

# Ynys Enlli

## Heritage Management Plan



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

# Ynys Enlli

## Heritage Management Plan

Project No. G2318

Report No. 1304

Prepared for: Cadw

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Cover photograph: View of Pen Diben from Mynydd Enlli with Plas Bach in the foreground

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# YNYS ENLLI HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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# **YNYS ENLLI HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **GAT PROJECT NO. G2318**

## **GAT REPORT NO. 1304**

### **SUMMARY**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

##### **1.1. Scope of the Plan**

This Heritage Management Plan is concerned with the heritage of Ynys Enlli/Bardsey Island, an island located off the end of the Llŷn Peninsula centred on NGR SH11862158 (figure 1, plate 1). It was undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) funded by grant aid from Cadw, and in partnership with The Bardsey Island Trust. The Heritage Management Plan is to be used in conjunction with the Core Management Plan (CCW 2008) and the Nature Conservation Management Plan (RSPB 2010). The current plan draws on and expands the former Tir Gofal Heritage Management Plan for the island (Burnett 2009).

The approach adopted for this Heritage Management Plan follows best-practice, as advocated by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) (Conservation management planning 2008). A management plan typically consists of three stages of development:

- understanding significance;
- developing policies;
- developing an action plan.

This report is primarily concerned with the first stage. The steps taken to achieve this stage involve:

- Understanding the place
- Assessing significance
- Identifying issues

This Heritage Management Plan therefore seeks to:

- Further our understanding of the archaeology of the island;
- Assess the significance of individual archaeological features;
- Assess the significance of the archaeology of the island as a whole;
- Provide appropriate information and a strategic framework to help ensure that the historic environment is considered as an integral part of land management on the island
- Identify those issues which surround the management of archaeology on the island
- Make recommendations to address those issues

The plan does not present policies, as these are the responsibility of the Bardsey Island Trust, with the exception of a policy dealing with human remains which is proposed after consultations with interested bodies. However, if the Trust believes it to be appropriate, a relatively simple policy which adopts the recommendations contained within this report would avoid duplication.

The management plan covers the whole of the island, but not underwater archaeology. While standing buildings are considered in the plan an additional Buildings Conservation Plan is recommended to assess the detailed condition of the buildings and to identify maintenance requirements, improvements and potential uses. This should be carried out by a professional building conservation architect accompanied by the advice of an archaeologist.

This plan is accompanied by an executive summary which summarises the significance and management recommendations for sites in specific areas and groups. It is also accompanied by a detailed gazetteer of all recorded sites on the island with specific significance and management information (Part II).

All historical and archaeological sites in the report are identified by a Primary Reference Number (PRN), which links to records held in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Gwynedd

Archaeological Trust. The HER can be accessed on-line at the following web address: [http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/gat/english/gat\\_interface.html](http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/gat/english/gat_interface.html).

## **1.2. Methodology**

This plan is based on an audit of existing resources involving the collation of all existing Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monument Record (NMR) sites on the island. These were used to create a database of sites. Where a site was listed in both records the information was amalgamated; where sites were only recorded in the NMR new Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) for the HER were allocated to these. Listed building records were also consulted and also used to generate new HER records where none existed. Entirely new sites found during the project were allocated new PRNs.

Where areas enclosing sites can be clearly and accurately defined MapInfo tables of polygons have been created to give an indication of the extent of the site. In most cases more work would be needed to either define the limits of the site and/or to record these accurately. In these cases a point marking the site indicates its approximate location but cannot be used to define the area. Linear features have been indicated by lines in a MapInfo table.

The majority of these sites were inspected on the ground to check their location, descriptions and condition. The site visits involved taking notes and photographs and locating the sites using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). Condition and threats were recorded. This process also led to the identification of some new sites. Recording was done during all visits to the island in March, June and October 2014 and September 2015, so sites were seen in differing vegetation conditions. The database was updated as new information was found. This process also allowed sites to be more precisely located and for confusions within the existing data to be clarified.

More detailed information was collected on certain sites that were considered to be under threat. This included a survey of the eroding shorelines of Porth Solfach and Henllwyn and recording of representative or potentially interesting coastal sections (reported in GAT report 1176). A potential site on the west coast was excavated and possible burnt mounds were evaluated. A geophysical survey was carried out near Porth Solfach and in a smaller area near Henllwyn. A mound on the summit of Mynydd Enlli was investigated by geophysical survey and excavation (reported in GAT report 1232). In 2015 a geophysical survey was carried out to the east of the abbey and recording was carried out on a trench dug for an electricity cable near the abbey (reported in GAT report 1307).

Information was also sought from other sources. Archaeological work has been carried out on the island over many years, not all of it reported or easily available. Douglas Hague, of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, carried out private investigations on the island in the 1970s and 1980s. His records are held in Caernarfon Record Office and these were consulted. Information on work carried out by Tom Dawson of St Andrews University was obtained and other published work consulted. Christopher Arnold (1994) produced a gazetteer with extensive plans and drawings. The artefacts from Arnold's excavation at Tŷ Newydd (Arnold 1998) are held by Gwynedd Art Gallery and Museum, Bangor. A quick inspection of these was made to see their condition and the range of artefacts (see appendix IV for summary of material).

## **1.3. Ownership and site management**

In 1972 Lord Newborough sold the island to the Hon. Michael Pearson (Lord Cowdrey), who merged the farms to form a single tenancy. The Bardsey Island Trust bought Bardsey from Lord Cowdrey in 1979 and has managed the island as a charitable trust since then ([www.bardsey.org](http://www.bardsey.org)).

The lighthouse complex is separate from the rest of the island and is owned by the Corporation of Trinity House.

Management of the island farm is critical to the preservation of the island's wildlife and natural history. The farm was leased to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) but the tenant is now Gareth Roberts of Cwrt, Aberdaron. The RSPB are still closely involved in the management of the island as are NRW, which financially supports the land management via a management agreement with the tenant. A nature conservation management plan for the island has been agreed between RSPB, BITL NRW and its objectives for the features

affected by the farming management are implemented through the management agreement. The tenant implements the management plan and monitoring of the features is carried out between the RSPB and Jo Porter in her capacity as an on-site ecologist.

Bardsey Bird and Field Observatory was founded in 1953 and is part of a network of 20 accredited bird observatories around the coast of the UK and Ireland. The Observatory is based in the old farmhouse at Cristin ([www.bbfo.org.uk](http://www.bbfo.org.uk)).

The main focus for the island's management is to maintain the maritime grassland and heathland communities that support the nationally important species of plants and birds (RSPB 2010, 7).

The island has a small community of residents as well as visitors, both casual and those who have returned for many years; the latter are often previous residents. The Bardsey Island Trust also has a large body of supporters who are members of the Trust and actively involved with the island, either physically through volunteering or by giving donations (RSPB 2010, 7). This range of stakeholders in the island and differing priorities must be taken into account when considering management, both for habitat conservation and heritage.

#### **1.4. Existing designations**

##### ***Nature Conservation Designations***

The island is a site which is both nationally and internationally important for wildlife. This is reflected in the number of nature conservation designations. The island forms part of the Glannau Aberdaron and Ynys Enlli Special Protection Area (SPA), which includes the sea surrounding the island for approximately 9km. It is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve (NNR). The intertidal habitat is part of Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the terrestrial habitat is part of Clogwyni Pen Llyn SAC. The island lies within the Llyn Peninsula Environmentally Sensitive Area (<http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/historic-landscapes/llyn-and-bardsey-island.aspx?lang=en>; <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-sites-project/glannau-aberdaron-spa.aspx?lang=en>).

These designations are intended to protect a range of species and habitats including birds, rare flowering plants, lichens, liverworts and mosses, coastal grassland and heathland, seacliff ledges and marine wildlife ([http://www.bardsey.org/english/the\\_island/natural\\_history.htm](http://www.bardsey.org/english/the_island/natural_history.htm)). However the island is particularly important for its ornithological interest, especially choughs and Manx shearwaters. There is a breeding colony of Manx shearwaters on the island now numbering 20,000 (Y Cafn August 2015), over 2% of the UK breeding population of the latter species (CCW 2008, 5; [http://www.bardsey.org/english/the\\_island/natural\\_history.htm](http://www.bardsey.org/english/the_island/natural_history.htm)). The island lies in the spring and autumn migration paths of many birds, monitored by the Bardsey Bird and Field Observatory. Atlantic grey seals are to be seen in the rocky bays of the island, and a small number breed on Bardsey each year ([http://www.bardsey.org/english/the\\_island/natural\\_history.htm](http://www.bardsey.org/english/the_island/natural_history.htm)).

##### ***Landscape designations***

The island is designated a part of the Llŷn Heritage Coast (CCW 2008, 5), is also a Conservation Area, and falls within the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Ynys Enlli lies within the designated Llŷn and Bardsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 8) (Cadw 1998, 96-100). A characterisation study of the Llŷn Environmentally Sensitive Area did not specifically consider Ynys Enlli (Thompson 1998a and b). Natural Resources Wales advise planners on developments which may affect the landscape and wildlife within these designated areas. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service provides advice on the impacts of developments on the heritage of these areas.

##### ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings***

There are 42 sites with statutory designations (figure 2). Of these 36 are listed buildings, all with grade II listing, except the standing remains of the abbey, which is grade I listed (reference number 4232). These "buildings" include the walls around the gardens and cemetery as well as the houses and farmyards. Three of the memorial crosses in the cemetery are also listed (reference numbers 20050 to 20052).

There are 6 scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs), two of which (Cn186 and 187) are large areas which include many individual features so that 22 sites in the gazetteer fall within a scheduled area. The two inscribed stones originally found near the abbey ruins but now in the chapel are scheduled even though they are not in their original location (Cn141 and 142).



These statutory designations give protection to the majority of the most significant sites on the island. They include all occupied houses, all the major outbuildings and other structures, only excluding the boathouse at Cafn Enlli. The listing designation includes both the building and its curtilage, often specifying the walls around the buildings and their associated gardens. The requirement for Listed Building Consent helps ensure appropriate management of these structures, when structural changes are required.

### **1.5. Consultation**

Consultation with key stakeholders formed part of the development of this Heritage Management Plan. This was initially done through a questionnaire to stakeholders and through the Bardsey Annual Liaison Meeting (held eventually after cancellations due to the weather on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015). A brief summary of the Heritage Plan proposal was circulated to all stakeholders with a questionnaire. The questions asked were as below:-

1. How important is it that the Heritage Management Plan identifies synergy or conflict with other environmental issues such as biodiversity?
2. Do you want the opportunity to comment on the draft Heritage Management Plan?
3. Would you like an opportunity to comment on a policy for human remains found on the island?
4. Would you like to see an Action Plan arising from the Heritage Management Plan which would contain more detailed design briefs and cost guidance? Would you want to be consulted on detailed recommendations in an Action Plan?
5. Would GIS tables of polygons defining the extent of archaeological sites and features be useful to you?
6. Would you like the information available through an on-line resource? If this was useful it is something that might be set up in future, possibly using Google Earth as a mapping tool.
7. How important is archaeological fieldwork and the results of new work to you (the group you represent)? Do you have an interest or knowledge in any of the following: condition survey work, historical research, measured drawings, archaeological analysis of a building or landscape, geophysical survey, environmental analysis, site or building monitoring, collecting people's memories as oral history or as a community archive?
8. Is the engagement of visitors and volunteers with the historic environment a priority? Could this have wider benefits for the island?
9. Which other people or groups should we be consulting with who would have an interest in the historic environment? (Groups currently consulted are: Bardsey Island Trust (and Island Manager), Natural Resources Wales, farming tenant, Bardsey Bird Observatory, Cadw, GAT Heritage Management team, island residents, the Church in Wales).

This was followed by more detailed discussion with relevant individuals, groups and bodies in response to the draft HMP and in relation to other specific issues, particularly the treatment of human remains.

### **1.6. Authors**

Jane Kenney, Senior Archaeologist with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust wrote this document and carried out the consultation. David Hopewell, Senior Archaeologist with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, carried out much of the historical research. The site inspections were carried out by Jane Kenney, David Hopewell and Andrew Davidson, Chief Archaeologist with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Advice and editing were provided by Andrew Davidson.

### **1.7. Acknowledgements**

The project has been funded by Cadw and undertaken in partnership with Bardsey Island Trust Limited. We are grateful to Ian Halfpenny (Cadw) and to Richard Farmer (Bardsey Island Trust) for their help and advice, and to the Trust for providing accommodation on the island.

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current progress of work on the flint assemblage from near Bae y Rhigol (PRN 16779). Thanks to Helen Gwerfyl of Bangor Museum for her assistance with the Ty Newydd Collection. Christine Evans gave time and information, particularly helping correct the identification of the various wells, and Ernest Evans assisted with memories of himself and his family who have lived on the island for several generations. Thanks are also due to Dr Richard Kennedy not only for details on flint scatters on the island and donating his finds to Gwynedd Museum but also for advice and additional information.

## **1.8. Copyright**

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## **2. LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE**

Bardsey Island lies about 3km off the western end of the Llŷn Peninsula in Gwynedd. It is separated from the mainland by Swnt Enlli/Bardsey Sound and is surrounded by famously strong tidal currents. The name 'Enlli' (En llif) translates to mean 'strong current'. Bardsey is an Old Norse name generally taken to mean 'Bardor's island' (Charles 1938, 328), although it has also been suggested that 'bard', rather less romantically, means steep headland, which is appropriate for the shape of the island (Evans 2016).

The island is c.2.7km long and about 1km wide at its widest point, with a surface area of about 180 hectares. Most of the island is fairly flat but the eastern half is dominated by the whale back of Mynydd Enlli, which reaches 167m OD. The island has two parts; the larger northern part, including the mountain and the smaller, low-lying southern part (Pen Diben). These are joined by a narrow isthmus (Lle Cul) between two bays; Porth Solfach on the western side and Henllwyn on the eastern side. The mountain slopes directly down to the sea on the eastern side but the northern and western coasts and all around Pen Diben the coast is deeply indented by gullies or channels, generally known as caves (ogofau). There are some genuine sea caves on the eastern side of the island, including Ogof Morlo (seal cave).

The low parts of the island are covered with small fields bounded by stone walls or cloddiau (stone faced earthen banks). On Pen Diben (the southern part of the island) most of the cloddiau are abandoned and have become low eroded banks, heavily disturbed by shearwater burrowing. Elsewhere the survival of the cloddiau is variable, with some well-preserved and retaining their stone facing but many others are largely collapsed. Most of the fields are under pasture, although many are improved and are ploughed occasionally. Some fields near the abbey are used for growing crops. The gardens to the houses contain most of the shrubs on the island although there is a small plantation of conifers at the northern end.

Most of the mountain is unenclosed, although there are occasional ancient boundaries. It is largely covered by gorse and heather. The more open grassy areas are generally covered in bracken in summer and have numerous anthills.

Even a cursory examination of the exposed rocks on Mynydd Enlli and around the coast indicates the complexity of Bardsey's geology. The rocks are part a series of groups of sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks called the Monian Supergroup dating from the very end of the Pre-Cambrian period that can also be seen on parts of Anglesey. Most of the rocks on Bardsey belong to the Gwna Mélange, a disparate mix of isolated rock fragments (clasts) in a mix of fine-grained matrix of greenschist. The clasts vary from large pieces of rock hundreds of metres long down to microscopic fragments, although most are 1 to 3 m in length in this area. The most common clasts are meta-greywackes, quartzite, limestone, jasper, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are partially metamorphosed, the limestone having been converted to marble in places. The mélange also contains a concentration of granite clasts at the northwest of the island, termed the Bardsey Island

Granite Block-swarm (Leslie, Krabbendam, and Gillespie 2012, 12). This jumbled formation of rocks was formed by an olistostrome; a huge underwater landslide caused by tectonic activity (Howells 2007, 17-19). The geology is further complicated by Tertiary period igneous intrusions of dolerite, one of which has eroded to form Cefn Enlli. The drift geology consists of glacial till across the lowland areas (ibid).

### 3. HISTORICAL SUMMARY

#### 3.1. Arthurian Legend

There is little reliable evidence for the early medieval activity on Bardsey but there are many suspiciously detailed published accounts both in antiquarian literature from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and recent popular literature. While not strictly historically or archaeologically sound by modern standards, these traditions shape the way that Bardsey is perceived both today and probably influenced its role as an historical centre for pilgrimage.

Bardsey has been interpreted as being the Avalon of Arthurian legend; Lewis Morris writing in 1779 locates Tŷ Gwydr (the house of glass), where Merlin went with the thirteen treasures of Britain, on the island (Morris 1878, 170). He also shows the alleged sinking place of Arthur's favourite ship Gwenan derived from a poem of 1450 (Morris 1748, plate 11). There are several accounts in the Mabinogion and writings of the bard Taliesin relating to Annwn, the Irish and Welsh "otherworld" that mention a glass castle. This has been interpreted as a glass-house or green-house where apples were grown by the monks on Bardsey; thus Ynys Affalach, a Welsh form of Afalon that can be translated as Isle of the Apples. It was here that Arthur was brought after his final battle (Barber and Pykitt 1993, 137-143). These accounts are based on over-literal interpretations of a wide range of sources, themselves of variable reliability, including the influential but generally discredited writings of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the Mabinogion and other folk tales from medieval manuscripts. These have then been correlated to a range of genealogical sources and place-name evidence. Many of these sources, such as the collection of stories comprising the Mabinogion, that date from before the confusion caused by Geoffrey of Monmouth's manufactured histories in the 12th century include historical events along with a lot of mythology and cryptic material that can be interpreted in many different ways. Unsurprisingly there are many other contenders for the site of the mythical Avalon and sleeping place of Merlin, all with equally closely-argued but ultimately unprovable justifications. There has been much debate about the Arthurian Legends and some see him as a historical figure or a conflation from a range of earlier figures and legends. There is however little reliable early evidence and others are less convinced; "no figure on the borderline of history and mythology has wasted more of the historian's time" (Myres 1986, 16).

#### 3.2. The early ecclesiastical history; saints, hermits and culdees

Most popular histories of Bardsey (e.g. Chitty 1992, 12-13) start by recounting the tradition that St Cadfan, coming from Brittany with a large company of saints, established a monastery on the island in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> Century, some say at the instigation of Einion Frenin prince of Llŷn. Cadfan was succeeded by Lleuddad and many people travelled to the island to die because anybody buried on the island would not go to hell and people on the island always die in order, with the oldest dying first. These traditions are so commonly repeated that it is worth tracing the origins of the information.

The sources of the traditions are quite diverse. Much of the wording seems to come from Baring-Gould and Fisher who describe the life of Saint Cadfan in some detail in *The Lives of the British Saints* (1910, 1-9). This detailed account comes from several sources, none of which dates from before the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century. The '*Vita sancti Paterni* or the Life of Saint Padarn in the Cotton Manuscripts (British Library, MS Cotton Vespasian A, xiv) is dated to c.1120 by Wade Evans (1944: xii-xiii). This records how *Catman* (Cadfan) was one of the leaders of a large group of monks who came from Letavia (Llydaw in Welsh or Brittany in English) to Wales. It makes no mention of Cadfan beyond this. The link to Brittany may well be a result of the conflation of several earlier manuscripts to produce the *Vita* including a life of Saint Patern of Vannes (Guimarães 2009, 195-197; Doble 1941, 1-6, 36-37). Bartrum also notes that there seems to be little doubt that Cadfan and his company came from a forgotten place in Britain called Llydaw as opposed to Brittany (1993, 84). The church of Tywyn in Meirionnydd is dedicated to Cadfan, who may also have been its founder (Davidson 2001, 369-70).

The first links to Bardsey come from various versions of the Genealogies of the Welsh saints that were probably written in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The most complete is *Bonedd y Saint* (Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. No.

4181) where it is listed 'St. Cadfan in [Ynys] Enlli, son of Eneas Ledewig [the Letavian], and Gwen Teirbron, daughter of Emyr Llydaw,...'.

It is also recorded that Hywyn ap Gwyndaf Hen of Llydaw was *periglor* (father-confessor) to Cadfan and that the following saints, 'who came to this island with Cadfan', were also in Enlli: Cynan, Dochdwy, Mael, Sulien, Tanwg, Eithras, Llywen, Llyfab, and Tegwyn. *Bonedd y Saint* then lists four cousins of Cadfan, grandsons of Emyr Llydaw, namely, Padarn, Tydecho, Trunio, and Maelrys (*Bonedd y Saint*, 21-24). Bowen argues that medieval genealogists considered these saints to be closely related because they have churches dedicated to them in Wales in close proximity to each other, as opposed to any genuine historical connection, thus making the list "almost entirely worthless" (Bowen 1956, 92). Cadfan was also a witness to one of the Llanrcarfan Charters (Bartrum 1993, 84 and 530).

It should be remembered that these hagiographic and genealogical documents were written six hundred or more years after the lives of the historical figures they describe. They may retain some information from earlier documents and the earlier oral traditions but were not written as unbiased history. Most were written in response to the repercussions of the Norman Conquest. The accounts of saints' lives aimed to legitimise claims to control of churches and episcopal jurisdiction by demonstrating the antiquity of these claims (Petts 2009, 44-5).

It can be deduced from the above that Cadfan was probably a genuine historical figure but the links to Bardsey are somewhat tenuous and are very different from the detailed narrative that occurs in modern popular histories. The source of this seemingly convincing information including the idea that Cadfan became the first abbot at the instigation of "Einion Frenin prince of Llyn" is revealed in Baring Gould and Fisher where the majority of the information about Cadfan is derived from the *Iolo Manuscripts*. These are the work of Iolo Morganwg otherwise known as Edward Williams (1747-1826). He was a writer, poet, polymath and scholar of ancient Welsh manuscripts who turned to forgery and embellishment of historical sources. His aim was to promote the Welsh culture of South Wales and in particular his native Glamorgan where he claimed the purest bardic traditions survived. The Iolo manuscripts were collected together and published by his son but do not appear to be genuine historical manuscripts. His legacy is, however, still of great importance to all things "Celtic". He was founder of the *Gorsedd of the Bards of the Isle of Britain* in 1792 and created the bardic alphabet along with an extensive range of rituals and pseudo-historical documents. The Gorsedd still plays a leading role in modern-day eisteddfodau. It is a testament to his wide knowledge and skill that it was many decades before the extent of his invention was discovered.

Many of the other traditions of Bardsey can be traced to the life of St Leuddad, (*Buchedd Llewddog Sant*). *Lleuddad* was also listed (in Enlli) in *Bonedd y Saint*, and is said to have succeeded Cadfan. The *Buchedd* was not written until the sixteenth century (Llanstephan mss 34) and is thus long removed from any historical events. The most often encountered traditions from the manuscript are the three requests that Llewddog made of an angel.

*"First, that his canons should die from eldest to eldest, whilst they kept the commandments of God. Secondly, that the soul of any person buried within that island should not go to hell. Thirdly, that so might it also happen unto him that should maintain the privileges of the island."*  
(*Buchedd Llewddog Sant*, Llanstephan mss 34)

The first repeats an earlier tradition: Giraldus Cambrensis in his "Journey through Wales" of 1191 tells us, "beyond Llyn, there is a small island inhabited by very religious monks called Caelibes or Colidei. This island, either from the healthiness of its climate, or rather from some miracle and the merits of the Saints, has this wonderful peculiarity that the oldest people die first, because diseases are uncommon, and scarcely any die except from extreme old age" (Gerald of Wales 1978, 183-90). This tradition is still encountered on the island and Pen Llŷn. There is a medieval poem about Cadfan, *Canu a Gaduan*, written by Llywelyn Fardd in the twelfth Century that mostly praises the church at Towyn but closes by eulogising Cadfan and Lleuddad as guardians of Enlli (Baring Gould and Fisher, 5).

The earliest credible documentary evidence of an ecclesiastical community occurs in the *Brut y Tywysogion* which records the death of Iarddur, a monk of Bardsey in 1012. Royal patronage is recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century History of Gruffudd ap Cynan; he bequeathed 10s. to the church at Enlli in 1137 (Jones 1910 157). The final major source for the early ecclesiastical history is the *Vita Sancti Elgari* or *Life of Saint Elgar* that is found in a collection of Gospel texts, charters and saints' lives known as the *Liber Landavensis* or *Book of Llandaf*. This collection was compiled during territorial disputes between Llandaff and St David's in the early to mid-twelfth century.

The life recounts how Elgar, a young Englishman, was captured by pirates and lived as a slave in Ireland. He obtained his freedom and landed on Bardsey “the Rome of Britain”...

*“its sanctity is due to the 20,000 bodies of saints buried there, both confessors and martyrs; its integrity is due to the fact that it is surrounded on all sides by the sea and has a lofty promontory on its eastern side, with its western coast level and fertile with soil irrigated by a sweet fountain.....and in it no younger brother was seized by death while an elder was still living”...*

*“He lived seven years with a community of brethren....and for a further seven years while the whole of Gwynedd was desolate, he remained alone in the hermitage, having nothing for his sustenance except for what was provided by those creatures succouring him at the will of God”.*  
(Translation from Jankulak and Wooding 2010, 43-47)

He told a visitor, master Caradog, that he was visited by the spirits of “Dubricus the Archbishop of Western Britain, Daniel Bishop of the church of Bangor and St Paternus and may others whose bodies are buried on the island”. At the time of his death he dug his own grave and was buried by passing sailors in (or by) “the little church”. In the year 1120 “his teeth were translated from the Island of Enlli on the same day that the relics of St Dubricus were translated to Llandaff by Bishop Urban” (Translation from Jankulak and Wooding 2010, 43-47).

The *Life of St Elgar* is examined in some detail by Jankulak and Wooding (2010, 15-47). They consider the *Life* to be “more historical than not” and set between 1081 and 1106. It was almost certainly included in the *Liber Landavensis* because it adds legitimacy to the relic-cult of Dubricus and the claims of Llandaf. The *Life* may however provide an interesting snapshot of the religious life on Bardsey before the influence of the Normans. “Elgar’s world is one of ethnic diversity, destructive changes to society, and renewed interest in the heroic saints of the early Christian tradition. Elgar’s monasticism, an eremitical renewal of uncertain date, was suddenly of great interest in this time of change” (ibid 36).

The religious community on Enlli did not exist in isolation. The early church in Wales is, however, poorly documented and there is little archaeological evidence apart from early inscribed stones. The Welsh Church may have developed from Christianity in Roman Britain although perhaps only in the more urbanised areas of south-west Wales. The conversion of the north and west is most likely to be the result of individual holy men (saints) establishing monasteries which after their death became the centres of devotional cults. This movement would have been supported by local rulers, some of whom would have invited and encouraged priests and monks to settle on their lands. Gildas records Wales as being Christian in the early sixth century (Petts 2009, 157-179).

One possible early Christian foundation was at Capel Anelog at the western end of the Llŷn Peninsula. Two inscribed stones, dating from the first half of the sixth century, were found here. Translations of their Latin inscriptions record that “Veracius the priest lies here” and more significantly “Senacus the priest lies here with the multitude of the brethren”. This might refer to a monastic cemetery or the community of the faithful Christian dead in surrounding graves (Edwards *et al* 2013, 241-246). This is one of several early sites in Wales, Petts notes that these early foundations were not remote hermitages but were sited on the coast or by rivers with good communication and in good quality fertile land (Petts 2009, 165). An extensive network of monastic sites had become established in Wales by the eighth century, usually known as *clasau* (*clas* singular) in Welsh. These were eclectic ecclesiastical settlements often not following a formal monastic order (secular canons) and probably headed by an abbot. There was a *clas* church at Aberdaron that presumably had links to, or developed from, the nearby Capel Anelog.

It seems that Bardsey was a different kind of establishment to the *clas* at Aberdaron; Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188 described the “very religious monks” on Bardsey as “Culdees”. The Culdees (trans. Servants of God) were originally members of Irish ascetic and eremitical communities first recorded in the late 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century. It appears that there were several similar communities in north-western Wales, two on equally inaccessible islands, Puffin Island (Ynys Lannog) and St Tudwal’s and two in remote locations on the mainland, Penmon and Beddgelert (Stober and Austin 2013, 41). These sites were probably paired or closely affiliated with nearby *clas* churches, in the case of Bardsey with Aberdaron on the mainland (Johns 1960).

### 3.3. The later ecclesiastical history – The Augustinians to the Dissolution

This distinction between these eremitical settlements and *clas* churches is emphasised by the introduction of a new monastic order developed in the 11<sup>th</sup> century following the Gregorian Reforms. The Canons Regular were congregations of clergy living under a monastic rule. They followed the Rule of St Augustine, and in parts of Wales benefited from the patronage of Welsh rulers. The abbey at Enlli was reformed as the Augustinian priory of St Marys, in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century; a change probably instigated or at least supported by Llywelyn Fawr (ap Iorwerth) (Pierce 1963, 77). Similar early monastic centres were re-founded as Augustinian abbeys or priories, including Ynys Seiriol (Anglesey), St Tudwal's (Pwllheli), and Beddgelert. In all cases it is the Culdee element and not the *clas* that was replaced by the Augustinians (Davidson 2009, 51-2).

The exact date of the foundation and the name of the founder of the Augustinian abbey are not known but for the first time the evidence is supported by contemporary documentation. In about 1212 two canons of Bardsey, Gruffydd and Cynddelw, were witnesses to a charter of the Augustinian abbey of Haughmond, indicating that they were canons of the same order (Haughmond Cartulary MS.1 f.149; RCAHMW 1964 17-19).

Changes in the status of the abbey and its relationship with the *clas* at Aberdaron appear to have been problematic; an agreement was made in 1252 between the abbot and convent of Enlli and the secular canons of Aberdaron, "concerning controversies which have arisen between the aforesaid". The agreement is examined in detail by T Jones Pierce (1963), but in summary the secular canons of Aberdaron retained control over a small "*clasdir*", an area around Aberdaron, and a few hamlets. The holdings of the Augustinian Priory on Enlli (the *Abadaeth*) in contrast included fairly extensive holdings on Pen Llŷn (Uwchely and Issely, Tremorfa and Ultradaron), and also the receipt of tithes from the area including the church at Aberdaron. The place names Cwrt and Secar probably indicate a court and exchequer on the mainland.

Thirty years later Edward I had defeated Llywelyn ap Gruffydd and the rule of the Welsh Princes was over. Edward made a series of grants to repair damage caused by the recent war including one of ten marks (£6.3s 4d) to Ynys Enlli (Edwards 1940, 82) although as Mary Chitty remarks it is a little difficult to see why Enlli suffered in its remote location (Chitty 2000, 30). Edward embarked on a triumphal tour of Gwynedd in 1284 including a pilgrimage to Bardsey. His Household and Alms Rolls record that Edward and his substantial entourage arrived on Enlli on July the 30<sup>th</sup> stayed for two days and returned to the mainland on August 2<sup>nd</sup>. A series of alms and obligations were distributed (ibid 33-37).

Documentary records for the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries are patchy but the names of some abbots are known and there are records of the properties and tithes. The sale of rabbits and rabbit skins was listed as an important source of income in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291. The only record that can be linked to building was permission granted for the abbey to take timber from the woods of Merioneth in c.1305. Substantial buildings are almost certainly present in 1346 when the island was raided by a robber J Bannebury with two boats containing thirty well-armed men. The abbot and canons were able to shut themselves up while the abbey was plundered of food drink and other goods (Edwards 1935, 235; RCAHMW 1964, 17; Chitty 2000, 42).

Enlli is famous as a place of pilgrimage although it is not known when this became established. It seems likely that the writings in the 12th century onwards indicate an effort to promote the sanctity of the island and its popularity as a destination for pilgrimage. St Leuddad's vision stating "that the soul of any person buried within that island should not go to hell" must have been influential and probably accounts for many of the burials on the island. A series of chapels and churches on the mainland are related to pilgrimages to the island ending with St. Mary's chapel, now totally ruinous, that overlooks the island (Pennant 1781, 373). A late flourishing in pilgrimages may be indicated in the rebuilding and enlarging of churches and chapels along the pilgrimage route in the 16th century (Allchin 2002, 16).

### 3.4. Post dissolution history

The pilgrimages came to a halt with the Dissolution in 1537. The monastery was dissolved and the island and Cwrt were leased to Ralph Body and Thomas Jones of London but changed hands several times before becoming the property of John Wyn of Bodfel in 1547 (Chitty 2000, 61-2). Two leases survive; the second from August 1547 contains a memorandum describing the island (P.R.O. Exchequer Augmentation Office Misc. Books, E 315, Vol 373- reproduced in Chitty 2000):

*...there was a Monastery or smal priory the church hows and steple wherof ben defaced having neyther, belles, leade, iron nor glas remayning upon the same And there is no habytacoon in the said Ile. The same Ile ys plenteously stored with conyes to the number of 400 cople or more by est[imation] of the country and in seasonable tyme may be taken yearly by est[imation] 800 puffins. The same Ile hath no pasture, arable or medow ground within yt by reason of the grete plenty of conyes whiche Destroy thyncrease thereof but ys a mete ground to kepe by est[imation] gots 100 and shepe 300.....The same hathe a faire springe of fresh water within yt but no kind of woodes or under woods be growynge upon the same.*

It seems that within 10 years of the dissolution the buildings on the island had been stripped of anything useful and Enlli was uninhabited and over-run with rabbits. The reference to puffins is misleading. The Manx Shearwater's scientific name is *Puffinus puffinus*. This signifies a name change; shearwaters were called Manx puffins until the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. "Puffin" was originally a word for the plump young of Manx Shearwaters taken from the nesting burrow and cured for use as food (Oxford English Dictionary and Jobling 2010, 323). The listing of "puffins" along with rabbits which had been a source of income for the abbey probably indicates that shearwater young were collected for food.

John Wyn ap Hugh was given Bardsey by the Duke of Northumberland in 1553. In 1569 a Bill of Complaint was made in The Court of the Star Chamber where it was alleged that John Wyn was "a man of Evill disposition, principal captain, chief and only supporter, defender and maintainer" of piracy in North Wales. He was alleged to have an agent and a store on the island which acted as a depot for trading stolen goods and provisioned pirate ships. It appears that nothing came of this; he sat in one further parliament after this before his death in 1576 (Roberts 1960, 49, Bindoff 1982 674).

A record of buildings was made by the naturalist John Ray in 1662 who noted a ruined church adding "three more they told us of" (RCAHMW 1964, 18; Derham 1760, 233). Pennant visited the island in 1773 and described the abbot's house as a "long stone building, inhabited by several of the natives" and not far from it was a "singular chapel or oratory being a long arched edifice with an insulated stone altar near the east end" Moses Griffith's engraving in Pennant's Tours shows a distant view of Bardsey from the mainland. The present tower seems to rise above a block of other buildings (Pennant 1781 Vol 2, 369). Fenton records in his Tours of 1810 to 1813 that the island "contains 12 to 15 houses occupied by about 60 people or more" (Fenton 1917, 229) later in his description he notes that "The Island Belongs to Lord Newborough, purchased by his grandfather Sir John Wynne of a Doctor Wilson, of Newark in Nottinghamshire. It is occupied at present by 3 or 4 families. Farmers, the principal of which resides in a miserable old house, but the largest having been formerly the Abbot's lodging" (ibid 330).

A visit to the island is described in Archaeologia Cambrensis 1847 by Rev H Longueville Jones. By this time only the abbey tower was standing, in a similar to condition to the present day, although "The inhabitants state that considerable remains of buildings have been taken down, within the memory of man on the north-western side of the tower alluded to; but they can give no account of their form or character. On the south-eastern side of the tower, they shew the traces of what they call the church-yard and say that considerable quantities of bones have been disinterred there, from time to time". A tradition of the remains of a small chapel near a holy well dedicated to the Blessed Virgin on the hill above was also recorded. The island was inhabited by 140 people at this time and traded lobsters and oysters with Liverpool.

The history of Bardsey from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards was dominated by its owners, the Wynn Family and the Glynllifon estate. The first Lord Newborough (Sir Thomas Wynn 1736-1807) in 1786 made an unusual second marriage to a 13 year old Italian music hall singer, Maria Stella Patronialla, who claimed to be the daughter of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, afterwards King of France, although it was never proved. Memories of their visit to the island were recorded by William Bingley in 1801 (Bingley 1804, 432-3).

*...the grandest sight the present inhabitants ever witnessed, was a visit of the proprietor, Lord Newborough, about eight years ago, accompanied by lady Newborough, and several persons of distinction, in the whole to the number of about forty. This company embarked in fishing smaks from Porthor, near Carreg Hall, in the parish of Aberdaron. On their arrival in the island, marquees were immediately pitched. The whole company dined in the open air; and, at the conclusion of their repast, all the inhabitants were assembled. The ensuing scene reminded a gentleman of my acquaintance, who was present, of what he had read respecting the inhabitants of some of the South-Sea Islands. They were drawn up in a circle, and the lady Newborough*

*adorned the heads of the females with caps and ribbons, whilst lord Newborough distributed hats among the men.* (Bingley 1804, 432-3)

The Third Baron Newborough made major changes to the island in the 1870s. Up to this time the island contained about 14 houses; maps and rentals from 1776 to 1871 list the names. The island was divided into 4 quarters (Christin, Penrhyn, Bengen and Cross quarters). It appears that only one house in each quarter had outbuildings and that these were shared by the other houses (Arnold 1994, 5). The rebuilding in the 1870s included the construction of three detached houses and four pairs of conjoining houses with shared outbuildings and yards. The houses are all substantial two-storey buildings and are an unusual feature of a small relatively inaccessible island. A new chapel was built at the same time and opened in 1876 (Arnold 1994), replacing the small chapel that had been converted into a schoolhouse.

The earliest new construction was a 99ft high lighthouse (PRN 3604) and outbuildings designed by Joseph Nelson and completed in 1821 (RCAHMW 1964, 20). The fog signal tower (PRN 59851) was erected in 1828, now replaced by a modern fog horn outside the boundary wall. There were houses for the keepers with additional accommodation added in 1882, a vaulted paraffin store and in the eastern part of the enclosure a garden with pig sties and privies (Arnold 1994).

A series of “kings” of Bardsey were crowned by Lord Newborough who wanted to impose a constitution on the islanders, possibly because of difficulties in extracting rent (Wheeler 1955, 78; Chitty 1925, 190). A crown and ceremonial snuff box were made and were first used at the coronation of the second king of Bardsey in 1826. The crown is now in Gwynedd Museum, Bangor, and is described by Arnold (1994, 36 and 1996, 109). It is made of gold painted tin and glass and kept in a glass case; the snuff box is lost. The last king of Bardsey, Love Pritchard, led a general exodus of most of the older residents from Bardsey to the mainland in search of a less laborious existence in 1925. He told the Daily Sketch that ‘we have not enough men to row boats off for us and look after the cattle.’ Pritchard was 82 years old at this time and he died the following year. New residents moved in to the vacant properties. Census records show, however, that the population of the island went into steep decline in the 20<sup>th</sup> century falling from 132 in 1881 to 54 in 1931 and to 14 in 1951.

Lord Newborough sold the island in 1972 to the Hon. Michael Pearson (Lord Cowdrey), who merged the farms to form a single tenancy. The Bardsey Island Trust bought the island from him in 1979, following an appeal supported by many Welsh academics and public figures, as well as the church in Wales. The Bardsey Bird and Field Observatory opened in 1953 and is still active, producing long term data on bird migrations and supporting the work of other researchers. The island is currently farmed as one unit and the rest of the houses are used for the observatory, a warden’s house and holiday lets.

### **3.5. Cultural Associations**

Bardsey has been an inspiration for writers and artists. The best known resident on the island was Brenda Chamberlain the writer and artist, who lived at Carreg from 1947 to 1962. Several murals survive on the walls of the house. Her best-known book ‘Tide Race’ is based on her time on Enlli (Chamberlain 1962). Other artists who have worked on the island include Cicely Williams-Ellis (in the 1950s-80s) and Kim Atkinson (in the 1980s-90s) (Hope Jones and Thomas 2000, 13). R. S. Thomas, the poet, stayed at Bird Observatory at Cristin as a birdwatcher (Dr Richard Kennedy pers. com.) but also wrote poetry about the island (Hope Jones and Thomas 2000). The poet Christine Evans lives on the island and much of her work is based on her experiences there.

### **3.6. Place-names and field-names**

The people that lived and worked on this small island had names for all the features on the island. Obviously every field had a name but the coast was also an important source of resources, wood for fuel as well as fish and shellfish, so every gully and inlet had a name. A narrow, steep sided inlet was referred to as a cave (ogof), although there are also a few true caves on the island. Each headland, bay and off shore rock was also named. Field-names and names of coastal locations have been collected by the Welsh Place-name Society and kindly shared with this project. Many of the coastal names were recorded by Elfed Griffiths and have been verified by Ernest and Colin Evans. Some of these names were recorded in 1885 but are almost certainly older oral names. The field-names have been collected with the aid of research carried out by Christine Evans. Her main sources for the field-names are:



Will Evans who farmed Tŷ Pella from 1932-1972 and his father, John Evans Cristin, who could trace his family at Rhedynogoch back to 1791.

Written records from Nell 'Carreg', who lived on Ynys Enlli between 1910 and 1938.

The Glynllifon Estate map (Whitchurch Survey) of 1790.

A survey by Colin Gresham (1936) available in Gwynedd Archives

Information about Nant fields farmed by Thomas Griffiths 1938-1957, via his son Guto.

Trinity House information and maps

Gwydion Morley and Kim Atkinson supplied names from their time on the island in the 1960s and 1986-95.

The lists of field-names and coastal place-names supplied by the Welsh Place-name Society are included in appendix I and the locations of the names are indicated on figures 3 and 4.

Christine Evans has written about the place-names of Ynys Enlli (Evans 2016) and discusses some of their meanings. Some mention people; Siani Penrhyn being prominent in field and place-names on Pen Diben where she lived. Nansi, Bet and Robat are remembered in field and coastal names, and Love Pritchard, the last king of Bardsey, is presumably remembered in "Cae Love Bach". Many field names indicate the use of the fields, such as *weirglodd* (meadow), *rhos* and *waun* (heath or moor) and *llain* (arable strip). Some are suggestive of the shape of the field; an axehead (Cae Fwyallt), a harp (Cae Delyn) or a flat iron (Cae Hetar). The names of the "caves" unsurprisingly mention lobsters (*cimwch*), pollock (*morlas*), a seal (*morlo*), but also refer to livestock such as the old cow (*hen fuwch*), the bull (*tarw*) and the mare (*caseg*).

Some of the names refer to dramatic incidents in the island's history. Trwyn Llanciau (young men) refers to the tragic drowning accident when young men lost their lives (Rhian Parry pers. com.). Trwyn y Fynwent is named not after a cemetery but in memory of island men drowned. Christine Evans relates that the name refers to

*"the wreck of the island boat 'Supply' on 30th November 1822 with the loss of six or seven lives. There is a long, dramatic, heart-wrenching poem, Y Galarnad (the Lament) by a local poet Ieuan Llyn written about 1840 describing a thunderstorm and sudden squall from the east. For the skipper Thomas Williams of Plas Bach it may have been a fairly new approach in those weather conditions and the boat seems to have been heavily loaded with islanders as well as Trinity House workers, two of whom were drowned along with Thomas and his 22 year-old daughter Sudne or Sydney (anglicised version) very close to the rocks on the headland. None could swim, of course: fishermen and islanders rarely can. The bodies were swept away and washed up on the mainland. There is a grave and inscribed stone to the left of the church door in the old graveyard at St Hywyn's in Aberdaron, but the islanders erected seven stones in memory on the headland"* (Christine Evans, pers. com.).

Unfortunately when gabion wall was constructed to improve the landing place in 1973 the memorial stones were used help to fill the wire baskets.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

### 4.1. Introduction

A total of 268 sites have been recorded in the gazetteer, which covers the whole island (figure 1).

The chronological division of sites is as shown in the table below. The date given for many of the sites, especially those dated to the prehistoric and medieval periods, is largely due to educated guesswork and comparative analysis with sites elsewhere. Few have been investigated or dated by artefacts or scientific dating. Further investigation could change these numbers significantly.

Table 1. Sites on Ynys Enlli by period

Period	Number of sites
Mesolithic	7
Bronze Age	4
Prehistoric/ Prehistoric?	34
Early Medieval	3
Medieval/ Medieval?	39
Post Medieval/ Post Medieval?	112
Modern	8
Not Applicable	2
Unknown	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>

The table below lists the sites by the general classes used by the HER and NMR to categorise sites.

Table 2. Sites on Ynys Enlli by Class

Class	Number of sites
Agriculture and Subsistence	51
Commemorative	4
Communications	2
Defence	1
Domestic/ Domestic?	51
Education	2
Industrial	4
Maritime	10
Object	34
Recreational	2
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	24
Transport	13
Unassigned	43
Water Supply and Drainage	27

The range of site types is given below. Many of these are very general or confusing; for example ‘building’, ‘house’, ‘platform’, ‘house platform’, ‘long hut’ and ‘hut platform’ could all relate to the same type of feature. Much more work would be needed to identify site types more accurately, including detailed survey and possibly excavation.

Table 3. Sites on Ynys Enlli by Site Type

Site Type	Number of sites
Abbey	1
Building/ Agricultural Building	21
Buried Soil	4
Burnt Mound	2

Site Type	Number of sites
Cave	3
Cemetery/burials	10
Chapel	1
Cistern	2
Cremation burial	2
Cross	3
Ditch	1
Drain/Drainage System	3
Earthwork	1
Enclosure	4
Feature	1
Field	3
Field Boundary	17
Field System	6
Findspot	4
Flagpole	2
Flint Scatter	31
Fog Horn	2
Gorse mill	1
Hollow	3
Horse Engine	1
House/ farmhouse	16
House/hut/building Platform	8
Hut Circle	6
Incised Stone	2
Landing Point	1
Lighthouse	1
Lime Kiln	2
Linear feature	1
Long Hut	3
Mound	10
Plantation	6
Platform	6
Pond	2
Port?	1
Promontory Fort	1
Quarry/ Quarry?	6
Road	3
Rubbish Pit	1
School	1
Settlement	2
Shell midden/midden	2
Shelter	1
Slipway	1
Square barrow?	1
Stone Setting	2
Structure	3
Trackway	9
Wall	16
Well/spring/trough	24

The data as it currently stands does indicate a variety of activities over a wide time span. As would be expected the majority of sites are post-medieval and agricultural but there are a significant number of prehistoric and medieval sites and future work is likely to increase their number considerably. There is very little industry on the island with sites classed as industrial actually being stone quarries for houses and walling. Surprisingly there is no evidence of a smithy on the island. 'Religious, Ritual and Funerary' sites are restricted to medieval and post-medieval sites, apart from two possible Bronze Age cremation burials, the date and nature of which have not been finally confirmed. The lack of prehistoric funerary sites suggests that either these have not yet been identified or that all burial took place on the mainland. Domestic sites apparently date from no earlier than the Iron Age or Roman period but as none of these sites have been investigated in detail their actual date is not known. Settlement sites from the Bronze Age and earlier are suggested by the presence of flint scatters and burnt mounds. Buried archaeological remains are likely to survive under the improved farmland of the lower part of the island, which may demonstrate the existence of earlier settlement.

#### **4.2. Previous archaeological work**

There has been surprisingly little archaeology undertaken on the island. Douglas Hague of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) recorded the island for the Caernarvonshire Inventory (RCAHMW 1964 17-21), but returned regularly and carried out small investigations across the island. He also drew detailed plans of all the houses and carried out consolidation work on the abbey building and the limekiln. His notes are held in the Caernarfon Record Office and some of the available documents have been consulted for this report. Christopher J Arnold, of the University of Wales, Newtown and Aberystwyth, built on Hague's work and pulled it together into a valuable report that has been the basis of the present work (Arnold 1994). Arnold's report is unpublished but much of the information was published in a Welsh language volume on Enlli (Arnold 1996). Arnold also carried out the only substantial excavation on the island at Tŷ Newydd, investigating the 19<sup>th</sup> century house and the medieval cemetery below (Arnold 1998).

Geophysical survey has been carried out on the island. In 1973 the Ancient Monuments Laboratory carried out magnetometer and resistivity surveys in various locations all around the abbey (CRO XD64 347). However this was very early days in the development of geophysical survey and the results are unclear and confusing. Both magnetometer and resistivity surveys were carried out in the triangular field to the east of Hendy, known as Cae Uchaf, in 2002 (Dawson and Roberts 2002). A linear stone feature was detected that was interpreted as a possible wall, perhaps related to the abbey, and a circular feature was also identified.

The geophysical surveys were undertaken as part of an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposal, which never came about, to use Cae Uchaf for a cremation cemetery. A desk-top assessment report written for this included a full summary of all the archaeology on the island based on Arnold's work (Dawson and Arnold 2002). They record that a pollen core was taken at SH 1155 2125 and analysed by a student from the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. This is reported to have covered the period from about 8000 BP to the present day, showing that the low-lying parts of the island were covered by a woodland community of hazel, birch and alder. This work was for a 1994 MSc dissertation by D T Paterson, but the dissertation has not yet been obtained for this project.

Several seasons of work were carried out at the north end of the island between 2002 and 2004 investigating a flint scatter in fields near Bae y Rhigol. This work was carried out by Mark Edmonds (then of Sheffield University), Tom Dawson (St Andrew's University), Robert Johnston (then of Bangor University) and John G Roberts (then of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust). See below for details.

This is a surprisingly short list of investigations on the island considering the archaeological potential, though difficulties with access may be partly responsible.

#### **4.3. Prehistoric Occupation**

The evidence for prehistoric occupation consists largely of finds of worked flint, which can date from Mesolithic times through to the Bronze Age, with particularly strong evidence for late Mesolithic occupation as described below. Some sites also suggest prehistoric activity. These include two examples of burnt mounds, probably of Bronze Age date; two cremations burials, also possibly of Bronze Age date; and earthworks on the lower mountain slopes of structures which have been interpreted as late prehistoric round houses.

### ***Flint scatters***

Thirty one flint scatters or individual flint finds were identified on the island (figure 5). Their distribution is partly determined by factors which aid their discovery. Such conditions include any form of soil and sediment redistribution, in particular cultivation and ploughing, excavations of all types, and natural erosion, including coastal erosion. However the distribution of finds does suggest certain locational patterns. For example there are numerous places where erosion occurs along the west coast but flints are only recorded from Porth Solfach and Trwyn yr Hwch. Although many of the fields are ploughed occasionally the majority of flints have been recovered at the north end of the island and around Carreg Fawr. There are also hints of activity around the abbey. Although it is not entirely clear whether PRN 16797 and PRN 59945 from Cae Uchaf Nant represent separate collections this does seem likely, suggesting prehistoric activity just north of the abbey. However the scraper found on the track (PRN 16792) (Burrow 2003) might have been brought in on mud from elsewhere.

Several of the flint scatter sites have previously been included under a single PRN (PRN 7366) and not given locations beyond generally having been found on the island. However the HER Further Information Files included a report on this flint collection with enough detail about find locations for approximate grid references to be given and for these sites to be added more usefully to the distribution plan. Information from Dr Richard Kennedy further improved locational information. The descriptions of this collection and illustrations of the more significant pieces have been included as appendix IV.

The most extensive flint scatter is in the northern end of the island near Bae y Rhigol (PRN 16779). There had been several finds during ploughing in fields in the area but systematic investigation, including field walking and excavation by Edmonds et al (2002, 2003, 2004, 2009) recovered an assemblage of 6,500 pieces. The investigation concentrated on two fields and included field-walking, test pitting and a small excavation across a field bank. The bulk of the material dates to the later Mesolithic (7500 - 4000 BC) and includes scrapers, microliths, blades, cores and waste flakes. A variety of raw materials were used; chert, pebble flint, till flint, quartz, rock crystal and igneous rock possibly from Mynydd Rhiw. Preliminary analysis indicates that a few artefacts may date to the Earlier Mesolithic (Edmonds et al 2003-4). The study of this assemblage has been undertaken at Dublin University by Emmett O Keeffe, under the supervision of Graeme Warren. O Keeffe's PhD based on the assemblage was due to be submitted by Christmas 2014. A timetable for publication and archiving will be decided, leading to a full published report and the deposition of the assemblage with Bangor Museum (Graeme Warren pers. com. 22/05/2014).

Other smaller collections along the north coast also contain Mesolithic elements. About 50 pieces, including some Mesolithic items have been found all along the north coast (PRN 16801). Other occasional finds have been made in this area including a layer of flint fragments found by Douglas Hague when excavating one of the possible huts in the area (PRN 59718). Microliths have also been found near Port Solfach (PRN 16823) and Henllwyn (PRN 16823). Porth Solfach seems to have been a focus for activity in the prehistoric period. The existence of an area of old ground surface (PRN 16822) visible in the access route down to the beach, which has produced pieces of animal bone (Kenney 2014), suggests that some remains of this activity may exist under the present ploughsoil.

The recovery of a microburin amongst a scatter of possibly later flint artefacts (PRN 39569) as part of the present works (Kenney and Hopewell 2015, 28) just north of Porth Solfach indicates that these areas were a focus for both Mesolithic and later prehistoric activity.

As well as the Bae y Rhigol site and PRN 59718 flints have been found by excavation at Tŷ Newydd (PRN 59975). A small collection of flints were found during the excavation of the floors of the house and the medieval cemetery beneath. These are not reported on in the published report on the excavation except for a brief statement that "waste flakes of flint" were found within the cultivation soil layer underlying the house (Arnold 1998, 122). These flints are currently in Gwynedd Museum.

The flint assemblages are rarely sufficiently diagnostic to allow close dating. Those that can be dated are from the Mesolithic period. No specifically Bronze Age artefacts have been identified, although it would be interesting to know what type of arrowhead Arnold (1994) reports as having been found at PRN 16823. Many of the items of expedient technology could have been made and used at any time throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

### ***Prehistoric settlement***

#### **Figure 6**

Prehistoric settlement, though not confirmed by scientific dating, is thought to be represented by a series of earthwork remains on the lower slopes of the mountain. There must also be other sites buried and unknown lying beneath the cultivated lands below. The earthworks on the mountain were recorded by Chris Arnold (1994), though on inspection a number identified by him could not be found and were considered to be possible misinterpretations of groups of anthills and natural hollows. However detailed topographic survey and geophysical survey could possibly prove Arnold right and there may be more features now obscured by anthills that were previously visible. Certainly some of the features on the mountain are convincing as roundhouses (plate 2). The RCAHMW introduced the idea in the Inventory (RCHAMW 1964, 20) that some of these may have been cells for the first monks on the island and of early medieval date. However no evidence was presented for this and as the features most closely resemble Iron Age and Roman period sites elsewhere in north-west Wales they are assumed for the purposes of this study to be of that date until proved otherwise.

The possibility of prehistoric settlement on the lower part of the island is suggested by the identification during survey work for this project of two burnt mounds (PRN 39570 and 39571) (Kenney and Hopewell 2015, 29). These are likely to have been close to permanent settlement, and probably of Bronze Age date. The presence of two other mounds (PRNs 16828 and 16830), not yet investigated but possibly also burnt mounds, could indicate another area of settlement near Carreg Fawr.

At the southern-most tip of Pen Diben a possible promontory fort has been identified (PRN 3277). Evidence is derived from an aerial photograph taken by Mary Aris in 1989 which shows a possible ditch cutting of the southern promontory of the island. A possible round house is visible near the south edge of the cliff. On the ground very little can be seen despite the vegetation being very short. There is a very slight, eroded bank, no more than 0.1m high and about 1m wide, across the narrowest point, but this appears to be no more than a field bank, and is certainly not large enough to be defensive. There is an area of deeper soil in the middle of the promontory as demonstrated by shearwater burrows here but no surface evidence that this is part of a hut-circle. Some deeper areas of soil could be seen in the cliff sections but these did not seem to join up to form a ditch across the promontory. However it is possible that the aerial photos reveal features that have been entirely levelled on the ground. Nellie Williams (Williams 1996, 19) mentions "the old ruined walls of Pen Diben, where the islanders used to drive the sheep when they needed to be checked" on the site of the possible fort. This is included in a section on old buildings but the use described suggests an enclosure or pens rather than a roofed building. More work is necessary to assess the significance of this site.

Previous surveys have identified a mound (PRN 1589) on top of the mountain as a prehistoric round barrow. However excavation as part of this project resulted in a reassessment, and it is now thought to be post-medieval in date (Kenney 2015). However there is possible evidence of prehistoric burial from the shore at Henllwyn. In 2003 Joanna Hambly of St Andrew's University, with the assistance of Esther Roberts of Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery, discovered two possible cremation burials eroding out of the coastal cliff and they were still there to photograph in 2009. One feature (PRN 59966) appeared to be a shallow pit with a deposit of concentrated charcoal and burnt bone fragments in the base. The pit seemed to have been sealed by a layer of large angular stones. The other feature (PRN 59967) was a lens of charcoal and burnt bone-rich gravel between the gravel and sand of the raised beach deposit and the clay soil below. A flint flake was recovered from the clay below this lens. Samples were taken for radiocarbon dating, but dates have not yet been obtained. The burnt bone was considered likely to be human but has not yet been studied by a specialist (Tom Dawson pers. com. 26/02/2015).

#### **4.4. Medieval occupation**

No evidence has been found for occupation of the island during Roman times, though we know the Llŷn peninsula was quite densely populated during the late prehistoric and Roman periods, so evidence may well be found in the future. Archaeological evidence for early medieval and medieval occupation is discussed below, starting with the monastic remains, and moving on to the survival of possible domestic remains.

### ***The early medieval monastery and Augustinian abbey***

#### **Figure 7**

As we have seen in the historical summary, occupation of the island in early medieval and medieval times is dominated by early Christian monasticism and later by the Augustinian monastery. Christian burial is associated with both periods. Though no dateable archaeological structures are known from the early medieval period (5<sup>th</sup> century to 11<sup>th</sup> century AD) reference has been made to the two inscribed stones of 6<sup>th</sup> century date found on the

mainland associated with the site of Capel Berach (later Capel Anelog) which commemorate the burial of two priests. On Ynys Enlli a cross-carved stone of 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century date (PRN 1588) was found in the outbuildings by Nant and Hendy in 1982 (Edwards 2013, 257-8). This is a simple unshaped pillar stone carved on the one face with an incised linear Latin cross. A second cross-shaft (PRN 3628) with an inscription was first noted in 1848 in one of the cottages adjacent to the abbey (Edwards 2013, 259-61). It is an incomplete slab with the carving of the lower half of a figure on one face, and an inscription on one edge. The figure possibly represents Christ crucified, and dates from the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> century. Both are now in the chapel and are scheduled ancient monuments (Cn141 and Cn142).

The island is known as the “Island of Twenty Thousand Saints” due to the number of pilgrims who are supposed to be buried there. There is a tradition that burials have been found all over the island but the only recorded examples have been found around the abbey and it is clearly here that the medieval cemetery (PRN 16793) was located. Burials were found during the construction of the Tŷ Nesaf/Hendy yard and when lowering the road past the abbey in the 1870s (PRN 59958) (Wynn 1876, 152). Hague reported disturbed human bone (PRN 59961) in a trench dug for a generator exhaust-silencer by the south-eastern corner of Tŷ Nesaf barn (Arnold 1994). Human bones have also repeatedly been found in the garden of Tŷ Bach (PRN 59960), and Hague suggests that they have been found in Tŷ Nesaf garden as well (PRN 59959). Part of a jawbone and a fragment of skull (PRN 59968) held in the Gwynedd Museum, Bangor, are recorded as having been found in 1985 near Tŷ Newydd at the start of the track to the chapel. Dafydd Thomas also reports finding human bones in Cae Uchaf Nant (PRN 16797) during ploughing (Thomas 2015, 32). This seems too far from the abbey to be part of the main medieval cemetery but it suggests other burial sites may exist elsewhere on the island.

The only burials that have been archaeologically excavated, in fact the only archaeological excavation of a significant scale undertaken on the island, were excavated by Chris Arnold in 1993-8 (Arnold 1998). The excavation was in the interior of a derelict dwelling called Tŷ Newydd to the south of the abbey remains. Under the floor of the house he discovered a medieval inhumation cemetery (PRN 59949). A total of 25 graves were identified; 24 of which were oriented in an east-west direction and one a communal grave containing five children was orientated north-south. The other graves contained males, females and children. One body was buried with a silver penny in its mouth. This was a penny of King Edgar minted before c.973 and probably deposited before c.980. Anglo-Saxon coins are rare in Wales and the discovery of a coin in a grave of this date is also highly unusual. Arnold draws parallels with “pagan Norse” graves on the Isle of Man. The coin and burial practice indicates at least contacts with, and the influence of, travellers along the Atlantic seaboard. The finds from the excavation, including the human remains, are currently held by Gwynedd Art Gallery and Museum, Bangor (see appendix IV).

Arnold notes the lack of context for the burials means that they cannot be definitely linked to the Christian community (Arnold 1998, 103). He also notes differences between levels of caries in the teeth of the excavated skeletons and those recovered from the bones scattered in the ploughsoil, which were probably stratigraphically later, indicating possibly at least two phases of burial. If the early Christian community on the island was eremitical the presence of women and children and somewhat esoteric burial practices may indicate a burial ground of a lay population. It cannot, however, be assumed that the people buried in the graves originated on the Bardsey (ibid) so, until further information emerges, no firm conclusions can be drawn.

Some of the later burials under Tŷ Newydd probably belonged to the Augustinian abbey and evidence of fairly late burials comes from the discovery of a hoard of gold coins (PRN 2758), one of which was identified as a noble of Henry VI dating to 1434-5. The coins were found with a skeleton in a grave when digging house foundations in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although it is not known which house. As human bones have been found in the garden of Tŷ Bach it is possible that the grave and coins were found when this house was being built in the 1870s. They could have been found under Tŷ Newydd, but the probable construction date of this of c.1820, suggests that it was built before the discovery of the coins. The number of coins found and what happened to them is somewhat confused as the find was only recorded many years after it was made.

*"In 1918 the Hon. FG Wynn shewed me at Glynllifon a gold coin which he said was one of a hoard of twenty-six found at Bardsey many years before, in the time of his father, the third Lord Newborough (i.e. between 1832 and 1888). Mr Wynn said that there were twenty-six of these gold coins, of which his father had one, and that they were found 'under the hand of a skeleton' when the foundations of a new house were being dug. About the same time the late Mr Peter Morris Jones of Pwllheli told me that he knew of the discovery and that forty-five gold coins in all were found together in a grave; that three were then in Aberdaron and seven more in Bardsey." (Hemp 1963, 191)*

Another find presumably related to the medieval monastery or abbey but of even more uncertain provenance is a silver reliquary (PRN 59859) found somewhere on the island.

*"Many years ago he (Mr Peter Morris Jones) said a Caernarvon man when visiting Bardsey saw a black hand of about life size in the soil beside a path; he dug it out, and found that it was of metal, in one piece, with a forearm, and made of silver. The object of the size described can scarcely have been anything but a medieval reliquary, made to hold the appropriate bones of a saint"* (Hemp 1963, 192).

Hemp could not trace the sale or location of this object and his account does not give any indication where it was found. Whether this was a genuine discovery or one of the stories that circulate on the island is difficult now to prove. Even less certain is the record of the discovery of part of a silver crosier (Wynn 1876, 152). A key, that seemed to have been designed to wear as a ring, was found in 1875 and earlier, near the same spot, was found a gold noble of Edward III, but the locations of these finds is not recorded (Wynn 1876, 152-3). They may give an indication of the wealth of the abbey.

All that remains of the Augustinian abbey or priory is a tower-like stone building (PRN 781) in the corner of the modern burial ground (plates 3 and 4). This is 5.1m by 4.8m externally and stands up to 8m high. As discussed above there is written and drawn evidence of other structures around this in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, including a "long stone building" described the abbot's house and a "singular chapel or oratory being a long arched edifice with an insulated stone altar near the east end" (Pennant 1781 Vol 2, 369). Precisely where these other buildings were located has not yet been determined. However the surviving building was part of a larger structure as stones projecting from the south wall would have keyed into an adjacent building, and there also seems to have been a building against the western side. Douglas Hague excavated outside the south corners of the tower and found evidence that the walls did continue (Arnold 1994; RCAHMW 1964, 18). It is possible that the tower stood at the angle of ranges to the south and west (RCAHMW 1964, 17-20). There are reports that when the Hendy/Tŷ Nesaf yard was constructed walls were found when cutting foundations (Arnold 1994; Wynne 1876, 152), so it is possible that buildings relating to the abbey extended into this area. Douglas Hague thought that crop marks visible on aerial photographs in the field to the east of the burial ground could also relate to abbey buildings, but after small test excavations concluded that these were the result of ploughing and natural outcrops (CRO XD64 343; RCAHMW 1964, 19). The abbey remains were consolidated by Douglas Hague in 1981 (CRO XD64 343).

There is no documentary record of demolition of the Abbey buildings after the Dissolution, so they must have been left to fall into ruin, then were robbed to build later structures and by 1823 there was little more than what survives today remained. The only other possible above ground remains of the abbey is a block of masonry in the south-west corner of the burial ground (PRN 59855) (plate 5), and other similar blocks forming the steps into the burial ground. The main block is about 2m long and 0.6m wide and 0.7m high and it has neat faces of uncut field stone, not dissimilar to the abbey tower. The block appears to be a fallen lump rather than *in situ* as it is rather tilted, however it is unclear where it may have fallen from. Arnold (1994, figure 32) has elevations of this and the masonry next to the steps into the burial ground. Arnold and Hague (RCAHMW 1964, 19) suggest that all three pieces are fragments of fallen wall from the medieval abbey.

To the north-west of Nant and Hendy is a pond (PRN 59711). This is shown as a small sub-oval pond on the OS maps but earthworks suggest that it originally extended to the east and was once about 55m long and 16m wide (plate 6). Its location makes it possible that this was originally related to the abbey and could have originated as a small fishpond.

The extent of the abbey precinct is not known. Previous work in the possible area of the abbey included a geophysical survey carried in Cae Capel, the field east of the graveyard, in 1973 (CRO XD64 347). This was carried out by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory and they also surveyed other locations all around the abbey. However this was very early days in the development of geophysical survey and the results as unclear and confusing. In the western half of Cae Capel were found indications of an enclosure defined by a ditch (PRN 59957). Arnold (1994, fig 37) interprets the results as a circular enclosure but it could more easily be interpreted as a rounded corner to a rectangular enclosure. A resistivity survey was also carried out in Cae Uchaf Nant, the triangular field to the east of Hendy, in 2002 (Dawson and Roberts 2002). A possible linear stone feature (PRN 59965) was detected that was interpreted as a wall, perhaps related to the abbey. However no field boundaries are shown in this area on the 1790 estate map (XD64/447/1), which shows the area as open waste. This may support the alternative interpretation of the feature as a stone-lined drain.



A scarp running, roughly north-south, across Cae Capel has been suggested as possibly indicating the limits of the precinct on this side. If the pond (PRN 59711) could be proved to be a medieval fishpond this limits the northern side of the precinct to somewhere between the remaining tower and the pond, possibly under Nant and Hendy.

This doubt about the extent of the area of the abbey precinct led to a geophysical survey of the three fields on the eastern side of the abbey (Cae Uchaf Nant, Cae Capel and Cae Gwenyn). The results of this survey are reported in GAT report 1232 (Kenney and Hopewell 2015). No confirmation of the linear feature in Cae Uchaf Nant was detected, possibly because the nature of this feature ensures that it can be detected by resistivity but not by the magnetometry technology used in the present survey. This field showed no anomalies and it appears that this was well outside the abbey precincts. Two linear features ran roughly north-south through Cae Gwenyn, but these appeared to be field boundaries probably relating originally to the medieval open field system over the island. The abbey precinct almost certainly did not extend this far south. Cae Capel provided the most promising results. Adjacent to the graveyard were a series of parallel negative anomalies within a possible enclosure (PRN 59957), probably what had been detected in 1973. The negative anomalies could be interpreted as stone building foundations, however far from certain and alternative interpretations are possible including hand-dug cultivation terraces or disturbance associated with the construction of the graveyard. The anomalies give the impression that they continue into the area of the graveyard suggesting a relatively early origin. If these are the remains of buildings it is likely that they formed part of the abbey.

To the east was a weak negative anomaly which appears to form a square about 5.5m across (PRN 61120). Negative anomalies are quite often associated with stone structures and this could therefore be interpreted as the foundations of a small stone building or if a cut feature, a small mortuary enclosure associated with a square barrow. It is however only partly visible and weak and could alternatively interpreted as a chance occurrence caused by intersecting plough scars. If this proved to be a square barrow this would be of very high significance as these features are generally restricted to the early medieval period and it could mark a grave relating to the early monastery, possibly even a saint's grave. However such an interpretation should not be assumed without considerable further investigation.

Running north-south up the middle of the field and east-west near the northern side were anomalies suggestive of field boundaries (PRN 61119). These may have just defined early fields but it is likely they also formed part of the abbey precinct.

Further evidence of the extent of the abbey buildings was revealed in a trench dug for an electricity cable on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015. This revealed the foundations of three walls to the west of the abbey tower (plate 7). One wall seemed to continue the north wall of the tower to the west and it is likely that all three were related to abbey buildings, strongly suggesting the buildings extended west of the remaining structure. Only the very base of the foundations survived but there was evidence of earlier activity. What appeared to be a ditch with an inorganic fill suggesting a fairly early date ran across the trench and one of the wall foundations was cut through a layer containing charcoal shell and bone. This appears to be a midden or occupation deposit related to activity preceding the construction of the walls. It is intended to date this deposit and this may indicate the presence of occupation here before the Augustinian abbey.

### ***Medieval settlement***

#### **Figure 6**

Medieval settlement is represented by several features at the north end of the island interpreted as long huts, a site type usually assumed to be medieval in date. However there is some considerable doubt about the interpretation of these features. Douglas Hague excavated one example (PRN 2761, part of Cn 186). He records that the feature was located at SH11582243, just outside the SAM area. The feature was visible as a low rectangular earthwork on an east-west axis measuring 13ft by 33ft (c.3.96m by 10m). Hague cut a trench through its northern wall, but found no evidence of it having been a stone structure. Bedrock was 4 inches (0.1m) below the turf in the interior and there was no trace of occupation. The thickness of the turf on the line of the walls was 10 inches (0.25m) (CRO XD64/340).

A group of rectangular features at the north end of the island (PRN 4530) were also planned by Hague and he dug a trench through the larger structure (plate 8). The excavation took place in 1982 but again no evidence of a stone wall was found and the wall of the feature was defined only by turf (CRO XD64/340). Hague concluded that the function of "these primitive structures" "remains a mystery" (CRO XD64/340). He believed that the structures could have been roofed and speculated that they may have been connected with the storage of winter feed (CRO XD64/340). Their slight banked remains, with no trace of stone walls, make their function as roofed

buildings in doubt, although turf walled buildings can be roofed. It is possible that these structures were related to the drying of seaweed or possibly peat, although there are no close peat sources. In many places, such as the Outer Hebrides, sea birds collected for food are dried to preserve them. Seabirds collected on the east side of the island could possibly have been brought round to this windy headland to be dried. The slight ditches around the rectangular areas resemble gullies around hayricks (areas where hay was stacked), although usually these are circular. Hay might have been collected on the grassy headland and stacked to dry, although this would have been coarse, poor quality hay. Further work is needed to interpret and date these features. Certainly the interpretation of these sites as long huts seems unlikely, as they are quite different to the stone-walled long huts usually seen on uplands elsewhere in north Wales.

The remains of the houses that preceded the 1870s rebuilding on the island are listed in the gazetteer as post-medieval as they were clearly in use into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, however the date of their origin is unknown. The only one of these structures that has been investigated is Tŷ Newydd (Arnold 1998) and that does indeed seem to have been a new house when it was constructed in the early 19th century, but other areas of settlement of the medieval and early modern periods must exist. A number of earthworks thought to represent houses and associated buildings lie on the east side of the main track. None of these have been excavated, though they are individually listed in the gazetteer, and are mentioned again in the section below (paragraph 4.4?).

It seems likely that the main settlement areas in all periods were close to the present locations of the farm houses. These would be much more favourable and sensible locations than the side of the mountain or the wind-swept northern end of the island. Remains surviving in these other areas are therefore likely to be outlying ancillary buildings or the homes of lower status individuals. Medieval settlement was probably concentrated near the site of the abbey, where there are numerous springs, although it is likely that there were also farms spread across the island as today, around the foot of the mountain. However no securely identified houses or other settlement evidence of a medieval date has yet been identified on the island.

Some records mention a field system related to the hut sites on the mountain but there is little to see on the ground. The huts use linear hollows running down the mountain and these could form natural fields, although in places the ground is quite steep. A detailed survey would be necessary to detect field boundaries here.

Probable evidence for medieval fields can be found at the north end of the island, where broad, low ridges, up to 10m wide can be seen (PRN 4532). These appear to be the only surviving ridge and furrow on the island and are typical of remains left by medieval ploughing and cultivation. They have been recorded as extending under a later field boundary, and so represent an earlier field system than that defined by most of the boundaries now in use.

This ridge and furrow probably formed the end of an extensive arable field. The 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1) shows several long narrow fields, a few of which still survive today. Some of these have curved ends hinting at aratral curves typical of medieval ploughing (Hall 1982, 6; Beresford and St Joseph 1979, 23). Some other broader fields also have distinctive curving boundaries. This suggests that there were open fields farmed in narrow strips (lands or *llainau*), that have since been enclosed, with in some cases only a few strips being enclosed together so preserving the layout of the open field. The orientation of the strips suggests one large field running north-south along much of the western side of the island and another smaller field around Tŷ Pellaf, with furlongs running south-west to north-east. While the latter of these fields (PRN 59964) is still fairly intact the former is barely discernible from the present field layout, except for a couple of narrow fields (PRNs 59962 and 59963) (figure 6). The whole of the lowland in the northern part of the island therefore seems to have been cultivated, but the surviving evidence is likely to relate to the 13<sup>th</sup> century or later, so the extent of arable fields is not known earlier in the medieval period. The 1790 map shows the southern part of the island as unenclosed and uncultivated. Traces of ridge and furrow (PRN 4537) and field boundaries here seem to date to after 1790.

To the south-east of the lighthouse are three low mounds which appear to be pillow mounds (PRN 16811), used for keeping rabbits (plate 9). Most pillow mounds in Wales are post-medieval in date but they were used from the medieval period to encourage and control the burrowing of rabbits and aid their collection. As the island was overrun by rabbits from at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century pillow mounds would be unnecessary, and their presence suggests that they were related to the initial introduction of rabbits to the island, presumably during the medieval period. If it can be proved that these mounds are indeed pillow mounds they are of national importance as they would be the only known medieval pillow mounds in Wales.

The recent discovery of a medieval annular brooch (plate 10), probably of 14th century date (PRN 59986) on the mountain adds to evidence of activity on the island at this period. It could be related to the abbey or dropped by a pilgrim, but there is nothing specifically religious about the brooch and it may have belonged to one of the ordinary inhabitants of the island.

### ***Wells and springs***

Water supply was and is critical on the island and a good supply was necessary for permanent settlement. Twenty six wells, springs and cisterns were identified on the island (figure 6), although two (PRN 16796 and 16803) could not be located at their given grid references and it is suspected that they are a duplicate record of other springs elsewhere. Most are distributed along the base of the mountain but others occur on the coast and there is one spring (PRN 59841) on the south end of the island. Many of these have rock-cut cisterns and some have some built stone walling or covered channels. PRN 59713 is a stone-built trough on the line of a very short stream rather than being right at the point that the stream emerges. PRN 2770 is surrounded by a low wall of modern brickwork (0.2m high) on the southern half of its circumference to form a trough.

Some wells, such as PRNs 59951 and 59953, are late in the island's history as they are shown in the 1918 25 inch map but not earlier and were presumably constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Others must be of some considerable age but as they have presumably been used throughout history it is very difficult to date them. The most complex stone-work, suggestive of a medieval date, was found at the unnamed well (PRN 1203), to the east of the abbey. This had a stone basin made of slabs of yellow gritstone, measuring 0.68m by 1.0m, with a step or shelf at the back, beneath which was a large slab containing the outlet. There was also the suggestion of a former superstructure (Arnold 1994; RCAHMS 1964, 20-21). Arnold has a plan of the stone basin forming this well (figure 54, No 1), which is fortunate as the basin has now been sealed with a plastic lid and it is unclear how much of the original masonry still survives (plate 11). The well is the main water supply for the north end of the island, which is why it has had to be sealed and adapted.

This is the well that the residents call Ffynnon Corn but that name is associated on the HER with a small pool (PRN 2769) lower down the slope (plate 12). This is in a rocky alcove and has a dry-stone outlet culvert. It is this spring that is marked as Ffynnon Corn on the 1918 25 inch map and at that date there was a path leading to this spring.

Ffynnon Corn has been considered a holy well and there are two other assumed holy wells and another two wells that Arnold was not able to locate were also considered by Chitty to be holy wells (Arnold 1994; Chitty 1925). Ffynnon Dolysgwydd (PRN 2770) is located on the coast east of Cafn Enlli and its trough built of modern brickwork is as likely to indicate its use for watering sheep as continued use as a holy well. Ffynnon Weirglodd Bach (PRN 2771) is now entirely dry and is located in a field south of Tŷ Pellaf. Whether any of these or the other wells were used in the medieval period as holy wells associated with specific saints is unknown. The well most closely associated with a saint and healing is Ffynnon Bryn Baglau or Ffynnon Dalar (PRN 30819) (plate 13), although this is not recorded in the HER as a holy well. It is associated by tradition with Saint Lleuddad and was said to heal complaints relating to the legs.

There are a group of unusual small wells known as 'shaving wells', which tradition claims were used for the shaving of the head into the monastic tonsure, when a new candidate entered monastic life. Hague mentions a group of seven or perhaps five wells at the north end of the island traditionally identified as shaving wells, as well as some on the coast (Hague, CRO XD64/451/4). Gresham also records the name of Ffynnonau Barfau (springs of the beards) at the north end of the island, which also suggests a connection to shaving, although perhaps of a less ritual sort (CRO XD64 327). The 'wells' are very small natural basins in the rock, no more than 0.3m long, but remain full of water all year. They have steep sides and one is at least 0.6m deep (plate 14). Some seem to have been lost in the vegetation with only two seen that were open (PRN 59984 and 59985) with a third infilled with grass.

## **4.5. Post-medieval settlement**

### **Figure 8**

Carreg Bach (PRN 11995), a small single storey cottage, is the only occupied house to survive from before the late 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding. Its style, with one room open to the roof and the side containing a crog-loft suggests it is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Hague, CRO XD64 341). Arnold (1994) considers a building (PRN 16837) north-east of Tŷ Pellaf, now a gift shop, to be a survival from before the rebuilding (plate 15). However this only appears on the 1918 OS map and not on earlier maps, and it was a dairy for Tŷ Pellaf.

The ruins of a house called Tŷ Newydd (PRN 16794) survive to eaves height (plate 16), and were excavated by Chris Arnold (Arnold 1998). This has related ruined outbuildings, including a gorse mill (PRN 59954). Tŷ Newydd is described by Arnold (1998, 1238) as a longhouse with a cowshed, cartshed and pig sty in a line to the south. The excavation revealed traces of a wooden floor in one room and a fire-place. There was an upper floor reached by a ladder. It was built by 1823, when its gable end is shown in a drawing of the abbey tower by H. Hughes (Hughes 1823).

The school house (PRN 11657) also pre-dates the main rebuilding (plate 17). It was originally a chapel, but was used as a school and meeting place (including for the tenants' "parliament") once the new chapel was built (Arnold 1994). It is now used for a display about the island and for meetings. The boathouse (*storws*) (PRN 16826) (plate 18), near Cafn Enlli, was built during the construction of the lighthouse (Evans and Marloh 2008, 87), so must therefore have been built prior to 1821 when the lighthouse was completed. It is in fairly good condition but some slates are missing from the roof, which could quickly lead to problems if not repaired. The windows are not original as they were replaced by replicas made and fitted by Douglas Hague in 1982, when he also mended the slate roof (CRO XD64/340).

Groups of early buildings survive as earthworks between the main north-south road and the base of the mountain. One group (PRN 16787) lies near Plas Bach and another (PRN 16838) south of the schoolhouse. Arnold (1994) has plans of both these groups of house platforms. Elsewhere some of the other early farms and cottages are barely visible even as earthworks but their sites may still preserve archaeological remains. These include PRN 4529, 16808, 16816 named by Nellie Williams, who was a resident in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as the sites of old cottages (Williams 1996, 19), and sites of the pre-1870s farmhouses preserved in local memory (pers. com. Ernest Evans, local resident) (PRN 59981 and 61112).

Lighthouse (PRN 3604) and associated buildings (plate 23) were designed by Joseph Nelson and completed in 1821. The square tower is the tallest square tower of any lighthouse in the British Isles. The original oil lamp was replaced by electricity in 1973 and the new generators meant that a new electric fog horn (PRN 30816) was installed outside the compound to the west, replacing the previous fog horn (PRN 59851). The installation of the generators resulted in the fog signal changing to the electrical emitters installed in a new building to the west. The lighthouse was automated in 1987 and in 2015 the light was changed for a solar powered red LED.

The lighthouse compound contains the keepers' houses (PRN 12267) and stores including a nineteenth-century vaulted oil store or magazine (PRN 59850) (plate 24). The lighthouse was of great significance to the island, bringing in new people and access to supplies. Trinity House Lighthouse Corporation created the channel known as Y Cafn by blasting to provide a new harbour for the use of boats supplying the lighthouse (Evans and Marloh 2008, 86). This became the main landing place for the island, replacing Porth Solfach beach, and was generally much safer. The slipway (PRN 30813), also built by Trinity House in 1973, is used by the island boat today providing a regular life-line for the islanders and access for visitors.

### ***The late 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding***

The island is notable for its planned farms all built in the 1870s for Lord Newborough to a common design and to a high standard. Ten farmhouses were built either semi-detached or detached (plates 19 and 20) plus a house for the minister. The farm houses either shared a fine stone-built farmyard or had their own yard, and they all have walled gardens. Plas Bach (PRN 11410), which was built for widow Anne Williams and her family, had rooms kept for the use of Lord Newborough and his own privy at the front of the house (Evans and Marloh 2008, 88). This house had superior quality internal fittings and the only properly dug and lined well with a pump (Hague, CRO XD64 341).

All the houses are either still permanently occupied or let out to visitors so they have been well-maintained but not significantly altered and still have almost all original features including windows, doors, stoves, and outside toilets, which are still in use. The gardens have also been kept under control and that at Tŷ Bach has been kept as a flower and vegetable garden.

A lime kiln (PRN 16835) (plate 21) stands at the junction of the main track. Hague suggests that the lime kiln was for mortar for building not for lime for agricultural use, and was constructed for the major rebuilding of the houses and farms. In 1986 Hague consolidated the structure using a concrete lintel for support, hidden behind a wooden one (CRO XD64 343; CRO XD64/340).

### ***The 19<sup>th</sup> century cemetery***

Figure 8 (inset)

A burial ground (PRN 59721) was constructed on the approximate location of the abbey with the remaining abbey building in its north-west corner (plate 3). The burial ground is surrounded by a stone wall with an entrance up steps in the western side. It is shown on the 1889 25 inch OS map, when it extended to the east of the abbey tower, before this area was divided off for Lord Newborough's memorial and tomb (plate 22). Within the burial ground there is a mixture of late 19th and early 20th century memorials including 12 box tombs, and at least 22 other graves marked by a stone at head and foot (Arnold 1994). The inscriptions on the grave stones have been recorded by Arnold (1994), and the earliest is dated 1867. The burial ground was certainly created after 1823, when H Hughes drew the abbey tower, as there was no burial ground at that time.

There are two late 19<sup>th</sup> century memorial crosses (PRNs 59846 and 59847) within the burial ground. They are in a Celtic revival style and were erected to commemorate the twenty thousand saints supposedly buried on the island (listed building records). In its own enclosure is a large memorial cross to the 3rd Baron Newborough (PRN 59845). It was erected by the Hon F G Wynn in 1891, and made by Hugh Jones & Co, Seiont Marble Works, Caernarfon, with Anglesey marble from the Moelfra Quarries (Listed building record 20052). The front inscription reads:

*"Under this cross rest the mortal remains of Sir Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, 5th Baronet and 3rd Baron Newborough of Glynllifon and Bodfean, born 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1803, died 1st Nov 1888. Conveyed to this spot according to his wish on the 20<sup>th</sup> Novr 1889"*

Lord Newborough was initially buried at Llandwrog but his remains were brought to the island in 1889 (Cracroft's Peerage) and reinterred in a brick vault that lies underneath the cross. There is an iron grill covering steps that lead down into an access chamber with the coffin is in a walled-off vault beyond.

## **5. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **5.1. Introduction**

For Cadw the "Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital" (Cadw 2011, 10), but establishing their significance in an objective way can be difficult. Worthing and Bond (2008, 62-69) discuss a range of possible values that could be used to assess historic assets. These include aesthetic, scenic, architectural/technological, historical, associational (with a person or event), archaeological, economic, educational, recreational, artistic, social, commemorative, symbolic, spiritual, inspirational. The Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments (Welsh Office Circular 60/96, annexe 3) use the following criteria:-

Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential.

Most of these criteria are included within the four component values recommended by Cadw that should be considered to assess the significance of an historic asset:

Evidential value: provides evidence about past human activity

Historical value: illustrates a particular aspect of past life or associated with a notable person or event.

Aesthetic value: the sensory and intellectual stimulation to be drawn from an historic asset

Communal value: the meanings an historic asset has for people, relation to identity, social or spiritual value (Cadw 2011, 10, 16-17).

These values have been used in this project to assess both individual sites and the heritage of the island as a whole. The information presented in the historical and archaeological summaries above has been used to provide an assessment of the significance of individual sites and these are given in the gazetteer.

After consideration using the above values each site was assigned to one of the following categories to indicate the importance of the archaeological resource.

*Category AA - Sites of International Importance.*  
World Heritage Site

*Category A - Sites of National Importance.*

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II\* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

*Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.*

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region.

*Category C - Sites of district or local importance.*

Sites of particular importance within the district or local area.

*Category D - Minor and damaged sites.*

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category.

*Category U - Sites needing further investigation.*

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D.

This assessment is mainly from an archaeological perspective but the Aesthetic and Communal value allow for a wider consideration of importance. Cadw (Cadw 2011, 11) stresses that the historic environment is a shared resource and values other than those of historic environment professionals are important. The consultation allowed for feedback from other stakeholders into the assessment of significance.

## **5.2. Statement of significance: the landscape**

The significance of the landscape of Ynys Enlli is demonstrated by its inclusion within the Llŷn Heritage Coast, and the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), as well as the Llŷn and Bardsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 8) (Cadw 1998, 96-100). Other environmental designations include Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Natural Nature Reserve, and Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The 'cultural landscape' refers to the evidence for human interaction with the natural environment. The cultural landscape of Ynys Enlli is today largely of late 19<sup>th</sup> century origin, and dominated by the stone farmhouses and outbuildings built by Lord Newborough. Much of the present field system was also laid out at this time. The lighthouse at the south end of the island is of similar date, and is another dominating structure. However, older features are preserved within the landscape, and contribute to its significance. The medieval tower is of particular significance, as the only visible surviving remains of the priory. The earthwork remains of prehistoric and medieval structures are also of significance.

The flint scatters found on the island preserve a prehistoric, and in particular Mesolithic, landscape, which is better assessed on a regional rather than site-based scale. They are associated with other areas on the mainland, and it has been suggested that they demonstrate 'traditions of movement and the circulation of materials along the coast' (Edmonds *et al*, 2009). The Mesolithic remains, when examined in a landscape perspective, are considered to be of national significance.

As discussed above, the landscape has been appreciated by a number of artists and writers, many influenced by the sanctity of the island bestowed on it by its medieval reputation as an important place of burial for saints, and as a place of pilgrimage.

The largely unaltered 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape, the presence of upstanding medieval remains, and the islands' cultural associations, are considered to form a landscape of national significance.

## **5.3. Statement of significance: prehistoric sites**

Forty four sites are classed as prehistoric in the database, most of which are flint scatters. There are three more sites of unknown date that might be prehistoric as they occur on Mynydd Enlli in a similar location to more probably prehistoric structures.

### ***Flint scatters***

The presence of Mesolithic flint assemblages is sufficiently rare within Wales to make the known concentration of flints at Bae Rhigol (PRN 16779) of national significance. The potential for the survival of buried archaeology both at Bae Rhigol and elsewhere is high. The evidential value is high and the large assemblage has been studied in detail, providing new insights into the early prehistory of both Bardsey and the mainland opposite. These are attractive objects with a high aesthetic and communal value which would be better realised if some or all could be displayed either on the island or in Gwynedd Museum.

Many of the known flint scatters and individual finds have not been fully recorded and the location of the items is often not known. Depending upon the details recorded, they are able to make a contribution to our knowledge, and are considered here to be of regional significance.

### ***Settlement and hut circles***

Features on the mountain that are interpreted as hut circles of late prehistoric date are considered to be of national significance, as reflected by their scheduled status. There is good potential for the presence of buried archaeology in the vicinity of these sites, although excavation would be required to fulfil this potential fully. In many cases the aesthetic value is fairly high as some of these sites are fairly well-defined and not too hard to find and appreciate, at least in winter. They are often also in attractive locations with good views over the lower parts of the island. Their physical presence contributes to an appreciation of the historical depth and diversity of settlement on the island, and they therefore contribute to communal values.

Many of the structures on the mountain are of uncertain date, but their occupation is unlikely to be more recent than the medieval period. If they date from the medieval or early-medieval period their presence as earthwork remains, and their probable association with the monastery, would classify them as nationally significance.

The possible late prehistoric promontory fort (PRN 3277) located at the south end of the island is insufficiently understood and its significance is therefore unknown.

### ***Burnt mounds***

The recently identified burnt mounds (the two identified and tested by trial excavation as part of this project, and two more mounds near Carreg Fawr) are an indication of prehistoric settlement. Though they can range widely in date (from Neolithic to medieval) they tend to be of Bronze Age date. As a site type they are relatively common in north-west Wales, and several have been excavated, though their actual purpose remains elusive (Kenney 2012, 2013). They are, however, thought to lie in the vicinity of settlements, and on Ynys Enlli, given the sparsity of known prehistoric settlement, they are considered to be of national significance.

### ***Possible cremation burials***

The possible cremation burials (PRN 59966 and 59967) recorded in 2003 and 2009 by Joanna Hambly of St Andrew's University are very much of unknown significance. The original features appear to have been eroded away and geophysics in the area revealed no further features. Although it would not be possible to identify such small features with these techniques, any ring ditches present indicating the former existence of burial mounds would have been located. More work on the small quantity of recovered remains is necessary if these features are to be confirmed as cremation burials and to establish their actual date.

## **5.4. Medieval sites**

In many ways the abbey and related sites form the core of the heritage of Ynys Enlli. Only the upstanding remains of the abbey are scheduled, but any buried building remains and archaeological deposits are of equal importance. The medieval cemetery appears to have been extensive and numerous undisturbed graves must remain. There has been no attempt to determine the full date range of burials here or to study population health, demographic, origin or genetic relationships. This cemetery therefore has a very high potential for revealing information about the medieval population generally and who was buried on Ynys Enlli and where they came from.

Evidence from recent work of buried archaeology relating to the abbey shows that important evidence does remain to be investigated. The suggestion that there may be the remains of an early medieval square barrow preserved under Cae Capel hints at a possible cemetery relating to the early monastery. If this was confirmed it would be of national importance.

Apart from the abbey there is very little evidence for medieval settlement on the island and this must be a high priority for future research. Any sites that might contribute to this must be of considerable importance, but none are securely identified as medieval. The rectangular features at the northern end of the island are likely to be from a later date and not domestic in function, although establishing their actual date and function would be beneficial.

The remains of house platforms and other evidence by the road up the island (PRN 16795 and 16813) while probably used into the 19<sup>th</sup> century could preserve earlier evidence of occupation and would be a high priority for study. These are currently assessed as regionally significant.

The numerous wells on the island may be an indication of mediaeval settlement. Some are clearly post medieval in date, although it is possible that they reuse an earlier well. Only one had evidence suggestive of a medieval date (PRN 1203). This is of considerable importance but as it has been adapted to form the island's main water source it is not known how much of the original stonework still survives.

The pillow mounds (PRN 16811) on the south part of the island could potentially be of national importance if they are of medieval date as pillow mounds of this date have not yet been discovered in Wales.

### **5.5. 19<sup>th</sup> century features**

There are 105 sites of post mediaeval or modern date in the database. Of these 34 are grade II listed, i.e. of regional importance. However the planned farms and associated features as a whole should be considered to be of national importance as a group. The rarity of the survival of such a group of buildings forming an intact landscape means that it scores highly in the criteria for assessing significance. The coherence of this group means that even though some individual elements might be classed separately as of only local importance they form part of a site of national importance. For example the boathouse (PRN 16826), although of only local significance in a wider perspective, is of central importance within the island's planned landscape.

The sites of the early farms and cottages on the island could preserve important cultural evidence, which could provide information on everyday life prior to 1870. They may also have been the sites of earlier occupation and would be the best places to look for medieval settlement evidence. Although the evidence produced by future excavations is likely to be of only local significance, very few of these types of sites have been excavated in detail so well-preserved remains could be potentially of at least regional significance.

The cloddiau, which are very common across the region, are of significance in maintaining the character of the island landscape, as are the withy beds (PRN 59973, 59974, 59979 and 59980). Although some of the withy beds appear only to have been established in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century they give an indication of the character of life on the island, and as they are being actively managed appear much as they would have done when being used to supply material for making lobster pots. Although individually or fairly minor significance these sites add to the understanding of the visitor of the life of the island in the recent past. This is a period more easily imagined and related to by visitors than earlier periods and so the communal and aesthetic value of these sites can be perceived as being higher in their specific context than may initially be apparent.

The potential for all these sites for interpretation, presentation and experiencing the past is high. Just the experience of staying on the island in the farmhouses under conditions similar to those originally experienced by the inhabitants is one of the highlights of visiting the island. There are relatively few places in Wales where such an experience can be obtained by the general public, and this should be considered one of the more significant aspects of the heritage of the island.

### **5.6. Place-names and field-names**

The place-names are part of the history and character of the island. They convert the physical landscape into a cultural landscape but are at risk because they are known and used by only a very small number of people now using the island. The continued use of the traditional names is to be encouraged and the manufacturing of English names should be avoided. To assist with this the current report uses the traditional general names; Mynydd Enlli for the mountain, Pen Diben for the southern end of the island and Lle Cul for the narrow neck of land between the two parts of the island.



## 5.7. Summary statement of significance

It is notable that a large proportion of sites are of unknown significance, even ones falling within scheduled areas. This is due to the limited amount of archaeological work carried out on the island. Some guesses can be made about sites by comparison with similar sites on the mainland that have been excavated but many of the features on Ynys Enlli are not directly comparable to mainland examples. Only excavation and scientific dating can clarify the significance of these features.

The full potential of the medieval remains, particularly the abbey, potential early monastic settlement and cemetery are still very much to be realised. The monastic remains and associated burials are considered to be of national significance.

Even the more recent buildings and features of the landscape must not be underestimated in their importance because of the unique experience of staying on the island which results largely from the preservation of functioning buildings in a largely unaltered state and the absence of modern facilities.

## 6. CONSTRAINTS, PRESSURES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This section examines the pressures on the historic environment, taking into account its vulnerability, and in 6.2 looks at opportunities for both management and research. Section 7.0 looks at ways of managing the historic environment in greater detail, taking into account its nature, significance and the identified threats and vulnerability.

### 6.1. Constraints and Pressures

#### *Ownership and management*

Ynys Enlli is owned by the Bardsey Island Trust, which is run by the Trust Council, composed of Chair and around twenty trustees. The Council meets six times a year.

The stated aims of the Bardsey Island Trust are:

- to protect the wildlife and delicate ecosystem of the island
- to encourage people to visit the island as a place of natural beauty and pilgrimage
- to undertake scientific study and educational programmes
- to protect the buildings and archaeological sites
- to promote the artistic and cultural life of the island
- to engage in farming to benefit the island's diverse habitats (Bardsey Island Trust website <http://www.bardsey.org>)

The commitment to protect the buildings and archaeological sites of the island means that threats to these are minimised. However change is necessary, even on Ynys Enlli, and if inappropriately managed it can lead to a detrimental impact on the historic environment.

As described in section 1.3 above, the island is leased to Gareth Roberts, who in turn has a tenant who lives on the island. Strategic management of the island is undertaken by the Trust, whilst the Bird Observatory and NRW are all closely involved with its management.

The lighthouse complex is separate from the rest of the island and is owned by the Corporation of Trinity House. Apparently Trinity House intends to sell the lighthouse complex, although not the lighthouse itself. The buildings are all listed, and the surrounding land owned by the Trust, so potential risk to the historic environment can be managed.

Having such a large group of stakeholders can make management difficult, and slow down decision-making, however the production of management plans which are agreed by all and are set for a given time period do help overcome this. It is the intention that this heritage plan will be merged with the overall management plan, and that this will ensure appropriate management of the historic environment.

### *Visitor management*

Visitor numbers and their activities on the island are, in the main, controlled by the Trust. This ensures pressure and impact from visitors is relatively light on much of the historic environment. However, maintenance of structures, including the houses, buildings and the slipway at Cafn is necessary, and also conversion and improvement of structures. The harsh environment imposes additional pressures, and the trial and error of using modern materials to cope with these conditions has caused further issues. However this report does not consider in detail the management and conservation of buildings which are in regular use, but rather confines itself to redundant structures or buried archaeological features.

Water supply has always been a significant issue. The wells and springs which serve the properties are of early origin, and historically served a number of functions, including ritual observances. However their maintenance to ensure continued use is very necessary, but care needs to be exercised to avoid unnecessary damage and loss of character. For example the well (PRN 1203) is a primary water source, but is a Listed Building. It has been protected by a plastic cover, which though a reversible action, impacts upon its character.

Other management issues include the digging of service trenches or pits. These have the potential to reveal buried archaeological remains, and in the vicinity of the abbey bones have been regularly noted, as have buried walls. Human remains have also been found during routine gardening activities. These are rarely recorded in any detail, and the statutory requirement for a license from the Ministry of Justice in order to handle or move them has not been regularly observed.

There has been in recent years a demand for the modern burial of ashes on Ynys Enlli, which led in the early 2000s to a plot being identified as a possible location for burial. Archaeological evaluation of this plot was undertaken, but further work would be necessary prior to its use as a burial ground. The piecemeal digging of graves would have a detrimental impact on any buried archaeology which may survive in the area.

### ***Management for nature conservation***

The relatively low-level impact of habitat management does not generally create a large risk to the historic environment, though occasionally there are management issues which arise from opposing needs. One example was the supposed Bronze Age round barrow on the top of Mynydd Enlli, which was being damaged by shearwater nests. However as the barrow has now been interpreted as a more modern feature of little archaeological significance, these issues are no longer relevant.

One area for potential concern is the field boundaries. These vary across the island, some being earth banks, some are stone walls, and the majority stone-faced earth banks (in Welsh *clawdd* (singular) and *cloddiau* (plural)). These provide a suitable habitat for Manx shearwater burrows, however the burrows cause the boundaries to collapse and erode. The significance of the shearwaters is high, and so there is no intention to maintain or restore most of these boundaries (RSPB 2010, 8). This is to the detriment of their archaeological significance, however at present a reasonable balance exists between the length of disturbed boundary to undisturbed, which allows the character of the banks to be determined and recorded. Banks that survive within scheduled areas need to be more positively managed for their heritage significance, and Cadw may need to advise on how this can be best achieved. Any conservation work within scheduled areas would require scheduled monument consent. This should be seen as an issue to work on and it may be necessary to develop a new methodology for protecting and repairing the *cloddiau* that all parties can agree to.

The aim in the Nature Conservation Plan to maintain and restore traditional routes (RSPB 2010, 22), and this is to be encouraged. This has worked well on the “Lord’s Path” (PRN 16854) which has been cleared of gorse making it more accessible, but this route is vulnerable to damage by cattle trample in winter. Widening of gates and tracks impacts on landscape character, and needs to be undertaken carefully and a full record made before and after any work undertaken. Works on the track near the abbey have the potential to reveal graves or remains of the former abbey buildings.

One of the greatest risks arises from lack of knowledge of both the location and nature of the archaeology. The precise location of many of the earthworks on the mountain and the northern end of the island are difficult for even an archaeologist to identify. Many have imprecise grid references. This lack of precision means accidental damage is possible, whilst monitoring of condition is also difficult. It is hoped that the current document, which contains improved grid references, will raise awareness of sites and make their locations more evident.

### ***Natural forces***

The most significant threat is from coastal erosion, though relatively few of the recorded sites are directly at risk from this. The sites known to be most at risk are the flint scatters and buried soil horizons along the coast, though the potential for the erosion of unknown buried archaeology of all periods must be considered high. Coastal erosion is most active in those areas where boulder clay overlies bedrock, such as between Henllwyn and Porth Solfach, as well as along much of the west coast.

## **6.2 Management and Research Opportunities**

This section looks at the opportunities arising from existing management regimes and current understanding of the surviving archaeology. It is very likely that as the results of new research become available, these will change and adapt to reflect our improved understanding.

### ***Management opportunities: Strategic management***

Management of the historic environment needs to be built into the wider framework of strategic management of the island. It is hoped that this report will go some way towards fulfilling that objective. Integrated management is crucial to the success of this, and it is to be hoped that policies will be created which successfully merge management of the historic environment with nature conservation, farming and tourism. Management plans are live documents, and need to be updated regularly through a cycle of implementation, monitoring and feedback.

### ***Management opportunities: general***

This report has attempted to pull together many of the strands of information that exist concerning the history and archaeology of the island from a wide variety of sources. New studies and discoveries, in turn leading to new interpretations and understanding will inevitably take place, as also will chance finds, particularly of flints. It is important that this new information is recorded and made accessible, so that it can, in turn, feed back into revised management policies. The regional historic environment record, maintained by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, is able to provide a central focus for this information. In order to ensure the evidence is incorporated into the record there needs to be policies implemented to encourage this, and clear guidelines on how to feed information back to the HER.

### ***Management opportunities: Interpretation***

Improved interpretation of the island's heritage is of primary importance, both for residents and visitors. This could be achieved in a variety of ways, and for different audiences. Examples might include interpretation panels, leaflets, books, films etc. Interpretation of the cultural heritage would need to fit into wider interpretation plans and policies which would include all aspects of the island.

### ***Management opportunities: participation and engagement***

Despite difficulties of access to the island, there are excellent opportunities for the development of volunteer projects and the engagement of visitors and residents in the management of the historic environment. This might involve specific research projects, such as field walking on ploughed fields looking for flints, or research excavations. Once again, it is important here to try to build these in to the overall management objectives, and to ensure all projects are co-ordinated so that information is collated and can contribute to future management and research.

### ***Research opportunities: natural erosion and casual finds***

Coastal erosion is occurring in various parts of the island, whilst other causes, such as the nesting Manx Shearwater and farm animals, are also responsible for erosion. These can also lead to the discovery of both finds and/or archaeological evidence in the form of features or structures. Making residents and visitors aware of the potential for the recovery of archaeological information from these eroding sections would help minimise loss of information from these sites. A reporting system could be devised which would allow advice from archaeologists to be given if required. A simple checklist could be provided so that a basic record could be carried out, and information reported to the HER.

Many finds kept in private hands or curated by museums have yet to be studied in detail. This includes a collection of flints excavated as part of the Ty Newydd excavations held by Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery. The same museum also holds the skeletal collection from the excavations, and these could also form the subject of further research. Any research associated with the human remains would need to be undertaken before reburial.

### ***Management opportunities: Revision to Scheduled areas***

It is recommended that the mound on top of the mountain, currently scheduled as a Bronze Age Barrow, be de-scheduled. Investigations carried out as part of this project suggest the mound is modern, and not of national significance.

It is recommended that consideration be given to the extension of the scheduled area around the medieval tower (Cn 68) to include the track to the west. Further assessment needs to be undertaken within the area to ascertain the most appropriate boundaries of the revised area, but potentially this might include the area between the tower and Ty Newydd, and the area within the adjoining farm building courtyard.

It is recommended that consideration be given to scheduling the area of Mesolithic flint finds south of Bae Rhigol. Once again the limits of this area are not presently clearly definable, but an area sufficient to include the area of high density occurrence would provide initial protection.

It is recommended that consideration be given to scheduling the two burnt mounds adjacent to Henllwyn.

### ***Research opportunities: Mesolithic***

The archaeology of the Mesolithic period on Enlli is, on current evidence, well preserved and of national significance. A number of techniques exist for improving our knowledge of this period. These might include organised field walking, which could be undertaken with the help of volunteers. Methodical walking, particularly over several years, over ploughed fields and eroding coastal edges, has the potential to identify distributions of finds and location of activity sites and related buried archaeology. Field walking of this sort has been carried out already on the site at Bae Rhigol (PRN 16779) and final publication of this will help advise the direction of future research. Evidence for Mesolithic settlement and structures is very rare, and the concentration of finds on Enlli would suggest extremely good potential for its discovery. Every opportunity should be taken both to manage responsibly the archaeology of this period, and further our knowledge of both the extent and nature of the remains.

### ***Research opportunities: Later Prehistory***

Our existing knowledge of prehistoric settlement is outlined in 4.3? above. The potential for the survival of unknown buried prehistoric archaeology is high. This knowledge could be enhanced by geophysical surveys and monitoring of disturbed areas or eroding surfaces. Further targeted work should build on existing knowledge, and therefore further research, including survey and excavation, could arguably be initially undertaken on and in the vicinity of the newly discovered burnt mounds.

The potential for paleoenvironmental research is a priority, in order to better understand the environmental development of the island. This has the potential to help inform not only the development of the natural environment but also the history of cultivation on the island, and the nature of crops.

The reported cremation burials on the shore of Henllwyn would benefit from further investigation. The two features identified appear now to have been lost to coastal erosion but samples of bone and charcoal are still held at St Andrews University. It would be valuable for the burnt bone to be studied by a specialist to confirm if it is human and if so for it to be dated by radiocarbon assay. Without this study the significance of these features remains unknown, and so it is difficult to advise on appropriate management.

The earthworks on the mountain, usually interpreted as late prehistoric round houses, are poorly understood. Targeted survey and excavation would provide a better understanding of these structures.

### ***Research opportunities: Medieval***

The history of Christianity on the island is fundamental to our understanding of its development in Early Medieval and medieval times. There is considerable potential for archaeology to add to our understanding of these periods to supplement the limited historical evidence. The known focus of activity is around the present abbey remains. Early burials have been found here, so this may well have been the location of the pre-Augustinian monastery. Our understanding of the later monastic buildings, and even their location, is very poor, and yet we know that archaeological remains of walls and burials survive underground. There is also the possibility of remains of the early monastery surviving under or close to the later abbey. This area provides excellent opportunities for a wide variety of research methodologies, including survey and excavation techniques, as well as study of human remains. We know that bone survives reasonably well on the island, and new techniques for the study of human bones, including stable isotope analysis and DNA analysis, as well as more accurate dating, provide significant research opportunities for identifying population movement, social

grouping and about life and diet on the island. This research should start with the human remains already available, excavated from beneath Tŷ Newydd and held in Gwynedd Museum. This should be carried out in advance of reburial of the remains on the island.

There is considerable surviving evidence for that most pre-requisite of settlement, water, and the development of springs and wells. Throughout the ages these have helped satisfy both spiritual and practical needs, and they remain of considerable interest today for both reasons. Further research and interpretation is a desirable objective.

***Research opportunities: Post-medieval landscape***

Considerable changes took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the farms and fields were laid out in their present manner by Lord Newborough. Our understanding of the archaeology of the island from the end of the Middle Ages up to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is relatively slight. There is good potential for improving this knowledge by survey and targeted excavation. The earthworks surviving to the east of the main track are potential sources of evidence.

## 7. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section offers general guidelines for management of the historic environment, both in general terms, and in specific terms in relation to the different archaeological sites. These guidelines should be used in addition to habitat conservation guidelines and any conflict between them will need to be discussed and addressed. It may be necessary to get a licence from NRW to carry out work as well as scheduled monument or listed building licences depending on where work is to be carried out and the impact on protected species. This applies to excavation for archaeological research as well as groundworks for other purposes.

### 7.1. General management guidelines

As a general principle all archaeological remains, including historic earthworks, stone structures, buried archaeology and traditional buildings must be managed to ensure their survival. No material should be removed from archaeological sites or historic features, and spoil, farm waste or rubbish should not be deposited on them. New fencing or vehicular tracks should not be located on or through archaeological or historic sites without prior approval.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection. This means that there can be no disturbance of these sites, or any ground disturbance within the Scheduled Area surrounding it, without specific Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw. This applies to fencing, drainage works and gorse burning and any other farm works likely to cause disturbance to the ground. Above ground repairs to fences does not need Scheduled Monument Consent but repairing fences by digging holes for new fence posts and maintenance of drains by digging them out may require consent and this should be checked with Cadw before work is carried out. Listed Buildings also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority must be obtained before specific works are undertaken.

It is important to note that the catalogue of sites included in this report reflects our present knowledge, and considerable archaeological remains, particularly buried sites, but also those surviving as low earthworks, will survive that are yet to be discovered. All works which have the potential for uncovering new sites, or damaging archaeological remains, should therefore be considered by the Trust prior to the work being undertaken.

The former Tir Gofal agreement (Burnett 2009) provided requirements for the management of archaeological and historical sites and these are still relevant as general management guidelines for across the island. The aim is to ensure the survival of visible features, prevent disturbance to archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface and prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

The general requirements are to:

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. There should be a presumption against installing undergrounding services and if any are necessary there should be consultation about the archaeological impact and a requirement for archaeological supervision.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features. Particular care should be taken in the scheduled areas and Cadw should be consulted if there is any doubt about suitable locations.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot *in situ*. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.

7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted but on scheduled monuments this must be with Cadw's consent.
8. Do not burn materials on archaeological sites.
9. Consultation is required for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals; there are no rabbits on the island but considerable burrowing is done by shearwaters. In Scheduled Areas this must be done with Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **7.2. General guidelines for listed buildings, traditional buildings and gardens**

If any works are likely to affect a listed building or any other buildings or structures within its curtilage, the proposals should be discussed with the Gwynedd Council's Conservation officer, Eryl Williams ([ErylWilliams@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:ErylWilliams@gwynedd.gov.uk)) before any work is undertaken. Although 'like for like' repair does not strictly need listed building consent, interpretations of what is meant by 'like for like' may vary, and to avoid problems, checking with the Conservation Officer should be undertaken in advance of works.

A Buildings Conservation Plan is required to assess the detailed condition of the buildings and recommended maintenance, improvements and possible uses. This should be carried out by an appropriate professional, usually a conservation architect, with appropriate archaeological advice.

The former Tir Gofal agreement (Burnett 2009) also covered traditional buildings. This identified PRN 30827, the yard associated with Rhedynog Goch and Ty Pellaf, as a traditional building, i.e. one "built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices" (Burnett 2009, 27). This definition can apply equally to all the 1870s farm yards on the island as well as unlisted buildings, such as the boathouse (PRN 16826), and the Tir Gofal requirements still provide a valuable guidance for the management of these buildings, although the Conservation Officer should still be consulted in the case of listed buildings.

The recommendations are that:

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them.
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction.
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction.
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used.

Any work must also not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If protected species are present you will need a licence from NRW to carry out work on the building.

In addition to protected species of animals there are four groups of protected species of lichen present on the island and these may be found on field walls, gardens walls, buildings and their roofs. Work on the exterior of buildings including roofs and walls is an "Operation Likely to Damage the Special Interest of the SSSI" and that

therefore SSSI consent from NRW will be required before such work can be lawfully undertaken even if it is 'like-for-like'. If repairs/maintenance involve a change to a different although traditional technique e.g. if limewash was being applied to stonework for the first time after a long gap, then NRW would need to consider the impact on the lichens species present and it will be necessary to acquire SSSI consent.

The application procedure for species licences is different from that for SSSI consents so it may be necessary to apply for both a protected species licence and SSSI consent in advance of work on buildings.

### **7.3. Guidelines for works which may require archaeological monitoring**

Any new development or works which have the potential to reveal or damage archaeological remains should be accompanied by an appropriate programme of archaeological works. Depending on the nature of the proposals, and the need for planning consent these might vary from an assessment incorporating desk-based study and field visits; field evaluation consisting of topographic or geophysical survey; a watching brief; building survey; or excavation.

An archaeological watching brief involves an archaeologist monitoring work undertaken by others but able to stop the work if any archaeology is exposed. An archaeological evaluation would involve the removal of mixed soil and overburden either by hand by archaeologists or by machine under archaeological supervision down to either the top of significant archaeological deposits or to undisturbed virgin ground, whichever is reached first. In both cases any archaeology would be investigated and recorded at a level sufficient to establish its significance. If the deposits are of low significance it may be possible after excavating, recording and sampling the deposits for the work to continue as planned. If more significant the works should be moved elsewhere and the trench backfilled, possibly after covering the archaeology with geotextile.

In the case of the discovery of a human burial this should be recorded but not disturbed and the groundworks relocated. The area would be covered with geotextile and backfilled. The evaluation/watching brief would continue at the new location. If the groundworks could not be relocated then the human remains would have to be fully excavated, recorded and lifted. Burials are to be excavated according to standard procedures given in (English Heritage 2005, annexe S3). All works involving human remains would follow the BIT human remains policy (appendix II).

If foundations or deposits relating to the abbey were found these would be cleaned up by hand and recorded with minimal investigation of *in situ* deposits before being reburied and the works relocated. However in such circumstances the opportunity for further investigation should be taken if funding is available for both excavation and analysis of the results.

If burials are found unexpectedly beyond the likely limits of the medieval cemetery or elsewhere on the island work should be stopped and archaeological advice taken. If the work can be located elsewhere the human remains should be not be disturbed or further exposed but should be immediately covered over. The location should be marked on a map or recorded with a hand-held GPS device and reported according to the guidelines given below. If the works cannot be relocated or the remains are found eroding from the coast and the grave is in danger of being lost through erosion then archaeological advice should be sought. Full excavation of the burial may be required. The human remains policy given in Appendix II should be followed.

### **7.4. Future research and the discovery of artefacts**

As discussed in 6.2? above, it is recommended that archaeological research on the island is only undertaken in agreement with the Trust, in order to ensure the research is properly conducted, relevant, and the results available made available to aid future management. Copies of all research details and results are to be stored in a central location. This needs to include both the Bardsey Island Trust archive and the Historic Environment Record held by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. In order that informed decisions are made about what research should be conducted it is recommended that a heritage specialist is included on the Scientific Committee.

No metal detecting should be undertaken without permission from the Trust. An agreement between the detectorist and Trust needs to ensure all finds are declared and remain in the ownership of the Trust, and that the location of any finds be carefully noted. A hand-held GPS should be used to locate the finds with an accuracy of about 3m. It is illegal to use metal detectors on scheduled ancient monuments without scheduled monument



consent. Any items classed as Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act should be reported and recorded to comply with the Act.

Artefacts found by residents or visitors are to be reported to the Trust. This is to be encouraged through interpretation documentation. Simple recording forms could be used for this purpose. The reports should be stored by both the Trust, and by the Historic Environment Record maintained by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. The finds remain the property of the Trust, and should be placed into the care of an appropriate museum. It is anticipated that this would be Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery, though they might in turn lend them back to the Trust for display on the island.

#### ***Existing Collections of Artefacts and Human Remains***

The human remains from the excavation at Tŷ Newydd are currently held by Gwynedd Museum and Art Gallery, Bangor. There is also part of a jaw and a fragment of skull from near Tŷ Newydd. The latter are accessioned into the Museum but the main collection arising from the excavations has never been accessioned and is merely being held by the museum. This collection consists of 10 archive boxes containing mainly human remains, with some artefacts. The policy on Human Remains (Appendix II) contains a recommendation for the reburial of human remains following scientific analysis. The analyses should include stable isotope analysis to identify geographic origins and DNA analysis, as well as enhanced dating.

### **7.5. Management of Archaeology in Heathland Management Areas**

Due to the importance of the heathland habitats on the island conservation management is concentrated in the heathland areas. These are named as Penrhyn Gogor, Y Groes, Pen Diben and Mynydd Enlli, the extents of which are marked on figure 1.

#### ***Penrhyn Gogor and Y Groes***

While some of the features in this area are fairly easy to identify others, especially around PRN 2760 and 2761 are difficult to identify. Descriptions of these vary and there is an indication that there are several features within this general area, most not accurately located. Management recommendations should apply to this area as a whole rather than trying to identify specific feature because of this difficulty. However both management and archaeological understanding would be greatly enhanced by a detailed topographic survey of this area. This could be combined with a geophysical survey in order to test some of the interpretations from surface remains without excavation.

Penrhyn Gogor is an area of important heath communities. The encouragement of heather and creeping willow (RSPB 2010, 14) does lead to the obscuring of some archaeological features but is unlikely to cause any long term damage, and should generally be seen as a positive management strategy for the archaeology. The conservation management strategy for the maritime heaths and grasslands includes not ploughing, levelling or rolling these areas and not digging any new drainage (RSPB 2010, 25). This is compatible with management of the historic environment.

The Cadw management recommendations for SAM Cn 186 are that the current grazing regime be continued and bracken growth on archaeological features be sprayed. The clearance of bracken should aim to create extensive areas of grassland, and not just be focused on the monuments. No ploughing or other ground disturbance is permitted in the scheduled area. Feeders are not to be located within the scheduled area and burning of vegetation requires Scheduled Monument Consent. Cadw require that field banks (cloddiau) within this area be repaired, though this needs to be undertaken with advice from Cadw.

#### ***Pen Diben***

Gorse cutting or burning in this area may reveal details of sites not currently visible, but much of this area is open grassland and only a small number of sites are obscured. There are no scheduled areas in this part of the island but there should be an assumption against ploughing or other groundworks, especially in areas of extensive ridge and furrow.

#### ***Mynydd Enlli***

This area suffers quite significantly from sites being obscured and potentially damaged by gorse and especially bracken. Gorse is burnt in a 7 to 10 year rotation in most areas and bracken is also controlled through cutting, or in some cases by spraying (RSPB 2010, 11). Gorse and bracken roots can damage archaeological sites, as well as obscuring them, so measures to keep these species under control are to be encouraged.

Gorse burning or cutting to keep gorse from spreading is important. Ideally gorse should be cut not burnt over archaeological sites as burning can alter the buried soil layers and can introduce contaminating recent charcoal to ancient deposits, which may confuse any future radiocarbon dating. It should be noted that Scheduled Monument Consent is required for gorse burning within the scheduled area.

The mountain is grazed by a carefully controlled number of cattle or sheep (RSPB 2010, 11). Cattle grazing has recently been introduced to Mynydd Enlli to prevent gorse regeneration and control bracken (CCW 2008, 6). This is to be welcomed but stocking levels should be reduced if significant erosion is being caused to archaeological monuments, or possibly cattle should be kept out of sensitive areas during wet periods. Monitoring is necessary to ensure that this does not become a problem. Serious erosion within the scheduled area could be a breach of management conditions with Cadw.

The Cadw management recommendations for SAM Cn 187 are that the current grazing regime be continued. Gorse is to be cleared from archaeological features (to be cut at ground level and roots left in situ); bracken growth on archaeological features should be sprayed. Gorse or bracken clearance should create extensive areas of grassland, and not just be focused on the monuments. No ploughing or other ground disturbance is permitted in scheduled area. Feeders are not to be located on the scheduled area and burning of vegetation requires Scheduled Monument Consent.

Apart from the largest huts each inspection of this area produces slightly different locations for the huts and often different descriptions. This is partly due to inaccuracies in locating the sites, even when using hand-held GPS equipment, but identification is also hindered by the extensive anthills and by bracken. The present author is convinced that some of the sites planned by Christopher Arnold (Arnold 1994) are best interpreted as groups of anthills and not genuine archaeological features, though it is possible that features are obscured by the anthills.

Because of the difficulties of identifying the archaeological remains within this area it is recommended that a detailed topographic survey be undertaken, accompanied by geophysical survey. Cadw have in the past recommended a Lidar survey of this area but this does not appear to have been carried out. This may be an alternative to a detailed topographic survey but many of the features are small and are unlikely to be well-defined on a Lidar survey of 1m resolution. Only excavation can firmly establish the function of these features, and a targeted programme of work would considerably enhance our understanding of the date and nature of these structures.

## **7.6. Management of Archaeology in Enclosed and Cultivated Areas**

Coppicing of withy beds is to be encouraged to maintain these features as part of the landscape and to preserve a feature that was of economic importance to the island (RSPB 2010, 20).

A small area of cereal is to be sown under the Nature Conservation management Plan of up to 5ha cereal and 5ha cereal undersown with grass. Hay or haylage is taken from improved or semi-improved grasslands (RSPB 2010, 31). Ploughed fields provide potential for field walking and the recovery of surface finds. Deeper ploughing could cause damage to buried archaeology in fields where flint scatters and other finds have been recorded and this should be avoided.

Projects involving drainage and new ponds are to be subject to NRW consent (RSPB 2010, 32). Such projects should be also considered for their archaeological impact, and an appropriate archaeological response put in place.

## 7.7. Management Recommendations for Specific Sites

PRN	SITENAME	NGR
<b>Medieval cemetery</b>		
16793	Medieval cemetery, Bardsey	SH11992213
59949	Medieval burials, Ty Newydd	SH1200622130
59958	Medieval burials, Bardsey	SH1199622172
59959	Medieval burials, Bardsey	SH11972213
59960	Medieval burials, Bardsey	SH1198022122
59961	Medieval burials, Bardsey	SH1200622149
59968	Human remains near Ty Newydd	SH1201322147
61125	Disturbed human bones, Tŷ Bach barn	SH1200422155
61420	Human bones, Nant Yard	SH1197422173
Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. <i>In situ</i> burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.		
<b>Other medieval religious sites and potential sites</b>		
1588	Cross-Incised Stone, St. Mary's Abbey, Bardsey	SH1206722143
3628	Carved cross slab, St. Mary's Abbey, Ynys Enlli	SH1206822144
Improve display and check that it is secure and adequately protected. Do not move, clean or attach any fixings to the stone without contacting Cadw and possibly getting Scheduled Monument Consent.		
781	St. Mary's Abbey, Bardsey Island	SH1201122170
		The building itself is protected by scheduling and listing and consents will be required for any works. The precinct limits and details of internal arrangement of the abbey need to be established and possibly scheduled area expanded considerably to protect buried remains relating to the abbey.
59855	Block of masonry in burial ground, Ynys Enlli	SH1201522153
		The significance of this piece of masonry is unknown and would be worth further investigation. Detailed recording is recommended if it is to be damaged or disturbed.
61113	Wall, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli	SH1200322163
61114	Ditch, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli	SH1200322166
61115	Wall, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli	SH1200222169
61116	Wall, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli	SH1200122173
61118	Drainage trench, possibly related to Abbey, Ynys Enlli	SH1201822188
A watching brief is needed on groundworks in this area.		
<b>Listed buildings</b>		
1203	Well, Mynydd Enlli	SH1216822190
3604	Lighthouse, Ynys Enlli	SH1113820602
11410	Plas Bach, Ynys Enlli	SH1191321745
11443	Rhedynog Goch and Ty Pellaf	SH1196621343
11657	The School, Cristin, Bardsey	SH1196321581
11995	Carreg-bach, Bardsey	SH1197522022
12098	Cristin House, Bardsey	SH1198221665
12207	Hendy and Ty Nant, Bardsey	SH1201922198

PRN	SITENAME	NGR
12267	Light House Keepers' Home, Bardsey	SH1115920589
12564	Cristin Yard	SH1197221634
12581	Hen-dy and Ty-bach Yard, Bardsey	SH1198722160
12602	Plas Bach Yard	SH1191621718
12607	Rhedynog Goch and Ty Pellaf Yard	SH1199321323
16784	Carreg Fawr Yard, Bardsey	SH11862192
16785	Carreg Fawr, Bardsey	SH1186121944
16798	Capel Enlli (Welsh Calvinist), Ynys Enlli	SH1206922143
16799	Ty Capel/Chapel House (Mission House), Ynys Enlli	SH1207522158
16819	Ty Nesaf and Ty-bach	SH1196422112
16835	Limekiln, SE Ynys Enlli	SH1193121397
30821	Boundary Walls to Hendy and Ty Nant	SH1200822207
30822	Walls to Chapel and Tŷ Capel	SH1206422134
30823	Walls to Carreg Fawr	SH1185221954
30824	Walls to Plas Bach	SH1192521755
30825	Walls to Cristin	SH1197421675
30826	Walls to Ty Pellaf and Rhedynog Goch	SH1195521350
30828	Compound Walls at Bardsey Lighthouse	SH1115820624
59844	Walled Enclosure to Newborough Cross	SH1201822184
59845	Newborough Cross	SH1202022179
59846	Memorial Cross in graveyard	SH1202022164
59847	Memorial Cross in graveyard	SH1201322150
59848	Graveyard Wall to Abbey of St Mary	SH1202822171
59849	Walls to Old School	SH1195721590
59850	Stores Buildings at Bardsey Lighthouse	SH1115920576
59851	Former Engine House and Fog Station at Bardsey Lighthouse	SH1113220595
59853	Walls to Ty Bach / Ty Nesaf	SH1196122126

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Conservation Management Plan required for buildings. Even walls around gardens and compounds require listed building consent. Well PRN 1203 should be kept clear and visible. Any work undertaken around this well should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief so that archaeological deposits and features can be identified and recorded.

#### **Sites within Penrhyn Gogor and Y Groes, north end of Ynys Enlli**

2760	Platform House, S of Penrhyn Gogor, Ynys Enlli	SH11552240
2761	Long House, S of Penrhyn Gogor, Ynys Enlli	SH11592245
4529	Platform Hut?, Penrhyn Gogor, Ynys Enlli	SH1163722598
4530	Hut Platform and Enclosure, Bae y Rhigol, Ynys Enlli	SH1169022549
4531	Rectangular enclosure, Trwyn y Gorlech, Ynys Enlli	SH1190022571
4532	Field System, Trwyn y Gorlech, Ynys Enlli	SH11902254
16777	Mound, NW Ynys Enlli	SH11642240
16781	Earthwork, NW Ynys Enlli	SH1177522503
16800	Rectangular Building, Possible Site of, Bardsey	SH1200622526
16813	Building Platforms, Bardsey	SH11652249
16818	Relict Field Bank, NE Ynys Enlli	SH1190822495
16820	Rectangular Structure, Site of, Bardsey	SH1200322551
59710	Low bank, north end of Ynys Enlli	SH1179722496
59715	Quarry, Bae'r Nant	SH1203222473

PRN	SITENAME	NGR
59716	Hollow/building platform near Ogof Nant	SH1208922428
59719	Field Systems, Bardsey Island	SH116226
59723	Trwyn-y-Gorlech, Settlement	SH11952259
59955	Quarry at north end of Ynys Enlli	SH1199422402
Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features. Most of the features are within the CN186 scheduled area and no ploughing or other ground disturbance or burning is permitted within this area without Scheduled Monument Consent. No animal feeders are to be located on the scheduled area and cloddiau within this area should be repaired, though this must be done under Scheduled Monument Consent. A detailed survey of this area is recommended to aid management and archaeological understanding. A geophysical survey may also be of advantage to test interpretations from surface remains without excavation.		
<b>Sites on Mynydd Enlli</b>		
782	Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1220621650
783	Hut Circle?, Ynys Enlli	SH12202183
784	Hut Platform, Ynys Enlli (related to Coast Guard Station)	SH1225421906
785	Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1215821390
786	Hut (rectangular), Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1215321520
2769	Ffynnon Corn Holy Well, Ynys Enlli	SH1213322190
4533	Hut Platform, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1220621674
4534	Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1221121687
4535	Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1218521734
4536	Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1217621493
4538	Hollow, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli	SH1228321879
16803	Cistern, NE Ynys Enlli	SH12172213
16804	Circular Setting, Mynydd Enlli	SH1230421965
16839	House Site (Possible), E of Ty Pellaf	SH11992136
16840	Platform, Nr Ty Pellaf	SH12032133
16841	Relict Field Banks, Nr Cristin, SE Ynys Enlli	SH12042165
16843	Hollow, possible beacon/quarry, SE Ynys Enlli	SH1217221219
16844	Building, Site of, SE Ynys Enlli	SH12222145
16845	Building, Site of, SE Ynys Enlli	SH12212146
16846	Building, Possible, Site of, Mynydd Enlli	SH12212158
16847	Building, Site of, Mynydd Enlli	SH12222161
16848	Building, Site of, Mynydd Enlli	SH1216921512
16849	Building (Possible), Site of, Mynydd Enlli	SH12232160
16850	Rectangular Feature, Site of, Mynydd Enlli	SH12242162
16851	Possible building platforms, Mynydd Enlli	SH12202127
16852	Concrete Blocks, Mynydd Enlli	SH1227521863
16854	Path, Mynydd Enlli, Opposite Plas Bach	SH1210321804
30811	Mynydd Enlli Stone Setting	SH1237821782
30817	Well 1 S of Cristin	SH1201721612
30818	Well 2 S of Cristin	SH1197521598
30829	Earthworks, Bardsey Island	SH1216021505
59708	Semi-circular platform, Mynydd Enlli	SH1224221673
59709	Field bank, Mynydd Enlli	SH1216621219
59722	Mynydd Enlli, Huts and Field Systems	SH12202166
59826	Low mound, Mynydd Enlli	SH1233322065
59827	Low mound, N end of Mynydd Enlli	SH1237622252

PRN	SITENAME	NGR
59828	Low mound, N end of Mynydd Enlli	SH1239622259
59829	Caves, N end of Mynydd Enlli	SH1242222267
59830	Bank, N end of Mynydd Enlli	SH1233422343
59831	Spring next to Ffynnon Corn, N end of Ynys Enlli	SH1212922183
59832	Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli	SH1214822199
59833	Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli	SH1211822226
59834	Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli	SH1221822273
59835	Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli	SH1222322279
59836	Quarry/platform?, SW of Capel Enlli	SH1210622113
59971	Building, site of, SE of Cristin Yard	SH1199821618
59972	Summit wall, Mynydd Enlli	SH1228621712
59983	Ffynnon Isaf, well NE of Ty Capel	SH1213422196
59984	Shaving well, Mynydd Enlli	SH1233122370
59985	Shaving wells, Mynydd Enlli	SH1233222363

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features. No ploughing or other ground disturbance or burning is permitted within the CN187 scheduled area without Scheduled Monument Consent. No animal feeders are to be located on the scheduled area A detailed survey of the scheduled area is recommended to aid management and archaeological understanding. A geophysical survey may also be of advantage to test interpretations from surface remains without excavation. Keep wells and springs clear of vegetation if possible so that they can be seen and appreciated.

787	Cave, Ynys Enlli	SH1205221850	Avoid the site becoming overgrown with gorse. This site has a long traditional history and its potential for buried archaeological remains is unknown. Investigation would be interesting and could prove this to be a site of high importance.
1589	Mound, Mynydd Enlli, Bardsey Island	SH1227621866	Descheduling of this site has been recommended to Cadw. As the site appears to be of less archaeological significance than originally thought the impact of the shearwaters is of less importance and should be allowed to continue undisturbed.
16805	Cave, N Ynys Enlli	SH12502221	More investigation needed on the caves.
16842	Quarry, Nr Cristin	SH12062160	Minimal management needed. Do not dump material here or otherwise obscure it.

#### Sites within Pen Diben

4537	Field System, SE of Lighthouse, Ynys Enlli	SH11242047
16806	Stone shelter, S end of Ynys Enlli	SH1109320270
16807	Earthworks, SW Ynys Enlli	SH11132032
16808	House and Outbuildings, Possible Site of, Bardsey	SH11252067
16811	Pillow mounds, S Ynys Enlli	SH11272047
59838	Field bank and ridge and furrow, S end of Ynys Enlli	SH1107220606
59840	Field bank, S end of Ynys Enlli	SH1114520368
59841	Spring on S end of Ynys Enlli	SH1123720406

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

3277	Promontory Fort and Hut Circle, Possible, Ynys Enlli	SH11042020	No ploughing or groundworks should take place on the promontory, but further investigation should be undertaken if the opportunity arises to test the features seen on
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PRN	SITENAME		NGR
			the aerial photograph.
30815	Flagstaff E of Lighthouse	SH1123720588	Protect the feature or carry out photographic recording if it is to be damaged or altered.
30816	Fog Horn W of Lighthouse	SH1112020587	Protect the feature or carry out photographic recording if it is to be damaged or altered.
59842	Structure near lighthouse, Ynys Enlli	SH1109220553	Avoid damage or record photographically. Further research could identify its function.
59843	Rubbish dump for lighthouse, S end of Ynys Enlli	SH1106720608	Could preserve domestic information about lighthouse life so avoid extensive damage or investigate contents.
<b>Earthworks elsewhere on Ynys Enlli</b>			
16778	Earthwork, NW Ynys Enlli		SH11722189
16780	Relict Field-banks, NW Ynys Enlli		SH11722187
16782	Rectangular Platform, NW Ynys Enlli		SH11832202
16789	House Site, Possible, Bardsey		SH1197322290
16809	Relict Field-bank, Isthmus, Ynys Enlli		SH11252093
16810	Relict Field Bank, Isthmus, Ynys Enlli		SH1127820930
16815	Rectangular Platform and Enclosure, NE Ynys Enlli		SH11872227
16816	House Site, NW Ynys Enlli		SH11882211
16817	Relict Fieldbank and Arable Ridging, NW Ynys Enlli		SH11902198
16821	Mound, SW Ynys Enlli		SH11392110
16828	Mound, W Ynys Enlli		SH1165621888
16831	Relict Field Bank, W Ynys Enlli		SH11782178
16832	Relict Fieldbanks, Bardsey		SH11802164
16836	Enclosure, SE Ynys Enlli		SH11952123
16838	House Platforms, SE Ynys Enlli		SH11962153
59712	Disused field boundary, north end of Ynys Enlli		SH1183022335
59856	Lynchets/terraces/field boundaries, W of Ty Nesaf		SH1192922141
59962	Enclosed strip field, west of the abbey		SH11872220
59963	Enclosed strip field, NW of Ty Pellaf		SH11872146
59964	Group of enclosed strip fields, SW of Ty Pellaf		SH11862119
59982	Large stones near Plas Bach		SH1191321665
Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Prevent excessive erosion of cloddiau and monitor poaching by cattle.			
<b>Sites found by geophysical survey</b>			
59957	Possible enclosure, east of graveyard		SH1203722167
59965	Geophysical anomalies, Cae Uchaf Nant		SH12052222
61119	Field boundaries, Cae Capel		SH1204522173
61120	Possible square barrow, Cae Capel		SH1205422171
61121	Field boundaries, Cae Gwenyn		SH1203422098
61122	Field boundaries, Cae Gwenyn		SH1201722106
Avoid significant changes to ploughing regime in this field, do not deep plough. An archaeological watching brief may be necessary for groundworks in this area. Investigation by a trial excavation would be recommended on the possible square barrow and other features in Cae Capel.			



PRN	SITENAME	NGR	
Prehistoric and possible prehistoric sites			
16830	Possible burnt mound, W Ynys Enlli	SH1175821774	
39570	Burnt mound, Ynys Enlli	SH11562134	
39571	Burnt mound, Ynys Enlli	SH11542134	
39569	Natural mound with flint scatter, Ynys Enlli	SH11582135	
Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.			
59966	Possible cremation burial 1, Henllwyn	SH1149521092	
59967	Possible cremation burial 2, Henllwyn	SH1151521098	
It would be valuable for the burnt bone found from this feature to be studied by a specialist to confirm whether it is human and if so for it to be dated by radiocarbon assay.			
59976	Possible shell midden near Porth Solfach	SH1129421153	
59987	Possible shell midden, Porth Solfach	SH1149621226	
Artefacts found eroding from these sites should be recorded. If disturbance is unavoidable archaeological recoding should be carried out.			
Flint scatters			
7366	Flint Finds, Bardsey Island	SH1121	
16783	Flint Scatter, NW Ynys Enlli	SH11852232	
16801	Flint and Chert, Findspots, N Ynys Enlli	SH11862256	
16823	Worked Flint, Findspot, SW Ynys Enlli	SH11492135	
16824	Flint, Findspot, Trywyn yr Hwch	SH11502190	
16825	Flint, Findspot, SW Ynys Enlli	SH11562113	
59718	Flint scatter (find spot), N end of Ynys Enlli	SH1169022549	
59857	Flint find spot, Carreg Fawr	SH119217	
59858	Flint Finds, Bardsey Island	SH1121	
59860	Flint Finds, near Carreg Fawr	SH118219	
59938	Flint Find, near Cafn Enlli	SH11552108	
59939	Flint Find, Solfach	SH115212	
59940	Flint Finds, near Carreg Fawr	SH11942195	
59941	Flint Finds, Solfach	SH11452120	
59942	Flint Find, N coast, Bardsey Island	SH11652260	
59943	Flint Finds, Trwyn yr Hwch	SH11492192	
59944	Flint Find, N coast, Bardsey Island	SH11642260	
59945	Flint Finds, “potato field”, Nant	SH12062212	
59946	Flint Finds, Porth Solfach	SH11452122	
59947	Flint find, Mynydd Enlli, Bardsey Island	SH1227621866	
59977	Flint core, west of Nant	SH11872233	
59978	Flints, Henllwyn	SH11352102	
Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in these areas is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Where possible locating collections and ensuring their deposition in Gwynedd Museum would be valuable			
9928	Worked Flint - Findspot, Bardsey	SH11502195	If opportunities arise this area should be inspected for more flints. These flints are probably with George Smith and need to be located and donated to Gwynedd Museum.
16779	Flint Scatter, Findspot, NW Ynys Enlli	SH11772247	The work done so far has not established the presence or vulnerability of any buried archaeological features. Deeper ploughing than normal should be avoided.



PRN	SITENAME		NGR
16792	Flint, Findspot, Nr Ty Bach	SH12012214	This find might have been introduced to the lane from elsewhere but should be taken to indicate the potential of prehistoric finds in this area. This should be considered if groundworks are carried out in the area.
16797	Flint, Findspot, E of Hendy	SH12062224	This field is occasionally ploughed and this could give the opportunity for formal fieldwalking. Deeper ploughing than normal should be avoided.
16814/1 226	Flint, Findspot, Carreg Garden	SH11852196	Any extensive work in the garden should include a search for flints and if disturbance is to extend lower than the topsoil excavation should be carried out to ensure features relating to the flint scatter are not damaged.
16834	Flint, Findspot, SW of Ty Pellaf	SH11932130	Fieldwalking recommended if the field is ploughed and the vegetable patch could be checked for flints when dug.
59975	Flints found under Ty Newydd	SH1200822128	Any future work in this area should consider the possibility of finding prehistoric remains as well as medieval burials. The present collection should be studied if possible and published.

#### Other wells and springs

2770	Ffynnon Dolysgwydd Holy Well, Ynys Enlli	SH11822105
30819	Well E of Carreg Fawr (Ffynnon Bryn Baglau)	SH1193821881
59711	Pond near Hendy, Ynys Enlli	SH1199622234
59713	Water trough/well, N of Ogof Trwyn yr Hwch Bach	SH1151122004
59717	Well, E of Tŷ Bach	SH1202622064
59950	Spring west of Plas Bach	SH1182021671
59951	Well west of Ty Pellaf	SH1190821347
59952	Spring north of Ffynnon Dolysgwydd	SH1182021118
59953	Well next to Garreg Fawr	SH1185221960
59970	Pond, SW of Cristin	SH1178421497
59988	Spring, Mynydd Enlli	SH1198321503
61124	Rhedynogoch Well, Ynys Enlli	SH1181321168

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Where possible keep the major wells/springs clear of vegetation so that they can be seen and appreciated.

2771	Ffynnon Weirglodd Bach Holy Well, Ynys Enlli	SH1196021307	Groundworks in this area should have a watching brief. Any remains would be damaged by ploughing and the area should be avoided if the field is ploughed.
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#### 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern sites

16786	Building, site of, Ty Nesaf garden	SH11952211
16829	Field Drains, W Ynys Enlli	SH11662162
16857	Track, W of Ty Nessaf, Ynys Enlli	SH1186122107
30820	Small Quarry (poss) W of Ty Pellaf	SH1154121403
38270	Seaweed track, W coast Ynys Enlli	SH11482150
38359	Track to Porth Solfach, Ynys Enlli	SH11582121

PRN	SITENAME	NGR
38360	Field track near Porth Solfach, Ynys Enlli	SH11582116
59714	Track west from Cristin	SH1168221666
59852	Track to Carreg Fawr	SH1169521950
61117	Culvert, near Nant	SH1201022187
Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the feature. Prevent excessive erosion of cloddiau and carry out track maintenance sympathetically.		
16790	Robert William's House, Site of, Bardsey	SH11992217 Any earthworks in the yard might reveal remains of this house so a watching brief would be necessary
16791	Rectangular Building, Site of	SH1199522182 If this site is exposed it should be recorded and its significance fully assessed.
16794	Ty Newydd and Outbuildings, Bardsey	SH1200822128 A plan is needed as to how to conserve and present these buildings
16812	Quarry, SW Ynys Enlli	SH1127121124 No recommendations
16826	Boathouse, SW Ynys Enlli	SH1158221094 A plan for the management and use of this building is needed
16833	Quarry, SE Ynys Enlli	SH1194521440 Minimal management needed. Do not dump material here or otherwise obscure it.
16837	Ty Pellaf Dairy, SE Ynys Enlli	SH1196321377 Maintain the building. Ensure horse gin is protected, including mechanism inside the building.
16853	Road, E of Tŷ Newydd	SH1197222059 Route and survival of track unknown. If work is carried out in this area it is recommended that this site is investigated.
16855	Road, Harbour to Lighthouse, Ynys Enlli	SH1128720931 Protection from coastal erosion not practical. Other disturbance to the track should be kept to a minimum. Carry out track maintenance sympathetically.
16856	Road, W of Ty Pellaf	SH11802140 Location not established. Further work may clarify where this route runs.
30813	Cafn Enlli Slipway	SH1158721041 Photographic recording of slipway recommended before significant redevelopment and repair. Archaeological watching brief in demolition of current slipway to identify any traces of earlier landing places and record any archaeology exposed in soil profiles.
30814	Old Limekiln W of Ty Pellaf	SH1150221468 Any groundworks in this area should be inspected for any traces of the lime kiln so that this can be more accurately located and the survival of the remains can be assessed. There may be surviving evidence of the date of this feature.
38269	Former track, near Cristin, Ynys Enlli	SH11962162 If the track is to be altered or the level reduced in this area an archaeological watching brief is recommended to record this feature if it is exposed.
59721	Burial ground, Ynys Enlli	SH12022216 Avoid disturbance or damage to the graveyard or monuments within it. Any groundworks within the graveyard require Church in Wales faculty consent.
59854	Main track up the island	SH1193921837 An archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during groundworks on the track if it is to be widened to record any

PRN	SITENAME		NGR
			traces of earlier tracks on or near this route. An archaeological watching brief is also required for ground works on the track where it passes the abbey if these are more than just scraping of surface mud. Normal track maintenance does not need a watching brief elsewhere on the track but may need one near the abbey if disturbance of the buried remains is possible.
59948	Remains of horse gin, east of Hendy Yard	SH1200022180	Preserve if possible as example of machinery used on the island. Ideally retain in current position where it is visible.
59954	Gorse mill, near Tŷ Newydd	SH1198422088	Further damage to the site should be avoided. It could be considered for clearing and consolidation if the opportunity arose.
59971	Building, site of, SE of Cristin Yard	SH1199821618	Avoid damage, record remains if they become exposed by clearing vegetation.
<b>Possible medieval/earlier post-medieval settlements</b>			
16787	Building Platforms and Earthworks		SH11942176
16788	House Platforms, NE of Carreg Fawr		SH1196421964
61112	Old Dynogoch, possible site of, Ynys Enlli		SH1203721266
Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Groundworks may need an archaeological watching brief.			
16795	House Platforms and Road, Possible, Bardsey	SH1205322136	Possible target for evaluation (excavation)
59837	Possible house site, NE of Carreg Bach	SH1200522053	This area may be worth excavation to confirm absence of building remains, but it seems unlikely that there will be much archaeology to be damaged.
59981	Old Nant farmhouse (probable site of)	SH1213022208	A watching brief should be undertaken on any groundworks in this area. Some of the trees may be related to the use of this area as a garden or orchard and should be preserved if possible.
<b>Buried soil horizons</b>			
16822	Old Ground Surface, SW Ynys Enlli		SH11492123
38294	Buried soil, west coast of Ynys Enlli		SH11492128
38677	Buried soil, Henllwyn, Ynys Enlli		SH11442108
These areas should be monitored as there may be human activity on the buried soils which might be revealed by coastal erosion.			
<b>Withy beds</b>			
59973	Cristin Withy, withy bed SW of Cristin		SH1167221518
59974	Plas Withy, withy bed W of Plas Bach		SH1168321736
59979	Ty Pellaf Withy, withy bed W of Ty Pellaf		SH1165221423
59980	Nant Withy, former withy bed W of Nant		SH1213722204
61419	Withy bed near Carreg Fawr		SH1180321891
Withy beds, with the exception of Nant Withy, are coppiced annually to maintain them for lichens. This should be continued for the preservation of the withy beds in good condition.			

PRN	SITENAME	NGR
<b>Unlocated sites</b>		
16796	Cistern, NE Ynys Enlli	SH12042212
16827	Relict Hedgebank and Ridging, SW Ynys Enlli	SH11652105
The actual locations of these features are unknown and ideally need clarifying if possible.		
<b>Artefacts</b>		
1721	Stone Implement, Findspot, Ynys Enlli	SH1170121856
		If this was a genuine archaeological object further finds might be made in this area. Any work here should consider this possibility.
2758	Coin Hoard - Findspot, Ynys Enlli	SH120221
		While this is a find that would appeal to the public it may be worth not raising its profile too much as it could encourage treasure hunters.
59859	Silver reliquary, Ynys Enlli	SH1222
		If possible more documentary research could be done to discover more about this find. It may even be possible to find if it still survives.
59986	Medieval annular brooch, Findspot, Mynydd Enlli	SH12262160
		Preferably should be donated to a museum and recorded in more detail.
<b>Documentary sites</b>		
59724	Landing Place, Bardsey Island	SH1152120860
59956	Rhigol y Porth Newydd	SH1179822561
More documentary research could be done on landing places on the island.		

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

This Heritage Management Plan has been produced in consultation with relevant bodies and has been agreed by the Bardsey Island Trust, who will implement it.

Stages for full implementation of this plan will include:

- The integration of this plan into the wider management plan of the island
- The completion of a Conservation Management Plan for standing buildings
- The formation of an action plan to implement the recommendations contained within this report

## 9. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

### 9.1. Published sources

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OS 6 inch map Caernarvonshire sheet XLVI.SW (1888, 1920, 1953)

OS 25 inch Caernarvonshire sheets XLVI.5, 6, 9, 10 (first edition 1889, second edition 1901, third edition 1918)

### **9.5. Gwynedd Record Office, Caernarfon (CRO)**

XD64/327: Gresham's notebook dated Sept 1936

XD64/340: Douglas Hague's descriptions of work done on Bardsey Island

XD64/341: Douglas Hague's descriptions of buildings on Bardsey Island

XD64/343: Douglas Hague's consolidation work on the abbey building

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XD64/347: Bartlett, A. D. H., 1973. Bardsey Island Geophysical Survey, Ancient Monument Laboratory report

XD64/348: Schedule for 1790 estate map

XD64/349: Douglas Hague's map of Bardsey Island (1973)

XD64/447/1: Glynllifon Estate map 1790 and the Holy Wells of Bardsey

XS 3429/8: Photograph of 'excavation' at Tŷ Nesaf barn 1978

## 10. APPENDIX I: Field-names and Coastal Place-names

### 10.1. Field-names

See figure 3 for map showing location of field-names

These names have been collected by the Welsh Place-name Society and kindly supplied to GAT for this project. The numbers used to identify the fields are those used on the 25 inch maps.

<b>Id No as shown on 25 inch maps</b>	<b>Field name</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
2	Dwmpath Eithin		211687	322551
3	Dwmpath		211733	322478
4	Cae Newydd		211848	322481
5	Y Groes	There used to be a large wooden cross in this field (Ernest Evans)	211908	322445
6	Weun		211832	322411
7	Cae Mawr		211747	322420
8	Caeau Penrhyn Gogor		211585	322438
10	Hirion		211671	322376
14	Cae Crwn	Also known as Eithin Birion	211922	322311
15	Cae Main		211852	322334
17	Buarth Tywod		211773	322325
18	Cae Mawr		211690	322327
19	Mesur		211709	322267
20	Cae Penrallt		211622	322265
21	Cae Pen Ogof Hir		211557	322215
22	Cae Bach		211624	322172
23	Cae Canol		211712	322188
24	Waun Sofl		211801	322208
25	Weirglodd		211874	322213
26	Y Fron	Also Cae O Flaen Drws	211933	322146
28	Weirglodd	Also Cae Gwyddau	211854	322058
29	Buartha	Also Cae Piod or Cae Cornchwiglen	211779	322048
30	Llain Fawr		211781	322103
31	Buartha Bach		211779	322135
32	Hirion De		211665	322126
33	Cae Canol De		211658	322084
35	Cae Sofl		211621	322015
37	Cae Bach Penrallt		211556	321991
38	Cae Mawr		211592	321946
39	Cae Gwlyb		211686	321974
40	Cae Bach		211755	321980
41	Llain Goch		211827	321988
42	Cae Uchaf Carreg		211908	321990
44	Cae Bryn Baglau		211909	321876
45	Bryn		211858	321867
46	Cae Dan Carreg	Also Cae Dan Ysgubor	211823	321919
47	Cae Pwll Cain		211756	321922
48	Weirglodd		211793	321866
49	Cae Had		211678	321896
50	Cae Gwrachod		211622	321892
51	Cae Ogof Carreg		211567	321877



<b>Id No as shown on 25 inch maps</b>	<b>Field name</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
52	Cae Ogof Gŵr		211583	321797
53	Cae Gwrachod		211665	321791
54	Cae Tan Tŷ		211763	321795
55	Cae Madarch	Also Cae Talcen Tŷ	211890	321801
57	Cae Dan Tŷ		211878	321711
58a	Weun		211666	321696
58b	Cae Winllan Plas		211732	321710
60	Bryn Sionyn		211595	321699
61	Llain Hyll		211516	321714
63	Cae Bach Penrallt		211517	321624
64	Llain Rhedynog		211585	321613
65	Cae Ar Derfryn		211643	321641
66	Bryn Bach		211672	321613
67	Weun (Waen) Fawr		211749	321601
68	Werglodd		211727	321648
70	Cae Ffynnon Cristin		211808	321648
71	Cae Uchaf Wil		211889	321620
72	Werglodd		211846	321597
73	Cae Bach		211808	321529
74	Cae Hetar		211797	321559
75	Cae Sam		211722	321549
76	Bryn Sion		211650	321564
77	Bryniau		211611	321557
80	Cae Calch		211499	321541
81	Cae Newydd		211535	321448
82	Cae Bryn		211628	321459
83	Cae Winllan	Also Cae Tŷ Pella or Cae Tarw	211720	321475
84	Buarth Pwll		211824	321475
85	Weirglodd Hir		211877	321459
86	Cae Uchaf		211909	321493
87	Cae Ffynnon Tŷ Pella		211918	321356
88	Buarth		211858	321368
89	Cae Main		211827	321408
90	Cae Uchaf		211788	321321
91	Cae Brwyn		211724	321389
92	Cae Eithin		211645	321348
93	Sim[n]grug		211557	321387
94	Llain Bet		211544	321312
95	Cae Porth Solfach		211566	321264
96	Cae Love Bach	Also Llo Bach	211624	321191
97	Cae Gwlyb		211690	321286
98	Cae Delyn		211711	321246
99	Rhos Isaf		211756	321212
101	Cae Heb Dim Clawdd		211841	321293
102	Cae Tan Yr Iard	Also Rhos Ysgall	211878	321270
103	Rhos Calch yr Weirglodd		211908	321235
104	Cae Esgob		211912	321174
105	Cae Bach		211868	321194
106	Rhos Cristin		211814	321210

<b>Id No as shown on 25 inch maps</b>	<b>Field name</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
107	Cae Garreg Wen	Also Cae Garreg Lwyd	211777	321173
108	Cae Dŵr		211817	321135
109	Llain Hir		211849	321120
110	Cae Traeth Ffynnon		211887	321087
112	Cae Trwyn Fynwent		211728	321118
113	Cae T [?]		211690	321090
114	Cae Trwyn y Fynwent		211667	321048
117	Cae Pen Cafn		211538	321138
118	Llain Galed		211452	321154
119	Cae Trwyn Dihirid		211376	321156
121	Cae Pen Ogof Ddulas		211367	321069
122	Doman Gaint		211305	321103
123	Cae Siani Penrhyn	Called Cae Gorlan in 1940s	211280	320860
124	Cae'r Wyn		211218	320823
125	'Barrics'	Field west of lighthouse named as Barrics on a 1849 map held by Trinity House	211128	320697
126	Cae Gwrachod		211377	320710
127	Pen Doman		211944	322218
129	Cae Cywion		211923	322080
130	Cae Uchaf Sion		211930	321633
131	Gweirglodd Bach		211961	321258
132	Rhos Fawr		211932	321133
136	Dryll Maen Saer		211333	320574
142	Nant		212112	322380
145	Cae Pen Groes		212045	322328
146	Llain Robat	Cae Pwll Nant post 1936	211996	322298
147	Cae Uchaf Nant		212104	322257
148	Cae Capel	Cae Capel is post 1878, before the rebuilding it was Gerddi Lleuddad	212046	322166
151	Cae Gwenyn	Cae Gwenyn is used from c.1938, before that it was Cae Ieir (1936), Cae Tŷ Newydd and Gerddi Lleudda	212029	322117
152	Cae Ieir		212047	322075
156	Dalar Carreg		211954	321893
160	Dalar Cristin		211946	321791
164	Caeau Eithin		212031	321689
168	Y Bryn		211945	321490
170	Ardd Newydd	Gadlas Ty Pella (1936) or Y Gadlas	212014	321335
171	Cae Dan yr Iard		212000	321282
172	Llain Dynogoch		212044	321284
173	Caeau Eithin		212113	321269
176	Hen Redynog		212090	321226
177	Cae Bedol		212072	321188
178	Cae Allan yr Iard		212031	321219
180	Pen Uchaf Rhos		211981	321175
181	Cae'r Ochr	Also Buarth Fosal	212020	321152
182	Cae Uchaf		212071	321107
183	Yr Allt		211993	321046

## 10.2. Coastal place-names

See figure 4 for map showing location of place-names

These names have been collected by the Welsh Place-name Society and kindly supplied to GAT for this project.

<b>Id No on fig 4</b>	<b>Place-name</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
1	Ogo Gwydd	Recorded in 1885	211656	322629
2	Maen Bach	Recorded in 1885	211684	322640
3	Ogo Hen Ffrindian	Recorded in 1885	211740	322603
4	Ogo Tan Ddaear	Recorded in 1885	211751	322604
5	Ogo Hen Fuwch	Recorded in 1885	211763	322581
6	Bae y Rhigol		211786	322579
7	Higol Borth Newydd	Name as known by Ernest Evans	211798	322578
8	Ogo Hen	Recorded in 1885	211917	322628
9	Ogo Hargo		211956	322643
10	Trwyn y Gorlech		211982	322650
11	Bae y Nant	Or Bae Nant	212093	322510
12	Ogo'r Nant		212105	322448
13	Ogo'r Esgid	Recorded in 1885	212316	322487
14	Talcen Mynydd		212376	322444
15	Ogo Pwll Tarw		212498	322384
16	Trwyn Morlas		212556	322316
17	Ogof Morlas	Recorded in 1885	212545	322217
18	Ogof Robin	Recorded in 1885	212556	322201
19	Ogo Pum Cimwch	Recorded in 1885	212553	322193
20	Bae Bach	Or Bae Ogo Rhona (recorded in 1885)	212558	322174
21	Cerrig Llwydion		212551	322117
22	Ogo Felan	Recorded in 1885	212508	322012
23	Bae Felen		212500	321972
24	Ogo Forlo	Recorded in 1885	212468	321956
25	Ogo Ellyll	Recorded in 1885	212491	321882
26	Ogo Sain Goch	Recorded in 1885	212493	321875
27	Briwgerrig		212528	321802
28	Ogo Sgairen	Recorded in 1885	212511	321666
30	Ogo Braich y Ffynnon	Recorded in 1885	212501	321629
29	Braich y Ffynnon		212487	321640
31	Ogof Braich y Fwyall	Recorded in 1885	212488	321595
32	Braich y Fwyell		212464	321564
33	Ogo Twll yn y Trwyn	Recorded in 1885	212485	321533
34	Ogo Gron	Recorded in 1885	212437	321486
36	Ogo'r Fuwch		212441	321463
37	Ogo Llety Madain	Recorded in 1885	212420	321435
38	Ogof Barcut	Recorded in 1885	212374	321401
39	Trwyn Mulfran		212376	321392
40	Ogo Gwman		212347	321357
41	Ogof y Gaseg	Recorded in 1885	212184	321071
42	Ogo Goch		212143	321038
43	Ogo Lom		212140	321007
44	Pen Cristin		212081	320918
45	Tocyn		212014	320937

<b>Id No on fig 4</b>	<b>Place-name</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
46	Tocyn Sionyn		211968	320966
47	Ogof Law		211817	321027
48	Traeth Ffynnon		211798	321065
49	Rhigol Cerrig Calch		211742	320991
50	Trwyn y Fynwent		211682	321000
51	Ogo Cafn		211691	320920
52	Cafn Enlli		211624	320944
53	Y Gaswallt		211647	320858
54	Caswellt		211584	320917
55	Ynys Borth Wen		211444	320981
56	Carreg Dwy Awr Draï		211390	320929
57	Ogo Morgan		211382	320916
58	Carreg Hanner Trai		211427	320835
59	Trwyn Siani Penrhyn		211439	320739
60	Trwyn Rhonllwyn		211447	320718
61	Ynysoedd Siani Penrhyn		211532	320746
62	Trwyn Maen Saer		211472	320649
63	Y Fuddai		211471	320635
64	Traeth Bach		211462	320613
65	Ogo Delas		211441	320547
66	Ogo Codsyn	Recorded in 1885	211200	320303
67	Bae Nansi		211184	320278
68	Ogof Diban		211079	320207
69	Trwyn Maes Aur		211109	320174
70	Pen Diben	Name for the whole of the south end of the island	211210	320660
71	Trwyn Chwith		211066	320107
72	Maen Du		210991	320053
73	Trwyn Du		210987	320092
74	Higol Pwll Du		210960	320080
75	Y Fudda		210924	320061
76	Y Meini Pendiben		210989	320157
77	Ogo Morgan		210928	320159
78	Ogof Lladron		210984	320181
79	Sgers		210874	320207
80	Ogof Ystwffwl-glâs		211063	320463
81	Trwyn Llanciau	The name refers to the tragic drowning accident when young men lost their lives.	210969	320495
82	Ogof Tylwyth Teg		210980	320536
83	Porth Hocsaïd		210981	320620
84	Domen Cainc		210985	320687
85	Pwll Hwyaïd		211127	320853
86	Ogo Gwman		211182	320944
87	Porth Hadog		211168	320983
88	Trwyn Dihirod		211191	321188
89	Porth Solfach		211367	321300
90	Ogo Cwm Bach		211414	321320
91	Maen Cybi	Or Y Gybi	211235	321372
92	Pwll Porth Robin		211425	321363

<b>Id No on fig 4</b>	<b>Place-name</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
93	Carreg Rhona	Or Carreg yr Honwy	210918	321326
94	Ogo Dic		211404	321652
95	Ogo Gŵr		211495	321871
96	Ogof Trwyn yr Hwch Bach		211507	321912
97	Ogof Trwyn yr Hwch Fawr		211503	321942
98	Ogof Lâs		211533	322114
99	Ogo Benddu		211483	322165
100	Ogof Hir		211509	322267
101	Maen Iau		211256	322279
102	Ogo Prydd		211469	322396
103	Lôn Goch		211507	322457
104	Twll Dan Ddaear		211515	322490
105	Ogo Werbod		211466	322527
106	Twll Halen		211515	322603
107	Lle Cul	The Narrows	211290	320953
108	Henllwyn		211470	320880

## **11. APPENDIX II: Policy for the Excavation and Study of Human Remains on Ynys Enlli/Bardsey Island**

### **1. Introduction**

Ynys Enlli/Bardsey Island is by tradition supposed to be the burial place of 20,000 saints. What is certain is that there was a medieval cemetery on the island but the date range of these burials and limits of the cemetery is not known.

The presence of burials that might be disturbed by groundworks or might be the subject of requests for archaeological investigation means that it would be valuable for the Bardsey Island Trust to have a policy on the excavation and study of the human remains that is agreed by all parties. This will allow a rapid response to any unexpected finds and a coherent response to future investigations.

This policy is mainly based on "Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground" (English Heritage 2005), as there are no guidance documents specifically for Wales.

### **2. History**

There is a tradition that burials have been found all over the island but the only recorded examples have been found around the abbey and it is clearly here that the medieval cemetery (PRN<sup>1</sup> 16793) was located. Burials were found during the construction of the Tŷ Nesaf/Hendy yard and when lowering the road past the abbey in the 1870s (PRN 59958) (Wynn 1876, 152). Douglas Hague reported disturbed human bone (PRN 59961) in a trench dug for a generator exhaust-silencer by the south-eastern corner of Tŷ Nesaf barn (Arnold 1994). Human bones have also repeatedly been found in the garden of Tŷ Bach (PRN 59960), and Hague suggests that they have been found in Tŷ Nesaf garden as well (PRN 59959). Part of a jawbone and a fragment of skull (PRN 59968) held in the Bangor Museum are recorded as having been found in 1985 near Tŷ Newydd at the start of the track to the chapel.

The only burials that have been archaeologically excavated were excavated by Christopher Arnold in 1993-8 (Arnold 1998). The excavation was in the interior of a derelict dwelling called Tŷ Newydd to the south of the abbey remains. Under the floor of the house he discovered a medieval inhumation cemetery (PRN 59949). A total of 25 graves were identified; 24 of which were oriented in an east-west direction and one a communal grave containing five children was orientated north-south. The other graves contained males, females and children. One body was buried with a silver penny in its mouth. This was a penny of King Edgar minted before c.973 and probably deposited before c.980. See figure 1 for the possible extent of the medieval cemetery.

There is also the 19<sup>th</sup> century burial ground (PRN 59721) adjacent to the remaining abbey building. The burial ground is shown on the 1889 25 inch OS map, and contains a mixture of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century memorials including 12 box tombs, and at least 22 other graves marked by a stone at head and foot (Arnold 1994). The inscriptions on the grave stones have been recorded by Arnold (1994), and the earliest is dated 1867. The burial ground was certainly created after 1823, when H Hughes drew the abbey tower, as there was no burial ground at that time, which raises the question of where 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century inhabitants of the island were buried.

In an enclosure adjacent to the burial ground is a large memorial cross to the 3rd Baron Newborough (PRN 59845). Lord Newborough was initially buried at Llandwrog but his remains were brought to the island in 1889 (Cracroft's Peerage) and reinterred in a brick vault that lies underneath the cross. There is an iron grill covering steps that lead down into an access chamber with the coffin is in a walled-off vault beyond.

No burials are certainly known from elsewhere on the island but two possible cremation burials have been located eroding from the coast at Henllwyn. The burnt bone from these has not yet been studied but it is possible that these were Bronze Age cremation burials. Other burials from that period, both cremation and inhumation could potentially exist on the island, yet to be found. Although a mound on the summit of Mynydd Enlli proved on investigation not to be a Bronze Age burial mound.

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<sup>1</sup> Primary Record Number. This number identifies the site in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and is also used in the Heritage Management Plan for Ynys Enlli.

### **3. Basic Assumptions**

The law of the Church in Wales specifically includes a presumption against disturbance of human remains, and a requirement that any disturbed remains be reburied in consecrated ground as close as possible to their original resting place within a specified time frame, even when a period of research is allowed (English Heritage 2005, 11). Ecclesiastical law only applies to the 19<sup>th</sup> century burial ground but this approach is deemed appropriate for all Christian burials on the island.

Archaeological best practice states that the following assumptions should form the basis of planning any work involving human remains:-

- Human remains should always be treated with dignity and respect.
- Burials should not be disturbed without good reason.
- Human remains, and the archaeological evidence for the rites which accompanied their burial, are important sources of scientific information and should be properly recorded.
- There is a need to give particular weight to the feelings and views of living family members when known.
- There is a need for decisions to be made in the public interest, and in an accountable way (English Heritage 2005, 4).

### **4. Legal Framework**

The Burial Act of 1857 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents>) states in section 25 that it is illegal to remove or disturb human remains without an appropriate licence and also an offence to fail to follow the conditions of the licence (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/section/25>). This offence applies to the individual who removes the remains, and a fine may be charged for each burial. No burial should be disturbed in any way without applying for a licence. This applies to previously disturbed remains as well as intact burials and includes all archaeological works, whether the remains are going to be lifted from their grave or not.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century burial ground is under the jurisdiction of the Church in Wales, and ecclesiastical law applies in addition to secular law. Any works within that area would require a faculty to be applied for by a member of the Church, which is to specifically include the provision for the removal of human remains. If human remains are to be removed for study and stored in non-consecrated facilities then a Ministry of Justice licence may also be required. If graves of named individuals are to be disturbed then all reasonable efforts should be made to contact any living relatives.

The mediaeval cemetery, as it has long been partially built over, is classed under the Burial Act as a disused burial ground. If it is likely that human burials are to be excavated or disturbed by work in this area a licence must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before the disturbance occurs. In the case of unexpectedly finding human remains work must stop immediately and a licence must be applied for before work recommences (English Heritage 2005, 18). If any groundworks are carried out around the abbey, around Ty Bach and Ty Nesaf or Hendy and Nant or the yard or near Ty Newydd or anywhere between these places it should be assumed that there is a high risk of burials being found.

There is no need to inform the coroner of the discovery of human remains if they are properly interred in a recognised burial ground or if the burial is more than 100 years old (English Heritage 2005, 8).

### **5. Archaeological Investigation and Study**

As well as ethical decisions relating to handling and final reburial of human remains there is also a responsibility to maximise the historical information that can be obtained from the remains. Human remains provide the most direct evidence on the people of the past, and the range of evidence that can be gleaned from human remains is large and continually expanding as new techniques are developed. This evidence includes precise dating, demographic information, health and disease, diet, genetic relationships, mobility of populations and burial practices, which inform evidence on beliefs. This information can only be obtained from human remains are carefully excavated archaeologically (English Heritage 2005, 10).

As techniques for obtaining information from human remains are continually developing reburial of remains denies a potentially valuable research resource to future workers, who may be able to answer questions from the remains that are not currently possible (English Heritage 2005, 10). Reburial leads to irrevocable loss of information about the past for future generations (English Heritage 2005, 14).

The Human Remains Working Group (English Heritage 2005, 16) recommends that remains from burial grounds still in use should be reburied after scientific studies have been completed. Remains from other sites should normally be deposited in an approved museum or archaeological store unless there are overwhelming circumstances for reburial that need to be respected (English Heritage 2005, 5). Long-term retention of collections allows the application of new techniques and thus enables new information to be obtained from old collections (English Heritage 2005, 14). Unstratified, disarticulated bone is normally of little value and can be reburied (English Heritage 2005, 14).

Archaeological best practice would therefore suggest that remains from the medieval cemetery and from any potential prehistoric burials are stored in an appropriate repository to enable future study. However because of the sensitivity of the burials on the island it is proposed that all burials that are Christian or probably Christian are reburied on the island after appropriate study and analysis. Any burials that are demonstrably prehistoric will be retained in storage as recommended.

## **6. Procedures**

### ***Research Excavation***

In the case that any archaeological researcher wished to carry out an excavation on burials on the island they must apply to the BIT Scientific Committee with a detailed project design justifying the research priorities of the project, and specifying how the excavation work will be carried out. They will also specify how the remains are to be analysed after excavation. They will commit to reburying the remains and give a timescale for this and commit to providing full copies of their project archive to the BIT collection in Caernarfon Record Office or agree for their original archive to be stored there. Any artefacts are to be donated to Gwynedd Museum. The Scientific Committee can assess the competence of the applicants and the value of the work, if necessary with advice from GAT, and decide on permission.

### ***Groundworks within possible area of Medieval Cemetery***

Any groundworks that need to be undertaken around the abbey, around Ty Bach and Ty Nesaf or Hendy and Nant or the yard or near Ty Newydd or anywhere between these places should have at least an archaeological watching brief and possibly an evaluation in advance of the work as the chance of encountering burials is high.

A licence would be applied for in advance of the groundworks and /or archaeological evaluation in case human remains are found. A licence can be obtained even if it is not certain that human remains might be encountered and it is better to obtain it in advance and avoid the risk of the work being delayed.

An archaeological evaluation would involve the removal of mixed soil and overburden either by hand by archaeologists or by machine under archaeological supervision down to either the top of significant archaeological deposits or to undisturbed virgin ground, whichever is reached first.

An archaeological watching brief involves an archaeologist monitoring work undertaken by others but able to stop the work if any archaeology is exposed.

In both cases any archaeology would be investigated and recorded at a level sufficient to establish its significance. If the deposits are of low significance it may be possible after excavating, recording and sampling the deposits for the work to continue as planned. If more significant the works should be moved elsewhere and the trench backfilled, possibly after covering the archaeology with geotextile.

In the case of a burial it would be recorded but not disturbed and the groundworks would be relocated. The area would be covered with geotextile and backfilled. The evaluation/watching brief would continue at the new location.



If the groundworks could not be relocated then the human remains would have to be fully excavated, recorded and lifted. Burials are to be excavated according to standard procedures given in (English Heritage 2005, annexe S3).

The post-excavation treatment and analysis of human remains is to be according to standard procedures given in (English Heritage 2005, annexe S4). Human remains should be fully recorded after excavation by an experienced specialist following the accepted CIfA guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004). After appropriate analysis the remains will be reinterred in the graveyard on the island.

The Human Remains Working Group do not recommend recovering parts of a burial that extend under a baulk, beyond the area of the excavation trench, as extending the trench is likely to disturb further burials that were not threatened by the works. An attempt should only be made to recover the whole body in this case if the individual is of particularly research priority, in which case the trench should be extended so that the skeleton may be lifted in its entirety, provided this will not result in disturbance of further burials (English Heritage 2005, 33).

#### ***Groundworks within 19<sup>th</sup> century burial ground***

The nature of the work to be done would have to be specified and the importance of the work would have to justify the disturbance of burials. A faculty would have to be applied for and this would be done by Reverend Susan Blagden. If human remains are to be removed for study and stored in non-consecrated facilities then a Ministry of Justice licence will also be required. If graves of named individuals are to be disturbed then all reasonable efforts should be made to contact any living relatives. The work and recording is to be carried out as for the medieval cemetery area above.

#### ***Finding Unexpected Burials***

If burials are found unexpectedly beyond the likely limits of the medieval cemetery or elsewhere on the island work must immediately stop. If the work can be located elsewhere the human remains should not be in any way disturbed or further exposed but should be immediately reburied. The location should be marked on a map or recorded with a hand-held GPS device and reported to Gwynedd HER.

If the works cannot be relocated or the remains are found eroding from the coast and the grave is likely to be destroyed by erosion then an archaeologist should be contacted and it should be arranged for them to excavate, record and lift the remains and arrange for their study. If the burial is Christian the remains will be reburied in the graveyard on the island after analysis. If the burial is prehistoric all interested parties should be contacted to agree the long-term fate of the remains. Archaeological best practice would be to store the remains long term in a suitable museum.

#### ***Existing Collections of Human Remains***

The human remains from the excavation at Tŷ Newydd are currently held by Gwynedd Art Gallery and Museum, Bangor. There is also part of a jaw and a fragment of skull from near Tŷ Newydd. The latter are accessioned into the Museum but the main collection has never been accessioned and is merely being held by the museum.

The aim is to rebury these remains but this will not be done until suitable scientific analysis has been carried out. Various types of isotope analysis can reveal information about diet and about the origin of individuals. Considering the questions about whether these burials represent a resident population or pilgrims the latter analysis could provide some important answers. DNA analysis may be possible to look at the genetic relationships between those buried and radiocarbon dating would be straight forward and could give a real indication of the date range of the burials.

### **7. Health and Safety**

See (English Heritage 2005, annexe S5 for Health and Safety advice); summarised below.

Where human remains are, or may be, less than 100 years old, risks should always be assessed carefully, but remains over a century old present relatively few particular risks. In Britain preserved pathogens are extremely unlikely to survive in viable form for as long as a century. Normal hygiene should be adequate protection in most cases.

It is required that in all cases where some or all of the human remains present are less than 100 years old, or where remains are likely to be in sealed coffins or in a crypt and/or there is soft tissue present that the Environmental Health Officer for the district be notified (OSSAFreelance, 2004)

## 8. References

- Arnold, C. J., 1998. 'Excavation of "Tŷ Newydd", Ynys Enlli (Bardsey Island), Gwynedd', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 147 (2001), 96-132
- Brickley, M. and McKinley, J. I., (eds), 2004. *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7, BABAO, Department of Archaeology, Southampton and the Institute of Field Archaeologists, Reading
- Cracroft's Peerage: <http://www.cracroftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/newborough1776.htm>, consulted 17/02/2015
- English Heritage, 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, English Heritage and The Church of England
- OSSAFreelance, 2004 (revised 2012). A Basic Overview for the Recovery of Human Remains from Sites Under Development, BAJR Practical Guide Series, Guide 13

## 9. Ministry of Justice Licence

A licence for the “authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes” is applied for from the Ministry of Justice at the below address:-

Ms Rekha Gohil  
Coroners, Burials, Cremation and Inquiries Team  
Access to Justice, Justice Policy Group  
Ministry of Justice,  
102 Petty France  
London SW1H 9AJ

Tel: 020-3334-5637  
Fax: 0203 334 2233  
Email: [rekha.gohil@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:rekha.gohil@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

The licence will come with the following conditions:-

- (a) Any removal or disturbance of the remains shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;
- (b) The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work is in progress;
- (c) The remains shall, no later than \_\_\_\_\_, be deposited/ reinterred at \_\_\_\_\_. In the meantime shall be kept safely, privately and decently by \_\_\_\_\_ under the control of a competent member of staff. (The time limit for reburial or archiving is within two years from the date of authorisation.)

## **12. APPENDIX III: Consultation**

### **12.1. Consultation Document**

The following document was sent out to stakeholders and other interested parties:-

#### **Ynys Enlli/Bardsey Island Heritage Management Plan Consultation Document**

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is currently running a project funded by Cadw to produce a Heritage Management Plan for Ynys Enlli. In 2013 and 2014 we gathered information on known sites, inspected their current condition, drew together background historical information and carried out some geophysical and excavation work on a small number of specific sites. This information has been included in GAT report 1232 (attached) and forms the first phase of Heritage Management Plan, i.e. understanding the heritage of the island. This year the Heritage Management Plan will be completed by assessing sites for their significance, threats and opportunities, and proposing management recommendations. The Heritage Management Plan is intended to be used in conjunction with the Core Management Plan produced by Natural Resources Wales.

The aim of the Heritage Management Plan is to:

- Inform the management of the historic environment of Ynys Enlli over the long term;
- To inform the planning of conservation or infrastructure works;
- To inform the development of ways to involve more people in the historic environment of the island and to interpret the history of the island;
- To integrate the management of the historic environment with the management of the natural environment on the island.

We would like to make sure that the Heritage Management Plan serves the purposes of all of the various bodies and individuals who have an interest in the care and conservation of the island. Key bodies and individuals, who have an interest in the island will be consulted through a questionnaire (see below). Comments received from the questionnaire will inform the structure and scope of the Heritage Management Plan and groups, bodies and individuals will then be consulted further on elements that require more detailed work. A draft report will be produced for agreement by the relevant parties.

We would be grateful if you would take the time to fill out the questionnaire below. In addition, information about any specific issues that you may have encountered relating to management, presentation, interpretation, access, activities etc. would be of value.

Thank you very much for your help. If you have any queries or would like more information please get in touch.

Jane Kenney  
Senior Archaeologist  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT  
Tel: 01248 366959 / 07900 166768  
Email: jane.kenney@heneb.co.uk

#### **Questions for stakeholders:**

1. How important is it that the Heritage Management Plan identifies synergy or conflict with other environmental issues such as biodiversity?
2. Do you want the opportunity to comment on the draft Heritage Management Plan?
3. Would you like an opportunity to comment on a policy for human remains found on the island?
4. Would you like to see an Action Plan arising from the Heritage Management Plan which would contain more detailed design briefs and cost guidance? Would you want to be consulted on detailed

recommendations in an Action Plan?

5. Would GIS tables of polygons defining the extent of archaeological sites and features be useful to you?
6. Would you like the information available through an on-line resource? If this was useful it is something that might be set up in future, possibly using Google Earth as a mapping tool.
7. How important is archaeological fieldwork and the results of new work to you (the group you represent)? Do you have an interest or knowledge in any of the following: condition survey work, historical research, measured drawings, archaeological analysis of a building or landscape, geophysical survey, environmental analysis, site or building monitoring, collecting people's memories as oral history or as a community archive?
8. Is the engagement of visitors and volunteers with the historic environment a priority? Could this have wider benefits for the island?
9. Which other people or groups should we be consulting with who would have an interest in the historic environment? (Groups currently consulted are: Bardsey Island Trust (and Island Manager), Natural Resources Wales, farming tenant, Bardsey Bird Observatory, Cadw, GAT Heritage Management team, island residents, the Church in Wales).
10. Please give your name and the organisation that you represent.

### **Responses**

The following answers were received:-

**From Nina Steele, Gwynedd Historic Environment Record**  
(response relayed by Emily La Trobe-Bateman on 05/06/2015)

Nina has the following comments/recommendations to make:

- that the HM section has the opportunity to comment on the draft, including the action plan (and give a deadline)
- creation of polygons for features /areas
- early liaison with HER staff about data fields etc., so any archaeological information from the project can be integrated quickly and easily
- condition recording to Welsh standards
- use existing channels (ie WalesHER user group; Archwilio (is it detailed enough though?); HEROS) for any online presentation of results
- there are potential problems using google earth
- use existing mapinfo or mid/mif rather than create .kmz (?) files

**From Emily La Trobe-Bateman, Head of Heritage Management, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Regional Historic Environment Service**  
(response by email on 05/06/2015)

*1. How important is it that the Heritage Management Plan identifies synergy or conflict with other environmental issues such as biodiversity?*

Given the ecological importance of the island, (NNR, SSSI) in particular the Manx Sherwater, this is a critically important part of the plan.

Consultation with NRW is essential – not sure who the right contact is for this, but I could find out from Great Orme NRW contact who sits on the advisory committee

*2. Do you want the opportunity to comment on the draft Heritage Management Plan?*  
Yes

*3. Would you like an opportunity to comment on a policy for human remains found on the island?*

Yes

*4. Would you like to see an Action Plan arising from the Heritage Management Plan which would contain more detailed design briefs and cost guidance? Would you want to be consulted on detailed recommendations in an Action Plan?*

Yes, but I would be concerned that this is too much work given the current resources. However, it can really help focus minds and is more likely to lead to action.

*5. Would GIS tables of polygons defining the extent of archaeological sites and features be useful to you?*

Yes, essential. Need to consider the creation of metadata, standards for digitising and review of Historic Environment Feature (HEF) polygons created for Glastir – there are 31 existing polygons.

*6. Would you like the information available through an on-line resource? If this was useful it is something that might be set up in future, possibly using Google Earth as a mapping tool.*

See comments above from Nina re Google Earth. On-line resource would be very useful to avoid too much detailed site information being in the main report.

I would like to see Cadw funding a pan-Wales Conservation Management Information HER module, with a front-end (like Archwilio is essentially a 'public' front-end to the data) that presents area/project information in an easily digestible form, including polygonal data - particularly important for engaging with land managers/owners. If a format was developed it could be rolled out for other projects. Keeping the links 'under the bonnet' to the HER would incorporate the use of dynamic data, particularly for information and management fields.

Am happy to discuss this further.

*7. How important is archaeological fieldwork and the results of new work to you (the group you represent)? Do you have an interest or knowledge in any of the following: condition survey work, historical research, measured drawings, archaeological analysis of a building or landscape, geophysical survey, environmental analysis, site or building monitoring, collecting people's memories as oral history or as a community archive?*

The results of new work is of high importance to the regional historic environment service, because it informs our decision-making. All areas of interest. We would place particular emphasis on environmental analysis, because it is underrepresented in the Welsh archaeological record.

*8. Is the engagement of visitors and volunteers with the historic environment a priority? Could this have wider benefits for the island?*

It is very important, but needs careful planning and liaison because it requires resources to manage well/sustainably over the longer-term. It often needs additional skills/aptitude to traditional archaeological skills: good people skills, time and project management crucial.

*9. Which other people or groups should we be consulting with who would have an interest in the historic environment? (Groups currently consulted are: Bardsey Island Trust (and Island Manager), Natural Resources Wales, farming tenant, Bardsey Bird Observatory, Cadw, GAT Heritage Management team, island residents, the Church in Wales).*

There is likely to be more than one person in NRW with relevant expertise: if you are able to identify them (given all the restructuring) that would be very helpful. I can possibly help with this if you need me to.

Other links in terms of publicity, recruitment of volunteers, links with local groups and communities is the AONB team Pen Llyn. The lead officer is: Bleddyn Jones, Rheolwr Gwasanaeth AHNE, AONB Service Manager [BleddynPrysJones@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:BleddynPrysJones@gwynedd.gov.uk)

He is a very useful contact for local groups and individuals with an interest in Enlli especially strong for Welsh language links.

They administer the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) (hopefully still going for this financial year, no final confirmation yet) which might be a useful source of match; they also have an active volunteer programme; check the AONB management plan and consider how the Ynys Enlli Management Plan might contribute to this. They were awarded a Landscape Partnership grant at the end of 2010 (£700k from HLF, with other contributions from NT, CCW and GC reaching a total of £1.7million) that has included 'A project to strengthen the link between Bardsey Island and the mainland.', so worth establishing from them how this might contribute to visitor numbers/potential for volunteers etc./any other feedback. They have also created a number of circular walks linked to the Llyn Coastal Path. See <http://www.ahne-llyn-aonb.org/36/en-GB/Landscape-Partnership>

Other relevant officers at Gwynedd Council: Eryl Williams [ErylWilliams@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:ErylWilliams@gwynedd.gov.uk) Senior Conservation Officer: obviously relevant in terms of building works / plans for works / programme for building recording. Gwynedd Tourism department, Maritime officer

Other contacts: Llyn Maritime Museum <http://www.llyn-maritime-museum.co.uk/eng/ymweld-a-ni.html>

10. Please give your name and the organisation that you represent.

Emily La Trobe-Bateman  
Head of Heritage Management, GAT  
Regional Historic environment service

In addition:

There is a specific issue with the public demand for the modern burial of ashes on Enlli. This resulted in archaeological evaluation work carried out in the early 2000s of a plot identified as a possibility for burial. It is potentially a source of revenue for the island – both actual burial and presumably ensuring long-term visitor numbers by relatives.

**From Joanna Porter – resident and Bardsey monitoring officer for RSPB**

(response by email on 19/05/2015)

1. How important is it that the Heritage Management Plan identifies synergy or conflict with other environmental issues such as biodiversity?

Very important. Synergy is great, but where there is conflict this needs identifying and working through – usually there is a compromise that satisfies all interests.

2. Do you want the opportunity to comment on the draft Heritage Management Plan?

Yes

3. Would you like an opportunity to comment on a policy for human remains found on the island?

Yes

4. Would you like to see an Action Plan arising from the Heritage Management Plan which would contain more detailed design briefs and cost guidance? Would you want to be consulted on detailed recommendations in an Action Plan?

Where the recommendations involve the current management plan, yes

5. Would GIS tables of polygons defining the extent of archaeological sites and features be useful to you?

yes

6. Would you like the information available through an on-line resource? If this was useful it is something that might be set up in future, possibly using Google Earth as a mapping tool.

possibly

7. How important is archaeological fieldwork and the results of new work to you (the group you represent)? Do you have an interest or knowledge in any of the following: condition survey work, historical research, measured drawings, archaeological analysis of a building or landscape, geophysical survey, environmental analysis, site or building monitoring, collecting people's memories as oral history or as a community archive?

8. Is the engagement of visitors and volunteers with the historic environment a priority? Could this have wider benefits for the island?

If anything is made a priority, something else invariably suffers, so I would say yes, it is important but as one of the facets of the island's interests

9. Which other people or groups should we be consulting with who would have an interest in the historic environment? (Groups currently consulted are: Bardsey Island Trust (and Island Manager), Natural Resources Wales, farming tenant, Bardsey Bird Observatory, Cadw, GAT Heritage Management team, island residents, the Church in Wales).

RSPB ([dave.lamacraft@rspb.org.uk](mailto:dave.lamacraft@rspb.org.uk))

10. Please give your name and the organisation that you represent.

Joanna Porter – resident and Bardsey monitoring officer for RSPB

**From Margaret Dunn, member / trustee of the Bardsey Island Trust & of GAT**

(response by email on 07/05/2015)

1. *How important is it that the Heritage Management Plan identifies synergy or conflict with other environmental issues such as biodiversity?*

It is very important to identify, clarify and hopefully resolve issues as early as possible.

2. *Do you want the opportunity to comment on the draft Heritage Management Plan?*

Yes please.

3. *Would you like an opportunity to comment on a policy for human remains found on the island?*

Yes please.

4. *Would you like to see an Action Plan arising from the Heritage Management Plan which would contain more detailed design briefs and cost guidance? Would you want to be consulted on detailed recommendations in an Action Plan?*

Yes if possible.

5. *Would GIS tables of polygons defining the extent of archaeological sites and features be useful to you?*

I don't know what these are, but I'd like to know as much as possible about the sites and features.

6. *Would you like the information available through an on-line resource? If this was useful it is something that might be set up in future, possibly using Google Earth as a mapping tool.*

Not sure as I am not very good at IT.

7. *How important is archaeological fieldwork and the results of new work to you (the group you represent)?*

Very important.

*Do you have an interest or knowledge in any of the following: condition survey work, historical research, measured drawings, archaeological analysis of a building or landscape, geophysical survey, environmental analysis, site or building monitoring, collecting people's memories as oral history or as a community archive?*

I am interested in historical research & have gathered a range of information about Bardsey.

8. *Is the engagement of visitors and volunteers with the historic environment a priority?*

*Could this have wider benefits for the island?*

Yes, but it may raise other issues.

9. *Which other people or groups should we be consulting with who would have an interest in the historic environment? (Groups currently consulted are: Bardsey Island Trust (and Island Manager), Natural Resources Wales, farming tenant, Bardsey Bird Observatory, Cadw, GAT Heritage Management team, island residents, the Church in Wales).*

This seems a good starting place.

10. *Please give your name and the organisation that you represent.*

Margaret Dunn, member / trustee of the Bardsey Island Trust & of GAT.

## **12.2. Consultation on Draft Report**

A draft version of the Heritage Management Plan was circulated to the following people and organisations for comments (??).

The following comments were received and have been incorporated into the document.

***From Richard Farmer, Chair of Bardsey Island Trust***

(response by email on 06/12/2015)

Dear Jane

I've now read your draft Heritage Management Plan and discussed it with Council yesterday. We would like to thank you for a massive piece of work that is fascinating and valuable as a digest of what we know and, usefully, what we don't know.

Specific comments:

- 1) Can you include as a Heritage Asset the original Welsh Language names of island locations and features please. We would like to have a policy that reports of work on the island should always use the original names and that we should avoid the use of manufactured English names. A particular example is 'the South End' which is creeping into common usage.
- 2) Page 5, last paragraph.  
The farm was leased to the RSPB for 5 years.  
The RSPB are not now involved in the management of the island. They carry out monitoring of the farming under contract to NRW.
- 3) Page 6 – Landscape designations  
The designated areas are not managed by NRW, the designations are managed by NRW.
- 4) Page 29 – Ownership and management  
Most of those sub-committees don't exist, you're better leaving them out.
- 5) Page 29 para 5- Please delete RSPB
- 6) Page 33 – Under general requirements, item 2 – we will need to avoid this as blanket 'Do not'. Would be a good idea to have it as a presumption against undergrounding services and as a requirement for archaeological supervision.  
Item 9, Rabbits have been extinct on the island for some years.

Best wishes

Richard

***From Charlotte Williams, National Resources Wales***  
(response by email on 11/02/2016)

Hi Jane,

Thanks for giving NRW the chance to comment on the Heritage Management Plan. It should be a very useful tool to work with and is a real step forward towards integrating management of all the various aspects of the island that go towards making it so important.

I'm very glad that in general the nature conservation management objectives seem to complement the heritage management requirements. There are a few points in the plan where you flag up potential conflicts but I think these can be resolved by adapting management and will just need open discussion to resolve them. Luckily we have the forum to do this - Richard has just sent through the date for the next island meeting!

If discussion about modifying specific aspects of the farming management is needed then I think it would be valuable for us to arrange a meeting with Gareth, Jo and Steve prior to the main meeting. They will need a chance to consider potential solutions before the wider island meeting and they are very good at this!

I do have a few comments for you to consider in the order they appear in the plan

Suggested changes to the wording in Section 1.3:

The RSPB are still closely involved with the island as are Natural Resources Wales which financially supports the land management via a management agreement with the tenant. A management plan for the island (limited to nature conservation objectives) has been agreed between RSPB, BITL NRW and its objectives for the features affected by the farming management are implemented through the management agreement. Monitoring of the features is carried out between the Bardsey Bird Observatory, RSPB and Jo Porter in her capacity as an on-site ecologist.

The issues raised in 6.1 relation to the cloddiau are significant and we may well all need to work on and agree a new methodology for protecting and repairing them. I also note your points about the Lord's path and widening of gates and tracks.

Section 7.1 raises the issue of SAM consent for some operations which also require SSSI consent. There is an imperative to work jointly on the burning plan for Mynydd Enlli as well as changes to fencing. Is SAM required for fence repairs and maintenance of drainage works as opposed to new drains and fencelines?

Generally we choose feeding and watering stations to avoid poaching of sensitive locations however I realise that these same locations may be very sensitive in terms of their archaeology. If so we should consult Jo, Steve



and Gareth first to try and find reasonable, practical alternative locations.

In relation to no.9 in the SAM general requirements, note that there are no rabbits on the island at present. There have been suggestions about reintroduction but it has not been seriously considered.

#### Section 7.5

Fig. 1 should refer to heathland management areas if you are intending to show where we tend target our habitat management. There are conservation features which we actively manage or protect in practically every part of the island!

Cadw's recommendation to restore cloddiau will obviously need discussion with NRW if shearwater burrows are present.

Other issues raised are noted but do not appear to conflict with the nature conservation objectives. It is possible that NRW would take a more flexible view on some issues such as poaching based on the potential for habitat recovery in the long term where the archaeology might be permanently damaged.

The last section could be titled ...'enclosed areas' or 'cultivated'? Technically the whole island is grazed and therefore farmed.

#### Section 7.6

There are a few references to tracks and the potential for evidence of earlier tracks to be destroyed by track maintenance. These issues need to be discussed and a practical way forward found quickly where maintenance is likely to be needed. I have some concerns that use of tracks might be restricted at least temporarily following erosion events etc and that this could seriously hamper essential farming operations. I'm sure this is one of the things that can be practically resolved with Jo, Steve and Gareth.

There are a list of sites at the end of this section where there is potential for damage through farming and landscape management. It would be worth a joint site visit to assess and discuss this to pre-empt any damage.

I hope none of that sounds negative but there is bit of fuel for discussion and maybe a need for NRW to rethink how we prescribe some aspects of land management although I hope you agree it will be tweaks rather than any radical change.

Regards  
Charlotte

#### *Additional comments*

Sent 10/03/2016

Hi Jane,

One thing I forgot to raise in my earlier email was the lichen species that are present in the coastal grassland and probably even more relevant to the heritage plan are the species found on the surface of some of the walls and buildings. There are four lichen species assemblages that are designated features of the SSSI.

I have maps of the field and building walls and roofs where the protected species are found which I can pass on.

There are also bryophyte species that are features of the SSSI. They have been surveyed this week in actual fact and the report will be available very soon. They are probably less relevant to the heritage plan.

Thanks  
Charlotte

Sent 11/03/2016

Hi Jane,

Yes, I recommend that you make it very clear in section 7.2 that work on the exterior of buildings including roofs and walls is an Operation Likely to Damage the Special Interest of the SSSI and that therefore SSSI consent from NRW will be required before such work can be lawfully undertaken even if its 'like-for-like'. This is because of the lichens on the mortar, tiles and stonework.

Your list of recommendations for the buildings and gardens is broadly compatible with management for the lichens (using traditional materials) however if the repairs/maintenance involve a change to a different although traditional technique e.g. if limewash was being applied to stonework for the first time after a long gap, then NRW would need to consider the impact on the lichens species present. I'm not suggesting it's necessary to add this point to the guidelines but this is what we'd consider before we decide on whether and how to consent this type of work.

The application procedure for species licences is different from the one for consents (because it comes under different legislation) so I would recommend that the point is made clear that protected species licences AND SSSI consents are applied for in advance of work on buildings.

I'd welcome this chance to make this point within the Heritage Plan as it has been an issue for us on a few occasions in the past on Bardsey where work has been carried out that may have damaged the lichens.

Thanks  
Charlotte

### **12.3. Other comments and advice**

***From Dr Richard Kennedy, Bardsey Island Trust Member, Liverpool***

(received on 09/09/2015)

As well as providing information on flint scatters Dr Richard Kennedy made several suggestions for further work and recording mechanisms.

1. There needs to be a proper system for recording finds, possibly a box with labels and instructions to be kept in the Bird Observatory. Finds and information could be placed in the box and collected at the end of every October. Island residents as well as visitors would need to be notified about the system.
2. There needs to be organised inspection of areas where flints are known to be eroding out or revealed in ploughing. This could be done by volunteers on one day at the start of the year (March) and one day at the end (October), with a record being kept even if negative.
3. Further investigations should be carried out at: 'Merlin's' Cave (PRN 787), the hut circles on the mountain, the mound on the mountain (PRN 1589), Gwylans, and into the midden that must lie somewhere close to Carreg Bach.
4. There should be an archaeology/history section added to the display in the Observatory.
5. The threshing floor in the Cristin barn is spectacular and should be conserved and protected from damage.
6. A request for old photos/documents/films/memories etc should be extended beyond the BIT members to the wider public and information collected added to a central collection at the Record Office. The trade with Liverpool should particularly be investigated.

### **13. APPENDIX IV: Contents of Tŷ Newydd Collection, Gwynedd Art Gallery and Museum, Bangor**

Inspected by Jane Kenney on 17/12/2014

Finds from excavation by Christopher Arnold during 1993-1998 within the remains of Tŷ Newydd, Ynys Enlli. The excavation recorded the early 19<sup>th</sup> century house and dug through its floor. Under a layer of cultivated soil graves forming part of a medieval cemetery were revealed. The remains of at least 28 individuals were found, including men and women of all ages. One body has been buried with a silver penny dating to the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD in its mouth.

Arnold, C.J., 1998. 'Excavation of 'Ty Newydd' Ynys Enlli (Bardsey Island), Gwynedd', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* vol CXLVII (2001)

10 boxes

A rough summary of the contents of each box follows:-

Box 1 – Bone, much of it human, with pieces of several skulls included, but also animal bone and teeth.

Box 2 – Human and animal bone, mostly fairly small fragments.  
1 piece of flint, 1 piece of roofing slab.

Box 3 - Human and animal bone, mostly fairly small fragments, plus a carrier bag of human long bones.  
1 piece of roofing slab, 3 pieces of flint.

Box 4 – Bone, mostly human but with some animal bone present.

Box 5 - Human and animal bone.  
Occasional pieces of flint and stone, including one piece of flint in a bag along with bone.

Box 6 – Envelope containing finds in the top of the box. This contains pot sherds, stone and metal objects and pieces of flint, including some nice blades and flakes. There are some small copper alloy items that might be worth conserving or at least reboxing. Also includes the 10<sup>th</sup> century silver penny in a Crystal box.  
In the main part of the box is mixed human and animal bone, flint, medieval tiles, roof slabs, shells, and metal objects including some iron objects most of which are in a poor condition and need conservation and moisture free conditions. Also a small glass bottle, possibly for perfume, very fragile and unprotected.

Box 7 – Bone, mostly human with some animal bone.

Box 8 - Bone, mostly human with some animal bone.  
1 flint, 1 iron object in very poor condition.

Box 9 – Bone, mostly human with some animal bone.  
1 piece of flint.

Box 10 – Bone, mostly human with some animal bone.  
1 piece of flint in a bag with bone. Some brick or tile.

The material is very mixed. Although box 6 has most of the artefacts there are occasional other pieces in other boxes. Generally animal and human bone is in separate bags but mixed between the boxes. It is likely that some bags contain both human and animal bone and some contain occasional pieces of flint as well. None of the metal is suitably contained and the iron especially is suffering badly. Small fragile items are in bags, unprotected, in with heavier items. There is no catalogue.

#### **Other human remains**

The only other finds in the museum catalogue from Ynys Enlli also refer to human remains. These were briefly inspected on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2015. The catalogue entry is as below:-

GWYCA 7197/1-9

7197/1 - Documentation regarding human jawbone fragments. A detailed written report by Mr M B B Edge BDS of 6 Church Street, Penrhyndeudraeth suggests that they may have belonged to a young male, older than 20 years, younger than 40-45, who had a diet largely comprising of flour and cereal products produced on stone grinding wheels. The jawbones are thought to be no later than 19th century and quite possibly much older.

7197/2 - Three specimens of human jawbone found on Bardsey Island / Ynys Enlli in July 1985; discovered at Gateway near Ty Newydd at the mouth of the track up to the chapel. For a report on the jawbones see GWYCA 7197/1 and GWYCA 7197/3-9 for X rays.

7197/3-9 – X rays.

The catalogue entry is confusing and inaccurate as there is only part of a single human jawbone, with a loose tooth and a small triangular piece of skull (accession no. 7197/2). The document (accession no. 7197/1) accompanying them is reproduced below.



Accession no. 7197/2: part of a human jawbone with a loose tooth and small piece of skull

7197/1

### SPECIMEN I

Section of human mandible, right side, measuring approx 90mm. Anterior margin being a near vertical # extending from the lower mandibular border in the 21 region passing upwards and slightly distally through the mesial aspect of the 31 socket. Posterior margin is a vertical # extending from the lower mandibular border at the mid-angle up through the ascending ramus and exiting through the anterior margin of the ramus approx 20 mm posterior to the 87 socket.

Teeth present :- 76541 in situ. A retained #d root apex is present at 31. A bony socket of a developed and erupted 87 is present.

76541 all show marked attrition of the occlusal surfaces. 67 > 77, extending intra dentine in all cuspal areas. No gross or occlusal caries is present, there is a small carious lesion mesially at 77. There is some localized pitting and loss of interdental bone at 761. This is probably due to the local factor of carious loss of proximal contact point, rather than a generalized state of periodontitis simplex.

The teeth present show sub- and supra-gingival level deposits of calculus, although there is near normal bone support on all units with little evidence of significant periodontal bone loss. Radiological examination shows clear bony trabecular pattern.

The bony aspects of the 87 socket would suggest that this tooth has been lost post mortem.

### SPECIMEN II

A 31 showing marked cuspal attrition in a flat occlusal plane extending well into dentine. Sub-gingival level calculus is present in a similar distribution to the teeth in Specimen I. There is a # of the root apex which shows no signs of resorption, the # surface matches the retained apex at 31 socket in Specimen I both morphologically and radiologically. The # appears to be post mortem.



### SPECIMEN III

An approximately triangular bony section,  
40 mm x 40 mm x 50 mm and 5 mm thick., showing inner and  
outer cortical plates with a middle cancellous layer.

Anatomical and radiological appearance is  
characteristic of human cranial bone.

Specimens I and III appear similar in age  
characteristics.

The marked occlusal attrition, coupled with the  
good periodontal bony state despite the lack of isotogenic  
dental factors, indicates a chronologically old specimen of  
a relatively young person.

The pattern of attrition is typical of a diet  
containing flour and cereal products produced on stone grinding  
wheels. If the attrition was due to long term occlusal wear  
involving a "modern" diet, i.e. steel milling plates and high  
carbohydrate, then far more signs of generalized periodontal  
disease would be expected.

The presence of the erupted 81, and the  
radiological appearance of the pulp chambers and boxed apices  
at 71 would indicate a person of at least 20 yrs old and  
probably older. As would the differential occlusal attrition  
at 71 and 67. The periodontal state would suggest a  
person not older than early middle age, say 40-45 yrs.

From the morphology of the mandibular body it  
is more likely to be male than female, but this is by  
no means certain.

The origin of the specimens is very probably not  
later than 19<sup>th</sup> Cent., and could be considerably older.

## 14. APPENDIX V: GAZETTEER OF SITES

### PRN 781 St. Mary's Abbey, Bardsey Island

**Grid reference:** SH1201122170

**Importance:** A Scheduled Ancient Monument CN068 Listed Building I 4232

**Period:** Medieval

#### **HER description**

Remains of St. Mary's Abbey (Augustinian) at the N end of Bardsey Island. Island famous in early 12th century as a monastic retreat and the reputed burial place of the 6thC saints Dubricious and Deiniol. Earliest contemporary reference 1011. <1> <3>

The church of Enlli is named among the leading churches of Gwynedd, to which Gryffydd ap Cynan made gifts shortly before his death in 1137. <2>

Monks there described as Guldees in 1188 like those at Beddgelert - that is not attached to any monastic order. <4> <5>

Further discussion. <6>

Abbey certainly belonged to the Augustinians from early 14th century. No demolition is recorded. Then the building must have been left to fall into ruin. Abbott's lodging still inhabited in 1814, but by 1846 only the ruined tower remained. Long bibliography. <3>

The tower dates from the 13th century. It stands in the NW corner of a modern burial ground unrelated to the medieval layout. It stands about 23ft high to the top of its surviving stage. <7>

Field investigation in 1972. No change. <8>

Masonry is slowly crumbling and the lower part of NE corner has fallen away. Four colour slides taken. <9>

Abbey - 13th century tower and three fragments of fallen masonry survive. Tower is 5.8m square externally and stands 7m high. The abbot's lodging was still in use in 1814, but by 1846 only the ruined 'tower' remained. <11>

Many burials have been found to the south, east and west of the abbey ruin. Extended inhumations in long cists with side slabs and lintels, east-west orientation were identified in lowering the road between the farm buildings and the tower in 1875. Graves were also identified beneath the farm yard and adjoining houses and when foundations were dug opposite the west front of the tower. (Longley & Richards, 2000)

#### **NMR description**

The ruins of a tower mark the site of St Mary's Abbey. This was an early medieval monastery, reputedly founded in the fifth century, but is first mentioned in 1011 AD. In about 1200 it was reformed or refounded as a priory of Augustinian canons. Up until the dissolution this was an important pilgrimage centre for Wales.

The two stage tower is about 5.8m square internally with 1.1m wide walls, and stands up to 8.0m high. It may have stood at the angle of ranges to the south and west.

Source: RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory III (1964), 17-20

John Wiles 14.02.08

#### **Listed building description**

Ruins of the tower of the medieval Abbey of St Mary of Bardsey, an Augustinian monastery replacing the famous Celtic religious settlement founded reputedly by St Cadfan in the C5, and the refuge of the last monks from Bangor Iscoed, Clwyd, survivors of the massacre of 613.

The earliest written reference is to the death of a monk in 1011. The bones of St Dyfrig and teeth of Elgar the Hermit were removed from here to Llandaff in 1120. The abbey remained Celtic and not attached to any order until c1200, but appears to have been Augustinian, under the Abbey of Haughmond from the C13. Edward I visited the island in 1284. The present building is probably C13, but the only record of building is of c1305, relating to timber from Meirionnydd. It was one of the pilgrimage shrines of national importance (with St David's and Holywell) to the end of the medieval period and then slowly fell to ruin, the abbot's house and a chapel with arched roof survived in 1774 but only the present building was left by 1846. Ruined tower, rubble stone with some sandstone dressings. Square plan of some 5.8m internally and walls surviving to a maximum height of some 8m at NW corner. There was an entry from the S, single lancet E with sandstone dressings mostly robbed, but still datable to the C13. The second stage of the tower is marked by a band and there was a lancet to N. The big W opening appears to be a later alteration.

#### **Notes on current project**

Extent of abbey precincts are not known. A scarp running across the field to the east of the abbey may indicate the limits of the precinct on this side, but this needs investigation.

The tower was restored in 1981 by Douglas Hague. The tower was pointed with lime mortar, some of the top course of masonry was reset, a metal bar was inserted in the east lancet and wooden lintels in the opening in the W wall. Put-log holes and large beam holes were filled in. Hague created a stone altar and cut a cross in a slate slab and another cross on a piece of sandstone in front of the altar (CRO XD64 343).

Arnold (1994, figures 33-36) has a ground plan of the tower and elevations of all external walls, as well as drawings of some architectural fragments associated with the abbey.

**Condition:** Damaged. The remaining masonry is in good condition and stable. The field to the south is regularly ploughed and this could damage buried remains. The field to the east has presumably been ploughed in the past and there is potential for this to occur again.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Structural information and potential buried archaeology

Historical value: Important historical feature on island, some documentary evidence

Aesthetic value: Important focus on the island, tower drawn by 19th century artists as well as contemporary ones, much photographed

Communal value: Spiritual focus

Summary: The remaining abbey structure is of national significance as reflected in its scheduling but that significance is added to by the potential buried remains of the abbey that could survive in the vicinity.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Neglect of upstanding structure, infrastructure works/agriculture threaten buried remains. The scheduled area just covers the remaining upstanding tower (and the polygon supplied by Cadw is slightly misplaced compared to the digital mapping). There is no statutory protection for any other part of the abbey precincts.

The tower is the most visible archaeological feature on the island and visited by almost all visitors. Investigation of abbey precincts and buried archaeology could add considerably to the knowledge of the site and could provide opportunities for visitors to engage with the archaeology.

#### **Management recommendations**

The building itself is protected by scheduling and listing and consents will be required for any works. The precinct limits and details of internal arrangement of the abbey need to be established and possibly scheduled area expanded considerably to protect buried remains relating to the abbey.

### **PRN 782 Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1220621650

**Importance:** A Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

**Period:** Prehistoric?

#### **HER description**

Irregular oval 7.5m NE-SW by 4.5m perhaps originally rectangular. <1>

No change. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2> Hut circle c.6m diameter with earth walls 0.3-0.5m high and 1.5-2m wide. No orthostats visible.

Entrance on SSE. <3>

Sub-circular hollow with external bank except in south-east quadrant. <4>

#### **NMR description**

##### **Listed building description**

##### **Notes on current project**

Rather confused but fairly convincingly genuine. Recognisable from plan in Arnold (1994, figure 6, No. 8).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Confused by anthills and covered by bracken in summer.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: High potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: High potential for providing historical information but requires excavation to release this

Aesthetic value: Fairly well-defined site and not too hard to find and appreciate in winter

Communal value: The more visible roundhuts are a physical sign of the antiquity of the history of the island and could be appreciated by more people with guidance

Summary: Within a scheduled area and therefore part of a nationally important site. Representative and quite easily assessable.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Possible threat from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

#### **Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

### **PRN 783 Hut Circle?, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12202183

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

#### **HER description**

Round hut, 21ft diameter with walls about 3ft thick and 27ft high. Traces of stone remain on the N. A confused hollow immediately to the W may be the remains of another smaller hut. Probably attributes to the early monastic settlement but certainly impossible on basis of superficial appearance. <1>

Not located on visit 08/09/87. <2>

Arnold sees this as an earthwork, description: sub-rectangular, flat bottomed hole cut into slope. <3>

#### **NMR description**

##### **Listed building description**

##### **Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994) has a detailed plan of the site (figure 4, No. 4), which shows it as a sub-rectangular platform, not a hut circle. The site is very difficult to find on the ground as there are numerous shelves, some with hollows or platforms within them. Two possible locations were identified; 1) SH12213 21840 where there is a level shelf on the hill side with no remains of a hut but some anthills that might in the past have resembled one, 2) SH12200 21889 where there is a hollow in the slope with a slight lip and rock visible on the SE side. The hollow measures about 4x2m and seems to at least partly have been created by livestock erosion. Nothing closely resembling the RCAHMW description was found and it appears that the feature found by Arnold may not have been the same one recorded in the Inventory. This is an uncertain site that may or may not be a genuine feature.

A Glastir Targeted Element Report was written for this site in 2012 (event PRN 44168).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Location not securely identified but likely to be obscured by bracken and gorse.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: Unknown date



Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Until this site is securely identified on the ground its significance cannot be assessed.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

The priority is to have a more thorough search and survey of this area to establish if this is a genuine site and exactly where it is located..

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the general area, especially erosion by cattle.

Locate site if possible.

## **PRN 784 Hut Platform, Ynys Enlli (related to Coast Guard Station)**

**Grid reference:** SH1225421906

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

A roughly rectangular platform 9ft N-S by 6ft. Good dry-built walling is said to have been exposed but is now not visible. <1>

Rectangular platform 3m N-S by 2m. No walling or masonry visible. <2>

Rectangular platform measuring 3x5m surrounded by a shallow slot with intermittent bank on all sides. Terraced into sloping ground to the east and south. Has been suggested that this structure was probably 'the site of the first world war army hut'. <3>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Clearly defined feature located in a sheltered hollow on W side of mountain not far below summit. Arnold (1994) favours the suggestion that it was the "dwelling hut" located 100 yards from the summit, related to an Admiralty Coastguard Signal Station on Mynydd Enlli. This hut is mentioned in documents dating from 1889 to 1892. The clarity of the earthwork remains supports a late date for this feature.

Arnold (1994, figure 30 (b)) has a detailed plan of this feature.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Obscured by bracken in summer.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: An important part of the signal station complex with some documentary supporting evidence

Aesthetic value: Fairly well-defined and location is emotive

Communal value: Not currently well known but could provide a physical link to the later history of the island.

Summary: Site of regional significance as part of a signally complex relating to the wider region..

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Possible threat from cattle trampling.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

## **PRN 785 Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1215821390

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Hut, 3.7m NW-SE by 2m NE-SW, oval or perhaps formerly rectangular. Walls much spread, about 0.75m high. <1>

Not located. <2>

Not located. <'Circular building': oval shaped hole measuring 4x2m with banks on all sides except east; on flat plateau above scarp edge on south-west side of mountain. <4>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Possible feature similar to Arnold's plan (figure 4, No. 18) found at grid reference but not very convincing as a genuine feature.

Hague reports this as a circular hole east of Rheydynog Goch and calls it a 'house site' (Arnold 1994).

**Condition:** Damaged. In an area dominated by anthills, likely to be obscured by bracken in summer.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: An uncertain site that needs more investigation to establish its significance

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Possible threat from cattle trampling.

This and other nearby sites need a more thorough investigation possibly including topographic and geophysical survey.

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

### **PRN 786 Hut (rectangular), Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1215321520

***Importance:*** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

***Period:*** Unknown

#### ***HER description***

Hut, probably rectangular, 11m N-S by 7m with a possible entrance in the SE corner. Wall much spread. <1>

Two possible huts (ref. PRN 4536) and other features but too indistinct for positive identification. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2> Long hut 9m NNW-SSE by 7m. The walls are 0.5m high and 1.5m wide. Entrance in SE wall. One colour slide taken. <3>

Circular to subrectangular hollow of 4x4m with up-cast bank of soil surrounding it except in south-east quadrant. <4>

#### ***NMR description***

##### ***Listed building description***

##### ***Notes on current project***

There seems to be some confusion about this feature and what it looks like. Arnold (1994) describes it as "Circular to subrectangular hollow of 4x4m with up-cast bank of soil surrounding it except in south-east quadrant." and shows it as No.13 on his figure 5. A feature resembling this description can be found at the grid reference. The form and therefore the date of this feature is uncertain.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Bracken cover in summer.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: An uncertain site that needs more investigation to establish its significance

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Possible threat from cattle trampling.

This and other nearby sites need a more thorough investigation possibly including topographic and geophysical survey.

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

### **PRN 787 Cave, Ynys Enlli (Ogof Elgar)**

***Grid reference:*** SH1205221850

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

#### ***HER description***

A small natural cave, the only known on the island apart from sea-caves. Now about 10ft long x 5ft x 3ft 6ins. Dark soil appears beneath the surface layers of rock fragments, suggesting human occupation. Cave 2.3m long by 1m wide by 0.5m high. Overgrown with gorse. Position corrected to SH12062185. <2> 3.0m long by 1.5m and 1.0m high with dark soil beneath surface layer of rock fragments. Another chamber, filled, runs back underneath entrance passage for at least 1m. <3>

#### ***NMR description***

This sheltered cave is located on the west slope of Mynydd Enlli, it has a narrow, easily hidden entrance and is about 10ft long by 5ft wide and about 3ft 6ins in height.

RCAHMW 2007

##### ***Listed building description***

##### ***Notes on current project***

Cave hidden behind large boulder. Not too over grown (at least in winter). No artefacts seen on cave floor.

Arnold has a plan of this cave (1994, figure 54, No 3).

This cave is known as Ogof Elgar or Ogof y Tylwyth Teg (the fairy cave) (Welsh Place-name Society).

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Partially overgrown. In area of gorse.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Potential buried remains

Historical value: Currently unknown but investigation could lead to links with specific periods of use

Aesthetic value: Emotive site with legendary links

Communal value: Traditional links to St Elgar, one of the more famous hidden features of the island

Summary: The significance of this site is not fully known but its connections and potential makes it of importance to the heritage of the island and possibly to the wider region

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Potential threat from unauthorised excavation or treasure hunting.

Interesting feature close to the path up the mountain, so easily accessible to visitors

### ***Management recommendations***

Avoid the site becoming overgrown with gorse. This site has a long traditional history and its potential for buried archaeological remains is unknown. Investigation would be interesting and could prove this to be a site of high importance.

### **PRN 1203 Well, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1216822190

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4233 II

**Period:** Medieval

#### **HER description**

Unnamed well at N end of W slopes of Mynydd Enlli, at 200ft above OD and a short distance from Ffynnon Corn. This surviving masonry is of yellow gritstone and a considerable quantity of fallen stone suggests a former super structure. The fact that it was the islands most reliable water source points to the masonry being early, probably medieval. <1>

Field investigation in 1972 indication that site overgrown with no evidence of masonry. <2>

Site overgrown with aquatic vegetation. No masonry visible. A line of upturned turves has been placed near to the lip and may have revised the water level. Area 2m by 1.5m. <3>

Probably Medieval, stone basin with slabs of yellow gritstone, step and shelf inlet now covered by risen water. <4>

Built in a cleft below a rock outcrop consisting of a stone basin 0.68m by 1.0m. The surviving well-built masonry includes thin slabs of yellow gritstone. There is a step or shelf at the back, beneath which is a large slab containing the rounded outlet. <5>

#### **NMR description**

Well believed to be of medieval origin lying a short distance from Ffynnon Corn, it is built in a cleft at the foot of a rocky outcrop and consists of a stone basin measuring 2ft 3ins by 3ft 6ins. Adjacent fallen stone suggests that there was a superstructure of some sort.

RCAHMS 2007

#### **Listed building description**

Well of unknown history and significance, possibly medieval in origin, said to be the primary water source for the island. Well cut into rock-face, stone basin including slabs of yellow gritstone, step and shelf. Large slab, with rounded inlet, now covered by risen water. Probably formerly with superstructure.

#### **Notes on current project**

Arnold has a plan of the stone basin forming this well (1994, figure 54, No 1). This basin has now been sealed with a plastic lid and the well is the main water supply for the north end of the island. The area is fairly clear of vegetation and protected by a fence with a gate.

Under the cover the stone lining survives. This is very neatly constructed of sandstone and other squared blocks with a slab in the base. The sandstone is restricted to the lower courses with local field stone higher up, suggesting different phases of construction, with rough modern work at the top. Even the field stones are carefully laid with flat sides forming a neat internal face.

This well is believed by Christine and Ernest Evans to be Ffynnon Corn and is thought of as such by the islanders, but this may be the migration of the name as it seems that PRN 1203 may have been over grown and lost at various periods and certainly the lower springs would be favoured over this higher one if they were reliable enough. See PRN 2769.

**Condition:** Damaged. Not too over grown with much of the original lining still surviving.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Some potential for original features to survive

Historical value: Historically important to the island

Aesthetic value: Originally an attractive feature, less so now

Communal value: Of great importance practically to the island as the main water supply

Summary: This site is listed and despite recent additions much of the lining still survives.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Further alteration and loss of original features.

Improvement of water supply could result in investigations that may add information on the date and use of the well.

#### **Management recommendations**

Listed building so no modifications without consent. Try to keep it clear and visible. Any work done around this well should have an archaeological watching brief so that medieval archaeological deposits and features can be identified and recorded.

### **PRN 1226 Flint scatter, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11902190

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

#### **HER description**

Flint industry consisting of flakes and spalls found at Careg. Listed under Neolithic and Bronze age . Ex. info J. M. Reakes-Williams <1>

See also Wainwright 1963. <2> <3>

#### **NMR description**

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

These finds are the same as those recorded under PRN 16814 from Carreg Fawr garden. They are held in the National Museum. (see PRN 16814 for description).

**Condition:** Not Applicable. see PRN 16814

**Significance**

see PRN 16814

**Risks and opportunities**

see PRN 16814

**Management recommendations**

see PRN 16814

**PRN 1588 Cross-Incised Stone, St. Mary's Abbey, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1206722143

**Importance:** A Scheduled Ancient Monument CN141

**Period:** Early Medieval

**HER description**

Cross-inscribed stone built into wall above arch entrance to the barn of Hen-Dy. 36 inches by 8.5 inches. Character corresponds with Nash-Williams type 11, assigned by him to C7th-9th. <1>

Condition unchanged - 1972. <2>

Condition unchanged. Moved from

**NMR description**

A slab 36ins by 8.5ins, incised with a linear cross 19ins by 5ins - the slab was built into the wall above the arch entrance to the barn of Hen-dy, but sometime in the 1980's the slab was moved to the NW corner of the tower of St Mary's Abbey.

Source: Cadw scheduling description. F.Foster/RCAHMW 26.07.2007

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Now in the chapel and scheduled.

Arnold (1994, figure 42) has a detailed drawing of this stone.

**Condition:** Moved. Inside chapel and in well-protected location.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Cultural and artistic evidence

Historical value: Important link to early medieval history of the island that is poorly represented otherwise

Aesthetic value: Attractive, emotive object

Communal value: Closely tied to spiritual history of the island and a interesting object that can easily be displayed to the public

Summary: An important early cross inscribed stone.

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threats, although accidental or deliberate damage is possible.

Possibility of improved display and interpretation.

**Management recommendations**

Improve display and check that it is secure and adequately protected. Do not move, clean or attach any fixings to the stone without contacting Cadw and possibly getting Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 1589 Mound, Mynydd Enlli, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH1227621866

**Importance:** C Scheduled Ancient Monument CN140

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Round barrow on Mynydd Enlli. Bardsey Island. <1>

A turf covered mound that appears to be recent. <2>

SH122-218 Round barrow scheduled. <4> <5>

Grass covered mound 1m high, 6m diameter. Extensively damaged by many shearwater burrows. <6>

A small mound

**NMR description**

A damaged earthen mound on top of Mynydd Enlli. It sits on a levelled platform and measures circa 6m in diameter and about 1m high.

The barrow has been badly disturbed by burrowing.

Source: Cadw scheduling description. F.Foster/RCAHMW 26.07.2007

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A gradiometer survey was carried out over this site in June 2014 and an L-shaped evaluation trench was dug into it between 29th and 2nd November 2014. This strongly suggested that the mound was not a Bronze Age barrow and was probably related to the "Lord's Path" a route created for Lord Newborough to the top of the mountain in the 1870s.

Arnold (1994, figure 30 (d)) has a detailed plan of this feature.

**Condition:** Damaged. Heavily burrowed by shearwaters, some bracken growth.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Limited

Historical value: Of local interest as part of Lord Newborough's use of the island  
Aesthetic value: Good focus for a walk up the mountain and as a look-out point  
Communal value: Fairly well-known and easily identified feature  
Summary: Recent work has down-graded the significance of this site but it still has local interest.

***Risks and opportunities***

Continued erosion by burrowing.  
Possible focus for walks around the island and link to Lord Newborough

***Management recommendations***

Descheduling of this site has been recommended to Cadw. As the site appears to be of less archaeological significance than originally thought the impact of the shearwaters is of less importance and might be allowed to continue undisturbed.

**PRN 1721 Stone Implement, Findspot, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1170121856

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

Flattish oval stone, 105mm x 70mm, with 2 grooves about half way up each side. Flattened off at the base. Possibly a weight? <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

FI file has a map of find location but no description of the find or where it is held. Presumably it was returned to the finder. The grid reference has been improved slightly to more closely correspond to the cross marked on the map.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. The date and significance of this find is unknown.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown  
Historical value: Unknown  
Aesthetic value: Unknown  
Communal value: Unknown  
Summary: Not enough detail about this object has been recorded to assess its significance.

***Risks and opportunities***

Risks are unknown as it is not clear what was found and whether other objects may exist in the area.

***Management recommendations***

If this was a genuine archaeological object further finds might be made in this area. Any work here should consider this possibility.

**PRN 2758 Coin Hoard - Findspot, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH120221 A

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Medieval

***HER description***

Hoard of gold coins, one identified as a noble of Henry VI's first issue of 1434-5 found with a skeleton in a grave when digging house foundations in C19th. One source records 26 coins - another 45 coins. <1> <2>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

"In 1918 the Hon. FG Wynn shewed me at Glynllifon a gold coin which he said was one of a hoard of twenty-six found at Bardsey many years before, in the time of his father, the third Lord Newborough (i.e. between 1832 and 1888). Mr Wynn said that there were twenty-six of these gold coins, of which his father had one, and that they were found 'under the hand of a skeleton' when the foundations of a new house were being dug. About the same time the late Mr Peter Morris Jones of Pwllheli told me that he knew of the discovery and that forty-five gold coins in all were found together in a grave; that three were then in Aberdaron and seven more in Bardsey" (Hemp 1963, 191).

The grid reference previously given for this discovery (SH120215) is totally arbitrary. All the reports of graves that can be located with any accuracy are in the northern end of the island around the abbey and it is almost certain that this particular grave was in that area. Human bones have been found in the garden of Tŷ Bach, and the coins might have been found while this house was being built in the 1870s. It might even have been found under the old Tŷ Newydd possibly built c.1820-50, which was proved by excavation to have burials beneath it. A new approximate grid reference has been given to place the PRN point closer to these possible find locations.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. Location of find spot uncertain, the coins themselves have presumably long been sold on and dispersed

***Significance***

Evidential value: Limited information recorded  
Historical value: Of considerable significance if more could be discovered about this find  
Aesthetic value: An attractive story and exciting find  
Communal value: Stories about gold add to local tradition  
Summary: This would have been a very significant find if more was known about it

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

There is a risk that treasure hunting could be encouraged if this find is widely known.  
Stories about gold can be used to attract the interest of people to history that might not otherwise take much notice.

#### ***Management recommendations***

While this is a find that would appeal to the public it may be worth not raising its profile too much as it could encourage treasure hunters.

### **PRN 2760 Platform House, S of Penrhyn Gogor, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11552240

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186d

**Period:** Medieval?

#### ***HER description***

Long houses, enclosures and field systems. <1>  
(Cn186d) Long house, c.10m NS by 5m. Walls c.2m wide and 0.1m high. No orthostats visible. <2>  
Probable remains of a long hut 11m x 6.5m. Visible as very slight banks about 1m high immediately NE of above at SH 11562241 (Cn186e).  
Two rectangular structures close by each other, created by throwing soil outwards from a shallow ditch, thereby isolating a level platform. One measures 8 x 4m, the other 12 x 7m. <4>

#### ***NMR description***

##### ***Listed building description***

##### ***Notes on current project***

On 17/03/2014 a rectangular banked feature measuring c.10 x 6m was identified with possible trace of the second structure nearby. Heather cover makes identification of features difficult.

Planned by Arnold (1994, fig 2, No 1).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially obscured by heather.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High potential  
Historical value: Unknown, very difficult to be sure of date without excavation  
Aesthetic value: Slight and difficult to see  
Communal value: There has been speculation about these features being of Viking date.  
Summary: Although within the scheduled area and part of the reason for scheduling the date and function of this feature is unknown.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.  
The function and date of this and other similar features in this area are unknown and further investigation could establish their true significance.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Land management should avoid causing damage. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

### **PRN 2761 Long House, S of Penrhyn Gogor, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11592245

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186c

**Period:** Medieval?

#### ***HER description***

Long houses, enclosures and field systems. <1>  
Long house, c.10m N-S by 6m. Walls c.2m wide and 0.1m high. No orthostats. 30m N by E of PRN 2760.  
Platform measures 12 x 6m and was partially excavated by D. B. Hague in 1979. The enclosing bank was found to be 10 ins. Deep and in the interior there was 4 ins. Of turf and soil above bedrock. Nothing else was found. <4>

#### ***NMR description***

##### ***Listed building description***

##### ***Notes on current project***

On 17/03/2014 a raised area measuring c.6 x 4m was found that may be the remains of this feature. Heather cover makes identification of features difficult.

A low rectangular feature orientated E-W was found in this area by Jo Porter in 2011. This was defined by a grassy border around a rectangular areas of heather possibly indicating a slight ditch. Internal measurements = 6 x 4m. The grid reference she gives (SH11616 22460) is inaccurate but the site seems to be PRN 2761 or a feature nearby (Porter 2011).

The feature excavated by Hague was at SH11582243, just outside the SAM area. The feature was visible as a low rectangular earthwork on an E-W axis measuring 13ft by 33ft. Hague cut a trench through its north wall. He found no evidence of it having been a stone structure. Bedrock was 4 inches below the turf in the interior and

there was no trace of occupation. The thickness of the turf on the line of the walls was 10 inches. Hague concluded that the function of "these primitive structures" "remains a mystery" (CRO XD64/340). The interpretation as a long hut seems unlikely. Planned by Arnold (1994, fig 2, No 2). NB. The feature planned by Arnold is aligned N-S, while that excavated by Hague was E-W, so there is more than one feature in this area.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially obscured by heather.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: High potential

Historical value: Unknown, very difficult to be sure of date without excavation

Aesthetic value: Slight and difficult to see

Communal value: There has been speculation about these features being of Viking date.

Summary: Although within the scheduled area and part of the reason for scheduling the date and function of this feature is unknown.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

The function and date of this and other similar features in this area are unknown and further investigation could establish their true significance.

#### **Management recommendations**

Land management should avoid causing damage. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

### **PRN 2769 Ffynnon Corn Holy Well, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1213322190

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Medieval

#### **HER description**

Well, known as Ffynnon Corn - a short distance to unnamed well recorded in Inventory (PRN 1203). Marked on OS 1:1000. Needs site assessment. <1>

Choked with aquatic vegetation. Some masonry visible below water level. Measures 1m by 0.5m. There are remains of a small channel running NW from the well, 0.3m wide and lined with stones set on edge. <2>

Holy well with dry stone outlet. <3>

#### **NMR description**

Probably medieval, surviving masonry; very well built, islands most reliable water source

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

NMR description refers to PRN 1203, not PRN 2769.

Ffynnon Corn appears as a small pool in a rocky alcove. Partly over grown with aquatic vegetation and reeds. No masonry was visible when visited but water level was quite high. The dry-stone outlet recorded by Arnold (1994) is visible as a slight hollow running across the path, but this is clearly an underground culvert.

Arnold has a plan of this well (1994, figure 54, No 2).

There is some doubt whether this spring should be identified as Ffynnon Corn. The island residents believe PRN 1203 is Ffynnon Corn (Christine and Ernest Evans pers. com.). However the 1918 25 inch map, which is the only one to name PRN 2769 as Ffynnon Corn has a path leading to it. This path is also shown on the 1901 map but not the 1889 map. There is no path shown to PRN 1203. This suggests that PRN 2769 was the main well in the early 20th century. It may be that the name Ffynnon Corn has been applied to which ever of the wells in this area was in use.

This lower well was also known as Ffynnon Menyn (Welsh Place-name Society).

**Condition:** Near Intact. This seems not to have been disturbed and is not particularly overgrown

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: It is unclear what buried remains or palaeoenvironmental evidence might survive

Historical value: Very important to the history of the island as a major water source and as a reputed holy well.

Aesthetic value: Secluded attractive location

Communal value: Potential current spiritual importance as a holy well

Summary: A medieval date has not been proved for this well but seems likely. This is a named well of considerable significance to the island.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

No current threat but future efforts to improve water supply could impact on it.

Possibility of making this site better known to visitors

#### **Management recommendations**

It would be ideal for this well to be kept fairly clear so that it can be seen and appreciated.

### **PRN 2770 Ffynnon Dolysgwydd Holy Well, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11822105

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Well, known as Ffynnon Dolysgwdd. Marked on OS 1:1000. Needs site assessment. <1>  
Spring. Partly choked with vegetation, c.3m in diameter. Surrounded by a low wall of modern brickwork (0.2m high) on the southern half of its circumference. Some signs of earlier dry masonry are visible on the opposite side as a retaining wall 1.5m high sloping back into the hill side at 40-45 degrees. <2>

Holy well, where miracles reputedly performed (Chitty 1925, 196). The water issues from the bedrock, with a bank above and sides roughly revetted with stone. <3>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Visited 20/03/2014, when it appeared much as previous description. On very edge of the coast. Shown as Ffynnon Dal-ysgwydd on 25 inch map, also known as Fynnon Talysgwdd (Welsh Place-name Society)

**Condition:** Near Intact. Most of what can be seen is of recent date, extent of earlier remains unknown

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: It is unclear what buried remains or palaeoenvironmental evidence might survive

Historical value: Important to the history of the island as a reputed holy well.

Aesthetic value: Attractive coastal location

Communal value: Potential current spiritual importance as a holy well

Summary: The antiquity of this well is unknown, but as it has a name and associated traditions it is of considerable significance to the island.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Vulnerable to erosion from the sea

Possibility of making this site better known to visitors

#### ***Management recommendations***

It would be ideal for this well to be kept fairly clear so that it can be seen and appreciated.

## **PRN 2771 Ffynnon Weirglodd Bach Holy Well, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1196021307

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Well, known as Ffynnon Weirglodd Bach. Recorded on OS 1:1000. Needs site assessment. <1>

Holy spring with no structure. <2>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

This site is now unrecognisable as a well. It is entirely dry and grass covered, appearing as a slight hollow in the field. There is one stone visible that may have formed the edge of a basin or trough. The site was pointed out by Christine Evans, who doubts that it was ever really considered to be a holy well. Christine remembers this as a temporary well, used for cattle, that was dry in summer.

**Condition:** Near Destroyed. Dry and in-filled and not easily identifiable as a well.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: A nearly lost site, the full significance of which is not known

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Investigation of this site may reveal the original form of the well and possibly its date. Documentary research could potentially identify whether it was considered to be a holy well.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Groundworks in this area should have a watching brief. Any remains would be damaged by ploughing and the area should be avoided if the field is ploughed.

## **PRN 3277 Promontory Fort and Hut Circle, Possible, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11042020

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Prehistoric?

### ***HER description***

Possible ditch visible on M. Aris AP (1989) cutting off the very S promontory of Ynys Enlli - appears to be rock-cut. A possible hut-circle is visible 'inside' the area near the S edge of the cliff. More photos or site visit required. <1>

An earthwork classified as a promontory fort, but more likely to be southernmost boundary of field system (PRN 4537). <2>

Not visited (Smith, 2006)

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***



### ***Notes on current project***

Very little can be seen on the surface despite the vegetation being very short. There is a very slight, eroded bank, no more than 0.1m high and about 1m wide, across the narrowest point, but this appears to be no more than a field bank, it certain is not large enough to be defensive. There is an area of deeper soil in the middle of the promontory as demonstrated by shearwater burrows here but no surface evidence that this is part of a hut-circle. Some deeper areas of soil could be seen in the cliff sections but these did not seem to join up to form a ditch across the promontory. However it is possible that the aerial photos reveal features that have been entirely levelled on the ground.

Nellie Williams (Williams 1996, 19) mentions "the old ruined walls of Pen Diben, where the islanders used to drive the sheep when they needed to be checked". This is included in a section on old buildings but the use for the sheep suggests an enclosure or pens rather than a roofed building.

**Condition:** Near Destroyed. What remains there were are very eroded. No surface remains suggestive of a promontory fort. Under short grass and thrift.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of coastal erosion.

This is a site that might benefit from excavation or geophysical survey to test the features seen on the aerial photograph.

### ***Management recommendations***

No ploughing or groundworks should take place on the promontory, but further investigation should be undertaken if the opportunity arises to test the features seen on the aerial photograph.

## **PRN 3604 Lighthouse, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1113820602

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4234 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

Lighthouse and buildings designed by Joseph Nelson and completed in 1821; the first application for a light was made in 1816. The lantern was renewed in 1856, and further additions made in 1909. The tower, built of ashlar, is 25ft square at its base and 99ft high battered externally; the interior is open and contains a cantilevered stone stair. The W part of the keeper's house is original; it was extended later in a similar style and the small panel of arms reset. (RCAHWW, 1964)

No change. Condition: good. Lighthouse is now running automatically. <2>

1821 by J Nelson 1909 additions, ashlar, square base, canted stone, integral stair. Lighthouse built by Joseph Nelson and completed in 1821. The tower is 99ft high and 25ft square at its base. (RCAHWW, Undated)

### ***NMR description***

Bardsey Island Lighthouse is significant for having the tallest square tower of any lighthouse site in the British Isles. It is set on the southern tip of Bardsey Island off the Llyn Peninsula and marks the division between Caernarfon and Cardigan Bays. The tower is built of ashlar limestone unplastered inside and out, but painted externally with white and red bands; the stone was supplied by William Thomas. The tower retains its original gallery railings, which are of iron and bellied (i.e. curved out in width at their centres) towards the top. The tower has an elaborately enriched plinth about 4m (13ft) high. At ground level the structure is 7.6m (25ft) square reducing to 6.1m (20ft) at the top of the plinth and to 4.6m (15ft) at the summit of the tower below the crowning cornice which is itself 5.5m (18ft) square. The walls are 1.2m (4ft) thick at their base diminishing to under 0.9m (3ft) at 22m (72ft), above this the lantern makes a total height of 30.2m (99ft). The tower is non-residential, but has a floor over the 2.4m (8ft) high ground-floor oil-store which is ceiled by a shallow vault of slabs. A similar vault carries the next stage 9.1m (29ft 8ins) above the ground at the level of the blocked low-light; above this the interior is open and contains a cantilevered stair. In the east wall of this second floor can be traced the outline of a 1.2m (4ft) wide blocked window with a shouldered head, and this feature is clearly expressed externally by recessed blocking and a projecting or hooded lintel. Nothing is known of the history of this opening which was clearly intended to display a sector light, perhaps intended to assist landing. The present lantern of 1856 is a 4.27m (14ft) wide chamfered octagon, its glazing is rhomboidal with two horizontal glazing bars and inclined uprights. The light itself remained fixed, rather than revolving. The lower iron walling is 1.5m (5ft) high and the glazed area 3m (10ft) high, its cost was £2,950 16s 7d. The present revolving apparatus was installed in 1873 and this entailed the reconstruction of the lantern floor and the provision of a weight tube down to the second floor. This gives a group of five flashes. The vaporizing oil lamp was replaced by electricity shortly before 1973. The installation of the generators resulted in the fog signal changing to the electrical emitters installed in a new building to the west. The original keepers' houses have a connecting corridor to the lighthouse tower through its east wall. They have now been converted to other uses and new dwellings have been erected to the south-east. The station also retains a circular, nineteenth-century vaulted oil store or magazine.

Event and Historical Information:

An application to place a light here was first made in 1816 by Lt. Thomas Evans RN, but several other applications made in 1820 finally resulted in the building of the tower by the Corporation of Trinity House. The light was first exhibited on 24 December 1821. Joseph Nelson is recorded as both engineer and builder. The original illumination was by reflectors, but these were changed for a dioptric (refracting) apparatus in 1838; the appearance of the original lantern is not known. Bardsey Lighthouse is now an automatic light operated from the Holyhead Control Centre. The keepers' houses are leased out to the Bardsey Island Trust.

Sources include:

Hague, D, 1994, Lighthouses of Wales: Their Architecture and Archaeology, pg60-4

Royal Commission on Lights and Buoys, 1861.

RCAHWW, January 2009.

### ***Listed building description***

The lighthouse marks the division between Cardigan and Caernarvon Bays, and was built in 1821, designed and built by Joseph Nelson for Trinity House. It is the tallest square light tower in Britain at 30.2 m. Originally displaying a fixed light, the lantern was replaced in 1856, and the optic renewed in 1873, when a rotating light was installed. It was electrified in 1973, and the lighthouse was automated in 1987. The attached keepers' dwelling is almost certainly contemporary with the lighthouse. A photograph of 1886 by John Thomas shows the group before the tower was painted. Lighthouse tower and linked keepers' accommodation. The 30 m high tower is square in plan, reducing in width through its height, an unusual form for a Trinity House building of its date. Limestone ashlar, tooled and painted externally in red and white bands. Entered via lobby which links the tower with the attached stores and keepers' accommodation; small mullioned casement windows in upper floors and moulded cornice to lantern-walkway which has bellied cast iron railings. Cantled octagonal lantern has horizontal and inclined vertical glazing bars, metal roof, and top railed balcony (added after 1886).

#### ***Notes on current project***

In 2015 the lighthouse was modernised, so that the light is now a solar powered red LED. The red colour means that it does not attract birds as it did previously, but will significantly change the experience of the island at night. The rotating optic on a mercury bath was removed and is now displayed in the nearby National Trust's Porth y Swnt visitor centre at Aberdaron (Flash 2015, issue 23, p6-7 (Trinity House magazine)). Arnold (1994, figure 28) has a plan and elevation of the lighthouse.

**Condition:** Intact. Good condition

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Physical remains and documentary record  
 Historical value: Part of history of marine safety but also important to the island  
 Aesthetic value: Very prominent feature, often photographed  
 Communal value: Important to the purpose of the island  
 Summary: A very prominent building important both on the island and to shipping

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

As long as it is maintained correctly there should be no threat.  
 An iconic feature of the island

#### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building, consent needed for alterations

### **PRN 3628 Carved cross slab, St. Mary's Abbey, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1206822144

**Importance:** A Scheduled Ancient Monument CN142

**Period:** Early Medieval

#### ***HER description***

Fragment of inscribed cross slab with ring knot and half of a figure facing front. The back has been dressed down. Probably C10-11th. 15 1/2ins wide and 5ins thick at bottom. Remaining height 28ins. <1>  
 The cross slab is now inside Hendy House. <2>  
 Cond

#### ***NMR description***

This stone is the lower portion of a splayed shaft, possibly of a free-standing cross. It has been dated to the 10th/11th century and bears both an inscription and, at the front, 2 panels carved in relief. The higher panel includes the lower portion of a standing figure facing front, wearing a pleated skirt falling to the shins. The lower contains a cruciform single strand ring knot, surrounded by interlacing pattern, much defaced. The edge is inscribed 'ESILLI(?)MAR:QUENO'  
 The stone measures approximately 38.75cm side at the base, 25cm wide at the top, 12.5cm thick and 70cm in surviving height.  
 Source: Cadw scheduling description. F.Foster/RCAHMW 26.07.2007

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Now in chapel and scheduled.  
 Arnold (1994, figure 41) has a detailed drawing of this stone.  
**Condition:** Moved. Inside chapel and in well-protected location.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Cultural and artistic evidence  
 Historical value: Important link to earlier medieval history of the island that is poorly represented otherwise  
 Aesthetic value: Attractive, emotive object, the partial image of what is probably a monk ties in with the monastery  
 Communal value: Closely tied to spiritual history of the island and a interesting object that can easily be displayed to the public  
 Summary: An important early cross slab.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threats, although accidental or deliberate damage is possible.  
 Possibility of improved display and interpretation. The image of a monk could make this an iconic symbol of the island.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Improve display and check that it is secure and adequately protected. Do not move, clean or attach any fixings to the stone without contacting Cadw and possibly getting Scheduled Monument Consent.

### **PRN 4529 Platform Hut?, Penrhyn Gogor, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1163722598

**Importance:** B Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### ***HER description***

Rectangular enclosure, c.15m N-S by 15m. Walls 0.2-0.4m high and 2.0m wide. Odd stones visible. <1>

Long houses, enclosures and field systems. <2>

Very irregular hollow cut into the soil with mounds in centre c.8x6m. Possibly a quarry. <3>

#### ***NMR description***

No description

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Hague planned the earthworks in 1973 (Arnold 1994).

The earthworks are rather confused but do form a roughly rectangular enclosure with banks surviving to c.0.3m high and some mounding in the centre. This does not appear to be a quarry but could be the remains of a structure. It seems likely that this is the site of Penrhyn Gogor cottage mentioned by Nellie Williams (Williams 1996, 19) as being on the "northern tip of the island". This cottage is not shown on the 1889 25 inch OS map but Nellie states that "some traces of it remain to this day". It is in a very exposed position for a cottage, so it may have had some other function.

**Condition:** Near Intact. In short grass and quite easy to see.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Potentially high

Historical value: This is likely to date from the pre-1870s and could fill an important gap in the history of the island

Aesthetic value: Slight and difficult to see

Communal value: Unclear

Summary: Although within the scheduled area this feature is likely to be of a fairly late date but could hold valuable evidence of life on the island before the replanning of the farms.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.

Further investigation could reveal buried archaeological evidence.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Land management should avoid causing damage. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

### **PRN 4530 Hut Platform and Enclosure, Bae y Rhigol, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1169022549

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186a

**Period:** Medieval?

#### ***HER description***

Long houses, enclosures and field systems. <1>

Long hut, 12m N-S 7m with walls 1m wide and 0.2-0.3m high. No masonry visible. To the S are remains of a square enclosure 19m x 19m adjoining the long hut. <2> Three buildings outlined by sub-rectangular banks created from internal shallow ditches. The most south-westerly measuring 6x5m, the middle example 7x6m and the north-eastern 4x8m. <4>

#### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

In winter the hut and enclosure are visible as grass lines amongst the heather. In summer it is likely that these will be harder to spot. The grid reference given is the location of the most prominent rectangular feature with the enclosure to the south. Another rectangular feature was seen to the south at SH11662 22524. This measured c.6m by 4m. Arnold's third feature was not found (Arnold 1994).

Planned by Hague and he dug a trench through the larger structure. He suggested they were turf buildings of agricultural purpose and his excavation did not disprove this (Arnold 1994).

The excavation took place in 1982 and Hague concluded that the "date and purpose of the enigmatic 'house'" "remains enigmatic" (CRO XD64/340).

Planned by Arnold (1994, figure 2, No 3).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially obscured by heather.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High potential

Historical value: Unknown, very difficult to be sure of date without excavation

Aesthetic value: Slight and difficult to see

Communal value: There has been speculation about these features being of Viking date.

Summary: Although within the scheduled area and part of the reason for scheduling the date and function of this feature is unknown.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.

The function and date of this and other similar features in this area are unknown and further investigation could establish their true significance.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Land management should avoid causing damage. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **PRN 4531 Rectangular enclosure, Trwyn y Gorlech, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1190022571

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186

**Period:** Unknown

### **HER description**

Long houses, enclosures and field systems. <1>

Long hut (?), 12m NE-SW by 10m with walls 1m wide and 0.2m high. Adjacent to field system (PRN 4531). <2>

At edge of existing cliff and enclosure c.10x10m formed by a low bank. Ridge and furrow underlies earthwork. <3>

### **NMR description**

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

Rectangular enclosure visible as low earthwork bank c.10m square. Enclosure has rounded corners. Located on present coast edge within are of ridge and furrow. Probably one of the features included in NPRN 309528. This seems to be too wide to be a long hut and seems more likely to be a small enclosure. The fact that it overlies the ridge and furrow suggests that it is later than medieval.

This site was renumbered as PRN 30810 because PRN 4531 was originally inaccurately located.

Hague made a plan of the earthwork in 1973 and excavated a trench across it in 1982, demonstrating that the bank was created from spoil from an internal ditch (Arnold 1994). Arnold 1994 has a detailed plan of the site (figure 2, No. 6).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under short coastal grass.

### **Significance**

Evidential value: Potential unknown

Historical value: Unknown, very difficult to be sure of date without excavation

Aesthetic value: Easily visible and in attractive coastal location

Communal value: A site to peek the interest of visitors.

Summary: Small enclosure of unknown function and date but important as part of a group of features in this area.

### **Risks and opportunities**

Close to coast edge but not significantly threatened by erosion.

The function and date of this and other features in this area are unknown and further investigation could establish their true significance.

### **Management recommendations**

Land management should avoid causing damage. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **PRN 4532 Field System, Trwyn y Gorlech, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11902254

**Importance:** B Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186b

**Period:** Medieval

### **HER description**

Long houses, enclosures and field systems. <1> Field system near long hut (PRN 4531). Broad ridges with furrows every 10m trending NNW-SSE. Ridges raised c.1m above furrows. <2> Aligned north-south and running down to the northern shore. At the south-eastern extent the ridges stop at the base of a rocky terrace. The ridges run beneath an adjacent field bank, the only place on the island where such a relationship is visible. <4>

### **NMR description**

An area of striations, visible on AP, c.80m E-W by at least 50m: cultivation features associated with rectangular structures/platforms (Nprn309528-9).

Part of: Field system (Nprn24291). RCAHMS AP965121/62-3 J.Wiles 21.11.03

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

An area of ridge and furrow. Parallel low ridges about 8-10m wide running down slope SE to NW.

Gresham (CRO XD64 327) marks this area as "Dryll Crwn".

**Condition:** Near Intact. Generally covered by short grass.

### **Significance**

Evidential value: High potential

Historical value: Important in representing medieval agricultural systems on the island

Aesthetic value: Fairly clear to see and understand, in a fine location

Communal value: Presents an example of medieval agriculture to the visitor and indicates how the landscape may have been different in the past

Summary: Although within the scheduled area and part of the reason for scheduling this is only a small area of ridge and furrow and cannot be claimed to be of more than regional significance, however it is important to the history of the island.

### **Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

There is the possibility of presenting this area to the visitors

### **Management recommendations**

Land management should avoid causing damage. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 4533 Hut Platform, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1220621674

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

Irregular oval 7.5m NNE-SSW by 4.5m perhaps originally rectangular. <1>

No change. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2>

Long hut? Measured 10m N-S by 3.5m. Walls 1.5m wide and 0.3m high. No orthostats. Overgrown with bracken. 12m SW of PRN 4534.

<3>

Circular hollow

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Roundhouse, probably prehistoric. Rather obscured and confused by anthills. See Arnold 1994, figure 6, No. 7 for plan. Identifiable from the plan in Arnold 1994. Constructed on a low platform.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Disturbance by anthills, considerably obscured by bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: High potential for providing historical information but requires excavation to release this

Aesthetic value: Fairly vague site, difficult to identify

Communal value: The more visible roundhuts are a physical sign of the antiquity of the history of the island and could be appreciated by more people with guidance

Summary: Within a scheduled area and therefore part of a nationally important site, but a rather vague and uncertain site.

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential risk from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 4534 Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1221121687

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

Round hut, 4.2m in diameter. Walls much spread, but stand to a height of 1m. <1>

No change. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2>

Round hut, c.6m in diameter. Walls are 0.3-0.5m in height, 1.5m wide. Overgrown with bracken. No orthostats. <3>

Sub-circular hollow of

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Roundhouse, probably prehistoric. Rather obscured and confused by anthills. See Arnold 1994 figure 6, No. 6 for plan. Identifiable from the plan in Arnold 1994.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Disturbance by anthills, considerably obscured by bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: High potential for providing historical information but requires excavation to release this

Aesthetic value: Fairly vague site, difficult to identify

Communal value: The more visible roundhuts are a physical sign of the antiquity of the history of the island and could be appreciated by more people with guidance

Summary: Within a scheduled area and therefore part of a nationally important site, but a rather vague and uncertain site.

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential risk from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 4535 Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1218521734

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

Hut circle 6.7m N-S by 5.7m E-W with a bank 1.0m wide and between 0.3 and 0.6m high located and surveyed at SH 12182173. <1>  
Round hut c.8m in diameter. Walls 0.3m high and 1.5m in width. Some orthostats are visible. Site overgrown with bracken. <2>  
Sub

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Roundhouse, probably prehistoric. Rather obscured and confused by anthills. Arnold (1994) has a detailed plan of the site (figure 4, No. 5).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Disturbance by anthills, some bracken coverage.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: High potential for providing historical information but requires excavation to release this

Aesthetic value: Fairly vague site, difficult to identify

Communal value: The more visible roundhuts are a physical sign of the antiquity of the history of the island and could be appreciated by more people with guidance

Summary: Within a scheduled area and therefore part of a nationally important site, but a rather vague and uncertain site.

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential risk from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 4536 Hut Circle, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1217621493

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

Hut, 4.2m in diameter. Wall stands to about 0.75m but is much spread. <1>

Two possible huts (PRN 786) and other features located but too indistinct for positive identification. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2> Hut circle, 8m in diameter. Walls 1.5m wide and 0.3-0.5m high. No orthostats. Overgrown with bracken. 8m N of the hut circle is the remains of a length of walling c.20m long running in a WNW-ESE direction. <3>

Sub-circular hollow 3x3m with up-cast soil in bank around all but SE quadrant. <4>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Feature resembling Arnold's feature 15 (1994, see figure 5 for detailed plan) was found at grid reference.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Overgrown with bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value: potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: Date uncertain

Aesthetic value: Fairly vague site, difficult to identify

Communal value: The more visible roundhuts are a physical sign of the antiquity of the history of the island and could be appreciated by more people with guidance

Summary: Within a scheduled area and therefore part of a nationally important site, but a rather vague and uncertain site.

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential risk from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 4537 Field System, SE of Lighthouse, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11242047 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Field system. Broad ridges with furrows every 9m trending WNW-ESE. Ridges raised 0.5m above the furrows. <1>

A relict field system lies over most of south part of island. It predates the lighthouse and comprises a track and walls, with remains of buildings. <2>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

### ***Notes on current project***

Most of the ridge and furrow runs parallel to recent field walls and most are no more than 3.5m wide. The ridges are all very straight, without curving ends. This suggests that they are quite late in date, definitely not prehistoric and probably not medieval. Clear, straight, narrow ridges are found at SH11242047, running NW-SE. At SH1129420685 are ridges that run NNW to SSE. These are about 6m wide at the S end but taper to 3m at the N end. To the east is another group of ridges running WSW to ENE, the ridges are about 4m wide.

Part of general field system on the southern end of the island. Probably post-medieval in date (see PRN 4537). Arnold has a fairly detailed plan of this field system (1994, figure 53).

The 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1) shows many fields in the northern part of the island as ploughed but gives no indication of ploughing in the southern end. Nor does it show field boundaries there apart from two running right across the island. The southern end of the island is shown as waste. It therefore seems likely that most of the boundaries here and the plough ridges date from after 1790, but from before the construction of the lighthouse.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Most of field systems under short grass, at least in winter. Some parts obscured by gorse.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Fairly low, potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence unknown

Historical value: Map evidence suggests this field system is late

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Interesting physical evidence of former landuse on the southern part of the island

Summary: Probably fairly late ridge and furrow of local significance. Part of a contemporary landscape on this end of the island.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.

The field system and possible farmstead in this area are an interesting reflection of the pre-improvement landuse of the island and could be used in interpretation material.

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features.

## **PRN 4538 Hollow, Mynydd Enlli, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1228321879

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Possible round hut 30m N of round barrow (PRN 1589). Diameter c.10m with walls 0.5m high and 1.5m thick. No stonework evident.

Damaged by Manx Shearwater burrows. <1>

Arnold disagrees: 12m NNE of PRN 1589 on the summit of the mountain is a hole with a bank formed of up-cast soil. The hollow is 3-4m diameter. This may have been used as a beacon and need not be connected with the admiralty's station. <2>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

This is not a hut circle. It is a sub-oval hollow about 0.5m deep dug into the soil. Spoil from the hollow seems to have been dumped in a fairly broad bank around the northern side with a smaller mound to the south, but this may be entirely due to anthills. The whole is heavily disturbed by shearwater burrows. It is likely that this feature is a fairly recent date but its function is unknown.

Arnold (1994, figure 30 (c )) has a detailed plan of this feature.

**Condition:** Damaged. Partially obscured by bracken in summer. Damaged by shearwater burrowing.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown, but probably fairly recent and of limited value

Aesthetic value: Fairly well-defined and intriguing

Communal value: Low without further understanding of the feature

Summary: Feature of unknown significance

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Damage by burrowing will continue.

Investigation of this feature to determine its date and function could add to the understanding of the group of features on the summit of the mountain

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

## **PRN 7366 Flint Finds, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH1121 A

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Prehistoric

### ***HER description***

Flints found at various location by Dr. Richard Kennedy. Locations too imprecise to plot individually. <1>

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

This collection of flints was actually made by Gwydion Morley (former BIT warden/caretaker) from locations across the island. The collection was given to Dr Richard Kennedy, who then passed it on to Frances Lynch. Its present whereabouts is currently unknown.

Report on these flints and their locations in FI file (reproduced in report 1232). Most of the locations can be roughly identified and these have been given separate PRNs. PRN 7366 is reserved for unprovenanced items.

This includes only 18 pieces as listed below:-

- 6. No location 3 pieces
- 6.1. Small knife in orange flint. There is working on both edges and round the tip on both sides.
- 6.2. Trimming flake with a hinge fracture at the end.
- 6.3. A thin broad flake with no working.

12. Loose in bag - unlocated 15 pieces

12.1. to 12.10. Small pebbles

12.11. to 12.13. Very coarse flakes.

12.14. A struck lump with a flake recently removed. Might have been a core.

12.15. A struck lump with battered edges.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and was probably returned to the finder.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Low. unprovenance finds

Historical value: Fairly low, mainly undiagnostic pieces and lumps, but includes a retouched knife

Aesthetic value: Few nice pieces

Communal value:

Summary: Part of a collection comprising pieces from unknown locations and therefore of low value

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

### ***Management recommendations***

Locating this collection would be valuable

## **PRN 9928 Worked Flint - Findspot, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH11502195

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Mesolithic

### ***HER description***

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

This was a surface collection, made in May 2000 by Margaret Griffith, from an eroding face of colluvium at the top of a low sea-cliff at the west side of Bardsey. The finds comprise 52 pieces of flint, mostly deeply corticated to a creamy white and deriving from quite small pebbles, the longest piece being only 45mm. There is also one piece of a mid-grey coarse chert with a few distinctive small black inclusions. Several pieces of the flint show cracking from light burning. They include 49 punch-struck flakes or fragments, several thin and blade-like, a thick core trimming piece, a pebble fragment and two retouched pieces. The latter comprise a narrow blade microlith and a denticulate scraper. The microlith is a scalene triangle, retaining the bulb, and is 9mm by 5mm. The denticulate scraper is a thick pebble fragment, retaining cortex and is 25mm by 27mm and 15mm thick.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Found on eroding coast

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Assemblage of significant size including diagnostic artefacts

Historical value: Late Mesolithic in date, important in understanding Mesolithic use of the island

Aesthetic value: Interesting and attractive finds

Communal value: If the collection is found and held in Gwynedd Museum they will be accessible and available for display

Summary: A small but important collection

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Likelihood that more flints will be found at this location.

Potential for display of objects

### ***Management recommendations***

If opportunities arise this area should be inspected for more flints. These flints are probably with George Smith and need to be located and donated to Gwynedd Museum.



## **PRN 11410 Plas Bach, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1191321745

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4391 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

### **HER description**

Circa 1870. Single unit farmhouse. 2 storey. Gabled wing. Single unit farmhouse of two storeys with east elevation of three bays, southernmost bay is a gabled wing at right angles to rest of house. Built by Lord Newborough in the 1870s. <2>

### **NMR description**

Plas Bach is a good example of an estate farmhouse built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Of the 11 new houses, 8 were semi-detached, 3 detached including Plas Bach, Carreg Fawr and the chapel house. Plas Bach is said to have been the superior house intended for the factor or visiting owner, with superior interior fittings and the only pumped well.

Source: Cadw list description  
RCAHMW 2007

### **Listed building description**

Estate farmhouse built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Of the 11 new houses, 8 were semi-detached, 3 detached including Plas Bach, Carreg Fawr and the chapel house. Plas Bach is said to have been the superior house intended for the factor or visiting owner, with superior interior fittings and the only pumped well. Farmhouse, whitewashed stucco with slate roofs, slate gable copings and brick stacks, one on N end, one on ridge and one on E end of crosswing. Two storeys, T-plan with crosswing across S end. Timber windows with small panes and mullion and transom divisions, some altered. W front has 3-light window each floor to crosswing to right, larger to ground floor, similar 3-light window to ground floor left of main range with 2-light above. Porch is to right in angle, gabled with slate roof and square-headed entry, half-glazed door with overlight. S end wall has altered window each floor. E end of cross-wing has slightly lower gabled projection with rubble stone E gable wall, and similar 2-light window over 3-light. Main range has similar windows each floor to right. Rear openings have brick sides and slab lintels.

### **Notes on current project**

Plas Bach was built for widow Anne Williams and her family with rooms kept for the use of Lord Newborough and his own privy at the front of the house (Evans and Marloh 2008, 88).

Arnold (1994, figure 22) has a plan and elevation of this house.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently let to visitors.

### **Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, link to Lord Newborough

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

### **Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

### **Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 11443 Rhedynog Goch and Tŷ Pellaf**

**Grid reference:** SH1196621343

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4386 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

### **HER description**

Circa 1870. Pair of 2-storey houses of stone rubble. Contemporary stone walls enclose yards and long gardens. Constructed as part of general farm rebuilding programme for Bardsey by 3rd Baron Newborough. A pair of two-storey houses of stone rubble with south west elevations rendered. Both front and rear elevations of each farmhouse of two bays with gabled end bays projecting forward at right angles. Constructed 1874. <2>

### **NMR description**

Ty Pellaf and Rhedynog Goch are a pair of semi-detached farmhouses, built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough.

RCAHMW 2007

### **Listed building description**

Pair of semi-detached farmhouses, built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough. The rear was photographed in 1886 by John Thomas and has barely altered since. Tŷ Pellaf or Tŷ Pella is to the N, Rhedynog Goch to S. Semi-detached pair of farmhouses, whitewashed render to SW front and side walls, rubble stone to rear. Steep slate close-eaved roofs with slate gable copings and 3 ridge stacks in red brick, the centre stack axial. One and a half storeys, H-plan with porches central on outer side of crosswings. Windows are small paned with thicker mullions and transoms, some altered, but originally with one small opening sash. Front has smaller 2-light windows to gables, larger 3-light below and two similar 2-light windows to recessed centre. Sides each have large steep-gabled porch with SW facing entry, small light in gable wall and ledged doors within. Large 3-light window towards rear from each porch. Rear is rubble stone with 2-light window in each gable at first floor, recessed centre with 2 similar windows and lean-to porch each side, in angle to crosswings. Porches have opposed entries and ledged doors within. Windows have brick sides and stone lintels.

### **Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994, figure 26) has a plan and elevation of these houses.

Rhedynog Goch is more commonly spelt on the maps as Rhedynogoch and was known by the inhabitants as Tyno Goch (Ernest Evans).

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Tŷ Pellaf currently permanently occupied and Rhedynog Goch regularly occupied.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, link to Christine Evans

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

**Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements.

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved.

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

**PRN 11657 The School, Cristin, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1196321581

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4387 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Late 18th, early 19th century. 1 storey. Stone rubble. 3 bays. Slate gabled roof, stone stack on north gable. <1>

**NMR description**

Late 18th, early 19th century. 1 storey. Stone rubble.

**Listed building description**

Former island schoolroom, probably mid C19 and pre-dating the major rebuilding on the island carried out for the 3rd Baron Newborough in the 1870s, but said to have been built by Lord Newborough. Schoolroom, rubble stone with slate gabled roof and stone N end stack. Single storey, with 3 x 16-pane sash windows to W front. S end is pebbledashed with one 16-pane renewed window. N end has brick porch with rubble stone crenellation and arched ledged door facing W.

**Notes on current project**

Originally a chapel, but used as a school and meeting place (including for the tenants 'parliament') once the new chapel was built (Arnold 1994). Now used for a display about the island and for meetings.

Arnold (1994, figure 29) has a plan and elevation of this building.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently used for display about the island and for talks

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, open to the public

Communal value: High, use for the tenants 'parliament' and school, so this was the heart of the community

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

**Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements.

A good display space and meeting room that could be more extensively used.

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

**PRN 11995 Carreg-bach, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1197522022

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4392 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Late 18th century stone rubble, slate gabled roof. One-storey building of stone rubble, with slate gabled roof and brick stack at north end.

Probably late 18th century. <2>

**NMR description**

Carreg Bach is a croglloft cottage, it is the oldest house on the island and dates from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

RCAHMS 2007

**Listed building description**

Croglloft cottage, possibly early C19, the only survivor of the island housing of before the rebuilding of the 1870s. A photograph by John Thomas of 1886 shows that there have been minor alterations since then to the chimney and windows and the loss of the low whitewashed front wall. Croglloft cottage, whitewashed rubble stone with slate roof and single N end stack, shown as square and stone in 1886 photograph, now smaller brick stack on rendered base. Quarry tile gable coping, post 1886. Single storey, double-fronted with window each side of ledged door. Windows were small-pane sashes in 1886, now C20. Small rubble stone outbuilding to left with corrugated-iron flat roof (slate gabled roof 1886).

**Notes on current project**

Rebuilt in 1896 and reroofed in 1910 (Arnold 1994). Arnold (1994) has a plan and elevations of this house (figure 10).

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently let to visitors.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, the only pre-1870 house in use

Communal value: High, very popular with visitors

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

**Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

**PRN 12098 Cristin House, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1198221665

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4389 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Circa 1870. Built as a pair of houses. Stone walls. Slated. Two houses built as a mirror image with stone walls and slate roof. South and west elevation rendered and of four bays with gabled end bays projecting forward at right angles. Built by Lord Newborough in the 1870s. <2>

**NMR description**

Pair of semi-detached farmhouses built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island for the 3rd Baron Newborough. There are 4 such pairs, the others being Hendy/Ty Nant, Tŷ Bach/Ty Nesaf, and Tŷ Pella/Rhedynog Goch. RCAHMW 2007

**Listed building description**

Pair of semi-detached farmhouses, now accommodation for Bird Observatory, built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island for the 3rd Baron Newborough. There are 4 such pairs, the others being Hendy/Ty Nant, Tŷ Bach/Ty Nesaf, and Tŷ Pella/Rhedynog Goch. Pair of semi-detached farmhouses, whitewashed rendered rubble stone, steep slate roofs, and 3 brick ridge stacks. One and a half storeys, 4-window SW front with crosswings projecting each end and lean-to porches in angles. Windows are small-paned with mullions and transoms, some altered. Outer gables have square 2-light window on the first floor and a large 3-light window below, porches have plain openings to front and ledged doors within, into crosswings. Centre has no first floor windows and two 2-light ground floor windows. End gables have similar square window above and 3-light below. Rear is rubble stone with 2 lean-to porches and 2 x 2-light centre windows.

**Notes on current project**

Now the Bardsey Bird and Field Observatory.

Arnold (1994, figure 24) has a plan and elevation of this house.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently used by the Bird Observatory

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, association with Bird Observatory

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

**Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

**PRN 12207 Hendy and Tŷ Nant, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1201922198

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4394 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

C.1870. Pair of 2-storey houses of stone rubble. Contemporary stone garden walls. (RCAHMW, Undated)

A pair of two-storey houses of stone rubble with rendered south-west elevations. 2 bays to each house with gabled end bays projecting forward at right angles. Built by Lord Newborough in 1870s. <2>

**NMR description**

Hen Dy and Tŷ Nant are a pair of farmhouses built c1870-75 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island by the third Baron Newborough.

RCAHMW 2007

**Listed building description**

Pair of farmhouses built c1870-75 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island by the third Baron Newborough, similar to the 3 other semi-detached pairs: Tŷ Nant/Ty Nesaf, Cristin, and Tŷ Pella/Rhedynog Goch. Pair of semi-detached farmhouses, Hendy to N, Tŷ Nant to S, whitewashed render with close-eaved slate steep roof and 3 brick ridge stacks. Slate copings to gables. One and a half storeys, 4-window W front with projecting cross-wing each side. Windows were originally small-paned with timber mullions and transoms, but most are altered in C20. Crosswings have C20 window each floor and a shallow porch against inner return wall with slate roof, square headed opening and ledged door within. Two 3-light windows to centre, the left one original. S end wall has window each floor. Rear wall is rubble stone with similar shallow porch central to each house.

#### ***Notes on current project***

Completed June 1872 (Arnold 1994).

Arnold (1994, figure 17) has a plan and elevation of these houses.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently let to visitors.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

#### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

### **PRN 12267 Light House Keepers' Home, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1115920589

**Importance:** B Listed Building 17924 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### ***HER description***

1821. later ease extension in similar style. <1>

The western part of the keepers' houses, connected to the tower by a corridor, are original (1821). Additional residential accommodation was constructed in the centre of the compound in June 1882. <2>

#### ***NMR description***

1821. later ease extension in similar style.

#### ***Listed building description***

Additional accommodation for lighthouse keepers, probably built c1873 (the date when the optical equipment was changed), and to a standard Trinity house design. Visible in John Thomas photograph of 1886. Lighthouse keepers' quarters. Whitewashed render over stone; hipped slate roof, with two axial stacks painted black. Doorways central in each gable end, with flanking windows. These, and the 3 W-facing windows, have wood-mullioned and transomed lights. Grouped windows of 1 and 2 lights in the E-facing elevation.

#### ***Notes on current project***

This is included on Arnold's (1994, figure 28) plan of the lighthouse complex.

**Condition:** Intact. Good

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High

Communal value: High, association with lighthouse

Summary: Important part of lighthouse complex

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

This has been used for accommodation in the recent past and could provide useful display space etc if an agreement could be reached with Trinity House.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

### **PRN 12564 Cristin Yard**

**Grid reference:** SH1197221634

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4388 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### ***HER description***

Circa 1870, high wall of stone rubble, buttressed, one storey outbuilding against the enclosing walls. Cristin yard and barns, comprising barn, heifers, calves, milch cows, chaff cutter, stables, cart hovel, granary, dung pit, 3 pig sties, privy, potato house and boiler house. Built by Lord Newborough in 1870s. <2>

#### ***NMR description***

1. Circa 1870, high wall of stone rubble, buttressed, one storey outbuilding against the enclosing walls.

2. As above, depicted on OS County series (Caernarvon. XLVI.10 1889).

RCAHMW AP96-CS 1537

### **Listed building description**

Walled courtyard of farm-buildings for the two farms at Cristin, built c1870-5 for the 3rd Baron Newborough. The farm buildings are duplicated within the one courtyard. Walled court of farm buildings within enclosing wall of stone rubble, raised high on SW side as retaining wall, due to slope of ground, with 7 raking buttresses and capped with stepped square blocks. Entrance through elliptical brick arch in NW wall. The one-storey buildings are arranged against the enclosing walls of the court and are of stone rubble with slate roofs. L-plan main range along NE side and part of SE side, comprising from NW: barn, cowshed, smaller barn, stable in angle, and cartshed at end. Two pig-kitchens in line with brick ridge stack between, in W corner, against NW wall. Two sets of lean-to pigsties central to SW wall. L-plan range has from left: small window, loop, door to barn, door, door and window. SE return has door and brick elliptical-arched cart-entry. Loft light in end gable. Slab lintels to stable-type doors generally, window has glazing bars over boarded lower half. Rear of NE range has gable to left with door, and doors into rear of 2 barns. Pig-kitchens have left gable-end door, 2 windows and door to side wall. Pigsties have rubble stone low front walls and slate dividing walls between each pair of sties. Cobbled paths along fronts of buildings.

### **Notes on current project**

Now used for accommodation and a meeting room for the Bird Observatory.

Arnold (1994, figure 25) has a detailed plan of this yard.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Buildings in use.

### **Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, the walled farmyards are characteristic of the island and this is the most imposing example

Communal value: High

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

### **Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The farmyards have a wide variety of potential uses, limited in this case due to the use of this yard by the Observatory.

### **Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 12581 Hen-dy and Tŷ-bach Yard, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1198722160

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4393 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

### **HER description**

Circa 1870, 2 walled courts with enclosing walls of stone, 1 storey outbuildings arranged against the enclosing walls. (RCAHMS, Undated) 'Ty Nesaf/Ty-Bach yard': yard with cart hovel, granary, stables, chaff cutters, hay barns, cowhouses with stalls for calves, barns, four pigsties and two boiler houses. Built by Lord Newborough in 1870s. <2>

### **NMR description**

Circa 1870, 2 walled courts with enclosing walls of stone, 1 storey outbuildings arranged against the enclosing walls.

### **Listed building description**

Double group of farm-buildings erected c1870-75 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough. The largest such group as it comprises 2 farm courts, each serving a pair of semi-detached farms and thus having 4 sets of some buildings within the double walled courts. Paired farm courts, each serving 2 farms. Rubble stone with slate roofs within enclosing walls with squared stone capping. Paired entrances in E side through semi-elliptical arches of brick. The single-storey outbuildings are arranged against the enclosing walls of the courts, in roughly mirror image, thus the main L-plan ranges have short arms flanking the entrance arches and long arms down N and S sides. These ranges, as in the other island farmyards, comprise a barn, cowhouse, cartshed and stable. Separate double pig kitchens and double pigsties are arranged back-to-back against the wall separating the 2 courts. Stable type doors with slab lintels, windows small-paned above boarding, cart-entries with brick shallow arches. Pig kitchens have red brick chimney on ridge and 2 doors to each gable end.

### **Notes on current project**

There is now accommodation in part of Hendy Yard (Lloft Nant) and part of Tŷ Bach Yard is used for storage.

Arnold (1994, figure 19) has a detailed plan of this yard.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Partially used for volunteer and visitor accommodation

### **Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, the walled farmyards are characteristic of the island

Communal value: High

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

### **Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The farmyards have a wide variety of potential uses for interpretation and activities.

### **Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 12602 Plas Bach Yard**

**Grid reference:** SH1191621718

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4390 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Circa 1870, enclosing wall of stone and 1 storey outbuildings arranged against it. Original 1871 plan shows; boiler house, potato house, 3 pig sties with yards, 'poultry' before first sty, heifers on the east side, stable and chaff cutter on the south, hovel with granary over, dung pit and privy in the corner. <2>

**NMR description**

Walled court of farm-buildings, part of the farmstead Plas Bach built around 1870.  
RCAHMW 2007

**Listed building description**

Walled court of farm buildings to Plas Bach, one of the group of farms rebuilt in the 1870s for the 3rd Baron Newborough, Plas Bach said to have been the factor's house. Walled court of farm-buildings, rubble stone with slate roofs and slate gable copings. Rectangular plan, the long range of cart-shed, barn, cow-house and stable along whole of S side and with short wings running N along W and E ends. Courtyard walls with stepped stone coping at NE and NW corners with gabled pig-kitchen central, and at right angles to long N wall. Brick flattened arch to courtyard entry to W of pig-kitchen in N wall. Pig-kitchen has door in S end, door and window in W side, the window with 8 panes over slats. Central brick ridge stack. To right of kitchen in NW angle of the yard is ruinous lean-to row of 3 pigsties with enclosing wall and broad feed-chute. The main group of buildings has E arm with vent loop, door, loop, door and then a window like that on pig-kitchen. Roof slates partly replaced in asbestos sheet. Long S range has window under eaves to left, door to centre, window and door to right, the window similar to that on pig-kitchen. Short W range has broad brick flattened arch to cart-shed. Loft light in N gable end. Outside S wall of complex has gable each end, each with window and door, and door to right of centre in between. Cobbled paths along front of buildings.

**Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994, figure 23) has a detailed plan of this yard.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Used for volunteer and visitor accommodation.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, the walled farmyards are characteristic of the island

Communal value: High

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

**Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The farmyards have a wide variety of potential uses for interpretation and activities.

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

**PRN 12607 Rhedynog Goch and Tŷ Pellaf Yard**

**Grid reference:** SH1199321323

**Importance:** B Listed Building 4385 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Circa 1870, high enclosing wall, 1 storey outbuilding against these walls. Yards for two houses, with poultry, boiler house, 2 pig sties, store room, hovel, barn, stables, cowhouse, hay and engine room. A platform for a large horse-gin stands on the south side. Built by Lord Newborough in 1870s. <2>

**NMR description**

Circa 1870, high enclosing wall, 1 storey outbuilding against these walls.

**Listed building description**

Walled court of outbuildings serving the twin farmhouses of Tŷ Pellaf and Rhedynog Goch, built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Walled court of farm buildings, rubble stone with slate roofs. Rectangular plan with outbuildings ranged along the insides of the high surrounding walls. Walls have stepped capping of squared blocks. Each farm has separate outbuildings, two principal ranges line whole of SE side and most of longer NE side. There are also two separate pig kitchens, that to Rhedynog Goch central to long SW wall, that to Tŷ Pellaf central to NW wall with brick elliptical-arched entry to yard to right, and 2 sets of pigsties, one in the NW corner, the other by the SW pig-kitchen. The long ranges of outbuildings comprise cart-shed, barn, cowhouse and stable. The SE range has, from right, lofted cart-house with vent loop and brick elliptical arched cart-entry, then barn with stable-door under slab lintel and vent loop to left, then stable with similar door and window to left, and finally similar door into end cow-house. NE range for Tŷ Pellaf, at right angles, is similar but not identical: from right, door, window, door, loop, door to barn, cart-entry and loop. Windows are all of Newborough estate type, slatted below small panes. Loft windows in gable ends above cart-sheds. Tŷ Pellaf pigsty, part-demolished in NW corner. Pig kitchens are each gabled, quite tall with left end short stack. NW kitchen has one window with glazing bars central to side wall and ledged door in right gable end, small outbuilding at other end, lean-to on outer wall, with small window and door. SW kitchen is similar but with window and door in side wall and outbuilding to right, lean-to against outer wall. Pigsty to left, also lean-to, with slate dividing wall. Another small lean-to further left. Cobbled paths along fronts of buildings.

**Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994, figure 27) has a detailed plan of this yard.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Still used as a farmyard

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, the walled farmyards are characteristic of the island

Communal value: High

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

The farmyards have a wide variety of potential uses for interpretation and activities, limited in this case because of practical farming use

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

**PRN 16777 Mound, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11642240

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

Low circular mound c.6m diameter, 0.30m high <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A mound 3m in diameter and 0.2m high was found on 17/03/2014 but it is not certain that this is the same as recorded by Arnold (1994).

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Area over grown with heather. Hard to identify features.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Feature of unknown significance

***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious risks.

Needs more investigation

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16778 Earthwork, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11722189

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

Rectangular mound of earth against Clawdd to south. A small mound with bank immediately to the north probably related to creation of adjoining pond and drainage into it. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Not visited due to boggy area.

***Condition:*** Not known. Boggy overgrown area

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Minor feature of little significance

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16779 Flint Scatter, Findspot, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11772247 C

***Importance:*** A

***Period:*** Mesolithic

***HER description***

Over 400 flint objects and flakes retrieved from field after ploughing in June 2002. Concentrated mainly in north east corner, but objects found over whole field. <1> A trench measuring 8m by 3m was excavated through the bank where it was nearest to the scatter. A number of test pits were also excavated running north and west of the trench. The results indicates that the scatter extends over an area of at least 85m by 100m; the assemblage currently totals 6,500 pieces, one of the single largest assemblages from north-west Wales. The bulk of the material dates to the later Mesolithic (7500 - 4000 BC) and includes scrapers, microliths, blades, cores and waste flakes. Raw materials are also in evidence; chert, pebble flint, till flint, quartz and rock crystal. (Edmonds et al, 2003)

A small number of artefacts recovered from this phase of evaluation indicates the possibility of Earlier Mesolithic activity in the area, a time before Bardsey became an island. <4>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

The grid reference given marks the trench dug through the field bank. The flint scatter extends over much of the fields to the north and south and test pits were dug in both fields.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. The southern of these two fields is sometimes ploughed. This could provide more opportunities for field collection but also potentially causes damage to buried archaeology.

***Significance***

Evidential value: High, assemblage currently being studied

Historical value: High, major Mesolithic site

Aesthetic value: High if objects are used for a display

Communal value: High if the results of the study can be disseminated

Summary: Nationally important flint assemblage

***Risks and opportunities***

Ploughing may damage potential buried archaeology

Once the assemblage has been fully studied and published there is a good opportunity to disseminate the results. It may be possible to use the artefacts in a display. This area is an obvious focus for further work.

***Management recommendations***

The work done so far has not established the presence or vulnerability of any buried archaeological features.

Deeper ploughing than normal should be avoided.

**PRN 16780 Relict Field-banks, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1172121866 C

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval?

***HER description***

Two parallel banks aligned north-south <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Shown on Arnold's field system plan at W end of this field not at E end where his grid reference places them (Arnold 1994, figure 52).

The banks are quite clear on the ground under short grass. W bank c.0.2m high and 1.7m wide, E bank is more of a scarp up to 0.4m high. While the E bank may be related to the medieval open field system the W bank is shown on the 25 inch maps and forms a small enclosure at the end of the field. This kind of small enclosure, especially in a wet area, is used elsewhere on the island for a withy. Perhaps this one was never planted, or the withies have been lost.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Under fairly short grass in boggy pasture field, with one gorse bush on W bank.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Probably minor part of post-medieval field system

***Risks and opportunities***

Some risk from cattle poaching.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Monitor cattle poaching.

**PRN 16781 Earthwork, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1177522503 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

Low banks forming a rectangular structure in NW angle of junction of field boundaries. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Low bank defining small rectangular enclosure measuring about 4m by 3m in corner between walls. Well-defined on N side, bank reaching nearly 0.2m high.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Under grass, fairly well grazed.

***Significance***



Evidential value: Unknown  
Historical value: Unknown  
Aesthetic value: Quite well-defined  
Communal value: Unknown  
Summary: Feature of unknown function and date.

***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.  
Needs further investigation

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16782 Rectangular Platform, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11832202

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

In angle between field banks, a sub-rectangular platform with slightly raised lip. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Arnold has a detailed plan of this site (Arnold 1994, figure 13, No. 6).  
Entirely covered in bracken in summer, so earthworks not visible when visited on 25/09/2015.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. In pasture field.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown  
Historical value: Unknown  
Aesthetic value: Quite well-defined  
Communal value: Unknown  
Summary: Feature of unknown function and date.

***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.  
Needs further investigation

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16783 Flint Scatter, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11852232 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Prehistoric

***HER description***

Following ploughing in 1999, scatter of flint waste revealed over wide area especially towards NE corner of field. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Much of the field now covered in gorse. No detail on what was found.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. Field under pasture and partly covered in reeds. Current location of this collection is unknown.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown  
Historical value: Unknown  
Aesthetic value: Unknown  
Communal value: Unknown  
Summary: Very little information has been recorded about this collection

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of loss of collection  
Fieldwalking may reveal more flints

***Management recommendations***

Locating this collection would be valuable. More flints may be found in this area.

**PRN 16784 Carreg Fawr Yard, Bardsey**

***Grid reference:*** SH11862192

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20062 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

1875 plan shows, on the left side, a store room, hovel with granary over, barn, stable, calves and hay at the front, engine and hay behind, cowhouse; on the right side, a boiler house, 2 sties with yards, poultry and a privy. <1>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

Walled court of farm-buildings to Carreg Fawr, part of the general rebuilding of the farms of the island c1870-5 by the 3rd Baron Newborough. This court is the smallest being for just one farm while the others are for 2 or 4, and the other single court, at Plas Bach is slightly larger as Plas Bach was the estate factor's house. Courtyard of farm buildings, rubble stone with slate roof, comprising a long gabled range on S side, short W wall, long N wall with pig-kitchen in NE corner. Between E gables of pig-kitchen and S range is broad elliptical-arched entry with brick arch and squared stone coping. Similar coping to other walls. Long range has E gable loft window and N front loop, elliptical-arched cart-entry, door, loop, window, door and door. The doors give access to small barn, cow-house and stable. NE pig-kitchen has slate roof, W end stack and S side window and door. Lean-to against courtyard wall to left are two pigsties with enclosing yard walls. Outside S side of long range has 2 doors.

#### ***Notes on current project***

Walled court of farm-buildings related to Carreg Fawr, part of the general rebuilding of the farms of the island c1870-5 by the 3rd Baron Newborough.

Douglas Hague, on an annotated map (Caernarfon Record Office X64 349), marks this farmyard with "barns and stables of old mansion here 1790". He seems to have had evidence of the existence of earlier buildings here but it is not clear whether anything existed to be seen in 1973.

Arnold (1994, figure 21) has a detailed plan of this yard.

**Condition:** Intact. Good.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, the walled farmyards are characteristic of the island

Communal value: High

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

The farmyards have a wide variety of potential uses for interpretation and activities.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 16785 Carreg Fawr, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1186121944

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20060 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

Two storey house with rendered south and west elevations of three bays, the end bays gabled to the front and rear and at right angles, with porches between. Built by Lord Newborough in the 1870s. <1>

### ***NMR description***

Carreg Fawr is an estate farmhouse with farm buildings built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island. There were 4 pairs of farmhouses and 3 single houses, this one, Plas Bach and the chapel house. Carreg Fawr and Plas Bach appear to be of slightly larger scale than the semi-detached farmhouses and may reflect higher status occupants.

RCAHMW 2007

#### ***Listed building description***

Estate farmhouse built c1870-5 as part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island. There were 4 pairs of farmhouses and 3 single houses, this one, Plas Bach and the chapel house. Carreg Fawr and Plas Bach appear to be of slightly larger scale than the semi-detached farmhouses and may reflect higher status occupants. Farmhouse, unpainted render to front and sides, rubble stone rear, with slate roofs and 2 brick ridge stacks. Slate gable coping. One and a half storeys, gabled each end and 2 gables projecting to W front and to E rear, both sides with gabled porch clasped between the projecting main gables. Timber small-paned windows with mullion and transom divisions, as on the other island farms. Small 3-light window to first floor and larger 3-light below in each gable. Porches have square-headed entries and ledged doors within. S end gable has similar 3-light window to first floor.

#### ***Notes on current project***

Contains murals by Brenda Chamberlain, recently restored.

House completed August 1877 (Arnold 1994).

Arnold (1994, figure 20) has a plan and elevation of this house.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently let to visitors.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, link to Barbara Chamberlain

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

### **PRN 16786 Building, site of, Tÿ Nesaf garden**

***Grid reference:*** SH11952211

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

#### ***HER description***

In garden adjacent to W side of Tÿ Nesaf. A configuration of banks and walls in field immediately in front of Tÿ Nesaf garden wall suggests a small outbuilding earlier than the adjacent 1870s wall. <1>

#### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Rectangular outbuilding attached to the western corner of the wall around the house. Not shown on early OS maps. Just visible as earthwork with traces of walls. Arnold (1994, figure 13, No 2) has a plan of this site. The feature is orientated on the existing walls which makes it likely that it was an outbuilding related to Tÿ Nesaf and not an earlier structure.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Rather overgrown

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Possibly fairly good

Historical value: Fairly late in date

Aesthetic value: Fairly low

Communal value: Fairly low

Summary: Small, minor feature

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat

#### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 16787 Building Platforms and Earthworks**

***Grid reference:*** SH11942176

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Post Medieval

#### ***HER description***

A series of earthworks suggesting a number of rectangular buildings between lane and mountain wall to east of Plas Bach. <1>

#### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

Remains of earlier buildings on the island before the farms were rebuilt in 1870s. Arnold (1994, figure 15) has a good plan of these earthworks. Still quite visible. Obscured by bracken in summer.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Obscured by bracken in summer.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Fairly high potential

Historical value: Provide evidence on poorly documented period of island history

Aesthetic value: Fairly easy to see, close to track

Communal value: Important part of understanding of the layout of island

Summary: Remains of pre-1870s buildings, of considerable significance to the history of the island

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat, unless road is widened.

Potential for interpretation and further investigation

#### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 16788 House Platforms, NE of Carreg Fawr**

***Grid reference:*** SH1196421964

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Post Medieval

#### ***HER description***

The 1815 map shows a pair of buildings in an enclosure with a third immediately to the south. The earthworks can be identified with these buildings. <1>

#### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

A number of house platforms visible as earthworks. Remains of earlier buildings on the island before the farms were rebuilt in 1870s. Arnold (1994, figure 13, No. 1) has a good plan of these earthworks.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially obscured by bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Fairly high potential

Historical value: Provide evidence on poorly documented period of island history

Aesthetic value: Fairly easy to see, close to track

Communal value: Important part of understanding of the layout of island

Summary: Remains of pre-1870s buildings, of considerable significance to the history of the island

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat, unless road is widened.

Potential for interpretation and further investigation

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Could be an important location for further work and might have remains of medieval settlement.

**PRN 16789 House Site, Possible, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1196922329

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

The 1790 estate map shows a building to the north of the abbey. A slight platform is visible within the dog-leg field boundary. Irregular banks are visible on the ground. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994) gives an incomplete grid reference (SH1195222), but the feature on the 1790 estate map is at about SH 11973 22290.

At SH1196922329 in a dog leg in a field boundary is a platform dug into the slope. A fairly neat right angle is cut into the slope but the rest of the platform is rather amorphous and not entirely flat, possibly due to the presence of rubble under the turf. The presence of nettles may indicate former habitation.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under pasture, some nettles growing on the site but not too overgrown.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16790 Robert William's House, Site of, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH11992217

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

On the architect's plan for Nant and Hendy yard of 1872 a rectangular building is marked as standing on the site of the pig sties, its rear wall parallel with the yard (aligned east-west), which is labelled Robert William's house. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This site is obviously buried under the pig sties. It is not known if any buried remains survive or whether anything from the old house was used in the building the new yard.

**Condition:** Destroyed. Site of house. Survival of buried remains unknown and inaccessible.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Potential buried archaeological remains, but unknown if anything survives

**Risks and opportunities**

Damage to buried remains by earthworks.

Exposure and investigation of archaeology by earthworks.

**Management recommendations**

Any earthworks in the yard might reveal remains of this house so a watching brief would be necessary.

### **PRN 16791 Rectangular Building, Site of**

**Grid reference:** SH1199522182

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### **HER description**

Immediately north of Hendy Barn on west side of road, a sunken rectangular structure aligned east-west measuring 11x6m with a western door. Possibly an outbuilding for the original Hendy. <1>

#### **NMR description**

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

This site is described as "immediately" north of Hendy barn. This area is currently (October 2014 and September 2015) under silage bales and so could not be inspected. Arnold (1994, figure 13, No 4) has a plan of this site.

**Condition:** Not known. Site not inspected because covered with silage bales.

#### **Significance**

Unknown

#### **Risks and opportunities**

#### **Management recommendations**

If this site is exposed it should be recorded and its significance fully assessed.

### **PRN 16792 Flint, Findspot, Nr Tŷ Bach**

**Grid reference:** SH12012214

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Prehistoric

#### **HER description**

A flint scraper found in the lane from Carreg Bach to Hendy immediately before turning to chapel. Donated by Mrs. A. M. H. Chitty to NMW (NMW 67.259). <1>

#### **NMR description**

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

National Museums Catalogue of Mesolithic and Neolithic Collections (Burrows 2003) lists this scraper (p125). The original grid reference is SH120221. A slightly improved grid reference has been given to place the find spot where it is described. The Catalogue record refers to Tŷ-bach not Carreg Bach and this seems to be correct.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Object in National Museum.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Medium. Single find but might indicate others in area

Historical value: Medium, as scraper could indicate a settlement nearby

Aesthetic value: Scrapers are generally attractive artefacts

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Single find that may indicate activity in the area

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Potential for display. Potential for other artefacts to be found in the area.

#### **Management recommendations**

This find might have been introduced to the lane from elsewhere but should be taken to indicate the potential of prehistoric finds in this area. This should be considered if groundworks are carried out in the area.

### **PRN 16793 Medieval cemetery, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH11992213 A

**Importance:** A

**Period:** Medieval

#### **HER description**

There are many references to the discovery of human bone in the area of the abbey. They have been found in the garden of Tŷ Bach, in the ruins of Tŷ Newydd and during the construction of the road in the 1870s. <1>

#### **NMR description**

#### **Listed building description**

#### **Notes on current project**

There is a tradition that burials are found all over the island but the only recorded examples have been found around the abbey and it is clearly here that the medieval cemetery was located. Burials were found during the construction of the Tŷ Bach/Hendy yards and when lowering the road past the abbey and in a trench. Hague reported disturbed human bone in a trench dug for a generator exhaust silencing by the SE corner of Tŷ Nesaf

barn (Arnold 1994). Human bones have also repeatedly been found in the garden of Tŷ Bach. Burials were excavated within Tŷ Newydd. Grid reference for PRN has been moved south a bit to be more central at area where burials have been found.

**Condition:** Excavated. Buried human remains

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

Historical value: The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

Aesthetic value: Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

Communal value: As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

Summary: The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

#### **Management recommendations**

Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. In situ burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.

### **PRN 16794 Tŷ Newydd and Outbuildings, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1200822128

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### **HER description**

Ruined stone house comprising a single room with two windows in east wall and two windows with central door in west. Of a type built during the period 1820-50. Excavated by Arnold in the 1990s. <1>

#### **NMR description**

##### **Listed building description**

##### **Notes on current project**

Generally called Tŷ Newydd but also known as 'old Tŷ Bach' (Arnold 1994). Still upstanding but looking very unstable. Outbuildings are collapsing and becoming overgrown.

The interior of the roofless house was excavated by CJ Arnold during 1993-98 (Arnold, C.J., 1998. 'Excavation of 'Tŷ Newydd' Ynys Enlli (Bardsey Island), Gwynedd', Archaeologia Cambrensis vol CXLVII (2001)). The house was built on a terrace covered with black cultivated soil containing a variety of finds. The house is a rectangular gabled building of masonry with a masonry cowshed, cart-shed and pig sty in line to the south. There seems to have been a staircase in the house to a first floor. The only finds associated with the house were pieces of a bone china saucer dating to 1820-50.

Arnold (1994, figure 12) has a plan of the house and outbuildings and elevations of the house.

**Condition:** Damaged. Overgrown and unstable.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Fairly high, the house has already been investigated in detail

Historical value: An important survival of the pre-1870s buildings

Aesthetic value: Romantic ruin

Communal value: A good representative of life before the redevelopment

Summary: Ruined remains of pre-1870s house and outbuildings of considerable significance to the history of the island.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

There is a serious risk of deterioration and collapse of the standing remains.

There is potential to present this site to the visitors

#### **Management recommendations**

A plan is needed as to how to conserve and present these buildings

### **PRN 16795 House Platforms and Road, Possible, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1205322136

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

#### **HER description**

A number of faint earthworks suggesting a road and houses. Geophysical survey carried out in the field in 1973 revealed circular patterns in the north east corner and a number of other anomalies which may be pits or graves. <1>

#### **NMR description**

**Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Grid reference marks the small group of earthworks planned by Arnold (1994, figure 13, No.3) close to the chapel. The whole of this field has been heavily ploughed in recent years. No earthworks are now visible, but geophysics might still reveal buried features.

**Condition:** Near Destroyed. Field ploughed. No earthworks survive.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Site of unknown significance. More work is needed to find out what might survive here

**Risks and opportunities**

Buried archaeology probably already destroyed or seriously threatened by ploughing.

Geophysics in September 2015 did not reveal any features here but did not extend right to the field boundary.

**Management recommendations**

Possible target for evaluation (excavation)

**PRN 16796 Cistern, NE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12042212

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Cistern formed by hole in the rock. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

This grid reference is presumably wrong as it places the cistern in the middle of the field away from any outcropping bedrock. This probably refers to one of the springs further north but impossible to tell which. Alternatively it may be PRN 59717 with the northing incorrectly typed.

**Condition:** Not known. Actual location of this site not yet identified.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Confusion probably caused by mistyped grid reference. This site is probably actually recorded under another number.

**Risks and opportunities**

Further information may possibly clarify which site this is.

**Management recommendations**

Actual location of this feature unknown. Ideally this needs clarifying if possible.

**PRN 16797 Flint, Findspot, E of Hendy**

**Grid reference:** SH12062224

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

Flint debitage from field to the east of Nant and Hendy. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

There seem to have been two separate finds of flint from this field (PRNs 16797 and 59945). As PRN 16797 was included in Arnold's report in 1994 and PRN 59945 was not found until 1996 these are clearly two separate collections, although nothing is known about PRN 16797. Dr Richard Kennedy has also walked this field and found lumps of unworked flint but not worked pieces.

Dafydd Thomas (Thomas 2015, p32) also reports having found "flints and human bones" in this field during ploughing. It is possible that the medieval cemetery might extend into this field.

Peter Hope Jones also found over 20 flints in this field (letter dated 25/09/1994, in FI file PRN 7366).

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Field under grass but occasionally ploughed.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low as little has been recorded about the flints but it is likely that more might be found in this location.

Historical value: Medium, more information needed

Aesthetic value: Low unless more flints found

Communal value: Low unless more flints found

Summary: As there is little information about the flints already found their value is fairly low but the identification of this field as the location of a potential flint scatter makes the area more significant.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Ploughing may damage potential buried archaeology. Location and nature of assemblage unknown and possibly lost.

Ploughing may reveal more flints. There may be a chance to locate the flints and find out more about them.

#### **Management recommendations**

This field is occasionally ploughed and this could give the opportunity for formal fieldwalking. Deeper ploughing than normal should be avoided.

### **PRN 16798 Capel Enlli (Welsh Calvinist), Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1206922143

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20054 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### **HER description**

Opened on 1st August 1876. The chapel in three bays is aligned north-south. It is of dressed stone with yellow brick dressings. Roof of slate and gabled porch at the south end with roof imitating the body of the chapel. <1>

Chapel and adjoining chapel house built in the Gothic style in 1875 and opened in 1876. It was once Calvinistic Methodist but is longer attached to a denomination. Owned and managed by the Bardsey Island Trust. (Huw Owen 2012)

#### **NMR description**

Enlli Methodist Chapel was built in 1875 in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. The chapel is now Grade 2 listed.

RCAHMS, September 2009

#### **Listed building description**

Former Wesleyan Methodist chapel of 1875 built by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Unaltered externally from John Thomas photograph of 1886. Chapel, squared grey rubble stone with sandstone quoins, yellow-brick dressings, steep slate roof, coped shouldered gables, stone cross finials and crested ridge tiles. Gothic revival style, simple 3-window side walls with tall 2-light windows framed in yellow brick. Yellow brick chamfered plinth. Rendered N end wall. S end gable has yellow-brick louvred opening, behind elaborate porch-cum-bellcote, the porch echoing on smaller scale the line of the gable behind but with yellow-brick pointed arch to front and small similar lancets to side walls. On top is overscaled bellcote, mostly yellow brick, on stone corbels to front, with arched bell-opening and exaggeratedly steep slate-coped gable above. Ledged doors and ornate hinges.

#### **Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994, figure 38) has a plan and elevations of the chapel.

**Condition:** Intact. Good

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, central to the community

Summary: The chapel was part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

#### **Risks and opportunities**

Loss of character or information during improvements

The chapel is a focus of interest for visitors and provides a space for display and interpretation. It is presently used to house the medieval inscribed stones.

#### **Management recommendations**

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

### **PRN 16799 Tŷ Capel/Chapel House (Mission House), Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1207522158

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20055 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

#### **HER description**

Single unit house of two storeys with north-west elevation of three bays. The northernmost bay is a gabled wing at right angles. Stone rubble walls with brick dressings. Built by Lord Newborough in 1870s. <1>

#### **NMR description**

Status (2001): other . No further information recorded.

#### **Listed building description**

Former chapel house presumably built in 1875 with the chapel adjoining, by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Chapel house, whitewashed render with steep slate close-eaved roofs, slate gable copings and brick corniced stacks, one on ridge and one at S end. One and a half storeys, with crosswing projecting to left. Small-paned casement windows with top-lights. Cross-wing has small 3-light over larger 3-light window. Main range to right has steep gabled porch with coped gable and plain square-headed entry, and similar 3-light window to right, with similar smaller 3-light window above in eaves dormer gable. Windowless S end, N side of crosswing has one 2-light window and rear gable has 12-pane first floor window over blank ground floor window. To left, another ground floor 2-light window.

#### **Notes on current project**

Called the "Mission House" on 1st edition OS map. Completed 1878 (Arnold 1994).

Arnold (1994, figure 16) has a plan and elevation of this house.

**Condition:** Intact. Good. Currently let to visitors

#### **Significance**



Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, association with the minister

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 16800 Rectangular Building, Possible Site of, Bardsey**

***Grid reference:*** SH1200622526

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Rectangular structure, measuring 9x5m, outlined by low bank on steep slope. <1>

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

Like many of Arnold's sites the grid reference he gives is very different to the position of the site shown on the plan (and the latter is usually most accurate). This site is shown as No. 8 on figure 2 (Arnold 1994). At roughly the location shown on the plan is a small enclosure defined by slight banks on the SE and NE sides. This measures c.8x5m, and is sufficiently similar to Arnold's plan of the feature to suggest that this is the site he recorded.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Under short grass.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Site of unknown significance. More work is needed to find out what might survive here.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.

Further work might reveal the date and function of this site

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

## **PRN 16801 Flint and Chert, Findspots, N Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11862256 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Mesolithic

### ***HER description***

About 50 pieces of worked flint and chert reported eroding out of cliff edge along northern coast and in field banks inland from it in 1958. <1>

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

Flint found from SH11652265 to SH12102245 (Arnold 1994). Edmonds et al (2009, figure 58.2) label this assemblage as containing diagnostic Mesolithic material.

This site was reported by Reakes-Williams in the Observatory Report (Reakes-Williams 1958). He describes flints being found along the north coast, especially on the promontory between Bau y Rhigol and Bau y Nant. Some were found eroding from the cliff on the coast and some further inland along a wall. About 50 flints were found in this area, including a large grey chert core.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. Erosion along this coast does not seem to be very rapid as the rocks protect it.

Location of collection is unknown.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Location of collection is unknown and may be lost.

Repeated searching of any eroding faces could reveal more flints and could identify foci of activity.

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

**PRN 16803 Cistern, NE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1216422122

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Cistern formed by excavating a hole beneath rock outcrop, with soil upcast into surrounding bank. Dry in 1993. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

The original grid reference for this site was SH12172213 and it proved difficult to find the site in this area.

However at the current grid reference a basin-like hollow was found that did seem to fit with Arnold's description. This basin measured c.3m x 1.5m and was dug into the rocky slope with a lip on the downhill side that seemed to be mostly rock but could have included some upcast. The basin was entirely dry and filled in and overgrown with grass and bracken when inspected.

**Condition:** Damaged. Dry, infilled and overgrown

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16804 Circular Setting, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1230421965

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

A raised circular area of packed stone with sparse lime mortar in whose centre there is a circular void. The minister's diary, 1891, records the erection of a flagstaff on the mountain - of which this may be the remains. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Probable base of flagstaff.

The grid reference (SH12292208) given by Arnold (1994) places this off the top of the ridge and in the wrong place compared to his plan (figure 30). At the grid reference given here (surveyed with survey quality GPS) there is a mound of small angular stones with a concreted setting in the middle which must be Arnold's feature. Arnold (1994, figure 30 (a)) has a detailed plan of this feature.

This mound is 1.5m in diameter and 0.15m high. It is covered by short grass, which often appears parched. A small sondage (0.6m by 0.3m) was dug into the S side of the mound. This showed that it was made of small, angular stones in a very dark brown silt matrix. In the base of the stony deposit was found a lump of crude sand mortar with little lime in it. In the middle of the mound was a lump of concrete and stones.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under short grass, could be partially obscured by bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Local

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Use of signal station adds to understanding of use of the island

Summary: Small feature with value as part of the signal station complex.

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

Part of signal station.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 16805 Cave, N Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12502221

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

#### **HER description**

Three caves on east side of mountain, two adjacent another above, only one of the lower of any height but all accessible. Formed in block field beneath and behind fallen boulders. Floors of red soil and rock fragments with no evidence of human use. <1>

#### **NMR description**

##### **Listed building description**

##### **Notes on current project**

The two caves one above another may have been identified as PRN 59829, but the third cave has not been visited due to being on the steep and dangerous side of the mountain.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Largely undisturbed. Some possible erosion by sheep using them as shelters.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Caves are always romantic

Communal value: Fairly low as not easy or very safe to access

Summary: Caves, which are not known to have had human use but this is possible. If so some remains may survive.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

Potential buried remains if they have ever been used by people.

#### **Management recommendations**

More investigation needed on the caves.

### **PRN 16806 Stone shelter, S end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1109320270

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

#### **HER description**

Structure noted by Hague, but not found in recent surveys. <1>

#### **NMR description**

##### **Listed building description**

##### **Notes on current project**

A circular platform terraced into the slope, 0.5m high at the back. 4.5m diameter.

It is possible that this is the base for the stone shelter noted by Hague. Arnold (1994) records that Hague described it as "about 15 ft offline to lighthouse, 98 yards north of constriction at south end". Arnold gives a grid reference of SH11032027 but did not find the feature. The circular platform found is the same distance from the constriction as Arnold gives but is to the east rather than the west of the line to the lighthouse. This may be why Arnold did not find it. Nothing is marked here on the early OS maps.

Hague's annotated map of the island (Caernarfon Record Office X64 349) marks the shelter close to the grid reference given here and not close to Arnold's grid reference but shows it as a rectangular feature not circular as it appears on the ground, so there is still a small element of doubt whether the same feature is being described.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under short grass. No shearwater burrows.

#### **Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Small feature of probable late date and low significance but more investigation would be needed to confirm this.

#### **Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

#### **Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 16807 Earthworks, SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11132032

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

#### **HER description**

Slight L-shaped bank at end of arable ridging near shore-line, another, L-shaped slot to east. <1>

#### **NMR description**

##### **Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

The exact earthworks planned by Arnold (1994, figure 55, No. 5), were not found but a similar L-shaped bank measuring 5 x 3m was found at SH 11141 20356.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under grass. No shearwater burrows.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Slight remains probably related to agricultural features, more investigation would be necessary to confirm significance.

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16808 House and Outbuildings, Possible Site of, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH11252067

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

At centre of field system (PRN 4537) to east of lighthouse. Banks and small 'enclosures' suggest a farmhouse.

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

The site is largely overgrown with gorse and nothing that could be identified as a farm site was seen.

Nothing is shown on the 1889 25 inch map but some ruins may have survived into the early 20th century as Nellie Williams, who went to the island as a child in 1910 for some years and returned as an adult in 1925 remembers an old cottage called Penrhyn "between the Anchorage and the lighthouse".

**Condition:** Not known. Obscured by gorse

**Significance**

Evidential value: Potential buried remains

Historical value: Probable post-medieval date

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Site that needs more investigation. Of regional significance if it proves to be a pre-1870s farmstead.

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat apart from aggressive gorse clearance.

Need for further investigation.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16809 Relict Field-bank, Isthmus, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11252093

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

A faint bank running north from gated wall, then turning west. Not visible on south side of wall. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Part of an earlier field system than that shown on the 25 inch maps.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under short grass. Small risk from erosion.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Fairly low, not well-defined.

Communal value:

Summary: Slight field bank of unknown date, more investigation needed to establish significance

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16810 Relict Field Bank, Isthmus, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1127820930

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Cutting across isthmus; stone foundations reported visible in erosion on east shore in 1956 - which may be stone facing; stone facing visible on eastern shore 1991. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Straight boundary running NW to SE across isthmus. Now survives as low bank.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under short grass. Risk of erosion at the ends

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Fairly low, not well-defined.

Communal value:

Summary: Slight field bank of unknown date, more investigation needed to establish significance

**Risks and opportunities**

Some threat from coastal erosion.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16811 Pillow mounds, S Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11272047

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

Three low mounds with ridge and furrow bending to avoid them. Long, narrow and aligned east west, the middle having two iron rods with eyes driven in at north and south end. A fourth smaller one over a crest to the east. Apparently of earth. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

3 mounds aligned NW-SE running down slope within a field that has clear, straight, narrow furrows.

i) SH 11269 20455, measures 10m by 3m, c.0.3m high

ii) SH 11281 20476, measures 8m by 3m, c.0.3m high

iii) SH 11281 20499, measures 10m by 3m, c.0.3m high

These are almost certainly pillow mounds for rabbits, possibly to supply the lighthouse but they might be earlier. The sale of rabbits and rabbit skins was listed as an important source of income on Ynys Enlli in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291. The fact that the ridges in this field avoid the mounds shows that the mounds pre-date at least the latest ploughing of this area. As the island was over run with rabbits after the Dissolution of the abbey it seems unlikely that pillow mounds would have been needed to encourage rabbit numbers in the posty-medieval period. If these could be demonstrated to be medieval pillow mounds they would be certainly of regional importance.

Arnold has a detailed plan of this site (Arnold 1994, figure 55, No. 1)

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under grass and heather.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Fairly well-defined and easy to understand

Communal value: Interesting and easily understood aspect of life on the island

Summary: There is a possibility that these may be medieval rather than later pillows mounds which would make them of at least regional importance.

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

Interesting aspect of local life. Possibly early examples of pillow mounds.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16812 Quarry, SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1127121124

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

A quarry was opened up for stone to rebuild the road from the harbour to the lighthouse (PRN 3604) and to make sea defences on the harbour shore in 1887. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Arnold (1994) gives the grid reference as SH113211. There is no quarry at this exact location and it is hard to identify any certain quarrying along the eroded coast line. Some stone may have been removed from the exposed rocks along the shore but nothing resembling a formal quarry was identified.

***Condition:*** Not known. Under active erosion from the sea.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary: Features of local significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of coastal erosion

***Management recommendations***

**PRN 16813 Building Platforms, Bardsey**

***Grid reference:*** SH11652249

***Importance:*** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

Outlines of two buildings, one sub-rectangular, the other apparently bow-sided, and visible as vegetation marks where ling grows in relatively deeper soil. Barely visible as earthworks. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Nothing visible when inspected on 17/03/2014.

***Condition:*** Not known. Area covered with heather, hard to identify features

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Site of unknown significance. More work is needed to find out what might survive here

***Risks and opportunities***

Potential risk from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 16814 Flint, Findspot, Carreg Garden**

***Grid reference:*** SH11852196 A

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Prehistoric

***HER description***

Worked flint found in garden of Carreg 1958; further material visible 1991. NMW has one flint scraper and nine pieces of knapping debitage (NMW: 58.195/1-10). <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

National Museums Catalogue of Mesolithic and Neolithic Collections (Burrows 2003) lists 8 pieces of debitage and 1 scraper "found whilst digging a garden" at Carreg Fawr (p126-7). The grid reference given is SH119219 but this is not within Carreg Fawr garden so it has been replaced by a reference for the middle of the garden. As these pieces were donated by JMR Reakes-Williams, who informed the RCAHMS about a "Flint industry comprising flakes and spalls" from "Careg" (PRN 1226) with the same grid reference it is assumed that PRN 1226 and PRN 16814 refer to the same finds.

Reakes-Williams, who found these pieces in 1958, published a note on finding these flints in the Bardsey Observatory Report (Reakes-Williams 1958).

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. Precise location that the flints came from is not known

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Small assemblage with potential for more to be found

Historical value: Important evidence for prehistoric activity

Aesthetic value: Artefacts excite interest and possibly might be borrowed for a display

Communal value: Artefacts can give a direct link to the past

Summary: A small assemblage of regional significance, but may indicate further potential in this area

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Deep disturbance of the soil could damage any potential buried archaeology.

Regular gardening activity may reveal more flints. Possible display material if a loan can be arranged with the National Museum.

### ***Management recommendations***

Any extensive work in the garden should include a search for flints and if disturbance is to extend lower than the topsoil excavation should be carried out to ensure features relating to the flint scatter are not damaged.

## **PRN 16815 Rectangular Platform and Enclosure, NE Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11872227

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Within field bank dog-leg, a rectangular platform containing hints of a house platform with relict field banks running away to south and north and pond to south. <1>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

A rectangular enclosure measuring about 22m by 18m can be seen on aerial photographs and is visible on the ground as a very low bank. The E boundary runs S from the dog-legged field boundary, so they seem to be related. There is a pond and a slight mound to the south of the enclosure. Nothing is shown in this location on the early OS maps.

Arnold has a detailed plan of this site (Arnold 1994, figure 13, No. 5).

***Condition:*** Damaged. In pasture field under short grass (in winter).

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: date unknown, but possibly post-medieval

Aesthetic value: Fairly well-defined

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Earthworks of unknown date and significance.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Possible risk of poaching by cattle and accidental disturbance.

Further work might reveal the function and date of this site

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

## **PRN 16816 House Site, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11882211

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

House in small enclosure marked on 1790 and 1815 map to the west of Tŷ Nessaf/Bach. Visible as slight earthwork within dog-leg in field boundary. <1>

### ***NMR description***

#### ***Listed building description***

#### ***Notes on current project***

This site is not shown on the 1889 25 inch OS map but is presumably the old cottage "in the field below Tŷ Bach" mentioned by Nellie Williams (Williams 1996, 19) as having been called Dalar. This suggests that the cottage was still standing when Nellie was on the island from 1910 but the map evidence makes this unlikely, but perhaps promenant ruins survived into the early 20th century along with the name.

In this location the track from Tŷ Nesaf is directed around in a dog-leg, presumably avoiding the site of this cottage. A section of what initially appears to be the wall of the track stands to 1m high and probably represent the remains of the gable end of the cottage. The slight traces of what may be the foundation of the west wall of the cottage can also just be seen. The track cuts through a gap in the clawdd immediately west of this.

The visible remains indicate a structure only about 2m wide internally and possibly no more than 2.5m long.

This seems very small for a cottage. It is possible that the surviving remains are of a barn or shed related to the cottage or that Nellie Williams was mistaken about the function of this small structure as a cottage.

***Condition:*** Near Destroyed. In pasture field, no obvious threat

### ***Significance***

Evidential value:  
Historical value:  
Aesthetic value:  
Communal value:  
Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16817 Relict Fieldbank and Arable Ridging, NW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11902198

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Medieval?

***HER description***

Running north-south through middle of relict field bank with ridging parallel, that on the east broader than to the west. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Arnold (1994, figure 52) shows parallel ridge and furrow running N-S all across this field but doesn't mark the field bank that he claims runs up the middle. One of the ridges is more pronounced than the others but may or may not be a field bank. The ridges and bank were probably part of the medieval field system.

***Condition:*** Damaged. In pasture field.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium  
Historical value: Possibly medieval  
Aesthetic value: Unclear to see  
Communal value:  
Summary: Field boundary that could belong to the medieval field system and be of regional significance

***Risks and opportunities***

At risk from ploughing to improve pasture, which would remove the ridges.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16818 Relict Field Bank, NE Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1190822495 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

Runs E-W across field. Parts of the bank still standing. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

It is not entirely clear which boundary Arnold (1994) was referring to as the grid reference he gives places it in the sea. The boundary at the grid reference given seems likely as it runs E-W. It is largely overgrown by gorse but is still fairly well defined and is clearly part of the main post medieval field system.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Under gorse and grass. Damage due to shearwater burrowing.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low  
Historical value: Low  
Aesthetic value: Medium  
Communal value: Medium  
Summary: Post-medieval field boundary of local significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Continued damage due to shearwater burrowing.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16819 Tŷ Nesaf and Tŷ-bach**

***Grid reference:*** SH1196422112

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20058 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

A pair of two storey houses of stone rubble with rendered south and west elevations, two bays to each house with gabled end-bays projecting forward and backward at right angles. Constructed in 1870s by Lord Newborough. <1>



### ***NMR description***

Ty Bach and Tŷ Nesaf are a semi-detached pair of farm-houses which form part of the general rebuilding of the farms on Bardsey Island carried out by the 3rd Baron Newborough between 1870-5.  
RCAHMW 2007

### ***Listed building description***

Semi-detached pair of farm-houses, part of the general rebuilding of the farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough, c1870-5. Similar to the other 3 such pairs: Hendy/Ty Nant, Cristin, and Tŷ Pella/Rhedynog Goch. Pair of farmhouses, whitewashed stucco fronts and rubble stone, with slate gabled roofs and 3 red brick ridge stacks. One and a half storeys, H-plan with crosswings framing centre. Windows are of small-paned timber mullion and transom type, some replaced. Crosswings have small 3-light windows above larger 3-light windows, and there are lean-to porches in angles to centre which has 2 similar 2-light windows. Rear is rubble stone with similar arrangement of windows and porches, the windows with brick sides and slab lintels. Ledged doors.

### ***Notes on current project***

Tŷ Bach is the home of the warden.

Arnold (1994, figure 18) has a plan and elevation of these houses.

**Condition:** Intact. Good

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: High

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: High, these buildings provide much of the character of the island

Communal value: High, link to Lord Newborough

Summary: Part of the redevelopment of the island in 1870s, of considerable importance for the history of the island and the history of landed estates in general

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Loss of character or information during improvements

The houses are one of the big advantages of the island and have much character, especially if not too intensively improved

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 16820 Rectangular Structure, Site of, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1200322551

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186

**Period:** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Small sub-rectangular building platform on slope to shore, aligned NW-SE, open to north but enclosed on three sides by low bank measuring c.8x3m. Immediately above rock-line in 1991. <1>

### ***NMR description***

Possible rectangular building/platform visible on AP, set immediately above sea-cliffs to E.

Associated with: Building (Nprn309528) Cultivation features (Nprn309527). RCAHMW AP965121/62-3 J.Wiles 21.11.03

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

Rectangular hollow, probably building platform right on coast edge. Measures 8x3m and is open at N end.

Planned by Arnold (1994, figure 2, No 7).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under short grass.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Fairly well-defined

Communal value:

Summary: Small site of unknown date and function

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Possible risk of erosion by the sea

Further investigation might reveal the date and function

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **PRN 16821 Mound, SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11392110

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Not Applicable

### ***HER description***

In corner of field, the boundary possibly diverting round it. A rounded flat-topped mound c.1m high, irregular on the north side. <1>

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

This mound appears fairly natural in character and other similar mounds to the north of Porth Solfach have some bedrock outcropping, suggesting they are largely the result of bedrock. It is possible that the natural mound may have been used for some activity.

Arnold has a plan of this feature (1994, figure 55, No 2).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under gorse and grass.

**Significance**

Evidential value: low

Historical value: low

Aesthetic value: attractive mound

Communal value:

Summary: Probably a natural feature of low archaeological significance

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16822 Old Ground Surface, SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11492123

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Exposed section on north side of ramp onto Solfach revealed old ground surface immediately above boulder clay (and beneath sandy soil) containing charcoal and much burnt animal bone. Exposed for at least two metres. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This was still visible and was also recorded at SH 11496 21230 as section 3. This buried soil is up to 0.12m thick and is a dark grey sandy clay with occasional stones. Some animal bone was found eroding out of the buried soil at this location. The bone was from cattle and included pieces of tibia from a rear leg but also a carpal from a front leg.

**Condition:** Damaged. On going erosion, which may eventually reveal artefacts or features.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High potential for buried archaeology

Historical value: Date unknown but could hold important historical information

Aesthetic value: Visible if inspected closely, in easily accessible location

Communal value:

Summary: Buried soil layer. Full significance not known until dated but likely to be early and of considerable importance

**Risks and opportunities**

Threat of coastal erosion

Excavation could establish the significance of this deposit

**Management recommendations**

Continual inspection may recover more information.

**PRN 16823 Worked Flint, Findspot, SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11492135

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Mesolithic

**HER description**

Worked flint eroding out of topsoil above a layer of compacted glacial drift at north end of Solfach. One Mesolithic microlith and later material recovered, including an arrowhead. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Flints were recovered from SH 11492132 to SH11502138 (Arnold 1994). Edmonds et al (2009, figure 58.2) label this assemblage as containing diagnostic Mesolithic material.

Nothing seen along this area of coast in March 2014 but only regular inspection will result in more flints being found.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. On-going coastal erosion.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High potential

Historical value: Represents rare Mesolithic activity

Aesthetic value: Potentially quite high

Communal value:

Summary: This area seems to be the location of a Mesolithic activity area and could be of great significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of coastal erosion

Inspection of eroding faces in this area and around Porth Solfach could result in more flints being found and the foci of activity being defined

***Management recommendations***

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

**PRN 16824 Flint, Findspot, Trywyn yr Hwch**

**Grid reference:** SH11502190

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Prehistoric

***HER description***

Flint debitage from edge of shore at Trywyn yr Hwch. <1>

***NMR description******Listed building description******Notes on current project***

Nothing seen along this area of coast in March 2014 but only regular inspection will result in more flints being found.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. On-going coastal erosion.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of coastal erosion

Inspection of eroding faces in this area could result in more flints being found and the foci of activity being defined

***Management recommendations***

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

**PRN 16825 Flint, Findspot, SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11562113

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Mesolithic

***HER description***

Single microlith found on shore 1994. <1>

***NMR description******Listed building description******Notes on current project***

As is described as being found on the shore the grid reference must be somewhat inaccurate.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. On-going coastal erosion.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: A single find but Mesolithic in date so could indicate important Mesolithic site in the area.

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of coastal erosion

Inspection of eroding faces in this area could result in more flints being found and the foci of activity being defined

***Management recommendations***

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

**PRN 16826 Boathouse (storws), SW Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1158221094

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

***HER description***

Late 18th or early 19th century stone rubble building in three bays with slate roof. Double-leaved wooden doors in the east end with corrugated iron sheeting in gable above. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

The boathouse is in fairly good condition but some slates are missing from the roof, which could quickly lead to problems if not repaired. The windows are not original as they were replaced by exact replicas in 1982 (Arnold 1994). These were made and fitted by Douglas Hague in 1982, when he also mended the roof (CRO XD64/340).

The boathouse (storws) was built during the construction of the lighthouse (Evans and Marloh 2008, 87), so must therefore have been built prior to 1821 when the lighthouse was completed.

Arnold (1994, figure 29) has a plan and elevation of this building.

Williams (1996, 19) records her mother's memory that the storws was used to keep fishing equipment in.

***Condition:*** Intact. Damage to the roof, in need of repair.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Connections to the lighthouse and an important part of the early 19th century buildings on the island

Aesthetic value: Attractive and prominent building

Communal value: High. First building encountered on landing, it has played an important role in the functioning of the island.

Summary: A small, fairly late building but of considerable local significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of damage if not properly maintained

Prominent and useful building. Could be used for numerous practical or interpretive functions

***Management recommendations***

A plan for the management and use of this building is needed.

**PRN 16827 Relict Hedgebank and Ridging, SW Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11652105 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

Relict hedgebank running down centre of field, aligned north-west - south-east. Two stones lying on the surface at southern end, c.1x1.5m.

Arable ridging on east side. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

It is probable that Arnold (1994) has given the wrong grid reference for this site. The orientations described are wrong for this location, which seems to be too improved to have a hedge bank surviving in the middle of the field. Nothing seen as described here. It is unclear which location is meant.

***Condition:*** Not known. Feature not yet located

***Significance***

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Actual location of this feature unknown. Ideally this needs clarifying if possible.

**PRN 16828 Mound, W Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1165621888

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

A low mound

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A low mound was located above wetter ground. Possibly a burnt mound.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. In pasture field with wet ground nearby.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: If this proved to be a burnt mound it would be significant, possibly indicating a separate focus of activity to that near Porth Solfach.

***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threat.

Investigation to confirm whether this is a burnt mound is recommended.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16829 Field Drains, W Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11662162

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Parallel cropmarks in this field and in those directly to the east were investigated by Hague in 1982, demonstrating they are stone field drains formed in a trench about 40cm deep and 15cm wide and packed with vertically laid flat stones. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Fairly closely spaced field drains visible as parallel furrows were seen at SH 1160 2165 running nearly E-W. Arnold (1994) also marks ridging or drainage running in the same direction in the eastern part of this field.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Furrows very clear in winter under short grass.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: High, presumably very usefully for agriculture

Summary: Minor, fairly recent agricultural features

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threats

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the feature without good reason.

**PRN 16830 Possible burnt mound, W Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1175821774

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

A low irregular mound <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Distinct sub-circular mound c.11m diameter and 0.5m high in marshy ground. Covered in different grass to that growing in the marsh. It seems likely that this is a burnt mound. This is about 150m from PRN 16828 and together these mounds may indicate the presence of a settlement near by.

Arnold has a plan of this feature (1994, figure 55, No 3). This plan suggests the typical horseshoe shape of a burnt mound.

**Condition:** Near Intact. In pasture field with wet ground nearby.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: If this proved to be a burnt mound it would be significant, possibly indicating a separate focus of activity to that near Porth Solfach.

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

Investigation to confirm whether this is a burnt mound is recommended.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16831 Relict Field Bank, W Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11782178 C

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

A relict field bank running n-s across field, with possible junction running to west at south end. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Not seen on 17/03/2014 but possibly vaguely visible on APs. Arnold's figure 52 (1994) shows this as a curving boundary of a possible strip field. Probably part of the medieval field system. This record does not refer to the well-defined N-S boundary forming triangle in the corner of this field, which seems to be quite recent.

**Condition:** Not known. In pasture field

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Possibly medieval

Aesthetic value: Unclear to see

Communal value:

Summary: Field boundary that could belong to the medieval field system and be of regional significance

**Risks and opportunities**

At risk from ploughing to improve pasture, which would remove the boundary.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16832 Relict Fieldbanks, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH11802164 C

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

Two parallel banks running north-south. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Boundaries just about visible on NextPerspective APs. Probably part of the medieval field system.

**Condition:** Damaged. In pasture field, partially covered in gorse

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Possibly medieval

Aesthetic value: Unclear to see

Communal value:

Summary: Field boundary that could belong to the medieval field system and be of regional significance

**Risks and opportunities**

At risk from ploughing to improve pasture, which would remove the boundaries.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16833 Quarry, SE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1194521440

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Small quarry on E side of road, to N of limekiln (PRN 16835). <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Shown on 1st edition OS map. Rock clearly broken on face with only one species of lichen present and much of the rock bare. Small rounded hollow open towards the road.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially overgrown.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Clear and easy to see

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of local significance as a source of stone for the buildings on the island

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threat.

**Management recommendations**

Minimal management needed. Do not dump material here or otherwise obscure it.

**PRN 16834 Flint, Findspot, SW of Tŷ Pellaf**

**Grid reference:** SH11932130

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

Flint debitage from clawdd south-west Tŷ Pellaf. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

No other flint recorded from this area but it may be worth fieldwalking if any of the fields are ploughed.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Mainly under grass but part of the field has been converted to a vegetable patch

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

It would be worth checking the vegetable patch for flints.

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking recommended if the field is ploughed and the vegetable patch could be checked for flints when dug.

**PRN 16835 Limekiln, SE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1193121397

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20067 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Square structure of lime mortared stone rubble. The vertical kiln has a blocked charge hole in the top, the draw-hole oriented to the south-west, and an additional opening on the north-east side.

**NMR description**

None

**Listed building description**

Limekiln, probably earlier C19, the only example on the island. Limekiln, rubble stone, square plan with tapering sides to S kiln eye, timber lintel inserted dated 1986 and walling above missing. N kiln eye has lintel missing. Crucible infilled.

**Notes on current project**

This appears to be in a stable condition.

Hague suggests that the lime kiln was for mortar for building not for lime for agricultural use, and that it was built in the last quarter of the 19th century in association with the rebuilding of the houses and farms. In 1985 Hague proposed a concrete lintel, hidden behind a wooden one to consolidate the structure (CRO XD64 343) and in 1986 carried out this work (CRO XD64/340).

Arnold (1994, figure 29) has a plan and elevation of this structure.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Fairly good condition and fairly stable, but at risk of becoming over grown.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Fairly high as it is highly visible and on main route up the island

Communal value: Its prominence makes it of some importance

Summary: Locally prominent feature, part of the history of the rebuilding of the island.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of deterioration through neglect.

Potential as a focus point for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. Listed building consent required for alterations and conservation work. It would be worth close inspection to identify any potential problems.

**PRN 16836 Enclosure, SE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11952123

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Small rectangular enclosure in field corner formed of earth and stone banks. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

The enclosure is shown on the 25 inch maps and appears to be part of the current field system rather than a survival from an earlier system. It is visible on the ground as a small rectangular enclosure defined by grass-covered earthen banks. According to Christine Evans this was intended to be a withy bed but was never planted. It was known as Winllan Dynogoch (Welsh Place-name Society) and is shown with shrub symbols on the 25 inch maps so it was probably planted with willows and then cleared more recently.

**Condition:** Near Intact. In pasture field, potential risk of livestock poaching the banks. Under short grass with some gorse.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Minor feature

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16837 Tŷ Pellaf Dairy, SE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1196321377

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Modern

**HER description**

A stone rubble gabled house with slate roof, door in the south gable. Stands in northerly of two cuts into the slope, the other also having the appearance of a house platform. Now used as a workshop. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Only shown on 1918 25 inch map, not earlier. Well-roofed and appears secure. Arnold (1994, figure 11) has a plan and elevation of this building, which seems to have been built on or near the site of an earlier structure. The 1889 25 inch map shows what appears to be an old quarry and it seems that this building has been constructed in a quarry. The hollow next to it may also have been a quarry.

The building was the dairy for Tŷ Pellaf. It has a horse gin outside and the mechanism still survives inside used for churning butter (Ernest Evans pers. com.). It is now a gift shop and tea is served outside.

**Condition:** Intact. In good condition with surviving machinery

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: High

Summary: Minor structure of fairly late date. Currently very useful to the community as a gift shop. Of local significance as an important element to the running of an early 20th century farm.

**Risks and opportunities**

The public could be made aware of the use of the structure as a dairy, and the horse gin could be better presented.

**Management recommendations**

Maintain the building. Ensure horse gin is protected, including mechanism inside the building.

**PRN 16838 House Platforms, SE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11962153

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

A series of earthworks, some of which can be identified with the isolated house and building within a yard shown on the 1815 map. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Arnold (1994, figure 14) has a good plan of these earthworks. The 1918 25 inch map shows a small structure built in the dog-leg in the mountain wall, but this is not shown on earlier maps.

Nellie Williams (Williams 1996, 19) remembered two old cottages near the school. Presumably these were visible as ruins when she was a child on the island from 1910, although nothing is shown on the 1889 25 inch OS map. She relates the local tradition that "one was used by the smugglers as a public house and the other a private dwelling" (ibid, 19).

Censuses up to 1871 have a house called Pen y Fron in this area (pers. com. Christine Evans).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Under grass but partially obscured by bracken in summer. No obvious threat.



### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium, buried remains likely and potential for medieval remains

Historical value: High

Aesthetic value: Earthworks are visible when not overgrown

Communal value: Evidence of pre 1870s settlement

Summary: Could be an important site if it has traces of earlier occupation, certainly likely to preserve evidence of pre 1870s settlement.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious threats and much potential for further work

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Could be an important location for further work and might have remains of medieval settlement.

## **PRN 16839 House Site (Possible), E of Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH11992136

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

Possible house site to E of Tŷ Pellaf on E side of dog-leg in field boundary, with rectangular cut into slope on E side. <1>

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

A small structure is shown in this location on the 1901 25 inch map but not before or after. The site is currently covered by water storage tanks so it cannot be seen how much of this feature survives.

***Condition:*** Not known. Under water storage tanks

### ***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

## **PRN 16840 Platform, Nr Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH1201921325

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

Rectangular platform demarcated by shallow trench adjoining west face of mountain wall and at right angles to it, between the wall and Tŷ Pellaf. Another, less distinct, parallel to it c.7m to south. <1>

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

Nothing shown on 25 inch maps. Arnold (1994) has a plan of this site (figure 11). It can still be seen as a faint earthwork in the paddock, though it seems more defined by slight banks or scarps rather than trenches.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Requires investigation on ground

### ***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

## **PRN 16841 Relict Field Banks, Nr Cristin, SE Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH12042165 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

### ***HER description***

Run E-W and N-S across centre of field enclosure on west side of mountain to east of Cristin. <1>

### ***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Grid reference given by Arnold (1994) seems to be incorrect, placing the site near Tŷ Pellaf not near Cristin. A corrected grid reference is given. The field is now (November 2014) covered in gorse and it is not possible to see the features.

***Condition:*** Not known. Dense gorse coverage.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16842 Quarry, Nr Cristin**

***Grid reference:*** SH12062160

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

Small quarry open to the north on hillside above Cristin. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Marked as "Old Quarry" on 1st edition OS map.

***Condition:*** . Overgrown

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Minor site of local significance

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Minimal management needed. Do not dump material here or otherwise obscure it.

**PRN 16843 Hollow, possible beacon/quarry, SE Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1217221219

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

In saddle between higher ground, a circular steep-sided hollow; a slight bank runs away to north. This hole is very similar to one on the mountain summit (PRN 4538) and may have served as a beacon for signalling to the mainland. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Sub-circular hollow, about 6m diameter, dug into rock. It seems more likely to be a small quarry and one rock has what may be the start of a drill hole for explosives.

Arnold has a plan of this feature (1994, figure 55, No 4).

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Under short grass. No obvious threat.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Low

Summary: Small presumably late feature but not entirely clear what its function is.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16844 Building, Site of, SE Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1222145 A

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Sub-rectangular hollow with surrounding banks at base of steep slope on flat ground on south-west side of mountain. The structure is 7m long on a north-south axis, 4m wide at the southern end narrowing to 2m wide at the north. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

The grid reference given by Arnold (1994) does not correspond to his plan showing the location of this site (figure3, No. 17). The location from the plan is closer to SH1222 2145 but nothing could be seen at that location. It is suspected that this is not a genuine feature but was formed from anthills and erosion hollows.

**Condition:** Not known. Not found as shown by Arnold. Possibly not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Probably not a genuine archaeological feature

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research. These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16845 Building, Site of, SE Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12212146

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Sub-rectangular hollow with surrounding banks on sloping ground on north-west side of mountain. The structure is terraced into the slope with a bank surrounding the southerly side, measuring 6x3m and aligned east-west. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

The grid reference given by Arnold (1994) does not correspond to his plan showing the location of this site (figure3, No. 16). The location from the plan is closer to SH1221 2146 but nothing could be seen at that location. It is suspected that this is not a genuine feature but was formed from anthills and erosion hollows.

**Condition:** Not known. Not found as shown by Arnold. Possibly not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Probably not a genuine archaeological feature

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research. These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16846 Building, Possible, Site of, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12212158 A

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Sub-rectangular, almost square, array of banks demarcating an area of 3x3m on plateau on west side of mountain. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Arnold's figure 3 (No. 12) (1994) shows this feature in a different location to that suggested by the grid reference he provides. The plan suggests that the site is at very roughly SH1221 2158. In this area is an

extensive field of anthills. The feature as shown in Arnold 1994 figure 7 (No. 12) could not be recognised on the ground and it is suspected that this was created of anthills and was not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Condition:** Not known. Not found as shown by Arnold. Possibly not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Probably not a genuine archaeological feature

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16847 Building, Site of, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1222161 A

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Defined by external banks, 3x7m, on plateau on west side of mountain. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Arnold's figure 3 (No. 10) (1994) shows this feature in a different location to that suggested by the grid reference he provides. The plan suggests that the site is at very roughly SH1222 2161. In this area is an extensive field of anthills. The feature as shown in figure 7 (No. 10) could not be recognised on the ground and it is suspected that this was created of anthills and was not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Condition:** Not known. Not found as shown by Arnold. Possibly not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Probably not a genuine archaeological feature

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16848 Building, Site of, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1216921512

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument CN187

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Irregular structure formed of four banks demarcating a roughly square area of 5x6m with additional curving bank to the north. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A feature resembling the plan given by Arnold (1994, figure 5, No. 14) can be seen at the grid reference and is probably a genuine feature rather than just anthills but this is not certain.

**Condition:** Damaged. Bracken cover in summer

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Date and nature of this feature is uncertain

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 16849 Building (Possible), Site of, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12232160 A

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Sub-rectangular pattern of banks amidst tussocks measuring approximately 4x6m on plateau on west side of mountain. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Arnold's figure 3 (No. 11) (1994) shows this feature in a different location to that suggested by the grid reference he provides. The plan suggests that the site is at very roughly SH1223 2160. In this area is an extensive field of anthills. The feature as shown in figure 7 (No. 11) could not be recognised on the ground and it is suspected that this was created of anthills and was not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Condition:** Not known. Not found as shown by Arnold. Possibly not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Probably not a genuine archaeological feature

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16850 Rectangular Feature, Site of, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12242162 A

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Structure formed by low banks on three sides at base of steep slope and measuring 3x6 on plateau on west side of mountain. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Arnold's figure 3 (No. 9) (1994) shows this feature in a different location to that suggested by the grid reference he provides. The plan suggests that the site is at very roughly SH1224 2162. In this area is an extensive field of anthills. The feature as shown in figure 7 (No. 9) could not be recognised on the ground and it is suspected that this was created of anthills and was not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Condition:** Not known. Not found as shown by Arnold. Possibly not a genuine archaeological feature.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Probably not a genuine archaeological feature

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16851 Possible building platforms, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12202127

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

Two adjacent hollows dug into sloping ground on the west side of the mountain. Measuring 3x4m and 2x3m, they take the form of scoops into the slope. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Not found 18/03/2014. Arnold (1994, fig 4 (19)) has a plan of this site.

***Condition:*** Not known. Should be in an area of short grass but might be obscured by bracken in summer.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

Erosion by cattle.

There is potential for further investigation of the signal station both through the surviving features and possibly documentary research.

These results could be interpreted for visitors.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16852 Concrete Blocks, Mynydd Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1227521863

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Modern

***HER description***

A square concrete block 0.17 x 0.18m in whose centre is a thin cylindrical void 0.03m in diameter. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Arnold's (1994) grid reference for this site places it in the sea and it is likely that the grid reference should have been the same as he gave for the mound (PRN 1589), i.e. SH12282187. He says that there are two blocks, one located on the southern edge of the mound. This is not now visible and has presumably been grown over. The grid reference given is a nominal point on the southern edge of the mound. One of the iron signals detected in the geophysical survey might be from iron in this concrete block.

Another similar block is said to lie 157m to the south but this was not found. Arnold suspects that these might have been supports for a wire aerial. Presumably part of the coast guard signal station, but possibly a later addition.

Arnold (1994, figure 30 (e and f)) has a detailed plans of these features.

***Condition:*** Not known. Overgrown and not yet found. It may be worth making a more through search for these including probing the turf.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Very small minor features but of possible local importance as part of the signal station

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle.

**PRN 16853 Road, E of Tŷ Newydd**

***Grid reference:*** SH1197222059 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

Original course of road on terrace to east of Tŷ Newydd, apparently curving eastwards away from existing course of road immediately north of Carreg Bach. <1>

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Although far from clear the map evidence does not suggest that the road ever ran to the east of Tŷ Newydd (PRN 16794). The 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1) shows the track running nearly straight north. There is a house shown to the west of it but this date is too early for this to be Tŷ Newydd and it is probably Tŷ Nesaf. The field to the east of Tŷ Newydd is ploughed and there is little to see of Arnold's terrace (Arnold 1994).

**Condition:** Not known. Field ploughed. Buried remains of the track may survive.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: More investigation needed

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Route and survival of track unknown. If work is carried out in this area it is recommended that this site is investigated.

**PRN 16854 Path, Mynydd Enlli, Opposite Plas Bach**

**Grid reference:** SH1210321804 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

A path which zig-zagged up the side of the mountain starting on the east side of the lane opposite Plas Bach, was created by Lord Newborough. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Known as "The Lord's Path" or more correctly as "Llwybr yr Hen Lord" (Welsh Place-name Society) and still quite well defined although heavily poached by cattle. Runs to the summit of the mountain. Arnold (1994) records that the lower part of the path was overgrown in 1993 but it has now been cleared and a new gate installed.

**Condition:** Damaged. Cattle trample is impacting heavily on parts of the path.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Good path to summit, provides good views of the island

Communal value: Useful path with link to Lord Newborough

Summary: Path of considerable local importance.

**Risks and opportunities**

Erosion from human use is likely to be limited but there is considerable erosion from cattle, which may cause the line of the path to migrate. There is unlikely to be buried remains so loss of these is unlikely.

A good route to the summit that could be promoted to visitors.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 16855 Road, Harbour to Lighthouse, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1128720931 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Road constructed between 1884 and 1887 from harbour to lighthouse. Erosion had removed part of whatever road existed prior to 1884, causing carts to have to cross fields leading to complaints. <1>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Section of eroding shoreline recorded showing track make-up and culverts under track near the drawn section were photographed.

**Condition:** Damaged. Coastal erosion is wearing away at the track especially where culverts run under it. The 1918 map shows the line of the track slightly further south, but as the coast eroded it has been moved to its present position. The track surface is consolidated by a layer of gravel overlying the earlier soil. It is not clear whether the well-built culverts that outcrop in the coastal section were built specifically to take drainage under the road or whether the full lengths of the drainage channels are stone-lined like the visible culverts.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of local importance as the track to the lighthouse. Details of construction show the effort put into building it.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Protection from coastal erosion not practical. Other disturbance to the track should be kept to a minimum. Carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

**PRN 16856 Road, W of Tŷ Pellaf**

**Grid reference:** SH11802140 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

In field to west of Tŷ Pellaf traces of earlier course of road cut by modern (?restored) fieldbank. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

Arnold's plan (1994, figure 1) doesn't show an earlier route of the road in this location and it is not clear what this refers to.

**Condition:** Not known. Feature not identified.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Local significance, more research needed

**Risks and opportunities****Management recommendations**

Location not established. Further work may clarify where this route runs.

**PRN 16857 Track, W of Tŷ Nessaf, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1186122107 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Track from lane to shore west of Tŷ Nessaf running as terrace up slope and curving round to north of Hendy barn. <1>

**NMR description****Listed building description****Notes on current project**

A track ran from Tŷ Nesaf down to the west coast. The full length of this is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

This track is defined by largely intact cloddiau at the east end but was just a path through the fields at the west end and little can be seen on the ground. Arnold (1994, figure 1) identified, presumably on the tithe map, a branching track running from this north, just below Tŷ Nesaf, which curved round to the pond north of Hendy. This track can be seen on the ground as an earthwork terrace.

This track, including the spur curving round to Nant, is shown on Douglas Hague's annotated map of the island (CRO X64 349).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Generally well preserved. One boundary has been maintained and one has collapsed.

Runs a long edge of pasture fields.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of local importance but part of agricultural management of the island

**Risks and opportunities****Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the track. Prevent excessive erosion of cloddiau and carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

**PRN 30811 Mynydd Enlli Stone Setting**

**Grid reference:** SH1237821782

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Modern

**HER description****NMR description**



'V' setting of quartz blocks on precipitous eastern slopes of Mynydd Enlli, Bardsey Island. Possibly related to a spring on the hillside, or a wartime signal for aircraft etc. Bardsey Trust were unaware of any such structures when questioned in 2003. Discovered during RCAHMS aerial reconnaissance on 3rd July 2003.

T Driver.

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

'V' setting of quartz blocks on eastern slopes of Mynydd Enlli. Grid reference improved using NextPerspective APs. Not visited on ground but seen from summit of mountain.

This was actually built by a regular visitor to the island who was in love with a lady whose name began with V (told to Jane Kenney by the builder anonymously).

***Condition:*** Intact. Probably difficult to see in summer with taller vegetation.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Low

Summary: Local interest as example of modern activity on the island

***Risks and opportunities***

In area that is hard to access so no threat likely.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 30813 Cafn Enlli Slipway**

***Grid reference:*** SH1158721041 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Modern

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Concrete slipway running into improved natural inlet. Gabions of stones form a protecting wall/jetty to W side. The channel (Y Cafn) is shown improved and rocks removed from the foreshore on the 25 inch maps from 1889 but the slipway is not shown on the 1889 map or on other maps up to and including the 1953 6 inch map. The concrete slipway was laid over the railway lines originally used to haul the boats by Trinity House to facilitate the transport of machinery in the first electrification of the Lighthouse in 1973 (Ernest Evans).

The gabions forming a jetty to the side of the slipway were added in 1973 and were filled with stone from cloddiau in the area (Ernest Evans). The slipway was extensively repaired/rebuilt in 1980 (Thomas 2015, 29) and has been regularly maintained since.

The channel of Cafn was created by blasting by Trinity House Lighthouse Corporation to provide a new harbour for the use of boats supplying the lighthouse (Evans and Marloh 2008, 86). The Cafn must therefore have been created prior to 1821 when the lighthouse was completed.

The landing place at the end of Y Cafn was originally just gravel with rails up to a winch to pull boats up. The first rails were installed by the Newborough Estate in 1920s to haul the communal island boat, the Ynys Enlli. This boat was used until the mid 1940s. In the early Sixties a new section of train line was supplied by Lord Newborough, brought to the island by the Trinity House vessel Argus, and laid by island tenants Will Evans, Ernest Evans and Tony Atkinson, and used for Will's purpose-built new boat Benlli 2 which was the main ferry and supply boat right up until the Trust eventually sold it (Ernest Evans).

***Condition:*** Intact. In need of repair and improvement

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: High

Summary: A fairly recent and minor feature but very important to the functioning of the island.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Photographic recording of slipway recommended before significant redevelopment and repair. Archaeological watching brief in demolition of current slipway to identify any traces of earlier landing places and record any archaeology exposed in soil profiles.

**PRN 30814 Old Limekiln W of Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH1150221468

***Importance:*** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

"Old limekiln" marked on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps but no indication of precise position of the building.

Nothing visible on the ground.

**Condition:** Destroyed. No surviving traces

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Nil

Communal value: Low

Summary: Apparently completely destroyed site but buried remains may survive

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Any groundworks in this area should be inspected for any traces of the lime kiln so that this can be more accurately located and the survival of the remains can be assessed. There may be surviving evidence of the date of this feature.

### **PRN 30815 Flagstaff E of Lighthouse**

**Grid reference:** SH1123720588

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

The base of the flagstaff is in a circular mortared stone enclosure. Shown on OS maps from 1st edition (1889) with this enclosure.

**Condition:** Near Intact.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Feature of local significance

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Protect the feature or carry out photographic recording if it is to be damaged or altered.

### **PRN 30816 Fog Horn W of Lighthouse**

**Grid reference:** SH1112020587

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Modern

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Modern foghorn installed around 1973 when electricity was introduced to the lighthouse. Not shown on early OS maps. It replaced a foghorn that was within the lighthouse compound.

This is included on Arnold's (1994, figure 28) plan of the lighthouse complex.

**Condition:** Intact.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Feature of local significance

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Protect the feature or carry out photographic recording if it is to be damaged or altered.

**PRN 30817 Well 1 S of Cristin**

**Grid reference:** SH1201721612

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This is the main water supply for Cristin. The well is fenced off and has a modern superstructure and cover. It is kept relatively clear of vegetation. The well is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889.

**Condition:** Damaged. Area overgrown with gorse.

**Significance**

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Further work on this well may reveal older parts of the structure so a watching brief would be recommended if work is done.

**PRN 30818 Well 2 S of Cristin**

**Grid reference:** SH1197421598

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This is an attractive rock-cut cistern or possibly enhanced natural hollow in the rock. It is at least 0.5m deep on the lower side. There are some brambles on one side but it is not overgrown and is easily seen. The vegetation in the water has recently been cleaned out. This well is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Not overgrown, easily visible

**Significance**

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 30819 Well E of Carreg Fawr (Ffynnon Bryn Baglau)**

**Grid reference:** SH1193821881

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Marked on 1889 and 1901 25 inch maps but not later.

Arnold (1994) mentions a spring in a field named "Cae Bryn Baglau" but has no grid reference for it. He describes this as a "small spring in a field with associated miracles". Gresham (CRO XD64 327) marks No. 58, Ffynnon Bryn Baglau, on a map next to Carreg Fawr. Although it is not shown as close to the road as the well the Gresham's map is not perfectly accurate and it is likely that this well is Ffynnon Bryn Baglau. Another map showing field names confirms that the field that this well is in was called Bryn Baglau.

Christine Evans (pers. com.) believes that this well was actually known as Ffynnon Dalar and it is supposed to heal complaints associated with the legs. This well has also been associated with Saint Lleuddad and the story of him striking the rock to produce a spring and extracting milk that has been mixed with the water of the well.

The well has a fairly large natural chamber, which was entirely empty when inspected on 24/09/2015. It has recently been cleared of vegetation and fenced off. This well is adjacent to the main track and there is access through the field over a small stile but it is difficult to find without knowing its location as it is hard to see from the track.

**Condition:** Near Intact. On edge of pasture field. Currently clear of vegetation but dry.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Possibly high, date unknown but could be early

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: As this well is named and associated with miracles it may have early origins and be of considerable significance but more investigation is necessary

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 30820 Small Quarry (poss) W of Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH1154121403

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Shown on the 25 inch maps.

***Condition:*** Not known. In pasture field.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Site of local significance the survival of which is not known

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no significant damage to the quarry without good reason.

**PRN 30821 Boundary Walls to Hendy and Tŷ Nant**

***Grid reference:*** SH1200822207 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20057 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Garden walls to semi-detached pair of farmhouses built c1870-5 by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Walls, rubble stone with stepped copings of squared stone, enclosing 2 long rectangular rear gardens and 2 narrow front gardens. Double earth closet with gabled slate roof spans dividing wall between rear gardens, close to back wall of houses. 2 doors to E.

***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls enclosing front and back gardens. Built at same time as the houses.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 30822 Walls to Chapel and Tŷ Capel**

***Grid reference:*** SH1206422134 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20056 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Enclosing walls to chapel and chapel house and approach path, later C19 to typical Newborough estate pattern. Rubble stone walls with stepped roughly squared stones as coping. Walls run on both sides of footpath along side of chapel and front of Tŷ Capel and along both sides of path up from Abbey ruins and also enclose the rears of both chapel and Tŷ Capel. 2 large square piers to chapel gateway. Similar walls enclose garden N of Tŷ Capel, with lean-to outbuilding on back wall.

***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls enclosing the chapel and house. No gardens associated with these buildings. Built at same time as the buildings.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

## **PRN 30823 Walls to Carreg Fawr**

***Grid reference:*** SH1185221954 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20061 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

Garden walls to Carreg Fawr, single farmhouse of the 1870s, built for the 3rd Baron Newborough as part of the general rebuilding of the island farms. Garden walls enclosing small front garden and narrow rear court, rubble stone with squared stone coping.

### ***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls around house and garden. Built at same time as the house.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

## **PRN 30824 Walls to Plas Bach**

***Grid reference:*** SH1192521755 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20063 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

Garden walls to Plas Bach, built in the 1870s as part of the general rebuilding of farms on the island by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Garden walls, rubble stone with stepped squared stone cappings, enclosing narrow front court and longer rear garden.

### ***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls around house and garden. Built at same time as the house.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

## **PRN 30825 Walls to Cristin**

***Grid reference:*** SH1197421675 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20064 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

Garden walls to pair of semi-detached farmhouses built c1870-5 for the 3rd Baron Newborough, enclosing long front gardens and small rear yards with earth closets. Garden walls, rubble stone with squared stone capping, enclosing long front gardens with terrace wall in front of

houses, narrowly enclosing sides and rear courtyards, and with dividing walls separating the two halves. In rear courts are 2 flat-roofed earth-closets with raised beds adjacent for composting.

***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls around houses and gardens. Built at same time as the houses.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 30826 Walls to Tŷ Pellaf and Rhedynog Goch**

***Grid reference:*** SH1195521350 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20066 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Garden walls in front of Tŷ Pellaf and Rhedynog Goch and walls to narrow rear yards with earth closets. Built with the pair of houses c1870-5 as part of the rebuilding of the island farms by the 3rd Lord Newborough. Garden walls, rubble stone with rough stone capping. Walls surround both houses in large rectangle with central dividing wall and cross-wall in front of houses. Rear wall is ramped down each side from outer corners to 2 gateways and has lean-to earth closets in corners with raised stone-faced beds each side for compost from closets. Sidewalls have gates to paths along front of houses and large vegetable gardens run downhill from front terrace with gates in cross-wall.

***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls around houses and gardens. Built at same time as the houses.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 30828 Compound Walls at Bardsey Lighthouse**

***Grid reference:*** SH1115820624 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 17927 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Enclosing walls to lighthouse complex, originally containing also the allotment gardens of the keepers' dwellings to the E. C19, visible in 1886 John Thomas photographs. Rough rubble walls, rendered, originally whitewashed, with raking copings.

***Notes on current project***

Fairly well-maintained walls forming compound around lighthouse.

These are included on Arnold's (1994, figure 28) plan of the lighthouse complex.

***Condition:*** Intact. Fairly well-maintained.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 30829 Earthworks, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH1216021505 C

**Importance:** U Scheduled Ancient Monument Cn187

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

Possible field system.

Associated with: Settlement features (Nprn308037).

RCAHMW AP965121/65; J.Wiles 21.11.03

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

General NPRN for a possible field system included under SAM C187. The NMR lists this site as post-medieval, which is unlikely.

The remains of a field system are far from clear, although some of the more level areas were very likely to have been used as small fields. Any lynchets or boundaries are largely lost under the anthills. It is assumed that the more level areas on the hill slope are considered to have been used as fields but this would need to be tested.

**Condition:** Damaged. The whole area is much confused by anthills and largely covered in bracken in summer. Gorse also obscures some parts of the area. There is a potential threat from poaching by cattle.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low, difficult to see

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Although part of the scheduled monument the nature and even existence of this field system is very uncertain and more work is needed to confirm it.

**Risks and opportunities**

This is part of an area that would benefit from further detailed work including topographic and geophysical survey and possibly test excavation.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the features, especially erosion by cattle. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **PRN 38269 Former track, near Cristin, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11962162 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Probable kerb stones for an earlier track.

Two parallel lines of stones eroding out of the present track near Cristin. The lines are 1.55m apart and are straight, though the present track turns gradually here. The stones are up to 0.25m long and some are set on edge. Where the stones are clearly visible they seem to be set with a face on the inner side, suggesting that these are indeed kerb stones for a track rather than facing stones for a wall.

The bank on the eastern side of the present track is up to 0.5m higher than the present track surface and the eastern line of stones runs under this bank suggesting that there was landscaping of the area when Cristin Yard was built and that the earlier track pre-dates the construction of the yard, which is what would be expected.

**Condition:** Damaged. Features eroding out of present track. Erosion at present is revealing the features but further erosion or re-surfacing the track might threaten them.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Full extent and nature of this feature is unknown and not likely to be revealed unless the current track is redeveloped. Probably a feature of local significance.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

If the track is to be altered or the level reduced in this area an archaeological watching brief is recommended to record this feature if it is exposed.

## **PRN 38270 Seaweed track, W coast Ynys Enlli (Lôn Penrallt)**

**Grid reference:** SH11482150 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A track used to gather seaweed from the west coast of Ynys Enlli for use as fertilizer on the fields. The track is still clearly visible, although grassed over and runs from SH 11577 22119 south to Porth Solfach. The track is not visible for the full length of this route. At Porth Solfach it originally must have run down onto the beach at SH 11493 21278. Erosion has now caused a drop of about 1m at the end of the track, which at some time has been blocked off with a now collapsed stone wall. The cross wall is shown in the 1889 25 inch map, but the track was still used when Lockley was on the island in the 1934, so presumably it could still be used to obtain seaweed from the west coast even if it no longer provided access to Porth Solfach beach. Where the track originally ran down to the beach it is visible as a fairly clear hollow-way up to 0.5m deep. The 1918 map shows this track and shows it ending at SH 11470 21634, although the track starts again further north and it seems likely that it was originally continuous up the west coast.

The 1889 25 inch map shows this track continuing eastwards across the island, passing round Nant and Hendy and join with the track running along the side of the mountain to join to the zig-zag path (PRN 16854) up the mountain from Plas Bach.

The Welsh Place-name Society have recorded the name of "Lôn Penrallt" for this track along the coast.

**Condition:** Damaged. The track has been eaten away by the sea, which has also in places breached the field bank on the landward side of the track. The 1918 map shows a loss of up to about 8m in this area. However erosion is probably slower than it appears. Hope Jones (1988, 15), whose book was based on work done in 1984 and 1985, mentions that the track was eroded "almost across its width in places". This suggests that there is not much more erosion now than in the early 1980s. The erosion is focussed on areas of weakness, in the case of the track these are culverts running under it, which have enabled the erosion to extend inland. Between culverts erosion is much less dramatic.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Easily visible

Communal value: Feature demonstrating nature of fairly recent farming and life on the island

Summary: Interesting feature relating to recent activity

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the track. Prevent excessive erosion of cloddiau and carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

## **PRN 38293 Section drawn to record deposits, west coast of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11482148

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A section of cliff edge was recorded to show the deep build-up of soil visible in places. This soil was a friable brown loamy sand with occasional stones and was up to 0.65m deep. It had presumably developed over millennia with wind-blown sand being incorporated into the organic A horizon. Elsewhere the soil was only 0.1-0.2m deep. This section also cut through a coastal track (PRN 38270) and this could be seen to be composed of gravel and stones in a sandy clay matrix.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Fairly active coastal erosion along this part of the west coast

**Significance**

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Not applicable

## **PRN 38294 Buried soil, west coast of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11492128

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Unknown



***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A dark layer was seen in the cliff section. This was recorded on 18/03/2014 as section 2. This layer was a very dark brown in colour and composed of a loamy sand. It contained some charcoal and had a layer of stones along its upper interface. These stones were fairly large, many were flat, and some appeared burnt. A test excavation was carried out on 17/06/2014. This exposed the dark layer and the stones but showed that the stones were probably not part of a structure and that the dark layer, while containing rare charcoal flecks had little evidence of human activity.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Active erosion along coastal edge

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Current investigation revealed no archaeology on this layer but some may survive elsewhere in the area. The depth of the buried soil suggests that it is fairly early in date.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

This area should be monitored as there may be human activity on the buried soil beyond the excavated area which might be revealed by coastal erosion.

**PRN 38359 Track to Porth Solfach, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11582121 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Track used to collect seaweed from Porth Solfach for use as fertilizer on the fields. It can be seen on the ground running from the main road up the island down to Porth Solfach (SH 11682 21174 to SH 11492 21229). It is clearly marked on the 1918 25 inch map.

This track is shown on the 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1), but this shows the track continuing to the NE, joining the main track just SE of the curve in the track where the lime kiln now stands.

This was the main island road from Solfach, which was the main landing place before Y Cafn was constructed by Trinity House. There is a 1886 photograph of several carts loaded with seaweed on this track (Christine Evans).

***Condition:*** Near Intact. In pasture fields. Erosion only where track enters Porth Solfach.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Easily visible

Communal value: Feature demonstrating nature of fairly recent farming and life on the island

Summary: Interesting feature relating to recent activity

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the track. Carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

**PRN 38360 Field track near Porth Solfach, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11582116 C

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Track running along edge of field near Porth Solfach. Shown on 1918 25 inch map. No obvious earthworks.

***Condition:*** Damaged. No obvious earthworks. In pasture fields

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low  
Historical value: Low  
Aesthetic value: Low  
Communal value: Low  
Summary: Minor feature

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the track. Carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

**PRN 38677 Buried soil, Henllwyn, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11442108 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A layer of buried soil running for about 58m from SH 11434 21080 to SH 11491 21095. This layer was recorded at SH 11442 21080 as section 4. This is a dark grey loamy clay mottled with iron staining. The layer is about 0.15m thick and in places outcrops as a shelf at the base of the erosion face. The layer contains only a few stones and a patch of charcoal was noted on its surface where it was drawn in section, but no other cultural material was identified. The stones and gravel of a storm beach overlie this layer at the head of the bay but under the buried soil there is also a layer of stones and gravel that appears to be an earlier storm beach.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Active coastal erosion all along the bay

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: The depth of the buried soil suggests that it is fairly early in date and could contain evidence of some significance.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

This area should be monitored as there may be human activity on the buried soil which might be revealed by coastal erosion.

**PRN 39569 Natural mound with flint scatter, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11582135

***Importance:*** A

***Period:*** Mesolithic

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Sub-oval mound measuring: length c.10m; breadth c.5m; height c.0.5m. Small test pit in top revealed what appeared to be burnt stone suggesting that it is a burnt mound. A flint blade was also found.

A test trench, measuring 2.6m by 1.0m, was excavated in this mound on 18/06/2014 and this showed that there was not any burnt stone. Shattered bedrock was exposed and the mound appeared to be entirely natural.

However a scatter of flints was found in the base of the topsoil. There were 7 pieces of struck flint and one piece of knapped stone, possibly a tuff. The latter was a large thick blade with tip snapped off. None of the flint pieces had secondary working although three pieces have evidence of utilisation wear, two for cutting and one for graving although these are not datable by type. Two pieces have been burnt. There is one probable narrow blade butt microburin, which is probably of Later Mesolithic date. A small punch-struck fragment would also be consistent with this date. This assemblage therefore suggests Later Mesolithic activity in this area, although not all the pieces may be of the same date.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable. In pasture field. No obvious threat.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 39570 Burnt mound, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11562134

***Importance:*** A

***Period:*** Bronze Age

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Sub-oval mound measuring: length c.7.5m; breadth c.6m; height c.0.6m. Small test pit in top showed burnt stone with a high proportion of quartz suggesting that it is a burnt mound.

A trench measuring 3.0m by 0.9m was dug from the top to the base of the mound on 18/06/2014. The topsoil was only 0.15m deep and below that was a 1m thick deposit composed mainly of angular stones up to 0.15m in length with a matrix of dark grey silt. The stones were clearly heat shattered, but no charcoal was present. This deposit formed the mound visible on the surface and extended beyond the obvious base of the mound as it was still 0.35m deep at the lower end of the trench. The stones came directly onto a firm brown clayey silt, which appeared to be the surface of the boulder clay. No fire reddening or other evidence of burning was seen on this surface but only a small area could be exposed as the sides of the trench had to be battered to prevent collapse of the loose stones.

There is no doubt that this mound is a burnt mound. Unfortunately the lack of charcoal means that there is no dating material to prove the date of this feature.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. In pasture field. No obvious threat.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Very high

Historical value: Very high

Aesthetic value: High

Communal value: Visible and easily accessible

Summary: An important site with a very high potential for preserving dating and other information about its function. Also indicative of Bronze Age settlement on the island.

***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious risks but considerable opportunities for obtaining further information.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 39571 Burnt mound, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH11542134

***Importance:*** A

***Period:*** Bronze Age

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Sub-oval mound measuring: length c.16.5m; breadth c.7.5m; height c.0.7m. Small test pit in top showed burnt stone with a high proportion of quartz suggesting that it is a burnt mound.

The south-eastern corner of the mound is disturbed by a shallow sub-rectangular hollow and this may have been a borrow pit providing material for the neighbouring clawdd, in which burnt stone can be seen.

On 17th to 18th June 2014 a geophysical survey was carried out over this area. Although signals from the bedrock did confuse the interpretation of the results the gradiometer survey produced a strong signal in this area consistent with this site being a burnt mound. Test excavation was not possible on this mound as rare western clover grows on it.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. In pasture field. No obvious threat. Invasive investigation not possible because of the western clover.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Very high

Historical value: Very high

Aesthetic value: High

Communal value: Visible and easily accessible

Summary: An important site with a very high potential for preserving dating and other information about its function. Also indicative of Bronze Age settlement on the island.

***Risks and opportunities***

No obvious risks but considerable opportunities for obtaining further information.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59708 Semi-circular platform, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1224221673

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Fairly well-defined semi-circular platform towards base of a west facing slope. It measures c.7m by 3m. There are occasional stones projecting on the western edge. This is quite regular and almost certainly man-made.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially confused by anthills. Probably obscured by bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Site of unknown significance. More work is needed to find out what might survive here

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential risk from cattle trampling.

The date and function of these sites is not known. Investigating them by excavation or other means would add significantly to the understanding of the history of the island.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59709 Field bank, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1216621219 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Low eroded field bank. Running straight from SE to NW between recent walls from SH12177 21211 to SH12159 21243. Cut by possible quarry PRN 16843.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under short grass. No obvious threat.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value:

Summary: Of local significance

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59710 Low bank, north end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1179722496 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Low earthen bank running E-W across a stream between two field walls. It might possibly have been used to dam the stream but there is no evidence of a pool behind it. It is more likely to be an old field boundary. The bank is not shown on the early OS maps.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under short grass, quite heavily grazed. The bank has been eroded through by cattle crossing it in several places.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low  
Historical value: Low  
Aesthetic value: Medium  
Communal value:  
Summary: Of local significance

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59711 Pond near Hendy, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1199622234

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Medieval?

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

NW of Hendy is a pond shown on the early OS maps and still marshy if not always full of water. However earthworks show that this extended further to the E than it does now and was once about 55m long and 16m wide. It's location makes it possible that this was originally related to the abbey and could have originated as a small fishpond.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Some erosion of the edges by cattle. Under well-grazed grass.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown but could be high if related to the abbey  
Historical value: Unknown but could be high if related to the abbey  
Aesthetic value: Obvious feature  
Communal value: Medium  
Summary: Could be an important feature is demonstrated to be medieval but this cannot yet be proved

***Risks and opportunities***

Some threat from erosion by cattle.  
Could be a good location for palaeoenvironmental studies if it is fairly early.

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Further investigations required

**PRN 59712 Disused field boundary, north end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1183022335

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A very straight low bank running NNW to SSE across the field. Shown as a field boundary on 1st to 3rd edition OS maps.

***Condition:*** Damaged. In pasture fields

***Significance***

Evidential value:  
Historical value:  
Aesthetic value:  
Communal value:  
Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59713 Water trough/well, N of Ogof Trwyn yr Hwch Bach**

***Grid reference:*** SH1151122004

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Small stone-lined tank or trough on cliff edge on line of a stream from a small pond. The tank is about 1m square and is set into the ground. Water from the stream/drain feeds into the tank below the surface. Presumably for watering livestock.

**Condition:** Near Intact. In area of short grass. Some erosion of edges of stream channel.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Possible palaeoenvironmental evidence in the pond

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Medium, an attractive feature

Communal value: Medium, an attractive feature

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

The trough could potentially be under threat from a large storm.

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59714 Track west from Cristin**

**Grid reference:** SH1168221666 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Trackway running west from near Cristin down through the fields towards the coast. Bounded on both sides by cloddiau along much of its length, although some of these are rather collapsed. It is now very wet and part has turned into a pond. Known as Lôn Plas (Welsh Placename Society)

**Condition:** Damaged. Very wet at western end and overgrown with blackthorn and brambles

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of local importance but part of agricultural management of the island

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the track. Prevent excessive erosion of cloddiau and carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

**PRN 59715 Quarry, Bae'r Nant**

**Grid reference:** SH1203222473

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Quarried outcrop on coast at Bae'r Nant. An outcrop of bedrock has been quarried leaving level steps. This was probably done to provide stone for the wall running along the cliff edge and also to remove an obstacle allowing access along the cliff top next to the wall.

**Condition:** Near Intact. In area of grassland. No obvious threat.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Minimal management necessary.

**PRN 59716 Hollow/building platform near Ogof Nant**

**Grid reference:** SH1208922428

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Small hollow c. 3m by 2m set in fairly steep hillslope near Ogof Nant. Found while looking for PRN 16800, which is not actually in this area. This feature doesn't seem large enough to be a building platform but is fairly well defined.

**Condition:** Damaged. Short grass

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 59717 Well, E of Tŷ Bach**

**Grid reference:** SH1202622064

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Spring in a rock-cut cistern, which is an elongated oval in plan. It has a good deep pool but is partially overgrown. The well is not marked on early OS maps or noted by Arnold (1994), unless this is PRN 16796 and the grid reference that Arnold gives was incorrectly typed.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially overgrown by gorse and reeds

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 59718 Flint scatter (find spot), N end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1169022549

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

While excavating at the possible long hut (PRN 4530) Hague and Brown revealed a layer of flint fragments 20cm below the present ground surface (Arnold 1994). The excavation was carried out in 1982 and Hague found "quite a number of worked flints 20cm below the surface" (CRO XD64/340).

**Condition:** Excavated. Site currently under heather and rough vegetation.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

### **PRN 59719 Field Systems, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH116226 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

None

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This NPRN seems to refer to the post medieval fields covering the north end of the island, but as there is no description it is hard to tell what it is intended to include.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Under grass and heather

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 59721 Burial ground, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH12022216 C

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

Graveyard - a mixture of late 19th and early 20th memorials, including box tombs built entirely of slate. The Newborough monument stands on the west side in a walled annex. <11>

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Modern graveyard adjacent to remaining abbey structure. Surrounded by a stone wall. Includes two memorial crosses, with a third, the Newborough monument, in its own enclosure to the north, with an entrance up steps in the western side.

A mixture of late 19th and early 20th century memorials including 12 box tombs, and at least 22 other graves marked by a stone at head and foot. There are two crosses that are not erected as memorials to named individuals (Arnold 1994).

Arnold (1994, figure 31) has a detailed plan of the graveyard and elevations of memorials in the graveyard (figure 39 and 40).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Cemetery under long grass.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: High

Communal value: High

Summary: A modern cemetery but a focus for the island.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Avoid disturbance or damage to the graveyard or monuments within it. Any groundworks within the graveyard require Church in Wales faculty consent.

### **PRN 59722 Mynydd Enlli, Huts and Field Systems**

**Grid reference:** SH12202166

**Importance:** A Scheduled Ancient Monument Cn187

**Period:** Unknown; Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

Several groups of huts lie on the uncultivated slopes of Mynydd Enlli. They were described in the RCAHMS inventory of in 1960 as being in poor condition, overgrown and covered in bracken.



RCAHMW 2007

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

This is a general NPRN covering the huts within the northern part of SAM Cn187.

**Condition:** Near Intact. The whole area is confused by anthills and obscured by bracken in summer. Gorse also obscures part of the area.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 59723 Trwyn-y-Gorlech, Settlement**

**Grid reference:** SH11952259

**Importance:** A Scheduled Ancient Monument CN186

**Period:** Unknown; Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

Area of settlement features, comprising rectangular huts, and field systems.

Associated with:

Building platform (Nprn309529)

Cultivation features (Nprn309527).

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 18th May 2009

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

General record for the group of features and associated ridge and furrow field system on Trwyn y Gorlech.

Features are covered by SAM CN186.

**Condition:** Damaged. Under short grass

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature. Within scheduled area so no groundworks or burning without Scheduled Monument Consent.

**PRN 59724 Landing Place, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH1152120860 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

The bay on the southeastern side of the island is annotated with the 'Landing Place' on an historic chart.

Sources include:

Historic Admiralty Chart 1412-A7, RCAHMW Digital Collections sourced from UK Hydrographic Office (published 1842)

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, October 2011.

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

This indicates that Henllwyn was the main landing place for the island in the 19th century.

**Condition:** Not Applicable.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

**Management recommendations**

More documentary research could be done on landing places on the island.

**PRN 59826 Low mound, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1233322065

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A slight mound very severely disturbed by shearwater burrows. It is approximately circular, measuring c.3.5m by 3m and is about 0.4m high. It is located on a flat ledge on the mountain ridge. The burrowing means that the area is covered by fertile green grass and bracken is kept at bay. The path runs across one side of the mound and may contribute to it appearing as a mound rather than a more linear feature, however the path does curve around the mound to avoid it, suggesting that it was a clear mound before the path was formed. Burrows are quite widely spread in this area so there is deep soil elsewhere not just in the mound.

There is no obvious natural mechanism for a build-up of soil in this location unless it is due to anthills merging to form the mound. Active anthills are always separate but abandoned ones might possibly collapse and merge.

The mound is made of fine brown silt with some small stones.

**Condition:** Damaged. Very severely disturbed by shearwater burrows

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities****Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59827 Low mound, N end of Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1237622252

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A slight mound very severely disturbed by shearwater burrows on a natural shelf on the slope forming the north end of the mountain. It is an irregular oval, measuring c.1.8m by 1.4m and is about 0.4m high. The burrowing means that the area is covered by fertile green grass. The burrowing may have contributed to it appearing as a mound rather than just a shelf. The build-up of earth might be due to slumping down the hillside but areas above this have little soil and there are no other similar patches with burrowing except PRN 59828.

The general slope faces NE out to sea, and all the burrow entrances are on the S side.

**Condition:** Damaged. Very severely disturbed by shearwater burrows

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities****Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59828 Low mound, N end of Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1239622259

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

***Listed building description******Notes on current project***

More of a platform than a mound this feature measures c.5m by 4m and is up to 0.8m high on the downhill/seaward side. It is very severely disturbed by shearwater burrows and is on a natural shelf on the slope forming the north end of the mountain. It is possible that it was originally more of a mound but that the burrowing has reduced it. The burrowing means that the area is covered by fertile green grass, and has kept the bracken at bay. The build-up of earth might be due to slumping down the hillside but areas above this have little soil and there are no other similar patches with burrowing except PRN 59827.

The general slope faces NE out to sea, and the location is very sheltered from SW winds. The mound is made of brown silt with small stones.

**Condition:** Damaged. Very severely disturbed by shearwater burrows

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities******Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59829 Caves, N end of Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH124222267

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Not Applicable

***HER description******NMR description******Listed building description******Notes on current project***

Two "caves" under huge fallen boulders at the base of a cliff on the north end of the mountain. The boulders have quite a lot of white quartz in them. The lower cave is just the space under a propped boulder. The upper cave extends at least 2m under the base of a huge boulder and is more cave-like. Both are currently used by sheep for shelter.

These are probably two of the three caves mentioned by Arnold (1994) (PRN 16805).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Open and clearly visible. Cattle path runs past the caves.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities******Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59830 Bank, N end of Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1233422343 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

***HER description******NMR description******Listed building description******Notes on current project***

Bank/denuded wall running SE-NW down a fairly steep slope. It is fairly straight and some large stones on edge project at the SE end. There are traces of shallow ditches at each side, probably where earth has been dug for the bank.

No field boundary is shown at this location on the early OS maps.

The bank is disturbed by shearwater burrows and is partly overgrown by heather.

**Condition:** Damaged. The bank is disturbed by shearwater burrows and is partly overgrown by heather.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59831 Spring next to Ffynnon Corn, N end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1212922183

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Spring next to Ffynnon Corn. Small pool c.1.3 by 1.3m in a rocky hollow. Not obviously worked but this is probably an artificial cistern, it is just too overgrown for traces of rock cutting to be visible. The pool is in a rocky hollow with a small crag at the back.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Overgrown with reeds and bracken

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59832 Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1214822199

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Spring marked on modern digital map and on 1918 25 inch map but not on the earlier maps. This is within a fenced enclosure which is entirely over grown with brambles and gorse. A small channel is visible in the path where the water overflows but little of the spring itself can be seen. Not marked on 25 inch maps. Pipes running out of the brambled enclosure are from PRN 1203 above.

***Condition:*** Not known. Completely over grown with brambles and gorse

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59833 Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1211822226

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Clear spring in roughly rock-cut cistern, 0.7m deep and measuring 1m by 0.7m in plan. A line of stones or a low wall runs along the NW side of the cistern. The site is partially overgrown by brambles but has been cleared recently so that it is now accessible. Not shown on early OS maps.

When visited again on 22/09/2015 the spring was entirely dry revealing a sizable, cave-like chamber that filled with water. This is presumably of natural origin. The site was becoming over grown again and hard to find.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Partially overgrown by brambles and will soon be lost again if not kept cleared.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59834 Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1221822273

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A good spring at the base of a crag. There is no obvious evidence of a structure associated with it. The spring is used by the cattle so the ground is severely poached. Not shown on early OS maps.

**Condition:** Damaged. Ground around spring severely poached by cattle. Spring partially overgrown by gorse and bramble. Likely to be obscured by brambles and bracken in summer.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59835 Spring, N end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1222322279

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A roughly rock-cut cistern c.1m by 0.7m located at the base of a steep craggy slope. It is used by cattle and the area near it is severely poached. Not shown on early OS maps.

This is probably Ffynnon Owen Rowlands and Christine Evans remembers helping to bring up a bedstead in the 1960s to cover the cistern and prevent calves from falling in.

**Condition:** Damaged. Ground around spring severely poached by cattle. Spring partially overgrown by brambles and bracken.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59836 Quarry/platform?, SW of Capel Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1210622113

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A flat, level platform measuring 10m by 4m at the foot of a small crag on the hillside. There appears to be an access ramp at the NW end of the platform and possible traces of spoil around the edges of the platform. It was initially thought that this was a quarry but the rock face is heavily covered with lichen and there are no traces of drill holes or rough, quarried faces. The site has recently been cleared of gorse and previous was presumably not visible. Only natural crags shown in this area on 25 inch maps.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. On recently cleared area of hillside. Some slight soil erosion of exposed surface.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59837 Possible house site, NE of Carreg Bach**

***Grid reference:*** SH1200522053 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

The current field boundary forms an odd corner at this location. It is now used for feeding cattle because there is hard standing just beneath the mud. Numerous stones are visible on the surface. There might be a cobbled area, building rubble or just natural bedrock under this area, but the shape of the field boundary suggests that it originally surrounded a building. Nothing is shown on the 25 inch maps, so any building must have been demolished before 1889.

This area was investigated by geophysical survey in September 2015 and no features suggesting a building were revealed. It is likely that bedrock is close to the surface here and if there was a structure it has been lost.

***Condition:*** Near Destroyed. In a ploughed field, heavily trampled by cattle in this corner because of the feeder.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Site of unknown significance but survival of significant remains seems unlikely

***Risks and opportunities***

Probably little survives if there was a site here originally.

***Management recommendations***

This area may be worth excavation to confirm absence of building remains, but it seems unlikely that there will be much archaeology to be damaged.

**PRN 59838 Field bank and ridge and furrow, S end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1107220606 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A low earthen bank, 0.5m wide, 0.3m max high, forming a rough arc by the foreshore. This is the north-west end of a small, narrow field. Within the field are narrow ridges running NW-SE. On the ground these were thought to be wheel ruts, but on the NextPerspective APs they can clearly be seen to be ridge and furrow.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Under fairly short grass

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:  
Communal value:  
Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59840 Field bank, S end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1114520368 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Straight bank 2m wide, 0.5m high made of earth and stone. Disturbed by shearwater burrowing. A fairly substantial but eroded bank across a narrow point on the southern part of the island. One of only two field boundaries shown on the 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1), and therefore probably pre-dating most of the field system over this part of the island.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Under short grass. Disturbed by shearwater burrowing.

***Significance***

Evidential value:  
Historical value:  
Aesthetic value:  
Communal value:  
Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59841 Spring on S end of Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1123720406

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A small spring with a stream leading to a pool formed by a rough stone dam at the top of the foreshore. The dam is made of mortared stone, and is probably quite recent. There is a raised bank or pathway leading to the NE. The pool is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. In area of grassland. Reeds in the pool.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium  
Historical value: Low  
Aesthetic value: Medium  
Communal value: Medium  
Summary: Site of local significance

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59842 Structure near lighthouse, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1109220553

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Modern

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Square brick enclosure containing concrete bases and heavy copper earthing strips. Possibly a fuel store, and related to the lighthouse. Not shown on early OS maps.

**Condition:** Near Intact. In area of grassland. Fairly well-preserved.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Low

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Late and minor feature

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Avoid damage or record photographically. Further research could identify its function.

**PRN 59843 Rubbish dump for lighthouse, S end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1106720608

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A mound of ash and other rubbish from the lighthouse eroding out of the low cliff edge.

**Condition:** Damaged. In area of short grass. Active coastal erosion.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Low

Communal value: Low

Summary: Could preserve domestic information about lighthouse life, although this may be mainly late in date.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Could preserve domestic information about lighthouse life so avoid extensive damage or investigate contents.

**PRN 59844 Walled Enclosure to Newborough Cross**

**Grid reference:** SH1201822184 C

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20053 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

Walled enclosure, presumably of 1891 when the cross was erected, but similar to the other walls erected in the late C19 by the Newborough estate. Walls enclosing square area around the cross, rubble stone with squared stone cappings and two square gatepiers at W entry with raised band below cap.

**Notes on current project**

Well-maintained walled enclosure around the Newborough Cross and Lord Newborough's tomb.

**Condition:** Intact. Well maintained

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned landscape

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 59845 Newborough Cross**

**Grid reference:** SH1202022179

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20052 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

Very large memorial cross to the 3rd Baron Newborough erected by the Hon F G Wynn in 1891. It was made by Messrs Hugh Jones & Co, Seiont Marble Works, Caernarfon, of Anglesey marble from the Moelfra Quarries, owned by J R Roberts, Pentraeth. It is 8.53m high and weighs over 30.4 tonnes. Memorial cross, massive tooled blocks of grey stone, the cross itself a single monolith with sheer tapering shaft



and wheel-cross head with incised decoration of 3 sunflower roundels in arms and vesica with monogramme in centre. Plain square base on massive monolith square pedestal with inscription and plinth of 2 massive slabs, all unornamented. Inscription to Sir Spencer Bulkely Wynn, 5th Baronet, 3rd Baron Newborough of Glynllifon and Bodfean 1803-1888, buried here 1889. Rear inscription records that cross was erected in 1891 by F G Wynn.

***Notes on current project***

The cross was design probably by E Evans of Caernarfon in 1891. Lord Newborough's remains were brought to the island in 1889 and placed in a brick vault. The cross was erected over this in September 1891 (Arnold 1994). Shown on 3rd edition OS map but not earlier maps for some reason. Lord Newborough's tomb is under the monument with an iron grill covering the steps that lead down into an access chamber. The coffin is in a separate walled-off chamber.

Arnold (1994, figure 40, no 1) has elevations of this monument.

***Condition:*** Intact. Good condition

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: High, relation to the Lord Newborough that redeveloped the island. Houses his remains.

Summary: An important feature on the island, much photographed by visitors and representing an individual of significance in the island's history.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. Any works will require listed building consent.

**PRN 59846 Memorial Cross in graveyard**

***Grid reference:*** SH1202022164

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20050 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Late C19 memorial cross in Celtic revival style, erected to commemorate the twenty thousand saints supposedly buried on the island.

Memorial cross, stone, tall Celtic cross on tapering base with chamfered top. Cross has raised roll edges and raised roundels to centre and 4 arms. Top is finished with a small gabled stone with roll ridge.

***Notes on current project***

Memorial cross to commemorate the twenty thousand saints supposedly buried on the island.

Arnold (1994, figure 40, no 6) has elevations of this monument.

***Condition:*** Intact. Good condition

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium.

Summary: Attractive feature representing the continued importance of the traditions and legends of the island.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. Any works will require listed building consent.

**PRN 59847 Memorial Cross in graveyard**

***Grid reference:*** SH1201322150

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20051 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Late C19 memorial cross in the Celtic revival style, the most elaborately carved of the 3 Celtic revival crosses in the Abbey environs.

Memorial cross, Celtic style, in stone with 2 step base under large battered-sided pedestal with chamfered top. Cross itself has square plinth with Celtic interlace, similar interlace to 2 panels on shaft under small crucified Christ figure against the arms of the wheel cross. Interlace square panels on arm ends, and gabled top piece with roll ridge. Latin inscription on pedestal.

***Notes on current project***

Late C19 memorial cross in the Celtic revival style.

Arnold (1994, figure 39, no 12) has elevations of this monument.

***Condition:*** Intact. Good condition

***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium.

Summary: Attractive feature representing the continued importance of the traditions and legends of the island.

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. Any works will require listed building consent.

**PRN 59848 Graveyard Wall to Abbey of St Mary**

***Grid reference:*** SH1202822171 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20049 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Graveyard walls probably later C19 enclosing the island graveyard and presumably part of the monastic site as the tower stands in the NW corner. Walls, rubble stone with squared stone cappings enclosing the rectangular graveyard.

***Notes on current project***

Well-maintained walls around graveyard.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned landscape

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 59849 Walls to Old School**

***Grid reference:*** SH1195721590 C

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 20065 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Low forecourt walls to the mid C19 schoolroom. Walls, rubble stone with rough stone capping, enclosing flat ground in front of former school.

***Notes on current project***

Fairly well-maintained walls around schoolhouse.

***Condition:*** Intact. Fairly well-maintained

***Significance***

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned landscape

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 59850 Stores Buildings at Bardsey Lighthouse**

***Grid reference:*** SH1115920576

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 17925 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

Three stores buildings, probably built c1873 (the date when the optical equipment of the lighthouse was changed), comprising 2 general stores and a curved-vaulted oil store. Part of the group visible in a John Thomas photograph of 1886. A small domestic store building lies to the E with paired doorways and hipped slate roof. Parallel to the gable wall of the Keepers' accommodation is the oil store, of a standard type. Whitewashed render over stone, with segmentally vaulted roof, brick arched internally. Round-arched doorway in W gable end, and small circular opening in E gable. Alongside this to the W is a further stores building intended for equipment associated with the lighthouse: whitewashed render with slate roof, and paired doors facing into the compound.

### ***Notes on current project***

Three stores buildings, probably built c1873 (see Listed Building Record for details, record no 17925).

These are included on Arnold's (1994, figure 28) plan of the lighthouse complex. He marks one of the buildings as a paraffin store.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Important as part of lighthouse complex

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 59851 Former Engine House and Fog Station at Bardsey Lighthouse**

***Grid reference:*** SH1113220595

***Importance:*** B Listed Building 17926 II

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

Probably built in 1883 when the optic was renewed as a rotative light. Designed according to a standard Trinity House model. Visible in 1886 John Thomas photograph. Former engine-house and fog-station. Lined-out whitewashed render. Single storeyed, the engine house is circular in plan, with a projecting rectangular porch. Massive moulded cornice and blocking course; hood moulds to all openings, including the double doors of the porch and the 5 windows, which are all mullioned and transomed, with the upper lights raked back. Projecting from the engine house to the S is a tall rectangular block with single doorway, the original fog station, replaced c1970 by a new building outside the compound.

### ***Notes on current project***

Former engine-house and fog-station. Arnold (1994) says that it was erected in 1928.

***Condition:*** Intact. Well-maintained

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Important as part of lighthouse complex

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Listed building. All works will need listed building consent. Detailed Building Management Plan required.

## **PRN 59852 Track to Carreg Fawr**

***Grid reference:*** SH1169521950 C

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

### ***HER description***

### ***NMR description***

### ***Listed building description***

### ***Notes on current project***

Track running from the main spinal track up the island down to Carreg Fawr then through the farmyard and down to the coast, as shown on the 1st edition OS map. The upper part of the track is still used to get to Carreg Fawr but the lower part is barely visible. The track was never walled on both sides and is mostly just a route through the fields.

***Condition:*** Near Destroyed. Runs through pasture fields. Generally little to be seen on the ground

### ***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

### ***Risks and opportunities***

### ***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management do not significantly damage the track. Carry out track maintenance sympathetically.

**PRN 59853 Walls to Tŷ Bach / Tŷ Nesaf**

**Grid reference:** SH1196122126 C

**Importance:** B Listed Building 20059 II

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

Walls enclosing the gardens behind and small forecourt gardens of one of the semi-detached pairs of farms built c1870-5 by the 3rd Baron Newborough. Attached to the back wall is a double privy. Walls, rubble stone with coping of squared blocks enclosing 2 long rear gardens, continued parallel to side walls and then enclosing the 2 narrow front courts with gateways opposite porches. Below gateways is walled path along front to gateway at E end with one round pier. From here a similar wall runs S along edge of field. Spanning the dividing wall at the rear of the pair of rear gardens is a double privy, gabled with slate roof and 2 doors with slab lintels.

**Notes on current project**

Walls around houses and gardens.

**Condition:** Intact, well maintained

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Of regional significance as part of the planned farms

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Listed building. The walls themselves are listed and will require listed building consent for any works.

**PRN 59854 Main track up the island**

**Grid reference:** SH1193921837 C

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Main track running up the length of the island. Walled on both sides all the way with a hard core surface except where bedrock shows through. Wheel ruts are visible in places in the bedrock. The track must have been made in its current form when the new houses were built in the 1870s, but the 1840 OS 1 inch map (Arnold 1994, fig 9) shows the track running along much the same line, but the 1790 estate map shows it running straight on at the northern end (see PRN 16853).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Remains of earlier track might survive to one side or another of the current track and could be revealed by widening or other work on the track

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

An archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during groundworks on the track if it is to be widened to record any traces of earlier tracks on or near this route. An archaeological watching brief is also required for ground works on the track where it passes the abbey if these are more than just scraping of surface mud. Normal track maintenance does not need a watching brief elsewhere on the track but may need one near the abbey if disturbance of the buried remains is possible.

**PRN 59855 Block of masonry in burial ground, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1201522153

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Block of masonry about 2m long and 0.6m wide and 0.7m high in the burial ground. This appears to be a fallen lump rather than in situ as it is rather tilted but it is very unclear where it has fallen from. It has quite neat faces of uncut field stone, not dissimilar to the abbey tower. Arnold (1994, figure 32) has elevations of this and the masonry next to the steps into the graveyard. He suggests that all three pieces are fragments of fallen masonry from the medieval abbey.

**Condition:** Damaged. Damaged and partly buried

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

The significance of this piece of masonry is unknown and would be worth further investigation. Detailed recording is recommended if it is to be damaged or disturbed.

**PRN 59856 Lynchets/terraces/field boundaries, W of Tŷ Nesaf**

**Grid reference:** SH1192922141 C

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Linear scarp seen on ground. Probably a lynchets of field terrace. On NextPerspective APs this and another roughly parallel to the W can be seen running roughly S-N but curving distinctly. Arnold (1994) shows these as boundaries on his figure 52.

**Condition:** Damaged. In pasture field

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59857 Flint find spot, Carreg Fawr**

**Grid reference:** SH119217 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

National Museums Catalogue of Mesolithic and Neolithic Collections (Burrows 2003) lists 1 piece of flint debitage and 1 piece of other stone from Carreg Fawr, donated by P Hope Jones in 1989. The grid reference is very imprecise and places the find spot close to Plas Bach, not Carreg Fawr. It is likely that these finds came from the garden of Carreg Fawr like PRN 1226/16814, however this is not known.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Imprecise grid reference

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

**PRN 59858 Flint Finds, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH1121 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

National Museums Catalogue of Mesolithic and Neolithic Collections (Burrows 2003, p125) lists 4 cores, 2 pieces of debitage, 1 retouched piece and 1 scraper found some where on Bardsey Island. This collection was accessioned in 1988 but is described as "old stock". The grid reference given in the catalogue is SH 11 20 to SH 12 23, i.e. all the island.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. Very imprecise grid reference

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

**PRN 59859 Silver reliquary, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1222 A

**Importance:** A

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

"Many years ago he (Mr Peter Morris Jones) said a Caernarvon man when visiting Bardsey saw a black hand of about life size in the soil beside a path; he dug it out, and found that it was of metal, in one piece, with a forearm, and made of silver. The object of the size described can scarcely have been anything but a medieval reliquary, made to hold the appropriate bones of a saint. (Hemp 1963, p192).  
Hemp could not trace the sale or location of this object and his account does not give any indication where it was found.

Location of find unknown. Grid reference given is very general, just to place the find on the island.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. An important find of which little is known.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

Historical value: The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

Aesthetic value: Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

Communal value: As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

Summary: The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

**Risks and opportunities**

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

**Management recommendations**

If possible more documentary research could be done to discover more about this find. It may even be possible to find if it still survives.

**PRN 59860 Flint Finds, on West Coast, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11502193 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley. Approximate location.

Found below Carreg (site 1) 3 pieces

1.1. A struck flake of poor quality pale flint. It has a good bulb of percussion but attempts to thin the butt have been unsuccessful.

1.2. A small flake of pale flint but not suitable as a microlith because a hinge fracture makes the tip too thick.

1.3. A coarse cortical lump.

The original notes record this location as "midwest coast (below Carreg)", so they were found on the coast and not close to Carreg Fawr. They are almost certainly from the Trwyn yr Hwch Fawr area, where other flints have been found.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

## **PRN 59938 Flint Find, near Cafn Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH11552108 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley. Approximate location.

Found on beach near gabions (site 2) 1 piece

1 small rod in reddish brown flint, sea-washed after flaking. It has a triangular cross-section and signs of use on both sides; snapped in antiquity.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

## **PRN 59939 Flint Find, Solfach**

**Grid reference:** SH115212 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley. Approximate location.

Found in mud cliff behind Solfach (site 3) 1 piece

A struck flake of poor quality pale flint. It has a good bulb of percussion but attempts to thin the butt have been unsuccessful.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

## **PRN 59940 Flint Finds, near Carreg Fawr**

**Grid reference:** SH11942195 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley. Approximate location.

3 pieces found in Carreg Upper Wall (site 4), uncertain exactly where this is but clearly above Carreg Fawr.

Very approximate location.

1. 1 large flake patinated white, thinned butt but no deliberate working on edges, though signs of utilisation.

2. and 3. Struck lumps, one sea-washed

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

## **PRN 59941 Flint Finds, Solfach**

**Grid reference:** SH11332120 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley. Approximate location.



15 pieces found at Solfach (site 5), precise location unknown. Very approximate grid reference.

1 to 3. Tiny flakes suitable for microliths but not worked.

4. 1 micro-bulb

5 to 7. Small, thin but broader flakes.

8. to 10. Medium flakes with bulbs and snapped ends.

11. to 13. Struck lumps.

14. A sea-washed piece with possible working on one edge.

15. A struck lump which might possibly be a scraper.

The original notes on this site call it "Solfach (Gybi)". It is not clear what this means but it might possibly indicate that the flints were found on the headland to the west of Porth Solfach, closest to the small island of Gybi.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

**PRN 59942 Flint Find, N coast, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH11652260 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley in October 1992.

1 piece found NW coastal path E of hide. Approximate grid reference. (Site 7 in Lynch's notes but not in original notes)

A parallel-sided thin flake with signs of utilisation.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

**PRN 59943 Flint Finds, Trwyn yr Hwch**

**Grid reference:** SH11492192 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

### ***Notes on current project***

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley.

27 pieces found at Trwyn yr Hwch. Approximate grid reference. (Site 8 in Lynch's notes and site 7 in original notes. The original notes suggest the bag was unmarked and location of the collection not known. Lynch must have had some additional information linking them to Trwyn yr Hwch).

1. to 2. Two roughly worked scrapers.
3. Small neat flake with no working.
4. Thick triangular-sectioned flake with clear bulb and possible working on edge.
5. Fragment of core, pale brown.
6. Butt of flake suitable for microlith but rather thick
7. Pointed flake with some working to create beak, orange flint.
8. Fragment, possibly from a scraper edge, yellowish flint.
9. A curved narrow flake, suitable for microlith but too thick.
10. Small flake suitable size for microlith but poor quality flint
11. Butt of medium sized flake, attempt to thin butt. ?burnt.
12. Thick triangular sectioned flake, broken to a point with possible working (post patination) on edge.
13. to 14. Thick triangular sectioned unworked flakes in yellow/white flint.
15. to 17. Medium-thin unworked flakes, 2 orange, 1 grey flint.
18. Strongly patinated flake of shape and size to be a scraper but unworked.
19. Triangular sectioned piece of orange flint with battered end and utilised edges.
20. to 23. Cortical flakes of poor quality white patinated flint.
24. Curved thickish flake of yellow/white flint, no working.
25. Struck lump.
26. Piece of shell.
27. (lost) Medium flake possibly with utilised edges

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

### ***Management recommendations***

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

## **PRN 59944 Flint Find, N coast, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH11642260 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

### ***Notes on current project***

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley.

1 piece found behind hide on N coast (site 9). Approximate grid reference.

Large thin flake of pale bluish flint; butt thinned; point recently snapped off.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

### ***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

**PRN 59945 Flint Finds, “potato field”, Nant**

**Grid reference:** SH12062212 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley on 06/10/1996.

2 pieces found in the “potato field”, Nant (site 10). Approximate grid reference for Cae Uchaf Nant, which has been referred to as the potato field.

1. A struck flake of high quality dark flint with slight working on the tip; an awkward shaped piece.
2. A triangular-sectioned small flake of orange flint battered at both end

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

**PRN 59946 Flint Finds, Porth Solfach**

**Grid reference:** SH11452122 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Part of the collection originally recorded as PRN 7366. Found by Gwydion Morley.

2 pieces found at Porth Solfach (site 11). Approximate grid reference.

1. A battered lump of red flint.
2. A battered and sea-washed flake of yellow flint.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. It is not known where this collection is. It could not be found in the Gwynedd Museum catalogue, and is apparently not at the university.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

Risk of loss of collection

Potential for display

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time. Locating this collection would be valuable.

**PRN 59947 Flint find, Mynydd Enlli, Bardsey Island**

**Grid reference:** SH1227621866

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A single flint flake was found in the mound during excavation. The flake (SF13) is made of mid-grey flint merging to black band beneath cortex. It is a secondary flake, hard-hammer struck from a cortical platform. The flint is quite fine, fresh and unweathered although with a good deal of fine edge damage, suggesting it has been trampled. The cortex appears to be partly rolled nodular. It could be imported material.

**Condition:** Not Applicable.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Unknown

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Area where flints are found has high potential but as location of current collection is unknown and information on it is limited the value of the collection is low.

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Fieldwalking: either methodical and/or casual searches for flints in this area is recommended. Repeated searches are necessary to recover flints eroding out over a period of time.

### **PRN 59948 Remains of horse gin, east of Hendy Yard**

**Grid reference:** SH1200022180

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Remains of horse gin still in situ in the grass immediately E of Hendy Yard

**Condition:** Damaged. Partial and damaged

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Preserve if possible as example of machinery used on the island. Ideally retain in current position where it is visible.

### **PRN 59949 Medieval burials, Tŷ Newydd**

**Grid reference:** SH1200622130

**Importance:** A

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Remains of a medieval inhumation cemetery excavated by CJ Arnold during 1993-98 inside Tŷ Newydd (Arnold 1998). The remains of at least 28 individuals were found, including men and women of all ages. One body has been buried with a silver penny dating to the 10th century AD in its mouth. The finds from the excavation are currently held by Bangor Museum.

**Condition:** Excavated. The finds in Bangor Museum need conserving, sorting, formally donating to the museum and accessioning. The human bones are also in the museum and there must be discussions as to what should be done with these. The site archive needs to be located to aid with cataloguing the finds.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

**Historical value:** The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

**Aesthetic value:** Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

**Communal value:** As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

**Summary:** The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

***Risks and opportunities***

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

***Management recommendations***

Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. In situ burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.

**PRN 59950 Spring west of Plas Bach**

***Grid reference:*** SH1182021671

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Spring marked on 25 inch OS maps. The spring itself is not visible on the ground as it is overgrown with horsetails but the area is clearly still wet and the spring still flowing. There are also willows next to the spring.

This was known as Ffynnon Cristin (Weolsh Place-name Society).

***Condition:*** Damaged. Very overgrown but probably well preserved under the vegetation

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59951 Well west of Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH1190821347

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Well shown on 3rd edition 25 inch map but not earlier. This was known as Ffynnon Tŷ Pella (Welsh Place-name Society).

***Condition:*** Not known.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature

**PRN 59952 Spring north of Ffynnon Dolysgwydd**

***Grid reference:*** SH1182021118

***Importance:*** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Spring shown on 3rd edition 25 inch map but not earlier.

**Condition:** Not known.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 59953 Well next to Garreg Fawr**

**Grid reference:** SH1185221960

**Importance:** D

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Well shown on 3rd edition 25 inch map but not earlier.

**Condition:** Not known.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 59954 Gorse mill, near Tŷ Newydd**

**Grid reference:** SH1198422088

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Douglas Hague on his annotated map of the island (CRO X64 349) marks a ruined building south of Tŷ Newydd as "felin eithin" (gorse mill) and gives a date of "ca 1900". There is little remaining of this structure today with only over grown foundations visible.

**Condition:** Near Destroyed. In poor condition, over grown foundations only

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential for presentation of Ty Newydd and related features to the public showing how life was lived on the island.

**Management recommendations**

Further damage to the site should be avoided. It could be considered for clearing and consolidation if the opportunity arose.

### **PRN 59955 Quarry at north end of Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1199822395

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Douglas Hague notes a quarry here on his annotated map of the island (CRO X64 349). It is hidden by gorse but the quarry itself is largely clear and quite visible. The hollow of the quarry measures about 7m by 4m and some rock is visible but no obviously quarried faces.

**Condition:** Not known. Overgrown with gorse

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

### **PRN 59956 Rhigol y Porth Newydd**

**Grid reference:** SH1179822561

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Gresham notes on his map (CRO XD64 327) the name "Rhigol y Porth Newydd" in Bae y Rhigol. He translates this as "the channel of the new port". There is a tradition on the island that there was a landing place at the north end. Tŷ Nesaf used to be called Tŷ Isaf and it is considered by some that this was because it was close to the landing point and therefore one of the nearest houses. This coast is very rocky and exposed but would be sheltered from a SE wind when landing at Henllwyn would be difficult.

**Condition:** Not known.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

More documentary research could be done on landing places on the island.

### **PRN 59957 Possible enclosure, east of graveyard**

**Grid reference:** SH1203722167

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A geophysical survey in 1973 found indications of an enclosure defined by a ditch in the western half of the field between the graveyard and Tŷ Capel (CRO XD64 347). Arnold (1994, fig 37) interprets the results as a circular enclosure but it could more easily be interpreted as a rounded corner to a rectangular enclosure.

A new geophysical survey was carried out 21st to 23rd September 2015 by GAT. The western side of the survey is characterised by a series of overlapping anomalies, perhaps within an enclosure defined by either bank (4) at the north or a pair of fragmentary negative anomalies (7) and (8) to the north and south along with the edge of enclosure 3 to the east. Within this are a series of well-defined parallel anomalies with a spacing of about 2m (9). The large amount of activity in this area makes interpretation difficult, but it seems probable that it in some way relates to the abbey. The anomalies could be interpreted in several different ways. The negative anomalies could be interpreted as stone building foundations that extend into the graveyard to the west. This is however far

from certain and alternative interpretations include agriculture in the form of hand-dug cultivation terraces and disturbance associated with the construction of the graveyard. The anomalies give the impression that they continue into the area of the graveyard so a relatively early origin seems likely.

**Condition:** Not known. Buried features detected by geophysical survey, condition of buried archaeology unknown.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

No deep ploughing should take place in this field as it risks damaging the buried features. Further investigation of this area by excavation would be high on the research priorities for the island

**PRN 59958 Medieval burials, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH1199622172 A

**Importance:** A

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

"Many burials were found to the W of the tower in 1875, beneath the yard of Hen-dy and in cutting the intervening roadway" (RCAHMW 1964, 19).

A longer draft version of the Inventory text (presumably written by Douglas Hague) says that the area of Hendy Yard was "densely packed with graves" and those graves "exposed in lowering the intervening road were evidently long cists orientated with the feet to the E" (CRO XD64 343).

**Condition:** Excavated. Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

Historical value: The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

Aesthetic value: Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

Communal value: As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

Summary: The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

**Risks and opportunities**

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

**Management recommendations**

Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. In situ burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.

**PRN 59959 Medieval burials, Bardsey**

**Grid reference:** SH11972213 A

**Importance:** A

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Burials found near abbey.

"in recent years others [burials] have been found about 50 yds to the SW of the tower (SH 12012213 and SH 11972213)." (RCAHMW Inventory 1964, 19). The first of these locations is at Tŷ Newydd (see PRN 59949).

**Condition:** Excavated. Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs.

**Significance**



Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

Historical value: The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

Aesthetic value: Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

Communal value: As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

Summary: The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. In situ burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.

### **PRN 59960 Medieval burials, Bardsey**

***Grid reference:*** SH1198022122

***Importance:*** A

***Period:*** Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Human bones are regularly found while digging in the garden of Tŷ Bach. Emyr Roberts, formerly the warden on the island, commented on finding human bone, as did the Dawson family who used to stay in the house on holidays.

***Condition:*** Excavated. Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs.

#### ***Significance***

Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

Historical value: The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

Aesthetic value: Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

Communal value: As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

Summary: The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

#### ***Risks and opportunities***

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

#### ***Management recommendations***

Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. In situ burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.

### **PRN 59961 Medieval burials, Bardsey**

***Grid reference:*** SH1200622146

***Importance:*** A

***Period:*** Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

In 1973 Hague reported the excavation of a trench by the south-east corner of Tŷ Nesaf barn to house a generator exhaust silencer. This revealed some human bone already disturbed by the construction of the yard buildings. The fragmentary skeletons were found at a depth of 3ft below the existing road surface and included

three crania of which the jaw bones and teeth were in good condition. These were reburied in the field to the south of the graveyard (Arnold 1994).

The trench was dug against the eastern side of the Tŷ Nesaf/Tŷ Bach barn on the edge of the track. It was not inspected by Hague personally but Ron Cooper, who was present, reported the finds to Hague in a letter dated 18th December 1973 (CRO XD64/340). Hague gives the location of the trench as SH11992225, but this is nowhere near the location as described. Photo of location (CRO XS 3429 8) shows the position of the infilled trench near the SE corner of the barn, on its east side and on the edge of the track as described.

**Condition:** Excavated. Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Very high, controlled excavation and full analysis can provide a large amount of information on past individuals and populations

Historical value: The burials, if radiocarbon dated, could indicate the period of use not only of the cemetery but potentially the monastic community as well.

Aesthetic value: Burials provide a direct link to past people and are generally of interest to a wide range of people not usually interested in archaeology

Communal value: As the island has a strong spiritual history burials are particularly respected and any work done, especially potential analysis off the island must be done with agreement of all parties, especially those most closely connected to the island.

Summary: The medieval cemetery is a high significant archaeological resource but also of great importance to the island community.

**Risks and opportunities**

Damage to graves by groundworks.

Exposure of burials in groundworks could provide an opportunity to obtain dates and other information about the burials, as well as opportunities for raising the profile of the island and its archaeology. However a system must be put in place to gain agreement from all parties to whatever might be done.

**Management recommendations**

Burials might be found anywhere within this area if ground disturbance occurs. In situ burials seem to be about 0.9m below the original ground surface but where levelling of the ground has occurred they may be much closer to the modern surface. The limits of the cemetery are not yet known so burials might be found over a wider area. Any groundworks within this area may expose burials and these should be adequately recorded and investigated.

**PRN 59962 Enclosed strip field, west of the abbey**

**Grid reference:** SH11872220 C

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Narrow field bounded by cloddiau. Shown on 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1). Probably a group of lands from the open field that have been enclosed. A scarp in the field next to Carreg Fawr shows where the western boundary continued.

**Condition:** Damaged.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59963 Enclosed strip field, NW of Tŷ Pellaf**

**Grid reference:** SH11872146 C

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Narrow field bounded by cloddiau. Shown on 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1). Probably a group of lands from the open field that have been enclosed.

**Condition:** Near Intact.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:  
Aesthetic value:  
Communal value:  
Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59964 Group of enclosed strip fields, SW of Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH11862119 C

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A group of narrow fields bounded by cloddiau. Shown on 1790 estate map (CRO XD64/447/1). Probably furlongs from the open field that have been enclosed.

***Condition:*** Near Intact.

***Significance***

Evidential value:  
Historical value:  
Aesthetic value:  
Communal value:  
Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59965 Geophysical anomalies, Cae Uchaf Nant**

***Grid reference:*** SH12052222 C

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Both magnetometer and resistivity surveys were carried out in the triangular field to the east of Hendy, known as Cae Uchaf, in 2002 (Dawson and Roberts 2002). A linear stone feature was detected that was interpreted as a possible wall, perhaps related to the abbey, but the lack of any field boundaries in this area on the 1790 estate map perhaps suggests that the other possible interpretation, as a stone-lined drain is more likely. A circular feature was also identified but the anomaly was very weak and this identification seems rather uncertain. A geophysical survey carried out in 2015 did not show any significant features in this field.

***Condition:*** Near Destroyed.

***Significance***

Unknown

***Risks and opportunities***

Some artefacts have been recovered from this field so it is possible that some early archaeology may be present but not clearly visible on the geophysical surveys.

***Management recommendations***

Deep ploughing should be avoided.

**PRN 59966 Possible cremation burial 1, Henllwyn**

***Grid reference:*** SH1149521092

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Bronze Age

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

One of two possible cremation burials found by Joanna Hambly of St Andrew's University in 2003.

"Deposit of concentrated charcoal and burnt bone fragments [110] eroding out of east facing beach section towards centre of Henllwyn. Recorded in section in 2003 and photographically in 2009. In 2003 there appeared to be a concentration of charcoal and burnt bone fragments [110] below a dark soily gravelly sand raised beach deposit [109] which also contained fragments of charcoal and burnt bone but in lower concentrations. A layer of large (15cm - 50cm ) angular stones appeared to have been laid upon the part of [109] that contained charcoal and bone material. Material from [110] was sampled for C14 dating. In 2009 the large stones had been eroded as well as the concentration of charcoal and burnt bone [110]. However, the dark soily fine gravel containing fragments of burnt bone still forms a distinctive layer in the eroding section" (Joanna Hambly 6th October 2009).

The samples collected and section drawings made are held by Tom Dawson in St Andrew's University.

**Condition:** Destroyed. Not found, presumed destroyed by erosion.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: feature destroyed so value low

Communal value: feature destroyed so value low

Summary: Potentially an important feature but needs more work on recovered remains to confirm whether this is a cremation and its date.

**Risks and opportunities**

The feature already seems to have been destroyed so no further risk but there is a risk of a loss of data as the bone that has been collected may be lost or left investigated.

Opportunity for confirming whether this is a cremation and so identifying the first prehistoric burials known from the island.

**Management recommendations**

It would be valuable for the burnt bone found from this feature to be studied by a specialist to confirm whether it is human and if so for it to be dated by radiocarbon assay.

**PRN 59967 Possible cremation burial 2, Henllwyn**

**Grid reference:** SH1151521098

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Bronze Age

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

One of two possible cremation burials found by Joanna Hambly of St Andrew's University in 2003.

"Deposit of concentrated charcoal and burnt bone fragments [113] eroding out of east facing beach section at northeast end of Henllwyn. Recorded in section in 2003 and photographically 2009. In 2003 it seemed to form a lens of charcoal and burnt bone-rich gravel between fine gravel/coarse sand raised beach deposit [106] and clay sand subsoil [107]. Charcoal and bone was sampled for C14 dating. In 2009, much less charcoal and burnt bone was visible in the section. However a clear band of material was seen within the subsoil [107]" (Joanna Hambly 6th October 2009).

A flint flake was recovered from the clay below this lens.

Grid reference obtained for this is given as SH11514 20990, but the section drawing suggests that this should be SH1151521098, which puts it in a more sensible location.

The samples collected and section drawings made are held by Tom Dawson in St Andrew's University.

**Condition:** Destroyed. Not found, presumed destroyed by erosion.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: feature destroyed so value low

Communal value: feature destroyed so value low

Summary: Potentially an important feature but needs more work on recovered remains to confirm whether this is a cremation and its date.

**Risks and opportunities**

The feature already seems to have been destroyed so no further risk but there is a risk of a loss of data as the bone that has been collected may be lost or left investigated.

Opportunity for confirming whether this is a cremation and so identifying the first prehistoric burials known from the island.

**Management recommendations**

It would be valuable for the burnt bone found from this feature to be studied by a specialist to confirm whether it is human and if so for it to be dated by radiocarbon assay.

**PRN 59968 Human remains near Tŷ Newydd**

**Grid reference:** SH1201322147 A

**Importance:** U

**Period:** medieval ?

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

The entry from the Gwynedd Museum catalogue records the discovery in 1985 of "three human jawbones".

These are currently held in the museum collection (7197/1-9) with a detailed report and x-rays. The label with the bones reads ""Bones found on Bardsey, July 1985, at gateway near Tŷ Newydd at the mounth of the track up to the Chapel".

There is in fact half a single jawbone with a loose tooth and a small piece of skull, not 3 jawbones.

**Museum Catalogue**

**GWYCA 7197/1-9**

7197/1 - Documentation regarding human jawbone fragments. A detailed written report by Mr M B B Edge BDS of 6 Church Street, Penrhyndeudraeth suggests that they may have belonged to a young male, older than 20 years, younger than 40-45, who had a diet largely comprising of flour and cereal products produced on stone grinding wheels. The jawbones are thought to be no later than 19th century and quite possibly much older.

7197/2 - Three specimens of human jawbone found on Bardsey Island / Ynys Enlli in July 1985; discovered at Gateway near Tŷ Newydd at the mouth of the track up to the chapel. For a report on the jawbones see GWYCA 7197/1 and GWYCA 7197/3-9 for X rays.

***Condition:*** Not Applicable.

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

If a study is made of the human remains from the Ty Newydd excavations these pieces should also be included.

Ultimately there should be an aim to return these for reburial on the island.

**PRN 59970 Pond, SW of Cristin**

***Grid reference:*** SH1178421497

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Small pond shown on 25 inch maps. Shown as sub-circular on 1889 map and as semi-circular from 1900. Now mostly overgrown. Remains of full sub-circular form can be seen as earthworks.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Mostly overgrown

***Significance***

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59971 Building, site of, SE of Cristin Yard**

***Grid reference:*** SH1199821618

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Small building marked on 1889 25 inch map but not on later maps. Presumably a shed or outbuilding.

***Condition:*** Not known.

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities****Management recommendations**

Avoid damage, record remains if they become exposed by clearing vegetation.

**PRN 59972 Summit wall, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1228621712

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Remains of a wall or clawdd running along the eastern edge of the top of Mynydd Enlli. This appears as a grassy bank running between rock outcrops. In some places it is very slight and in others fairly clear. Described by Chamberlain (2007, 70) as "the breastwork along the summit", which suggests that more was upstanding in the 1940s.

**Condition:** Damaged. Stable and grass covered

**Significance**

Evidential value:

Historical value:

Aesthetic value:

Communal value:

Summary:

**Risks and opportunities**

No obvious threats

**Management recommendations**

Ensure farming and landscape management causes no risk to the feature.

**PRN 59973 Cristin Withy, withy bed SW of Cristin**

**Grid reference:** SH1167221518

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This withy bed is shown as a group of small enclosures on the 25 inch maps and still has willow today and these are managed to maintain the withy bed.

Brenda Chamberlain writing about the 1940s stated that "Every farm has its own withy bed for making lobster creels, but the beds have become so neglected in the past few years that withies have to be brought over from the mainland in the winter months" (Chamberlain 2007, 30).

Located and named in Bonner and Hope Jones 2002. In Welsh this is "Winllan Cristin" (Welsh Place-name Society).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Fairly well maintained, in better condition than in the 1940s.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Possible palaeoenvironmental potential

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Relict of important island activity. Origins of the withy beds may be ancient.

**Risks and opportunities**

No threat if current management is maintained.

Possible use of withies in visitor activities.

**Management recommendations**

Withy beds are coppiced annually to maintain them for lichens. This should be continued for the preservation of the withy beds in good condition.

**PRN 59974 Plas Withy, withy bed W of Plas Bach**

**Grid reference:** SH1168321736

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

This withy bed is shown as a small enclosure on the 25 inch maps and still has willow today and these are managed to maintain the withy bed.

Brenda Chamberlain writing about the 1940s stated that "Every farm has its own withy bed for making lobster creels, but the beds have become so neglected in the past few years that withies have to be brought over from the mainland in the winter months" (Chamberlain 2007, 30).

Located and named in Bonner and Hope Jones 2002. In Welsh this is "Winllan Plas" (Welsh Place-name Society).

**Condition:** Near Intact. Fairly well maintained, in better condition than in the 1940s.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Possible palaeoenvironmental potential

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Relict of important island activity. Origins of the withy beds may be ancient.

**Risks and opportunities**

No threat if current management is maintained.

Possible use of withies in visitor activities.

**Management recommendations**

Withy beds are coppiced annually to maintain them for lichens. This should be continued for the preservation of the withy beds in good condition.

**PRN 59975 Flints found under Tŷ Newydd**

**Grid reference:** SH1200822128

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Several flints were found during the excavation of Tŷ Newydd. These are not reported on in the published report on the excavation except for a brief statement that "waste flakes of flint" were found within the cultivation soil layer underlying the house (Arnold 1998, 122). These flints are currently in Gwynedd Museum.

**Condition:** Not Applicable. In Gwynedd Museum, mixed in with bones and other finds. Not studied.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Fairly high, all though few in number this is a larger collection than many from the island, from quite a precise location

Historical value: Very brief inspection did not reveal any diagnostic artefacts but more study is needed

Aesthetic value: Visually attractive

Communal value: A collection of flints that could potentially be displayed

Summary: A small but regionally important collection of flints

**Risks and opportunities**

Further flint finds could be missed because of the concentration on medieval burials in this area.

These flints should be studied and recorded. There is the potential to put them on display.

**Management recommendations**

Any future work in this area should consider the possibility of finding prehistoric remains as well as medieval burials.

**PRN 59976 Possible shell midden near Porth Solfach**

**Grid reference:** SH1129421153 A

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Prehistoric?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Shells (winkles and limpets) found eroding from cliff edge just SW of Porth Solfach by Dr Richard Kennedy in 1994. He also found some pieces of bone and tooth and a hand-made nail. Some stones projected from the section in the same area. Peter Hope Jones considered that the shells were natural and related to a raised beach, but the presence of bone as well does suggest an occupation layer or a midden. The shells seem to lie at the base of the build-up of soil and not far above the glacial boulder clay.

Dr Kennedy has donated some shells and bone from this site to Gwynedd Museum.

**Condition:** Not known. Actively eroding

**Significance**

Evidential value: Unknown but possible high if it is a midden

Historical value: Unknown

Aesthetic value: Fairly low

Communal value: Unknown

Summary: Potentially an interesting site but requiring further work.

**Risks and opportunities**

Suffering from coastal erosion. Further investigation of this site might reveal the date and nature of the deposits.

**Management recommendations**

Regular inspection of this location is recommended to identify any more material eroding out, possibly including diagnostic artefacts.

**PRN 59977 Flint core, west of Nant**

**Grid reference:** SH11872233 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Mesolithic

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A pyramidal flint core found by Dr Richard Kennedy in 2009. Described as being found sticking out of an eroding field wall in the lowlands west of Nant. Dr Kennedy pointed out the location as being close to where other flints have been recorded (PRN 16783).

The core is of pale brown flint with a small void containing crystals. It is 34mm high and the platform measures 30 x 25mm. It has a neat platform and quite a well formed pyramidal shape except where coarse material in the flint has caused a bad hinge fracture. The core is of a Mesolithic type.

Dr Kennedy has donated the core to Gwynedd Museum.

**Condition:** Not known. Field under pasture and partly covered in reeds. Bank probably still eroding.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Suggestive of Mesolithic activity in this area, probably a much wider flint scatter is present.

**Risks and opportunities**

Fieldwalking may reveal more flints. Find available in Gwynedd Museum for display.

**Management recommendations**

The core was found in an area where other flints have been reported so fieldwalking may well find others and is recommended.

**PRN 59978 Flints, Henllwyn**

**Grid reference:** SH11352102 A

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Prehistoric

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Four worked flints found by Dr Richard Kennedy on 01/10/2009. Described as being found "in Henllwyn 5cm below turf (from eroding edge)."

Position is approximate. One piece is a fine, small blade suitable for a microlith. It has some "nibbling" on one edge but is not properly backed. Two of the pieces have been burnt.

Dr Kennedy has donated the core to Gwynedd Museum.

**Condition:** Not known. Coast edge under constant erosion

**Significance**

Evidential value: Medium



Historical value: Medium  
Aesthetic value: Medium  
Communal value: Medium

Summary: Suggestive of prehistoric activity in this area, probably a much wider flint scatter is present.

***Risks and opportunities***

Fieldwalking may reveal more flints. Find available in Gwynedd Museum for display.

***Management recommendations***

Continued inspection of this eroding cliff face is likely to reveal more flints.

**PRN 59979 Tŷ Pellaf Withy, withy bed W of Tŷ Pellaf**

***Grid reference:*** SH1165221423

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Modern

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

This withy bed is in a small rectangular enclosure shown on the 1901 and 1918 25 inch maps but not on the 1889 map. This area still has willow today and is actively managed.

Brenda Chamberlain writing about the 1940s stated that "Every farm has its own withy bed for making lobster creels, but the beds have become so neglected in the past few years that withies have to be brought over from the mainland in the winter months" (Chamberlain 2007, 30).

Located and named in Bonner and Hope Jones 2002.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. Fairly well maintained, in better condition than in the 1940s.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Possible palaeoenvironmental potential

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Relict of important island activity. Origins of the withy beds may be ancient.

***Risks and opportunities***

No threat if current management is maintained.

Possible use of withies in visitor activities.

***Management recommendations***

Withy beds are coppiced annually to maintain them for lichens. This should be continued for the preservation of the withy beds in good condition.

**PRN 59980 Nant Withy, former withy bed W of Nant**

***Grid reference:*** SH1213722204

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

This area is shown as a rectangular enclosure on the 1889 25 inch map with a nearly semi-circular enclosure added by the 1901 map. Both enclosures are shown containing trees on the 1901 and 1918 maps but these appear to be general deciduous trees rather than just willows. There are willows there now as well as wild plums, elder and wild hops. It is currently used for bird traps by the Bird Observatory. Located and named as a withy bed in Bonner and Hope Jones 2002. This was also probably the site of the old Nant farmhouse, which explains the presence of other trees (pers. com. Ernest Evans (see PRN 59981).

Brenda Chamberlain writing about the 1940s stated that "Every farm has its own withy bed for making lobster creels, but the beds have become so neglected in the past few years that withies have to be brought over from the mainland in the winter months" (Chamberlain 2007,

***Condition:*** Damaged. Willows have grown into trees and other species are present. Centres of withy bed cleared for bird traps.

***Significance***

Evidential value: Possible palaeoenvironmental potential

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Relict of important island activity. Origins of the withy beds may be ancient.

***Risks and opportunities***

No threat if current management is maintained.

Possible use of withies in visitor activities.

**Management recommendations**

This area is not being actively maintained as a withy bed, but preserving the presence of the willows should be considered.

**PRN 59981 Old Nant farmhouse (probable site of)**

**Grid reference:** SH1213022208

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Ernest Evans (Enlli resident) identifies this as the site of the Nant farmhouse before 1870. There are no trace of buildings visible, except possibly the tall northern wall to the enclosure, but buried remains are likely. The area is overgrown with trees, some of which are plum and may originate from the use of the area as a garden or orchard. Wild hops were also noted.

The 1790 Glynllifon Estate map shows a narrow band of arable fields running north down the valley towards the sea from here, presumably farmed from this farmhouse.

**Condition:** Not known. No trace of buildings, except possibly the tall northern wall to the enclosure.

**Significance**

Evidential value: High if buried archaeology survives

Historical value: High if buried archaeology survives

Aesthetic value: Fairly low, although the trees have an aesthetic value

Communal value: Important location in more recent history of the island

Summary: Although of essentially local importance if buried remains are found here it could hold important evidence of the island's history prior to 1870 and possibly into the medieval period.

**Risks and opportunities**

Minimal threat as long as there are no groundworks in this area.

If there are groundworks this could be an opportunity to investigate whether there are buried remains.

**Management recommendations**

A watching brief should be undertaken on any groundworks in this area. Some of the trees may be related to the use of this area as a garden or orchard and should be preserved if possible.

**PRN 59982 Large stones near Plas Bach**

**Grid reference:** SH1191321665

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

5 large stones built into the clawdd on the S side of the track from Cristin. The largest stone measures 1.2 x 1m and has a large proportion of quartz. The stones seem to have been placed on a low pre-existing bank rather than being part of the foundations of the clawdd. It is likely that they have been cleared from the adjacent field but few large stones like this are seen in the cloddiau so it is possible that these were removed from an earlier monument. The selection of a quartz rich stone may support this but it cannot otherwise be proved and there are no records of a chambered tomb or other similar structure on the island.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Clearly visible, not over grown

**Significance**

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Avoid damage.

**PRN 59983 Ffynnon Isaf, well NE of Tŷ Capel**

**Grid reference:** SH1213422196

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A spring or over flow from the well above. Dug deep into hill slope and very overgrown. In use in late 1960s by the occupants of Nant for water and for storing milk and butter (Christine Evans pers. com.). Probably fed by culvert from PRN 2769.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Very overgrown with brambles and bracken, very hard to find unless you know it is there.

**Significance**

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Avoid damage, clear out if possible.

**PRN 59984 Shaving well, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1233122370

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Unusual, small hollow or basin in a flat area of bedrock. It is roughly oval in plan and has vertical sides. It is said to be full of water at all times even in dry weather. The basin 0.3m by 0.16m but is at least 0.6m deep. This is one of 5 'shaving wells', traditionally 7 (Christine Evans pers. com.). The others appear to be over grown and not visible.

Gresham marks on his map (CRO XD64 327) Ffynnonau Barfau (springs of the beards) at the north end of the mountain. Hague (CRO XD64/451/4) mentions shaving wells, where the hair of the head was shaved into the monastic tonsure, when a new candidate entered monastic life. He mentions that several wells at the north end of the island were traditionally shaving wells, as well as some on the coast. The northern wells were in a group traditionally of 7, but perhaps 5.

**Condition:** Intact. Clear and easily visible

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: High, attractive location

Communal value: High

Summary: The 'wells' appear to be natural features and it may be impossible to prove how they were used but the tradition is of interest.

**Risks and opportunities**

Minimal threats except being obscured by vegetation.

If all the shaving wells were revealed they would form a feature of considerable interest for visitors

**Management recommendations**

Maintain clear and visible. It would be good if the other shaving wells could be located and cleared out.

**PRN 59985 Shaving wells, Mynydd Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1233222363

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Unknown

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Two unusual, small hollows or basins in a slightly sloping areas of bedrock, one open and full of water and the other adjacent presumably similar but infilled with grass and soil. The open basin that remain filled with water at all times even in dry weather. The open basin measures 0.2m by 0.18m and is at least 0.2m deep. These are two of 5 'shaving wells', traditionally 7 (Christine Evans pers. com.). The others appear to be over grown and not visible.

Gresham marks on his map (CRO XD64 327) Ffynnonau Barfau (springs of the beards) at the north end of the mountain. Hague (CRO XD64/451/4) mentions shaving wells, where the hair of the head was shaved into the monastic tonsure, when a new candidate entered monastic life. He mentions that several wells at the north end of the island were traditionally shaving wells, as well as some on the coast. The northern wells were in a group traditionally of 7, but perhaps 5.

**Condition:** Intact. Clear and easily visible

**Significance**

Evidential value: Low

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: High, attractive location

Communal value: High

Summary: The 'wells' appear to be natural features and it may be impossible to prove how they were used but the tradition is of interest.

***Risks and opportunities***

Minimal threats except being obscured by vegetation.

If all the shaving wells were revealed they would form a feature of considerable interest for visitors

***Management recommendations***

Maintain clear and visible. It would be good if the other shaving wells could be located and cleared out.

**PRN 59986 Medieval annular brooch, Findspot, Mynydd Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH12262160 A

***Importance:*** B

***Period:*** Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

"A medieval annular brooch, probably of 14th century date. Although the corrosion is dark-brown and is likely to be copper alloy, there is a chance that it made of silver" (Mark Lodwick, National Museums of Wales).

Found by Rachel Porter on Mynydd Enlli.

***Condition:*** Intact.

***Significance***

High significance

***Risks and opportunities***

It is assumed to be an object that has been casually lost but its find location may indicate medieval activity on the mountain.

***Management recommendations***

Preferably should be donated to a museum and recorded in more detail.

**PRN 59987 Possible shell midden, Porth Solfach**

***Grid reference:*** SH1149621226

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A layer of dark silty sand over 0.3m thick lying c.0.5m below the ground surface and visible in an eroding face of the shore at Porth Solfach. The layer contains shells and occasional fragments of burnt and unburnt bone, as well as some medium sized stones. The shells are winkles and limpets with some small conical shells. There are some shells in the sand layer above but they are much more concentrated in the dark layer. The presence of bone supports the suggestion that this is a midden dump rather than just a natural collection of shells. The layer is probably related to PRN 16822 but located on the other side of the trackway down to the beach.

***Condition:*** Damaged. Exposed due to coastal erosion

***Significance***

Potentially of high significance if proved to be of an early date

***Risks and opportunities***

Possible potential for preserving archaeological information

***Management recommendations***

Avoid damage or carry out archaeological recording if damage is unavoidable. Any artefacts from this location should be recorded.

**PRN 59988 Spring, Mynydd Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1198321503

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Unknown

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

This is an attractive basin at the base of a small rock outcrop. It is probably a natural hollow in the rock that has been enhanced. The basin was holding water when inspected, during fairly dry weather, but it is not known how

reliable a well this is. This spring is not marked on any of the 25 inch maps. While it now seems to be used by the cattle it seems to have been covered by gorse until quite recently.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Clearly visible, not overgrown.

**Significance**

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Maintain clear and visible.

### **PRN 61112 Old Dynogoch, possible site of, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1203721266

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

A fairly flat area within a dog-leg in the mountain wall. No evidence of foundations are visible on the ground but Erenst Evans believes that this is a likely location for the pre-1870s farmhouse of Rhedynogoch.

**Condition:** Near Destroyed. Area open and not overgrown but little can be seen

**Significance**

Unknown

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential buried archaeology preserving information about the earlier settlement in this area

**Management recommendations**

An archaeological watching brief may be needed on groundworks in this area

### **PRN 61113 Wall, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1200322163

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Exposed in trench for electric cable and recorded as wall (02). C14 dates failed to confirm date.

**Condition:** Damaged.

**Significance**

Currently unknown but potentially of high significance if related to the abbey.

**Risks and opportunities**

At risk from works on the track but may indicate significant buried archaeology in this area.

**Management recommendations**

A watching brief is needed on groundworks in this area

### **PRN 61114 Ditch, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1200322166

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Exposed in trench for electric cable and recorded as ditch (06). Possibly early.

**Condition:** Not known.

**Significance**

Currently unknown but potentially of high significance if related to the abbey.

**Risks and opportunities**

At risk from works on the track but may indicate significant buried archaeology in this area.

**Management recommendations**

A watching brief is needed on groundworks in this area

### **PRN 61115 Wall, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1200222169

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Exposed in trench for electric cable and recorded as wall (07). C14 dates failed to confirm date.

**Condition:** Damaged.

**Significance**

Currently unknown but potentially of high significance if related to the abbey.

**Risks and opportunities**

At risk from works on the track but may indicate significant buried archaeology in this area.

**Management recommendations**

A watching brief is needed on groundworks in this area

### **PRN 61116 Wall, possibly part of Abbey, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1200122173

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Exposed in trench for electric cable and recorded as wall (11). C14 dates failed to confirm date.

**Condition:** Damaged.

**Significance**

Currently unknown but potentially of high significance if related to the abbey.

**Risks and opportunities**

At risk from works on the track but may indicate significant buried archaeology in this area.

**Management recommendations**

A watching brief is needed on groundworks in this area

### **PRN 61117 Culvert, near Nant**

**Grid reference:** SH1201022187

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Exposed in trench for electric cable and recorded as culvert (24).

**Condition:** Near Intact.

**Significance**

Fairly recent and of low archaeological significance

**Risks and opportunities**

**Management recommendations**

Avoid damage if possible

### **PRN 61118 Drainage trench, possibly related to Abbey, Ynys Enlli**

**Grid reference:** SH1201822188

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Exposed in trench for electric cable and recorded as cuts [20] and [23].

**Condition:** Damaged.

**Significance**

Currently unknown but potentially of high significance if related to the abbey.

***Risks and opportunities***

At risk from works on the track but may indicate significant buried archaeology in this area.

***Management recommendations***

A watching brief is needed on groundworks in this area

**PRN 61119 Field boundaries, Cae Capel**

**Grid reference:** SH1204522173

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Geophysical survey anomalies. The most noticeable anomaly on the eastern side comprises two sides of an enclosure (3) running at roughly 90 degrees to each other. The anomaly is somewhat diffuse indicating that it is more likely to be a bank as opposed to a wall. The north-south element corresponds to a rounded scarp in the field. A second anomaly (4), also visible as a slight change in slope in the field, appears to have a similar origin.

**Condition:** Not known.

***Significance***

Potentially of considerable significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of buried remains being lost to ploughing but potential for archaeological investigation to find out more about the use of this area.

***Management recommendations***

Avoid significant changes to ploughing regime in this field, do not deep plough. An archaeological watching brief may be necessary for groundworks in this area.

**PRN 61120 Possible square barrow, Cae Capel**

**Grid reference:** SH1205422171

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Early Medieval?

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Geophysical survey anomaly. A weak negative anomaly (6) adjacent to this appears to form a square about 5.5m across. Negative anomalies are quite often associated with stone structures and this could therefore be interpreted as the foundations of a small stone building or if a cut feature, a small mortuary enclosure associated with a square barrow. It is however only partly visible and weak and could alternatively interpreted as a chance occurrence caused by intersecting plough scars.

**Condition:** Not known.

***Significance***

Potentially of very high significance if it proves to be early medieval

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of buried remains being lost to ploughing. Considerable potential for information about the early monastery to be discovered.

***Management recommendations***

Avoid significant changes to ploughing regime in this field, do not deep plough. An archaeological watching brief may be necessary for groundworks in this area. Investigation by a trial excavation would be recommended.

**PRN 61121 Field boundary, Cae Gwenyn**

**Grid reference:** SH1203422098

**Importance:** U

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Geophysical survey anomaly. A fragmentary and diffuse linear anomaly (20) best interpreted as the remains of a former field boundary, predating the current cloddiau. This may be a continuation of the boundary seen in Cae Capel.

**Condition:** Not known.

***Significance***

Potentially of considerable significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of buried remains being lost to ploughing but potential for archaeological investigation to find out more about the use of this area.

***Management recommendations***

Avoid significant changes to ploughing regime in this field, do not deep plough. An archaeological watching brief may be necessary for groundworks in this area.

**PRN 61122 Field boundary, Cae Gwenyn**

***Grid reference:*** SH1201722106

***Importance:*** U

***Period:*** Medieval?

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Geophysical survey anomaly. A fragmentary and diffuse linear anomaly (21) best interpreted as the remains of a former field boundary, predating the current cloddiau.

***Condition:*** Not known.

***Significance***

Potentially of considerable significance

***Risks and opportunities***

Risk of buried remains being lost to ploughing but potential for archaeological investigation to find out more about the use of this area.

***Management recommendations***

Avoid significant changes to ploughing regime in this field, do not deep plough. An archaeological watching brief may be necessary for groundworks in this area.

**PRN 61123 Old Plantation, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1204022260

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Modern

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

Plantation consisting mainly of Sitka spruce. Planted by Lord Cowdrey in 1970s as a wind break and supposedly also to screen Nant and Hendy from the sight of paparazzi with long camera lenses on the mainland.

***Condition:*** Near Intact. The trees are rather scruffy and sparse in places

***Significance***

Low archaeological significance but high wildlife value

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

The plan is to gradually replant this with deciduous trees. There are no archaeological recommendations

**PRN 61124 Rhedynogoch Well, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1181321168

***Importance:*** C

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

A well on the edge of a pasture field with a modern superstructure made of cemented beach pebbles. This was the main source of water for Rhedynogoch when Christine Evans first came to live in the house (Christine Evans pers. comm.).

***Condition:*** Intact. Clearly visible, not overgrown.

***Significance***

Significant to history and everyday life on the island

***Risks and opportunities***

***Management recommendations***

Maintain clear and visible.



**PRN 61125 Disturbed human bones, Tŷ Bach barn**

**Grid reference:** SH1200422155

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

On 22/09/2015 a narrow trench was dug for an electricity cable. The southern part of the trench ran immediately adjacent to the wall of the Tŷ Bach barn and within the foundation trench for the wall. This foundation trench was filled with brown clayey loam containing slate pieces and stones with mortar adhering. About 0.2m below the surface within the foundation trench fill were found a collection of broken human bones. These included parts of two femurs, parts of a tibia, and a fragment of a pelvis. The bones were reburied in the cable trench in the location from which they came. These appeared to be from the legs of a burial cut through by the foundation trench for the barn and reburied when the barn had been built.

**Condition:** Damaged. Parts of a burial have clearly been disturbed but the remainder may survive undisturbed beyond the foundation trench

**Significance**

Potentially of considerable significance if burials are largely undisturbed.

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential burials to be found in this area

**Management recommendations**

Burial are likely to be encountered by any groundworks in this area

**PRN 61419 Withy bed near Carreg Fawr**

**Grid reference:** SH1180321891

**Importance:** C

**Period:** Post Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Small rectangular enclosure created for a withy bed. Name of "winllan" recorded by Welsh Place-name Society.

**Condition:** Near Intact. Fairly well maintained, in better condition than in the 1940s.

**Significance**

Evidential value: Possible palaeoenvironmental potential

Historical value: Medium

Aesthetic value: Medium

Communal value: Medium

Summary: Relict of important island activity. Origins of the withy beds may be ancient.

**Risks and opportunities**

No threat if current management is maintained.

Possible use of withies in visitor activities.

**Management recommendations**

Withy beds are coppiced annually to maintain them for lichens. This should be continued for the preservation of the withy beds in good condition.

**PRN 61420 Human bones, Nant Yard**

**Grid reference:** SH1197422173

**Importance:** B

**Period:** Medieval

**HER description**

**NMR description**

**Listed building description**

**Notes on current project**

Christine Evans remembers that one of the volunteers had a small garden in part of Nant Yard some time ago and while digging it found human bone.

**Condition:** Damaged. At least one burial has been partly disturbed but the full extent of disturbance is not known

**Significance**

Potentially of considerable significance if burials are largely undisturbed.

**Risks and opportunities**

Potential burials to be found in this area

***Management recommendations***

Burial are likely to be encountered by any groundworks in this area

**PRN 61421 Trwyn y Fynwent, Ynys Enlli**

***Grid reference:*** SH1168221000

***Importance:*** D

***Period:*** Post Medieval

***HER description***

***NMR description***

***Listed building description***

***Notes on current project***

The Welsh Place-name Society record the name of Trwyn y Fynwent adjacent to Y Cafn. However this is named not after a cemetery but in memory of island men drowned. Christine Evans relates that the name refers to "the wreck of the island boat "Supply" on 30th November 1822 with the loss of six or seven lives. There is a long, dramatic, heart-wrenching poem, Y Galarnad (the Lament) by a local poet Ieuan Llyn written about 1840 describing a thunderstorm and sudden squall from the east. For the skipper Thomas Williams of Plas Bach it may have been a fairly new approach in those weather conditions and the boat seems to have been heavily loaded with islanders as well as Trinity House workers, two of whom were drowned along with Thomas and his 22 year-old daughter Sudne or Sydney (anglicised version) very close to the rocks on the headland. None could swim, of course: fishermen and islanders rarely can. The bodies were swept away and washed up on the mainland. There is a grave and inscribed stone to the left of the church door in the old graveyard at St Hywyn's in Aberdaron, but the islanders erected seven stones in memory on the headland" (Christine Evans, pers. com.). Unfortunately when gabions were constructed to improve the landing place in 1973 the memorial stones were used help to fill the wire baskets (Ernest Evans).

***Condition:*** Destroyed. The memorial stones no longer exist but the place-name preserves a reference to the event

***Significance***

An important event in the history of the island is memorialised by the name of the headland.

***Risks and opportunities***

This shows the importance of preserving the older names of places on the island as a link to the written and unwritten history

***Management recommendations***

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Figure 3. Field-names recorded and collated by the Welsh Place-name Society. See appendix I for field-names referenced to identification numbers (the field identification numbers used are those that appear on the 25 inch maps)

Figure 4. Coastal place-names (red dots with identification numbers) recorded and collated by the Welsh Place-name Society. See appendix I for names referenced to identification numbers

Figure 5. Flint scatters on Ynys Enlli

Figure 6. Early settlement on Ynys Enlli

Figure 7. The abbey and medieval cemetery, with geophysical survey

Figure 8. Post medieval and modern sites on Ynys Enlli with an inset of the area around the abbey

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Plate 3. The abbey tower (PRN 781) in the corner of the modern burial ground (PRN 59721) (photograph taken 17/03/2014)

Plate 4. Abbey tower (PRN 781) from the south-west (photograph taken 22/03/2014)

Plate 5. Block of masonry (PRN 59855) in the burial ground (photograph taken 22/03/2014)

Plate 6. Pond (PRN 59711), north of Nant/Hendy, possible medieval fishpond (photograph taken 18/03/2014)

Plate 7. Wall foundation (02) in cable trench

Plate 8. Rectangular feature (PRN 4530) on north end of Island recorded as a long hut and excavated by Hague (photograph taken 17/03/2014)

Plate 9. Pillow mounds (PRN 16811) on Pen Diben (photograph taken 18/03/2014)

Plate 10. medieval annular brooch found on Mynydd Enlli (PRN 59986)

Plate 11. Well/spring (PRN 1203) with modern cover and fence (photograph taken 01/11/2014)

Plate 12. Spring (PRN 2769) recorded as Ffynnon Corn on 1918 map (photograph taken 01/11/2014)

Plate 13. Ffynnon Bryn Baglau (PRN 30819). Photograph taken 24/09/2015 when the well was entirely dry

Plate 14. One of the Ffynnonau Barfau (PRN 59985) (photograph taken 22/09/2015)

Plate 15. Former Tŷ Pellaf dairy, now the gift shop (PRN 16837) (photograph taken 24/09/2015)

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Plate 23. Lighthouse (PRN 3604) and the old (PRN 59851) and new foghorns (PRN 30816) (photograph taken 21/09/2015)

Plate 24. Store houses (PRN 59850) and lighthouse keepers' house (PRN 12267) (photograph taken 21/09/2015)

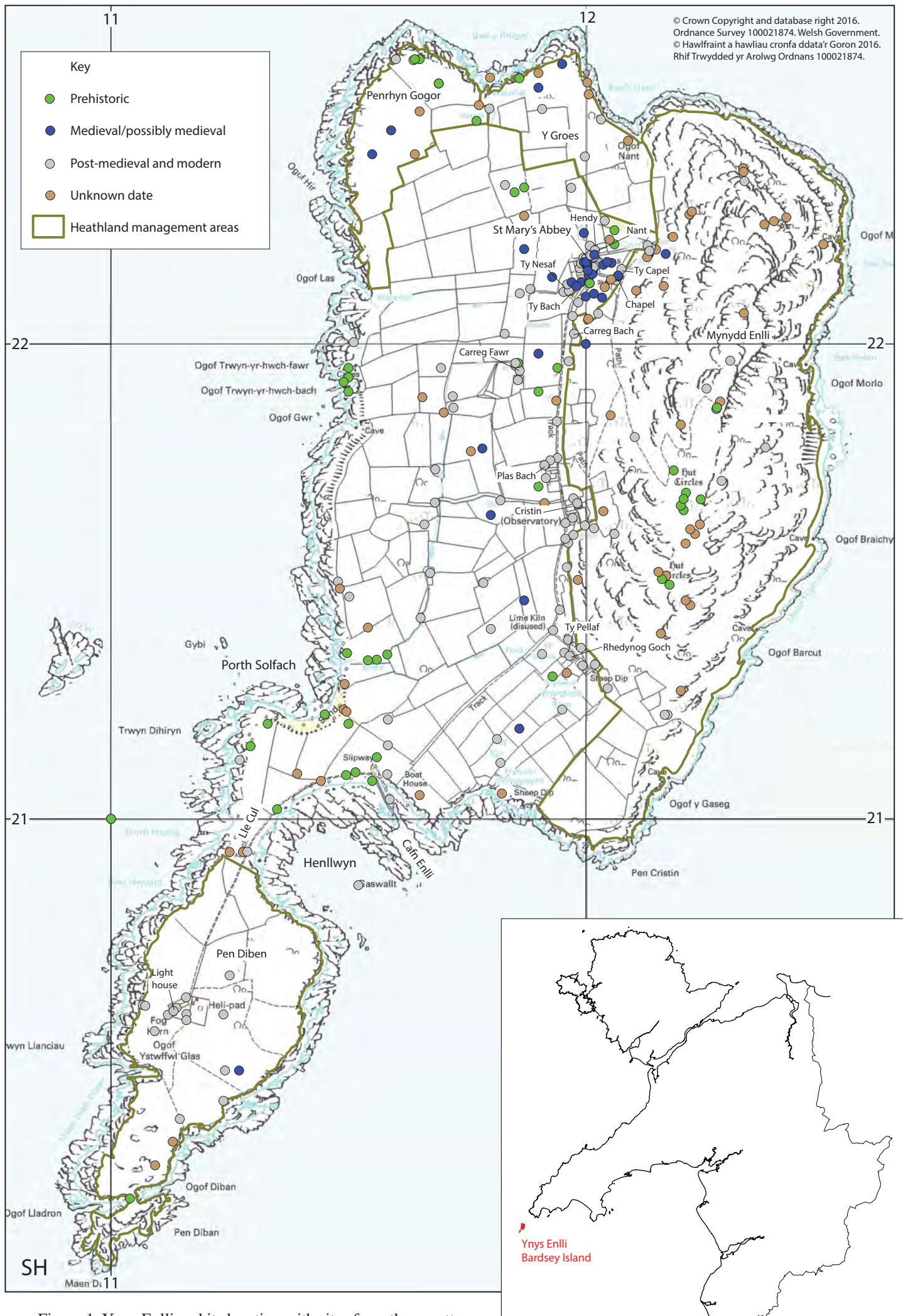


Figure 1. Ynys Enlli and its location with sites from the gazetteer











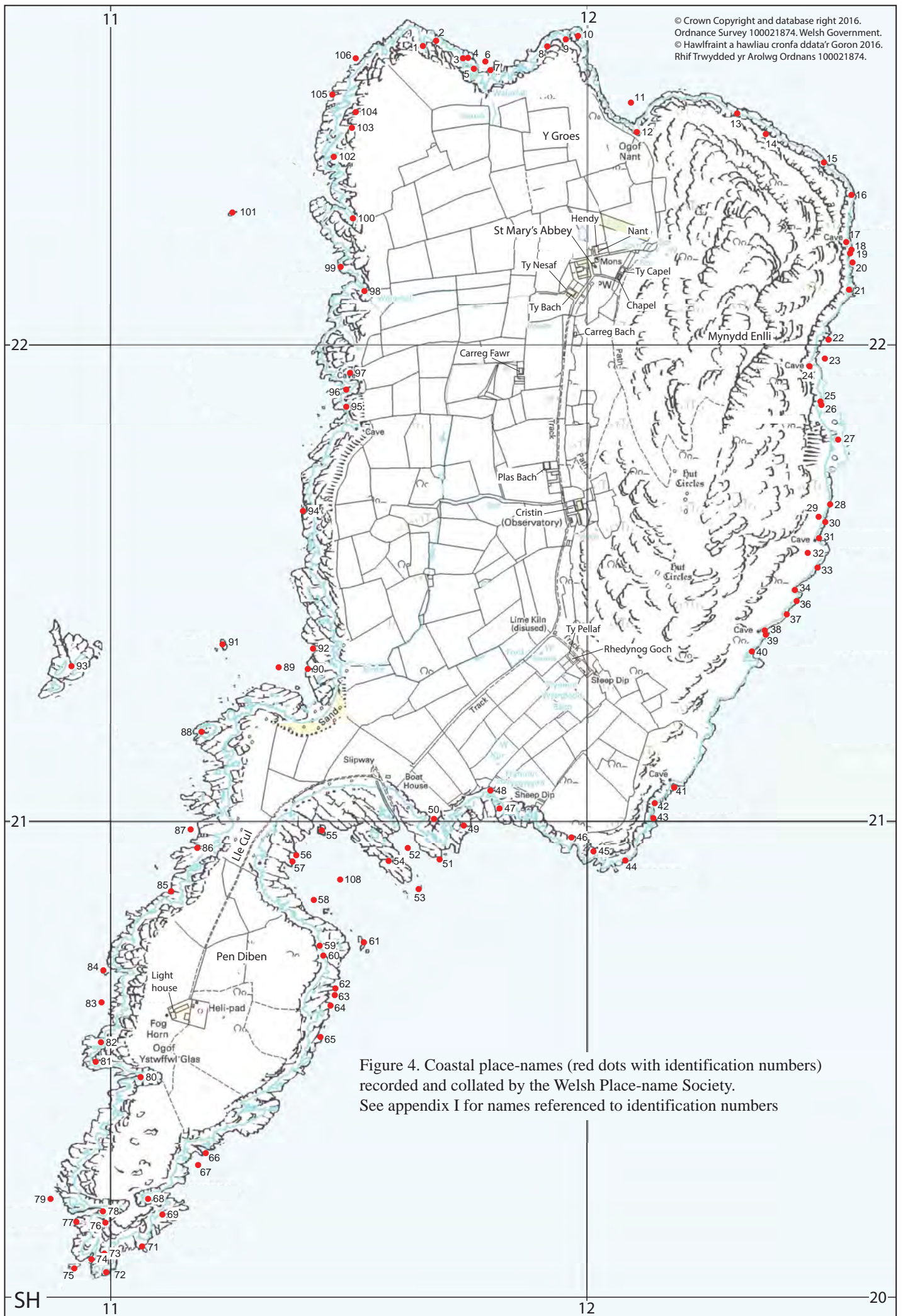






Figure 5. Flint scatters on Ynys Enlli





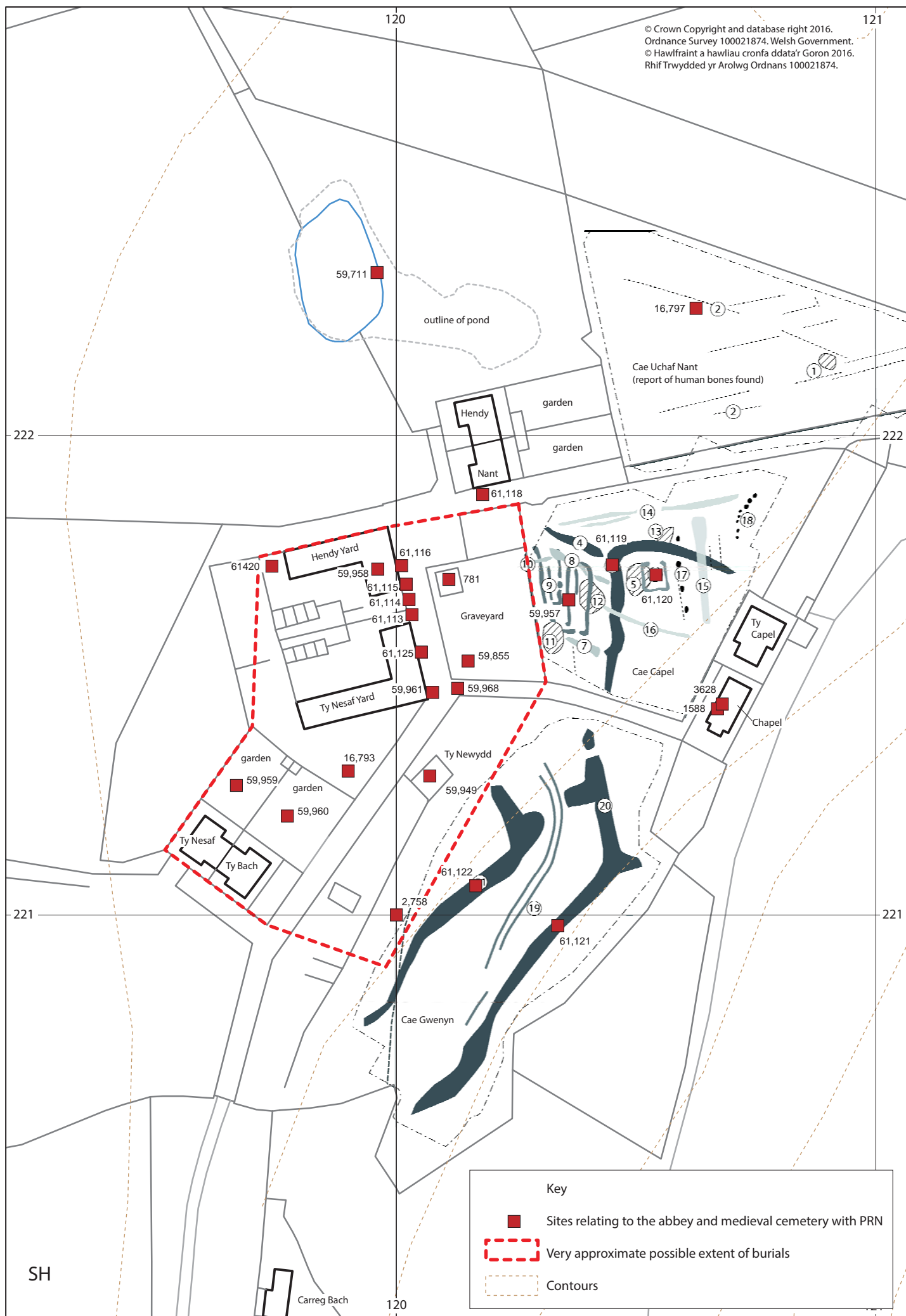


Figure 7. The abbey and medieval cemetery, with geophysical survey









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Plate 2. Possible roundhut on Mynydd Enlli (PRN 4535) (photograph taken 20/03/2014)



Plate 3. The abbey tower (PRN 781) in the corner of the modern burial ground (PRN 59721) (photograph taken 17/03/2014)



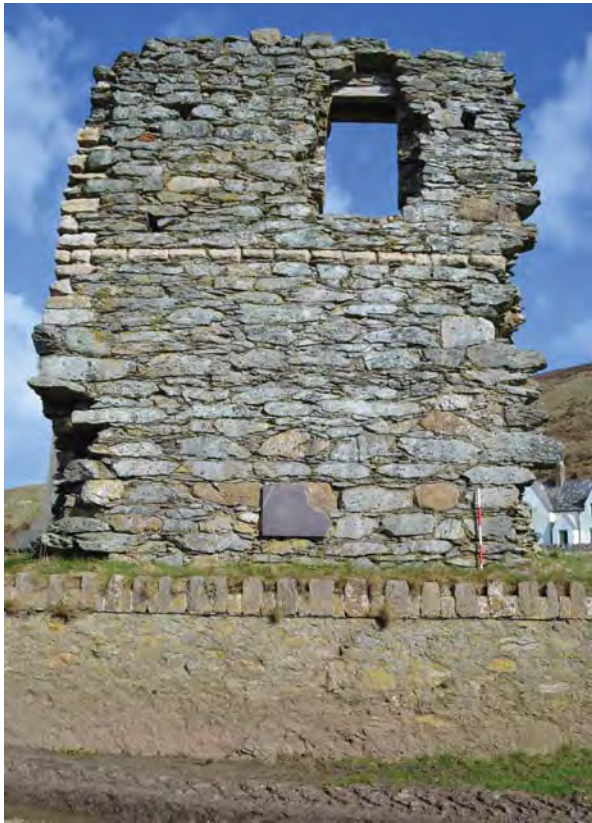


Plate 4. Abbey tower (PRN 781)  
from the south-west (photograph  
taken 22/03/2014)

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59855) in the burial ground  
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north of Nant/Hendy, possible  
medieval fishpond (photograph  
taken 18/03/2014)





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Plate 18. The boathouse (PRN 16826) (photograph taken 20/03/2014)





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Plate 20. Nant and Hendy (PRN 12207) (photograph taken 20/03/2014)



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Plate 22. Memorial cross over Lord Newborough's tomb (PRN 59845) (photograph taken 17/03/2014)



Plate 23. Lighthouse (PRN 3604) and the old (PRN 59851) and new foghorns (PRN 30816) (photograph taken 21/09/2015)



Plate 24. Store houses (PRN 59850) and lighthouse keepers' house (PRN 12267) (photograph taken 21/09/2015)



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