

Ynys Cybi Archaeology and Heritage Audit



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



ARIENNIR GAN Y LOTERI
LOTTERY FUNDED

Ynys Cybi Archaeology and Heritage Audit

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2565

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1443

Prepared for: Isle of Anglesey County Council

September 2018

Written by: Andrew Davidson and Robert Evans

Illustration by: John Roberts

Front cover image: Ruins of former Telegraph Station on Holyhead Mountain, with Breakwater in distance.

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., Ph.D, F.B.A., F.S.L.W., F.S.A
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., F.S.A., M.C.I.f.A.

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (Reg No. 508849)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) to undertake an Archeology and Heritage Audit on Ynys Cybi. This work will inform and provide baseline information for a number of projects forming part of a wider 'Landscape Partnership' bid.

Ynys Cybi's Landscape Partnership Scheme is a scheme of over 20 separate heritage themed projects. They cover diverse topics such as the natural environment, history, language and culture.

The 4 Strategic Aims of the scheme are as follows:

1. To manage and enhance key features of the island's natural heritage:
- 2: To conserve and manage key features of the island's character, appearance and built heritage:
- 3: To increase local awareness, understanding and pride in holy island's special character, history, language & culture:
- 4: To develop and promote Ynys Cybi as an iconic international visitor gateway to Wales:

1.2 Purpose.

The information obtained from this project will inform the development of, and provide baseline information for four specific projects:

- i) **Traditional Boundaries Project:** *Restoration of traditional stone walls, cloddiau & hedgerows, and a greater understanding of the chronological development of the heritage landscape.*
- ii) **Historic Landmark Project:** *Secure, restore & interpret (small) heritage landmarks or sites (e.g. Pillboxes, watchtowers etc.) to preserve significant aspects of Ynys Cybi's built heritage and tell the story of the landscape.*
- iii) **Archeological Dig:** *Archeological excavations of a significant heritage site(s) involving the local communities, groups and schools.*
- iv) **3D Mapping Project:** *Create 3-d maps and flythrough of the landscape, interpretation heritage landmarks, project work, and incorporating underwater sonar imagery.*

The information will be used to identify and prioritise specific sites, and understand the interventions and management work that is required. It provides key recommendations for aspects to be built into the subsequently delivered four year project.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The objective of the study is to undertake an assessment and condition review of relevant field boundaries and archaeological sites as identified on the Historic Environment Record and smaller listed structures. Desk-based and archive research was complemented by selected fieldwork. This report contains the elements requested in the brief, including:

- Approach & Methodology.
- An assessment of historic boundary structures that:
 - Gives a historical overview of the traditional field boundaries on Ynys Cybi and their chronological development over time.
 - Identifies the landowner.
 - Identify boundaries that require repair and/or rebuilding based on:
 - Condition
 - Historical significance
 - Public access
 - Prominence as a feature of the heritage landscape.
- Identify small structures which are listed or of significant heritage value in the landscape and provide the following information & assessment to allow us to identify and prioritise restoration and conservation work:
 - Brief Description & Historical / Heritage Significance.
 - Photograph(s)
 - Current interpretation or signposting (if any).
 - Status (Listed, scheduled etc).
 - Condition.
 - Management conservation requirements, plan & costs.
 - Public Access
 - Prominence as a feature of the heritage landscape.
 - Consents required to carry out work.
 - Landowner details.
- Identify and prioritise potential sites for community archeological excavations providing the following information:
 - Brief Description & Historical / Heritage Significance
 - Photograph(s).
 - Current status (if any)
 - Potential value of discoveries.
 - Accessibility and suitability for involving community groups & young people as part of the work.
 - Consents required to carry out work.
 - Landowner details.
- The report should also highlight areas of heritage significance / interest that should be considered a priority for a detailed 3D-mapping project, and the rationale behind this.
- All raw data, information, notes & photographic evidence as Appendixes.

2 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Ynys Cybi (Holy Island) contains a wealth of significant heritage assets which belies its relatively small size. Its location within the shipping lanes of the Irish Sea and its excellent harbour facilities has ensured continued occupation from Mesolithic times onwards. This strategic location has resulted in a rich legacy of heritage assets and their associative landscapes. These form a major contribution to our understanding and interpretation of the historic environment from earliest origins to the present.

This is reflected in the wealth of scheduled monuments (19) and listed buildings (107) which lie within the area, as well as the very high number of sites identified within the Historic Environment Record. Archaeological excavations undertaken during 2007-10 in advance of the creation of the business park at Parc Cybi revealed a considerable number of buried archaeological sites of major significance. These included finds and sites of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval date. The results of the excavations have yet to be fully processed, but their presence, confirmed by a similar wealth of sites excavated during the construction of the A55 express way, indicate the preservation of extensive and complex buried archaeological sites underlying the present rural landscape. The upstanding visible monuments are an important and nationally significant resource, a resource which is made more significant by the presence of extensive buried remains.

2.1 The prehistoric landscape

In the period following the melting of the last ice sheets (c. 8,000 BC), sea levels were initially considerably lower, and coastal plains supported mixed woodland. This created an ideal environment for populations reliant on hunting and gathering, and considerable evidence in the form of flint tools has been found around the west coast of the island, and in particular at Penrhosfeilw common and underlying the later Neolithic burial chamber at Trefignath. The nature of the stone tools, particularly those from Penrhosfeilw, suggests the occupation of temporary camp sites for foraging. By the end of the Mesolithic period (c. 3,800 BC), and the introduction of agriculture in the Neolithic, sea levels were comparable to those of today. The Mesolithic flint collections are of national significance, and provide some of the best evidence for the occupation of hunters and gatherers on Anglesey.

The introduction of farming, which necessitated a more settled way of life and the need for permanent settlements, has left significant upstanding remains, including sites used for burial and ritual purposes. The Neolithic burial chamber at Trefignath is one of the more important Neolithic sites within north-west Wales. Excavations undertaken 1979-81 showed the site to be of three major structural phases, comprising a simple passage grave, associated with Early Neolithic pottery, a later rectangular burial chamber, with a west facing entrance and longer cairn, which was in turn subsumed into another cairn, and a new rectangular chamber built at the east end. Excavations undertaken a short distance west of the chamber have revealed evidence for a Neolithic house, built of timber, which was aligned on the tomb, and contemporary with its first phase.

A change in burial rite is one of the criteria used to distinguish the end of the Neolithic and the start of the Early Bronze Age (c. 2,400 BC). There is some evidence in the archaeological record for the introduction of traditions associated with the Beaker period. Recent DNA evidence suggests new styles of pottery and burial were introduced by the movement of peoples from central Europe *via* the Iberian peninsula. The excavations at Parc Cybi revealed several cist burials, associated with a circular ditched enclosure, and other features which formed a significant ritual landscape. Close by is a standing stone of comparable date, which is a strong visible reminder of this extensive, largely buried, landscape. At Penrhosfeilw there is an unusual pairing of two tall standing stones just below the crest of a north

facing ridge, and thought to be once also part of a larger ritual landscape. There is evidence for several round cairns on the island. Three barrows formerly lay at Porth Dafarch, but these are now barely visible, and the best example can be seen close to South Stack, on a small rocky hill west of Holyhead Mountain, above the steep coastal cliffs of Gogarth.

An increase in settlement sites becomes noticeable in the Iron Age (c. 600 BC to AD 60). These settlements, often containing a mix of round and smaller rectangular houses, can be found as open settlements, or enclosed and fortified. On the summit of Holyhead Mountain is a hillfort (Caer y Twr) approximately 7ha in extent, defended by a well preserved dry stone rampart surviving up to 3m high in places. At Porth Ruffydd remains of a bank defend a promontory cut off from the main island by a deep ravine. Metalwork of Roman date was discovered here. On the southern slopes below Caer y Twr is a large settlement of round houses and smaller rectangular structures, mainly occupied within later prehistoric times, but re-occupied again in the Early Medieval period. Excavated by the local antiquarian W O Stanley in the mid-19th century and partially excavated again in more recent times, these form one of the best preserved and studied settlements of this date on Anglesey. Field systems of comparable age lie on the south facing slopes below, and on the mountain to the north. Four additional settlements with upstanding remains of this date are scheduled, and a well preserved settlement of the same date was found close to Trefignath during recent excavations at Parc Cybi. The latter find suggests that that many more exist buried below ground, and invisible as surface remains, and that the island supported a relatively dense population.

2.2 Roman landscape

The fine natural harbour at Holyhead, though almost certainly used in earlier times, was first developed by the Romans, who built a stone three sided rectangular fort on the west side of the tidal inlet, protected from all but the strongest of easterly winds. This stone walled fort, with well-preserved walls up to 4m high, and supporting a wall-walk at the top, dates from the late Roman period (late 3rd/early 4th century AD) to protect Anglesey from Irish raids. It was linked to a stone built signal station on the top of Holyhead Mountain, which lies within the prehistoric hillfort. The Roman fort is now occupied by the medieval church, and tradition relates that Maelgwn, King of Gwynedd in the 6th century, gave the fort to Cybi, and that the present church stems directly from this grant.

One of the more significant native settlements of this period can be seen at Porth Dafarch, where there are earthworks denoting a sequence of round houses and later burials. Coin hoards found on the island point to continued, but perhaps a disturbed, occupation of the island throughout Roman times.

2.3 The Early Medieval and Medieval periods

Evidence for Christian worship, primarily as cemeteries, has been found at a significant number of sites. Cemeteries containing burials within cist graves of 6th to 7th century date have been found at four sites, and are also evidenced at St Cybi's church. Whilst the primary church, both of Holy Island and much of western Anglesey, was St Cybi's at Holyhead, there also existed a series of subsidiary chapels around the island. These were linked by a pilgrimage route, and though there are no structures remaining, their locations are known, and associated holy wells can be seen. The best example of these wells is that at Ffynnon Gwenfaen, a stone chamber with steps leading down to the water. The pilgrimage route has been recreated in recent times, and has proved popular.

Medieval upstanding remains are relatively rare, however the church of St Cybi at Holyhead is a particularly fine example of a late medieval church (Listed Grade I), rebuilt on the site of an earlier 12th century building between 1480 and 1520. The porch and crenelated walls contain unusual sculptured decoration and figures.

2.4 The post medieval landscape

The immediate post medieval period, following the accession of Henry VII in 1485 and the dissolution of the monasteries and church lands under Henry VIII, witnessed the origins of large landed estates. This was a period when formerly scattered lands, lying in open fields, was slowly merged into single ownership to eventually create large estates which often persisted into the early years of the 20th century. These impacted upon all forms of economic and social life within the area, and were a dominating force during generations of owners and tenants. One of the primary estates was that at Penrhos, where the owners took the surname Owen in the early 16th century, though in 1763 Margaret Owen, the heiress, married John Stanley and the estate passed to the Stanley family of Alderley. W O Stanley was a noted antiquarian, and the Penrhos estate manuscripts and maps in Bangor University archives provide valuable historical evidence. Though the main house has been demolished, the remaining outbuildings and gardens at Penrhos are of great significance. Another important estate, at the south end of the island, is Bodior, where a house incorporating 17th century remains is still occupied, and other elements of the estate, including the home farm, are still in use.

It was during this period that the open strip fields were enclosed, and many of the field systems visible today contain elements of the early enclosures formed at that time. These stone walls and stone faced banks form a significant element of the agricultural landscape of the island, and they often respect earlier features such as roads and tracks, earlier dwellings, and the location of fords, harbours and creeks.

The earliest domestic structures date from this period, and though most are of 18th century or later date, we know that earlier houses existed at Penrhos, Bodior, Tre Gof and elsewhere. Lewis Morris, one of three Morris brothers whose letters give us a vivid view of life during the 18th century, lived at Tywrideen (Ty-Wriddyn) which his wife inherited. The domestic structures associated with the rural landscape of the island include cottages, farm buildings, farm houses and other vernacular structures. These form the essential character of the rural landscape, and their survival is an important part of the island's heritage.

Other significant structures are associated with the narrow tidal strait between Holy Island and Anglesey. These include several small tide mills, which are situated on narrow inlets, where a dam formed the boundary of a mill pool, and the outgoing tide drove the wheel of a small mill located at one end of the dam. Fish weirs are also in evidence, particularly at the northern end of the Strait, where a particularly well preserved stone weir lies close to the estuary of the Alaw on the Anglesey shore, whilst on the opposite shore are the remains of several more. The milling of grain is also evidenced by the tall stone built windmills at Trearddur and Holyhead. The latter is listed grade II*, and still contains all its milling machinery.

During the 17th century the road across Anglesey to Holyhead would have been barely more than a rough track, with little evidence for engineering, but a bridge existed at Pont Rhydybont, linking Ynys Cybi to Anglesey by 1578, and is clearly shown on John Speed's map of 1630. In 1765 the road from the Menai ferries to Holyhead was turnpiked, and much improved. However, transport was still difficult until Telford built the new London to Holyhead road (now the A5), which was opened in 1823 (the suspension bridge across the Menai Strait was opened in 1825). The Stanley Embankment (grade II listed and partly scheduled) carried the road over Afon Lasinwen, the tidal strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, supplementing the bridge at Rhyd y Bont, and replacing a number of fords. The embankment was designed by Thomas Telford, started in 1822 and opened in 1823; its construction created the body of water now referred to as the Inland Sea. In 1846-8 the railway line was constructed along the southern side of the embankment. Much of the driving force behind these

improvements came with the need for better transport links between Dublin and London. Holyhead was the chosen harbour, and major improvements were made to it throughout the 19th century, first by the engineer John Rennie and following his death by Thomas Telford. Later in the century, the outer harbour was created by constructing a new breakwater. This was a massive under-taking, designed by J M Rendel and completed by J Hawkshaw, it used some 7 million tons of stone and took nearly 30 years to construct, during which time the population of Holyhead rose from just over 2000 to nearly 9000. The industrial landscape associated with the construction of the breakwater is of particular significance, containing the quarry, tramway, Soldiers Point and Porth y Felin (Government House), as well as the breakwater itself, with its square lighthouse. The inner harbour, though considerably changed by modern developments, still retains many significant features, including the harbour office, custom house, lighthouse, George IV memorial arch, dry dock (now filled in but visible) and related engine house all from the first phase of works. From later periods the marine workshops are of particular interest.

A wealth of other sites, associated with the island's prominent location within the Irish Sea, form a rich contribution to the coastal landscape. These include the lighthouse and buildings at South Stack, the buildings at North Stack, the beacon at Rhoscolyn, lifeboat houses at Rhoscolyn and Holyhead and a range of other features.

The early 20th century witnessed a rise in the interest of the seaside resort, associated with increased leisure and raised incomes. On Ynys Cybi this led to the growth of Trearddur Bay as a resort. It was associated with the establishment of social activities, including sailing and golf. A number of significant houses, built in the Arts and Crafts style, were constructed at this time, and still form much of the character of the settlement. Of particular significance is Craig y Mor, on the north side of the bay, and Avilon and Porth y Castell on the south side, though many other buildings reflect elements of the same style. The author Nicholas Monserrat lived at Hafod, on the south side of the bay, whilst other authors attracted to the area included F H Glazebrook and Edmund Vale.

The rise and popularity of nonconformity in the 19th century, and its subsequent decline in membership, has resulted in a wide range of chapels of differing denominations, many of which are no longer in use. The majority lie within the town of Holyhead, but others can be found at Trearddur Bay and Rhoscolyn. The Church in Wales also rebuilt St Gwenfaen's church, Rhoscolyn, to designs by W G Thomas in 1875. Both St Gwenfaen's and St Cybi's contain interesting windows with stained glass by Morris and Co. The Stanley memorial chapel in St Cybi's church contains a memorial to W O Stanley by Hamo Thornycroft.

The harbour at Holyhead was important during both First and Second World Wars, and numerous remains on the island testify to its use during both wars. In particular a series of circular pillboxes defended the harbour at Holyhead during the Second World War.

2.5 Conclusions

In conclusion, this small island contains a wide range of significant heritage assets and historic landscapes relating to all periods of occupation. The maritime and urban landscape of Holyhead, the former quarry villages and breakwater quarry contrast with the heathland of the mountain, surmounted by its late prehistoric hillfort and Roman signal station. To the south are the agricultural landscapes of estate, farm and cottage, with field boundaries preserving field systems dating back to medieval times. Estate home farms, mills and fish weirs all form important component parts of the rural landscape. This is overlain by the early 20th century development of the resort at Trearddur Bay, with its important Arts and Crafts architecture with designs by Herbert North, Richard Hall and Harold Hughes, which attracted writers and artists. It is a significant landscape, rich in heritage and culture,

and is representative at all stages of those changes which have taken place from the earliest origins of hunter gatherer communities to the present day landscape.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROJECT WORK

This section discusses the potential of fifteen sites and areas recommended for the projects defined in Section 2 of the Specification of Requirements for the Archaeology and Heritage Audit. Any Scheduled Monuments are excluded from consideration as they will be considered elsewhere. The site number, as shown on Figure 1, is indicated in brackets after the name.

3.1 Traditional Boundaries Project

Introduction

Field systems on Anglesey show several trends. There are very few remaining boundaries which can be interpreted as prehistoric, however on Ynys Cybi there are a series of terraces on the slope down from the round house settlement at Ty Mawr, South Stack, which are thought to be of late prehistoric date, contemporary with the round houses, and indicate terraced fields used for arable cultivation. Behind the round house settlement, to the north-east on the open mountain, are a series of remnant stone walls, marked by lines of upright stones. These may also be prehistoric in origin, and if so are more likely to be associated with grazing rather than arable cultivation. A late prehistoric settlement above the Gogarth cliffs may also be associated with these fields.

In the Middle Ages, field systems appear to have been of two main types, either open fields divided into strips, or small irregular fields, with walls often built from stone collected from the fields. These boundaries typically have large upright stones in the base, with smaller stones forming the upper courses.

Early maps show excellent examples of strip fields close to the town of Holyhead, but there are also examples in Rhoscolyn. The Holyhead strips were incorporated into the street pattern of the town, whereas those in Rhoscolyn were formed into irregular field enclosures. Some examples can be seen on 18th century estate maps, such as one at Cromlech and another at Llain Brenin, east of St Gwenfaen's church.

The 17th and 18th century irregular fields were often replaced by larger regular fields in the 19th century, and these now dominate much of the agricultural landscape of Ynys Cybi. The earlier field boundaries tend to be stone-faced earth banks (cloddiau), whilst the later ones are more usually dry-stone walls, utilising quarried stone. Typical of the earth banks are those around Ty Wrideen. A good example where both cloddiau and stone walls are intermixed is the area between the breakwater and the breakwater country park. Here the stone walls are associated with the quarrying phase of works, and form trackways or later boundaries, whereas the earth banks are earlier and likely to belong to the creation of agricultural fields in this area.

A particularly well preserved field system is that above Llaingoch, associated with the 19th century quarrying villages of Pentre Canol and Fron. These appear to be contemporary with the villages, and as is typical of this late date are enclosed by stone walls, so taking advantage of the very plentiful supply of stone in the vicinity.

3.1.1 *Field Systems above Fron and Pentre Canol, Gorlan (1)*

An elaborate system of fields and small paddocks bounded by drystone walls and accessed along trackways bounded by drystone walls up to 1.5m in height (Plate 1), with cock and hen capping (centred on NGR SH 22558280). They appear to be of 19th century date, and to be associated with the breakwater quarry villages above Llaingoch at Fron and Pentre Canol (Plate 2). The 1851 census refers to the arrival of quarry housing in the area at 'Lower Mountain row', in the area which is now Stryd

Cefn Pentre Canol, and it is likely that the system dates from around this time (Owens 1987, 31-38). They form an elaborate and integrated field system now somewhat damaged, and heavily overgrown by bracken in the summer (Plates 3-4), and give an interesting insight into the lives and activities of the quarry workers in the mid-19th century.

Potential Action: Rebuilding of collapsed sections of wall.

Costs:

- Photographic and topographic survey in advance of work £1,000
- 350m repair of gaps and rebuilding of wall @ £60/m = £21,000
- 350m for coping restoration and re-alignment @ £30/m = £10,500

3.1.2 *Field Systems east of Holyhead Breakwater Country Park (2)*

A group of fields bounded by stone-faced earth banks (*cloddiau*) lie close to the coast edge, and have been bisected by the later 19th quarry tramway. These proposed works concentrate on the remains lying north of the former tramway. The tramway now forms the primary access road for the breakwater country park, and a number of footpaths run through the fields either side it. A much-used footpath (forming part of the coastal path) runs around the seaward side of the fields, alongside a denuded clifftop *clawdd* which marks much of the seaward limits of the fields. This field bank is 1m wide and 0.5m high and is somewhat eroded on its seaward face (Plates 6-8), and is also partially spread, but appears, along with the associated inland system to be of some antiquity, possibly of 18th century or earlier in date (centred on SH 22008385). Most of the *cloddiau* are about 1m high and faced with a mixture of beach pebbles and angular schist (Plate 9). In some areas the facing stones are missing or lost, resulting in collapse (Plate 10). Grazing is allowed throughout the area, including that between the cliff-top and fields. This needs to continue for ecological reasons, and there is therefore little value to be gained in rebuilding the *cloddiau* to make them stock proof. They form valuable habitats, and are visible elements of the historic landscape. However, although there may be little value to be gained from full rebuilding, active erosion of the banks in certain areas would benefit from greater control, and it is therefore recommended that specific areas of active erosion are controlled by, where necessary, building the bank up, and re-facing with stone.

All the later boundaries associated with the industrial phase are of dry stone walling. These are a contrasting feature in the landscape, and would, in general, benefit considerably from being maintained. A 19th century track bounded by drystone walls leads from the quarries to two magazine buildings. The walls separate the track from earlier field systems on either side. The walls are collapsed in places, and require some rebuilding and some lesser renovation works. The track is a significant feature within the landscape. The two magazines have been renovated, and have interpretation boards outside (Plate 5).

Potential Action: The drystone walls bounding the trackway are collapsed in places, and these should be rebuilt. The *cloddiau* require survey and some limited stabilisation by making up the earth bank and re-facing with stone. However full restoration is not recommended because grazing takes place across the area, and livestock needs to be able to roam across the boundary.

- Cost for rebuilding approximately 85m length of stone walls @ £60/m = £5,100
- Cost for repairing and making sound approximately 100 linear metres of stone wall @ £30/m = £3,000
- Cost of stabilising stone-faced earth banks with some minimal rebuilding @ £80/m = £8,000

3.1.3 *Field Systems and Trackways around Ty Wrideen (3)*

Lewis Morris, one of three Morris brothers whose letters give us a vivid view of life during the 18th century, lived at Tywrideen (Ty-Wriddyn) which his wife inherited (PRN 62299; SH 2638075912). The farmhouse of Ty Wrideen is shown on Lewis Morris' map of 1737, and was later used as a convalescent home in the First World War (Kenney 2017). *Cloddiau* predominate north of Ty Wrideen (Plate 14, 16), although drystone walling predominates in the area around the farmhouse and to the south towards the coastal path, suggesting a 19th century field system associated with agricultural improvement (Plates 18-20). However an integral part of this system is a track bounded with drystone walls leading west of the house, along which runs a public footpath (Plates 15, 17). The cliff wall is 1.75m high and generally in good condition. West of the cliff wall and close to the Coastal Path are two suggested areas of ridge and furrow agriculture (PRN 7236-7237; SH 26727492 to 26517494) which appear to be overlain by the field systems suggesting a post-medieval system overlies an earlier medieval open field. There is some public access along both the coastal path and footpaths, although some of the field system is private.

Potential Action: The wall bounding the access track to the west of Ty Wrideen (between the coast edge and the farm) is collapsed in places and would be suitable for restoration, along with adjacent elements of the field system and the earlier enclosure around the former pumping house adjacent to the coastal part at Borth Saint. There are also some adjacent *cloddiau*, which are partially denuded, though these should be stabilised only, to prevent further erosion, and not fully rebuilt unless required as a stock proof boundary.

- Estimated cost for rebuilding and stabilisation 610m stone wall @ £60/m £36,600
- 50 linear metres of coping lime mortared @ £25/m £1,250.
- 190m clawdd @ £90/m £17,190

3.1.4 *Field Systems around Cromlech (4)*

Cloddiau predominate north of Ty Wrideen and around Cromlech farm (centred on SH 26107600), across the more marginal land, although there are examples of drystone walling in the area to the south towards the coastal path (Plate 22), suggesting a 19th century field system associated with agricultural improvement. Numerous denuded *cloddiau* were identified in this region (Plate 21, 23-25). The fields form part of the Rhoscolyn Character area of haphazardly enclosed fields (PRN 17113).

Potential Action: The better preserved *cloddiau* close to the coastal path should be repaired with earth and stone facing.

- Estimated cost of rebuilding and stabilising 300m of stone facing @ £60/m £18,000

3.1.5 *Clawdd Field Systems south of Pentre Gwyddel and Cerrig yr Adar, Rhoscolyn (5)*

In this area denuded *cloddiau* were noted in addition to later drystone wall field systems, some of which are close to the Anglesey Coast path (centred on SH 27807500). The fields form part of the Rhoscolyn Character area of haphazardly enclosed fields (PRN 17113). These indicate field systems and enclosures of varying dates (Plates 26-27).

Potential Action: A length of about 300m of walling lies close to the coastal path and is easily accessible and would be suitable for conservation work.

- Estimated cost of stabilising and rebuilding 300m boundary @ £60/m = £18,000

3.1.6 *Boundary East of Hendy (6)*

Later 19th century hedgerows are predominant in this area. A rough stone wall constructed of field stone blocks with larger facing stones bounds the eastern side of these fields at their interface with the Saltings south of Four Mile Bridge (centred on SH 28207770). It is different in character to the field

boundaries and appears to represent some form of coastal defence (Plates 28-29). It is somewhat collapsed in places. There is full public access as it is adjacent to the Anglesey Coast Path.

Potential Action: Conservation of the clawdd/drystone wall is recommended. It extends for a length of 415m along the interface between the land and the shore. Full restoration of the wall would not be the most appropriate course of action, but stabilisation to prevent further erosion would be of benefit.

- Estimated cost for restoration of intermittent sections £8,000

3.2 Historic Landmark (Small Structures) Project

This section considers a number of small structures which exemplify different periods of the development of Ynys Cybi. Some of the structures are in good condition, and need little work other than tidying and perhaps a small amount of re-pointing. However, undertaking work on these will help retain their identity within the community, and encourage a positive attitude towards their maintenance. Typical of these are the Skinner and Stanley memorials.

3.2.1 Dry-stone enclosures, North Stack (7) (PRN 5899, SH2163 8399)

Two small enclosures lie east of North Stack alongside the track leading to the fog station. These were used for penning pack animals, and possibly also for growing vegetables. Although they played a crucial role in the management of the station, their identity and purpose are now largely forgotten. The remains do not contain any standing structures, but consist of drystone field walls. It would not be appropriate to reconstruct all the walling, but some rebuilding and stabilisation, accompanied by interpretation, would ensure their former role is recognised.

Potential Action: Some clearance of vegetation, rebuilding and stabilisation of the drystone walling is recommended.

- Clearance of excess vegetation in advance of stabilisation 2 days for 2 workers £800
- Estimated cost of 80m stabilisation of walling @ £60/m £5,000

3.2.2 Telegraph station, Holyhead Mountain (PRN 3811, SH2170 8341) (7a)

West of the summit of Holyhead Mountain, and between North and South Stack, are the remains of the Telegraph Station which communicated along the north Wales coast to Liverpool. Built in 1826, it was one of four stations on Anglesey, which in turn communicated with one on the Great Orme. A small rectangular stone-built structure 8m x 6m is located in a large dry-stone walled enclosure of irregular shape. Other lengths of walling and a pile of bricks denote remains of further buildings and enclosures. The cleared grassed enclosures form an interesting contrast with the rocky outcrops surrounding it.

Potential Action: The structures and enclosures were part of the North Wales Telegraph system, and played a significant role in both the maritime history of the island, and the development of long-distance communications. The site is difficult to access by vehicle, but lies on a popular footpath which runs between North and South stack. The masonry should be stabilised, and limited clearance work undertaken.

- Estimated cost of stabilising masonry of building remains = £3,000 labour + £1,000 materials
- Estimated cost of stabilising associated walling 120m @ £30/m = £3,600
- Archaeological survey of site 5 days @ £250 = £1,250
- Interpretation = £1,000

3.2.3 Elin's Tower, South Stack (8)

Elin's Tower (PRN 7160; SH26608020; Grade II Listed Building Ref: 22933) was erected in 1868 by Elin, the wife of W. Owen Stanley MP of Penrhos (Plate 33). It is a castellated, cliff-top folly, commanding spectacular views to the seaward side. The building is square in plan with a tower at the south-east corner. The walls are of roughcast rubble, with the flat roof being fringed by crenellations. Currently the building is used as an information centre and observation tower by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). Internal re-ordering took place in 1982, and the building now suffers from water ingress and damp penetration (Plate 34).

Potential Action: The tower requires repair work to ensure it remains water-tight and that no further deterioration takes place.

- Estimated cost of making watertight £12,000
- Additional work including heating to help conserve the building £13,000

3.2.4 Skinner's Monument (9)

The monument was built in 1834 by public subscription to commemorate Captain John MacGregor Skinner, who had drowned in 1833 (PRN 12656; SH 2506382243; Grade II Listed). It consists of a pale stone obelisk with high relief decoration of urns and ship's prows and Egyptian winged sun (Plate 35). It stands on a stepped stone plinth on a rocky outcrop overlooking the south side of the harbour (Plate 56), and lies close to a type 25 pill-box (PRN 66366; SH2506582164; listed Building Grade II) (Donald Insall Associates Ltd. 2003). The monument is in a reasonably good condition, but there is some vegetation growing within the mortar cracks. This could be scraped out and the monument repointed. Some graffiti was noted on the north side of the monument (Plate 36), which could with advantage be removed.

Potential Action: The monument is a significant landmark within the harbour. Although generally in good condition, cleaning of vegetation from the masonry, limited repointing and cleaning of graffiti would help ensure its future. Some limited clearance of gorse in the immediate vicinity might also be beneficial. New interpretation panels to ensure consistency with new interpretation.

- Estimated cost of cleaning and clearance £3,000
- Estimated cost of interpretation £2,000

3.2.4 Elin Stanley's Cross, Holyhead (10)

This cross is situated within the housing estate at Morawelon, Holyhead (PRN 16637; SH 25528202). The cross is of polished grey granite on a three-step base, and set on an outcrop of bedrock and commemorates Elin Stanley of Penrhos, and dates to after 1876. The cross has a central boss with flared arms surrounded by engraved Celtic interlace. The shaft has an inscription in Welsh on the east side of the main cross shaft and English of the west (Plates 37-38). There is currently some paint and graffiti on the cross. There is public access to this site and it lies in close proximity to a significantly sized local population.

Potential Action: The cross sits on a rock outcrop, and is generally in good condition. Some limited repointing and cleaning of vegetation would be beneficial to its long-term survival. At present there is no interpretation at this site, and it is recommended that an interpretation panel or similar be installed.

- Estimated cost of cleaning £3,000

- Estimated cost of interpretation £2,000

3.2.5 *Tower and Former WW2 Rectangular Pill-Box Structure on Ynys Peibio, Holyhead (11)*

The masonry tower on Ynys Peibio, constructed of masonry blocks quarried from the island itself, is 1.7m square and is constructed of coursed blocks of schist with an L-shaped wall extending to the southwest, which forms part of a WW2 pill-box (NPRN 519064; SH 25788214) (Plate 39). It has been suggested that the tower was originally a stone outpost to the Battery on Penrhos headland built around 1801 (Site No. 3.2.6). The rectangular brick and concrete pill-box has been added to the tower and is now much collapsed, but two gun embrasures survive (Dalton 2013, 81) (Plate 42). The outline of a square tower with the annotations 'tower' and 'square tower' is shown on historic charts, possibly a former leading mark for Holyhead Harbour. The tower possibly aligned with the structure called Madoc Chapel to form a leading mark for Holyhead harbour. An archway with wide voussoirs and keystone, and stone piers leads from the coastal path towards Ynys Peibio (Plates 40-41). This appears to have been carried out to increase the amenity and landscape appreciation of the tower, and may have been designed by Clough Williams-Ellis. He made reference to work carried out on 'sham ruins on an islet off Holyhead', which is widely believed to be Ynys Peibio (Williams-Ellis 1980, 277). There is public access to this site at low tide.

Potential Action: The structure, with the archway on the mainland coast, forms an interesting combination of a Napoleonic era tower and Romantic folly with a Second World War military defensive structure attached. The involvement of Clough Williams-Ellis raises the significance of the site. The masonry requires stabilising, with a minimal amount of rebuilding. It would make an interesting community project in terms of archaeological survey and historical analysis.

- Estimated cost to stabilise existing building and masonry - 2 weeks work for 3 with scaffolding = £12,000 + Materials £2,000
- Archaeological survey prior to work starting, report and archive of results £2,000.

3.2.6 *'Type 25' Pill Boxes in the Grounds of the Treaddur Bay Hotel and close to Skinner's Monument, Holyhead (12)*

The Treaddur Bay Hotel pill-box is situated on a rock outcrop hillock in the grounds of the Treaddur Bay Hotel (PRN 66967; SH2519479312; Dalton 2013, 82-84). It is clearly seen from a considerable distance and any lack of concealment is compensated for by the clear all-round view (Harding 2001, 62) (Plates 43-46). It is a round pill box of the Second World War (Type 25 in the typology given in Thomas, 1995, in Harding 2001), often referred to as 'mini-castles' of which there are three other examples in the Holyhead and Trearddur Bay area (Dalton 2013, 82-95), along with eleven other pill-boxes of different designs on the island, including Ynys Peibio (No 3.2.4). The type 25 pill-boxes were constructed of a concrete core faced with local stone (*ibid.* 82-83) (Plate 47). It is in generally good condition, though the concrete roof appears to be spalling on the inside, with one major crack visible.

The second pill box to be considered is the Listed Grade II example close to Skinner's Monument (PRN 66366; SH 2506582164; *ibid.*, 80) (Plate 57), and located on a rock outcrop. This example is structurally fairly sound, but is heavily covered in graffiti, and the internal build-up of rubbish makes internal access difficult. There is also substantial vegetation overgrowth (Plate 58).

Potential Action: The Trearddur Bay pill-box requires attention to the concrete roof, but is otherwise in good condition. The pill box alongside Skinners monument is in good condition, but would benefit from limited conservation work and tidying up. These two examples are both accessible to the public from

adjacent footpaths. Interpretation of the Skinner Monument pill-box can be incorporated into the monument interpretation. Interpretation at the Trearddur Bay pill-box is recommended.

Skinner's Monument Pill-box estimated cost:

- Estimated cost for cleaning, removing scrub and vegetation and stabilising loose masonry with new lime mortar: labour and materials £4,000

Trearddur Bay Pill-box estimated cost:

- Clearing interior of pill-box; repairing loose masonry and undertaking concrete repairs to roof: £4,000
- Installing interpretation: £1,500

3.2.7 *The Battery, Penrhos Country Park (13)*

The Battery (PRN 7168; SH 2672481750) was probably built between 1801 and 1808, and is a Grade II Listed Building (Plates 48-50). There are said to have been three similar defensive batteries at Beaumaris, built for the local militia. Alternatively it is possible that it was in fact built as a dummy battery to provide some security by fooling invading French forces into believing that Holyhead was defended. This Battery is believed to be the subject of a pencil drawing dated 1818 by Isabella Louisa Stanley (her husband was a well known naval figure at the time), and is shown on Admiralty Charts of 1835 (RCAHMW HAC 2011-A2). It has a D-shaped rubble gun battery; partly collapsed on the landward side where, at each end, there were battlemented tower platforms (perhaps containing the magazines). The semi-circular firing bay has eight square, slightly splayed, embrasures. The battery is located on the headland above Penrhos Point in a landscape of late 19th century enclosed fields (PRN 17138), but with good public access. There is some damage and evidence of collapse to the structure.

Potential Action: The structure, of significant historic interest, is damaged in places, some of which is ongoing. This site would benefit from more substantial conservation work, in terms of stabilising the masonry, and carrying out minimal rebuilding where possible. It would also benefit from further archaeological survey and potentially excavation. The latter need not be extensive, but it would enable a better understanding of the site. Any works would require listed building consent.

- Estimated cost of stabilising masonry: Labour £6,000 + materials £2,000
- Interpretation at site £2,000
- Archaeological survey and limited excavation £5,000

3.2.8 *Engine House for pumping dry dock at South Pier, Holyhead*

South pier was built between 1828 and 1830 to protect a new dry dock and to provide additional harbour space. The dock was built between 1824-6 under the supervision of Thomas Telford. It is now filled in, and only the south end is visible where a curving row of large limestone slabs can be seen at ground level. The flanking quay walls remain, and the blocked entrance is visible. A small caisson dock formerly existed on the west side of the entrance for the lock gates. Though largely self-draining, a small steam pump was required to keep the dock dry. The dock and engine house are in an area defined by a high stone curtain wall on the south side of the harbour and just inside the area enclosed by the south pier. The dock is reached by Turkey Shore Road. The building is a lean-to stone built structure with mono-pitch slate roof, of which the curtain wall forms the rear wall. The engine house is now the only standing structure remaining, though several other buildings formerly stood here. The building housed a Boulton and Watt engine with A-frame and 16" double acting cylinder with a 24" stroke, which was used until about 1934 for pumping out the dock. The present structure is ruinous, but consists of a simple rectangle divided into two parts by a stone wall, the east part housing the boilers. Three (now blocked) windows of equal size pierced the front wall, and access was through the

two gable walls. A chimney runs up the rear wall, and rises some 2m above the top of it. A pit inside appears to retain part of the original pump.

Potential Action: The building is currently within a yard leased by Jones Bros. It can no longer be reached by the public. However, an agreement to allow a footpath alongside the fenced yard may be possible. The area in the past has been used for random dumping of waste, and may require some clearance within and immediately outside. The masonry needs to be stabilised, and the roof requires reinstatement, as the timbers have rotted, and new doors and windows are required. This is an important structure which could be saved if work is not delayed too long.

Estimated cost:

- Clearing of rubbish and stabilising masonry estimated at £12,000, but this does not include re-roofing.

3.2.9 Lookout above South Stack

On the west side of Holyhead Mountain, assumed to be associated with the Radar station which formerly lay close-by, are the remains of a stone-built look out. It has been re-pointed in sometime in recent decades (perhaps in the 1980's?) but has since fallen into disrepair, and is now in danger of collapse. It is passed by a regularly used footpath, and is a significant landmark in the area. It's exact date of construction is not known, however the associated Chain Home Low station was built in 1941, and formed coverage of the Irish Sea with a series of other stations off Scotland and Ireland.

Potential Action: The front supporting walling has partly collapsed, although the rear walling and roof are relatively sound. The front walling requires rebuilding, and the front supports made sound, so that the roof is properly supported.

- Estimated cost for scaffolding, fencing, labour and materials: £10,000

3.3 Community Excavation Project

Community excavations provide excellent opportunities for engaging the community in a project which encourages and reinforces a sense of place and so encourages a closer relationship with both community and place. Such projects also provide excellent opportunities for upskilling, and providing experience of work in a friendly and yet structured environment. This project could be part-funded by Cadw through grant aid to Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. A number of suggested projects are given below, of which one would be taken forward.

Project costs would be £60,000, of which £30,000 would be provided through external funding.

3.3.1 Trearddur Burial Chamber (14)

The remains of a possible burial chamber is located about 650m south of Trefignath Burial Chamber located on a low rise in the landscape on a rocky outcrop (PRN 2504; SH 2596580048). Probable remains of a burial chamber comprising one irregular upright stone 1.52m high, 1.98 wide and 3cm thick at base, and to the west a recumbent stone (Plate 51-52). 'Small stones scattered near [that] may represent the remains of the cairn' were noted in 1937 although these can no longer be seen (RCAHMS 1937, 23). Some doubt has subsequently been placed upon this interpretation, Lynch (1991) considering it 'so ruined as to be unintelligible, but it has been suggested that it 'may be a simple passage grave like the first phase at Trefignath' (Smith and Lynch 1987, 19). George Smith (2003) also considers it a site of some significance (Smith 2003, 15).

Potential Action: The attribution of this site remains uncertain, though current evidence would suggest it is the remains of a Neolithic burial chamber. Significant remains of this date, including Trefignath Burial Chamber, and the excavated evidence for a Neolithic timber-built hall, lie a short distance to the north. Confirmation of this site as a burial chamber would enable a much better understanding of the Neolithic landscape. It lies within pasture close to a public road. It would provide excellent conditions for a community excavation, and the results could potentially be of national significance.

3.3.2 *Tre Gof, Cae Glas, Holyhead (15)*

Tre Gof was an important farm, also known as Tre'rgo (PRN 36508; SH26608020). It existed in the medieval period, and in the 16th century was inhabited by the Gwyn family (also Gwynne or Wynn). John Gwyn of Tre'rgo was the High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1543 and 1555. The farm was joined to the Penrhos estate at the end of the 17th century, when John Owen inherited Tre'rgo from his grandmother, who had married an Owen. The house was converted to labourers' dwellings, and farm buildings, but was still occupied in 1947 (Williams 1947). The farm appears on the 1769 and 1817 estate maps in much the same location as today, but with the spelling Tre'rgof, Trer Gof, or Trego, as well as Tre'rgo (township of the smith). The fields are somewhat random in layout in 1769, but by 1817 achieve the more formalised pattern that was to continue largely unchanged. Some of the fields become amalgamated after this date, and some boundaries. In 1845 there was a track running north to the east side of the farm, by 1853 this had moved to the west side, though it later moved back to the east. The western track can be seen as a cropmark or earthwork on the aerial photographs.

Although now completely derelict the foundations of the buildings remain with walls surviving in places up to 3m high. The site is over grown, but all the structures shown on the 1889 1st edition 25 inch County Series Ordnance Survey map can be clearly seen on the ground. The most complete building is a stone shed with brick arches; those on the north-eastern side are decorative, but those on the south-western side were originally all open, although two are now blocked (Plate 53). There is also a large rectangular door in the north-western gable end. The structure probably began as a livestock shelter shed, and was converted to other uses. The gables survive to their full height, and one roof timber remains in place, with others and the roof slates on the floor. To the west of this is a partly silted up pond, and then the entrance into the farmyard.

Opposite the main house is a range of three small structures, possibly pig sties, with two larger stalls adjacent. Along the western side of the yard are the remains of barns, with a relatively narrow door and ventilation slits through the outer wall. To the south of the stables are two subsidiary yards with barns. The gateway to these has impressive, tall round, tower-like gate-pillars (Plate 54). The farmyard is walled, and there is an outer wall enclosing the paddocks and wood, which surround the farmyard.

Potential Action: This is a site of established historic potential, now in a derelict condition. Results would contribute to our knowledge of late medieval/early modern domestic structures, and once excavated, it could form a site of potential interest for longer-term study and interpretation.

3.3.3 *Mesolithic flint finds, Penrhosfeilw Common, Holyhead*

Mesolithic sites are rare within Wales, but when found are often in coastal locations, and a number of such sites have been located around the coast of Ynys Cybi. These include a collection of flints and other lithic material found on Penrhosfeilw Common, in an area of heathland. This significant collection of several hundred artefacts suggests a foraging population, perhaps making seasonal visits rather than permanent occupation. Work undertaken in 2013-14 catalogued the collection, and compared it to two other collections from Anglesey – Trefignath and Trwyn Du. Further work was

recommended to provide a better understanding of the nature of any associated archaeological features, and to obtain a wider collection of material for study. It was hoped that this would contribute to a greater understanding of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition, which marks the change from a hunter/gatherer economy to a farming economy.

Potential Action: This site is readily accessible, and excavation would considerably enhance our understanding of the nature and extent of the site, and its interpretation. It is therefore considered a suitable candidate for a community excavation.

3.3.4 Penrhos House, Holyhead

The former house at Penrhos, now largely either ruinous or demolished, was first built in medieval times for John ap Owen. The surname 'Owen' was adopted in the 16th century. A new house was built 1720-30 alongside the older house. In 1763 Margaret Owen, heiress to the estate, married John Stanley. The earlier house was demolished about this time, and significant alterations and additions were made in the 19th century. After 1945 the house deteriorated, and was partly demolished. The house and estate typify the rise of the gentry in post-medieval times, the accumulation of land and construction of new houses, followed by their gradual decline in the 20th century, the selling of land, and demolition of houses which were now far too large and expensive to maintain. The family played a significant role as landlord, employer and benefactor. Excavation on the site of the medieval house has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval life on Anglesey.

Potential Action: This site is readily accessible, and excavation would considerably enhance our understanding of the nature and extent of the site, and its interpretation. It is therefore considered a suitable candidate for a community excavation.

4 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Traditional Boundaries

Name	PRN	NGR*	Recommendation
Field Systems above Fron and Pentre Canol		SH 22558280	Conservation of Field Boundaries
Field Systems within the Holyhead Breakwater Country Park		SH 22008385	Conservation of Field Boundaries
Field Systems and Trackways around Ty Wrideen	62299	SH 26387591	Conservation of Field Boundaries and Enclosures and Track Bounding Walls
Field Systems around Cromlech		SH 26107600	Conservation of Field Boundaries
Clawdd Field Systems south of Pentre Gwyddel and Cerrig yr Adar		SH 27807500	Conservation of Cloddau
Boundary east of Hendy		SH 28207770	Conservation of Clawdd/Drystone wall

*approximate centre of field systems

4.2 Historic Landmarks

Name	PRN	NGR	Designation	Recommendation
Rectangular Structure, North Stack	5899	SH 21658385		Suitable for Restoration
Elin's Tower, South Stack	7160	SH 26608020	Grade II LB	Suitable for Restoration
Skinner's Monument	12656	SH25068224	Grade II LB	Suitable for Restoration and Tidying Up
Elin Stanley's Cross, Holyhead	16637	SH 25528202		Suitable for Restoration and Tidying Up
Tower and Pill-box on Ynys Peibio		SH 25788214		Suitable for a Conservation and Recording Project
Pill Boxes in the grounds of the Trearddur bay Hotel and close to Skinner's Monument, Holyhead	66967	SH 25197931 SH 2506582164	Grade II LB	Conservation and tidying up work
The Battery, Penrhos Country Park	16,085	SH25468251		Restoration and Conservation project
Engine House, South Pier	66353	SH2365383637	Grade II LB	Conservation project
Lookout above South Stack		SH20618239		Renovation and conservation

4.3 Archaeological Project

Name	PRN	NGR	Recommendation
Treaddur Burial Chamber	2504	SH 25968004	Community Excavation
Tre Gof, Cae Glas, Holyhead	36508	SH 26608020	Community Excavation and Research Project
Mesolithic Flint Findspot, Penrhos Feilw Common	38272	SH21647983	Community Excavation
Penrhos House, Holyhead	34727	SH27048135	Community Excavation and Research

5 Bibliography

5.1 Primary Sources

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni

Tithe map and Schedule for the parish of Holyhead 1845

Tithe Map and Schedule for the parish of Rhoscolyn 1840

WCD/373 *Map of Holyhead* 1868

WDAD/46 *Plans for proposed Boxing/Wrestling Ring at Holyhead Market* (nd.)

WDAX/21 *Letter to Mr William Hughes, 26 Hampton Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool from his father at Ty Mawr, Holyhead*, dated 9th February 1848

WDD 1731 *Newspaper cuttings relating to Holyhead Breakwater*, dated 26th December 1882

W/Maps/52/1 *A Plan of the Parish of Holyhead and Part of Rhoscolyn*. Survey of J T Stanley lands c.1820

W/Maps/53 *Sketch map of Holyhead Town*, drawn by Lewis Morris 1737

WM18 *Book kept by William Nance, Manager, for the six years ending in October 1857, of the mining operations for the stone required for the breakwater at Holyhead*

WM1568/5 *Penrhos Sale Catalogue 1948* [includes much of central Holyhead]

WPE 68/128 *Cyttir Bodwedd and Cyttir Tymawr. Enclosure of Common Land in the Parish of Holyhead* 1861

WQT *Land Tax returns for the parish of Holyhead* 1744-1815

WQT 73 *Land Tax returns for the parish of Rhoscolyn* 1764-1836

WR 344 *Map of Anglesey by Emmanuel Bowen* 1720

WR 346 *Map of Anglesey by Badesdale* 1742

WSD/421 *Print of the Market Place, Holyhead* 1769

Bangor University Archives

[Further significant manuscript map copies in black A3 folder with AD, significant additional archive sources are also present within the Penrhos and Lligwy MSS and others for Holyhead]

Baron Hill Further Additional MSS

6987 May 13 1809 *Lease for 999 years of the island known by the name South Stack situated near the SW angle of the island of Holyhead, Co. Anglesey for £15-15-0 p.a.*

Penrhos MSS

Lubbock A., *The Owens and the Stanleys of Penrhos*, Unpublished manuscript.

Penrhos II 772-3 *Map of Severall Estates of Penrhos, Bodewryd and Bodwina, lying in the Island of Anglesey, surveyed by T. Boydell* 1769

Penrhos II 774-6 *Books of Reference for the Map of Severall Estates of Penrhos, Bodewryd and Bodwina, lying in the Island of Anglesey, surveyed by T. Boydell* 1769

Penrhos II 778/804 *Reduced plans of the property of Sir John Stanley Bart in the Parish of Holyhead and part of Rhoscolyn* 1817

Penrhos III 205 *Maps of Penrhos Estate* 1805

Penrhos III 208 *Maps of Penrhos Estate*

Penrhos III 209 *A Plan of Bodwradd Common* 1810

Penrhos III 210 *Cerrig, Pwllbillio, Cae Orin and Llafyr in the parish of Rhoscolyn*, by R.Owen 1810

Penrhos III 211 *Piece of Ground being a part of Twr Farm*

Penrhos III 212 *Plan of those houses and gardens near the four-mile bridge in the parish of Rhoscolyn*

Penrhos III 213 *Plan of Pwll Piullo Marsh showing allotments*
 Penrhos III 214 *Plan of lands (Tyn Lon, Llan y Gorse, Llain ty'n Pwll) in the parishes of Holyhead and Rhoscolyn, by William Williams*
 Penrhos III 215 *Plan of Ysguborlinw and Tydu in the parish of Holyhead*
 Penrhos III 216 *Plan of Tyn y Lon in the parish of Holyhead*
 Penrhos III 217 *Map of Quillets at Trefengan*
 Penrhos III 218 *A plan of Tre yr Gof in the parish of Holyhead*
 Penrhos III 219 *Plan of Ynys y Gof in the parish of Holyhead 1811*
 Penrhos III 220 *Plan of Pwll Pillo Marsh, Holyhead 1811*
 Penrhos III 221 *Plan of Cae ty fychan, Caer Weyn fawr & Esgubor feirig in the parish of Holyhead, by. R. Owen 1811*
 Penrhos III 222 *Plan of Ty Mawr, Twr Ty Sabi, Tyddyn Estent and Part of Glan rafon in the parish of Holyhead, by R. Owen 1811*
 Penrhos III 223 *Map showing the division of the Isallt Estate, Gorswen, Llain, Llwyn y Coed and other properties in Holyhead Parish 1812*
 Penrhos III 224 *Plan of Gromlech in the parish of Rhoscolyn 1815*
 Penrhos III 225 *Plan of certain plots of land adjoining Ty'n Rhos in Rhoscolyn 1815*
 Penrhos III 226 *Rough Draft of Quillets near Towyn y Capel in the parish of Holyhead 1815*
 Penrhos III 227 *Plan of Pwll Cam, Holyhead 1817*
 Penrhos III 228 *Plan of Hen Dy and Ty Newydd in the Parish of Holyhead 1817*
 Penrhos III 229 *Plan of Llanfair, Holyhead, belonging to Mr. Vickers*
 Penrhos III 230 *Schedule and Map of Lands proposed to be exchanged between Lord Newborough and Lord Stanley of Alderley in the parish of Holyhead June 1841*
 Penrhos III 231 *Map showing certain quillets to be exchanged between Henry Owen Williams and the Hon. W.O. Stanley 1860*
 Penrhos III 232 *A Plan of Penrhos Demesne*

Lligwy MSS

Lligwy 215 *Survey of Land and Property in Holyhead belonging to Lord Boston 1850*
 Lligwy 545-547 *Exchange of Land in Rhoscolyn between Lord Boston and T.L. Hampton Lees of Henllys and Bodior*
 Lligwy S1409 *Lord Boston's Estate maps 1773*
 Lligwy 1418-1420 *Lands Belonging to the Lligwy Estate in the Parish of Holyhead 1783*
 Lligwy B1423 *Llangeinwen, Ceirchiod, Llanfaelog, Llechylched and Rhoscolyn [only a portion relevant]*
 Lligwy 1454 *Plan of the Llanfawr Estate in the town of Holyhead*

Map Chest

MC3/102 *Plan of Cwm and Bodrewyn in the parish of Holyhead by Richard Owen 1800*
 MC3/121 *Sketch of Original plan of Bryn y Bar and Cae'r Hywll in the parish of Rhoscolyn (n.d but early-mid 19th cent copy of earlier original)*
 MC3/134 *Pwllpillo Marsh, Rhoscolyn [not dated, early 19th cent.]*
 MC3/135 *Brondal, Treseifion etc. Rhoscolyn and Holyhead by Richard Owen 1770*
 MC3/137 *Plas Rhoscolyn belonging to Hugh Hughes Hughes Esq. by Richard Owen 1770*

Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon

X/KG 338 *Report on Anchorage of proposed Refuge Harbour at Holyhead by James H. Christie*

X/LNWR/356 *Late 19th century plan of Soldier's Point at the landward end of the breakwater showing the structures and tramway located on it*

Institute of Civil Engineers Library, London

British Railways Board *Holyhead Breakwater* 1876 (copy)

PCD D9 M12 *Plan of Proposed Harbour of Refuge* 1846-7

PCD D9 M16 *Chart of the New & Old Harbours of Holyhead*, 1852

National Library of Wales

Ms. Maps Vol. 97 *Maps of the Glynllifon Estate* 1788 [includes part of Rhoscolyn]

National Archives, Kew, London

RAIL 837/2 dated February 1848 *Initial Contract for the construction of the Breakwater*

RAIL 837/4 dated 16th August 1848 *Contract for the construction of the two breakwaters and the Steam Packet Pier at Holyhead*

RAIL 837/10 dated 23rd April 1857 *Contract for the Extension of the North Breakwater at Holyhead between Messers Rigby and others with the Lords of the Admiralty*

RAIL 837/81 *Plan of James Rendel's Breakwater Proposals* of 1846

Aerial Photographs, Welsh Assembly Government, Cardiff

ADAS Film No. 555 Frame 252 taken on 17th June 1992

RAF 106G/UK 655 Frames 4423-4428, 4347-4362, 4259-4262, 3334-3351, 3253-3260 & 2410-2413, taken 13th August 1945 [all available in U:\HER_Images\Aerial_photographs\Welsh_Assembly_Government_@Crown_copyright others are available, but this provides complete coverage of Ynys Cybi in 1945]

OS/66/16 Frames 160-162 taken on 3rd April 1966

OS/66/17 Frames 45-50, 73-76 taken on 3rd April 1966

5.2 Secondary Sources

Anon, 1775 *A History of the Island of Anglesey*, London: Printed for J Dodsley.

Barnes, F.A. 1982 'Land Tenure, Landscape and Population in Cemlyn' *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 15-90

Barnes, F.A. 1988 'Land Tenure and Landscape in Llanynghenedl, Anglesey' *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 31-113

Baughan, P.E. 1980 *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain, Volume XI: North and Mid Wales* [Holyhead 19-33]

Baynes E. N., 1911 'The megalithic remains of Anglesey', *Trans of the Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion*, 2-91

Baynes, E. N., 1920 'The old monasteries and chapels of Anglesey', *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 32-43

Baynes E N, 1921 'Capel St. Ffraid, Porth y Capel, (Trearddur Bay)', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 57-65

Baynes E N, 1928, Capel St. Ffraid, Tywyn y Capel, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 61-67

Baynes E N, 1929, Roman Coins Found in Anglesey, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 61-67 [31-32 Penrhos- Holyhead]

Boyle S, 1991, Survey and Excavation at Tywyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 15-21

British Geological Survey 1980 *Soil Map of England and Wales Sheet 2*

Burnham, B.C. and Davies, J.L. 2010 *Roman Frontiers in Wales and the Marches* [pp. 63-64]

Burton, J.E. 1914 'Trearddur Bay, Site of Ancient Camp' *Arch. Camb.* 307-8

Bryne, R.J. 1996 'Field Boundaries in Anglesey, Gwynedd', *Landscape Research Vol. 21*, 189-194

Cadw, 1994 *Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Holyhead*.

Carr A.D., 1982 *Medieval Anglesey*, Llangefni

Carr, A.D. 1971 'The Extent of Anglesey 1352', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 150-272 [193-4 Trelywarch; 258 Rhoscolyn]

Clarke, M.L. 1961 'Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century' *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 57-58

Dalton, M. 2013 *Defending Anglesey*

Davidson, A., 2000a 'Tidal mills on Anglesey', *Melin*, 16, 28-50.

Davidson, A. 2000b *Historic Churches of Gwynedd. Diocese of Bangor*. Unpublished GAT Report No. **391** [Holyhead 58-60]

Davidson, A. 2009 'The Early Medieval Church in North-West Wales' in N.Edwards (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Early Medieval Celtic Churches*, 41-60 [Holyhead 53-56]

Davidson, A., Adlam, R. and Wysocki, M. P. 2009 'Excavations at Tywyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay, Anglesey, 1997 and 2002-3'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 158, 167-223.

Davies J C and Rowlands J, 1986, *Holy Island Ynys Cybi- A Pictorial Record* [pp. 15-16 has 18th century images, p. 24 shows oblique aerial views of 1920s Holyhead showing possible relict field systems].

Dolley, M. and Knight, J.K. 1970 'Some single finds of 10th and 11th century English Coins from Wales', *Arch. Camb.* CXIX, 80-82

Donald Insall Associates 2003 *Holyhead Harbour Draft Conservation Plan*

- Edwards N., 1986 'Anglesey in the early Middle Ages: the archaeological evidence', *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 19-42.
- Edwards, N. 1997 *Landscape and Settlement in Medieval Wales* (Oxbow Monograph 81).
- Edwards, N., and Lane, A. (eds), 1992 *The Early Church in Wales and the West*. Oxbow Monograph 16: Oxford.
- Fenton, R. 1917 *Tours in Wales 1804-1813* (Cambrian Archaeological Association)
- Fiona Fyfe Associates and Countryside 2016 *Ynys Cybi Landscape Partnership Landscape Character Assessment*. Unpublished Report
- Gardiner, W. 1934 'Caer y Twr, a Hillfort on Holy Island, Anglesey', *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, Part 1, 156-173
- Glynne, Sir S.R. 1900 'Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses', *Arch. Camb.* Fifth Series XVII, No. LXVI, 85-100 [88-89 Holyhead]
- Griffiths, W.E. 1954 'Excavations at Caer Gybi', *Arch. Camb.* CIII, 113-116
- Greenly, E. 1919 *Geology of Anglesey*
- Gruffydd, A., 1992 'St Cybi environmental improvement scheme, Caergybi', *Archaeology in Wales*, 32, 76-7.
- Guise, B and Lees, G, 1992 *Windmills of Anglesey*. Attic Books, Wales.
- Gwynedd Historic Environment Record
- Hague, D.B. 1994 *Lighthouses of Wales* [South Stack, Salt Island, Breakwater]
- Harding, T. 2001 'The Mini Castles of Wales': Pillboxes in Anglesey', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 2001, 59-70
- Harper, C.G. 1902 *The Holyhead Road, Vol. 2 Birmingham to Holyhead*
- Haslam, R, Orbach, J. and Voelker, A. 2009 *The Buildings of Wales; Gwynedd* (Pevsner Architectural Series)
- Hayter, H. 1876 'Holyhead New Harbour', *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*. Vol. 44, 95-112
- Hollands, L.J. 1973 *The Holyhead Breakwater*. Centenary Souvenir Programme
- Hughes, H H, 1930 'Church of S. Cybi, Holyhead', *Arch.Camb.*, 85, 355-365
- Hughes, D.L. and Williams, D.M. 1981 *Holyhead: The Story of a Port*
- Hughes, M. 1963 *The Holyhead Road 1810-1842*
- Hughes, R. Ll. 1942 'Ffynnon Gorllas', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 42-43

Insall Associates 2003 *Holyhead Harbour Conservation Plan, Holyhead, Anglesey*. Unpublished Draft Report [in hard copy in HER]

Jones, E.J. 1926 'The Enclosure Movement in Anglesey (1788-1866) – continued', *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 31-89 [Holyhead 67-68]

Jones, F., 1954 *The Holy Well in Wales* [mentions Ffynnon Gwenfaen, Rhoscolyn PRN 2004]

Jones, G.R.J. 1955 'The Distribution of Medieval Settlement on Anglesey', *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 27-96

Jones, R.S. 2010 *Holyhead Waterfront, Holyhead, Anglesey. Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*. Unpublished Cambrian Archaeological Projects Report No. **645**

Kehoe, H., Sherry, J. and Dolan, R. 2018 *Habitat and Heritage Landscape /Survey on Ynys Cybi*. Unpublished PONT Report

Kenney, J., 2007 'Parc Cybi, Holyhead: a large multi-phase site in Anglesey', *Archaeology in Wales*, 71-77

Kenney, J. and Longley, D. 2012 'Ty Mawr, Holyhead. Neolithic Activity, Ring Ditch and Early Medieval Cemetery, in Cutler, R., Davidson, A. and Hughes, G. *A Corridor Through Time. The Archaeology of the A55 Road Scheme*, 104-121

Kenney, J., 2017 , *First World War Military Sites: Infrastructure and Support. Report and Gazetteer*. Unpublished GAT Report No. **1370**

Lewis, S. 1833 *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Llwyd A, 1833, *History of Anglesey*

Longley, D. and Yates, M. 2001 *Anglesey: A Guide to the Ancient Monuments on the Isle of Anglesey*

Lynch F., 1991 *Prehistoric Anglesey*. The Anglesey Antiquarian Society (Llangefni)

Manning, I. 1998 'Broad gauge Rolling Stock at Holyhead Breakwater', *Industrial Gwynedd* Vol. 3, 17-21

Nash-Williams, V.E. 1969 *The Roman Frontier in Wales* (Cardiff) [Caer Gybi 135-137]

Neale, A. 1997. 'Broad Gauge at Holyhead', *Industrial Gwynedd*. Vol.2, 18-25

O'Neil, B.H. 1940 'Excavations at Porth Dafarch, Holyhead Island, Anglesey, 1939', *Arch. Camb.* XCV, Part 1, 65-74

Ordnance Survey 1st edition Anglesey County Series 25 inch map of 1887-89, sheet XI.14-15

Owen, E. 1890 'Holyhead in the Middle Ages', *Arch. Camb.* 5th Series, 28; 327-331

Owens, E.R. 1987 *The Holyhead Breakwater and Quarries* (Holyhead)

Owens, E.R. 1989 *The History of Mynydd Twr and its People 1840-1989* (Privately Published)

Pennant, T. 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol.II* [Holyhead 286-289]

Quartermaine, J.B., Tinder and Turner, R. 2003 *Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road. The A5 in North Wales* (CBA, York)

Ramage H., 1987 *Portraits of an island, eighteenth century Anglesey*. The Anglesey Antiquarian Society, Llangefni.

Richards M. (ed), 1972 *An Atlas of Anglesey*, Llangefni

Roberts, K. (ed.) 2006 *Lost Farmsteads: Deserted Rural Settlements in Wales* (CBA Research Report 148)

Roberts, R.O. 1958 'The Mills of Anglesey', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 1-15.

Randall, D. and Davies, J. 1977 *Hen Caergybi* (Llangefni)

RCAHMW, 1937 *Inventory of ancient monuments in Anglesey*, London

Roberts, J.G. 2002 *Hard Men, Hard Stone, Hard Bricks. The Story of a Mountain and its Men* (Holyhead)

Rowlands, J. 1989 *Holyhead- People, Prosperity and Poverty* (Gwynedd Library Service)

Smith, C. 1986 'Excavations at the Ty Mawr Hut Circles, Holyhead, Anglesey', *Arch. Camb.* CXXXV

Smith, C.A. and Lynch, F., 1987 *Trefignath and Din Dryfol, the excavation of two megalithic tombs in Anglesey*, Cambrian Archaeological Monographs No. 3.

Smith, G., 1998 Hut Circle Settlement Survey. Unpublished GAT Report No. **357**

Smith, G. 2003 *prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey*, 2002-2003. Unpublished GAT Report No. **478**

Smith, G.H. 2004 *Hibernia Row Pumping Station, Holyhead. Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Unpublished GAT Report No. **520**

Stanley W O, 1846, Tywyn y Capel, *Archaeological Journal*, 223-228

Stanley, W.O. 1867 'Ancient Interments and Sepulchral Urns found in Anglesey and North Wales, *Archaeological Journal* **24**, 13-14

Stanley W O, 1868, On the Remains of Ancient Circular Habitations in Holyhead Island, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 385-400

Stanley, W.O. 1869 'Ancient Circular Habitations at Ty Mawr, Holyhead Island, with Notices of other remains there, *Archaeological Journal* **26**, 301-325

Stanley, W.O. 1878 'Notices of Sepulchral Deposits with Cinerary Urns, found at Porth Dafarch Holyhead Island in 1848; and of recent excavations in the sand mounds adjacent in 1875-6', *Arch. Camb.* 4th Series, 9; 22-38

Thomas, C. 1980 'Field Name Evidence in the Reconstruction of Medieval Settlement Nuclei in North-West Wales', *National Library of Wales Journal* XXI, No. 4, 340-356

Thomas, Lord Stanley of Alderley, 2004 'The Stanleys of Alderley: 1927-2001', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 62-75.

Thomas W B, 1937, 'Capel St. Ffraid, Trearddur Bay', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 183

Thomas W B, 1938 'St. Ffraid Burial Mound', *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 90

Usher, G. 1953 'Holyhead as a Fourteenth Century Port, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* **XVIII**, 209-12

Waddington, K., 2010 Early Celtic Societies in North Wales

Waddington, K., 2013 , *The Settlements of Northwest Wales: From the Late Bronze Age to the Early Medieval Period*

Williams-Ellis, C. 1980 *Architect Errant: The Autobiography of Clough Williams-Ellis*

Williams, L., 1939a 'Tide mills worked by the inland sea between Holy Isle and Anglesey', *Trans. Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 109-10

Williams, L., 1939b 'Notes on Holyhead social life in the first half of the eighteenth century' *Trans of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 86-99.

Williams, L., 1940 'Factors in the Culture of Pre-railway Holyhead' *Trans. of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 93-99.

Williams, L., 1944 'William Morris's House and gardens at Holyhead' *Trans. of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 55-56

Williams, L.M. 1947 'The Portionary Church of Caergybi and Jesus College', *Trans. of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 38-55

Williams, L.M. 1949 'The Llanfawr Estate in Holyhead', *Trans. of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 86-89

Williams, L., 1950 'The development of Holyhead' *Trans of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 51-70.





Plate 1: View of drystone wall banded track; scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_206).



Plate 2: General view of quarryman's cottages; scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_207).



Plate 3: View of field system, pens and drove road; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_211).



Plate 3: View of field system, pens and drove road; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_211).



Plate 5: View of track to magazines bounded by drystone walling; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_150).



Plate 6: View of clifftop cloddau 0.3m high; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_157).



Plate 7: View along denuded clifftop clawdd; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_159).



Plate 8: View along denuded clawdd at cliff edge; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_163).



Plate 9: View of face of clawdd in G2565_163; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_164).



Plate 10: View of breach through clawdd; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_168).



Plate 11: Details showing parallel walling in foreground with 0.5m high drystone walling; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_063).



Plate 12: General view of field systems above Borth Saint; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_064).



Plate 13: 2m high drystone walling, made of small shale slabs with cock and hen capping; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_065).



Plate 14: General view of cloddau north of Ty'n Wreidden; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_084).



Plate 15: View of field boundary around Ty'n Wreidden along footpath; scale: 1 x 1 m (archive reference: G2565_086).



Plate 16: General view from the south of the hedgerow landscape north of Rhoscolyn Church; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_082).



Plate 17: View along drystone walled bounded track to Ty'n Wreidden; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_088).



Plate 18: General view of field systems; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_092).



Plate 19: General view of Tywerdden showing associated field system; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_093).



Plate 20: View of boundary wall 2m high along cliff to south of Borth Saint; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_094).



Plate 21: Clawdd running N-S west of Gof-du; scale: 1 X 1m (archive reference: G2565_041).



Plate 22: View of possible early enclosures at Porth y Garan; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_053).



Plate 23: Sub rectangular enclosure of clawdd walling 1.4m wide and 0.3m high; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_058).



Plate 24: Detail of clawdd walled enclosure; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_059).



Plate 25: View of coastline denuded boundary walling/former clawdd at Bwa Du, 0.3m high; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_060).



Plate 26: View of drystone wall boundary 0.45m high near Porth Garslwyn; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_114).

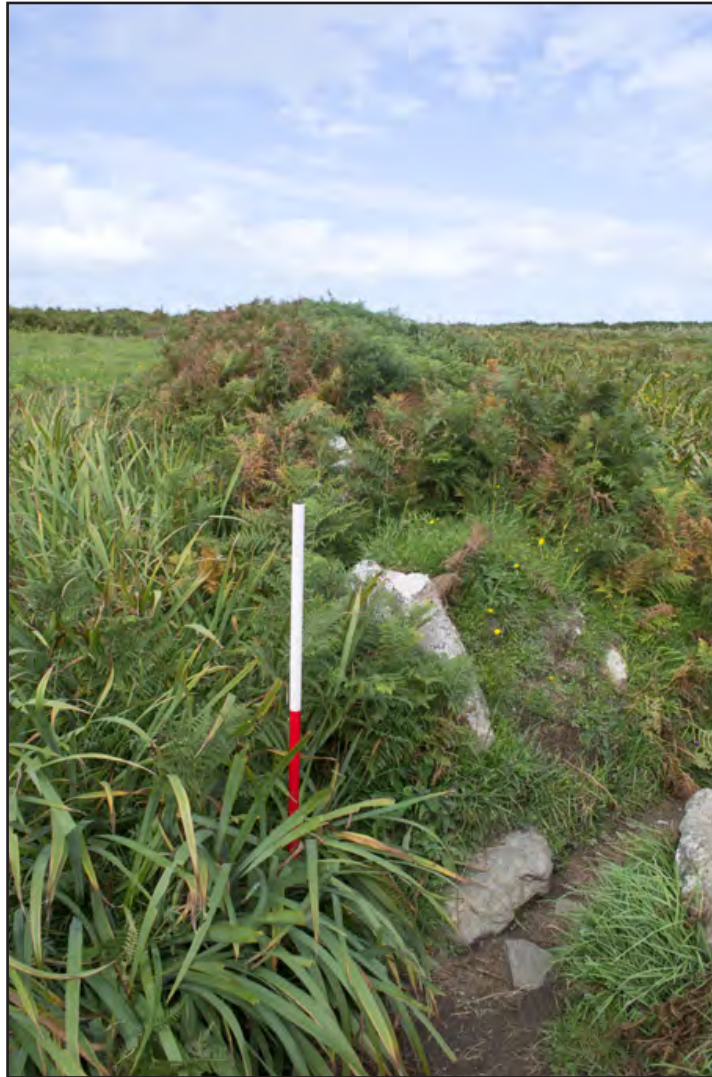


Plate 27: Clawdd at Porth Gorslwyn; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_115).



Plate 28: View of drystone wall/clawdd forming the eastern boundary of improved fields with the Saltings; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_137).



Plate 29: View of drystone wall/clawdd forming the eastern boundary of improved fields with the Saltings; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_138).



Plate 30: View of ruins of former fog signal station on North Stack; scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_216).



Plate 31: View of ruins of former fog signal station on North Stack; scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_217).



Plate 32: Landscape view of fog signal station with North Stack and field systems; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_223).



Plate 33: View of Ellin's Tower, South Stack; scale: not used
(archive reference: G2565_267).



Plate 34: View of 1982 stairs in the entrance hall of
Ellin's Tower, South Stack; scale: not used
(archive reference: G2565_269).



Plate 35: View of Skinner's Monument; scale: not used
(archive reference: G2565_258).



Plate 36: View of Skinner's Monument; scale: not used
(archive reference: G2565_259).



Plate 37: View of Elin Stanley's Cross - English; scale: 1x1m
(archive reference: G2565_228).



Plate 38: View of Elin Stanley's Cross - Welsh; scale: 1x1m
(archive reference: G2565_229).



Plate 39: View of structure at Ynys Pibio from costal path - wide angle; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2565_230).



Plate 40: View of arched entrance from costal path to beach; scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_232).



Plate 41: View of tower with fragments of pill box on Ynys Pibio (arch in background); scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_233).



Plate 42: View of tower's SW gable end from coastline.; scale: 1x1 (archive reference: G2565_234).



Plate 43: View from close to the Treaddur Bay pillbox; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_254).



Plate 44: View from close to the Treaddur Bay pillbox; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_253).



Plate 45: View from close to the Treaddur Bay pillbox; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_252).



Plate 46: View of circular pillbox in grounds of Trearddur Bay Hotel; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_251).



Plate 47: Internal views of circular pillbox in grounds of Trearddur Bay Hotel; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_255).



Plate 48: View of battery; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_190).



Plate 49: View of battery; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_191).



Plate 50: View of battery; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_192).



Plate 51: Close-up view of of single stone at Trearddur Burial Chamber; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_236).



Plate 52: Close-up view of of single stone at Trearddur Burial Chamber; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_237).



Plate 53: View of stone shed with brick arches at Tre Gof, Cae Glas, viewed from the northeast; scale: 1x1m.



Plate 54: Yard and gate piers at Tre Gof, Cae Glas; scale: 1x1m.



Plate 55: Ffynnon Gwenfaen; scale: 1 x 1m (archive reference: G2565_070).



Plate 56: View of Skinner's monument from Turkey Shore; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_266).



Plate 57: View of Type 25 Pillbox near Skinner's Monument; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_265).



Plate 58: View of Type 25 Pillbox near Skinner's Monument; scale: not used (archive reference: G2565_264).



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd



Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk