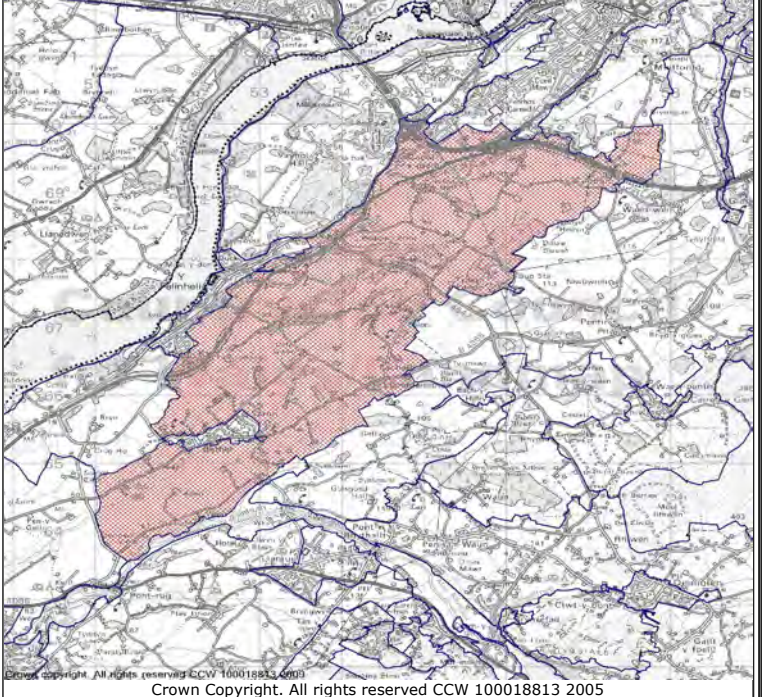
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Edge of distinctive regular fieldscape which is different from surrounding areas.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (-as an 18th-19th century parkland) High (-as an 18th-19th century parkland)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the extent of survival of the house as an hotel and the parkland.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (Perhaps 'High' rather than 'Moderate' in that although Tre-Ysgawen is not architecturally distinguished, it is unusual to see a nineteenth century estate landscape which preserves its character, in this case as an up-market hotel.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (- in that potential has been largely realised.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as an area of estate parkland, 18th/19th century in date, overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value as an area of estate parkland, 18th/19th century in date, overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Mynydd Mechell
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL058
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
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Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	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.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal Land <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Communications
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry Stone Walls <input type="checkbox"/> Single Thickness Drystone Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Rubble Bank
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Stone Monuments <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	Prehistoric Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	High (Of county value as a higher-lying, rocky area with a distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths.)
Condition:	Good (- given the survival of the lane-ways and the field patterns.)
Trend:	Constant (No issues have been identified.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed through the planning system.
Principal management recommendations	Support for management through the planning system; preservation of distinct character and laneways etc.
Guideline	Medium Term (Support for management through the planning system.) Medium Term (Preservation of distinct character and laneways etc.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All

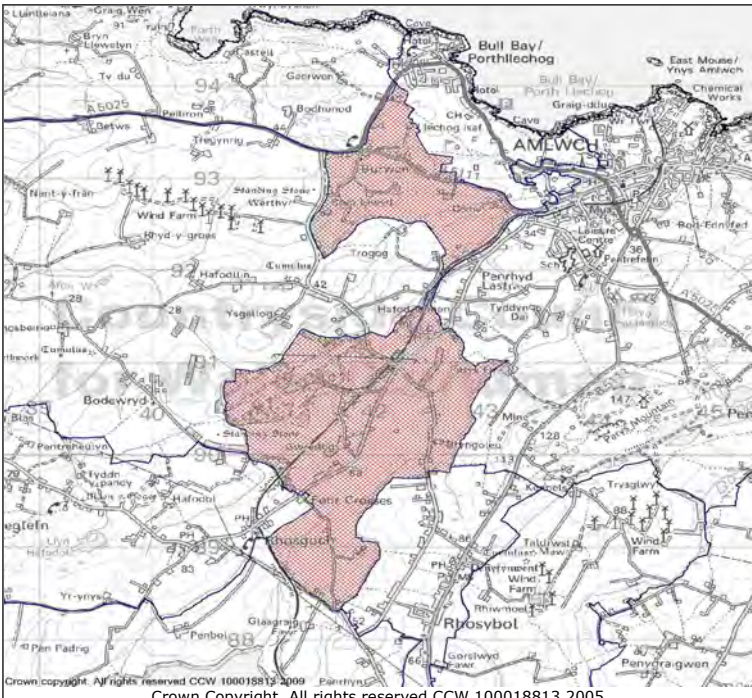
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Area defined by topography which has led to its distinctive field and settlement pattern
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- for the visual relationship of this area with the surrounding landscape.) High (- for the visual relationship of this area with the surrounding landscape.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the way in which the distinct character of this area and of component landscape elements endure.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (- as an area of upland in Anglesey which preserves distinctive character.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (Likely to be at least Moderate for study of the evolution of the distinct agricultural and settlement patterns.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as a higher-lying, rocky area with a distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value as a higher-lying, rocky area with a distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Northern Arfon plateau
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	GWNDHL024
Date Of Survey : 29/06/2006	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	The rolling landscape of the Arfon plateau is made up largely of improved pasture, most of which was formerly Vaynol land. The pattern of substantial nineteenth century farmhouses (e.g. Carreg Goch, Tyddyn Conclog, Tyddyn Oer) and outbuildings is typical of the estate. Relict prehistoric settlements (hut groups and small forts) are dotted across the landscape, usually in the corners of fields, and some fields display a curvilinear pattern characteristic of this period. A wide area of disparate character, with the most prominent features being large enclosures and scattered farmsteads.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry Stone Walls <input type="checkbox"/> Earth/Turf Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Stone Monuments <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Medieval (to 1536) <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	Yes (GAT report 351, 2000...)
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	Yes
Evaluation	
Value:	High
Condition:	
Trend:	
Recommendations	
Existing management	
Existing management remarks:	

Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Large area of disparate character based on variety of field and settlement patterns...
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- for the visual relationship of farm-buildings and field systems from the nineteenth century and their relationship with earlier tenorial systems.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (Although most of the buildings in this area are 19th century and fairly robust, the field systems and some earlier monuments survive well.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (- as a strong estate landscape that has be no means effaced traces of the earlier landscape.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Considerable (- for further archaeological study.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- as a strong estate landscape in which earlier systems remain apparent.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of regional value as a strong estate landscape in which earlier systems remain apparent.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to technical report...
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Penrhyd Lastra
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL051
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	Unsatisfactory, disparate area of indistinct field and scattered settlement patterns which could be subsumed elsewhere.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Other fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal Land <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Other Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Boulder Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Rubble Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	No
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	Moderate (Of local value as a disparate area of indistinct field and scattered settlement patterns which could be subsumed elsewhere.)
Condition:	Fair (The area seems to be almost a suburb of Amlwch.)
Trend:	Constant (Little significant change has been observed.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed by the planning system.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing initiatives.
Guideline	Medium Term (Support for existing initiatives.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000

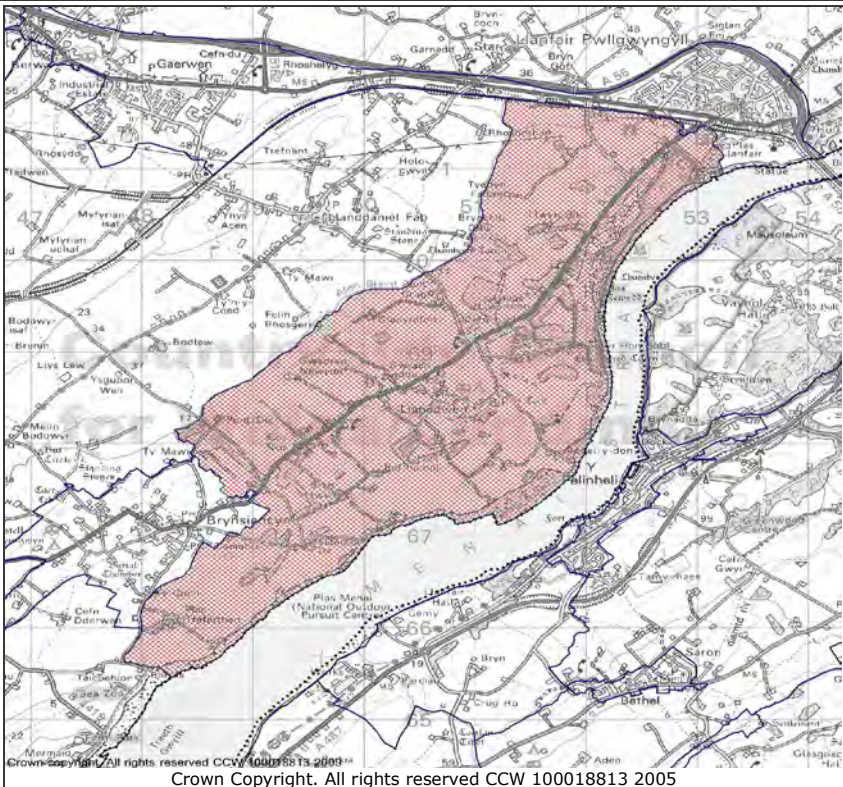
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Area does not fall conveniently within surrounding areas (which have distinct historic characters).
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Moderate (- as a disparate area.) Moderate (- as a disparate area.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- mainly nineteenth century fieldscapes.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Representative (- as a disparate area of fieldscapes.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (Though it suffers from not being Amlwch in the sense of the archaeological and historical enquiry to which it has been subject, there is not a great deal of obvious potential here.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate (- as a disparate area of indistinct field and scattered settlement patterns which could be subsumed elsewhere.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of local value as a disparate area of indistinct field and scattered settlement patterns which could be subsumed elsewhere.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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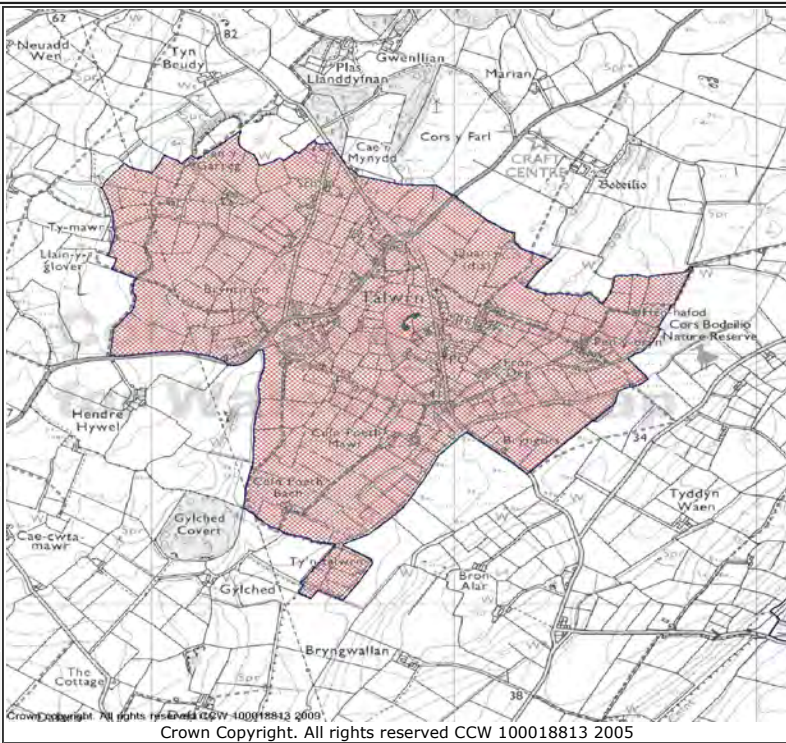
Principal management recommendations	Amelioration of the vernacular character and ribbon-plan of this easily-overlooked settlement.
Guideline	Medium Term (Amelioration of the vernacular appearance and ribbon-plan.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Area of distinctive ribbon settlement.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- as a workers' settlement which forms part of the broader Parys landscape, but no higher owing to new build.) High (- as a workers' settlement which forms part of the broader Parys landscape, but no higher owing to new build.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- given the nature of the dwellings and the layout of the village.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Very rare (- in an Anglesey context, as part of the wider Parys mining landscape.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Exceptional (- for further study of workers' housing associated with the Parys mine and settlement/migration patterns.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- for its association with the Parys mines as a workers' settlement.)
Justification of overall evaluation	- for its association with the Parys mines as a workers' settlement, despite the only Moderate condition of the aspect area.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	South Anglesey parkland
Aspect Area Classification	Built environment/Other built environment/Designed (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL004
Date Of Survey : 16/08/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (Level 3.)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (The visual relationship with the Gwynedd shore is a strong one.)
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	Estate parklands of the 18th and 19th centuries bordering the Strait, including the houses of Plas Newydd, Plas Coch, Llanedwen, Plas Llanfair, Plas Porthamel and Llanidan.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	Regular Fieldsapes Woodland Non-nucleated Settlement Designed Landscape
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Hedgerow With Trees Hedgebank Earth/Turf Bank Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Buried-dry Buildings & Structures Documentary Associations
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	Post Medieval (1536+) Recent
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	Yes
Are there Conservation Areas here?	Yes
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	Outstanding (- as a manor parkland landscape along the Menai.)
Condition:	Good (- managed by owners and National Trust.)
Trend:	Constant (- as managed by owners and National Trust.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate

Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed by owners including National Trust.
Principal management recommendations	Liaison with owners and National Trust.
Guideline	Medium Term (Continued liaison with owners and National Trust.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Area of parkland, partly as defined on Cadw Register but extended to include further properties.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Outstanding (- for the way in which the historic parkland remains evident and for the survival of high-status sites along the Menai straits.) Outstanding (- for the way in which the historic parkland remains evident and for the survival of high-status sites along the Menai straits.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- as eighteenth century parkland.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Very rare (- given the riparian location and the visual relationship with the Faenol on the Gwynedd side.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (- in that to a great extent potential has been realised.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Outstanding (- as a major parkland landscape.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Considered 'Outstanding' - as a major parkland landscape.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for list of sources.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a
Additional Comments	

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Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Talwrn
Aspect Area Classification	Built environment/Settlement/Non-nucleated Settlement (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	YNSMNL014
Date Of Survey : 19/09/2007	
	
Monitoring	
Has the information ever been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	Early prehistoric occupation of the area is demonstrated by the presence of a neolithic burial chamber and chambered tomb in the vicinity, but the actual settlement contains mostly post-medieval buildings, in a non-nucleated pattern surrounded by small, fairly regular fields.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fields <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Fields <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgebank
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried-dry <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	High (Of county value for evidence of prehistoric occupation and as a good example of a small, non-nucleated post-Medieval Anglesey settlement.)
Condition:	Good (The village seems well maintained and has a lively community spirit.)
Trend:	Constant (No issues of vulnerability have been identified.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Appropriately managed through the planning process.
Principal management recommendations	Support for existing initiatives.
Guideline	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium Term (Support for existing initiatives.) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium Term (Support for community groups.)

Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Distinctive area of non-nucleated settlement surrounded by a pattern of small fields.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (- as a good example of a small, non-nucleated post-Medieval Anglesey settlement with Prehistoric landscape elements.) High (- as a good example of a small, non-nucleated post-Medieval Anglesey settlement with Prehistoric landscape elements.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- for the survival of Prehistoric elements and for the village remaining as a good example of a post-Medieval non-nucleated settlement.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (Although there are many obvious parallels, Talwrn is a distinctive settlement exemplifying the process by which Anglesey villages historically have evolved.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Considerable (- in that archaeological Potential is essentially a matter of the village's standing buildings.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (- for its evidence of prehistoric occupation and as a good example of a small, non-nucleated post-Medieval Anglesey settlement.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of county value for evidence of prehistoric occupation and as a good example of a small, non-nucleated post-Medieval Anglesey settlement.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for main sources.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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<http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk/PrintExtendedResults.aspx?filter=HL/GWNDDHL750...> 08/02/2016

Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	Yes
Are there Conservation Areas here?	Yes
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	Yes
Evaluation	
Value:	Outstanding
Condition:	
Trend:	
Recommendations	
Existing management	
Existing management remarks:	
Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Area of Registered Parkland plus land to the east around Treborth of a similar character...
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Outstanding (Not only for the visual relationship and coherence of elements within the Aspect Area but also for the suggesting relationship with Plas Newydd, another high-status site, across the Menai.) Outstanding (Not only for the visual relationship and coherence of elements within the Aspect Area but also for the suggesting relationship with Plas Newydd, another high-status site, across the Menai.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (- given the threat to patrician landscapes after the collapse of the old order, survival is rated High.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Very rare (Outstanding not least for the suggestion of deep time implicit in the relationship with Plas Newydd.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Exceptional (- for better understanding of the evolution of the Maenol.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Outstanding (- as a major patrician landscape with deep roots.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Of national value as a major patrician landscape with deep roots.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to technical report...
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	

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<http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk/PrintExtendedResults.aspx?filter=HL/YNSMNHL055...> 08/02/2016

At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Area surrounding power station.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Outstanding (- in its uncompromising landscape impact.) Outstanding (- in its uncompromising landscape impact.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (This a recent complex which has largely obscured earlier landscape contexts, but in terms of the classification of this area as processing/industrial, there is no doubt that it must be regarded as Outstanding.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Rare (- as an unusual feature in a Welsh context.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Considerable (There seems little obvious potential here for pre-Modern archaeology or historic landscape concerns given the nature of the site but as an industrial landscape it merits study.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Outstanding (- as a striking and dominant landscape of architectural brutalism and as a location for a controversial type of power plant.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Undoubtedly of national significance as a striking and dominant landscape of architectural brutalism and as a location for a controversial type of power plant. The word 'Value' here needs explaining in that the power station is an utterly intrusive element in the historic landscape and is identified here for its rarity and for its uncompromising appearance.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Refer to GAT technical report for principal references.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	N/a.
Additional Comments	

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Annex G - Registered park and garden descriptions

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PLAS NEWYDD

Ref No	PGW (Gd) 33 (ANG)
OS Map	114
Grid Ref	SH 521 696
Former County	Gwynedd
Unitary Authority	Isle of Anglesey
Community Council	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll

Designations Listed buildings: house Grade I, stable block Grade II*, dairy, boat house, farm buildings, main lodge and entrance arch, garden walls and apple store all Grade II; Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Plas Newydd burial chamber AN 005 and Bryn yr Hen Bobl burial chamber AN 006; Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Environmentally Sensitive Area.

Site Evaluation **Grade I**

Primary reasons for grading Outstanding park landscaped at turn of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with input from Humphry Repton (Red Book extant), extensive waterside site in superb location with panoramic views.

Type of Site Landscaped park, woodland, waterside features, terraced garden, extensive kitchen garden.

Main Phases of Construction 1798 - 1810; early twentieth century.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Plas Newydd occupies a lovely site on the west shore of the Menai Strait, with a view over the water to Vaynol Park and beyond to the mountains of Snowdonia. The long facade of pale stone set in green lawns is visible from many points on the mainland and from Britannia Bridge, and is a significant local landmark. The house is large, of ashlar masonry, in a modified Gothic style, and has three floors with almost equally large sash windows, the roof hidden behind a parapet. There are two polygonal bays, one on the south-east corner and one towards the southern end of the main east facade.

The house has been frequently rebuilt and altered. The original core is a sixteenth-century hall-house. In the mid eighteenth century a semi-circular turret in the centre of the east front and an octagonal tower at the south-east corner were added; in the 1780s the facade was made symmetrical by adding the matching tower at the north-east corner. Some internal alterations were also made. Towards the end of the century James Wyatt and Joseph Potter were employed to undertake a more thorough remodelling in Gothic style, which, including new outbuildings and redesigning of

the park and gardens, continued well into the nineteenth century. The main improvements to the house included a new west front, new interiors and a chapel and domestic offices on the north end, replacing the stables; a new stable block was built a short distance away.

The house remained more or less unchanged after this until the 1930s (apart from the conversion about 1900 of the chapel into a theatre), when H. S. Goodhart-Rendel was employed to modernise the exterior and remodel the north wing. He removed the battlements from the parapets and shortened two tall turrets on the east front, altered all the windows (mainly from Gothic styles to sashes) and transformed the north wing, destroying the chapel/theatre but creating a long dining room which was decorated by Rex Whistler with probably his best-known mural. Whistler also designed the screen wall at right-angles to the west front, intended to shelter the entrance.

The main building stone used in the house is grey marble from the nearby Moelfre quarries close to Red Wharf Bay. This gives the house a pale colour which makes it conspicuous from the other side of the strait, despite its situation low down, near the water. It also provides a perfect background for the vivid autumn colour of the distinctive Virginia creeper which now clothes the house.

The stables were originally attached to the north end of the house, but were demolished to make way for the new chapel and range of offices erected there between 1799 and 1809. The new block, a short distance to the north, was designed in 1797 by Joseph Potter, probably based on James Wyatt's ideas. In the grand Gothic style, built of the same limestone ashlar masonry as the house, the two-storey stable block has a central arch and turreted pavilions; it accommodated 14 horses and includes a coach house for two carriages. It is now let to Cheshire County Council and used by the Conway Centre, an outward bound school, which was built to replace the training ship HMS *Conway*, formerly moored in the Strait off Plas Newydd, which sank in the 1950s.

The rear of the building, where the land slopes away downhill, is massively buttressed, and there are lean-to storage sheds between the buttresses. A more substantial stone and slate lean-to on the north end is now the gardeners' office and bothy, and there is a small modern greenhouse near this.

The dairy, at a distance from the house to the west, was built as part of the major scheme of improvements carried out in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It was probably designed by Joseph Potter and built in about 1810; an octagonal design by the same architect dated 1794 was never built. The dairy is single-storey, stone-built with a slate roof, has three wings around a central yard, and had a tiled milking parlour with two small castellated cupolas for air vents. The cast-iron latticed windows are Gothic in style. It is now used as tea rooms, lavatories and shop for National Trust visitors.

The first house on the site was built by the Griffiths of Penrhyn, who owned Plas Newydd from about 1470. From the Griffiths the estate descended by marriage to the Bagenal and Bayly families, and it was Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bt, who extended the

original house in the early 1750s. Sir Nicholas's son, Henry, was also, through his mother, Lord Paget of Beaudesert, and in 1784 he was created Lord Uxbridge. He began to build at Plas Newydd, using a relatively unknown architect, John Cooper of Beaumaris, very soon after he inherited it, in 1783. When his fortunes had been enormously boosted by the revenues of copper mining at Parys Mountain, as well as his coal revenues from Staffordshire, he began a programme of comprehensive improvements which embraced the park as well as the house. He employed two architects, the well-known local man James Wyatt and Joseph Potter from Lichfield, who between them completely refurbished the house, inside and out, and built new stables, dairy and main lodge.

Lord Uxbridge had been relying on his friend and neighbour, Colonel Peacocke of Plas Llanfair, for advice on the park and garden, and had certainly planted some trees (Col. Peacocke reported in 1792 that the 'new plantation' was finished), but he now employed Humphry Repton, undoubtedly the foremost landscape designer of the day. Repton produced his 'Red Book' for Plas Newydd in 1799, and although the plates are missing, from the text it is possible to see that much of what he suggested was carried out, although not all of it.

The most important change Repton made was to redesign the drive and plant more trees between the house and the stables, so that on approaching the house it was not possible to see both buildings at once, lest the splendid new stables overshadow the house. He also began the plantations all along the road on the west side, which effectively screen almost the entire park from it. The home farm was moved at his suggestion further away from the house to the south-west, next to the orchard and what appears to have been the main kitchen garden, and although Repton originally intended to retain the smaller walled garden north of the house in its old position and decorate the gardener's cottage, which was visible from the drive, with Gothic additions and a corner tower, as well as climbing plants, this too was eventually moved to the same place. The improvements to the gardener's cottage were, however, made by Potter in 1819 and it became known as Druid Lodge.

One of the suggestions which, sadly, was not realised was for a hexagonal conservatory with removable sides at the south end of the house; this is shown in the single known illustration from the 'Red Book', which was, luckily, reproduced elsewhere.

Some trees planted at Repton's instigation between 1799 and 1804 survive, including beech, sycamore, oak and lime; some older oaks survive from the original natural woodland. Most of the rest of the fully mature trees were planted by the 1st Marquess after 1815.

Colonel Peacocke continued to advise on and supervise the various works at Plas Newydd, so cannot have been too much put out by Repton's comment on the work to date, that 'they have proceeded too hastily ... in grubbing hedges and pulling down cottages ... where plantations ought to be encouraged to soften a bleak country and shelter the ground from violent winds'.

In 1812 Lord Uxbridge's son Henry William inherited Plas Newydd, continuing with

the planned improvements. Three years later he lost his leg at the Battle of Waterloo, where his heroism as second-in-command to Wellington earned him the title of Marquess of Anglesey. He seems to have lived at Plas Newydd for a while and planted numbers of trees in the park, but later he lived mostly at his Staffordshire house, Beaudesert, and kept Plas Newydd closed up or let.

By 1845 Plas Newydd had been neglected for more than 20 years. It was then leased to Thomas Assheton Smith of Vaynol for seven years, at the end of which term he did not renew because, he said, his wife was 'never healthy on this side of the water'. The Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke took it instead.

The 1st Marquess lived to be eighty-six, and had eighteen children from his two marriages. When he died in 1854 his eldest son, Henry, became the 2nd Marquess, succeeded in turn by his own son Henry. The latter died without issue, and the 4th Marquess was his half-brother, who appears to have been extremely eccentric, and whose son, the 5th Marquess, was even more so. The 5th Marquess succeeded in 1898, when only 23, and was dead by 1905; but he had at least spent time at Plas Newydd, which had continued to be let by his predecessors, who preferred to live at Beaudesert or in London. The 5th Marquess was an enthusiast of amateur dramatics, and made the only major change to Plas Newydd for years when he turned the chapel into a private theatre. Though enormously rich, he was also extravagant and died with huge debts, despite having sold 17,000 lots of his possessions in the previous year.

The 6th Marquess was the 5th's cousin, and being ten years younger also succeeded to the estate as a young man. After Beaudesert burned down in the 1930s, Plas Newydd became the family's main home, and the 5th Marquess embarked on the first improvements to the house for almost a century. He also created the gardens - before his time the only garden area was on the site of the present formal terraced garden.

The present Marquess, the 7th, inherited in 1947, and had to begin by dealing with the neglect of the war years. Aided and abetted by gardening friends (following his marriage in 1948, the 2nd Lord Aberconway sent him lorryloads of rhododendrons from Bodnant, complete with gardeners to plant them, each spring for three years, by way of a wedding present) he repaired the damage and went on to improve the park and garden. In 1976 he presented Plas Newydd to the National Trust along with the gardens, woods and parkland, 169 acres in all. The gardeners working at Plas Newydd are now employed by the Trust, but Lord Anglesey, who still lives in the house, retains a keen interest and takes an active part in the management, design and planning of the park and garden undertaken by the Trust.

The park occupies a long, narrow strip along the western edge of the Menai Strait, and the house is located roughly centrally, but down near the water's edge to take advantage of the view and what shelter there is, as the site is extremely exposed. The presence of the Menai Strait, however, means that the winters are very mild; there is also a range of soil types, despite the underlying limestone, varying from acid conglomerate at the north end of the garden through neutral clay to acid greensand at the south end, and so with shelter from the wind many different plants, including

calcifuges, can be grown.

The north drive, now tarmacked, was originally the main approach to the house, and accordingly received more attention during Lord Uxbridge's improvements than any other. The entrance was moved to the extreme north corner of the park, from a point a little to the south-west; the old lodge (on the opposite side of the road) at this entrance became a school and then Victoria Cottages, as it is still known. The new entrance has a Gothic gate screen, designed by Joseph Potter in about 1804 or 1805. This is a battlemented and turreted arch, otherwise quite simple in design, with smaller arches over pedestrian gateways either side, of the same grey stone as the lodge. The tall gates are no longer in place. The lodge is two-storeyed and battlemented, and the main block is semi-octagonal, echoing the shape of the towers on the house and similar to West Lodge (II).

The drive was realigned by Repton so that at the house end it swung out further to the west, in a wide loop, and approached the house from the south-west; together with added planting of trees between the house and the stables, this had the effect of giving a glimpse of the stables first, which were then lost to sight again before the house came into view. Repton's idea was that as the new stable block was extremely grandiose and the house not seen to best advantage from the drive, it was better not to allow the view of the stables to eclipse that of the house by being able to see them both at the same time. Practical considerations have unfortunately meant that this leisurely approach is no longer used, and part of the loop of drive has been taken up, the older, shorter route being used instead. The stables and school building, not present of course when this older route was originally laid out, are directly alongside it.

The northernmost part of the drive passes through woodland, of which only that very close to the gate had been planted by 1804; but by the 1840s there was more, and in 1898 it was described as mature, with natural undergrowth, sounding much as it looks today. This planting therefore can probably be ascribed to the first Marquess during his post-Waterloo improvements.

Most of the rest of the present route is through open parkland, which seems always to have been the case, except for the area immediately north of the stables, which was woodland from at least 1798; by 1918 it had, judging by the map, more the appearance of well-timbered parkland, and now has been mostly cleared to accommodate the school and its playing fields.

At the southern end the drive divides, one branch approaching the north end of the house directly, the other swinging out slightly to approach the west front. This division appears to date from between about 1845 and 1889.

There is a relatively short, tarmac drive approaching from the west, now used by the Conway Centre. At the entrance is a lodge, West Lodge (II), which appears to be named as 'Lodge' on the Ordnance Survey 1-in. map of 1840-41, but as it does not appear on the tithe map of slightly later date the word may be misplaced, and actually refer to Llwynon Lodge. By 1889, however, the lodge had definitely appeared. The lodge is a two-storey stone building similar in style to the north lodge.

The wall flanking the entrance opposite is castellated, with turreted piers. There do not appear ever to have been gates. The drive approaches the stable block directly, where it forms a T-junction with the route of the north drive currently in use. This already existed in 1798, but seems to have undergone several alterations. Until at least 1845 it ran along a route similar to, but slightly north of, its present one, crossing the loop of Repton's redesigned north drive when this was built; by 1889 it had been linked in to the loop, so that the approach from the west also took advantage of Repton's layout, and the stretch crossing the space between the new and old lines of the north drive had been removed. A narrower route, probably a footpath, crossed at a different angle, passing close to the burial chamber.

In 1918 this was still the same, so the present layout is probably post-war, following the building of the Conway Centre. The recent entrance and car park for National Trust visitors is just to the south.

There is a short, straight, tarmac drive which approaches the farm from the north-west, now shared by the nursery in the kitchen garden. This seems to be a fairly recent development, post-1891 at least, but pre-dates the National Trust's new entrance to the north.

The original rear drive, shown on the 1798 estate map, approaching the house from Farm Lodge via the farm, remains in use by farm and estate vehicles, and has a stony surface; it also serves Plas Llanedwen. Farm Lodge is shown on the 1804 estate map, and may pre-date the present north lodge as it is completely different in style, being a simple, single-storey, square building. The entrance gateposts are square and stone-built, with stone balls on top and there is a pair of modern wooden doors. There is a round window with a grille in the wall either side of the gateway, and the wall is lower in front of the window of the lodge, topped with an iron railing. The drive still follows the same route, but between the farm and the garden the woodland has been extended up to the north side of it and the open parkland restricted to the south, whereas until the end of the nineteenth century it ran through part of the parkland.

The drive runs along what is now the western edge of the garden and joins the present north drive just north of the house. Previously it crossed Repton's loop shortly after crossing the ha-ha; now the part of the loop north and west of this junction has been taken up, but the south-eastern part remains as a tarmac-surfaced path for visitors, as does the part of the farm drive within the ha-ha.

From West Lodge (I), or Church Lodge, there is a short, straight drive to the church, which has remained the same since at least 1804; in 1798, however, the approach curved to avoid an orchard and some small fields, and there was an alternative approach from almost due west. This is actually the southernmost lodge, guarding the drive to the church. It pre-dates the second West Lodge, and is built in identical style to the farm lodge, although it is not shown on the map of 1804. Either, therefore, it was built after this date copying the style of the earlier lodge, or both were built around 1804, in a simple style considered suitable for minor lodges. The gateway is exactly similar to that at Farm Lodge, except that there are no gates.

Lady Uxbridge's Walk, mentioned in Repton's Red Book as 'lately begun by the good

taste of Lady Uxbridge', and called by her name ever since, was, it is thought, originally intended to lead north from the house to the kitchen garden, but the latter was soon afterwards relocated to the south-west. The estate map of 1798 shows the walk running northwards to a point level with, but east of, the former kitchen garden, where a smaller cross-path leads westwards to the garden and zig-zags eastwards down to the shore. By 1804 the walk had been continued a little further north into a small new plantation where other paths had been laid out. It is not indicated at all on the tithe map of about 1845, although some other paths are shown, and the 1-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1840-41 appears to show one main walk, turning eastwards to follow the original zig-zag down to the sea.

By 1889, when the first edition of the 25-in. Ordnance Survey map was published, it is clear that the 1804 layout of paths had been abandoned, and the route seems to have become established more or less as it now is, with a turning to the east off the straight walk south of the original stopping point, which crosses the zig-zag path down to the shore and carries on to where the rhododendron garden now is, and beyond. The path to the former kitchen garden site turned off to the west further south than in 1798. The map shows a double line of trees, like an avenue, continuing the straight line of the first part of the walk, and by 1900 the walk had been extended a short distance towards this, and the paths to Druid Lodge (the former gardener's house, by the old kitchen garden) had been changed yet again. By 1918 the straight walk continued between the trees to join the north drive and the paths to Druid Lodge had reverted to the 1889 layout, with the exception of one new one which was retained. Most of the westward paths have now been blocked by the school building.

It is difficult to know exactly which of the surviving paths should be called Lady Uxbridge's Walk, and the name probably properly belongs to only the first, straight stretch; but it has become attached to the path to the rhododendron garden, which in fact was probably laid out well after the time of the Lady Uxbridge concerned.

Southwards, the walk continues in a straight line across the east front of the house. Here, and past the terraced garden, it is tarmac-surfaced, but the surface gradually deteriorates northwards and becomes grassed over on the track up to the drive and stony with some gravel on the path to the rhododendron garden.

The path to the rhododendron garden now turns off slightly further north than formerly, as the septic tank for the Conway Centre intervenes. It continues through the woods on the edge of the Strait, levelled into the slope where necessary and in some places revetted, walled or with stone edging, and in a good state of repair, as far as the rhododendron garden. It can, however, be traced further, eventually curving back past the rockery to come out at the North Lodge. It is likely that the walling and revetting relates to a period of repairs and improvements between 1900 and 1918, as the maps make clear that the two flights of steps up from the beach and the small pond which feeds the waterfall were built during this period, probably by the 6th Marquess.

There are several cross paths leading down towards the beach and up to join the drive, of which most are old, one to the west being the only obvious new creation.

Except near the house, there is no sea wall, unlike Vaynol on the opposite side of the Strait. However, going northwards from the house is a built-up walk which serves the same purpose. This consists of a stone-built raised causeway hugging the shore, which formerly carried a gravelled walk. The causeway protects the low cliff against which it is built from erosion by the water, but at high tide the walk is normally submerged, and thus little of the gravel surface has survived. The walk has now been restored.

The path is indicated on all the old maps from 1840 onwards, but does not seem to be shown on the estate map of 1804, thus probably dates from the early nineteenth century. In 1840 it began at the end of the zig-zag path to the beach which at that time appeared to be the only continuation of Lady Uxbridge's Walk, running north; by 1889 it continued southwards, to link up via some steps with the waterfront walk along the top of the marine wall by the house. The north end of the path is not clear from the small-scale 1840 map, but the 1889 map shows the path terminating at a rocky cliff, which presumably presented an impassable barrier; this is where it still ends, and steps (added to a pre-existing path some time between 1900 and 1918) from a point a little to the south go up to rejoin the main path to the rhododendron garden. The southern part of the walk was restored and reopened during 1997, so that the whole of the 1889 route has now been reopened. From the walk a view of Britannia Bridge (at one time of course Stephenson's famous Tubular Bridge) is obtained, and there is a view across to Vaynol all the way.

The main path south of the house runs, like Lady Uxbridge's walk to the north, along the edge of the Strait. The first part is within the garden, and after crossing the ha-ha it continues through woodland and out into the park, subsequently turning a little inland round the wooded site of a disused lime quarry to lead finally to the church, which lies within the park near the south end. The path first appears following this route on the 25-in Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Before that it curved up through the garden to the south-west of the house, joining the old rear drive from Farm Lodge, and was probably a ride or drive rather than a footpath. The present path must have been deliberately laid out, partly for recreational purposes and partly to give access to the church, between about 1845 and 1889.

There are other paths, now not much used and all of around the same date as the main one, linking this main path with the farm, Plas Llanedwen and the Farm Lodge track.

The estate map of 1798 shows very few trees in the northern part of the park. There were two small groups a short distance south of the northern boundary, and an irregular strip along the east above the Strait for about two-thirds of the distance between the house and the northern limit of the park. As a different convention is used for this area from that used for the plantations near the house, this may in fact have been more or less scrubby vegetation, or newly planted trees.

By 1804, after Repton had given his advice and realigned the drive, there was a good deal more woodland. A strip, widening considerably towards the centre, ran along the road side of the park (west), and there was a similar strip along the

northern boundary. The groups of trees were larger and there were more scattered trees in the parkland; a semi-formal plantation with paths had been made near the end of Lady Uxbridge's Walk.

Alongside the Strait and around Lady Uxbridge's Walk the older trees include lime, beech, sycamore, oak, horse chestnut and at least one holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), with younger Scots pines and others. Some of the limes and beeches are undoubtedly those planted by Repton, and others date from the time of the 1st Marquess, after the Battle of Waterloo. Both before and after the Second World War the woods were enriched with mostly evergreen trees planted by the 6th and 7th Marquesses, including Scots pine, Douglas fir and *Cupressus macrocarpa*.

Planting evidently continued, and by 1889 the whole of the northern part of the park, up to about a third of the way to the house, was wooded, except for the nursery area near the present Rhododendron Garden, and a small boggy rectangle west of the drive. By 1918 these too had been engulfed by the woodland. An article in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener of 1878 mentions a vista cut through the woods so that the Marquess of Anglesey's column could be seen, but no location is given and it is not now apparent. The article also describes the woods flanking the north drive as having 'large and lofty trees' including birch and elm, with natural undergrowth.

The woods have now expanded even further, leaving only a relatively narrow strip of open parkland either side of the drive, at the expense of some of Repton's curving lines.

North of the rhododendron garden there are some sweet chestnuts, not seen elsewhere in the plantation. There are also large pines on the sea edge in this area, older than the Scots pines, and the undergrowth is basically natural, though with a little rhododendron which has probably invaded from elsewhere. Near the rock garden at the northern end the plantation has been invaded by a dwarf form of bamboo, and there are also smaller patches of a different, taller, kind.

The southern plantations consist of mostly deciduous woodland, especially beech, oak and sycamore. In the area nearest the garden, along the edge of the strait, there are some large old oaks and beeches, some of the former pre-dating the creation of the park, and also recent plantings, including red oaks (*Quercus rubra*). The old 25-in. maps show that there were once coniferous trees as well in this area, but these have now gone.

The layout of the southern plantations was changed less by Repton, as there was already, in 1798, a strip of woodland along the road edge of the park, and some fairly large areas of woodland, providing a shelter belt, surrounded by the open parkland. The roadside strip was narrow, but other areas were laid out with curving boundaries, perhaps on the advice of Col. Peacock of Plas Llanfair.

Change since Repton's time also seems to have been limited, with only minor additions and losses to the woodland. A block of commercial softwoods has been added west of the farm drive, near the crossing with the track leading round to the

front of the kitchen garden, and some small groups of trees have disappeared from near the southern end of the park. The woodland was also brought up to the northern edge of the farm drive between Plas Llanedwen and the point where it turns northwards, at some time between 1889 and 1900. The presence of the farm in this part of the park has clearly restricted the scope for expanding the woodlands much further.

The estate map of 1798 suggests that of the area of open land within the park wall, slightly less than half was farmland and slightly more true open parkland, the latter extending quite widely to north and south of the house. The farmland surrounded the farm itself in a wide strip along the southern edge. The enclosure which contains the second burial chamber, Bryn yr Hen Bobl, was at the extreme of the parkland and no doubt exploited by the farm as grazing, but was planted with many trees even in 1798 and was clearly part of the designed landscape.

Since this time the area of parkland north of the house has been shrinking, and the area to the south has become absorbed into the farmland. The expansion of the woods to the north has reduced the parkland to a central strip, and some of this has now become playing fields; the rest retains its parkland character, however. The area immediately west of the house has been partly taken over by cricket pitch, tennis courts and National Trust car park, and is reduced more or less to a lawn; to the south-east some of it has been taken into the garden, and to the south-west it is now clearly farmed.

The cricket field, with wooden pavilion, to the west of the house was made by the 6th Marquess, after 1905 and before 1916. The row of *Cupressus macrocarpa* to the west was planted in the 1930s to give a dark background. The tennis courts were added later and are surrounded by tall hedges. Disused tennis courts lie to the north of the stable block.

The ha-ha is long and rather eccentric, as it takes a peculiar route and serves no apparent purpose. It is quite some distance from the house and not in the line of any view, and the wrong way round for keeping animals grazing the park out of the woods. It runs from the edge of the Strait up the line of the avenue at the south end of the garden, turns a right-angle to the north and runs along under the arboretum (it was removed here when the arboretum was made), then runs alongside the cricket pitch and Dairy Wood, with various bends and kinks. Because of the position of the old home farm the ha-ha seems unlikely to pre-date Repton's alterations, and it does not appear to have been part of his scheme. It must therefore be later, and may even have been made, or perhaps altered, by the 6th Marquess in the present century, as it appears to enclose the garden as he laid it out.

There are two Neolithic burial chambers within the park. One, on the lawn west of the house, has entirely lost its mound and appears as a picturesque group of stones; as such it was a great tourist attraction in the eighteenth century, and remains one to a certain extent today, but it is in the area not open to visitors, although it can be seen from several directions.

At the time that Repton was working on the park, one of the uprights collapsed

(Repton's remarks made at the time hint at vandalism), and he suggested that it should be replaced with a wedge of marble, inscribed so as to make it perfectly clear to future antiquaries that it was not an original part of the tomb. This suggestion was not adopted. A drawing by Moses Griffith shows the cromlech as it was before the partial collapse took place.

The other tomb retains its grass-covered mound, and is further from the house, to the south. Sir Henry Bayly, not realising the true nature of the mound, began work to level it, but stopped when he came across human bones. An entrance is visible on the east side of the mound.

There are several buildings within the park wall not directly connected with the house, including Llanedwen church and Plas Llanedwen, both of which pre-date the park and were enclosed by it. Plas Llanedwen seems to have been the gardener's house in 1878, when it was described as 'a fine old house', and possibly the residence of Morus Gruffydd, Beaumaris parliamentary representative during the reign of Edward VI; that is, the original Griffiths house. The home farm was built, of brick, in 1804, moved by Repton from a site not far from where the tennis courts now are, which he considered to be too near to the house. The 1798 and 1804 estate maps show a building already on the present site of the farm, which must have been either demolished or incorporated.

Druid Lodge was the gardener's cottage when part of the kitchen garden was north of the house, and Repton recommended that the cottage should be gothicised and given a corner tower, which was done by Potter in 1819. The house lies on a levelled platform cut into the slope near the edge of the Menai Strait, with sloping lawns leading down to a marine walk along the edge of the strait. The garden mostly occupies a wide strip along the water's edge to the south of the house, with the formal, terraced garden immediately to the north; further north are the outlying areas of the rhododendron garden and the rock garden.

In the 1878 article in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener flower beds near the house were described as 'numerous and intricate'. They were enclosed by flat, very broad edgings of box in 'the old style'. There was a conservatory, and although small this was said to be literally crowded with plants; there was also a small greenhouse. Photographs showing the flower beds and conservatory at this period are kept at the house.

The area of flower beds, which lies just to the north of the house, was later terraced, and remains the only formal part of the garden. Its redesigning was one of the garden projects undertaken by the 6th Marquess, who was also responsible for laying out most of the rest of the garden during the early part of the present century. This consists of the 'West Indies' to the south; a 'camellia dell' in a disused quarry; an avenue across the south end of the garden; small areas with lawn and shrubs to the south-west and west of the house; the rhododendron garden and rock garden to the north. The latest addition is an arboretum west of the 'West Indies' which has southern hemisphere trees (species of *Eucalyptus* and *Nothofagus*) planted in a grid pattern, with a wild flower meadow beneath.

Alongside the water's edge there are various features. Immediately below the east front of the house is a gravelled walk with a parapet, which is shown in Moses Griffith's drawing of the house in 1776 and was thus probably built by Sir Nicholas Bayly, perhaps during the 1750s when he added to the house. The main marine wall, supporting this walk, must be of the same date, but may have been rebuilt later when the landing stage was added. It is a substantial stone wall with a built-in boat house at the southern end. Further south there is a small harbour, shown clearly on the estate map of 1798; it was altered in the 1890s, and a swimming pool has since been added on the north side. The underground dock, reached by steps near the south end of the marine walk, may also be of the 1890s, or earlier. Late nineteenth century improvements would have been made by the eccentric 4th Marquess, who revelled in the spurious title Vice-Admiral of North Wales and kept his yacht moored off Plas Newydd.

There are three main walks within the garden. These are the marine walk along the waterside immediately east of the house, below the sloping lawn, which dates probably from the 1750s; the walk leading southwards and eventually out of the garden into the park, en route for the church; and the east-west walk at the southern end of the garden within the shelter-belt avenue. The third of these is relatively recent, and an older path leads off the main southwards walk towards the kitchen garden, now crossing the avenue walk at the west end. All of these except the gravelled marine walk are tarmac-surfaced.

A small gravel path leads down to the formal terraced garden between the house and stables, replacing an older one along the south side of the stables. There is also a network of narrow gravelled paths in the camellia dell.

The 25-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows paths on the lawn to the east of the house, not shown in earlier drawings and now gone. At the north end of the lawn the curving path of 1889 has been replaced with a straight path with steps, linking the terraced garden with the marine and beach walks.

The flowerbeds described in the 1878 article in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener were said to be on the lawn 'sloping from the terrace before the mansion-front', but the engraving illustrating them shows the area which is now the terraced formal garden, north of the house. The conservatory, shown in the engraving, was on a raised platform on the top, western, edge of the area, and was built by the 5th Marquess, or just possibly the 4th, in the later nineteenth century. It was small but contained two tanks with water lilies, palm trees and many other plants. It was removed when the terraces were laid out and its site is now occupied by a trellised arbour with climbing plants and a small pool.

This is still the only formal part of the garden, and was terraced by the 6th Marquess, in the 1920s it is believed, but some changes to the plan had already been made by 1916. The terraces are on three levels, and were originally laid out with large rectangular beds of tea roses; the 6th Marquess began the Mediterranean style which is retained today by planting tall, slim cypresses around an Italian stone well-head, and clipped bays along the upper terrace. He also laid crazy paving paths, and used wooden tubs with clipped bay trees. There is an album of photographs of

the garden at this time in the possession of Lady Anglesey.

Neglected during the Second World War, the garden was rescued by the 7th Marquess, who reduced the rose beds and introduced two mixed borders in the 1950s. Herbaceous borders were replaced with shrubs, and a specifically Italian style was aimed at. The garden is now undergoing further changes, prompted by necessary practical works to improve drainage, and is becoming more eastern Mediterranean in flavour, though some features, including the statue of Mercury and the antique Italian stone seats, are being retained. Four lead urns copied from Knole and some Greek-style pithoi have been added.

The trelliswork arbour on the site of the former conservatory is set in a length of castellated stone wall and extends out into the lawn behind in the centre. There is a tufa lump planted with ferns in a small pool with cobbled surround, and the arbour is clothed in climbers. The rest of the raised area formerly occupied by the conservatory is gravelled and has blank arches against the wall, two either side of the arbour, and an arch out to a gravel walk to the north. This leads out of the north-west corner of the garden, down outside the hedge, and in again at a lower level.

There are seats at either end of the gravelled area, and a large trough on a stone-built plinth in the centre. A low parapet runs along the front, with a central entrance; outside this is a small paved area with steps leading down to the top terrace on the north and south.

On the top terrace, flanking the central raised area with the pavilion, are wide, sloping, box-edged borders with two Italian stone bench seats in recesses either side. The path leading to the north-west corner of the garden runs along the top of the northern border. The main part of the terrace is lawned, with a low parapet wall, carrying ten pithoi.

Again there is a small paved area on the eastern edge of the terrace, with steps leading down on north and south to the middle terrace. On the retaining wall of this area is an alcove with a panther mask water-spout and new small borders either side. The middle terrace also has wide borders against the back wall, currently being replanted, and is mostly lawned, with a central, apsidal, stone-edged pool, also very recent. The water from the panther mask runs along a tiny stone-edged rill into the pool, which has a simple spray fountain.

At the south end of this terrace is a statue of Mercury, beyond an apsidal hedge and backed by further dark hedging. There are hedges along the edge of the terrace as well, with borders within. Again there is a central stone paved area on the east edge, with steps to north and south; the four lead urns are at the corners of this area. There are iron railings beside the steps.

The lowest terrace is crossed by the beginning of Lady Uxbridge's Walk, here gravel-surfaced. On the east side of this is a grass strip and then a fuchsia hedge, with trees beyond, which are now beginning to impinge on the view of the strait from the highest level. West of the path there are wide shrub borders surrounded by grass.

The rhododendron garden, which lies over a kilometre north of the house, was begun in the 1930s, on a woodland site of about five acres, partly overlying a former nursery which is shown on the 1889 map. The ridging evident in the woods just south of the rhododendron garden is probably to do with this former use. The woods were cleared, leaving a few of the better trees to provide the framework of the garden, and shelter. Some trees, chiefly Scots pines, but also birches, Douglas firs, oaks, *Sequoiadendron giganteum* and other choice conifers were left to provide shelter. These were then underplanted with a mixture of rare species.

This garden was begun early in the twentieth century at the instigation of the 11th Lord Digby, an acquaintance of the 6th Marquess, who was a patron of Chinese and Himalayan plant-collecting expeditions. He advised growing tender species of rhododendron, which he could see would succeed in a natural setting, without the protection of walls, in this particular site which, unlike other parts of the garden, has acid soil and is extremely sheltered.

The garden was neglected during the Second World War, and rescued by the present Marquess afterwards, from 1948 onwards, with the encouragement of the 2nd Lord Aberconway, who backed up his advice with practical help in the form of presents of rhododendrons from Bodnant. The layout is informal, with many small grassy paths and, as the site is damp, ditches and small water channels, crossed by small wooden plank bridges. An open area separates the rhododendron garden from the north drive.

The 'West Indies', based on a large area of lawn, was created from part of the park to the south of the house by the 6th Marquess, in the 1920s or 30s. The reason for the unusual name has long since been forgotten, but the name is established. A few large parkland trees were retained, and amongst these the 6th Marquess laid out large island beds of flowering shrubs and planted flowering trees. The first camellias came from the Beaudesert conservatories before 1914, but the main plantings were made in the 1920s and 30s. These were reclaimed from a state of neglect and added to by the 7th Marquess after the Second World War.

The camellia dell is a former greensand quarry, which offers shelter and suitable soil. It is small, but seems larger than it is because of the winding, narrow paths and steps which are hidden from each other by hedges. On the edge of it, to the south, is an oak, with a seat encircling the trunk, which is said to be 350 to 400 years old, and is split, but still flourishing. To the north is a group of limes which may be a relic of Repton's planting.

Near the south-east corner of the area is a small semi-circular viewpoint on the edge of the strait, retained by a wall and surfaced with grass. There is also, further north-west, a large tree house built in the 1970s for the youngest daughter of the 7th Marquess.

The avenue was planted in c. 1930 for shelter. This was originally a triple avenue of trees, consisting of alternate lilacs and laburnums within *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa', and yews on the outside. The lilacs and laburnums were removed in the 1950s when the taller conifers had grown sufficiently to deprive them of light,

leaving the wide grass verges either side of the path. The tarmac walk runs from a junction of paths and tracks at its west end in a straight line towards the Menai Strait.

There is a triangular lawn between the stables, the drive leading to the north end of the house and the hedge backing the terraced garden. This has scattered trees and shrubs, but was once more densely planted with trees as part of Repton's plan to separate the views of house and stables from the drive. These trees were still present in 1916 but have since died or been felled.

The lawn to the east of the house, sloping down to the marine walk, is shown in Moses Griffith's 1776 drawing, then as now unbroken by any paths or planting, although paths are shown on the 1889 map. The lawn immediately south of the house, really a continuation of the east lawn, separated only by a path, is also clear of plantings and always seems to have been, although the southernmost part of it was turned into shrubbery some time between 1889 and 1916. Repton's illustration of the projected conservatory on the south end of the house shows part of this lawn as planted with trees and shrubs, but there is no evidence that these ever were planted, and the conservatory was not built.

The larger areas of lawn to the west of the house blend seamlessly into the parkland. There were formerly numbers of trees on these lawns, as shown on the old maps, Griffith's drawing of the cromlech, and so on, but these have gradually disappeared and the areas have become more like lawn and less like parkland. A drawing by Rex Whistler in 1939 shows the area south of the cromlech looking almost exactly as it does now, bare of trees, crossed by the drive to the main entrance and a path, and with part of the area to the south-west divided off by hedges. This part remains mostly lawn, but has some plantings of shrubs and a paved path with shallow steps leading back to the west.

The rock garden lies at the northern extreme of the park. The idea for it came following the collapse of a dam in 1911; there was no need to repair the dam as it related to some extinct slate works, and the break created a waterfall and scattered rocks around the stream bed. The 6th Marquess constructed two wooden bridges (now gone), pathways and steps, and planted rock plants, tender shrubs and exotic trees.

Like the rest of the park and garden, the rock garden inevitably suffered neglect during the Second World War; it was so overgrown by 1948 that it was decided not to attempt recovery, and it was allowed to continue reverting to woodland. The National Trust is now considering restoration. Some paths, stone-edged in places, and steps do remain, along with the now rather romantic ruins of structures connected with the former slate works and the remains of some planting; the waterfall is still impressive and the rocks are mossy and have had time to acquire a natural look.

The arboretum is the most recent addition to the garden, having been decided on in 1977 and planted in 1981. It replaces an orchard planted during the Second World War on a strip of parkland between the farm drive and the ha-ha which defined the edge of the West Indies. The ha-ha was removed and the ditch filled in when the

arboretum was created, so there is now no break between it and the West Indies.

The arboretum contains about 500 trees, mostly species of *Eucalyptus* (especially *E. gunnii* and *E. urnigera*) and *Nothofagus*, chosen on the advice of the late Earl of Bradford. The trees, all southern hemisphere species, are planted on a grid, and apart from a few shrubs recently planted below, the ground is left as a wild flower meadow.

Some of the trees planted by Repton, now almost 200 years old and nearing the end of their lives, are still to be found in the garden. One beech lies towards the southern boundary of the 'West Indies'; a group of three beeches near the tennis courts, at the top of the stepped path down to the house, probably dates from Repton's time. The horse chestnut near the stables, close to the small gate leading down to the terraced garden and Lady Uxbridge's Walk, may also be of this date, and the sycamore between the house and terraced garden.

The slope behind the port, rising from the retaining wall, is planted with beech, lime and conifers; none of these seem exceptionally old, but the area is shown as wooded on the earliest maps. There is an oak tree perhaps a hundred years old growing practically out of the retaining wall below the southernmost viewpoint on the marine walk. Also in this area, on either side of the access to the port, there are plantings of conifers, including Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and pines, with rhododendrons and some young eucalyptus.

The walled gardens lie some distance to the south-west of the house and cover about 4 1/2 acres altogether, 2 1/2 being the former kitchen garden and 2 the former walled orchard. They were moved to their present position from a smaller site nearer the house early in the nineteenth century, at the same time as the farm was rebuilt here. There was, however, already a walled garden and, outside the wall, an orchard on the site, probably belonging to Plas Llanedwen, which became the gardener's house. The original orchard area appears to be woodland on the estate map of 1804, but on the 1-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1840-41, and on later maps, the orchard convention is used, and there are a few fruit trees in the area now. The original walled garden was an orchard by 1891, but did not become one until after 1840-41. The new garden was added on to the north-east end of this. The original walled garden is now a paddock, and the larger, newer part is let as a commercial nursery. Plas Llanedwen now has another garden area of its own, utilising the outside of the south-east wall of the older part of the garden, and some areas on the other side of the track leading to Farm Lodge.

The gardens were described in 1898 as 'productive, vigorous and well cultivated', but there were problems with the wind. The orchard trees were mostly apples, with plums, pears and cherries on the walls of the kitchen garden, as well as more apples. There was an ornamental ribbon border.

The walled orchard (that is, the older part of the garden, possibly dating from the seventeenth century) was divided into quadrants by paths (from 1798 at least), and the newer part into eighths; as neither part is completely symmetrical, these were slightly irregular. Little trace of this layout now remains, although in the grass

within the orchard linear bumps indicate the paths.

The walls of the older, orchard, area are stone with brick lining, in good condition except for the tile coping, and about 2.5 m high. The south-west wall is buttressed on the inside. There are entrances in the centre of the south-east wall; near the west corner in the north-west wall (wide enough for a vehicle, without gates, and not original); in the centre of the south-west wall, and near the east corner in the north-east wall, with a wooden door leading into the larger garden. The door in the middle of the north-east wall leads into a small, square two-storey building with a pyramidal slate roof crowned with a weather-vane. This is stone-built, but the side facing the older garden is brick-faced, and it looks as if it is contemporary with this garden; it is indicated on the 1789 estate map. There is now a door in the back wall leading into the larger garden.

Outside the east corner of this walled enclosure is a fairly large, rectangular two-storey building with a slate roof; it has windows on the upper floor and arches below, and the end facing the garden is again brick-faced although the building is stone. This too is shown on the 1798 map and appears to be an original garden building, probably of the seventeenth century but altered in the eighteenth. The upper floor was a fruit store and the lower probably a cart/equipment store. There is a door leading into it through the south-east garden wall.

The original orchard area to the south-west is not walled, but has a post-and-wire fence with a small iron gate. This is now grazed as one area with the paddock within the walls, but retains a few fruit trees.

The walls of the larger garden to the north-east are higher, about 3 m, and brick throughout, with slate coping. The east corner, which is less than 90 degrees, is curved. There is now an entrance in the north-west wall, towards the west corner, but originally the entrance from this side was through a potting shed against the outside of the wall. The original entrance in the centre of the north-east wall was enlarged by the 7th Marquess. There is an entrance through the centre of the south-east wall, and fruit trees were at one time grown on the outside of this.

Against the outside of the north-west wall is a range of mostly stone buildings, including potting sheds, the men's lunch room (with a fireplace), boiler house, office, joinery workshop, various stores and a brick building supporting a 5,000 gallon header tank for watering the garden. There are also larger underground tanks, which were supplied from a reservoir at Llwyn Onn, on the other side of the Brynsiencyn road. All these are shown on maps from 1891 onwards, though not on the map of 1804 which does show the garden extension. There was also a building within the garden which has since gone. This may have been a bothy which was replaced by the later single-storey, L-shaped stone building outside the garden near the north corner.

Within the garden, inside the north-west wall, were several glasshouses. The lean-to range along the wall is the oldest, but by 1918 all but one of the free-standing glasshouses to the south-east had been added, as well as several frames. These structures are now in varying condition - some have been almost completely

dismantled while others have been repaired and re-roofed with modern materials. All the bases survive, however.

Sources

Primary

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Annex H – Selected site photographs

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Section A Photographs



Photo 1: Cemaes Mill (LB5344) from northwest



Photo 2: Church of St Peirio (LB5439) from west



Photo 3: View from Church of St Peirio (LB5439) looking west



Photo 4: Standing Stones (AN030) looking north with Wylfa in background



Photo 5: Bodewryd Standing Stone (AN078) looking north



Photo 6: Standing Stone 410m North of Church (AN080) with closest existing pylon



Photo 7: Standing Stone 410m North of Church (AN080) looking southeast



Photo 8: Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (AN110) from north



Photo 9: View from Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (AN110) toward AN030



Photo 10: St Mechell (LB5383) churchyard, Llanfechell



Photo 11: St Mechell (LB5383) tower, Llanfechell



Photo 12: View from land to west of LB5348 looking southwest



Photo 13: Ty'n-yr-allt Farmstead showing derelict cloddiau defined lane.



Photo 14: Clegyrog-blas Farmstead traditional farm building and drystone walled enclosures.

Section B Photographs



Photo 15: Church of St Tyfrydog (LB5360), Llandfydog



Photo 16: Rectory (LB24829), southeast of Llandfydog

Section C Photographs



Photo 17: Carreg Leidr, Llandyfyrdog (AN067) from south



Photo 18: Watermill at Clorach Fawr (Amec ref 166)



Photo 19: Llech Golman Standing Stone (AN70)



Photo 20: Llech Golman Standing Stone (AN70) from west



Photo 21: Church of St Michael (LB5390) from south east



Photo 22: Church of St Michael (LB5390) from north west



Photo 23: Standing Stone, Maen Addwyn (AN069) from south

Section D Photographs



Photo 24: Example of section of Cloddiau, at SH486750



Photo 25: Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone (AN155) from south west



Photo 26: Spring head at SH48397679



Photo 27: Spring head at SH48397679 (detail)

Section E/F Photographs



Photo 28: Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber (AN002) from west



Photo 29: Burial Chamber 180m NE of Pen-y-Berth (AN037) from south



Photo 30: Plas Newydd (LB5462) east facing front



Photo 31: Plas Newydd (LB5462), Italianate garden

