

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

COASTAL EROSION SURVEY

ANGLESEY

prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

March 1997

by S. Jones

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 251

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Objectives
- 1.2 Methodology
- 1.3 Survey Recording
- 1.4 Management Recommendations
- 1.5 Data Storage and Retrieval

2 THE STUDY AREA

- 2.1 Definition of the study area
- 2.2 Geology and Geomorphology of the survey area
- 2.3 Sea level and Coastal change
- 2.4 Other factors affecting coastal archaeology

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Prehistoric
- 3.2 400 AD - 1500 AD
 - 3.2.1 Native Rule
 - 3.2.2 Post-conquest Rule
- 3.3 1500 AD to present day
 - 3.3.1 Maritime
 - 3.2.2 Industry
 - 3.2.3 Defence
 - 3.2.4 Transport

4 DESIGNATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

5 SITE CONDITION

6 RECORDING THE COASTLINE

- 6.1 Coast Edge Type
- 6.2 Land Edge Type
- 6.3 Foreshore Type
- 6.4 Erosion Class

7 STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATED AREAS

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND COASTAL UNITS

FIGURES:

FIGURE 1 - General type for fish weir

FIGURE 2 - Plan and aerial photograph of a fish trap near Beaumaris

FIGURE 3 - Location of detail maps

PLATES:

PLATE 1 - Eroding glacial till along the eastern coast of Anglesey

PLATE 2 - High, sea cliffs at South Stack

PLATE 3 - A fish trap at the mouth of the Afon Alaw

PLATE 4 - The fish trap at Gorad Bach with surviving net stakes

PLATE 5 - The remains of the tidal mill at Felin Wen

PLATE 6 - The remains of the tidal mill at Ty'n y Felin

PLATE 7 - Erosion of a brick kiln at Porth Wen Brickworks

PLATE 8 - Rock cut steps leading to a slate quarry

PLATE 9 - Fish trap at Aberlleiniog

PLATE 10 - Possible fish trap at Penmon Point

PLATE 11 - Fish trap near Aberlleiniog

APPENDIX I: WELSH OFFICE GENERAL LEVEL SURVEY

"splendid with is heathery crest, and foot planted in the deep sea" Ruskin

(Greenly 1919, 803)

Front cover: Lewis Morris' plan of Dulas Bay of 1748

SUMMARY

The project has shown that most of the Anglesey coastline is either stable or suffering only slight erosion, generally being composed of hard, resistant rock backed by rough pasture. Serious erosion was found to be most active where the coast edge consisted of the exposed strata of glacial till or of wind blown sand dunes. In these areas a number of important archaeological sites are either directly under threat or potentially threatened. These include a number of prehistoric promontory forts, medieval tidal mills, the possible medieval mound at Towyn y Capel, industrial remains and twentieth century defence structures. Areas of windblown sand around Newborough Warren, Aberfraw and Rhosneigr hold much archaeological potential for both prehistoric and medieval remains now obscured but with the shifting nature of the dunes possibly exposed in the future. The inter-tidal zone has also produced sites ranging from wrecks to fish traps, as well as submerged peat beds/forests, the latter of which holds great archaeological potential.

The survey identified 701 sites which date from the Mesolithic to the Modern period and cover all aspects of life and work on the coast. Numerous examples of sites associated with maritime activities: jetties, slipways, boathouses, lighthouses etc. confirm the important role the sea has played in the economic and cultural history of the island. Small and large scale industrial activity is well represented by quarries and two brickworks. A more recent aspect of the importance of the sea to the island is indicated by the remains of a number of sites related to nineteenth and twentieth century coastal defence. Evidence for agricultural use of the coast edge is the best represented class of site recorded, with ridge and furrow and now redundant field boundaries extending right up to the present coast edge.

In response to the threats not only from erosion but also potentially from human activities, this report lists and locates the archaeological sites identified around the coast, and the extent of the threat for each site. Management recommendations are made for sites under threat, to enable the evidence for this valuable area of Anglesey life to be protected.

1 INTRODUCTION

This years (1996-7) survey of the impact of coastal erosion on the archaeology of the coastline of the island of Anglesey (including Holy Island) has been funded by Cadw: Welsh Historical Monuments. It completes the coastline survey of the old county of Gwynedd begun in 1993 by Smith (Great Orme's Head to Porth Cloch, Aberdaron) and continued in 1995-6 by Gwyn *et al* (Porth Cloch to the railway bridge over the Afon Dyfi) a combined distance of 309km or 60% of the total length of coastline of Gwynedd. It was originally estimated (by the Coastal Officer for Anglesey) that the remaining 40% represented by the Anglesey coastline, was 200km in length, however the actual distance walked has been 270km, due to the heavily indented nature of the coast on the western side of the island and the inclusion of the inland sea between Holy Island and Isle of Anglesey itself.

1.1 Objectives

Using the methodology developed by the previous two surveys of the Gwynedd coast, a desk-top study followed by a rapid field survey has produced:

- a. a detailed overview of the archaeology of the coast, including 'new' sites identified;
- b. an assessment of the present scale of coastal erosion;
- c. an assessment of the present condition and future threat to archaeological sites and features; and
- d. management prescriptions for specific sites.

1.2 Methodology

Prior to the field survey a desk-top study was carried out. This consisted of a thorough search through the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record identifying existing sites (each uniquely identified by a Primary Record Number) which were located on or near (within 1km) the present coastline. Further information on these identified sites was obtained from the noted bibliographical sources which included the Royal Commission's Inventory for Anglesey and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. In the course of the project a number of other relevant organisations were consulted, notably: Planning Officers, Anglesey County Council; the Environmental Agency (formally the National Rivers Authority); the Marine Archaeology Department, the University of Wales (Bangor); the Archaeology Department, the University of Wales (Bangor) and the Countryside Council for Wales. Members of the Trust involved in the project have also attended meetings of the relevant Coastal Cell groups. General books and articles on the history and society of Anglesey were also consulted.

Each known site's location and PRN was then transferred to a copy of the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps of the coastline, to be used as base maps for the actual fieldwork. Copies of early editions of the 1:2500 OS maps were also obtained from the Ynys Mon archive, Llangefni.

It was decided that flying the survey area was not the most efficient method for locating sites on the ground; instead existing colour vertical aerial photographs (1:10,000) from 1993 were examined at the Countryside Council for Wales (Bangor) and any possible sites were marked onto the base maps. Large format oblique colour aerial photographs were also examined at the Anglesey Coastal Heritage Centre at Aberffraw and black and white oblique aerial photographs of known sites were also obtained from the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record. A number of sites and potential sites were identified, and these were checked on the ground wherever possible. These photographs were also very useful in allowing large areas of ridge and furrow to be mapped and other large features difficult to map accurately on the ground such as fish traps.

The Welsh office provided a copy of their General Level Survey of the coastline of Anglesey, the codes for which have been incorporated and cross referenced with this survey (see Appendix I).

1.3 Survey Recording

The field work was carried out between August 1996 and January 1997 by two members of the Trust staff. Whenever possible the field-walking was accomplished by one of the team walking on the cliff-top and the other walking on the foreshore covering both the intertidal zone and the actual coast edge. This proved impossible along much of the northern coast of Anglesey, where high sea cliffs fell directly into the sea below only allowing for the cliff edge and adjacent coastal land edge to be inspected. For the most part the coast was walked in one direction (clockwise), with one vehicle being left at the finish point and one driven back to the start point and collected at the end of the day.

The fieldwork itself consisted of rapid coverage of the coastal strip and immediate foreshore, with details of sites, as well as the nature of the land edge, coast edge, foreshore and erosion class recorded directly onto waterproof sheets of transparent paper overlain on the 1:10,000 base maps. Colour slides were taken of the majority of sites, examples of erosion and general shots of coast edge type.

1.4 Management Recommendations

Management recommendations are made for each site under the heading 'Management' in the site gazetteer. These recommendations are covered by a number of categories:

Basic Recording - recording by photograph and description

All the sites listed in the site gazetteer have a written description, some of the more complex have a sketch and most have been photographed (colour slide).

Monitoring

A number of sites vulnerable to erosion, though not necessarily immediately suffering such erosion, have been recommended for regular monitoring, to assess the degree of erosion and the condition of the site and to record any exposed features or artefacts.

Detailed Recording

Detailed recording requires a photographic record (including aerial photographs where appropriate), surveying (both topographical or buildings) and the production of a measured drawing.

Excavation

Archaeological excavation works may also be required depending upon the particular feature and the extent and effect of erosion. Some of the sites may require dismantling by hand, to provide a detailed record of the method of construction.

Information/Interpretation boards

With the development of the Coastal Footpath around the island of Anglesey, a provision has also been included for the erection of information/interpretation boards relating to various archaeological sites.

1.5 Data Storage and Retrieval

Subsequent to the fieldwork sites, coast types, foreshore types, land edge types and erosion classes were noted directly onto 1:10,000 maps, in some cases the maps were enlarged where a considerable amount of information was concentrated in a small area. Three databases (linked by the coast edge number) were created using the FoxPro database program:

G1386CE.DBF

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	CEDGENO	Numeric	6		Asc	Machine
2	CETYPE	Character	8		Asc	Machine
3	PLACENAME	Character	30		Asc	Machine
4	NGRSTART	Character	11		Asc	Machine
5	NGRFIN	Character	11		Asc	Machine
6	OSMAP	Character	13		Asc	Machine
7	LENGTH	Numeric	8	2	Asc	Machine
8	FACING	Character	3		Asc	Machine
9	GEOLOGY	Character	30		Asc	Machine
10	WOSUR	Character		25		Asc Machine
11	DATE	Date	10		Asc	Machine
12	INITIAL	Character	10		Asc	Machine
13	DESCR	Memo	10			
Total			174			

G1386ER.DBF

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	ERNO	Numeric	6		Asc	Machine
2	ERTYPE	Character	10		Asc	Machine
3	NGRSTART	Character	11		Asc	Machine
4	NGRFIN	Character	11		Asc	Machine
5	LENGTH	Numeric	6	2	Asc	Machine
6	CEGENO	Numeric	6		Asc	Machine
Total			51			

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	SITENO	Numeric4	Asc	Machine		
2	PRN	Numeric8		Asc	Machine	
3	SITENAME	Character	50		Asc	Machine
4	NGR	Character	11		Asc	Machine
5	CATEGORY	Character	1		Asc	Machine
6	CEDGENO	Numeric6			Asc	Machine
7	ERNO	Numeric6			Asc	Machine
8	ERTYPE	Character	3		Asc	Machine
9	LANDUSE	Character	10		Asc	Machine
10	THREATS	Character	25		Asc	Machine
11	MANAGEMENT	Character	25		Asc	Machine
12	CLASS	Character	30		Asc	Machine
13	SITETYPE	Character	40		Asc	Machine
14	PERIOD	Character	30		Asc	Machine
15	PERIODCL	Character	1		Asc	Machine
16	CONDITION	Character	20		Asc	Machine
17	STATUS	Character	6			
18	INITIAL	Character	6		Asc	Machine
19	DATE	Date	8		Asc	Machine
20	NOTES	Memo	10			
Total			301			

Copies of the site database (G1386SIT.DBF) have been passed on to the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record where PRN's will be allocated to each 'new' site and incorporated into the Record and information pertaining to existing PRN's will be up dated.

The archive of the survey will be retained by GAT under the project number G1386 and a copy deposited with the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record.

2 THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Definition of the study area

The area of study was defined as the coastal strip (including an area 150m inland from the high water mark) and the foreshore as defined as the intertidal zone between the mean high and low tide marks. As with the previous surveys the coastline was defined as including tidal inlets as far as the first bridge across them or as far as the high water mark. It was also decided that the inland sea between Holy Island and Anglesey itself should also be included as until the construction of the Stanley embankment in 1823 this area would have been opened to the sea at either end. None of the smaller off-shore islands around Anglesey have been included in the survey.

2.2 Geology and Geomorphology

The coastline of Anglesey is made up of a variety of different landscapes. Much of it is a rocky, indented shoreline with intermittent sandy bays. The southern side of the island consists of the Menai Strait, a fast running, narrow stretch of water between mainland north Wales and the island. Along the Strait north-east of Beaumaris to Penmon Point the coastline consists of exposed, eroding glacial clays and large expanses of sandy foreshores leading onto the Lavan Sands. South west of Beaumaris medium size rocky cliffs are exposed, with glacial clays becoming dominate again towards the sand dunes of Newborough Warren. The northern coastline is dominated by high rocky cliffs, with narrow, natural harbours aligned to the north-east along geological faults. Similarly the eastern shore is rocky, but here the cliffs are lower and interrupted by the muddy estuaries of Dulas and Red Wharf Bay. Similar estuaries are found on the opposite side of the island where the diagonally running longitudinal valleys which form these bays emerge, but on the western side sand dunes have built up. The construction of the Stanley Embankment

and the other roads across to Holy Island has reduced the once fast running waters between Anglesey and Holy Island to a meandering estuary that is the Inland Sea. Here low craggy coastline gives way to estuarine mud. Holy Island itself has medium size rocky shoreline becoming higher and more precipitous to the north culminating in the North and Stacks which in turn are crowned by Holyhead Mountain.

The island of Anglesey is made up of a series of Pre-Cambrian and Palaeozoic rocks. Of the Pre-Cambrian rocks the most notable is the Mona Complex which consists of a series of highly altered rocks which have been divided into three broad groups of rock types which have undergone intense pressures from earth movements, leaving them deformed and folded as dramatically illustrated by the major folding visible on the cliffs of the South Stack. The first of these the Bedded Series are mainly geosynclinal sediments consisting of grits, greywackes and conglomerates of shales and mud (Smith *et al* 1961, 8). During their accumulation volcanic events have resulted in the interbedding of lavas, ashes and tuffs with the sediment. These make up much of the western side of the island, including Holy Island. The second main type of rock group in the Pre-Cambrian series is the Gneisses, roughly banded and foliated rocks of coarse grain. Notably located in central Anglesey and on the north-east coast near Dulas (Smith *et al* 1961, 11). The third main rock group of the Mona Series are the igneous intrusions. The largest of these is the coarse-textured Coedana granite. Along the coastline these intrusions are mainly located either side of the Inland Sea around Four Mile Bridge (Smith *et al* 1961, 11).

No Cambrian rocks occur on Anglesey, though residual pockets have been noted (Smith *et al* 1961, 27). It has been supposed that they were formally present but extensive subsequent erosion during the Ordovician period has removed any surviving original examples (Smith *et al* 1961, 8). This period of erosion was followed by the Ordovician conglomerates, derived from the local eroded Mona Series and re-deposited by the advancement of the Ordovician sea (Smith *et al* 1961, 27). Some Silurian rocks are associated with the Ordovician rocks, notably the black graptolitic shales found in the Parys Mountain district (Smith *et al* 1961, 45). The grit deposits tend to outcrop in short escarpments, while the shale deposits have an undulated, smooth surface (Greenly 1919, 802).

Rocks from the Carboniferous Systems are found along the eastern and southern coast of Anglesey. They consist primarily of Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone, Millstone grit and finally small pockets of Coal Measures. The Carboniferous Limestone forms bold escarpments raising high above the sea.

2.3 Sea Level and Coastal Change

Since the ending of the last glaciation, c. 12,000 BP, global sea levels have been rising as the water locked up in ice sheets was released as the ice melted. However, this effect has, to a degree, been offset by gradual land uplift or isostatic rebound as land which was covered by the ice sheets has been released from the massive downward pressure. These two effects have made the history of the coastline of Anglesey extremely complex, especially as these effects have not been consistent as fluctuating temperatures have caused the ice to advance and retreat at different times. This fluctuating has produced many layers of raised beaches and layers of submerged peat around the coast (Lynch 1970, 38). The remains of these submerged peats/forests have been identified along much of the western and northern coasts of Wales, notably in Carmarthen Bay, Cardigan Bay and at Llandudno on the northern coast of Gwynedd which has been dated by radio carbon dating techniques to 7000BP. A number have also been identified along the Anglesey coast buried beneath the sand at Holyhead, Trearddur, Cymyran, Red Wharf Bay and Lligwy Bay (Lynch 1970, 38-9). It is believed that the present coastline of Anglesey was established c. 500-3500 BC (Lynch 1970, 39).

In addition to changes in the sea level subsequent marine erosion has also taken place around the coast, removing large amounts of boulder clay from the periphery of the island, especially on the western side (Greenly 1919, 803). The west coast has also seen the accumulation of wind blown sands forming large areas of sand dunes. Evidence for Mesolithic activity has been identified in these areas, notably a Mesolithic shell midden and associated artefacts from Newborough Warren. Evidence survives from the historical period showing the changing, shifting nature of these dunes. One famous such example took place in 1322 when the remains of the princely palace at Rhosyr are said to have been buried by a great sand storm.

2.4 Other factors affecting coastal archaeology

Human activities have also had dramatic effects on parts of the coastline. Land reclamation has taken place at Malltraeth since at least the sixteenth century (Greenly, 1882), culminating in determined efforts with a series of Acts of Parliament in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Greenly 1919, 1883). Reclamation has also taken place around Valley. The construction of the Stanley Embankment in 1823 effectively closed one end of the channel between Anglesey and Holy Island resulting in the development of the landscape of the Inland sea of today.

Modern tourism has had a considerable affect on the coastal landscape in those areas where caravan sites are dominant: this is mostly on the mid and northern sections of the east coast, but also on the northern stretch of the west coast. It is difficult to estimate how much archaeology has been affected by these schemes because of the lack of archaeological evaluation work, but certainly the promontory fort south of Traeth Bychan and the limekilns at Traeth Bychan are examples of archaeological sites affected by the location of static caravan sites. The dualling of the A55 from Chester to Llanfairpwll has increased the number of day and week-end visitors which has resulted in increased on pressure on the coast. Specific sites affected by increased visitor pressure include the area around Barclodiad y Gawres on the west coast, where there is a neolithic burial chamber, a cairn and a possible hillfort, and on the north coast the area around Dinas Gynfor promontory fort and Porth Wen Brickworks. Penmon point is a much visited area where car access has resulted in disturbance and erosion of the coastal heath where there is considerable archaeological potential. Visitor pressure on the west coast has also caused erosion of coastal dune systems at Aberffraw, Newborough and Trearddur Bay; at the latter the cemetery site of Towyn y Capel is suffering constant erosion from holiday makers.

Modern industry on Anglesey is relatively slight, and consists of the Aluminium works at Holyhead, Holyhead Port, Wylfa Power station and the chemical works adjoining Amlwch Port. Once again, it is difficult to estimate the effect upon the archaeology of these developments, although the re-generation of the port at Holyhead has removed a great deal of the 19th century and earlier developments. It is possible that a second power station will be built alongside the existing one at Wylfa, where there is potential for archaeological sites.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric to 400 AD.

The earliest archaeological remains from the Anglesey coast are the Mesolithic flint scatters, of which there are five main groups. The largest group was found at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw and represented a fairly large scale working site. Most Mesolithic sites are found on or near to the present coastline and Anglesey is no exception, with four of the five groups located within the area of the coastal survey, including the Mesolithic stone assemblages identified at the Ty Mawr hut group near Holyhead (Smith 1986, 12). The sea level, however, was still relatively low at this time; the island was still linked to the mainland and there were trees growing in the present bays of Holyhead, Trearddur, Cymyran, Red Wharf Lligwy, (Lynch 1970 39-9). No new Mesolithic sites were found during the survey.

Evidence of Neolithic activity on Anglesey is in the form of megalithic tombs, no evidence for houses or agriculture has yet been discovered. The tombs represent a mixture of traditions with no one clearly dominant. Their distribution is mainly coastal, concentrated around Brynsiencyn and Moelfre. There are thirteen sites, possible sites or destroyed sites in the survey area. The best known of these is probably Barclodiad y Gawres which consists of a round mound with cruciform chamber and is typical of a type of tomb found in the Boyne valley in Ireland. Other tombs in the survey area are more difficult to classify, for example, the tomb at Plas Newydd and the group around the Moelfre and Benllech area. A number of stone axes, both of Graig Lwyd and other stone have been found in the area. These occur mostly in the south eastern corner of the island.

Bronze Age remains on the mainland suggest an expansion of activity in the uplands. The majority of surviving barrows are inland, although the survey area did include the burial mounds at Porth Dafarch as well as two possible standing stones and a number of urn burials. A number of bronze implements and pottery vessels findspots are located in the survey area, including the urn burials at Plas Penrhyn and

Menai Bridge and the hoard of flanged bronze axes also from Menai Bridge. In recent years work by The Early Mines Research Group has confirmed and dated evidence for Bronze Age copper mining at Mynydd Parys, near Amlwch, which has thus added to a number of other copper mines in Wales where there is evidence for both surface mining and underground mining (Jenkins 1995, 35).

The abundant evidence for Iron Age and Romano British settlement in the area is in the form of stone built hut circles and hillforts. The coastal region of Anglesey has a number of hillforts and promontory forts which date from this period, although few have been excavated. Amongst the best known of these are *Caer y Twr* on Holyhead Mountain and *Bwrdd Arthur* or *Din Silwy*, near Llanddona. Opinion is still divided as to whether these defensive, hilltop sites were ever permanently occupied. Settlement remains also exist in the form of groups of circular huts. Excavation of these sites, such as the enclosed hut group at *Ty Mawr* on Holyhead Mountain (Smith 1987, 27), has tended to produce finds of Romano British date. However, it is likely that the majority were occupied during the pre-Roman Iron Age and continued in use. Finds of Iron Age date include the famous votive hoard from *Llyn Cerrig Bach* close to the west coast, although too far inland to form part of the coastal survey.

The Romano-British period is traditionally seen as one when the native population left the security of hillforts and constructed walled enclosure settlements some of which contained rectangular/sub-rectangular structures as well as round huts such as the site at *Din Lligwy*, *Penrhos Lligwy* and at *Penmon*. The only military site on the island is the small late Roman fort of *Caergybi*, Holyhead; the signal station at *Caer y Twr*, Holyhead has been excavated and is also of Roman date. A number of Roman finds have been made within the survey area, including coin hoards at *Trearddur Bay* and *Coed Cynol*, Menai Bridge. The discovery of a number of copper ingots or 'cakes' stamped with Latin numbers and letters distributed across Anglesey, have provided circumstantial evidence for Roman copper mining on the island and at *Mynydd Parys* in particular (Davies 1939, 40), however, no direct dated evidence has yet been identified to confirm this, although future investigations at this site may soon provide such evidence.

3.2 400 AD - 1500 AD.

The post-Roman/early Medieval period is notoriously difficult to describe archaeologically, both on the mainland and on Anglesey itself. The long cist burials from *Porth Dafarch* date to this time as does the burial mound at *Trwyn y Capel*, *Trearddur* (site 211). It is also at this time that a number of the ecclesiastical foundations on the island were thought to have been established. The holy well and monastic cell of *St. Seiriol* at *Penmon* in the south west of the island is possibly the best known example, though not securely dated.

A significant number of churches of medieval date are located within the survey area. Attention has been drawn to the use made by the Celtic saints of the seaways for travel. It is noted how many of the surviving Celtic churches are located on off shore islands, or in the vicinity of natural harbours, (Richards 1972, 25-26). These churches also attracted the attention of Viking raiders in the ninth and tenth centuries, with the rich churches of Holyhead and *Penmon* being particularly vulnerable. The location of Anglesey, both physically and politically in the 'Viking Lake' of the Irish Sea (Redknap 1995, 58) is only presently slightly reflected in the archaeological record of the island. With the exception of a group of Viking armlets from the *Dinorben* quarry, *Llanfihangel Din Silwy* and a possible Viking burial from *Benllech*, no evidence survives in the survey area for a Viking presence on the island. However, a couple of miles in land from *Benllech Bay* the recent discovery of a settlement site with both pre-Viking period and Viking period occupation has confirmed the strong historical links with this culture in north Wales, and Anglesey in particular. Amongst the artefacts discovered scrap silver, weights and coins suggest mercantile activity on the site and what has been described as the 'mariculture' of north Wales in this period (Redknap 1994, 60).

3.2.1 Native Rule

Prior to the conquest of Wales, Anglesey was divided into three *cantrefi*, each subdivided into two *commotes*. To the north was *Cemais*, including the *commotes* of *Talybolion* and *Twrcelyn*; to the west, *Aberffraw*, divided into *Llifon* and *Malltraeth* and in the south west and south east was *Rhosyr*, made up from the *commotes* of *Menai* and *Dindaethwy*. *Aberffraw* was the traditional seat of the princes of *Gwynedd*, *Llywelyn the Great* who called himself Prince of *Aberffraw* and Lord of *Snowdon*. The coastal distribution of many of the commotal centres probably reflect the importance of coastal sea routes for commerce and communication which is illustrated by the wealth of port at *Llanfaes* on the *Menai Strait*.

The motte and bailey castle at Aberlleiniog (site 615), built by earl Hugh of Chester in 1088 marks the first Norman attack on the island. However, Anglesey was too far from England for the Norman impact to be felt too strongly and despite attacks by Henry II in 1157 and Henry III in 1245, it was not until 1282 that Gwynedd was finally conquered and in 1284 Anglesey became a county.

3.2.2 Post-Conquest Rule

The borough of Beaumaris, built to replace the native settlement of Llanfaes with its Franciscan friary, dominates the post Edwardian conquest remains in the coastal area. The town was intended as an English colony built around the castle. The main industry of Beaumaris was fishing but the town also served as a distribution centre for the whole of north Wales.

The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are marked by two main events, the Black Death and the revolt of Owain Glyndwr. Anglesey was regarded as being vulnerable to French and Scottish attacks at this time, indeed, Beaumaris was attacked by the Scots in 1381. The town walls were built after the Glyndwr revolt in the early 1400s. The revolt was over by the time of the death of Henry IV in 1413, but the county of Anglesey had to pay a fine for its part in the revolt. The revolt also resulted in the end of the predominance, for the time, of the Tudors of Penmynydd and the rise in favour of another of the descendants of Ednyfed Fychan, Gwilym ap Gruffydd. Another family whose rise began in the fifteenth century was the Bulkeleys from Cheshire who were to dominate the affairs of Anglesey for several centuries to come, (Richards, M. 1972 p.48-50).

3.3 1500 - present day.

Activity in the modern period in the coastal area falls into three main categories; maritime, industrial and defence. The early modern period also saw the rise of the gentry on Anglesey and the survey area included three country houses, Plas Newydd on the Menai Straits, home of the Marquis of Anglesey; Llanidan near Brynsiencyn and the ruins of seventeenth century house at Bodowen near Malltraeth. A number of garden features, such as Ha-Ha's, terraces and small copse were identified near these houses.

3.3.1 Maritime

Evidence for maritime activity, as one might expect, is extensive. The sea dominated the life of the island which for centuries had provided a living for the inhabitants and which by the second half of the nineteenth century provided employment for a substantial proportion of the male population. Schools on the island provided lessons on 'practical navigation with the use and construction of sea charts' (Eames 1973, 368). The main economic incentives for this growth in the maritime economy were the developments of the Port of Liverpool and the slate industry in mainland Caernarvonshire. The major navigational routes from Liverpool to the Americas which passed Anglesey attracted many young men, as did the slate trade from ports such as Felinheli and Port Penrhyn. On Anglesey itself the port at Beaumaris was the chief customs port for the whole of the north Wales coast (Thomas 1932, 107) and handled a large proportion of Caernarvonshire slate (Richards 1972, 71).

The coastal geography of the island, with its natural harbours and bays resulted in a proliferation of ship building in the mid-1700s and 1800s. Beaumaris, Holyhead and Amlwch were centres of note, stimulated by the developing local industries of copper mining and slate quarries (Thomas 1932, 109), but ships were also being built at other locations around the coast including Dulas Bay, Red Wharf Bay, Moel y Don and Cemais. Coupled with the actual building of the brigs, brigantine, sloops and schooners, between 50 and 180 tons, goes the trade in which they were engaged. Lewis Morris writing in 1748 gives us some idea of the trade taking place in some harbours which today are quiet sea side villages. Red Wharf Bay is noted for its limestone trade, including black and grey marble. Mill stones formed from the local gritstones are also exported from here (Morris 1748, 2-3). At Malltraeth on the western coast coal from local sources is exported, along with corn, butter and cheese. He concludes that the principal commodities exported from the island are corn and cattle (Morris 1748, 6). The survey reflected this with a large number of boat houses and slipways being identified. Tracks leading down the shore were identified all around the island. One such track at Red Wharf Bay lead down to the mud flats where there was a series of cottages with yards which appear to have been store houses for goods coming ashore. One was actually called 'The Yard'. In the nineteenth century with the increase in recreation time amongst the upper and middle classes also added to the number of ornate boat houses and slipways being constructed. A particularly good

example of this was recorded near Penrhos, Holyhead which had two ornate boathouses built of large pebbles.

Two of the main harbours around the coast merit special attention. The first is Holyhead whose natural harbour offers facilities which have encouraged settlement on the site of the present town from the earliest times and the presence of the Roman fort undoubtedly owes much to the availability of a good port. It was in Elizabeth I's reign that Holyhead potential as a port was realised when it became the departure point for official post to Ireland. Through the next two and a half centuries the system generally improved, the number of travellers increased and the town grew slowly; by the beginning of the nineteenth century it was established as the principal port for communication with Ireland. Improvements to the harbour were made by John Rennie between 1810 to 1824, and again by Telford in 1825, following the opening of his London - Holyhead road in 1823. The largest engineering feat, however, was the construction of the breakwater between 1848 and 1873. It was this project which contributed to the huge rise in the population (Davidson *et al* 1996, 4). Stone for the Breakwater was quarried from the base of Holyhead Mountain and transported by rail to the work site. Work on such a large scale produced the wealth that allowed the main contractor, Mr Rigby, to build himself a turreted mansion at Soldier's Point (site 268) (Owens 1987, 12). The railway arrived in 1848, and was extended to the Admiralty pier in 1856. The creation of the inner harbour and construction of the new station and hotel between 1875 and 1880 were the final major changes of the nineteenth century (Davidson *et al* 1996, 4).

The second major port is Amlwch on the northern coast. This port was described by Lewis Morris in 1748 as '... no more than a cove between two steep rocks, where a vessel have not room to wind, even at high-water...' (Morris 1748, 3). This was all to change in the late eighteenth century with the development of the nearby Parys Mountain into the world's largest copper mine and lead to an explosion of the local population. As previously noted evidence has recently emerged for prehistoric and possibly Roman working of the copper deposits here. The port was vital to the copper industry as until 1867 and the coming of the railway, the output from the mine had to be transported by sea. This led to the setting up of the Amlwch Shipping Company in 1788 (Hope 1994, 98). This need for shipping was partly fulfilled by 'Iard Newydd' ship yard owned by the Thomas family which was located at the entrance to the port. The improvement of the dock necessitated blasting several tons of rock from the side, but even with this copper was unloaded onto the dock down wooden chutes. Only one badly decayed example survives today. As well as the mining and smelting of copper ore and a chemical industry using sulphur to produce artificial fertilisers was set up in 1840 (Hope 1994, 88). Very little now remains of the site, but cinder and clinker debris can be found and the survey identified the small dammed stream used for the process (site 394). A limekiln recorded on the dockside demonstrates that although heavy industry dominated the local economy, other economic influences remained.

As with any coastal community fishing was a major industry. Small coastal villages such as Moelfre on the eastern coast had small fishing fleets, while fishermen from the port of Holyhead landed a variety of fish. This port became very important in the 1920's in the herring industry due to its excellent rail links to England (Geraint Jenkins 1978, 95). In his description of Red Wharf Bay, Morris writes: 'In this bay there are herrings in plenty, and other kinds of fish, of which the inhabitants here make great profit' (Morris 1748, 3).

The survey also identified a number of features associated with a second form of fishing: fish traps (gorod or gored). The majority of the traps are located on the southern coast of the island, in the Menai Strait. However, a group exists at Penrhos on the north east coast of Holy Island and single examples have been identified at Traeth Lligwy and Dulas Bay.

There is a certain amount of variation in the form of the fish traps. The simplest consist of a crescentic wall of stone, as at Lligwy (site no. 527), where the trap faces into an along shore current on the ebbing tide. A variant on this form is illustrated by figure 1. Here a stone bank (inner arm) runs out at right angles to the shore and turn into the direction of the ebb tide, forming an apex into which the fish are driven by the retreating tide. In all the traps, sediment trapped in their seaward ends is soon colonised by marine worms and smaller fish, providing bait to attract the fish in. Sluice gates allow for the remaining water to leave the trap and thus strand the fish. Staked nets or wattle fences may have been placed along the top of the inner arm in an attempt to increase the height and therefore trap more fish, wooden posts have been identified driving into the stony arms on many sites. The two very substantially built traps on the Menai Strait (sites 665 & 668) do not appear to have used nets on the arms, but these stone arms survive to a

height of nearly 2m metres and are probably late examples (nineteenth century). Natural out cropping on the foreshore was often exploited, for example at Penrhos on Holy Island one of the traps consisted of a rubble dam joining small rocky outcrops in the bay (site no. 304). A larger but similar trap is found at the mouth of the Alaw estuary where the arm of the trap curves round from the shore joining with rocky outcrops and continuing for at least half a mile roughly parallel to the shore (see plate 3). The most complex and extensive series of traps were identified on the foreshore north of Beaumaris and near the old Friary at Llanfaes (sites 612, 618 & 620). This may suggest a possible connection with the ecclesiastical community here and at Penmon to the north, who are known to have been involved in the use of fish traps elsewhere in north Wales (Flook 1994, 4).

The date and origin of the fish traps is unclear. Fish traps in rivers, estuaries and the intertidal zones are recorded in Scotland, Ireland, Devon and Cornwall. The earliest example from Lough Beg in Ireland provided a radiocarbon date of 1000 BC. The earliest reference to the use of traps in Wales is traced by Lewes to the 6th century history of Taliesin, (Lewes, E. 1924). This mentions a fish trap located on the beach between the Dyfi and Aberystwyth. For Anglesey, documentary references to the fish traps are considerably later, documentary reference have been found from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for fishing activities at the mouth of the river Alaw and reference from the fifteenth century refer to traps/weir at Gallow's Point, Beaumaris, Beaumaris itself and at Llanfaes Friary (possibly site no. 620) (Carr 1978, 6). The earliest reference to the fish weir at Gorad y Gyt on the Bangor side of the Strait is from 1588. This fish trap, later rebuilt as an oyster bed was the recent subject of an archaeological watching brief when it was crossed by a sewage pipeline. Radiocarbon dates from an excavated fish weir at Rhos on Sea also on the mainland indicated late medieval use, although the earliest documentary reference was to 1230. The extensive system of traps near Aberlleiniog clearly show evidence for multi-period construction with evidence for the trap's arms (stone banks) overlying earlier banks. The effectiveness of the traps is shown by their long period of use and in attempts by the authorities to restrict their use, due to fears of over-fishing. It is not clear when the traps on Anglesey out of use, two (at Lligwy and Llandona) are recorded on Lewis Morris' maritime maps of 1748 while the weir at Rhos on Sea on the mainland seems to have been in use up until the mid-1800s (Flook 1994, 5). One of the Anglesey traps at Gorad Bach (see plate 4) is said to have been in until the 1960's and indeed the wooden posts which held the nets in place on the trap still stand to over 1m in height. The survival of placename evidence for the traps also reflects their survival to a relatively late period. 'Gored Road' ran parallel to the trap at the mouth of the River Alaw and a small building possibly connected with the use of the trap called 'The Weir' was located on the shore. Similar cottages on the cliff above the trap at Llandona (with access to the beach below) were called 'Goredi Mawr' and 'Goredi Bach' may also have been associated with the actual working of the traps.

Evidence has also been identified to confirm documentary evidence for mussel and oyster farming the post-medieval period. This consists of rectangular stone enclosure, often sub-divided, built out on the foreshore. Their distribution seems to mirror that of the fish traps in the Menai Straits which confirms the favourable foreshore conditions (flat, stone free foreshores with a large tidal range).

As the port of Liverpool developed the need to improve the safety of the major navigation routes to it resulted in the development of a system of lighthouses and fog signal stations along the north Wales coast. The survey included seven lighthouses and one purpose built fog signal station:

Located in the narrow strait between Penmon Point and Ynys Seiriol (Puffin Is.), marking the northern entrance to the Menai Strait is Trwyn-du lighthouse. It was built between 1835 and 38 by James Walker, who also designed the Smalls Lighthouse (Hague 1994, 42). A waved-washed tower, it has a stepped base to discourage upsurge and unusual crenellated stone parapets on the gallery. To the south Pilot's Cottages are still standing.

On the north-eastern tip of Anglesey at Point Lynas a warning system was first established in 1779 by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board on a site some 300m to the south of the present tower. However, this site main purpose was to provide accommodation for the Liverpool pilots who made use of the sheltered bay of Porthrysgaw as they still do today. It soon became obvious that this was not sufficient so the present structure was constructed in 1835. A tower was not needed at this site as the elevation of the headland at this point was already 39m, so an unusual arrangement of a lantern at ground level with the lookout and telegraph room above was used, similar to that on the Great Orme to the east. The present

castellated building was designed by Jesse Hartley, the famous engineer, with later additions designed by G Lyster (Hague 1994, 44). The battlemented silhouette gave the site a distinct appearance from the sea.

The development of the copper industry from Parys Mountain resulted in the improvement of the small creek at Amlwch in 1793 (Hague 1994, 47). Two stubby piers were constructed each with 'small white houses displaying lights at night' (Hague 1994, 48). In 1816 a further pier was constructed which was followed in 1817 by the construction of a small lighthouse. The present square towered lighthouse, 15ft high was built in 1853 (Hague 1994, 48).

The development of Holyhead port and the construction of the Breakwater led to the construction of two lighthouses. The first on Salt Island was designed by the famous civil engineer John Rennie in 1821 and is one of the earliest Welsh lighthouses. An attractive ashlar tower, 14.6m high, it contains the second oldest preserved lantern in Wales. Once the pier was extended it became redundant (Hague 1994, 52). The second Holyhead lighthouse is the one built on the Breakwater, built between 1845-1873 and probably designed by Jon Hawkshaw. Unusually it is square in plan and reaches a height of 19.2m. The western approaches to Holyhead are covered by the South Stack lighthouse, one of the most spectacularly set lighthouses in the country. Designed by Joseph Nelson the site has two unusual features; an inverted fog-bell weighing 2.5 tons and an ingenious arrangement whereby, when fog or cloud obscured the light, a small clockwork operated lantern mounted on wheels was lowered down a railed incline to within 15.2m of the sea. Only the bed of the incline survives today (Hague 1994, 57-58).

The specialised fog station at North Stack was also included in the survey. Spectacularly set at the foot of the high sea-cliffs of Holyhead Mountain this site consisted of domestic accommodation as well as an arched roof magazine building dated 1861.

The most unusual lighthouse in the survey area is that on Llanddwyn Island at the south-western end of the Menai Strait. The tapering tower is thought to be characteristic of Anglesey windmills and it is speculated that a mason experienced in windmill construction may have been employed here (Hague 1994, 58). A light was first exhibited in 1846.

3.3.2 Industry

The industrial history of the island is well represented along the coast. This is partly the result of geological factors, but also transport considerations. At the most basic industrial level a large number of small-scale stone quarries were identified along the coast edge, usually to provide stone for field walls or post-medieval farm buildings. Along the eastern peninsula of the island are a series of massive limestone quarries centred on Penmon. These were supplemented by smaller limestone quarries often cut into the coast edge and with their own quays cut out of the rock. A particularly good example of this type was found at Fedw Fawr, north of Llangoed which not only had the remains of quarry buildings but a small narrow quay cut at right angles into the rock cliffs. Evidence for slate quarrying was also identified at Rhosmynach on the north-eastern coast. This site consisted of galleries cut back into the cliffs on different levels, with rock cut steps climbing up near vertical cliffs from the sea. The transport of the products from these quarries would have had to have been by sea and most had clear indication of maritime access points.

The survey identified twelve lime kilns along the coast, ranging from small ones, probably just for local use and a number of large examples, notably those at Traeth Bychan, probably for supplying a wider regional market. Both Carboniferous limestone and limestone from the Mona Complex has been burnt in the past to spread on the fields to improve their fertility. Most of the sites have easy access to the beaches and in one case an actual rock cut boat channel (site 44) was recorded. This access to maritime transport would allow for either the easy inward transport of the raw materials needed (limestone and coal) or the outward transport of the burnt lime. Stone-built lime kilns came into use in the eighteenth century, with their number increasing during the early nineteenth century when food shortages became a problem during and after the Napoleonic Wars and more land was brought into production. However, by the end of the nineteenth century in Anglesey they seem to have fallen out of use, as Greenly bemoaned in 1909 lime for the fields was then brought in from a distance '...by railway, a deplorable case of neglect of local resources' (Greenly 1919, 849-50).

In the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century bricks were made at Traeth Dulas, Porth Wen and at Holyhead which used quartzite from one of the old Breakwater quarries (Greenly 1919, 849). The two latter sites are the best preserved with most of the buildings and some of the machinery still in place. The site at Porth Wen has the remains of impressive inclines and low domed brick kilns, but is suffering quite major sea erosion.

Prior to the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth centuries when a large number of windmills were constructed, tidal mills provided a valuable agricultural service for the population of Anglesey. As the island has no large rivers grain had to be ferried across to Caernarfonshire for grinding (Williams 1945, 61). As a result a number of mills were constructed in the sixteenth century and later to exploit the power of the incoming and outgoing sea. This years survey identified the remains of six tidal mills, all of which were located on the shore of sheltered estuarial waters, either in the Inland Sea or the Menai Strait. Dams were built across the necks of creeks or inlets or between small islands and the mainland and mill buildings constructed at one end. In a number of cases miller's cottages, retaining placename evidence for the mills, are located nearby.

Church Island or Felin Heli, Menai Strait: The original lease for this mill is dated 1578 and it is thought to have been built by the 'celebrated builder of mills', Rowland Meredydd of Bodowyr (Williams 1945, 61). Documentary evidence for the mill continues until 1813, however, a map commissioned for the construction of the Menai Suspension Bridge in 1819 records a 'Tidal mill pool' at the mill site (William 1945, 61-2). This mill is unusual as it was a double mill consisting of two wheels, with both the mills situated under the same roof and using both the flood and ebb tides. One wheel was driven by the flood tide and the other was driven by the ebb tide. The survey identified two dams, linking Church Island with the mainland one of which had the remains of a sluice. Although no actual structural remains of the mill buildings were identified, the probably location was.

Five tidal mills were identified around the Inland Sea:

Near Cymmeran Point at the southern outlet of the Inland Sea there are the remains of a tidal mill (Melin Carnau) built on the foreshore which is known to have been grinding grain into the nineteenth century (Williams 1945, 62). The remains of the mill building can still be seen situated on a large rocky outcrop, inside which are the remains of an oak shaft with an eight-spoke crank. The badly denuded remains of two dams built at right angles to the shore, joining at the mill site are also visible. A ruined nearby stone structure may be the miller's cottage. To the north of this site is Felin Wen, near Llanfairneubwll. The mill, itself, was built on the rock at the south end of a rubble dam across a creek (Williams 1939, 109) and is known to have ground grain between 1875 and 1880 (Williams 1945, 62). The survey identified the rubble dam which survives in good condition as well as a sluice gate adjacent to the remains of the mill which is now almost completely gone. A timber feature was also identified along the floor of the mill. Slightly inland to the south is the old miller's house (still inhabited).

The tidal mills at Tre-go was condemned by the construction of the Stanley embankment in 1823 which caused the loss of three feet in the tides in the Inland Sea (Williams 1939, 109). Similarly the construction of the embankment at Tyddyn-cob, near Llanfairneubwll effectively closed a tidal mill there. This mill was owned by Ty Mawr and which according to a survey in 1769 had a mill pool covering nine acres (Williams 1939, 110). The location of this site is thought to be near the present railway, which is now beyond the limits of the present survey.

On the Holy Island side of the Inland Sea three further tidal mills have been identified. The first Felin Heli just south of Four Mile Bridge is Tre'r go near Trearddur. The earliest reference to this site is from 1524 but it is thought that the mill existed before then (Williams 1939, 109). It was formed by dams joining Ynys Widog and the mainland. Williams describes the remains of the sluice, the oat-kiln and miller's cottage still to be seen in 1939, this years survey identified the dam, the remains of a sluice and the probably miller's cottage (still inhabited). Further south along the Inland Sea there is the remains of a second tidal mill near Ty-n-y-felin, consisting of a rubble dam across an inlet and the remains of the mill structure at the south-eastern end which includes a possible wheel pit. Finally at the southern end of the Inland Sea, the survey identified the remains of a possible tidal mill at Bryn Bar. This site consisted of a denuded dam across an inlet and may be an unfinished mill.

Williams has suggested that the location of the tidal mills around the Inland Sea points to master planning which is probably connected to the influence (possibly directly) of Rowland Meredydd the sixteenth century 'celebrated builder of mills' (Williams 1945, 62).

3.3.3 Defence

Defence has always been an important consideration around the Anglesey coast, demonstrated in earlier periods by the prehistoric hill forts and promontory forts. In more modern times strategically important ports such as Holyhead would have had to have been defended from at first naval attacks and later aerial attack. This was confirmed by a number of defensive sites identified around the port of Holyhead and the approaches to it. The earliest post-medieval feature was the probable Napoleonic Battery on the headland at Penrhos, to the south-east of Holyhead. A number of concrete constructed structures were also identified which appear to have been lookouts, they all faced out to sea and covered the approaches to the port. A concentration of such sites at Penrhyn, north-east of Holyhead suggest the location of an army camp, probably involved in the defence of the port as they seem to include coastal defence gun emplacements. A number of these are directly threatened by sea erosion and some had already been demolished and the remains used as a primitive form of sea defence. An attempt appears to have been made to disguise these structures as civilian structures, concrete rendering had been altered to resemble stone walling and some stone facing, purely cosmetic, had been added. A probably air raid shelter was also identified near a lookout structure overlooking the South Stack Lighthouse. All these concrete buildings date from the twentieth century, and probably the Second World War.

3.3.4 Transport

Until relatively recent times, travel around the island was easier by sea than by land and this is reflected in the large number of jetties and slipways identified around the island. These include a number of small harbours recorded with access from the coast edge which seem to serve single coastal farms. Around the Inland Sea a number of fords crossing small creeks were recorded. Gateways and tracks often lead down to these now disused features of low stony banks. One ford at Rhuddgaer (Llanael Rhuddgaer) consisted of a complex series of footpaths, a ford and parallel to this a set of stepping stones. Nine crossing points are said to have existed in the Inland Sea (Jones 1992, 42). Of these only Rhyd y Bont at Four Mile Bridge was identified. It is thought that this ford may have been one of those used in the late eighteenth centuries by travellers evading the payment of tolls to cross the newly built bridge just to the south (Jones 1994, 49).

The development of Holyhead as a major port for travel to Ireland has required the development of a network of roads, the origins of which are sometimes very old. The busiest of these were the roads linked to the Menai Ferries and none was more important than the Holyhead road. This became a turnpike road in 1765 and tolls were charged until the construction of Telford's new road, the modern A5. Contemporary with the construction of the Telford's new road, the Stanley Embankment, built in 1823 replaced earlier fords and ferries as the principle route across to Holy Island.

Before the construction of the Menai Suspension Bridge (which opened in 1826) the only way to cross the Menai Straits was by ferry. At the time of the Edwardian conquest there were three important ferries: Llanfaes, Porthaethwy and Abermenai (Davies 1937, clxxii). No sites from this or the later medieval period were identified by the survey. However, the later post-medieval period provided some evidence. At this time the busiest of the ferries was at Porthaethwy (now the town of Menai Bridge). A number of landing places were recorded here but the best evidence came at the sites of the Moel y Don and Tal y Fron ferries further to the south-west. Both these sites were used into the twentieth century and consist of a landing places and inn buildings which date from the eighteenth century. The most interesting feature associated with the Menai ferries was recorded at Abermenai Point and was the ruin remains of the ferry house (site 57). Its date is not known but in 1741 there is a reference to the rebuilding of the Ferry house after it had fallen into ruin (Davies 1942, 304).

Some interesting evidence was recorded associated with the construction of the two bridges which cross the Strait. Just south of the Suspension Bridge (designed by Thomas Telford) a number of terraces and platforms were discovered which appear to be on the remains of the work shops and offices used during the construction (site 654). At the foot of the Britannia Tubular Bridge designed by Robert Stephenson

and opened in 1850, a winch (site 673) and small structure (site 671), probably a boathouse, was recorded which may have associated with the bridge's construction.

4 DESIGNATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Each site recorded in the survey has been evaluated in order to assign it a value of importance. The categories follow those used by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for assessments projects, and are:

Category A - Sites of National Importance

Presently Schedule Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings as well as those sites which would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listed (buildings) or both.

Category B - Sites of Regional Importance

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 which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

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

Category E - 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 are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

5 SITE CONDITION

The category in the site gazetteer indicates the present level of preservation for each site and is defined as below:

A - Very Good

B - Good

C - Fair

D - Poor

E - Bad

U - Unknown (usually refers to a find)

6 RECORDING THE COASTLINE

The 270km of coastline surveyed comprised of 299 units of changes in the coast edge. Each unit was defined by four categories.

The records use three descriptive types: *coast edge*, *land edge* and *foreshore*. *Coast edge type* describes the actual interface between the land and the tidal zone. The *land edge type* describes the land-use of the land immediately adjoining the coast edge. The *foreshore type* describes the intertidal area up to highest storm tide height at the coast edge.

6.1 Coast Edge Type

This includes 12 categories:

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Man-made wall |
| 2 | " " bank |
| 3 | " " mixed rubble dump |
| 4 | " " boulder dump |
| 5 | " " other |
| 6 | Mainly rock |
| 7 | Rock with drift cover |
| 8 | Rock to tide line with drift cover |
| 9 | Drift, boulder clay |
| 10 | Drift, sand/blown sand |
| 11 | Alluvial/marine mud |
| 12 | Other |

6.2 Land Edge Type

This relates to land-use rather than physical type, ordered in terms of the extent of human interference.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Man-made structures |
| 2 | Arable |
| 3 | Improved pasture |
| 4 | Scrub/heath/rough pasture |
| 5 | Coppice/woodland |
| 6 | Other |

Man-made structures can be any kind of building, road or structure. Arable use is infrequent and spasmodic and for the area investigated

6.3 Foreshore Type

This was recorded because it gives some clues as to the state of erosion - for instance, a mud foreshore shows a lack of erosion. It also shows the effect of post-glacial rising sea-levels. A steep rocky coast will change little as sea-level rises while a very shallow foreshore will change considerably. The following are the types used:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 | Rock |
| 2 | Boulder |
| 3 | Shingle |
| 4 | Sand |
| 5 | Mud |
| 6 | Marsh |
| 7 | Mixed |
| 8 | Other |

6.4 Erosion class

This depended on a visual assessment of the condition of the coast edge, and is therefore not a strict quantification. The survey looked for immediately evident signs of erosion such as soil exposures, slumps, the presence and type of covering vegetation and the condition of land-edge field boundaries.

The following are the classes used:

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Stable | - | No erosion, accretion or man-made protection. |
| 2 | Slight | - | Some soil exposure but well vegetated and post-medieval boundaries largely intact. |
| 3 | Medium | - | Widespread soil exposure, intermittent slumping. Post-medieval boundaries largely gone. |
| 4 | Major | - | General soil exposure, frequent slumping, little vegetation, no post-medieval boundaries. |

For the purpose of the database, sites were assigned to the categories *Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval, and Post-Medieval*.

Erosion classification as allocated to sites is not a simple reflection of erosion classification as applied to the coastline; for instance, a feature or site inland of a stretch of eroding coast will have been allocated a lower erosion category than the adjacent coast if it is better protected.

7 STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATED AREAS AND SITES

a. Heritage Coast

This describes lengths of unspoilt coastline defined in the past by the Countryside Commission (whose role has now been taken over by the Countryside Council for Wales - CCW) and local authorities. Although most of the land is privately owned much is owned by the National Trust. Five lengths of Anglesey coast have been designated Heritage Coast: Aberffraw to Malltraeth Bay; Trearddur Bay to North Stack, Holy Island; Porth Swtan to Wylfa Power Station; Cemaes to Amlwch and Amlwch Port to Porth Aber.

b. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

These were designated by the Countryside Commission (now by CCW) and area areas, mainly in private ownership, displaying exceptional landscape. Most of the coastline of Anglesey (apart from built-up towns and industrial/military areas) is covered by this designation.

c. Sites of Special Scientific Interest

This is a designation applied to land of special conservation value. Its management is usually controlled by the owner or tenant according to an agreement made with the Countryside Council of Wales. Twenty-six Sites of Special Scientific Interest either fall within the length of coastline surveyed or in the immediate hinterland:

Newborough Warren (SH420630)
 Cwningar Bodowen (SH370660)
 Rhosneigr (SH320720)
 Traeth Cymyran (SH300740)
 The Inland Sea/Traeth y Gribin (SH280800)
 Borthwen (SH290770)
 Rhoscolyn Head (SH260750)
 Plas, Rhoscolyn (SH260750)
 Bagnol, Trearddur (SH250780)
 Holyhead Mountain (SH220830)
 Porth Swtan (SH300890)
 Trwyn y Gader (SH290920)
 Mynachdy (SH300920)
 Tyn Llan (SH320930)
 Cemlyn Bay (SH 330930)
 Cemaes Bay (SH360930)
 Llanbadrig (SH370940)
 Traeth Dulas (SH480880)
 Trwyn Dwlban (SH530810)
 Bwrdd Arthur (SH580810)
 Fedw Fawr (SH600810)
 Lleiniog (SH620790)
 Llanfaes (SH600770)
 Llandegfan (SH560730)

d. National Nature Reserve

These areas are examples of the best natural or semi-natural ecosystems in Britain. The responsibility for National Nature Reserves lies with the Countryside Council for Wales. One such designation fell within the survey area:

Newborough Warren - Ynys Llanddwyn (SH420630)

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific management recommendations for each individual site can be found in the site gazetteer (section 9). However, management recommendations for a number of important sites has been summarised below:

One submerged forest (site no. 213) at Trearddur Bay was recorded, though there is evidence for others along the coast. Such environments are potentially rich in archaeological evidence for the prehistoric period. Major erosion is taking place here so it is recommended that a survey be carried out of the remains and monitoring undertaken.

Three promontory forts; Twyn Parc (site no. 94), Tre Castell (site no. 127) and Castell (site no. 363) were identified as suffering from slight to severe erosion. It is recommended that Twyn Parc and Tre Castell should be fully surveyed and any surviving features recorded and the condition of the sites monitored in the future. The fort at Castell has previously been excavated so here it is recommended that the degree of erosion is monitored and possible further excavation of the affected areas.

The possible medieval mound at Towyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay (site no. 211) is also suffering from major erosion. Although previous archaeological evaluation has taken place on this site, it is felt that further evaluation is necessary to determine the true nature of the mound.

The series of fish traps recorded along the coast are also recommended for special attention. Little detail is known of the date and workings of these sites, while their location in the inter-tidal zone make them particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion and human activity (as has recently been demonstrated at Gorad y Gyt on the mainland). It is, therefore, recommended that these sites should be fully surveyed (including the use of aerial photography) and subsequently monitored to determine the rate of erosion.

The group of tidal mills recorded around the Inland Sea are also recommended for more detailed work. This rare sites should be fully surveyed to determine the extent of the remains and their relationship to one another. Documentary sources could also be followed up. Again the sites should be monitored to determine the rate of erosion and measures taken to consolidate the sites wherever possible.

One potentially important archaeological stretch of coastline at Aberlleiniog on the eastern coast is also recommended for close monitoring. This area includes a possible motte, a Neolithic find (a polished axe), possible prehistoric ford and an early brickworks. Recent sea defences have attempted to control erosion here, but as yet it is not clear if they have succeeded.

From the modern industrial period the scheduled brickworks at Porth Wen are recommended for further work. Parts of this site are suffering major to severe erosion, notably around the quay and circular brick kilns. It is, therefore, recommended that attempts at consolidating the present remains are undertaken and that regular monitoring of the erosion is carried out.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published Sources:

- Carr AD 1982: *Medieval Anglesey Llangefni*
- Carr AD 1978: Medieval Fisheries in Anglesey *Maritime Wales* 3
- Collier P, Fontana D & Pearson D 1995: GIS mapping of Langstone Harbour for an integrated ecological and archaeological study *The Cartographic Journal* 32 137-142
- Davies H R 1937: Menai Ferries *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales
- Davies H R 1966: *The Conwy and the Menai Ferries* Cardiff
- Davies O 1939: Excavations on Parys Mountain *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club* 40-42
- Davis FM 1959: *An Account of the Fishing Gear of England and Wales* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food
- Devoy RJN 1974: Controls on coastal and sea-level changes and the application of archaeological-historical records to understanding recent patterns of sea-level changes *Geographical Journal* 140
- Eames A 1973: *Ships and Seamen of Anglesey* Denbigh
- Geraint Jones J 1974: *Nets and Coracles* London
- Geraint Jones J 1987: The Fishing Ports of Wales *Maritime Wales* 11
- Good GL, Jones RH & Ponsford MW (eds) 1988: Waterfront Archaeology *CBA Research Report* 74
- Greenly E 1919: *The Geology of Anglesey* London
- Hague D B 1994: *Lighthouses of Wales* Pontypool
- Hope B D 1994: *A Curious Place The Industrial History of Amlwch* Wrexham
- Jenkins D A 1995: Mynydd Parys Copper Mines *Archaeology in Wales* Vol 35 35-37
- Jones BL 1991: Place-names; Signposts to the past in Anglesey, Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club 34-37
- Jones C 1983: Walls in the Sea - the goradau of Menai *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 12 27-40
- Jones IW 1978: *Shipwrecks of North Wales* Newton Abbott
- Jones G T 1989: *The Rivers of Anglesey* Denbigh
- Jones G T 1992: *The Fords of Anglesey* Denbigh
- Kemp R 1976: *A Cruising Guide to Anglesey and the Menai Strait Including Conway* Liverpool
- Lloyd Griffydd 1987: Sea Power and the Anglo-Welsh Wars, 1210-1410 *Maritime Wales* 11
- Lloyd Hughes D & Williams D M 1981: *Holyhead: The Story of a Port* Denbigh
- Lynch F 1970: *Prehistoric Anglesey Llangefni*
- Monber G 1991: Gorad Beuno: investigation of an ancient fish-trap in Caernarfon Bay, N Wales *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 20 95-109
- Morris L 1748 (1987): *Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in the St George's Channel* Stockport
- Owens E R 1987: *The Holyhead Breakwater* Holyhead
- Ramage H 1987: *Portraits of an Island* Denbigh
- Redknap M 1994: Glyn, Llanbeddroch, Anglesey *Archaeology in Wales* Vol 34 58-60
- Redknap M 1995: Glyn, Llanbeddroch, Anglesey *Archaeology in Wales* Vol 35 58-59
- Richards M 1972: *Atlas of Anglesey* Dinbych
- Skinner J Rev 1908: *Ten Days' Tour Through The Isle of Anglesey* London
- Smith B & Neville George T 1961 (3rd ed): *British Regional Geology North Wales* London
- Smith C 1986: Excavations at the Ty Mawr Hut-circles, Holyhead, Anglesey *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol CXXXV 12-22
- Smith C 1987: Ty Mawr Hut-Circles, Holyhead *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol CXXXVI 26-32
- Tooley MJ 1974: Sea-level and coastline changes during the last 5000 years *Geographical Journal* 140 18-42
- Williams L 1939: Tide Mills by the Inland Sea between Holy Island and Anglesey *Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club* 109-110
- Williams L 1945: Anglesey Tide Mills *Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club* 61-63

Unpublished Sources:

- Flook R M 1994: *Rhos On Sea Coastal Protection Work Archaeological Evaluation Report (Report 43)* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project 1085
- Rh Gwyn D & Dutton L A 1996: *Coastal Erosion Survey Aberdaron to Aberdyfi (Report 198)* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project G1315
- Smith G 1993: *Coastal Erosion Survey Aberdaron Bay to Great Orme (Report 79)* Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project 39
- Thomas D 1932: Anglesey Shipbuilding Down to 1840 Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club 107-109

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Trust would like to thank all those who co-operated and assisted with the project, especially the numerous landowners who allowed us access to their land and the individual and organisations who provided valuable information, notably: The Countryside Commission for Wales, Ynys Mon Council, the Planning department for Ynys Mon Borough council, Heritage Coast Centre Llys Llywelyn, the Ynys Mon Archives at Llangefni, Hugh Payne of the Welsh Office, Kerry Keirle of the Coastal Cell Groups, Mark Redknap of the National Museum of Wales, Gareth Nash of St Fagans (National Museum of Wales), Tomas Roberts of UCW Bangor Archives, Frances Lynch of UCW Bangor, the Marine Archaeology Department of UCW Bangor and Kate Geary of Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record.

11. GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND LIST OF COASTAL UNITS

Abbreviations used in the gazetteer:

SITENO - Site number (for project)

NGR - National Grid Reference

CON - Site condition

CATEGORY - Designation of archaeological importance

ERTYPE - Erosion type

MANAGE - Recommendations for management of sites

UNDETER - Undetermined date

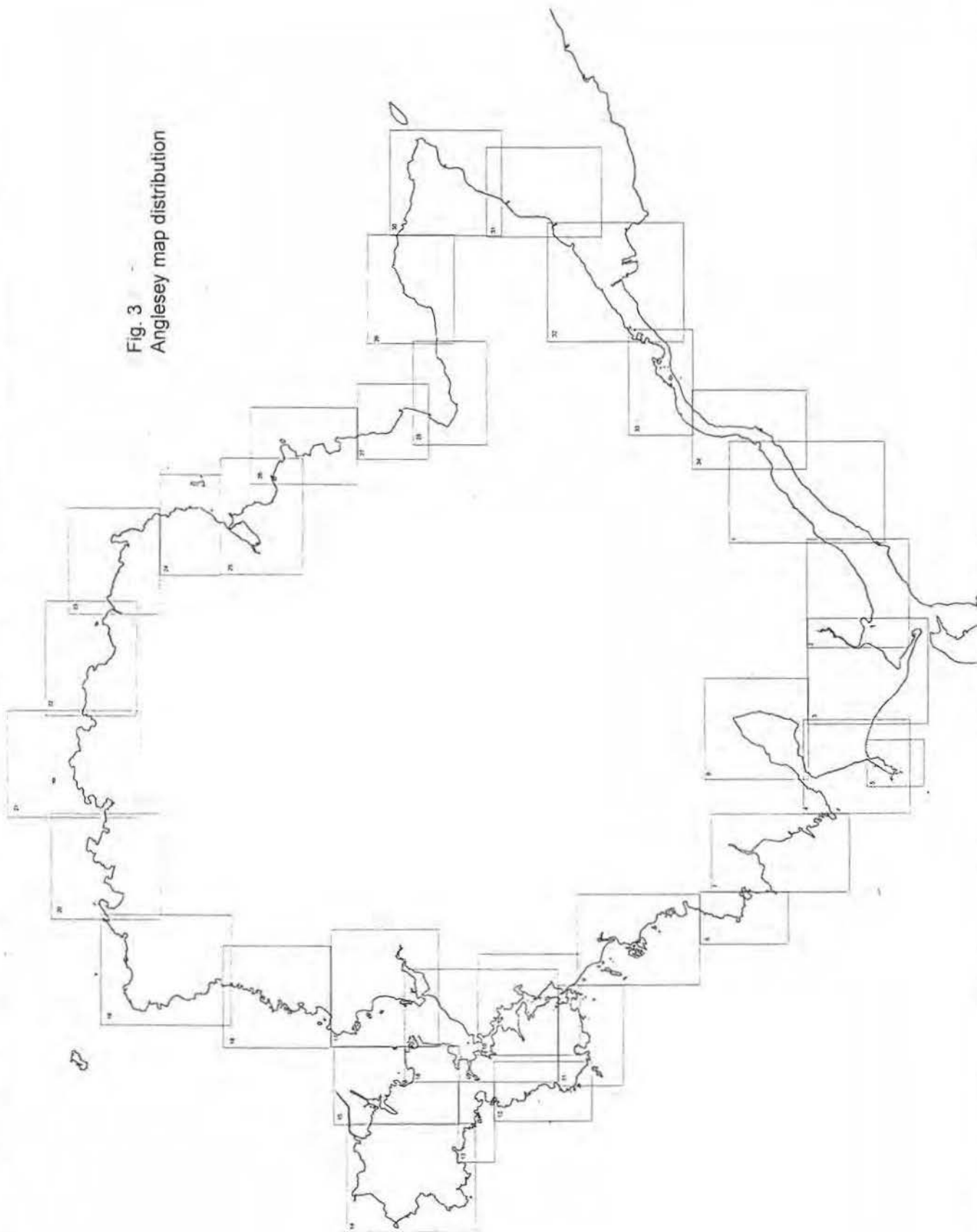
CEDGENO - Coast edge number

CETYPE - Coast edge type

Maps:

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder© maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT. Licence number AL51750A0001

Fig. 3
Anglesey map distribution



MAP NO. 1 Moel y Don to Barras

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY	THREATS ERTYPE	MANAGE
1	SH51656779	ENCLOSURE, MOEL Y DON	UNKNOWN	D E A		
2	SH51346756	STONE JETTY/SWIPWAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
3	SH51156739	CASTELL-GWYLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C B	SEA EROSION	
4	SH51006732C	TRACKWAY, CASTELL-GWYLAN	UNDETER	D D B		
5	SH50936715C	POSS. FISH TRAP CASTELL GWYLAN	UNDETER	D B B	SEA EROSION	
SURVEY/AP						
6	SH50856713	POSS. FISH TRAP, CASTELL GWYLAN	UNDETER	D E B	SEA EROSION	
SURVEY/AP						
7	SH50756723	STONE JETTY AND GROYNES	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C B	SEA EROSION	
8	SH51706721C	POSS. FISH TRAP, HEDSOR-IDAN	UNDETER	D E B	SEA EROSION	
SURVEY/AP						
9	SH50356716	JETTY, CASTELL GWYLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
10	SH50126704	GATED TRACKWAY, HEDSOR IDAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
11	SH50016699	TERRACED TRACKWAY, HEDSOR IDAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
12	SH49896679	BOATHOUSE, LLANIDAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D B	SEA EROSION	
13	SH49496689	LLANIDAN HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
14	SH49496689	LLANIDAN GARDENS, BRYNSIENCYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
15	SH49646658	JETTY, LLANIDAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B	SEA EROSION	
16	SH49406657A	TERRACES, LLANIDAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	D B B		
17	SH492-664-A	BRONZE PALSTAVE HOARD - FINDSPOT	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
18	SH487-666-A	BATTLEFIELD, ALLEGED, LLANIDAN	ROMAN	U E B		
19	SH49166625	WALL, TREFARTHEN	UNDETER	D D B	SEA EROSION	
20	SH490-663-A	STONE FINDS, TREFARTHEN, BRYNSIE	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
21	SH488-661-A	FLINT - FINDSPOT	PREHISTORIC	C E A		
22	SH48706575A	OYSTER BED?, TREFARTHEN	UNDETER	D E A		
23	SH48636579	BOATHOUSE, TREFARTHEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
24	SH48646574	LIME KILN, TREFARTHEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
25	SH48306555	FISH TRAP?, TREFARTHEN	UNDETER	E E A/B	SEA EROSION SURV/AP/MON	
26	SH482-658-A	HUT GROUP & ROMAN FINDS - SITE O	PREHISTORIC	U D A		
27	SH48106540	WALLS, YR UNCORN	UNDETER	C C A		
29	SH49496690	ST. NIDAN'S CHURCH - REMAINS OF.	MEDIEVAL	C A A		
698	SH49496690	QUERNSTONE, FINDSPOT - LLANIDAN	UNDETER	U E A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
1	0.04	7	3	A	6133
2	0.10	12	3	A	6133
3	0.26	7	3	A	6133
4	0.48	13	3/4/5	A	6133
5	0.67	18	3	B	6133
6	0.14	7	4	B	6133
7	0.20	7	6	A	6133/6140
8	0.17	7	5	A	6140
9	0.15	7	3	A	6140/6141
10	0.15	15	5	B	6141
11	0.70	7	5	B	6142/6143
12	0.15	8	3	B	6143
13	0.60	7	3	B	6143
14	0.18	7	5	A	6143
15	0.65	7	3	A	6143/6145
16	1.20	7	3	A	6145/6150

The map shows the Felinrheli area in North Wales, with the coastline and various landmarks. The map is divided into numbered sections (1-27) and includes labels for locations such as Bryn, Llanfawr, and Pen-y-Gelli. A large area is labeled 'FELINRHELI'.

"Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office® Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 2 Barras to Penrhyn Bach

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SITENO NGR

SITENAME	PERIOD	CON	THREATS	CATEGORY ERTYPE			MANAGE
27	SH48106540	WALLS, YR UNCORN	UNDETER	C	C	A	
28	SH479-655-A	BURIAL CHAMBER (POSSIBLE) - SITE	PREHISTORIC	U	D	A	
30	SH47726473	JETTY, FOEL	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	C	A	
31	SH47016418	SLIPWAY, FOEL	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D	B	
32	SH465-644-A	BURIAL CHAMBER, SITE OF, LON CAE	PREHISTORIC	U	D	A	
33	SH46206414	ROMAN COIN - FINDSPOT, TALGWYNED	ROMAN	U	E	A	
34	SH46426384	BOATHOUSE, PLAS Y BORTH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	C	A	
35	SH46146374	STANDING STONE (POSS.), MENAIFRO	PREHISTORIC	B	E	A	
36	SH46056386	STANDING STONE (POSS.), MENAIFRO	PREHISTORIC	B	E	A	
37	SH46096373	FLINTS - FINDSPOT, NE OF MENAIFR	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	
38	SH459-637-A	STONE TOOL - FINDSPOT, MENAIFRON	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	
39	SH45536351	STONE TOOL (AXE) - FINDSPOT, PLA	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	
40	SH45506349	URN BURIALS (CEMETARY), PLAS PEN	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	
41	SH44616353	JETTY?, PENRHYN BACH	UNDETER	D	E	B	
42	SH44786368C	DYKE, RHUDDGAER	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	B	A	
43	SH44446365	CHANNEL, RHUDDGAER	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C	B	
44	SH44426367	LIME KILN, RHUDDGAER	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	B	A	
45	SH441-639-A	LEAD COFFIN - FINDSPOT, SW OF RH	MEDIEVAL	U	E	A	
46	SH44556426	CIST BURIAL, RHUDDGAER	PREHISTORIC?	U	E	A	
47	SH44556426	BRONZE TOOLS (AXE & SPEARS) - FI	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	
48	SH44556425A	STONE TOOL (AXE) - FINDSPOT, RHU	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	
49	SH44556427	SETTLEMENT ENCLOSURE, RHUDDGAER	UNDETER	C	E	A	
50	SH43866435	JETTY?, RHUDDGAER	UNDETER	D	E	A	
51	SH44016454	CROSSING POINT?, RHUDDGAER	UNDETER	D	D	A	
52	SH44056468	STEPPING STONES, RHUDDGAER	UNDETER	C	B	A	
53	SH44116470	COTTAGES (GATEHOUSES), RHUDDGAER	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C	A	
54	SH44506460C	CROP MARKS, N OF RHUDDGAER	UNDETER	D	E	A	
55	SH44706470	BURIAL CHAMBER - SITE OF, CAE'R	PREHISTORIC	U	E	A	

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
16	1.20	7	3	A	6145/6150
17	0.55	15	3	A	6150
18	0.48	7/15	3	B	6150
19	0.20	7	1	A	6150
20	1.95	7	3	A	6152-6155
21	3.70	7	6	A	6060/6160

Map2 Barras to Penrhyn Bach SH46SW/46SE/46NE



MAP NO 3 Penrhyn Bach to Traeth Llanddwyn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
50	SH43866435	JETTY?, RHUDDGAER	UNDETER	D E A		
56	SH43406190A	LINEAR CONCRETE FEATURE	POST MED	B D A		
57	SH44286143	STONE BUILDING	POST MED	D C A		
58	SH43306172	SHINGLE STRIP	UNDETER	C E A		
59	SH43206190A	CONSOLIDATING BOULDERS	POST MED	B D B		
60	SH41506235A	DUMPED BOULDERS	POST MED	B D A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
21	3.70	7	6	A	6060/6160
22	3.20	16	6	A	6165
23	5.60	16	6	A	6165-6175

*Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

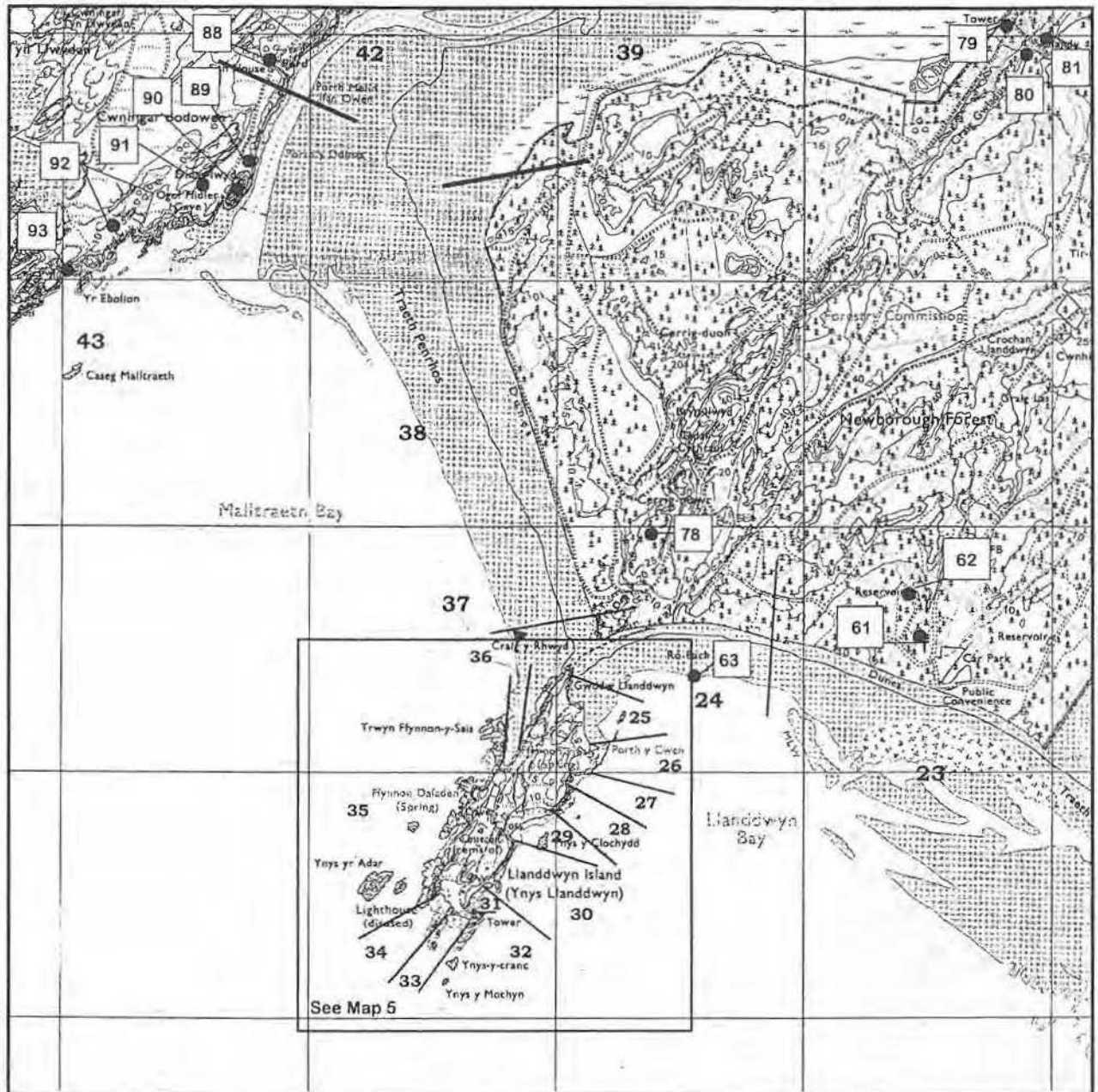
MAP NO. 4 Traeth Llanddwyn to Cefni Saltmarsh/Cwningar Bodowen

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON	CATEGORY	THREATS	MANAGE
					ERTYPE		
61	SH40426357	HENDAI 2, NEWBOROUGH WARREN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	B A	BLOWN SAND/VISIMONITOR	
62	SH40486371	HENDAI, NEWBOROUGH WARREN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	A A	BLOWN SAND/VISIMONITOR	
63	SH39506345A	SHINGLE SPIT	UNDETER	D	E B		
78	SH39346399	SHELL MIDDEN, CERRIGMAWR	UNDETER	D	E A		
79	SH40786604	ELEVATED BIRD HIDE, MALLTRAETH S	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	D A		
80	SH40916594	MILL - NEWBOROUGH FOREST	UNDETER	D	B A		
81	SH40966594	COTTAGE - SITE OF, NEWBOROUGH FO	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	C A		
82	SH41046711	ELEVATED BIRD HIDE, MALLTRAETH S	POST-MEDIEVAL	E	E A		
86	SH38576656	BODOWEN HOUSE (REMAINS OF), BODO	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	B A		
87	SH38606644A	FIELD SYSTEM, BODOWEN	UNDETER	D	D B		
88	SH37846587	MILL (REMAINS OF), BODOWEN	UNDETER	D	D B		
89	SH37776549	STONE STRUCTURE, PORTH Y DDINAS,	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	E B		
90	SH37706535	DINAS LLWYD, PROMONTORY FORT (PO	PREHISTORIC?	D	B B		
91	SH37626543C	DENUDED FIELD BANK, CWNINGAR BOD	UNDETER	D	D A		
92	SH37223522	TERRACE?, CWNINGAR BODOWEN	UNDETER	D	C A		
93	SH37023504	QUARRY, PORTH CERRIG-COCHION, CW	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	C B		

COASTAL UNITS	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
CEDGENO					
23	5.60	16	6	A	6165-6175
24	0.75	16	6/5	B	6175
38	2.00	12	6	C/D	6185
39	4.50	17	6	A	6185/6188
42	1.50	12	3	B	6194
43	6.70	12	4	B	6194/6195/6196/6200/6205

Map 4 Traeth Llandwyn to Cefni Saltmarsh/Cwningar Bodowen SH46SE/NE SH36SE/NE



37

*Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 5 Ynys Llanddwyn

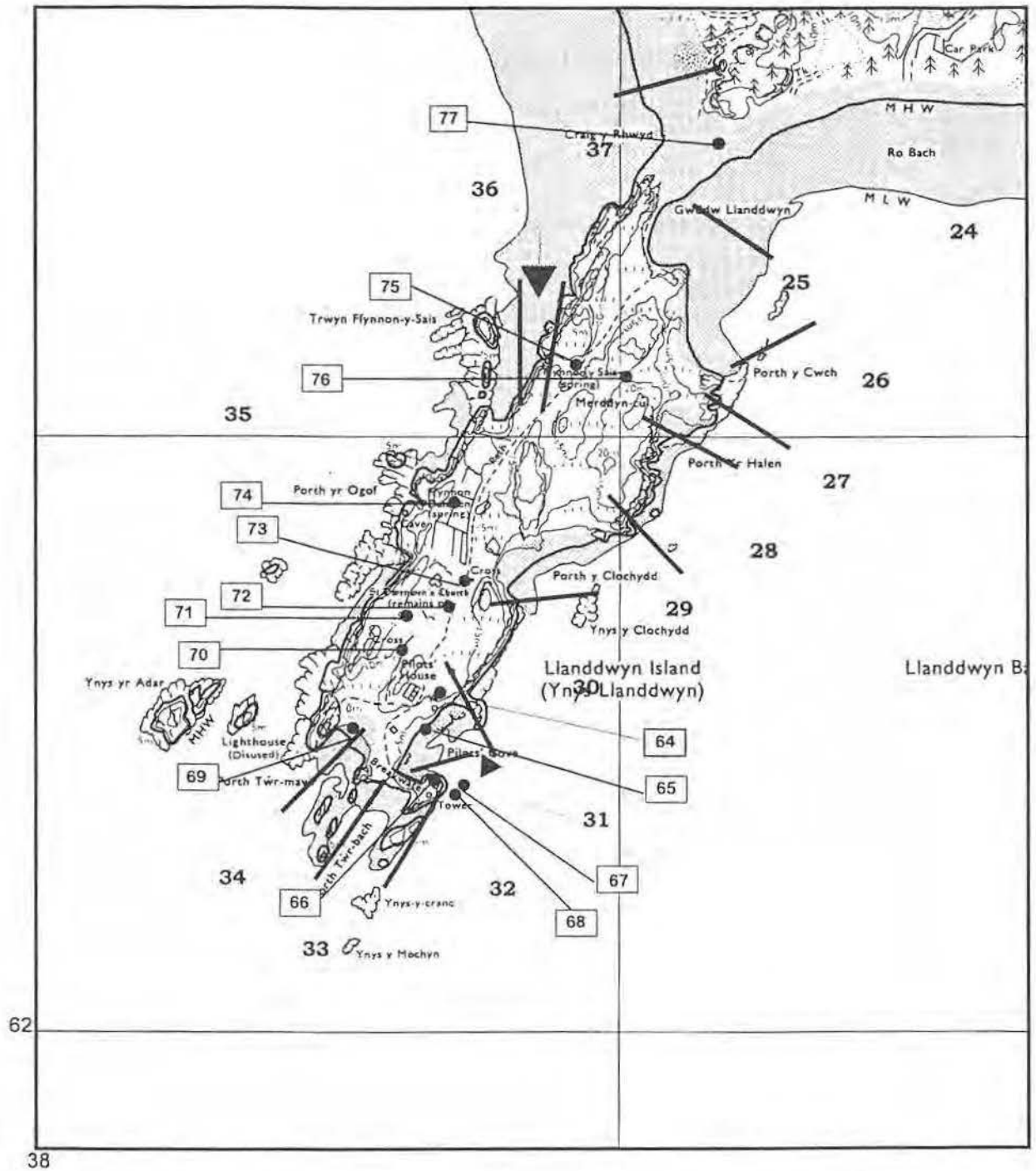
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
64	SH38696257	PILOTS' HOUSES - YNYS LLANDDWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
65	SH38696250	NEW LIFEBOAT HOUSE AND SLIP, YNY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A C A		
66	SH38706243	BREAKWATER, YNYS LLANDDWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
67	SH38716241	OLD LIFEBOAT HOUSE AND SLIP, YNY	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
68	SH63876239	TWR BACH, YNYS LLANDDWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
69	SH38486250	TWR MAWR (LIGHTHOUSE), YNYS LLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
70	SH38506265	CROSS - YNYS LLANDDWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
71	SH386-627-A	FFYNNON DDWYNWEN, YNYS LLANDDW	UNDETER	U B A/B		
72	SH38656370	EARTHWORKS, LLANDDWYN ISLAND	MEDIEVAL?	C B A		
73	SH38696275C	ST DWYNWEN'S CHURCH - RUINS OF,	MEDIEVAL	D A A		
74	SH387-629-A	FFYNNON DARFADEN - SPRING, YNYS	UNDETER	D C A/B		
75	SH39026342	FFYNNON Y SAIS, YNYS LLANDDWYN	UNDETER	D C B		
76	SH38956310	MERDDYN MAIN, YNYS LLANDDWYN		C C A		
77	SH39026342	BREAKWATER	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D E		

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

NO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
25	0.35	12/16	4	B	6180
26	0.10	12	4	A	6180
27	0.10	16	4	B	6180
28	0.18	12	4	A	6180
29	0.22	16	4	C	6180
30	0.30	12	4	A	6180
31	0.10	16	4	B	6180
32	0.20	12	4	A	6180
33	0.11	7	4	A	6180
34	0.07	16	4	C	6180
35	0.80	12	4	A/B	6180
36	0.02	16	4	B	6180
37	2.10	16	4	B	6180/6185

Map 5 Ynys Llanddwyn



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 6 Cefni Saltmarsh to Cwningar Bodowen

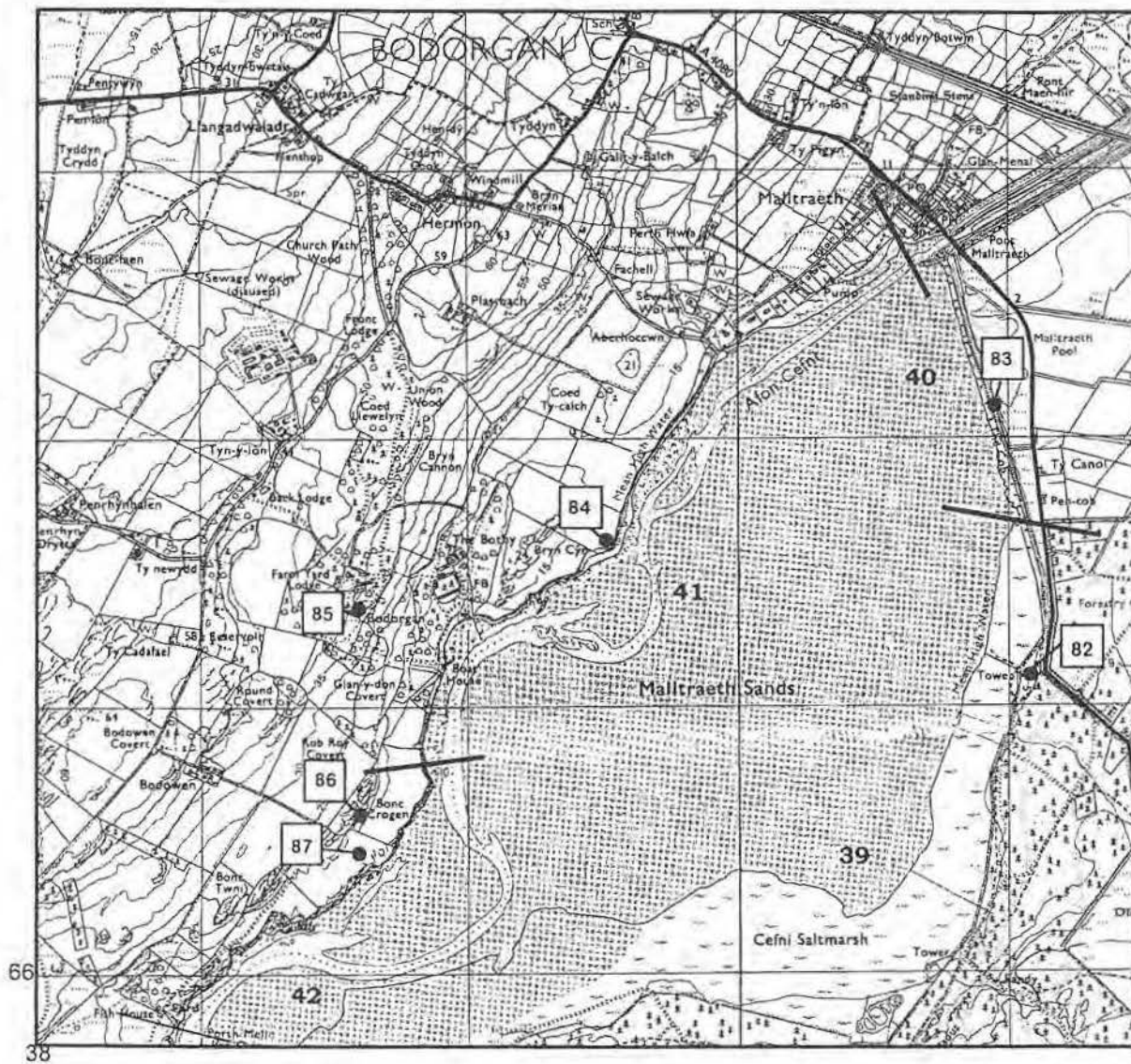
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON	CATEGORY	THREATS	MANAGE
					ERTYPE		
82	SH41046711	ELEVATED BIRD HIDE, MALLTRAETH S	POST-MEDIEVAL	E	E	A	
83	SH40976800C	MALLTRAETH EMBANKMENT AND SLUIC	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	B	A	
84	SH39506760	BUILDING (SITE OF), E OF BODORGA	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D	B	
85	SH38596738	BODORGAN HOUSE	MEDIEVAL/POST MED	A	A	A	
86	SH38576656	BODOWEN HOUSE (REMAINS OF), BODO	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	B	A	
87	SH38606644A	FIELD SYSTEM, BODOWEN	UNDETER	D	D	B	

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
39	4.50	17	6	A	6185/6188
40	1.50	7	6	A	6050/6049/6189/6190
41	2.80	13	3	B/C	6190/6191/6192/6193/6194
42	1.50	12	3	B	6194

Map 6 Cefni Salt Marsh to Cwningar Bodowen SH36NE/46NW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 7 Cwningar Bodowen to Trwyn y Wylan

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
94	SH36816492C	TWYN Y PARC, PROMONTORY FORT	PREHISTORIC	B A B		
95	SH36836500	BEAD - FINDSPOT, TWYN Y PARC CWN	POST-MEDIEVAL?	B E B		
96	SH36936526	STONE STRUCTURE, CWNINGAR BODOWE		POST-MEDIEVAL		DC
A						
97	SH35446578	CHARCOAL LAYER (EXPOSED), CWNING	UNDETER	U E B		
98	SH36386580C	BANK, CWNINGAR TYN LLWYDAN	UNDETER	D D B		
99	SH35906567	PROMONTORY FORT (ALLEGED), DINAS	PREHISTORIC	D E B		
100	SH36216655	LIMEKILN, TREFRI LLANGADWALADR	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
101	SH35586895	PONT ABERFFRAW	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
102	SH35576897	FORD AT ABERFFRAW	MEDIEVAL	D C A		
103	SH355-689-A	FINDSPOT - ROMAN COIN, ABERFFRA	ROMAN	U E A		
104	SH34976847	EXCAVATIONS - SITE OF - SW OF AB	POST-MEDIEVAL	U D A		
105	SH35296830	COTTAGE AT ABERFFRAW	POST-MEDIEVAL	A C C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY/MON
106	SH35246822	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT ABERFFR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY/MON
107	SH35196800	HUT CIRCLE, S OF ABERFFRAW	PREHISTORIC	C B B		
108	SH35236787	TUMULUS, TRWYN DU, ABERFFRAW	PREHISTORIC	C B D	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
109	SH35206790	MESOLITHIC FLINTS - EXCAVATION,	PREHISTORIC	U B D	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
110	SH34936778C	CHANNELS AT TRWYN DU NR ABERFFRA	UNDETER	D C B		
111	SH34556771	MOUND OF STONE AT PORTH LLEIDIOG	UNDETER	D E C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
112	SH34356768	WINCH AT TRWYN WYLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
43	6.70	12	4	B	6194/6195/6196/6200/6205
44	1.80	16	6	A	6210
45	0.40	7	1	A	6215
46	0.25	7	3	A	6217
47	0.08	15	3	A	6217
48	0.30	7	3	A	6217
49	0.35	13	4	A/E	6217/6220
50	0.20	16	4	B	6220
51	0.30	15	3	E	6220
52	1.80	7	3	A/E	6220

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 8 Trwyn y Wylan to Trecaſtell

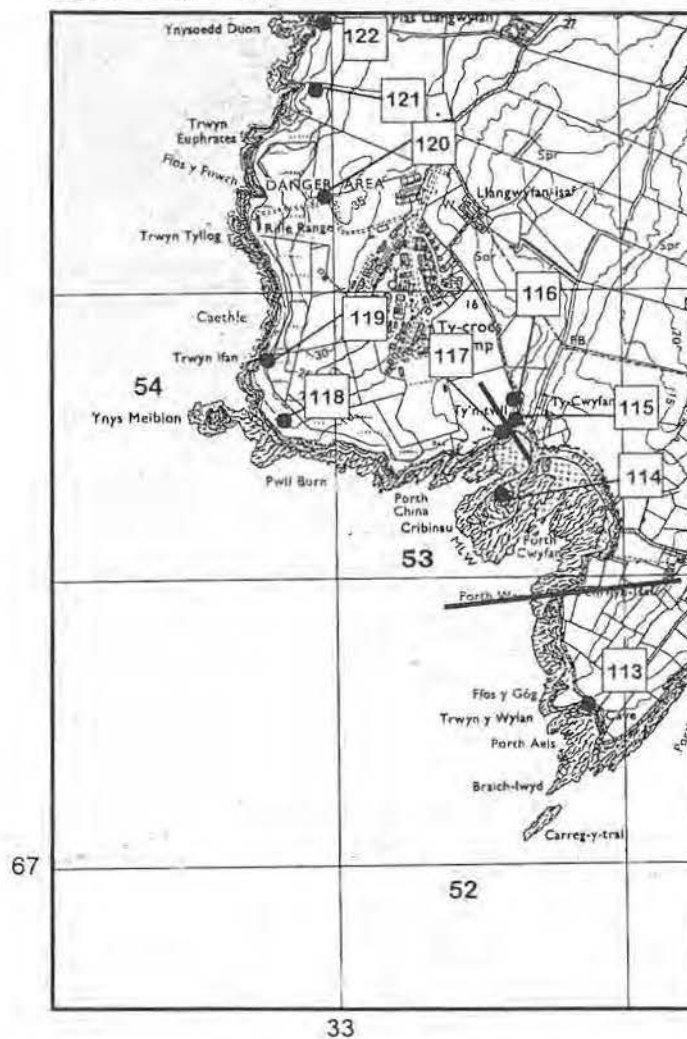
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
113	SH33856753C	BANK AT TRWYN WYLAN	UNDETER	C D B		
114	SH33596828	ST CWYFAN'S CHURCH	MEDIEVAL	B A C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
115	SH33706856C	TY'N-TWLL AND TY CWYFAN (HOUSES)	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
116	SH33626855	QUARRY	UNDETER	B D B		
117	SH33586854	'D'-SHAPED STRUCTURE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C B		
118	SH32856855	FIELD BANK	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
119	SH32756880C	FIELD BANK	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
120	SH32966790	ARROW STONE, TY CROES, ABERFFRAW	UNDETER	D E A		
121	SH32886971	QUARRY	UNDETER	C D A		
122	SH32966999	ENCLOSURE	UNDETER	D C A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
52	1.80	7	3	A/E	6220
53	1.30	15	3	D	6220
54	3.00	12	4	A	6220

Map 8 Trwyn Y Wylan to Trecastell SH36NW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 9 Trecastell to Cymyran Point

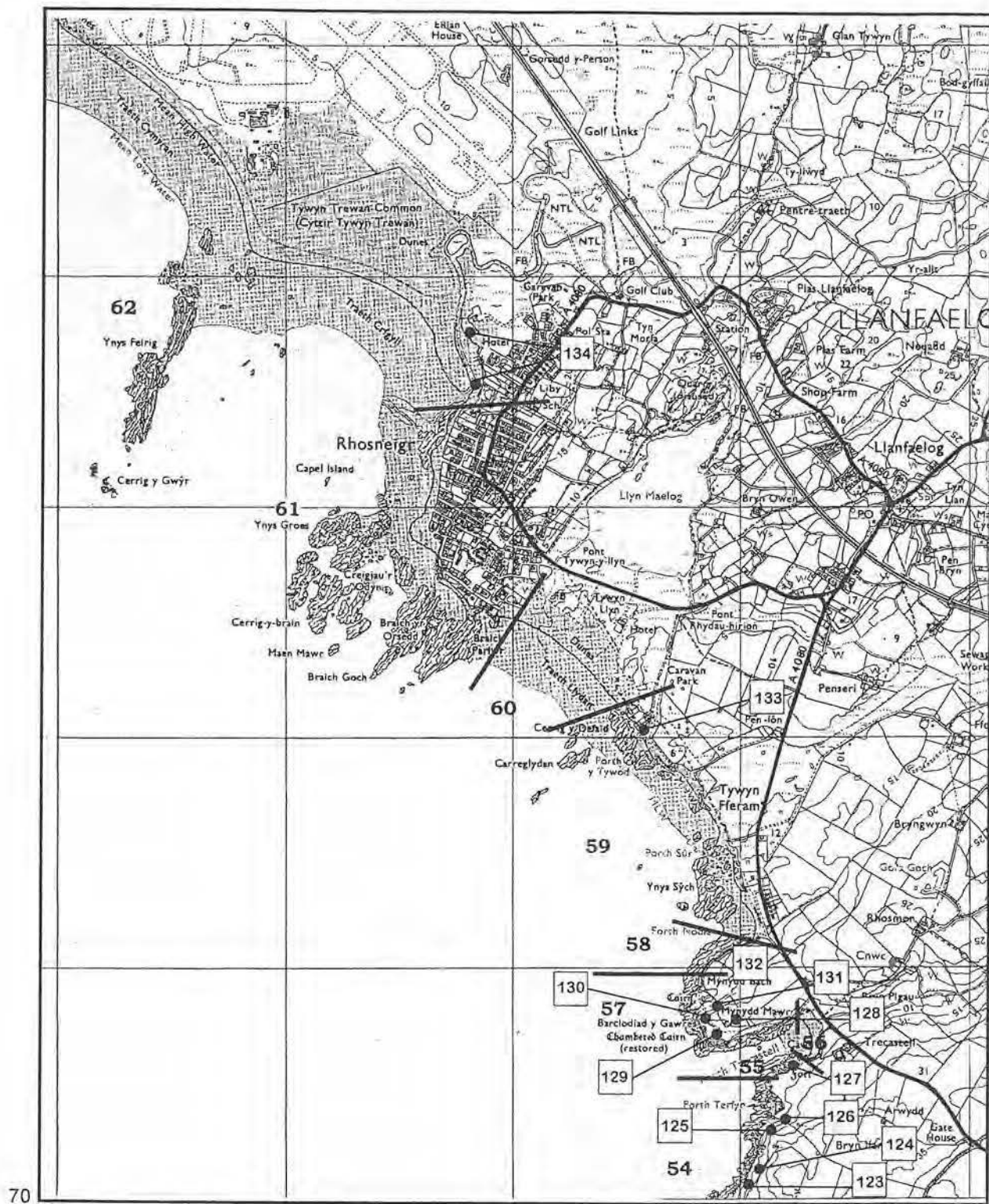
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
123	SH33027007C	FIELD BANK	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
124	SH33077015	SCOOP, NATURAL?	UNDETER	D D A		
125	SH33107032	QUARRY	UNDETER	C D A		
126	SH33167035C	TERRACE	UNDETER	C D A		
127	SH33237059	PROMENTARY FORT?, TRECASTELL	PREHISTORIC?	D B B/E	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
128	SH33007070A	FLINTS - FINDSPOT, NR BARCLODIAD	PREHISTORIC	U B A		
129	SH32897072	BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES BURIAL CHAMB		PREHISTORIC B		AA
130	SH32837079C	FIELD BANKS, N OF BARCLODIAD Y G	UNDETER	C D A		
131	SH32867084	QUARRY, N OF BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES	UNDETER	B D A		
132	SH32847086	TUMULUS (REMS. OF) N OF BARCLODI	PREHISTORIC	B B A		
133	SH32557210	HOUSES, CERRIG DEFAID	POST-MEDIEVAL	B E B		
134	SH31777380A	SEA DEFENCES, RHOSNEIGR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D E		

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
54 3.00	12	4	A	6220
55 0.12	13	3	B/E	6220/6225
56 0.21	7	1/3	B	6225/6227
57 0.75	13	4	A	6227
58 0.30	7	4	A	6227
59 1.20	15	6	C/E	6228-6232
60 0.65	16	6	B	6235
61 1.25	7	1	A/B	6240
62 4.50	16	6	B	6246/6250

Map 9 Trecastell to Cymyran Point SH37SW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT
Licence number AL51750A0001

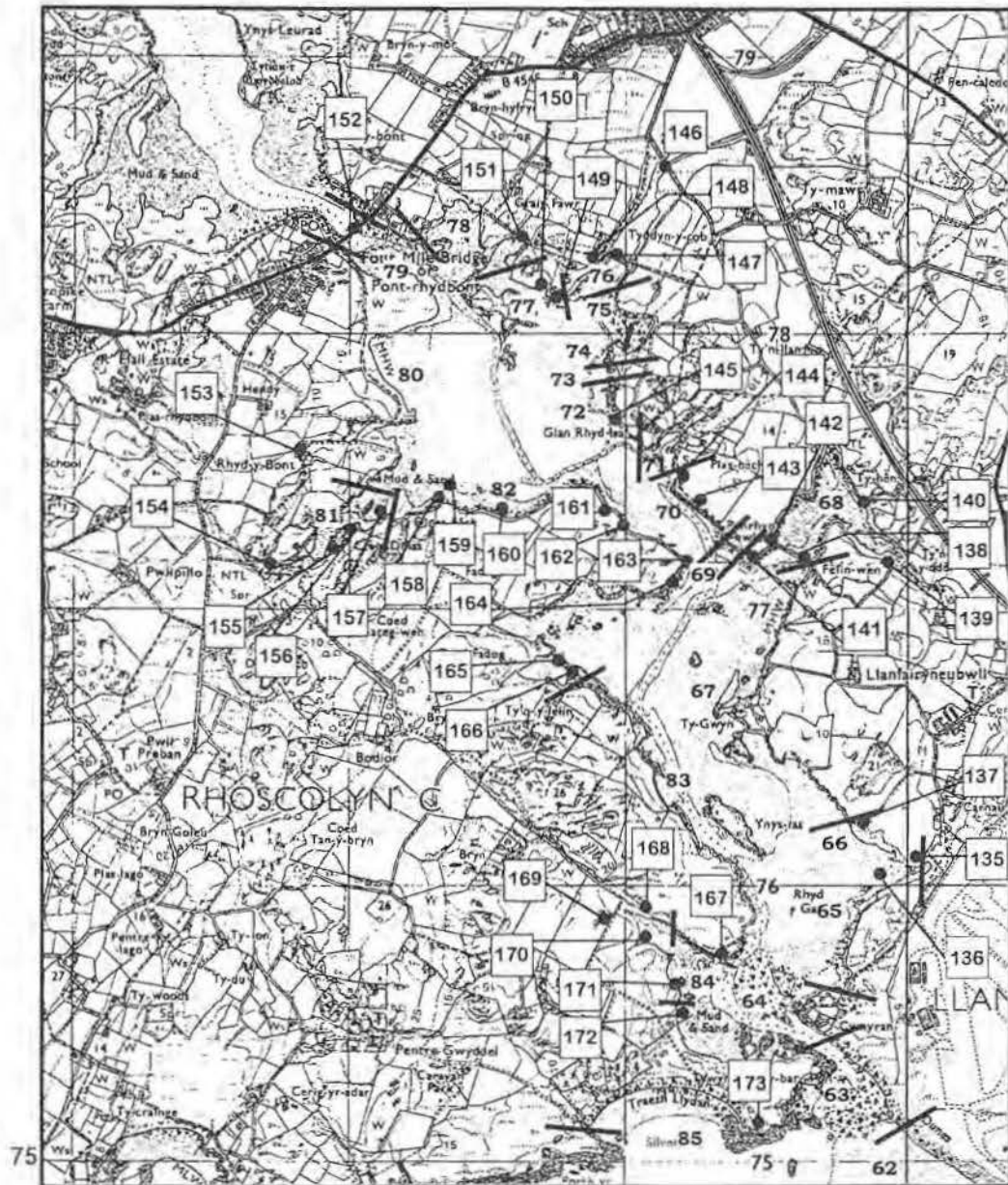
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
135	SH30027608	MILL COTTAGE, TREWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B	SEA EROSION	SURV/MON
136	SH29897604	MILL, TREWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	D B E	SEA EROSION	
SUR/AP/EXCAV						
137	SH29827622	BOULDERS, LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
138	SH29627718	FELIN WEN, LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C A B/E	SEA EROSION	
SUR/EXCA/INFO						
139	SH29927722	FORD? TY HEN	UNDETER	D C B		
140	SH29847739	TRACK, TY HEN	UNDETER	D D B		
141	SH29527725	TRACK, PENRHYN-HWLAD	UNDETER	C D B		
142	SH29467721	RUINED COTTAGE, PENRHYN-HWLAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
143	SH29257740C	FIELD BANK, PLAS-BACH	UNDETER	D D A		
144	SH29197750	HARBOUR, PLAS-BACH	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
145	SH28987770	CONCRETE SLIPWAY	MODERN	B E A		
146	SH29155786	PONT TRAETH, CLEIFIOG	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
147	SH28987829	COB, TYDDYN-Y-COB	MODERN	B B B		
148	SH28927829	LANDING-PLACE, TYDDYN-Y-COB	MODERN?	D B C		
149	SH28757813C	STONE WALL, TYDDYN-Y-COB	UNDETER	D D A		
150	SH28707815	SEA DEFENCE WORKS?, TYDDYN-Y-COB	MODERN?	B D A		
151	SH28627834	COB, GRAIG FAWR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
152	SH28007837C	PONT RHYDBONT BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	A B A		
153	SH27807757	CAPEL LUGORS, RHYD-Y-BONT	MEDIEVAL	C E A		
154	SH27717715C	DAM AND SLUICE, RHYD-Y-BONT	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
155	SH27927723	BLOCKED GATEWAY, CRAIG DINAS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
156	SH27987726	DINAS MAWR, CRAIG DINAS	UNDETER	B D A		
157	SH28117735C	WALL, CRAIG DINAS	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
158	SH28317738C	WALL, DINAS-BACH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
159	SH28347742	STONY FEATURE, DINAS-BACH	UNDETER	C D A/B		
160	SH28557735	POSSIBLE STRUCTURE, FADOG	UNDETER	D E A/B		
161	SH28947732	GATEWAY, FADOG	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A/B		
162	SH28997733	WALL, FADOG	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
163	SH29227717	POST, FADOG	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
164	SH29207718	SEA DEFENCES	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
165	SH28907676	TIDAL MILL, TYN Y FELIN	MED?	D A A/B	SEA EROSION	SURV/MON
166	SH28817676	GATEWAY AND SLIPWAY, TYN Y FELIN	UNDETER	B D A/B		
167	SH29367574	BEACH HOUSE, TYN MYNYDD	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D B		
168	SH29057593	STONE WALLS, BRYN	UNDETER	D E A		
169	SH28917590	STONE BUILDING, BRYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
170	SH29067581	UNFINISHED TIDAL MILL?, BRYN	UNDETER	D E B	SEA EROSION	SURV/MON
171	SH29217567	SHIPWRECK, BRYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D E		
172	SH29217553A	WALLS, BRYN-Y-BAR	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D D		
173	SH29507515	FOLLY, TYWYN BRYN-Y-BAR	POST-MEDIEVAL	A C A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
63	0.45	16	1/6	B	IS
64	0.35	7	1	A	IS
65	6.00	16	6	A	IS
66	0.32	12	6	B	IS
67	1.20	12	4	A	IS
68	1.60	13	3	B/E	IS
69	0.06	7/15	3	B	IS
70	0.40	12	3	A	IS
71	0.35	7	3	A	IS
72	0.40	12	3	A	IS
73	0.05	7	3	A	IS
74	0.10	12	4	A	IS
75	0.35	7	3	B	IS
76	0.45	15	3	C	IS
77	0.30	12	3	A	IS
78	1.00	7/12	3	A	IS
79	0.25	7	1	B	IS
80	1.70	7	1	A/B	IS
81	1.05	7/12	3	A	IS
82	2.80	7	4	A/B	IS
83	1.80	12	4	A/B	IS
84	0.50	15	3	B	IS
85	2.00	16	6	B	6262/6265

Map 10 Cymyran Point to Silver Bay SH27NE/37NW



27

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 11 Silver Bay to Rhosygadar

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
174	SH281-753-A	MESOLITHIC FLINTS - S OF PENTRE	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
175	SH281-753-A	STONE MORTAR - FINSPOT, S OF PEN	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
176	SH27597506	FLINT FIND - CAE LLYN	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
177	SH27487507	SLIUCE, BORTHWEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	A D A		
178	SH27077482	LIFEBOAT HOUSE, BORTHWEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
179	SH27057464	FOLLY, YNYS DEFAID	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
180	SH26817482	ORNAMENTAL POND 'THE POINT', RHO	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
181	SH26787482	CONCRETE LINED DEPRESSION, PORTH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C E A		
182	SH26727492A	RIDGE AND FURROW, PORTH YR HWNGA	MEDIEVAL?	D C C	SEA EROSION	AP
183	SH26637489	QUARRY, PORTH YR HWNGAN	UNDETER	B D B		
184	SH26677497A	QUARRIES, NR. PORTH YR HWNGAN	UNDETER	C D A		
185	SH26607490C	WALL, NR. PORTH YR HWNGAN	UNDETER	D D B		
186	SH26517494A	RIDGE AND FURROW, NR. PORTH YR H	MEDIEVAL?	D C B	SEA EROSION	AP
187	SH26537497C	BANK, NW OF PORTH YR HWNGAN	UNDETER	C D B		
188	SH26587498	SMALL QUARRY?, NR. PORTH YR HWNG	UNDETER	D D A		
189	SH26347531	TRIG POINT, PARCIAU	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
190	SH26207525	QUARRY, PARCIAU	UNDETER	B C B		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
86	1.70	12	4		6267
87	1.95	12	4/1	A	6267
88	0.35	16	6	A/B	6270
89	0.40	7	1	C	6815
90	0.50	12	1	A	6275
91	0.15	7	1	C	6275
92	5.50	12	4	A/B	6275

[illegible]

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 12 Rhosygadar to Ravens Point

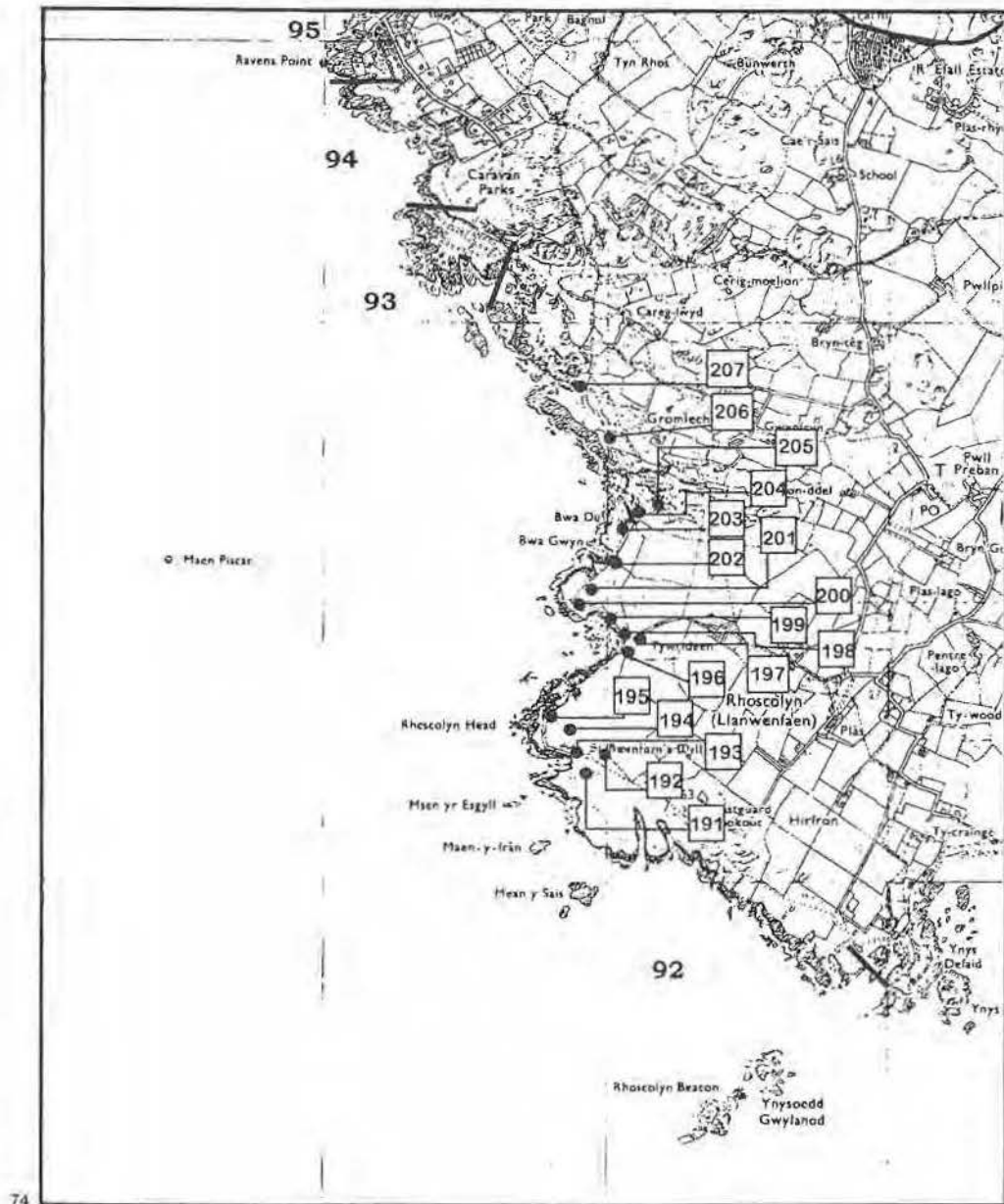
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
191	SH25927541A	PEAT CUTTINGS, NR. ST GWENFAEN'S	UNDETER	D C B		
192	SH25957543	ST GWENFAEN'S WELL	MEDIEVAL	B A A		INFORM
193	SH25897544	BANK, NR. ST GWENFAEN'S WELL	UNDETER	D D B		
194	SH25867554	RECTANGULAR DEPRESSION, RHOSCOLY	UNDETER	C E A		
195	SH25787560	QUARRIES, RHOSCOLYN HEAD	UNDETER	C D C		
196	SH26077583	BUILDING, PORTH SAINT	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
197	SH26097585C	TRACKWAY, PORTH SAINT	UNDETER	C D A		
198	SH26067585A	POOL AND LEAT, PORTH SAINT	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
199	SH26007592C	ORTHOSTATIC WALL, PORTH SAINT	UNDETER	D D B		
200	SH25917606C	BANK, PORTH SAINT	UNDETER	D D C		
201	SH26007605A	FIELD CLEARANCE, PORTH SAINT	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
202	SH26057612C	TRACKWAY?, PORTH SAINT	UNDETER	D E B		
203	SH26027626	INSCRIBED STONE, BWA DU	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
204	SH26107630C	BANK, PANT-YR-HYMAN	UNDETER	D C C		
205	SH26047634A	FIELD SYSTEM, PANT-YR-HYMAN	UNDETER	C C A		
206	SH26017655	BANK, CEFN-Y-BORTH	UNDETER	D D A		
207	SH25917683	ENCLOSURE, CAREG-LWYD	UNDETER	D D C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
92 5.50	12	4	A/B	6275
93 1.00	12	1	A	6275
94 0.30	12	4	A/B	6275

Map 12 to Ravens Point



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 13 Ravens Point to Ogof Iron

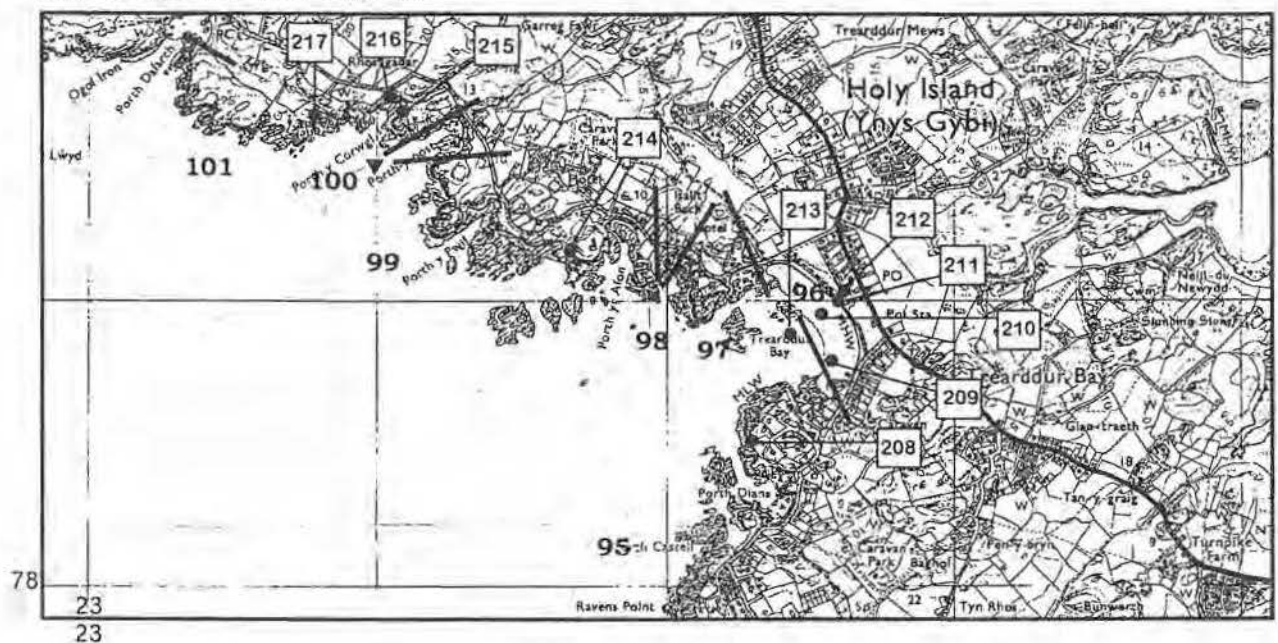
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
208	SH253-785-A	POSS. SETTLEMENT, PORTH DIANA	UNDETER	D E A/B		
209	SH256-788-A	ROMAN COIN HOARD - FINDSPOT, TRE	ROMAN	U E B/C		
210	SH2---7---A	STONE IMPLEMENT - FINDSPOT, NR T	PREHISTORIC	U E B/C		
211	SH25697899	TOWYN Y CAPEL MOUND	MEDIEVAL?	C A D	SEA EROSION	EXCAVA
212	SH256-790-A	PENNANULAR BROOCH - FINDSPOT, TR	PREHISTORIC	U E B/C		
213	SH25457895A	SUBMERGED FOREST, TREARDDUR BAY	UNDETER	D E B/C	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
214	SH24657917	WALL, CRAIG-Y-MOR	UNDTER	D D A/B		
215	SH24127969	QUAY, MORYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A/B		
216	SH24107972	QUARRY, MORYN	UNDETER	D D A/B		
217	SH23778062	STONE STEPS, WHITE HORSES	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D B		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
95	2.50	12	1	A/B	6275/6280/6285/6288/6290
96	0.95	7	1	B/C	6820
97	0.55	13	1	A/B	6295
98	0.20	13	1	D	6295
99	2.00	12	1	A/B	6295
100	0.20	13	1	A	6295
101	2.00	13	4	A/B	6295

Map 13 Ravens Point to Ogof Iron



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 14 Rhosygadar to Porth y Felin

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY	THREATS ERTYPE	MANAGE
218	SH23398005	TUMULUS, PORTH DAFARCH	PREHISTORIC	C	D A	
219	SH23398005	TUMULUS, PORTH DAFARCH	PREHISTORIC	C	A A	
220	SH23398005	TUMULUS, PORTH DAFARCH	PREHISTORIC	C	A A	
221	SH23408010	HUT GROUP, PORTH DAFARCH	PREHISTORIC/ROMAN	B	A A	
222	SH23408010	LONG CIST BURIALS, PORTH DAFARCH	MEDIEVAL	C	A A	
223	SH23408010	HUT GROUP - PORTH DAFARCH	PREHISTORIC/ROMAN	C	A A	
224	SH23237998	STONE STRUCTURE (WELL), PORTH DA	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C B	
225	SH22787992	LEVEL, COPPER MINE CREEK	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	C A	
226	SH22767990	QUARRY?, COPPER MINE CREEK	UNDETER	D	E A	
227	SH22647975	FIELD CLEARANCE, GRAIG LWYD	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A	
228	SH222-804-A	DINAS, ROMAN FINDS	ROMAN	U	A A	
229	SH22337943	HUT CIRCLE?, DINAS	PREHISTORIC	U	E A/C	
230	SH22277941	DINAS, PROMONTORY FORT	ROMAN?	C	A C	SEA EROSION
231	SH22177956C	ENCLOSURE?, DINAS	UNDETER	D	E A/C	SEA EROSION
232	SH21737987	(LIFE)BOAT HOUSE, PORTH RUFFYDD	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	C A/C	SEA EROSION
233	SH216-800-A	MESOLITHIC FLINTS - FINDSPOT, PO	PREHISTORIC	U	E A	
234	SH21568141	TRACKWAY, HENBORTH	UNDETER	C	D A/B	
235	SH21648145	TRACKWAY, HENBORTH	UNDETER	C	D A/B	
236	SH21608150	PLATFORM, HENBORTH	UNDETER	D	E A	
237	SH21768146	HUT GROUP AND FINDS, SITE OF, PE	ROMANO-BRITISH	C	B A	
238	SH21938153	CIST BURIAL - SITE OF, NR PEN Y	PREHISTORIC	U	E A	
239	SH20758157	SUGGESTED FORTIFIED POSITION - N	UNDETER	U	E B	
240	SH21208200	HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN HUT CIRCLES	PREHISTORIC	C	A A	
241	SH21118199	ROMAN COINS - FINDSPOT, HOLYHD M	ROMANO-BRITISH	U	E A	
242	SH20648199	'ELLIN'S TOWER', SOUTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	B B	
243	SH20228266	SOUTH STACK LIGHTHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	A A	
244	SH20698227	AIR RAID SHELTER?, SOUTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	C A	
245	SH20648232	LOOKOUT?, SOUTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	C A	
246	SH20918238	REVELLED POND, SOUTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A	
247	SH21048251	QUARRY, SOUTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A	
248	SH21078261C	BANK, SOUTH STACK	UNDETER	D	E A/B	
249	SH21378249A	FIELD SYSTEM, HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN	UNDETER	D	B A	
250	SH21348280	QUARRY, HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN	UNDETER	C	D A/B	
251	SH21408276	COIN - FINDSPOT, CAPEL LLOCHWYDD	MEDIEVAL	U	E A	
252	SH21408215C	HUT CIRCLES AND FIELD SYSTEM, HO	PREHISTORIC	C	C A	
253	SH21408276	CAPEL LLOCHWYDD	MEDIEVAL?	C	B A/B	
254	SH21488283C	ENCLOSURE?, HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN	PREHISTORIC	D	B A/B	
255	SH21558300	TERRACES?, HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN	UNDETER	D	E A/B	
256	SH21808300C	CAER Y TWR HILLFORT, HOLYHEAD MO	PREHISTORIC	C	A A	
257	SH21858294	ROMAN WATCHTOWER AND FINDS, CAER	ROMAN	C	A	A
258	SH21568398	FOG SIGNAL STATION, NORTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	A A	
259	SH21608396	QUARRY, NORTH STACK	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A	
260	SH22138372	POWDER HOUSE, HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	B A	
261	SH22838349	BUTTRESSED BUILDING (RUIN), HOLY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D A	
262	SH22888351	QUARRY/SHAFT? HOLYHEAD	UNDETER	D	E A	
263	SH22968356	LIMEKILN?/POWDER HOUSE, HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D A	
264	SH23088363	CLEARANCE WALLS, HOLYHEAD	UNDETER	D	E A	
265	SH23578384	SECOND WORLD WAR INSTALLATION, H	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D A/B	
266	SH23538379	TRIAL?, HOLYHEAD	UNDETER	D	E A/B	
267	SH23538375	QUARRY, HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER	UNDETER	C	D A	
268	SH23638359	SOLDIER'S POINT, HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	B A	
269	SH23768366	FOLLY, SOLDIER'S POINT HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	A B/C	
270	SH23768362	DAM, SOLDIER'S POINT HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D B	
271	SH23758361	CASTELLATED STRUCTURE, SOLDIER'S	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C A	
272	SH23768359	CHANNEL, SOLDIER'S POINT HOLYHEA	UNDETER	B	D A	
273	SH23738358	SWIMMING POOL, SOLDIER'S POINT H	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C A	
274	SH23858330	POOL, PORTH Y FELIN HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	D A/B	
275	SH23408331A	HUT GROUP - SITE OF, W SIDE OF B	PREHISTORIC?	E	E A	
700	SH22508330A	BREAKWATER QUARRIES & BRICK WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	B A	

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO

LENGTH

CETYPE

LAND USE TYPE

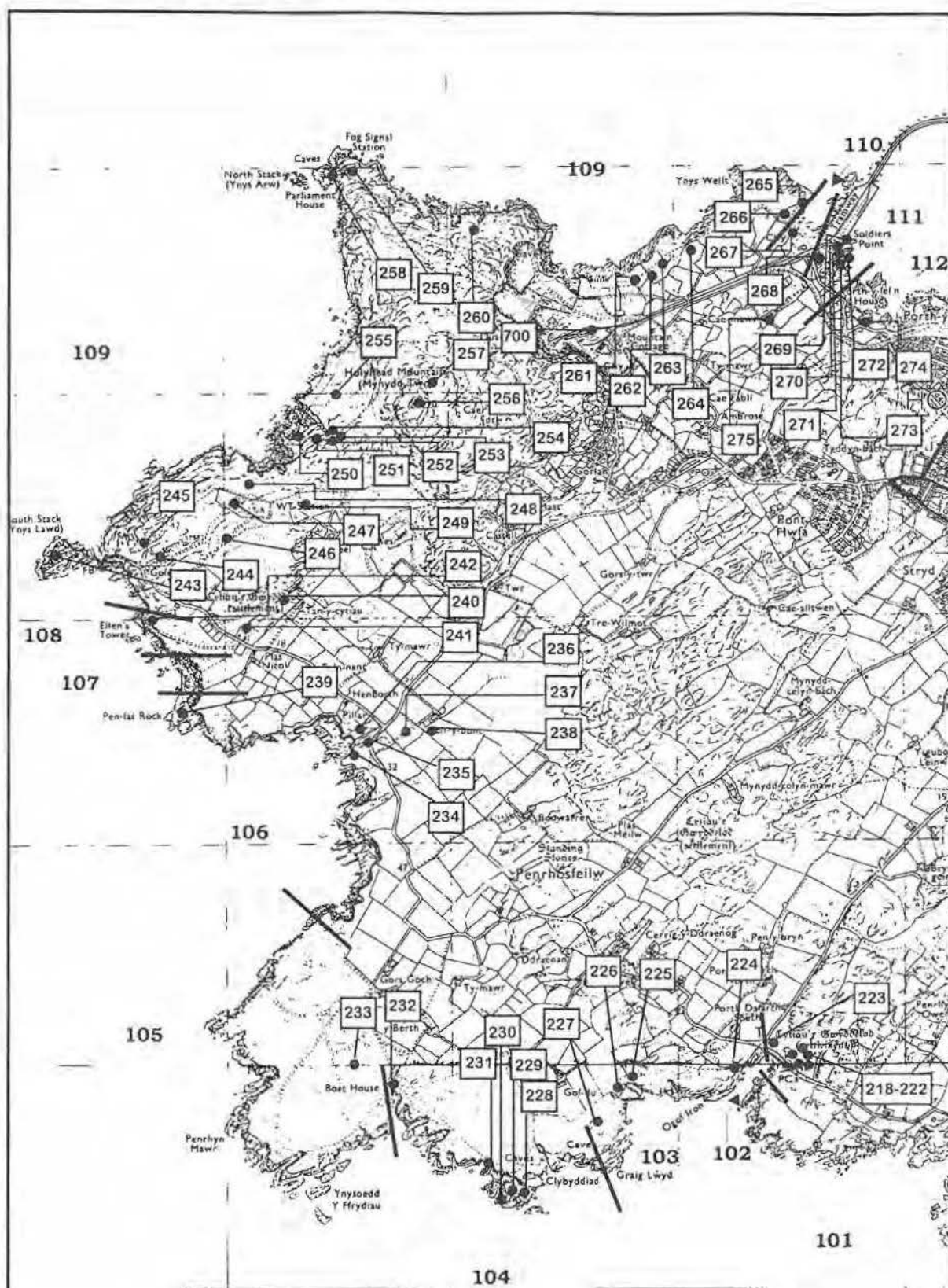
EROSION

TYPE WELSH OFFICE SURVEY

102	0.30	7/12	4	B	6295
103	1.40	12	3	A	6295
104	2.50	13	4	A/C	6295
105	3.00	13	4	A/B	6295/6300
106	2.60	8	3	A/B	6300
107	0.10	13	4	B/C	6300
108	0.40	7	4	B/C	6300
109	6.00	13	4	A/B	6300/6302
110	0.20	13	4	B	6303
111	0.50	7	1	A	6305/6307
112	3.70	7	1	A	6307-

10/6312/15-18/20/22

Map 14 Rhosygadar to Porth y Felin SH27NW/28SW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 15 Porth y Felin to Penrhos Beach

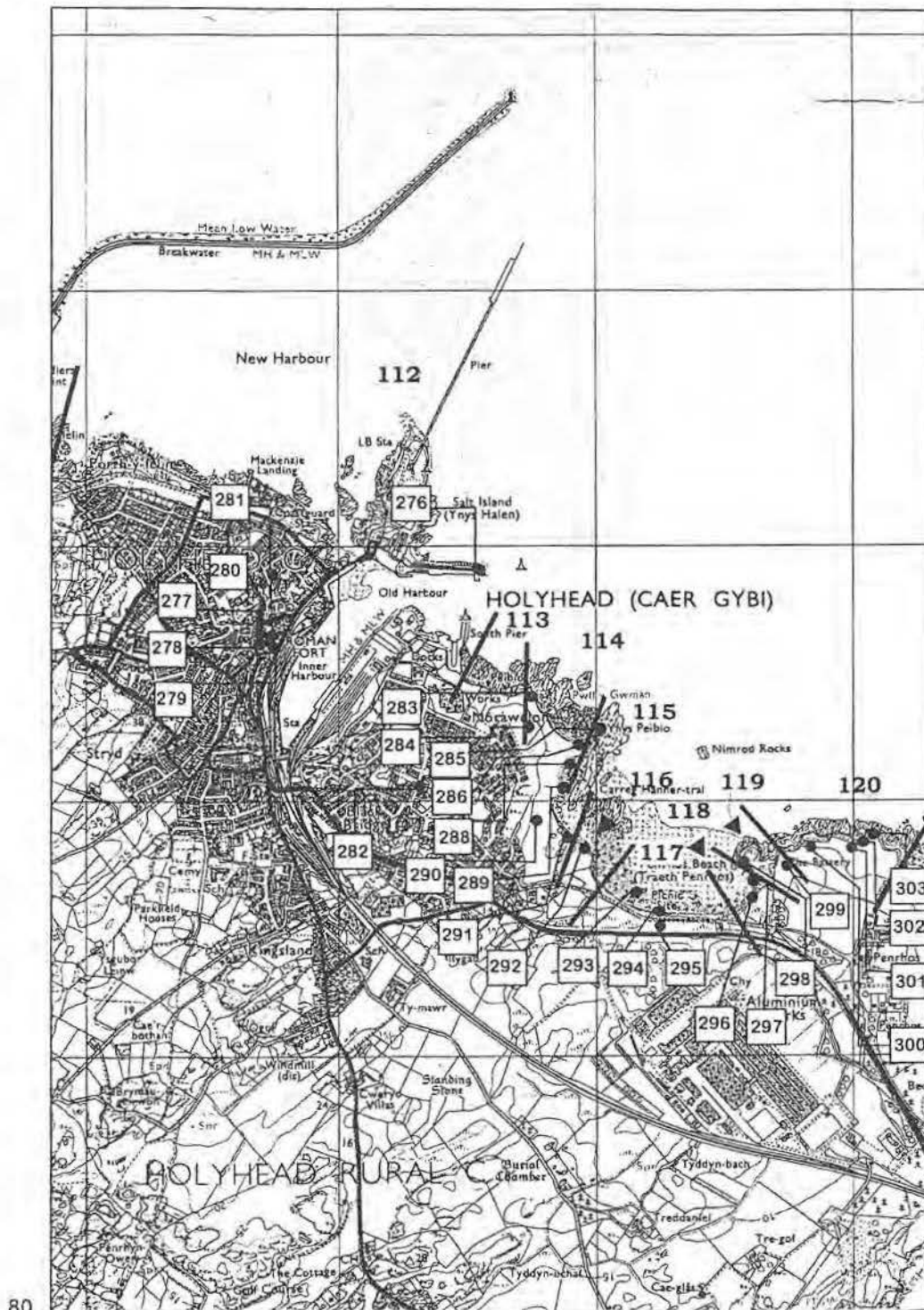
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
276	SH25568289	OLD HARBOUR LIGHTHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	A A A		
277	SH24728262	ST CYBI'S CHURCH	MEDIEVAL	B A A		
278	SH24708259	EGLWYS Y BEDD	MEDIEVAL	B A A		
279	SH247-826-A	ANGLO-SAXON COIN - FINDSPOT, CAE	MEDIEVAL	U E A		
280	SH24718262	ROMAN WALL SURROUNDING ST CYBI'S	ROMAN	B A A		
281	SH24758280A	FFYNNON GYBI - SITE OF	MEDIEVAL	E E A		
282	SH25308212A	BURIAL CHAMBER - SITE OF, MORAWE	PREHISTORIC	E E A		
283	SH25778240C	STONE WALLING, PWLL Y GWMAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
284	SH25738229A	RIDGES AND PLATFORMS, PWLL Y GWM	UNDETER	D E A		
285	SH25948222	STONE ARCHWAY, PWLL Y GWMAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A/B		
286	SH26018228	DEFENCE INSTALLATION, YNYS PEIBI	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B/C		SURVEY
288	SH25898215C	STONE WALL, CARREG HANNER-TRAL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D C		
289	SH25878205C	STONE WALL, CARREG HANNER-TRAL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D C		
290	SH25778197A	RIDGE AND FURROW?, MORAWELON	UNDETER	D C A		
291	SH25898188C	STONE WALL, PENRHOS BEACH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D C		
292	SH25938183	GATEPOST, PENRHOS BEACH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A/B		
293	SH26158164	STONE FEATURE, PENRHOS BEACH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D E B		
294	SH26238155	CASTELLATED STRUCTURE, PENRHOS B	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D E		
295	SH26308150	"DANISH FORT" - SITE OF, PENRHOS	MEDIEVAL	E E A		
296	SH26618161C	WALL?, PENRHOS BEACH	UNDETER	D E B/C		
297	SH26638166A	SLAG DUMPING, PENRHOS BEACH	UNDETER	D E B		
298	SH26578173	SEA DEFENCES, BRYNGLAS	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D C		
299	SH26738176	BATTERY (NAPOLEONIC?), PENRHOS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A		INFORM
300	SH26828183	STANDING STONE, PENRHOS	PREHISTORIC?	B B A		
301	SH26998181	POND?, PENRHOS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C E A/B		
302	SH27048185	BOATHOUSE, PENRHOS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C B/C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY
303	SH27068186	STANDING STONE (MODERN), PENRHOS	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
112	3.70	7	1	A	6307-10/6312/15-18/20/22
113	0.30	13	1	A	6335
114	0.40	7	3	A	6335
115	0.50	7	3	C	6335
116	0.30	7	4	C	6335
117	0.50	7	1	B	6825
118	0.20	16	6	B/C	6338
119	0.40	13	4	C	6340
120	0.70	8	2	A/B	6340

Map 15 Porth y Felin to Penrhos Beach SH28SW/SE



80

24

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

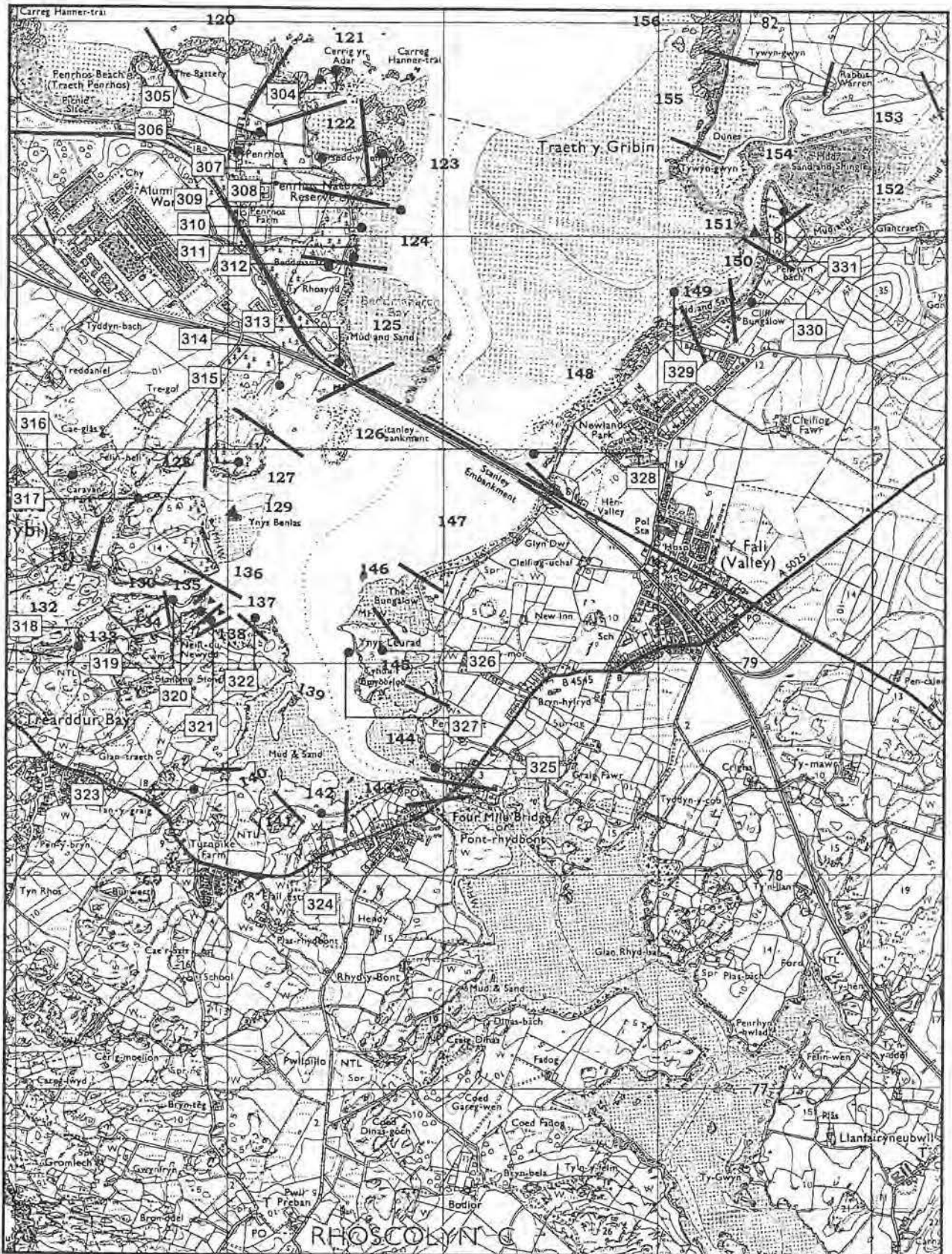
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
304	SH27468171A	FISH TRAP, CERRIG YR ADAR	UNDETER	C B B	SEA EROSION	
SURV/AP/MON						
305	SH27058139	ROMAN COINS - FINDSPOT, PENRHOS	ROMAN	U E A		
306	SH27--81--	PARC PENRHOS GARDEN, HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
307	SH27418135	SCOOPS, PENRHOS	UNDETER	C E A		
308	SH27748137	ORNAMENTAL VIEWING SEAT, PENRHOS	POST-MEDIEVAL	A D A/B		
309	SH27788115	FISH TRAP, PENRHOS	UNDETER	C B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
310	SH27658199	FISH TRAP, PENRHOS	UNDETER	D B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURVEP/MON
311	SH27578189	SLIPWAY, PENRHOS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B/C		
312	SH27518089	QUERNSTONES - FINDSPOT, BEDDMANA	UNDETER	U E A		
313	SH25568289	TOLL HOUSE, HOLYHEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	A A A		
314	SH80282722	PILL BOX, STANLEY EMBANKMENT	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
315	SH27077991	PILL BOX?, FELIN-HELI	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A/B		
316	SH26257989	TRE-ARDDUR HUT GROUP	PREHISTORIC	C A A		
317	SH26577977A	TIDAL MILL (SITE OF), FELIN-HELI	MEDIEVAL?	D A A/B		
318	SH26227900C	DYKE, TREARDDUR BAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
319	SH26737929	STONE JETTY (UNFINISHED), NEILL-	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B		
320	SH26897924C	WALL, NEILL-DU NEWYDD	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
321	SH26917917C	LINE OF BOULDERS (REVENING), NE	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
322	SH27107917C	LINE OF BOULDERS, NEILL-DU NEWYDD	UNDETER	D D A/B		
323	SH26857840	SMALL DEPRESSION, TAN Y GRAIG	UNDETER	D D A		
324	SH27437830C	BANK AND DITCH, FOUR MILE BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
325	SH27917848	FORD?	UNDETER	D C B		
326	SH27707902A	CYTAU'R GWYDDELOD SETTLEMENT	PREHISTORIC	B A B/D	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
327	SH27687895A	YNYS LEURAD - ALLEDGED ROMAN CAU	ROMAN?	U E B		
328	SH28437999	WRECK, STANLEY EMBANKMENT	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D C/E		
329	SH29058071C	FISH TRAP, NEWLANDS	UNDETER	C A B		
SURVEY/AP						
330	SH29438072	BURIED STONY LAYER, LLANYNGHEDEN	UNDETER	D E C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
331	SH29598112C	DENUDED FIELD BOUNDARY, PENRHYN-	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B/C		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
121	0.30	8	3	A/B	6340
122	0.40	8	3	A/B	6340
123	0.50	13	3	C/D	6340/6342
124	0.40	7	5	B/C	6342
125	0.60	7	1	B/C	6342/6343/6344
126	1.10	15	4	A	6830
127	0.60	12	5	A	IS
128	0.65	13	4	A	IS
129	0.55	12	5	A	IS
130	0.60	12	4/5	A	IS
131	0.35	15	1	A	IS
132	1.10	17	4	A	IS
133	0.50	15	3	A	IS
134	0.35	12	4/5	A	IS
135	0.30	15	3	B	IS
136	0.10	7	3	A	IS
137	0.05	12	4	A	IS
138	0.35	15/7	3	A/B	IS
139	1.00	12	3	A	IS
140	0.50	15	3	A/B	IS
141	0.30	12	3	A/B	IS
142	0.70	15	1	A/B	IS
143	0.50	15	1	A/B	IS
144	0.60	12	3	B	IS
145	0.80	13	4	B/D	IS
146	0.50	18	6	B	IS
147	0.70	7	1	B/C	IS
148	1.10	15	3	C/E	6345
149	0.25	10	1	C	6345
150	0.35	15	1	C	6345
151	0.52	8	3	B/C	6345

Map16 Penrhos Beach to Newlands Park SH27NE/28SE



26

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT
Licence number AL51750A0001

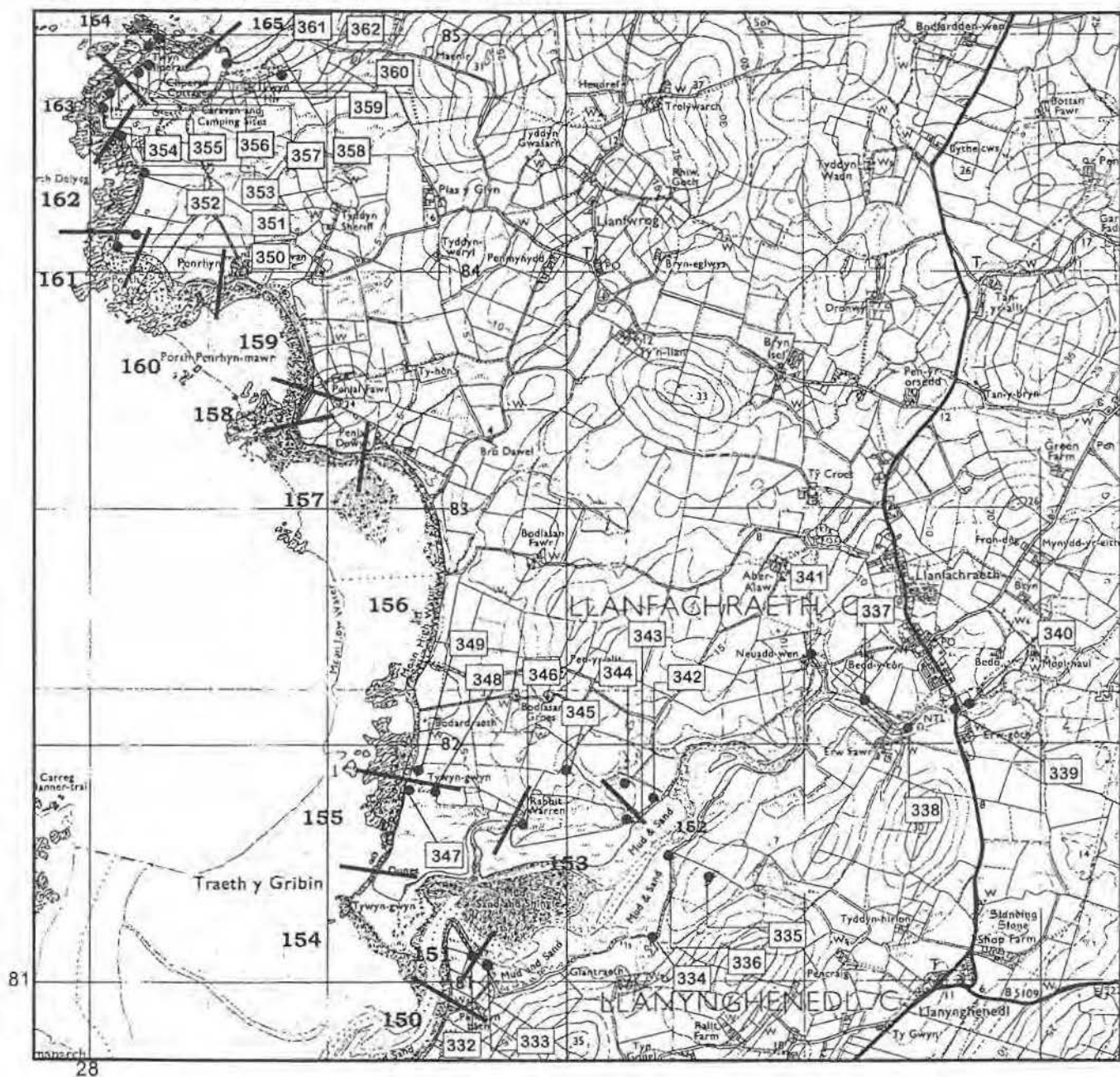
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
332	SH29668109A	WALLS?, PENRHYN-BACH	UNDETER	D E B		
333	SH29698104C	WALLS, PEN-MORFA	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
334	SH30378119C	WALL, GLANTRAETH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B		
335	SH306-814-	CASTELL - CIRCULAR CROPMARK	UNDETER	D E A		
336	SH30438150	GATEWAY, GLANTRAETH	UNDETER	D D B		
337	SH31238219C	STONE REVETTING, LLANFACHRAETH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
338	SH31408205A	TWO WALLS, LLANFACHRAETH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B		
339	SH31658215	PONT YR ARW, LLANFACHRAETH	POST-MEDIEVAL	A D A		
340	SH31688215	WOOLLEN MILL, LLANFACHRAETH	UNDETER	D D A		
341	SH31038239	CLAPPER BRIDGE, NEUADD-WEN	UNDETER	B B B		
342	SH30338175C	DENUDED STONE BOUNDARY, TY-NEWY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
343	SH30298170	GATE POSTS, TY-NEWYDD	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A/B		
344	SH30278185A	CROPMARK, TY-NEWYDD	UNDETER	D E A		
345	SH30018188	DEPRESSION, W OF TY-NEWYDD	UNDETER	D E A		
346	SH29808168C	DAM/COB, TYWYN-GWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A/B		
347	SH29458182	COTTAGE, TYWYN-GWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
348	SH29318183C	LINE OF BOULDERS, TYWYN-GWYN	UNDETER	C D A/B		
349	SH29398189C	DENUDED BANKS, TYWYN-GWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
350	SH28108410	SECOND WORLD WAR LOOKOUT, PORTH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B E	SEA EROSION	SURVEY
351	SH28158410	SECOND WORLD WAR INSTALLATION?,	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A/B		
352	SH28208441	SECOND WORLD WAR REMAINS, PORTH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D D	SEA EROSION	SURVEY
353	SH28128458A	DUMPED BUILDING RUBBLE, CLIPERAU	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D D	SEA EROSION	
354	SH28038470	CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS, CLIPERAU	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY
355	SH28108476C	DUMPED MATERIAL (WWII STRUCTURES	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D C	SEA EROSION	
356	SH28138482	SECOND WORLD WAR LOOKOUT?, CLIP	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY
357	SH28228485	CONCRETE BASE/FOUNDATIONS, CLIP	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
358	SH28248486	CONCRETE BASE, CLIPERAU	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
359	SH28278496	SECOND WORLD WAR GUN INPLACEMENT	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C A/B		
360	SH28308498	CONCRETE SLIPWAY, CLIPERAU	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A/B		
361	SH28618488C	TERRACING (LANDSCAPING), TYWYN HI	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A/B		
362	SH28828484A	BEEHIVE QUERNSTONE - FINDSPOT, S	UNDETER	B E A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
151	0.52	8	3	B/C	6345
152	5.00	8	3	B	6345/6020
153	1.30	7	6	A/B	6020
154	1.50	16	6	A/B	6350/6352
155	0.50	16	6	A/B	6352
156	1.60	15	4	A/B	6352/6810/6355
157	0.40	15	3	E	6355
158	0.20	15	3	C	6355
159	0.65	16	3	B	6355
160	0.50	13	3	B/C	6345
161	0.20	15	3	E	6345
162	0.55	15	3	C	6345
163	0.35	15	1	C	6345
164	0.70	19	1	A/B	6345
165	0.90	16	3	A/B	6365

Map 17 Newlands Park to Twyn Cliperau SH28SE/38SW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 18 Twyn Cliperau to Church Bay

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
363	SH29108590	CASTELL, PROMONTORY FORT NR. TRE	MEDIEVAL	C A D	SEA EROSION	MONIT/INFOR
364	SH29008629C	POSS. ROCK CUT CHANNEL, PORTH TR	UNDETER	B E A/B		
365	SH29288726	PEAT STACK?, PORTH Y FFYNNON	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
366	SH29348715C	DENUDED BANK, PORTH FUDR	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
367	SH29338751	CLEARANCE CAIRN, TRWYN GWTER-FUD	UNDETER	D D A		
368	SH29548762	QUARRY?, PORTH TRWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
369	SH29918876	SHIPWRECK, PORTH TYDDYN-UCHAF	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B/C		
370	SH29988889	TRIAL?, PORTH TYDDYN-UCHAF	POST-MEDIEVAL	C E B		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
166	0.65	13	3	C	6368
167	0.30	7	1	A/B	6370
168	0.90	15	3	C/E	6371/6378
169	0.30	A	6	A	6378
170	1.10	12	4	A	6378
171	0.20	15	3	A	6378
172	0.20	13	4	B	6380
173	0.50	13	3	B/C	6380
174	1.00	13	4	B	6380
175	0.65	13	3	B/C	6385/6390

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
371	SH29539047	CIRCULAR DEPRESSION, RHOSCRYMAN	UNDETER	D E A		
372	SH29499055C	LYNCHET?, RHOSCRYMAN MAWR	UNDETER	D C A		
373	SH29459067	CAIRN, PORTH Y BRIBYS	UNDETER	C C A		
374	SH29579094	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, PORTH	UNDETER	D E A		
375	SH29659095C	FIELD SYSTEM (POSS.), PORTH Y BR	UNDETER	C E A		
376	SH29639107	POSSIBLE HOUSE, PORTH Y BRIBYS	MEDIEVAL?	C E A		
377	SH29619105C	BANK, PORTHY BRIBYS	UNDETER	D D A/B		
378	SH29519138	FARMSTEAD, BRYN RHWDYDD	MEDIEVAL?	C B A		
379	SH29439153	LOOKOUT(DISUSED), LLYN Y FYDLYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
380	SH29239160	ORTHOSTATIC WALL, TRWYN Y CREWYN	UNDETER	C	D A/B	
381	SH29169158	QUARRY?, TRWYN Y CREWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
382	SH29709158C	CAIRNS, BRYN-RHWYDD	UNDETER	C D A		
383	SH29429164	WALL, TREWYN Y CREWYN	UNDETER	D D A		
384	SH29159175A	YNYS Y FYDLYN PROMONTORY FORT	PREHISTORIC?	C B A/B	VISITOR EROSION MONITOR	
385	SH29089174	HUT CIRCLE (REMAINS OF), YNYS Y	PREHISTORIC?	D B A/B		
386	SH29159216A	BANK & RIDGE AND FURROW, PENBRYN	MEDIEVAL?	C C A/B		
387	SH29309243	WATCH TOWER, PEN BRYN YR EGLWYS	UNDETER	C B A		
388	SH28999240	QUARRY?, PENBRYNYREGWLYS	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
389	SH28939246	SPOIL HEAP?, PENBRYNYREGWLYS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A/B		
390	SH29209258A	CLEARANCE CAIRNS, PENBRYNYREGLW	MEDIEVAL?	B B A		
391	SH29309260A	TERRACING, PENBRYNYREGLWYS	MEDIEVAL?	C B A		
392	SH28959261	TRIAL?, PENBRYNYREGWLYS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A/B		
393	SH29309278	SHAFT, PENBRYNYREGLWYS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A		
394	SH29489274	SHAFT?, MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C A		
395	SH29399271	CLEARANCE CAIRN/BANK, PORTH Y DY	UNDETER	B D A		
396	SH29509276C	TRACK AND BANK, MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
397	SH29529274C	BUILDINGS (MINING), MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A		INFORM
398	SH29729281C	LEAT, MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
399	SH29599275	CHIMNEY, MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
400	SH29659272C	TRACKWAY, MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
401	SH29819263	GADER (RUINS), MYNACHDY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C A		
402	SH30159276C	BANK, PORTH YR EBOL	UNDETER	C C A/B		
403	SH30579279	SHAFT, PORTH NEWYDD	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
404	SH30969233	MYNACHDY 17TH C. HOUSE, NR. LLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
405	SH30969233A	MYNCHDY MONASTERY - SITE OF, LLA	MEDIEVAL?	E E A		
406	SH30969233A	STONE TOOL (HAMMER) - FINDSPOT,	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
407	SH31559284C	LYNCHET?, HEN FELIN	UNDETER	C C A		
408	SH32219322	ST. RHYDRY'S CHURCH. LLANRHWDYDRY	MEDIEVAL	A A A		
409	SH32969358A	PROMONTORY FORT (ALLEGED) - SITE	PREHISTORIC?	U E A		

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
176	0.55	12	4	A/B 6390
177	0.80	12	3	A/B 6390
178	1.50	12	4	A/B 6390
179	0.05	15	1	B 6390
180	3.00	12	4	A/B 6390
181	1.75	13	3	A/C 6395
182	0.10	7	3	B 6395
183	0.90	13	3	B 6395
184	0.25	15	3	E 6395
185	0.75	13	6	B 6395
186	0.35	7	5	B 6395
187	0.40	13	6	B 6395

This is a detailed topographic map of the Llanael-y-fôn area in North Wales. The map shows the coastline, numerous hills and mountains, and a grid of numbered locations. Key features include:

- Geographical Labels:** Carmel Head, Trwyn y Gader, Ynys y Tydyn, Pen-y-fryn, and various other local landmarks.
- Grid System:** A grid of numbered locations, with numbers ranging from 176 to 409, used for navigation and identification.
- Topography:** Contour lines and shaded areas indicating elevation and terrain.
- Inset Map:** A small inset map in the top right corner showing the location of the area within the context of the surrounding region.

MAP NO. 20 Cemlyn Bay to Cemaes

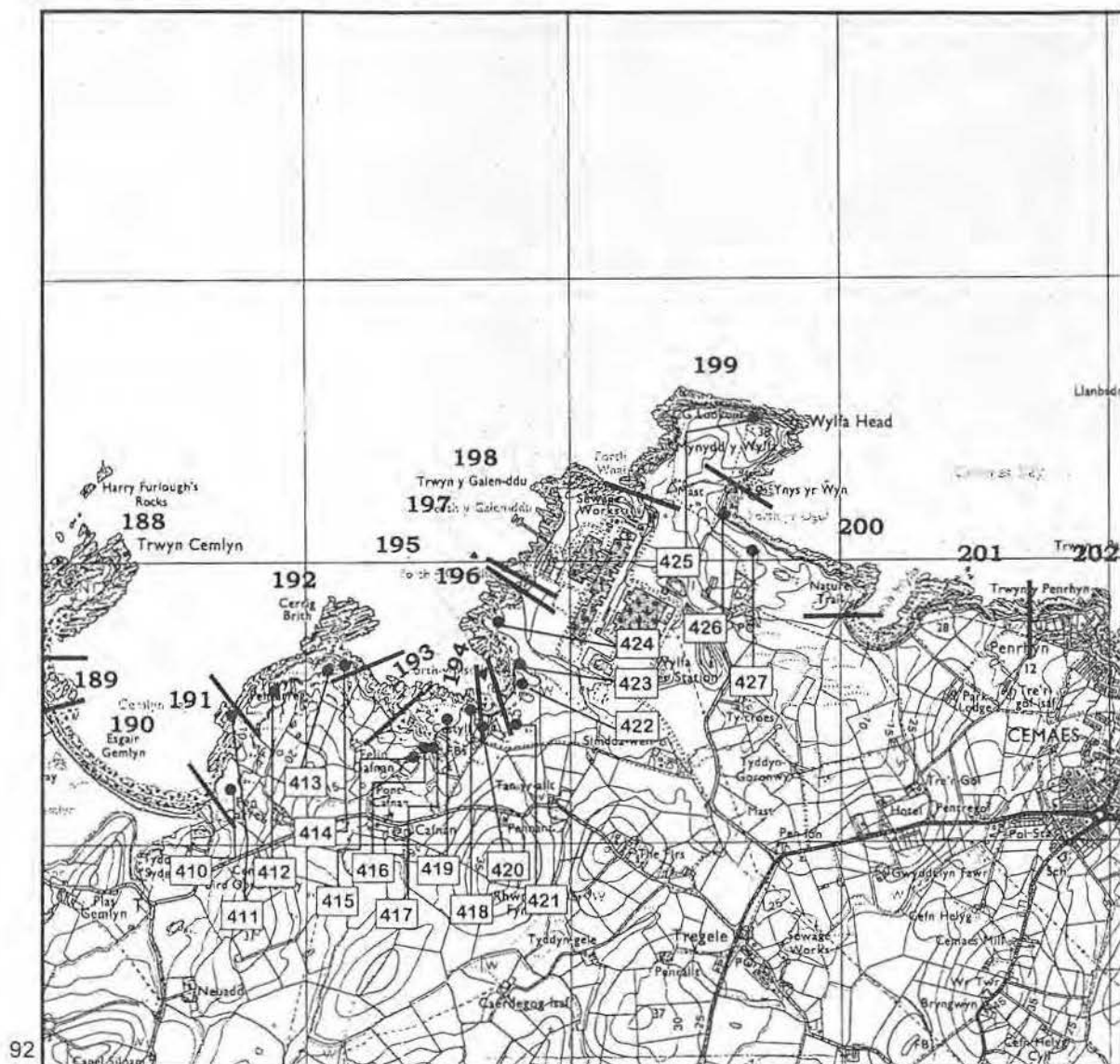
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
410	SH33709321A	FORT - CEMLYN BAY	PREHISTORIC?	U E A		
411	SH33749347	LEAT/DRAINAGE DITCH, PENCARREG	UNDETER	C D A		
412	SH33849355	SPRING, PENCARREG		C D A		
413	SH34079364	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE? PENCARREG	UNDETER	D E A		
414	SH34109366	LINEAR DEPRESSION, PENCARREG	UNDETER	D E A		
415	SH34429333	RUINED STONE BUILDINGS, PORTH Y	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
416	SH34469335	?WELL, PORTH Y FELIN		D E A		
417	SH34489336	CORN MILL, PORTH Y FELIN	UNDETER	B A A		
418	SH34649349C	BANK, PORTH Y PISTYLL	UNDETER	D D B		
419	SH34609340	CESTYLL, PORTH Y FELIN	MEDIEVAL?	E A		
420	SH34--93--A	CESTYLL GARDEN, WYLFA	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
421	SH34779346	QUARRY, PORTH Y PISTYLL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
422	SH34809358	LIMEKILN, PORTH Y PISTYLL	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
423	SH34799364	RUINED STONE BUILDING, PORTH Y P	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
424	SH34729380C	BANK, WYLFA	UNDETER	D D A		
425	SH35669451	COASTGUARD HUT, WYLFA HEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
426	SH35579418	BOAT HOUSE/LIFEBOAT STATION, POR	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A/B		
427	SH35689403	CLEARANCE CAIRN/WALLS, WYLFA	UNDETER	D D A		

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
188	1.00	18	B	6395
189	0.25	7	A	6400
190	0.80	6	A	6400/6405
191	0.35	12	A	6405
192	0.50	12	A	6405
193	0.30	7	B	6405
194	0.55	15	B	6405
195	0.05	15	C	6405
196	0.65	13	B	6405
197	0.30	7	A	6405
198	1.00	12	A/B	6406/6409
199	1.50	12	A	6409/6410
200	0.80	12	A	6410
201	0.90	13	A	6410
202	0.45	13	A	6410

Map 20 Cemlyn Bay to Cemaes SH29SW/39SE



92
33

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

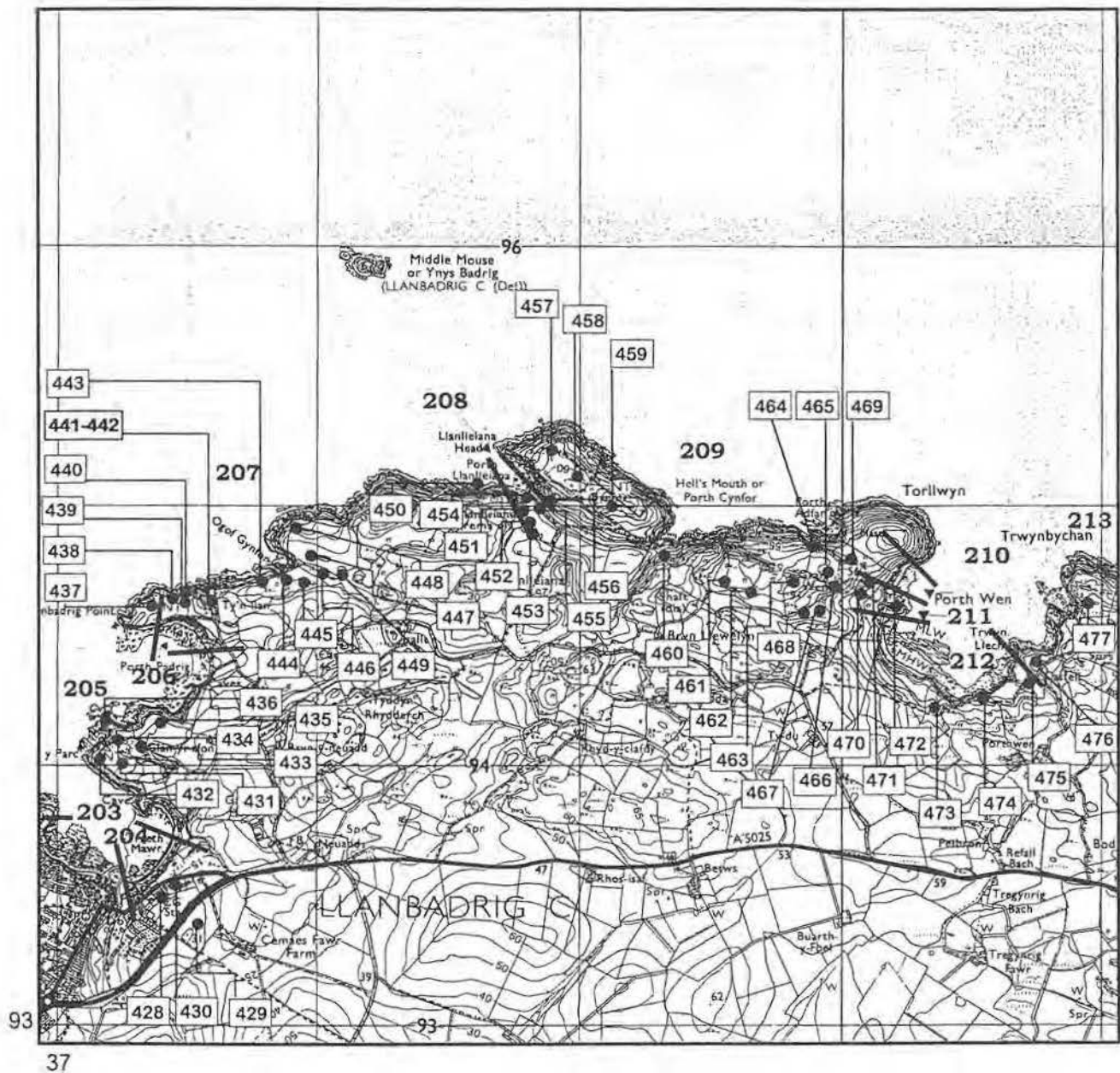
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
428	SH37409349	ROMAN COINS - FINDSPOT, C.G. STA	ROMAN	U E A		
429	SH37559338	ROMAN COINS & BROOCH - FINDSPOT,	ROMAN	U E A		
430	SH37429343	SADDLE QUERN, CEMAES	UNDETER	U E A		
431	SH37209400A	RIDGE AND FURROW, TRWYN PARC	UNDETER	C C A/B		
432	SH37159400C	BANK, TRWYN Y PARC	UNDETER	D D A/B		
433	SH37319406A	QUARRY, PENRHYN-MAWR	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
434	SH37289410	LIMEKILN, PENRHYN-MAWR	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
435	SH37359428A	QUARRIES, PORTH WEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
436	SH37189415C	BANK, PORTH WEN	UNDETER	D D A/B		
437	SH37379463	QUARRY, LLANBADRIG	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
438	SH37499465	LIMEKILN, LLANBADRIG	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A/B		
439	SH37539465	QUARRY, LLANBADRIG	UNDETER	C D A/B		
440	SH37549468	FFYNNON BADRIG, LLANBADRIG	MEDIEVAL?	VE B A/B		
441	SH37619463	ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, LLANBADRIG	MEDIEVAL	A A A		
442	SH37619463	CROSS-INCISED STONE, LLANBADRIG	MEDIEVAL	C A A		
443	SH37789472	QUARRY, LLANBADRIG	UNDETER	C D A/B		
444	SH37889471C	SHAFTS, LLANBADRIG	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A/B		
445	SH37939470A	TERRACES, LLANBADRIG	UNDETER	C C A/B		
446	SH38019475	PLATFORM/QUARRY? LLANBADRIG	UNDETER	D E A		
447	SH38009480	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM, LLANBADRIG	UNDETER	D E A		
448	SH37919490	QUARRIES? LLANBADRIG	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
449	SH38099474C	CLEARANCE WALL? LLANBADRIG	UNDETER	D D A		
450	SH38659502C	WALLING, LLANLLEIANA	UNDETER	D D A/B		
451	SH38789501	QUARRY, PORTH LLANLLEIANA	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A/B		
452	SH38789499	TRIAL/QUARRY? PORTH LLANLLEIANA	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
453	SH38789493	CHAPEL LLANLLEIANA	MEDIEVAL?	U B A		
454	SH38799503	WELL? PORTH LLANLLEIANA	MEDIEVAL	C D C	SEA EROSION	SURV//INFO
455	SH38839502	QUARRY BUILDING, LLANLLEIANA	POST-MEDIEVAL	D A A		INFORM
456	SH38869502	CHIMNEY, PORTH LLANLLEIANA	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
457	SH38899522	CORONATION TOWER, DINAS GYNFOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	D B A		
458	SH39069507	DINAS GYNFOR - PROMONTORY FORT	PREHISTORIC?	C A A/B		
459	SH39109501A	QUARRIES, DINAS GYNFOR LLANLLEIA	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
460	SH39319481	SHAFTS, PORTH CYNFOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A/B		
461	SH39559472	SPRING, GRAIG WEN	UNDETER	D D A		
462	SH39649466C	OLD FIELD WALL, GRAIG WEN	UNDETER	E C A		
463	SH39819470	STONE ENCLOSURE, GRAIG WEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
464	SH39859480A	HUT CIRCLE?, PORTH ADFAN	PREHISTORIC	D E A		
465	SH39959472	WINDING HOUSE, PORTH WEN SILICA	POST-MEDIEVAL	C A A		
466	SH39989467	QUARRY, PORTH WEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
467	SH39959461C	ORTHOSTATIC WALL, PORTH WEN	PREHISTORIC?	D C A		
468	SH39899460C	HUT CIRCLE (POSS.), CRAIG WEN	PREHISTORIC?	D E A		
469	SH40009481	QUARRY, PORTH WEN SILICA BRICK W	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
470	SH40079465	WINDING GEAR, PORTH WEN SILICA B	POST-MEDIEVAL	D B A		
471	SH40079465	INCLINE, PORTH WEN SILICA BRICK	POST-MEDIEVAL	C A A		
472	SH40199465	PORTH WEN SILICA BRICK WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C A C/E	SEA EROSION	MON//INFO
473	SH40389422	LIMEKILN, PORTH Y CASTELL	POST-MEDIEVAL	D B A		
474	SH40549427	QUARRY, CASTELL	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
475	SH407-943-A	CASTELL - SITE OF, PORTH WEN, AM	UNDETER	U E A		
476	SH40769438	QUARRY, CASTELL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
477	SH40949462	LEVEL/TRIAL, TRWYN BYCHAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
203	0.45	7	1	A	6415
204	0.30	7	1	A	6805
205	1.40	13	3	A/B	6420
206	0.30	13	3	C	6420
207	2.20	13	4	A/B	6420
208	0.10	7	1	B	6420
209	2.50	13	4	A/B	6420
210	0.10	13	4	B	6420
211	0.20	7	1	C/E	6420
212	0.80	13	3	B	6420
213	1.00	13	4	A	6420

Map 21 Cemaes to Trwynbychan SH39SE/49SW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 22 Trwynbychan to Amlwch

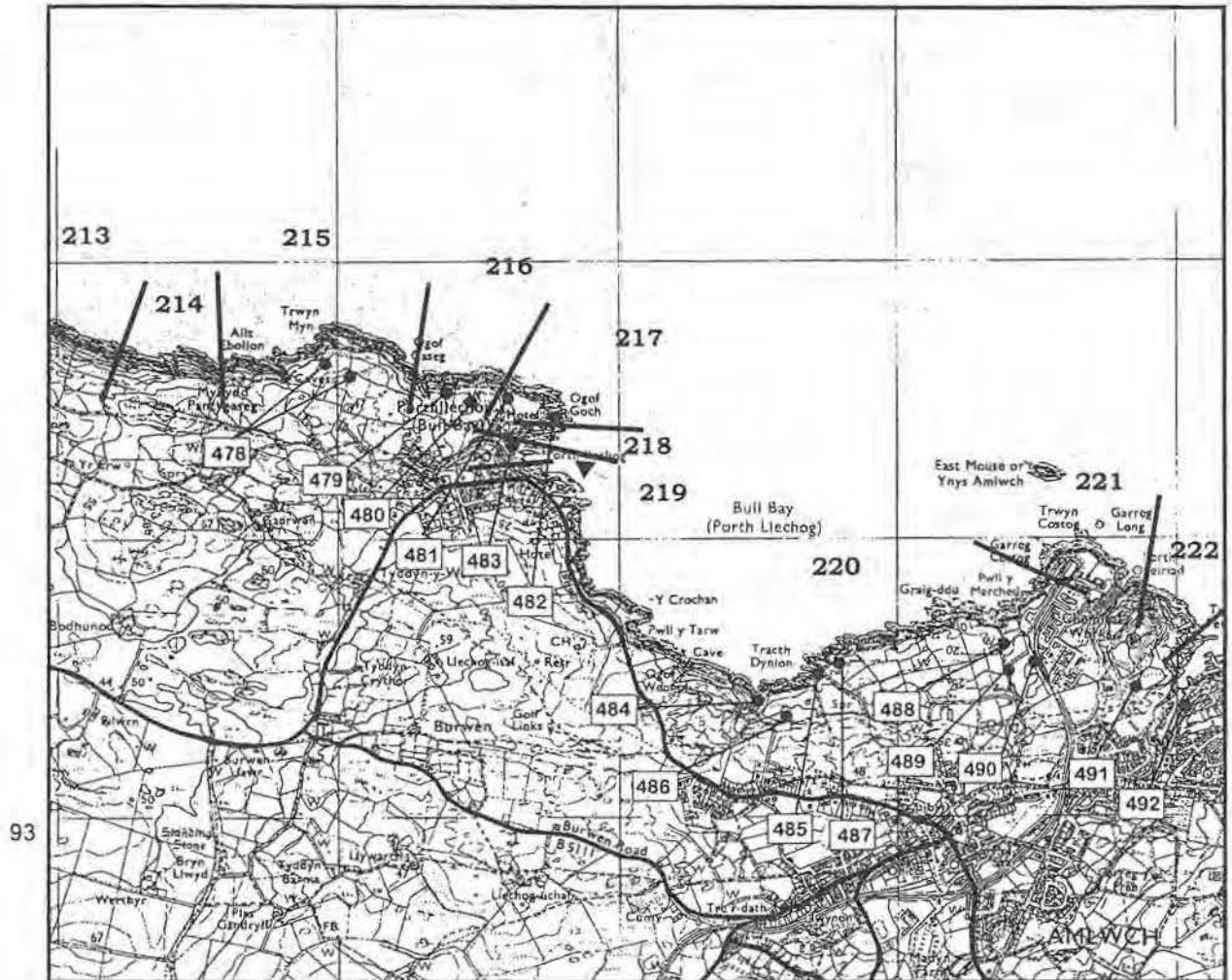
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
478	SH41999462A	SHAFTS?, TRWYN MYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
479	SH42399454	TRIAL/SHAFT, PORTH LLECHOG/BULL	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
480	SH42489452	WELL, PORTH LLECHOG/BULL BAY	UNDETER	D D A		
481	SH42569450	QUARRY, PORTH LLECHOG/BULL BAY	UNDETER	C D A		
482	SH42789444	BATHING PLACE, PORTH LLECHOG/BUL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A/B		
483	SH42629433	JETTY, PORTH LLECHOG/BULL BAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A/B		
484	SH43489341	LANDING PLACE, PORTH CAREG-FAWR	UNDETER	D C A		
485	SH43699352	JETTY, TRAETH DYNION	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
486	SH43609340A	RIDGE AND FURROW, TRAETH DYNION	UNDETER	D D A		
487	SH43759354	WALLS, TRAETH DYNION	UNDETER	D D A		
488	SH44379361	WELL, AMLWCH	UNDETER	D D A		
489	SH44399349C	TRACKS, AMLWCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
490	SH44509355	WATER TANK, AMLWCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	B D A		
491	SH44859346	WINDMILL, AMLWCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C A A		INFORM
492	SH44929329	NEWHAVEN, AMLWCH PORT	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B A		INFORM

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

NO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
214	0.40	13	3	A	6420
215	0.95	13	4	A	6420
216	0.40	13	3	A	6420
217	0.35	13	4	A	6420
218	0.15	7	1	A	6420
219	0.10	7	1	A	6425
220	2.80	12	4	A	6425
221	0.50	12	1	A	6425
222	0.30	12	1	A	6427

Map 22 Trwynbychan to Amlwch SH49SW



41

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 23 Amlwch to Trwyn Du

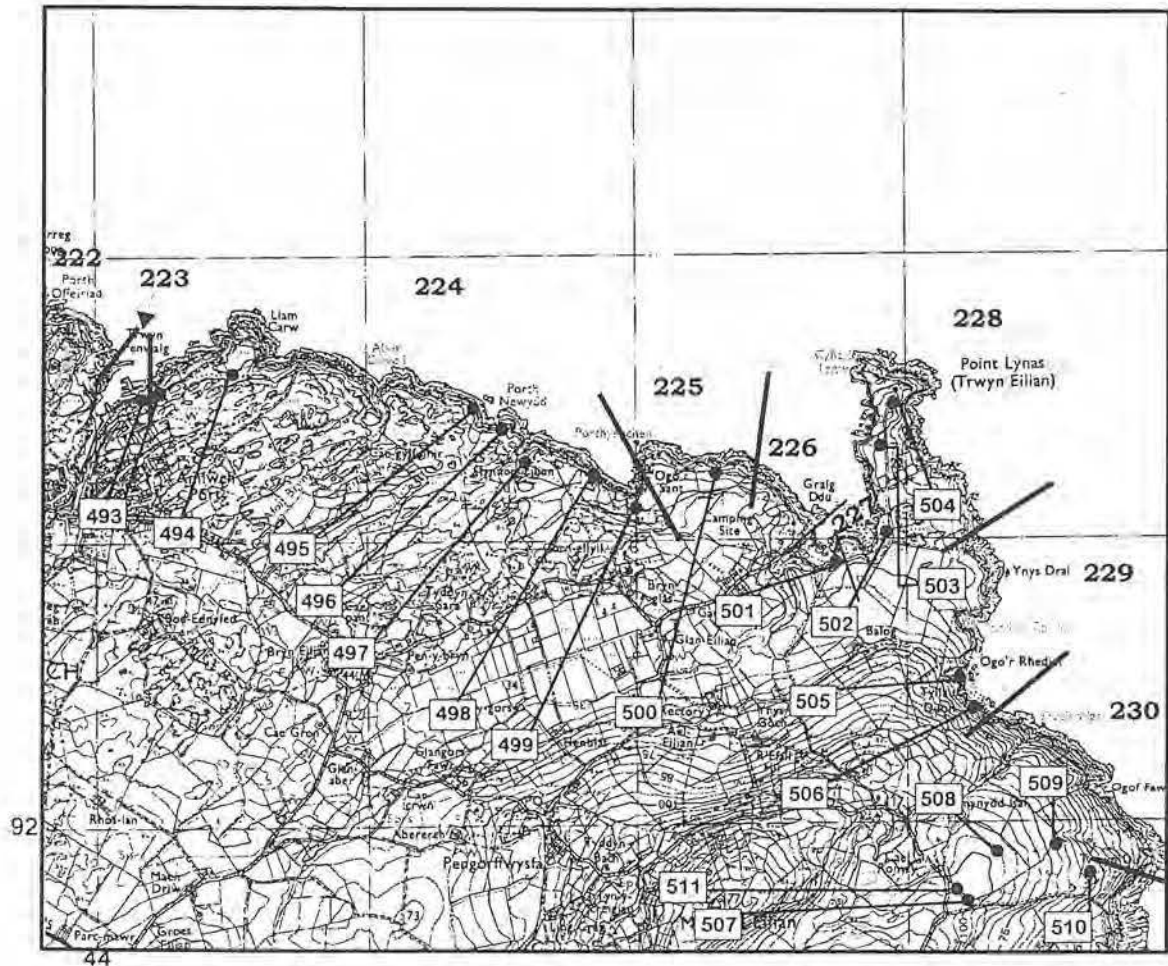
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
493	SH45209350	CHIMNEYS, AMLWCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
494	SH45529360A	INDUSTRIAL SITE, AMLWCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D E A		
495	SH46419345	FLINT FLAKE (FINDSPOT), PORTH NE	UNDETER	C E A		
496	SH46469341	WALL, PORTH NEWYDD	UNDETER	C D A		
497	SH46569329	FFYNNON EILIAN	MEDIEVAL	D B A		
498	SH46839324	BANK, PORTHYRYCHEN	UNDETER	D D A		
499	SH46999313	TERRACES, PORTHYRYCHEN	UNDETER	D D A		
500	SH47299322A	FIELD BANKS, FAGWYR-UCHAF	UNDETER	D D A/B		
501	SH47739295	TRIAL?, PORTH EILIAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C E B		
502	SH47929302	QUARRY, POINT LYNAS	UNDETER	C D A		
503	SH47929331	STONE WALLS, POINT LYNAS	UNDETER	D C A		
504	SH47959348	LIGHTHOUSE AND TELEGRAPH STATION	POST-MEDIEVAL	A B A		
505	SH48209251	SLATE QUARRY, TYLLAU DUON	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A/B		
506	SH48289243	ROCK CUT STEPS, TYLLAU DUON	POST-MEDIEVAL	C E A		
507	SH48199175	RECTANGULAR FOUNDATIONS?, RHOS-M	UNDETER	D E A		
508	SH48329189	LOOKOUT (DISUSED), RHOS-MYNACH-F	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
509	SH48509187	BANK, RHOS-MYNACH-FAWR	UNDETER	C D A		
510	SH48669184	BANK, RHOS-MYNACH-FAWR	UNDETER	C D A		
511	SH48199175	STONE MORTAR, RHOS-MYNACH-FAWR	UNDETER	B C A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
223	0.80	7	1	A	6428
224	2.25	12	4	A	6429
225	0.60	12	3	B	6429
226	0.30	12	4	A	6429
227	0.25	7	4	B	6430
228	1.90	12	4	A	6435
229	0.90	12	3	B	6435
230	1.00	13	4	B	6435

Map23 Amlwch to Trwyn Du



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 24 Trwyn Du to Portobello

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY	THREATS	MANAGE
				ERTYPE		
512	SH48809141	OVAL STRUCTURE, PORTHGWICH	UNDETER	D D C/E		
513	SH49159058	COPPER MINE, PORTH YR ABER	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B/C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY
514	SH48559006	ST. GWENLLWYFO'S CHURCH (REDUNDA	MEDIEVAL	U B A		
515	SH48968988	ROCK CUT STEPS?, GARREG FAWR	UNDETER	D D B/C		
516	SH49058989A	MUSSEL BEDS?, PORTH GARREG-FAWR	UNDETER	C E B		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
231	0.55	15	4	C/E	6435
232	0.60	12	4	A	6435
233	0.35	15	4	C/E	6435
234	1.40	13	4	B/C	6435
235	0.40	7	5	A	6437

[illegible]

47

MAP NO. 25 Portobello to Moelfre

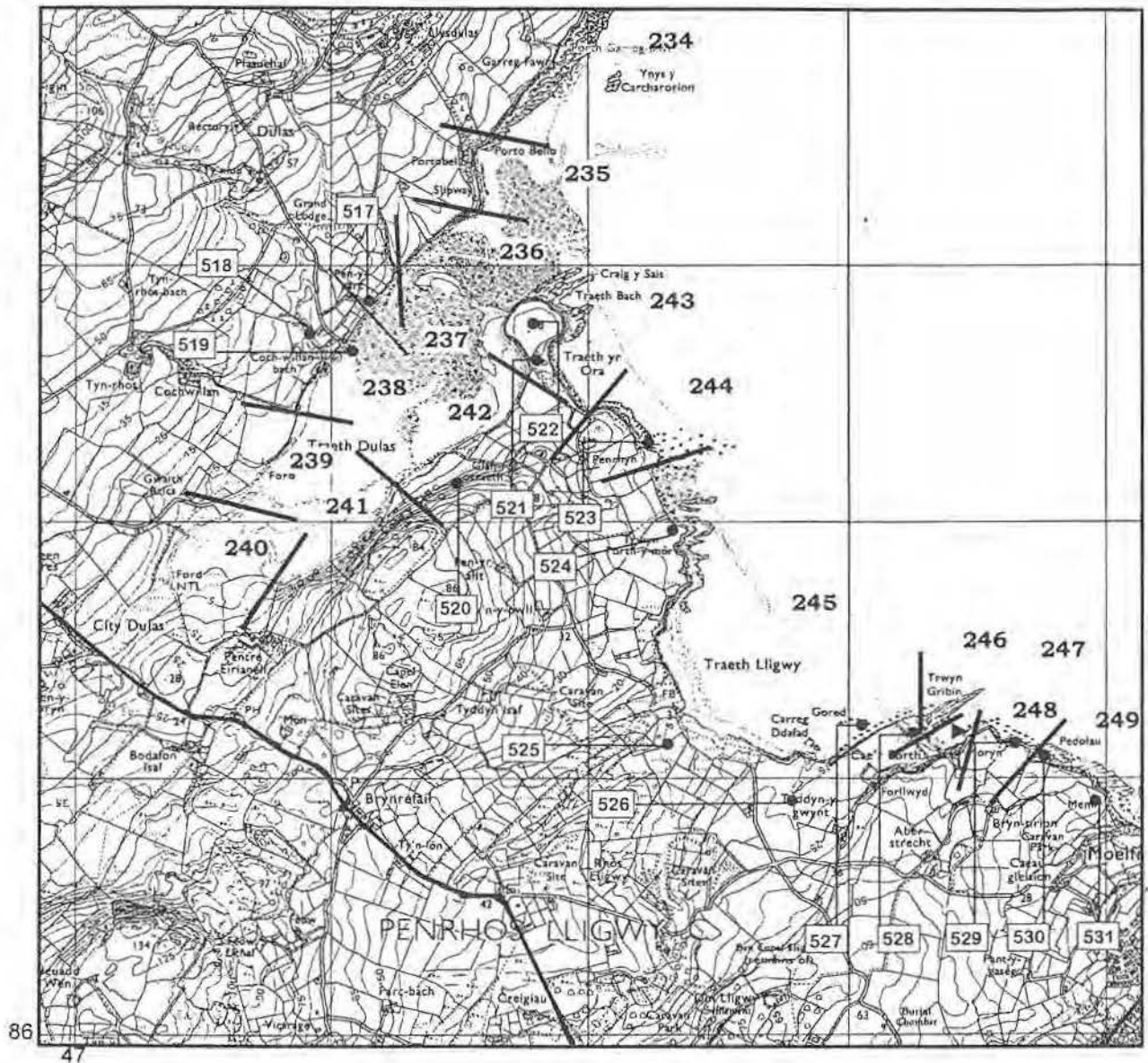
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY	THREATS	MANAGE
				ERTYPE		
517	SH48168885	LIMEKILN AND TRACKWAY, TRAETH DU	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B/C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
518	SH48078867	CAUSEWAY?, TRAETH DULAS	UNDETER	D E B		
519	SH48008870C	COTTAGES, TRAETH DULAS	POST-MEDIEVAL	B E B		
520	SH48528816	OGOF ARIAN CAVE	PREHISTORIC	C E A		
521	SH48798863A	HUT CIRCLES?, N OF TAN-Y-BANC	PREHISTORIC	B B A/B		
522	SH48848873A	HUT CIRCLES?, N OF TAN-Y-BANC DU	PREHISTORIC?	D E A/B		
523	SH49238832	LANDING PLACE, PENRHYN, TRAETH Y	UNDETER	C D B		
524	SH49338797	SECOND WORLD WAR LOOKOUT, TRWYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
525	SH493-871-A	ROMAN BROOCH - FINDSPOT, NANT Y	ROMAN	U E A		
526	SH499-870-A	FIELD SYSTEM. LLIGWY BAY	UNDETER	C C A		
527	SH50008723C	FISH TRAP, TRAETH LLIGWY	UNDETER	C A B/C	SEA EROSION	
SURV/AP/MON						
528	SH50308720	FLINT NODULES, PORTH FORLLWYD		D E C/D	EROSION	MONITOR
529	SH50668714A	RIDGE AND FURROW, MOELFRE	UNDETER	D C B/C		AP
530	SH50748709	QUARRY, MOELFRE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B		
531	SH50968692	ROYAL CHARTER MEMORIAL, MOELFRE	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
235	0.40	7	5	A	6437
236	0.40	13	3	C	6437
237	0.20	7	4	C	6438
238	0.45	15	1	B	6440
239	0.45	17	3	A	6440
240	0.40	17	6	A	6440
241	0.60	15	5	A	6440
242	0.70	7	5	B	6441/6442
243	1.00	16	4	B	6442/6445
244	0.40	13	3	B	6445
245	2.20	15	3	B/C	6445/6450/6455
246	0.50	12	6	A	6455
247	0.25	13	3	C/D	6455
248	0.30	12	3	C	6455
249	0.40	13	3	C	6455

Map 25 Portobello to Moelfre SH48NE/58NW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office® Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 26 Moelfre to Borth-wen

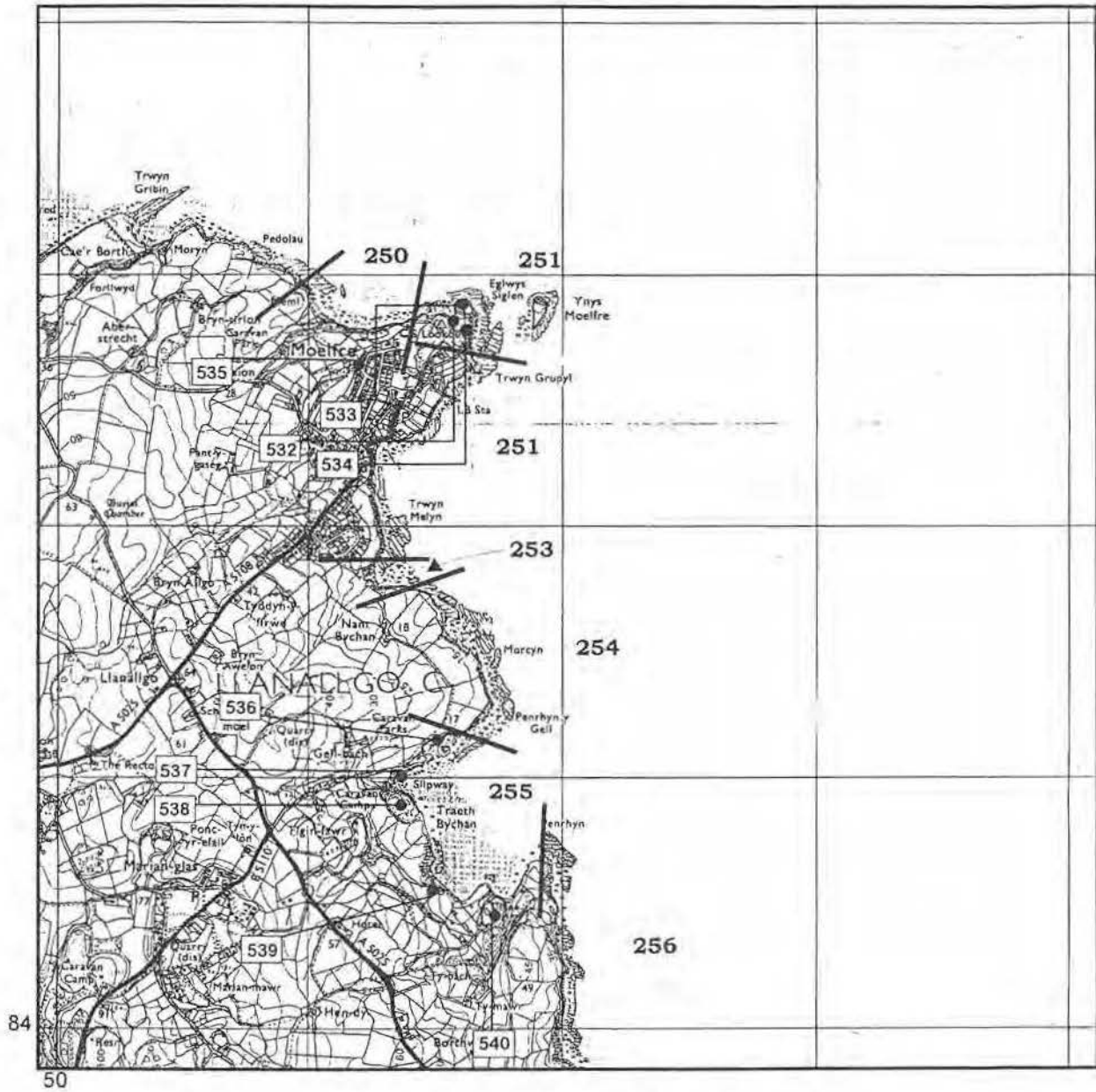
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
532	SH51578683	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, MOELFRE	UNDETER	D E A		
533	SH51598689	FLAG POST (REMAINS OF), MOELFRE	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
534	SH51628680A	STRIP FIELDS? MOELFRE	UNDETER	D E A		
535	SH51988664	BEEHIVE QUERN (TOPHALF)	UNDETER	U E A		
536	SH51508512	DOCK, TRAETH BYCHAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C C		
537	SH51358501	LIMEKILN, TRAETH BYCHAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B B		
538	SH51368490C	QUARRY, TRAETH BYCHAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B/C		
539	SH51498455	LIMEKILN, TRAETH BYCHAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B B	SEA EROSION	SURV/MON
540	SH51748445	DINAS, PROMONTORY FORT, SITE OF	PREHISTORIC?	E B B		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
250	0.45	15	1	C	6455
251	0.55	13	4	C	6455
252	1.10	13	1	B	6800/6456/6457/6458
253	0.25	15	4	B	6458
254	0.80	13	3	A	6458
255	1.60	13	1	C	6458/6460/6461
256	1.80	13	3	B	6465

Map 26 Moelfre to Borth-wen SH58SW/58NW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT
Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 27 Borth-wen to Red Wharf Bay

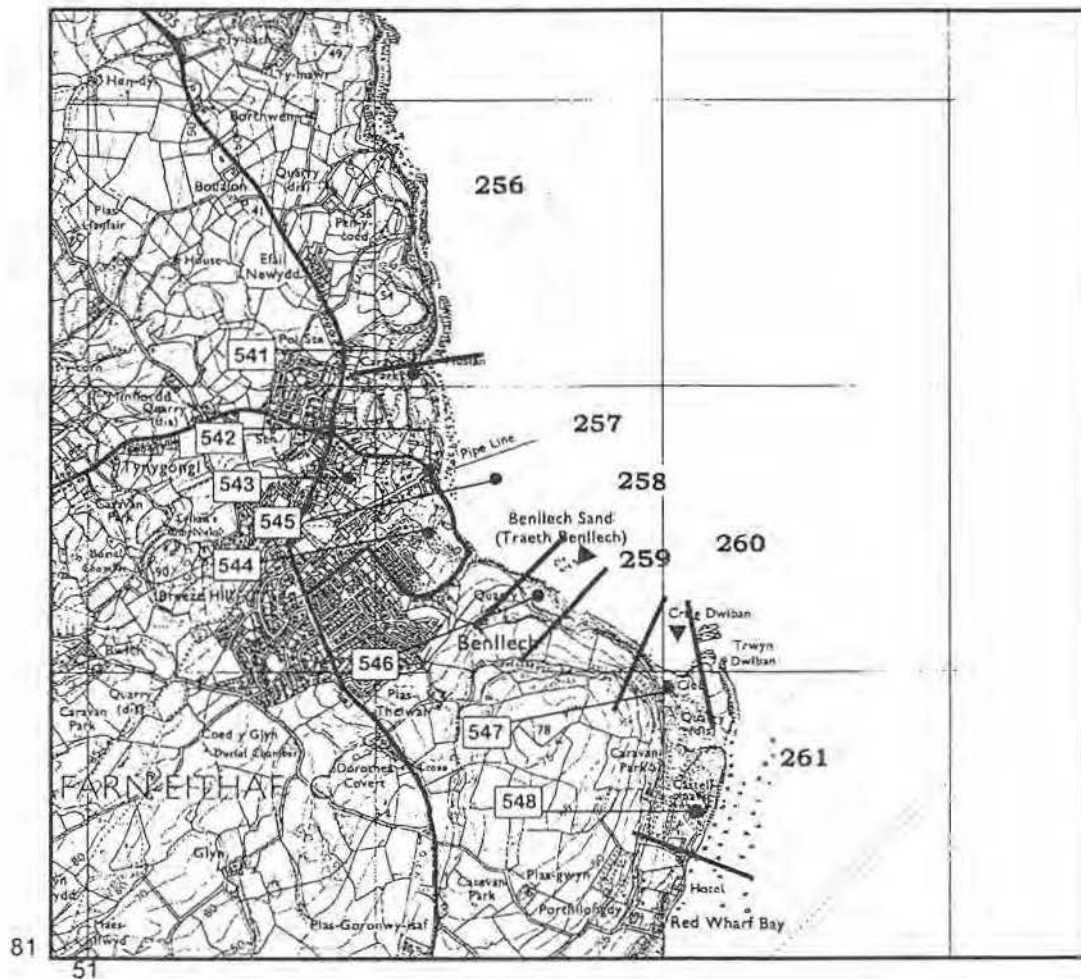
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY	ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
541	SH52178305	QUARRY, HUSLAN, BENLLECH	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D B	EROSION	SURVEY
542	SH52188270	BURIAL CHAMBER (NON ANTIQUITY),	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A		
543	SH51908267C	BENLLECH BURIAL CHAMBER	PREHISTORIC	C	A A		
544	SH52188248	BURIAL (VIKING?) - SITE OF, BENL	MEDIEVAL	E	E A		
545	SH52508260A	BRONZE BROOCHES (2) - FINDSPOT,	PREHISTORIC	U	E B		
546	SH52588225A	QUARRY, TRAETH BENLLECH	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A		
547	SH53028194	CLUBHOUSE, RED WHARF BAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	D A		
548	SH531-815-A	GRAPHITE BOWL - FINDSPOT, CASTEL	PREHISTORIC	U	E A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
256	1.80	13	3	B	6465
257	0.85	7	1	B	6465/6467/6471/6472
258	0.25	7	4	A	6471/6472
259	0.30	13	4	B/C	6472
260	0.20	16	1	C	6472
261	0.80	12	4	B	6472

Map 27 Borth-wen to Red Wharf Bay SH58SW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 28 Red Wharf Bay

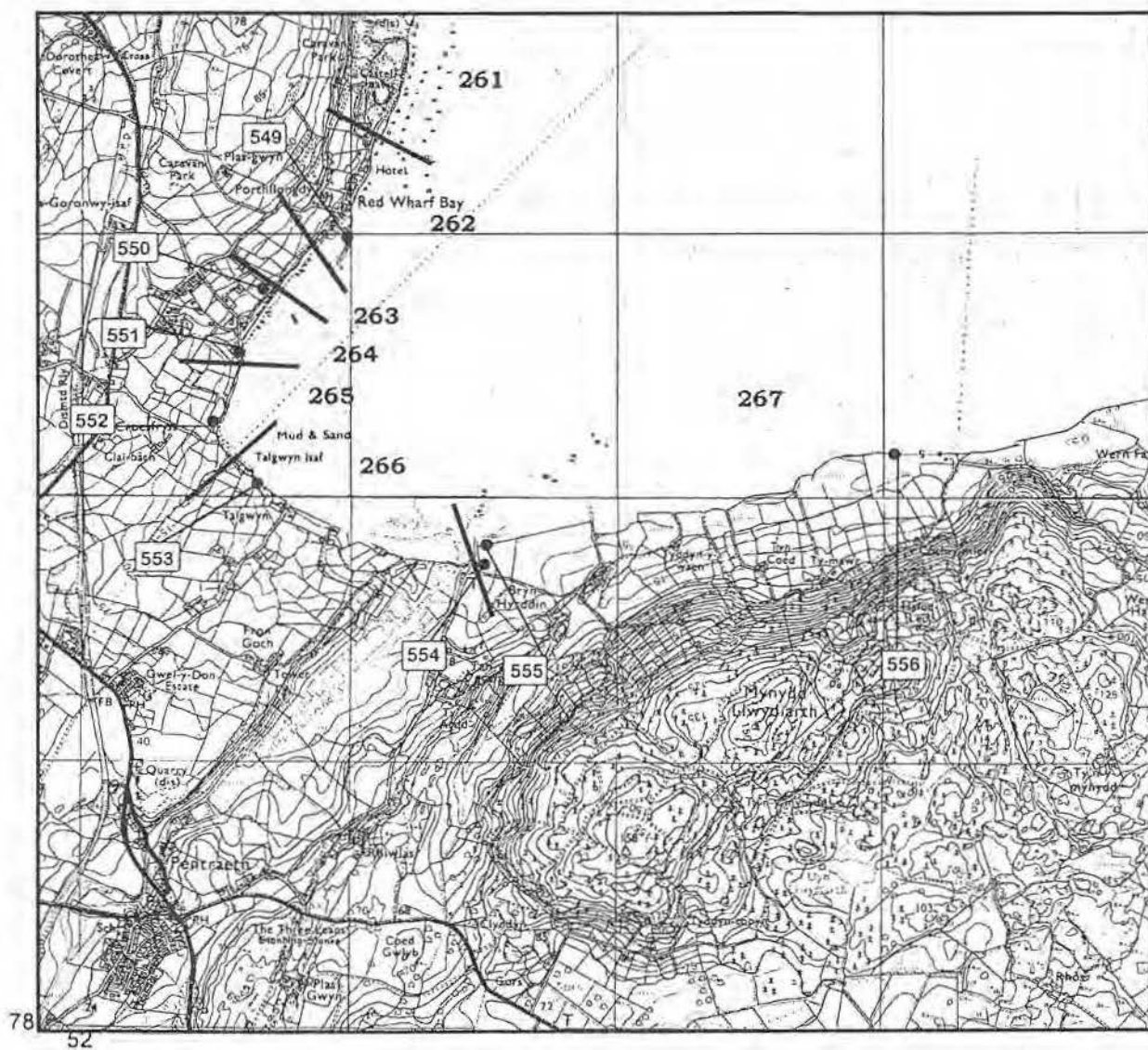
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY	ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
549	SH52998096C	HARBOUR, RED WHARF BAY	UNDETER	B	C	B	
550	SH52728078	HOUSE, RED WAHRF BAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	C	B	
551	SH52598055	'THE YARD' (HOUSE), RED WHARF BA	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	C	B	
552	SH52498029	MILL (SITE OF), RED WHARF BAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D	B	EROSION
553	SH52757995C	COTTAGES/STORE HOUSES, PEN Y TRA	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	B	A/B	EROSION
554	SH53407975	BRIDGE, PEN Y TRAETH, RED WHARF	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	C	A/B	
555	SH53477983	BRIDGE, PEN Y TRAETH, RED WHARF	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	C	A/B	
556	SH55058019C	SERIES OF POSTS, RED WHARF BAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D	B	

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
0.80	7	1	B	6795/6474
0.20	7	3	B	6474
0.30	7	1	B	6475
0.45	7	4	B	6476
0.90	7	1	B	6477/6478
2.90	15	3	B	6478

Map 28 Red Wharf Bay SH57NW/57NE/58SW



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 29 Red Wharf Bay to Fedw Fawr

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
557	SH57378081	'DANISH MOUNDS' EARTHWORKS (NATU	UNDETER	E D A		
558	SH574-808-A	STONE TOOL (HAMMER) - FINDSPOT,	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
559	SH57258123C	FISH TRAP, LLANDONA	UNDETER	C A B/C	SEA EROSION	
SURV/AP/MON						
560	SH57528127	CIRCULAR FEATURE AND TERRACING?,	UNDETER	D E A		
561	SH57518132C	GODREDDI BACH/MAWR, LLANDONA	UNDETER	B C A		
562	SH58638146	DIN SYLWY (BWRDD ARTHUR) HILLFOR	PREHISTORIC	C A A		
563	SH58058173C	QUARRY TRACK, BODOLA, LLANIESTYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
564	SH58118178	RAILWAY LINE - FINDSPOT, NE OF B	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D A		
565	SH58218192A	CONCRETE QUARRY BUILDINGS, PEN-M	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY/MON
566	SH58318200	CONCRETE HOPPER, PEN-MAEN LLANIE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURVEY/MON
567	SH58438190C	INCLINE, PEN-MAEN LLANIESTYN	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B B/C	EROSION	
SURVEY/MON						
568	SH58588195	MARITIME MARKER? TAN-DINAS LLANIE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
569	SH58618193C	BANK, N OF TAN-DINAS LLANIESTYN	UNDETER	D E A		
570	SH58558200	VIKING ARMLETS - FINDSPOT, DINOR	MEDIEVAL	U E A		

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
268	1.40	7/8	6	B/C 6478
269	2.20	15	3	B/C 6478/6480
270	1.70	15	3	B/C 6480

[illegible]

Licence number AL51750A0001

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON	CATEGORY	THREATS	MANAGE
					ERTYPE		
571	SH60288214	QUARRY? FEDW FAWR, LLANGOED	UNDETER	D	D B/C	SEA EROSION	
SURVEY/MON							
572	SH60378203	QUARRY, FEDW FAWR LLANGOED	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D B		
573	SH602-816-A	HUT GROUP - REMAINS OF, FEDW FAW	PREHISTORIC	D	E A		
574	SH60898187	QUARRY, BRYN DDU LLANGOED	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	B B		
575	SH61308143	ENCLOSURE - SITE OF, LLANGOED	UNDETER	D	E A		
576	SH62338147	RUINS (RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS), P	POST-MEDIEVAL	D	D B		
577	SH62478149	HUT CIRCLE?, PARC PENTIR PENMON	PREHISTORIC	D	E A		
578	SH62518150	HUT CIRCLE?, PARC PENTIR PENMON	PREHISTORIC?	D	E A		
579	SH62498153	SPRING, PARC PENTIR PENMON	UNDETER	C	D B		
580	SH62518154	QUARRY, PARC PENTIR PENMON	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D B		
581	SH62598153C	BANK, PARC PENTIR PENMON	UNDETER	D	C B		
582	SH62678155C	FIELD WALL, PARC PENTIR PENMON	UNDETER	C	D A/B		
583	SH62908155	ENCLOSURE, PARC PENTIR PENMON	UNDETER	D	E A		
584	SH62938155	BUNKERS?, DINMOR PARK QUARRIES	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	D A		
585	SH63258142A	DINMOR PARK QUARRY, PENMON	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	B A		
586	SH63738135C	FIELD WALL, PENMON	UNDETER	D	C A/B		
587	SH63458126	HUT GROUP - SITE OF, PARC DINMOR	PREHISTORIC	E	E A		
588	SH63458126	TUMULUS - SITE OF, PARC DINMOR,	PREHISTORIC	E	E A		
589	SH63748127	HUT GROUP - SITE OF, PENMON	PREHISTORIC	E	E A		
590	SH63808120C	FIELD SYSTEM - PENMON DEER PARK	UNDETER	C	B A/B		
591	SH639-812-A	PROMONTORY FORT (POSS.) - SITE O	PREHISTOIRC?	U	D A		
592	SH64148150	TRWYN DU LIGHTHOUSE, PENMON	POST-MEDIEVAL	A	A A		
593	SH64078111	COASTGUARD COTTAGES AND LIFEBOAT			POST-MEDIEVAL		B B
A							
594	SH63978107	QUARRIES, PENMON	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C B/C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
595	SH641-809-	FISH TRAP, PENMON POINT	MEDIEVAL?	D	B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
596	SH63558080A	FLAGSTAFF QUARRY, PENMON	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	C B/C	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
597	SH634-806-A	TUMULUS - SITE OF, FLAGSTAFF QUA	PREHISTORIC	E	E B/C		
598	SH63128072	DOVECOTE, PENMON PRIORY, LLANGOE	MEDIEVAL	B	A A		
599	SH63148071	BARN, PENMON PRIORY	MEDIEVAL	B	A A		
600	SH63108075	FISH POND, PENMON PRIORY, ANGLES	MEDIEVAL	B	A A		
601	SH63058079	ST. SEIRIOL'S HOLY WELL & CELL,	MEDIEVAL	B	A A		
602	SH63048072	PENMON (AUGUSTINIAN) PRIORY, LLA	MEDIEVAL	B	A A		
603	SH63048072	ST. SEIRIOL'S CHURCH	MEDIEVAL	B	A A		
604	SH63048072	CROSS IN PENMON PRIORY	MEDIEVAL	C	A A		
605	SH63038072	PILLAR STONE (CROSS BASE), PENMO	MEDIEVAL	C	A A		
606	SH62938072	EARLY CHRISTIAN BURIAL GROUND -	MEDIEVAL	C	E A		
607	SH63008038C	QUARRY & BUILDINGS, PARCIAU PORT	POST-MEDIEVAL	C	B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURV/MONI
608	SH62418030	HUT GROUP & FIELD SYSTEM, PENMON	PREHISTORIC	B	A A		
609	SH62837999	HUT GROUP, PEMON DEER PARK	PREHISTORIC	C	A B		
610	SH62947963	DITCH? (IN SECTION), LLEINIOW	UNDETER	D	E D/E	SEA EROSION	SURV/MON
611	SH62277935	BOATHOUSE AND SLIPWAY, LLEINIOW	POST-MEDIEVAL	B	D B		
612	SH62507920C	FISH TRAP, LLEINIOW	UNDETER	D	B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
613	SH62107915	MOUND (POSSIBLE MOTTE), LLANGOED	MEDIEVAL?	C	B B	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
614	SH61817918	HOLLOW WAY, ABERLLEINIOW	MEDIEVAL	B	C A		
615	SH61637930	MOTTE AND BAILEY, CASTELL, ABERL	MEDIEVAL	C	A A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
271	1.50	13	3	B	6480
272	0.80	13	3	C	6480
273	2.20	13	4	C/E	6480
274	0.25	13	1	C	6480
275	1.35	13	1/4	B/C	6490
276	0.50	15	3	C	6493/6494
277	0.50	7	1	B	6495/6496
278	0.40	15	3	D/E	6498
279	0.35	7	1	A	6498/6499
280	0.50	10	1	A	6500/6502
281	0.10	15	4	E	6502/6790
282	0.10	7	1	E	6505

MAP NO. 31 Lleiniog to Beaumaris

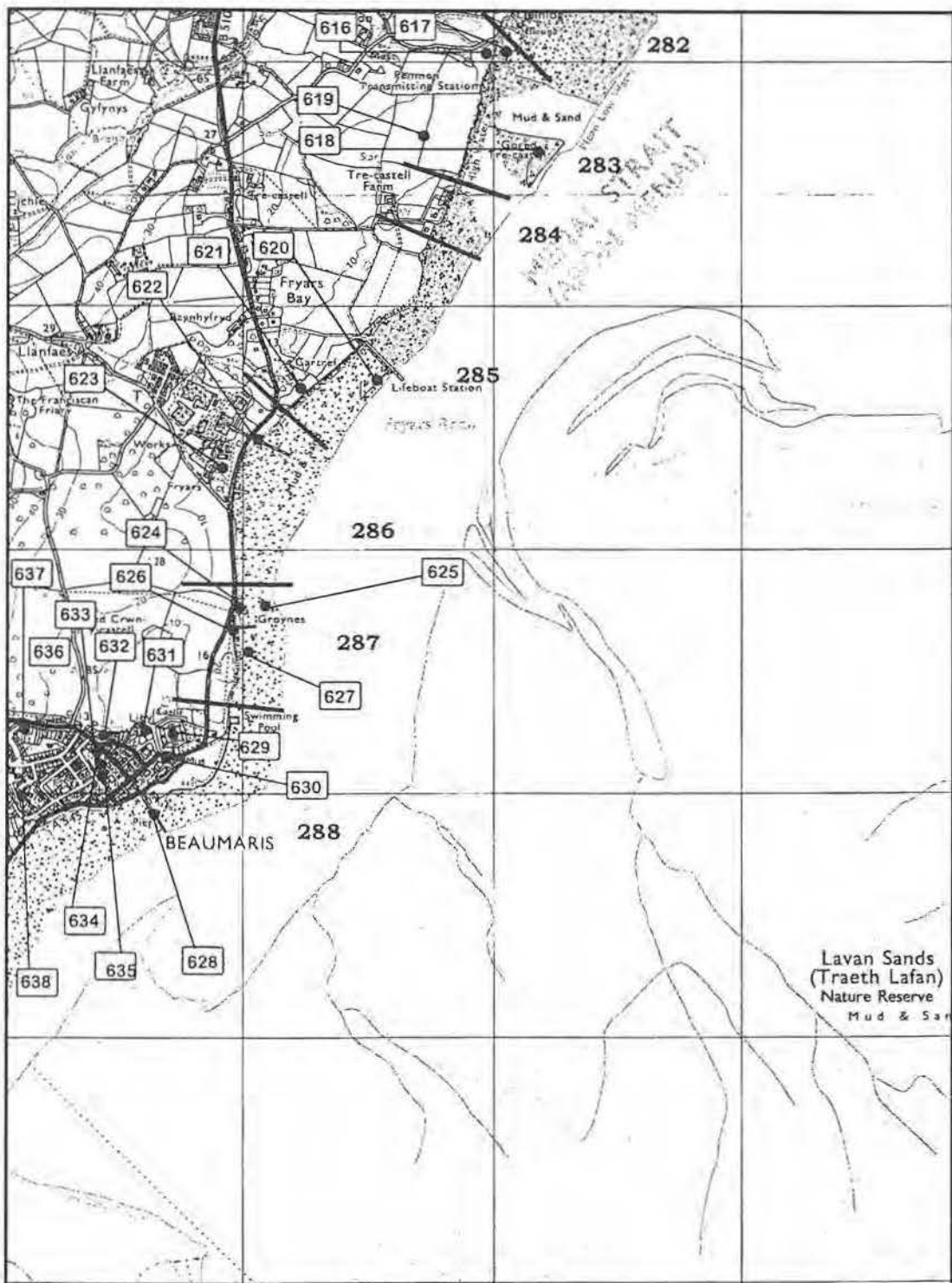
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
616	SH62107915	POLISHED AXE - FINDSPOT, ABERLLE	PREHISTORIC	B E D/E	SEA EROSION	MONITOR
617	SH62047900C	WALL?, ABERLLEINIOG	UNDETER	D D D/E		
618	SH621-786-	FISH TRAP, TRE-CASTELL	UNDETER	D B D/E	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
619	SH61657870A	TWO STONE MORTARS - FINDSPOT, TR	UNDETER	B E A		
620	SH61507770C	FISH-TRAP, NE OF BEAUMARIS, ANGL	UNDETER	C B B/C	SEA EROSION	SURV/AP/MON
621	SH612-776-A	HUMAN REMAINS - FINDSPOT, NEAR B	UNDETER	U D B/C		
622	SH612-774-	JETTY (REMS OF), LLANFAES	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
623	SH60927734	FRANCISCAN FRIARY - SITE OF, LLA	MEDIEVAL	D B A		
624	SH60997678A	GROYNES, NORTH OF BEAUMARIS	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D D		
625	SH61107675C	MUSSEL BEDS? AND WRECK, N OF BEA	POST-MEDIEVAL	D E C		
626	SH60987668	BOAT SHED AND SLIPWAY, N OF BEAU	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D D		
627	SH61027660C	MUSSEL BEDS?, N OF BEAUMARIS	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C C		
628	SH60607600	BEAUMARIS PIER	POST-MEDIEVAL	A A A		
629	SH60737625	BEAUMARIS CASTLE	MEDIEVAL	B A A		
630	SH60697615	BEAUMARIS COURT HOUSE (17TH C.)	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
631	SH60607626	BEAUMARIS GRAMMER SCHOOL	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
632	SH60437623	BEAUMARIS TOWN WALLS	MEDIEVAL	C A A		
633	SH60437615	HENBLAS - HOUSE, NEAR BEAUMARIS	MEDIEVAL	B B A		
634	SH60407613	CHURCH OF SS. MARY & NICHOLAS, B	MEDIEVAL	B A A		
635	SH60407612	LID OF PRINCESS JOAN'S COFFIN, B	MEDIEVAL	C A A		
636	SH60357608	BEAUMARIS OLD COUNTY GAOL	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
637	SH60137627	COIN (JAMES I SIXPENCE) - FINDSP	POST-MEDIEVAL	U E A		
638	SH60137599	BRYN BRITAIN PROMONTORY FORT - S	UNDETER	U E A		

COASTAL UNITS CEDGENO

NO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
283	0.70	13	3	D/E	6505
284	0.35	18	1/3	B	6505
285	1.00	13	3	B/C	6505
286	0.70	7	1	A	6508
287	0.55	15	1	E	6508/6510
288	1.70	7	1	A	6512/6785/6514

Map 31 Lleiniog to Beaumaris SH67NW



74
60

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 32 Beaumaris to Mena Bridge

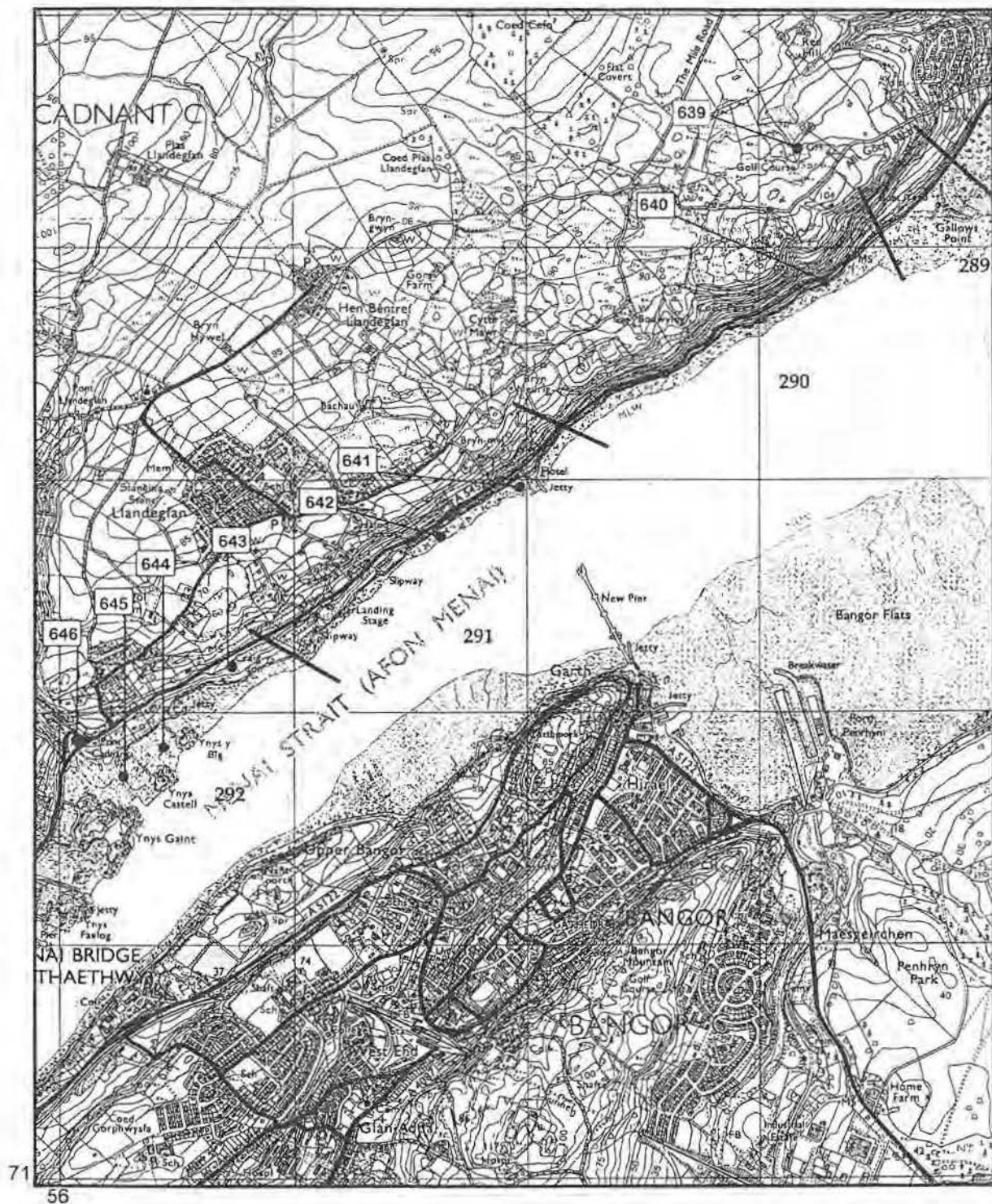
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
639	SH59207540C	RIDGE AND FURROW, BEAUMARIS GOLF	UNDETER	C E A		
640	SH58987468	BOATHOUSE, COED PARC	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B		
641	SH57977397C	LINEAR FEATURE (LANDING STAGE?),	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
642	SH57627374	WALL, BORTHWEN	POST-EMDIEVAL	D D B		
643	SH56737323A	GARDEN, CRAIG-Y-DON	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
644	SH56427286C	CAUSEWAY?, YNYS Y BIG	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D A		
645	SH56267275C	FISH TRAP, CADNANT	POST-MEDIEVAL	C A A		
646	SH56087288	PLATFORM, PONT CADNANT	UNDETER	C E A		
647	SH55847185	QUAY, MENAI BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		

COASTAL UNITS
CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
0.75	7/8	I	A/B	6780
0.60	13	1/5	A	6775/6516
1.55	12	I	A	6516/6522/6525/6528/6530
4.10	12	I	A	6530/6535/6540/6550-6115

Map 32 Beaumaris to Menai Bridge SH57SE/57NE



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 33 Menai Bridge to Druid Cottage

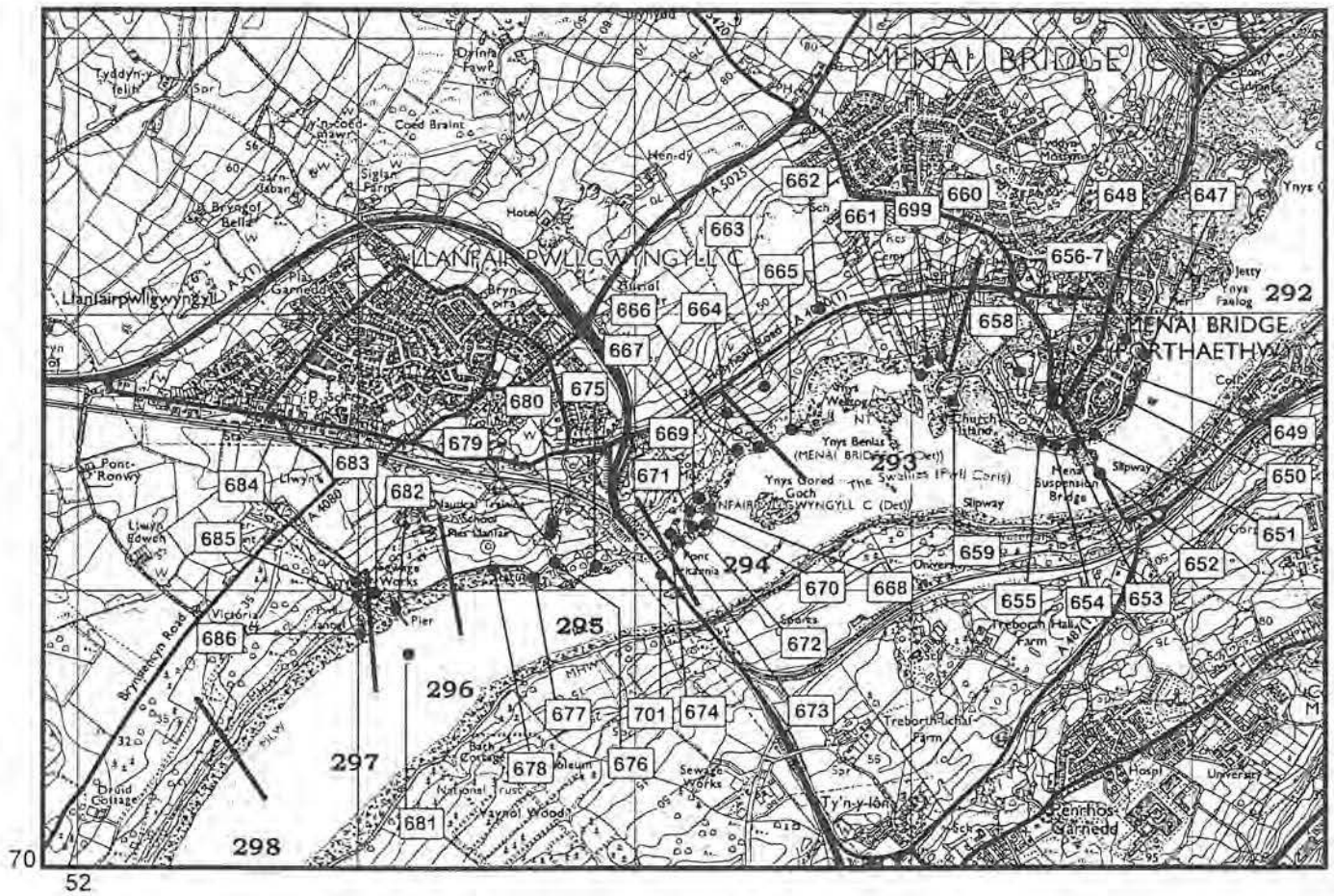
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
647	SH55847185	QUAY, MENAI BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
648	SH55787188	WAREHOUSE?, WATER STREET MENAI B	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B A		
649	SH55797176	MUNICIPAL GARDEN AND BOWLING GRE	POST-MEDIEVAL	A D A		
650	SH55787168	WAREHOUSE, MENAI BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
651	SH55657155	QUAY, MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C A		
652	SH55657143	MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	A A A		
653	SH556-715-A	BRONZE AGE URN BURIALS - FINDSPO	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
654	SH55507152	BUILDING TERRACES, MENAI BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	D B A		
655	SH55457155	LIMEKILN?, MENAI BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C A		
656	SH55477170	BRONZE AGE URN BURIALS - FINDSPO	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
657	SH555-717-A	HOARD OF FLANGED BRONZE AXES - F	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
658	SH554-717-A	ROMAN COIN HOARD - FINDSPOT, COE	ROMAN	U E A		
659	SH55127168	ST TYSILIO'S CHURCH, MENAI BRIDG	MEDIEVAL	A A A		
660	SH55117184C	DAM, CHURCH ISLAND MENAI BRIDGE	UNDETER	C B B		
661	SH55057176C	DAM?, CHURCH ISLAND MENAI BRIDGE	UNDETER	D B B		
662	SH54607200C	FIELD SYSTEM & HUTS - REMS. OF,	UNDETER	D B B		
663	SH54487117C	FIELD SYSTEM & ASSOC. FEATURES,	UNDETER	D B B		
664	SH54377168	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF COED MOR	UNDETER	D B A		
665	SH54647159C	CORED DDU FISH TRAP, LLANFAIRPWL	UNDETER	B A B	SEA EROSION	
SUR/AP/MON/INF						
666	SH54457151	FISH HOLDING POOL?, GORAD DDU	UNDETER	D B B	SEA EROSION	
SUR/AP/MON/INF 667						
	D E B		SH54377150C	LINE OF STONES, COED MOR		UNDETER
668	SH54277131C	FISH TRAP, COED MOR	UNDETER	B B B/C	SEA EROSION SURV/AP/MONI	
669	SH54227132	TWO POSTS(PART OF FISH TRAP?). C	POST-MEDIEVAL	C E B/C	SEA EROSION SURV/MONI	
670	SH54267123C	LOW STONE WALL, S OF COED MOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B		
671	SH54217124	RUINED BUILDING?, S OF COED MOR	UNDETER	D E B		
672	SH54197124	DAM, S OF COED MOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B B/C	SEA EROSION SURV/MONI	
673	SH54497118	WINCH, COED MOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	C B B		
674	SH54117118	BOATHOUSE? COED MOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B		
675	SH53857109	STONE FEATURE, SW OF BRITANNIA C	POST-MEDIEVAL	C D B		
676	SH53717109	RUINED BUILDING?, LLANFAIRPWLLGW	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B		
677	SH53647103	NELSON'S STATUE, LLANFAIRPWLL	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A B		
678	SH53487107	RUINED BUILDING AND WALL, NAUTIC	POST-MEDIEVAL	D C B		
679	SH53697120	PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, LLANF	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
680	SH53637117	BRONZE PIN - FINDSPOT, LLANFAIRP	UNDETER	U E A		
681	SH53--50--A	PWLL FANOG SHIPWRECK, MENAI STRA	MEDIEVAL	C A A/B		
682	SH53047093C	STONE PIER, PWLL-FANOGL	POST-MEDIEVAL	B B B		
683	SH53077098	BLOCKED GATEWAY, SW OF PLAS LLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C B		
684	SH53017098	WATERMILL (CONVERTED) - PWLL FAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	A A A		
685	SH530-709-A	STONE AXES(2) FINDSPOT, PWLL FAN	PREHISTORIC	U E A		
686	SH53027084	SLATE? QUAY, PWLL FANOGL	POST-MEDIEVAL	C C B		
699	SH55107184	TIDAL MILL(SITE OF), CHURCH ISLA	MEDIEVAL?	D B B/C	SEA EROSION	
SURVEY/AP						
701	SH54167100	BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	VE B A		

COASTAL UNITS

CEDGENO	LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
292	4.10	12	1	A	6530/6535/6540/6550-6115
293	1.00	12	3	A	6115
294	0.75	12	5	A	6115
295	0.85	12	3/5	A	6115
296	0.25	7	3	A	6115/6120
297	0.50	13	1	A	6120/6125

Map 33 Menai Bridge to Druid Cottage SH57SW/SE



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Pathfinder® maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

MAP NO. 34 Druid Cottage to Moel y Don

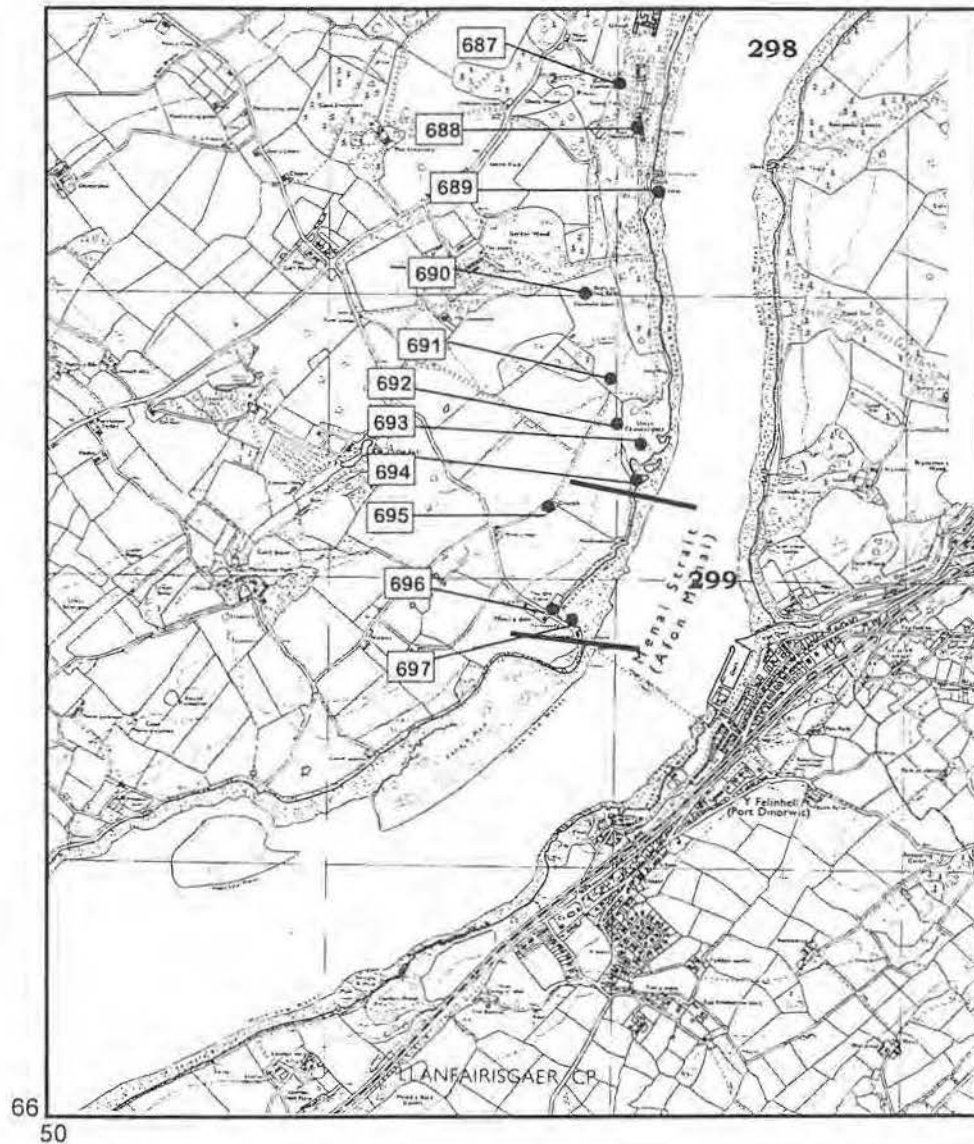
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITENO	NGR	SITENAME	PERIOD	CON CATEGORY ERTYPE	THREATS	MANAGE
687	SH51986972	PLAS NEWYDD BURIAL CHAMBER	PREHISTORIC	C A A		
688	SH52086958	PLAS NWEYDD - HOUSE, LLANDANIEL	POST-MEDIEVAL	A A A		
689	SH52126940	DOCK, PLAS NEWYDD	POST-MEDIEVAL	B C B		
690	SH51886900	BRYN HEN BOBL CHAMBERED ROUND CA	PREHISTORIC	C		A A
691	SH51986872A	DESERTED VILLAGE - (POSS), SE OF	MEDIEVAL?	D A A		
692	SH52016854	FLINT FLAKE - FINDSPOT	PREHISTORIC	B E B		
693	SH52046850A	LIMESTONE QUARRY, LLWYN CHWAREL	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
694	SH52086836	REMAINS OF STRUCTURE, LLWYN CHWA	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D B		
695	SH51726825	PARISH CHURCH OF ST. EDWEN, LLAN	POST-MEDIEVAL	B A A		
696	SH51766790	'THE OLD CUTTER', MOEL Y DON	POST-MEDIEVAL	A B C/E		
697	SH51856785	WRECK, MOEL Y DON	POST-MEDIEVAL	D D C/E		

COASTAL UNITS CEDGENO

LENGTH	CETYPE	LAND USE TYPE	EROSION TYPE	WELSH OFFICE SURVEY
2.80	7	3	A	6125/6127/6130
0.70	15	3	A	6130/6131/6133

Map34 Druid Cottage to Moel y Don Sh57SW/47SE



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale® map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office© Crown copyright Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT Licence number AL51750A0001

Fig. 1: General type for fish trap (after Davies 1958)

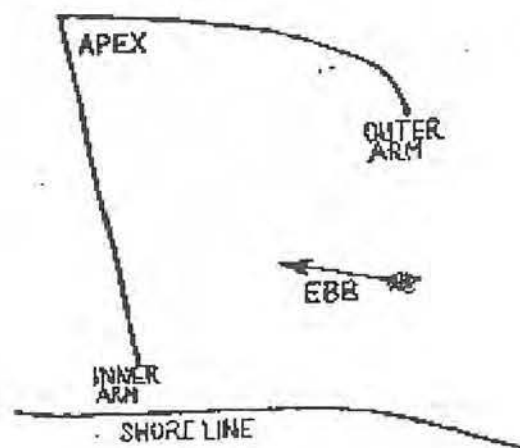
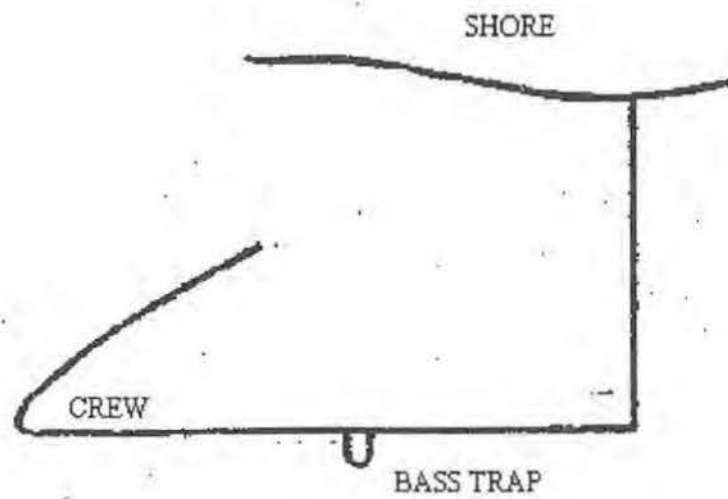


Plate 9: Fish trap at Gored Bach, Llanfaes (Site No. 612)



Figure 2: Plan and aerial photograph of Gored Treicastell, Llangoed (Site No. 618)



(after Davies 1958)





Plate 1: Eroding glacial till along the eastern coast of Anglesey



Plate 2: High sea cliffs at South Stack



Plate 3: A fish trap at the mough of the Afon Alaw (Site No. 329)



Plate 4: The fish trap at Gored Bach (Site No. 620) with surviving net stacks



Plate 5: The remains of the tidal mill at Felin Wen (Site No. 138)



Plate 6: The remains of the tidal mill at Ty'n y Felin (Site No. 165)



Plate 7: Erosion of a brick kiln at Porth Wen Brickworks (Site No. 472)

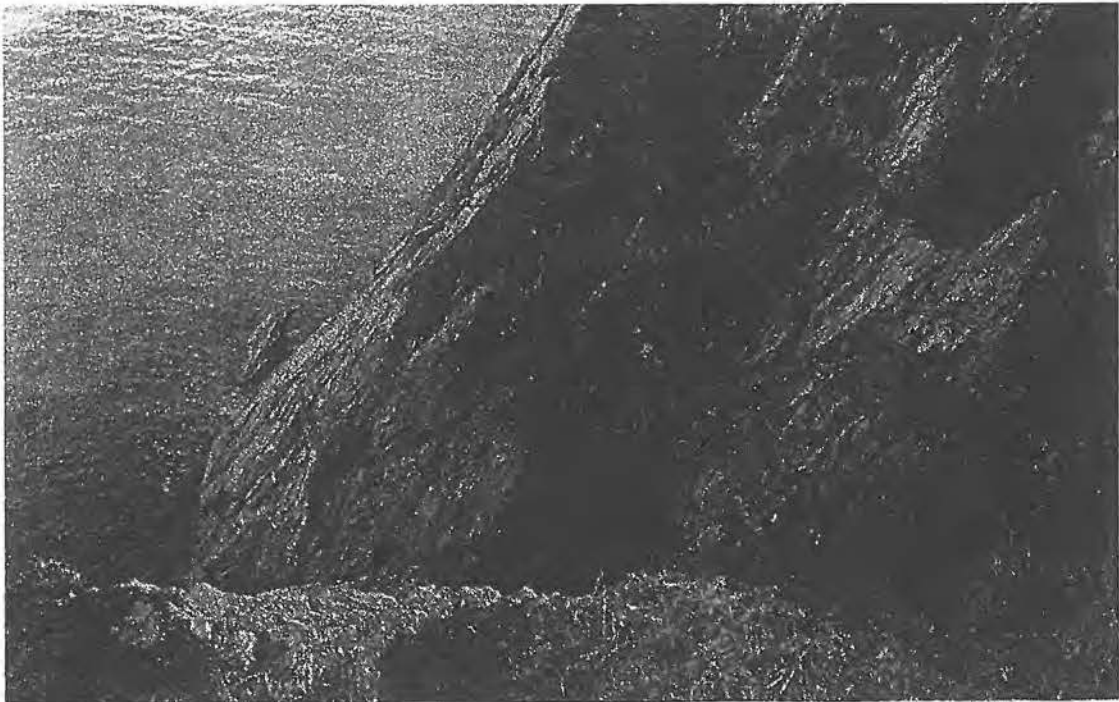


Plate 8: Rock cut steps leading from the sea to a slate quarry at Llancilian

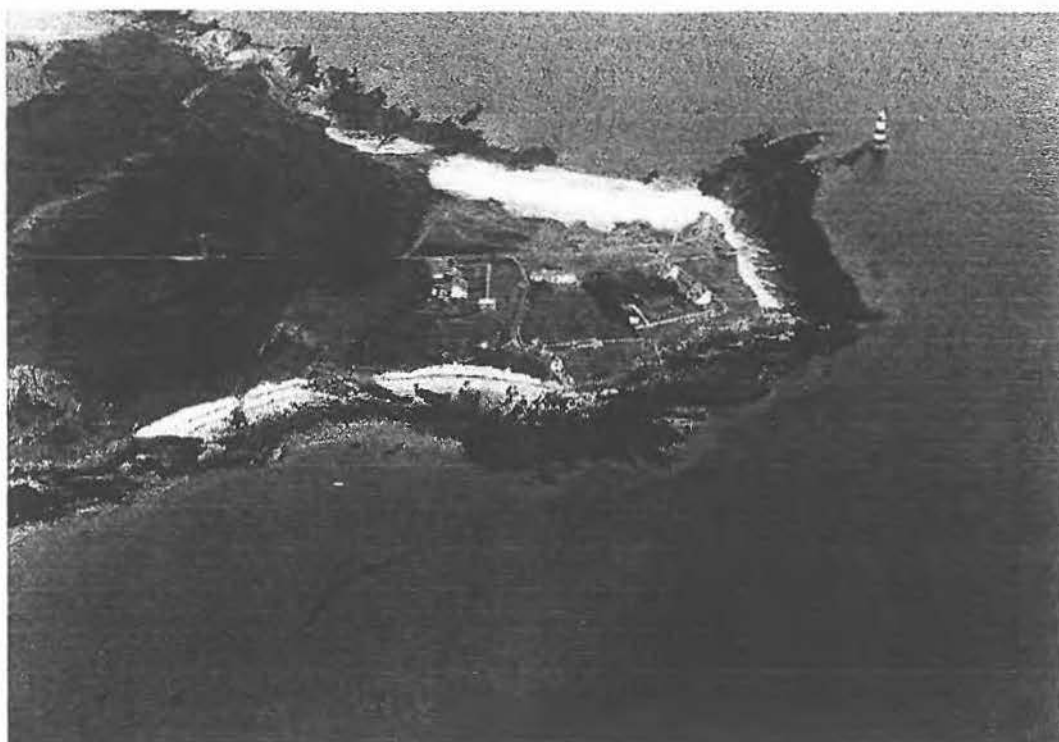


Plate 10: Fish traps at Penmon Point (Site No. 595)

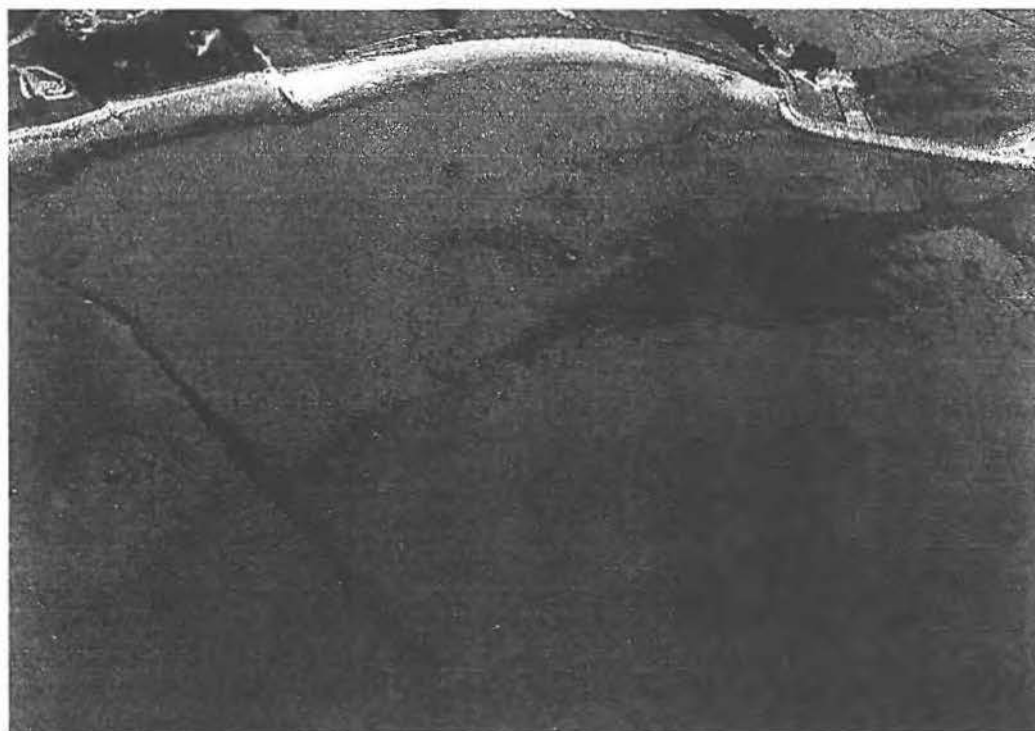


Plate 11: Fish trap near Aberlleiniog (Site No. 612)

APPENDIX 1: WELSH OFFICE GENERAL LEVEL SURVEY

KEY FOR GENERAL LEVEL SURVEY

CODE

Unique reference number given to each coastal section. The first two numbers denote the Maritime Authority

13	Delyn	21	Carmarthen
15	Rhuddlan	24	Llanelli
12	Colwyn	82	Lliw Valley
41	Aberconwy	84	Swansea
45	Ynys Mon	83	Neath
42	Arfon	81	Port Talbot
43	Dwyfor	53	Ogwr
44	Meirionnydd	72	Vale of Glamorgan
22	Ceredigion	71	Cardiff
25	Preseli	34	Newport
26	South Pembrokeshire	33	Monmouth

MAP NUMBER

Sheet number refering to the Welsh Office Maps

OWNER

- A Associated British Ports
- B British Coal
- C National Power
- D District or Borough Council
- E Nuclear Electric
- M Ministry of Defence
- N NRA
- F Private Coast Protection
- R Railtrack
- S British Steel
- T Town or Community Council
- W Welsh Office

GRID REFERENCE

Use Ordnance Survey Grid Reference. First two letters denote OS Map square followed by eastings and then northings to 4 figure accuracy

LENGTH OF PROTECTION

Artificial structures are estimated to the nearest 10 m, natural coastline to the nearest 100 m using 1:10,000 OS maps

TYPE OF PROTECTION

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 = Apron | 10 = Sea wall |
| 2 = Artificial Headland | 11 = Wave return |
| 3 = Breakwater | 12 = Other artificial protection |
| 4 = Embankment | 13 = Clay/silt shore |
| 5 = Groynes | 14 = Dunes |
| 6 = Piling | 15 = Shingle bank |
| 7 = Recharge | 16 = Hard rock shore |
| 8 = Retired floodwall | 17 = Soft rock shore |
| 9 = Revetment | 18 = Clay cliffs |

DEGREE OF EXPOSURE

Index to reflect the degree of openness of the protection to prevailing storm winds, length of fetch and absence of any protective natural offshore structure

- Hi = Open coastline with direct exposure to fetches in excess of 25 miles
- Med = Open coastline with fetch generally less than 25 miles
- Low = Sheltered estuarine location

LAND TYPE

This is the principal land use behind protection

- A Areas of dense conurbation liable to damage within 100 years by coast erosion where widespread damage would cause serious infrastructure failure and endanger life. Major trunk roads, motorways and railways may be included in this category.
- B Predominantly urban areas, including housing, industry and commerce. A and B class roads liable to erosion damage within 100 years
- C High grade agricultural land suitable for cereal and cash crops and liable to losses of more than 50 m in 100 years or low density residential or industrial property and class C or unclassified roads liable to erosion damage within 100 years
- D Typical agricultural land including average gross margin crops and permanent pasture liable to erosion exceeding 50 m within 100 years. No residential or industrial properties at risk
- E Substantial conservation or environmental impact will result from erosion damage
- F Low grade land limited to horse paddocks, forestry and rough grazing

- G Land which is of high conservation value and where coast protection works would distract from such values

PROPERTY AT RISK

This is divided into domestic and commercial properties at risk from erosion within 100 years

DOMESTIC

- A = More than 1000 domestic properties
B = 101 to 1000 " "
C = 10 to 100 " "
D = Less than 10 " "
E = No domestic properties

COMMERCIAL

- A = More than 20 commercial properties
B = 11 to 20 " "
C = 5 to 10 " "
D = less than 5 " "
E = No commercial properties

2-55

CD - Coast Protection

SD - Sea Defence

- - Hard Natural Coast

S - Soft Natural Coast

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6100	10	Menai Bridge West	P	SH 5552/7150 5543/7155	100	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	F	E E
✓ W.45.6105	1	Church Island (1)	P	SH 5543/7155 5523/7100	700	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6110	1	Church Island (2)	P	SH 5523/7100 5532/7191	150	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6770	1	Church Island (3)	D	SH 5532/7191 5525/7200	100	Revetment ✓	CP	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6115	1	Llanfair P.G.	P	SH 5525/7200 5318/7098	2,600	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6120	1	Llanfair P.G. Pier	P	SH 5318/7098 5306/7088	250	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6125	1	Llanfair P.G. to Plas Newydd	P	SH 5306/7088 5212/6945	1,850	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6127	1	Plas Newydd Landing	P	SH 5212/6945 5212/6945	20	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6130	1	Plas Newydd to Moel-y-don	P	SH 5212/6945 5181/6792	1,400	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	F	E E
✓ W.45.6131	2	Moel-y-don	P	SH 5181/6792 5187/6782	200	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6133	2	Castell Gwynan	P	SH 5187/6782 5031/6714	1,900	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	E E
✓ W.45.6140	2	Bryn Llwyd	P	SH 5031/6714 5005/6701	300	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6141	2	Bryn Llwyd to Llanidan	P	SH 5005/6701 4991/6680	220	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6142	2	Llanidan	P	SH 4991/6680 4902/6670	130	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E E
✓ W.45.6143	2	Brynciencyn	P	SH 4902/6670 4815/6558	2,000	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6145	2	Barras to Mermaid Inn	P	SH 4815/6558 4745/6452	1,250	Embankment ✓	CP	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6150	2	Mermaid Inn to Plas-y-borth	P	SH 4745/6452 4842/6378	1,200	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6152	10	Plas-y-borth	P	SH 4842/6378 4795/6377	550	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	D	E E

GENERAL LEVEL SERVICE FOR YNYS MON

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6154	2	Menaifron to Plas Penrhyn	P	SH 4578/6355 4578/6355	100	Soft clay cliff ✓			F	E E
W.45.6155	2	Plas Penrhyn	P	SH 4578/6355						
✓ W.45.6155	2	Penrhyn-bach	P	SH 4578/6355 4480/6364	100	Soft clay ✓	CP	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6060	2	Rhuddagaer	N	SH 4480/6364 4467/6380	240	Embankment ✓	SD	Lw	D	D D
✓ W.45.6160	2	Afon Braint, Left Bank	P	SH 4467/6380 4405/6467	2,100	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6162	10x	Afon Braint, Right Bank	P	SH 4405/6467 4354/6395	900	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	F	E E
✓ W.45.6165	9A	Traeth Abermenai	P	SH 4354/6395 4393/6155	4,500	Dunes ✓	S	Lw	G	E E
✓ W.45.6170	2	Braich Abermenai	P	SH 4393/6155 4330/6177	700	✓	CP	Lw	G	E E
✓ W.45.6175	2	Newborough Warren	P	SH 4330/6277 3910/6340	4,800	Dunes ✓	S	Mod	G	E E
✓ W.45.6180	3	Ynys Llanddwyn	P	SH 3910/6340 3904/6348	3,000	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Mod	G	E E
✓ W.45.6185	3	Traeth Penrhos	P	SH 3904/6348 3832/6550	2,150	Dunes ✓	S	Mod	G	E E
✓ W.45.6188	3	Cefni Saltmarsh	P	SH 3832/6550 4116/6733	3,600	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	G	E E
✓ W.45.6050	3	Malltreath Cob	N	SH 4116/6733 4083/6869	1,500	Embankment ✓	SD	Lw	E	C D
✓ W.45.6049	3	Malltreath Tidal Sluices	N	SH 4083/6869 4078/6875	100	Sea Wall ✓	SD	Lw	E	C D
✓ W.45.6189	3	Malltreath (1)	P	SH 4078/6875 4063/6875	150	Sea Wall ✓ Revolment	CP	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6190	3	Malltreath (2)	P	SH 4063/6875 4022/6848	500	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6191	9 3	Malltreath (3)	P	SH 4022/6848 3991/6825	350	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6192	2	Llangadwaladr	P	SH 3991/6825 3908/6733	1,300	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	D	E E

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6193	9	Bodorgan Boat House	P	SH 3908/6733 3092/6714	300	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	F	D E
✓ W.45.6194	3	Bodorgan to Dinas-lwyd	P	SH 3892/6714 3768/6530	2,500	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	G	E E
✓ W.45.6195	3	Dinas-lwyd to Yr Eboilion	P	SH 3768/6530 3710/6505	700	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Med	G	E E
✓ W.45.6196	3	Pen-y-parc	P	SH 3710/6505 3678/6505	1,100	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6200	3	Porth Twyn-mawr	P	SH 3678/6505 3630/6549	1,300	Hard rock shore Dunes ✓	S	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6205	3	Owngar Trefri	P	SH 3630/6549 3583/6749	2,400	Hard rock shore Dunes ✓	S	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6210	3	Aberffraw Sands	P	SH 3583/6749 3560/6893	1,800	Dunes ✓	S	Med	G	E E
✓ W.45.6215	3	Aberffraw	P	SH 3560/6893 3542/6860	320	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6217	3	Afon Pfraw	P	SH 3542/6860 3524/6784	900	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6220	3	Llangwyfan-isaf	P	SH 3524/6784 3320/7060	6,200	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	D	E E
✓ W.45.6225	4	Porth Treicastell	P	SH 3320/7060 3322/7077	200	Dunes ✓	S	H1	D	E E
✓ W.45.6227	4	Mynydd Mawr Area	P	SH 3322/7077 3304/7111	1,050	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	F	E E
✓ W.45.6228	4	Porth Nobla	P	SH 3304/7111 3300/7129	180	Soft rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	D E
✓ W.45.6230	4	Ynys Sych	P	SH 3300/7129 3290/7155	300	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	D E
✓ W.45.6232	4	Porth y Tywod	P	SH 3290/7155 3247/7213	700 70	Dunes ✓ Hard rock shore	S	H1	F	D E
✓ W.45.6235	4	Traeth Llydan	P	SH 3247/7213 3192/7250	680	Dunes ✓	S	H1	C	D D
✓ W.45.6240	9	Rhosneigr	P?	SH 3192/7250 3172/7345	1,050	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	D	C E
✓ W.45.6246	6	Traeth Crigyll (RAP Valley)	M	SH 3172/7345 3080/7430	1,200	Dunes ✓	S	H1	A	E D

GENERAL LEVEL SERVICE FOR YNYS MON

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6250	8A	Traeth Cwmyran (RAF Valley)	✓ SH	3080/7430 2997/7516	1,300	Dunes ✓	S	Hi	A	E D
✓ W.45.6260	5	Rhyd y Gari (Channel)	P	SH 2997/7516 2975/7535		Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	F	D D
✓ W.45.6262	5	Twyn Bryn-y-bar	P	SH 2975/7535 2938/7516	200	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	F	E E
✓ W.45.6265	5	Traeth Llydan	P	SH 2938/7516 2897/7500	600	Dunes ✓	S	Hi	F	E E
✓ W.45.6267	5	Porth Gorslwyn	P	SH 2897/7500 2749/7506	1,900	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	F	E E
✓ W.45.6270	5	Borthwen	P	SH 2749/7506 2722/7510	250	Dunes ✓ Shingle	S	Med	F	D E
✓ W.45.6815	5	Rhoscolyn	D/P	SH 2722/7510 2710/7490	250	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Med	E	D E
✓ W.45.6275	5	Rhoscolyn to Porth Castell	P	SH 2710/7490 2520/7815	5,200	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	F	E E
✓ W.45.6280	5	Porth Diana Bay 1	P	SH 2520/7815 2530/7827	120	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	C	D E
✓ W.45.6285	5	Porth Diana Bay 2	D	SH 2530/7827 2539/7835	200	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	C	D E
✓ W.45.6288	5	Porth Diana Bay 3	D	SH 2539/7835 2542/7840	80	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Med	C	D E
✓ W.45.6290	5	Trearddur Area	P	SH 2542/7840 2544/7862	8,700	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Med	F	D E
✓ W.45.6820	5	Trearddur Bay	D	SH 2544/7862 2534/7911	6,700	Revetment ✓ Sea Wall	CP	Hi	C	C D
✓ W.45.6295	5	Trearddur to Porth-y-gwin	P	SH 2534/7911 2112/8090	6,200	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	B	B B
✓ W.45.6300	6	South Stack Area	P	SH 2112/8000 2150/8407	6,400	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	G	E E
✓ W.45.6302	6	Porth Namarch	P	SH 2150/8407 2355/8381	3,000	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	G	E E
✓ W.45.6303	6	Ynys Wellt Bay	P	SH 2355/8381 2364/8370	170	Shingle ✓ Hard rock shore	S	Med	F	E E
✓ W.45.6305	6A	Holyhead Breakwater	✓ SH	2364/8370 2376/8370	4,450 (120)	Breakwater ✓ Sea Wall	CP	Hi	B	B A

stat

breakwater

?

GENERAL LEVEL SERVICE FOR YNYS MON

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6307	6	Porth-y-felin Horse	P	SH 2376/8370 2395/8326	500	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6308	6	Boathouse Hotel	P	SH 2395/8326 2400/8326	30	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6309	6	Porth-y-felin Marina	P	SH 2400/8326 2414/8341	280	Embankment ✓ Sea Wall	CP	Lw	B	E D
✓ W.45.6310	6	Porth-y-felin Front	P	SH 2414/8341 2464/8330	550	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	B	C D
✓ W.45.6312	6	Mackenzie Landing Jetty	P	SH 2464/8330 2471/8320	130	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	B	D D
✓ W.45.6315	6	Ynys Halen	P	SH 2471/8320 2499/8300	300	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6316	6	Salt Island West	P	SH 2499/8300 2525/8339	550	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	B	D D
✓ W.45.6317	6	Sealink Harbour & Pier	P	SH 2525/8339 2535/8340	200	Breakwater ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	A	E D
✓ W.45.6318	6	Salt Island Hospital	P	SH 2535/8340 2533/8338	200	Revetment ✓	CP	Med	C	E D
✓ W.45.6320	6	Salt Island East	P	SH 2533/8318 2532/8294	220	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Med	B	E D
✓ W.45.6322	6	Old Harbour Breakwater	P	SH 2532/8294 2529/8290	250	Breakwater ✓	CP	Med	A	E C
✓ W.45.6330	6	Holyhead Old Harbour	P	SH 2529/8290 2549/8271	2,100	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	A	E B
✓ W.45.6332	6	South Pier	P	SH 2549/8271 2549/8260	110	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	B	E D
✓ W.45.6335	6	Morawelon	P	SH 2549/8260 2602/8165	1,550	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Med	B	C D
✓ W.45.6825	6	Traeth Penrhos (1)	D	SH 2602/8165 2648/8155	500	Embankment ✓	CP	Med	B	E D
✓ W.45.6338	6	Traeth Penrhos (2)	P	SH 2648/8155 2661/8168	200	Dunes ✓	S	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6340	6	Penrhos	P	SH 2661/8168 2783/8135	1,550	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	G	D D
✓ W.45.6342	6	Beddmanarch Bay	P	SH 2783/8135 2754/8065	800	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Lw	G	E E

W 65 6347 Afon Alaw

P SH 2950/8225 2980/8266 4400 ^{Dunes} ~~Cliff~~ + clay

LW

GENERAL LEVEL SERVICE FOR YNYS MON

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6343	6	Beddmanarch Shingle Bank	P	SH 2754/8065 2754/8046	200	Shingle ✓	B	Lw	E	E D
✓ W.45.6344	6	Toll House Tea Rooms	P	SH 2754/8046 2760/8036	200	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6830	6	Stanley Embankment	R	SH 2760/8036 2850/7986	1,020	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	A	E D
✓ W.45.6345	6	Newlands Park	P	SH 2850/7986 2980/8107	2,500	Clay/silt shore ✓	B	Med	C	C D
✓ W.45.6020	6	Twyn Gwyn (1)	N	SH 2980/8266 2980/8267	10	Other artif. ptn. ✓	SD	Lw	E	E E
✓ W.45.6350	6	Twyn Gwyn (2)	P	SH 2980/8267 2930/8110	980	Dunes ✓ Soft rock shore	S	Med	D	E E
✓ W.45.6352	6	Twyn Gwyn (3)	P	SH 2938/8110 2944/8244	1,600	Dunes ✓ Soft rock shore	B	Med	D	E E
✓ W.45.6810	6	Bodlasean Fawr	P	SH 2944/8244 2941/8303	600	Embankment ✓	CP	Med	E	E D
✓ W.45.6355	6	Penial Down	P	SH 2941/8303 2887/8375	1,100	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Med	D	D E
✓ W.45.6357	6	Porth Penrhyn-mawr	P	SH 2887/8375 2873/8392	230	Embankment ✓	CP	Med	D	D E
✓ W.45.6345	7	Penrhyn to Tywyn Hir	P	SH 2873/8392 2860/8490	2,250	Soft rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	D D
✓ W.45.6365	7	Porth Tywyn Mawr	P	SH 2860/8490 2898/8553	820	Dunes ✓	S	H1	D	E E
✓ W.45.6368	6	Porth Defaid	P	SH 2898/8553 2916/8597	600	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	D	D D
✓ W.45.6370	6	Porth Trefadog (1)	P	SH 2916/8597 2920/8619	200	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	H1	C	D E
✓ W.45.6371	6	Porth Trefadog (2)	P	SH 2920/8619 2914/8624	50	Apron ✓	CP	Med	F	E E
✓ W.45.6378	6	Porth Trwyn	P	SH 2914/8624 2967/8785	200	Shingle ✓ Soft rock shore	B	H1	F	D D
✓ W.45.6380	6	Grugmor	P	SH 2967/8785 2996/8927	1,500	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	F	E E
✓ W.45.6385	7	Porth Swtan	P	SH 2996/8927 3000/8943	200	Dunes ? Marked as D. ✓	H?	H1	G	E E

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6390	7	P. Swtan to Carmel Head	P	SH 3000/8943 2977/9311	4,900	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6395	7	Carmel Head to Trwyn Cendyn	P	SH 2977/9311 3300/9372	4,900	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6400	7	Cemlyn Bay	P	SH 3300/9372 3364/9322	1,000	Shingle ✓	S	H1	G	D E
✓ W.45.6405	7	Porth y Pistyll	P	SH 3364/9322 3489/9410	2,400	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	F	D E
✓ W.45.6406	7	Wylfa P.B. Jetty	E	SH 3489/9410 3449/9410	10	Sea Wall ✓	CP	H1	B	
✓ W.45.6409	7	Mynydd y Wylfa	E	SH 3489/9410 3589/9450	1,550	Hard rock shore ✓	B	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6410	8	Porth Yr Ogof to Penrhyn	P	SH 3589/9450 3693/9370	2,300	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6415	7	Cemaes Harbour and Front	T,P	SH 3693/9370 3730/9355	450	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Med	B	C C
✓ W.45.6805	7	Cemaes Bay Beach	D	SH 3730/9355 3743/9379	300	Revetment ✓ Wave return	CP	Med	C	D D
✓ W.45.6420	6	Cemaes Bay to Ogof Goch	EX	SH 3743/9379 4260/9436	9,200	Hard rock shore ✓ 7	H	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6423	7	Porth Llochog	P	SH 4260/9436 4260/9431	20	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Med	C	D D
✓ W.45.6425	8	Bull Bay	P	SH 4260/9431 4497/9378	3,000	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	D D
✓ W.45.6427	8	Chemical Works, Amlwch	P	SH 4497/9378 4505/9366	150	Wave return ✓	CP	H1	A	E D
✓ W.45.6428	8	Porth Amlwch	P	SH 4505/9366 4514/9353	800	Sea Wall ✓ Breakwater	CP	Med	A	D C
✓ W.45.6429	9	P. Amlwch to P. Eilian	P	SH 4514/9353 4760/9295	3,000	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6430	9	Porth Eilian	P	SH 4760/9295 4769/9292	850	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Med	C	D E
✓ W.45.6435	9	P. Eilian to Dulas Bay	P	SH 4769/9292 4860/8946	6,000	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	F	E E
✓ W.45.6437	9	Portobello Bay North	P	SH 4860/8946 4825/8895	650	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Med	F	E E

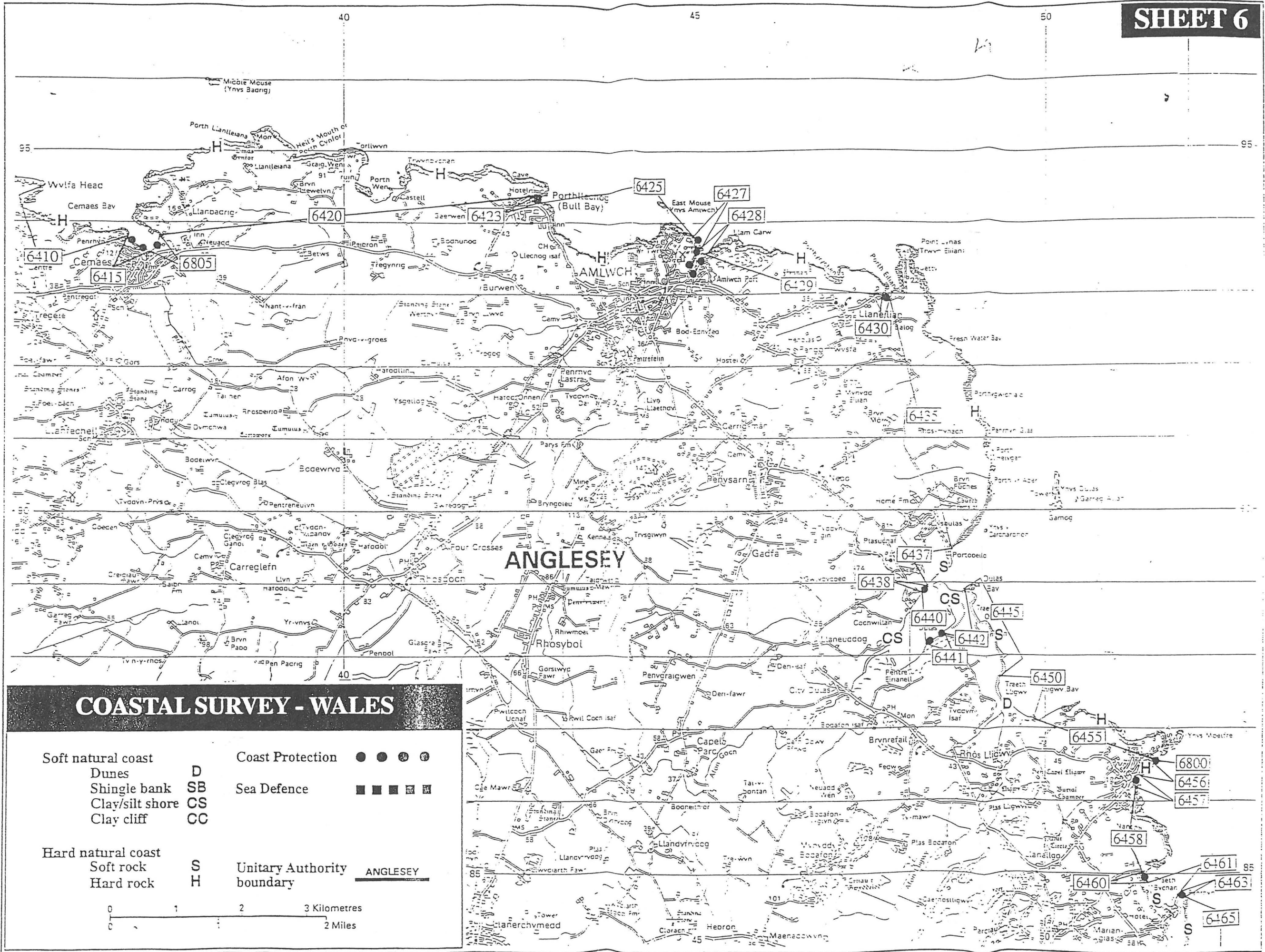


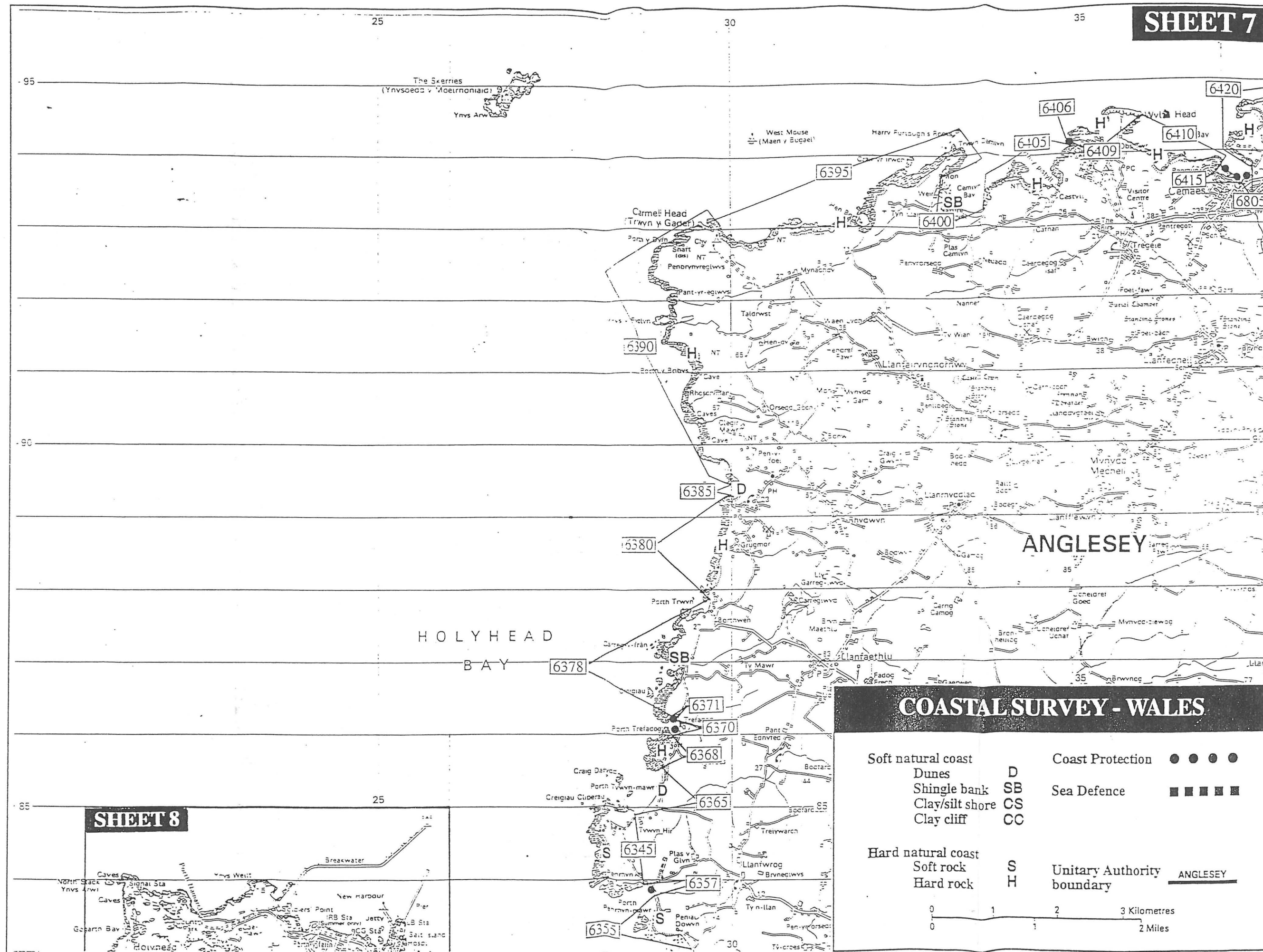
Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmet. Comm.
✓ W.45.6438	69	Pen-y-parc	P	SH 4825/8895 4819/8887	110	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6440	9	Treath Dulas	P	SH 4019/0007 4025/0013	1,500	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	F	E D
✓ W.45.6441	9	Glan Treath	P	SH 4025/8813 4050/8830	300	Apron ✓	CP	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6442	9	Portobello South	P	SH 4050/8830 4080/8808	750	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Lw	D	E E
✓ W.45.6445	9	Treath-yr-Ora	P	SH 4880/8888 4933/8770	1,600	Soft rock shore ✓	H	H1	D	E E
✓ W.45.6450	9	Treath Lligwy	P	SH 4933/8770 4902/8711	1000 100 1000	Dunes ✓	S	H1	G	E E
✓ W.45.6455	9	Moelfre Headland	P	SH 4902/8711 5155/8658	2,500	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	C D
✓ W.45.6800	9	Moelfre LB Station	D	SH 5155/8658 5155/8652	15	Sea Wall ✓	CP	H1	B	E D
✓ W.45.6456	9	Porth Nigwyl	P	SH 5155/8652 5134/8633	300	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	D E
✓ W.45.6457	9	Porth Moelfre	P	SH 5134/8633 5127/8630	200 200 200	Sea Wall ✓ Shingle	CP	Med	C	D D
✓ W.45.6458	9	Llanallgo	P	SH 5127/8630 5139/8503	1,400	Hard rock shore ✓	H	H1	B	C D
✓ W.45.6460	10	Treath Bychnan	P	SH 5139/8503 5146/8486	270	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	H1	B	D D
✓ W.45.6461	69	Bychnan Bay	P	SH 5146/8486 5189/8469	900	Soft rock shore ✓	H	H1	C	D D
✓ W.45.6463	59	Penrhyn Point	P	SH 5189/8469 5195/8470	30	Revetment ✓	CP	H1	D	E E
✓ W.45.6465	10	Penrhyn Pt. to Benllech	P	SH 5195/8470 5224/8275	2,000	Soft rock shore	6 H	H1	C	D D
✓ W.45.6470	67	Treath Benllech	P	SH 5224/8275 5229/8256	250	Sea Wall ✓	5 CP	H1	B	D D
✓ W.45.6469	10	Benllech Sand (1)	P	SH 5224/8256 5236/8248	120	Soft rock shore	H	H1	B	E D
✓ W.45.6471	10	Benllech Sand (2)	P	SH 5236/8248 5248/8238	150	Revetment ✓ Groynes	CP	H1	B	E D
✓ W.45.6472	10	Benllech to Red Wharf Bay	P	SH 5248/8238 5314/8142	1,600	Soft rock shore ✓	H	H1	E	D E

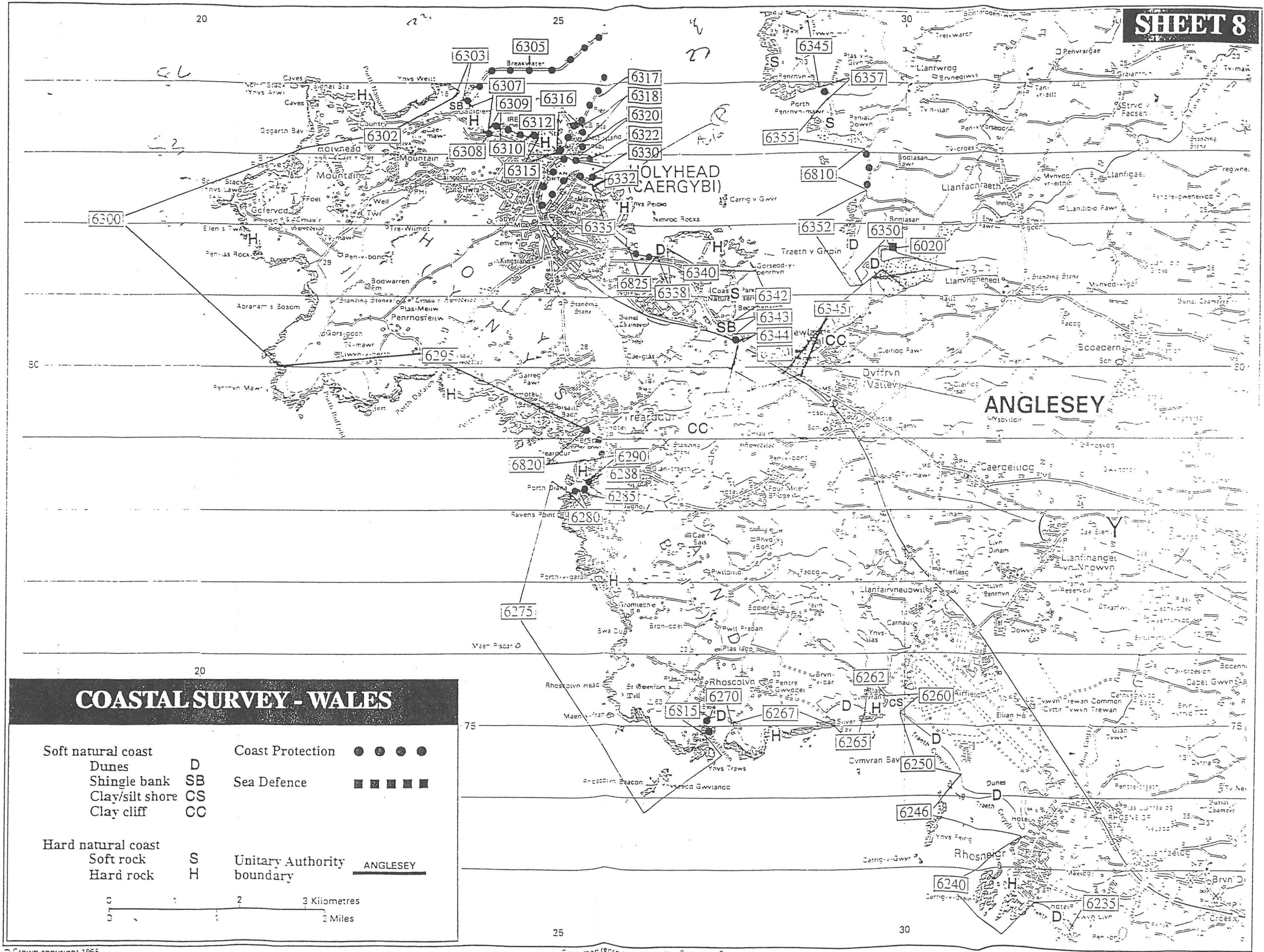
Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6795	5	Red Wharf Bay	D	SH 5314/8142 5286/8096	550	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Med	C	C D
✓ W.45.6474	10	Traeth-coch West (1)	P	SH 5286/8096 5270/8073	300	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Med	D	E E
✓ W.45.6475	10	Porth-llongdy-uchaf	P	SH 5270/8073 5261/8055	200	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Med	C	D E
✓ W.45.6476	10	Traeth-coch West (2)	P	SH 5261/8055 5258/8018	400	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Med	D	E E
✓ W.45.6477	10	Talgwyn	P	SH 5258/8018 5296/7990	470	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	E	D E
✓ W.45.6478	10	Traeth-coch East	P	SH 5296/7990 5738/8116	4,800	Clay/silt shore ✓	S	Med	E	E E
✓ W.45.6480	11	Traeth-coch to Trwyn Du	P	SH 5730/8116 6409/8136	7,600	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Hi	D	E E
✓ W.45.6490	11	Trwyn Du to Porth Penmon	P	SH 6409/8136 6360/8059	1,100	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Med	F	E E
✓ W.45.6492	11	Porth Penmon	P	SH 6360/8059 6355/8057	50	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Med	B	D E
✓ W.45.6493	11	Penmon Priory	P	SH 6355/8057 6303/8033	600	Shingle ✓	S	Med	C	D E
✓ W.45.6494	11	Penmon Farm	P	SH 6303/8033 6299/8029	50	Sea Wall ✓ Apron	CP	Med	C	D D
✓ W.45.6495	11	Tan-y-ffron (1)	P	SH 6299/8029 6295/7998	300	Shingle ✓ SD	S	Med	B	E E
✓ W.45.6496	11	Tan-y-ffron (2)	P	SH 6295/7998 6299/7979	200	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	C	E E
✓ W.45.6498	11	Trwyn-y-penrhyn (1)	P	SH 6299/7979 6275/7954	350	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Med	F	E E
✓ W.45.6499	11	Trwyn-y-penrhyn (2)	P	SH 6275/7954 6254/7952	200	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	B	E E
✓ W.45.6500	11	Pines	P	SH 6254/7952 6220/7922	500	Revetment ✓ Sea Wall	CP	Med	B	D E
✓ W.45.6502		Llaining (1)	P	SH 6220/7922 6217/7910	100	Soft rock shore	H	Med	B	D E
✓ W.45.6790	11	Llaining (2)	D	SH 6217/7910 6210/7908	110	Embankment ✓	CP	Med	D	E D
✓ W.45.6505	5	Priars Bay	P	SH 6210/7908 6108/7745	2,000	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Med	C	D E

GENERAL LEVEL SERVICE FOR YNYS MON

Code	Map No.	Location	Owner	Grid reference start finish	Length (m)	Type of protection	Class	Degree of exp.	Land type	Prop. at risk Dmat. Comm.
✓ W.45.6508	5	Fryars	P	SH 6108/7745 6400/7668	810	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	B	E E
✓ W.45.6510	11	Coed Crwn-y-castell	P	SH 6100/7668 6098/7632	350	Soft rock shore ✓	H	Med	F	E E
✓ W.45.6512	11	Beaumaris Aquarium	D	SH 6098/7632 6096/7624	70	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Med	B	E D
✓ W.45.6785	11	Beaumaris Castle	D	SH 6096/7624 6065/7591	480	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	B	D E
✓ W.45.6514	11	Beaumaris Front	P	SH 6065/7591 5981/7534	1,120	Sea Wall ✓ Revetment	CP	Med	A	C D
✓ W.45.6780	11	Gallows Point	D	SH 5981/7534 5962/7513	620	Embankment ✓	CP	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6775	1	Gallows Point South	D	SH 5962/7513 5937/7494	300	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6516	1	Coed Parc	P	SH 5937/7494 5807/7406	1,700	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6522	1	Gazelle Hotel	P	SH 5807/7406 5798/7401	100	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6525	1	Bryn Mel to Hafod Lon	P	SH 5790/7401 5748/7370	600	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	C D
✓ W.45.6528	1	Hafod Lon	P	SH 5748/7370 5737/7360	140	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	C D
✓ W.45.6530	1	Llandeglan	P	SH 5737/7360 5652/7300	1,100	Hard rock shore ✓	H	Lw	C	D D
✓ W.45.6535	A 1	Ynys Castell	P	SH 5652/7300 5608/7284	500	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	D E
✓ W.45.6540	5x	Ynys Castell to Ynys Gaint	P	SH 5608/7284 5600/7265	200	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	C	E D
✓ W.45.6550	10x	Menai Bridge	P	SH 5600/7265 5574/7160	1,100	Sea Wall ✓	CP	Lw	B	C C



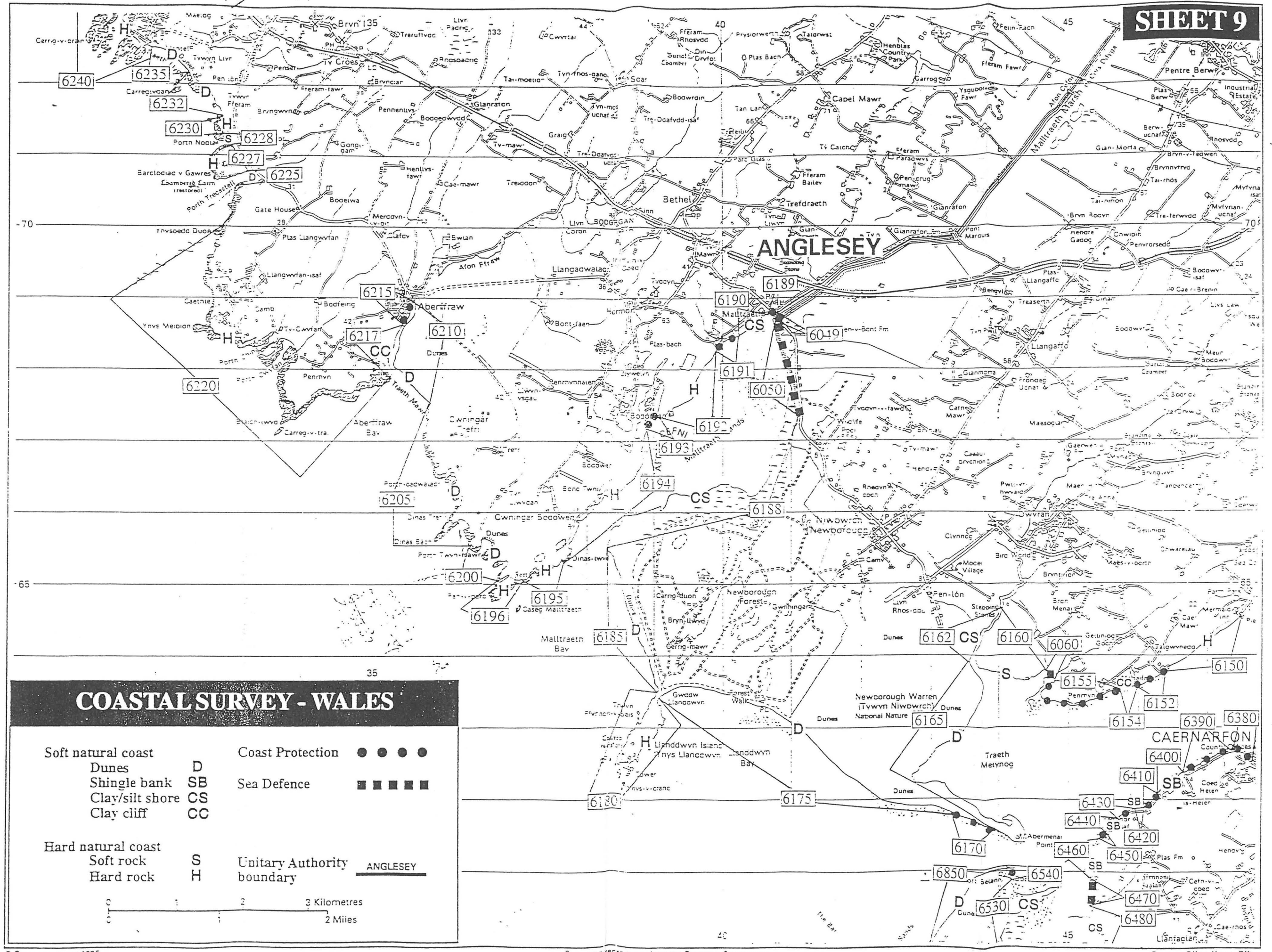


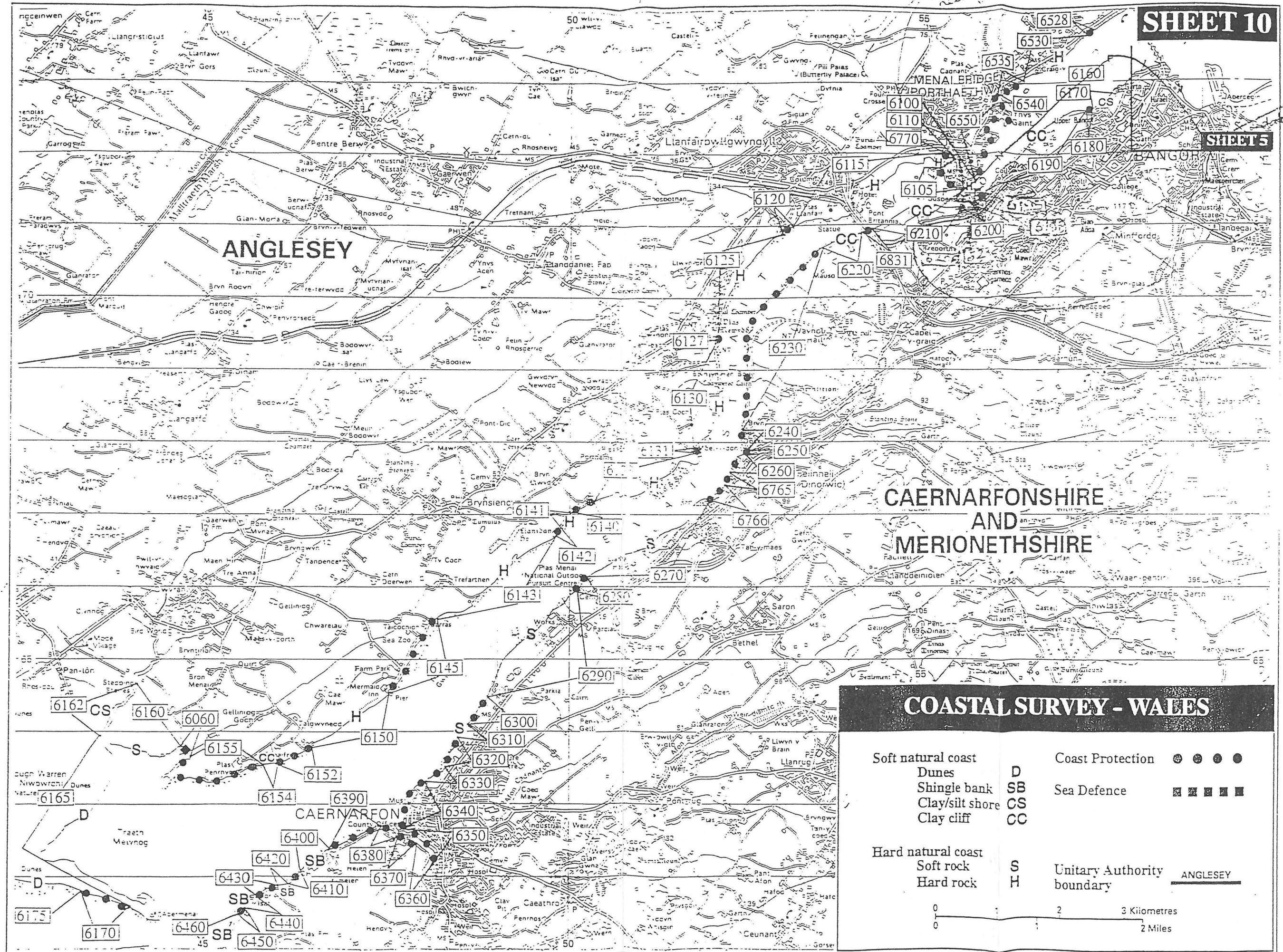


COASTAL SURVEY - WALES

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------------------|---------|
| Soft natural coast | | Coast Protection | ● ● ● ● |
| Dunes | D | Sea Defence | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| Shingle bank | SB | | |
| Clay/silt shore | CS | | |
| Clay cliff | CC | | |
| Hard natural coast | | Unitary Authority boundary | — |
| Soft rock | S | | |
| Hard rock | H | | |

0 1 2 3 Kilometres
0 1 2 Miles





Notes
Up to
in area
with
SHEET 5
(additions
units)

