The Weatherman Walking maps are intended as a guide to help you walk the route. We recommend using an OS map of the area in conjunction with this guide. Routes and conditions may have changed since this guide was written. The BBC takes no responsibility for any accident or injury that may occur while following the route. Always wear appropriate clothing and footwear and check weather conditions before heading out.
Walking information

1. Trwyn yr Wylfa (SH 35619 93789)

The walk begins at a local wildlife reserve in the grounds of an old manor house, a stone’s throw away from the power station. Walk out of the car park, turn right past the ruins and walk through a metal gate between two brick pillars, following the Anglesey Coast Path.

Follow a rough track through grassland and woods for around 130m. Walk up a sloping track and veer left passing through a broken stone wall into the field bordering the power station.

Wylfa Nuclear Power Station is currently the only one of its kind in Wales and has been supplying electricity to the National Grid since 1971.

Walk diagonally through a long grassy meadow with woods to your left for 200m to a gap in the field boundary and pass through.

2. Old Lifeboat station (SH 35563 94186)

Turn right and walk through a gap in an old dry-stone wall, following it down towards the sea and turn right. Opposite you’ll notice the remains of an old concrete slipway. In the cove below is the old lifeboat station at Porth Yr Ogof, named after the cave (ogof is Welsh for cave) which can be seen on the small island behind the slipway.

Follow the coast path. There are views of the Skerries lighthouse to the west, Middle Mouse island to the north east and White Lady’s Rock which you can just make out below the cliffs at Llanbadrig.

The grassy track is well worn but full of wild flowers, from spotted orchids to thrift and vetch and, on a sunny day, is alive with insects and butterflies.
3. **Wylfa Bay** (SH 36092 93724)

Walk towards Wylfa Bay, following the hedge line along to a wooden gate on your left. Walk through and head across the field passing the beach below.

The sheltered bay is an excellent swimming spot at high tide and was home to local swimming galas between the 1930s and 1960s.

Head west up a narrow overgrown path, in summer full of wild foxgloves and flowers, past a metal kissing gate on your right leading into an overgrown field with sea views to your left.

The grassy track eventually leads onto a rough gravel road. After a further 200m pass through a wide stone gateway and turn left walking behind houses bordering the beach road.

Pass through a wooden gate and follow the path onto a tarmac track as far as a large stone house at Penrhyn overlooking the bay.

At the last house turn right (SH 36924 93778) and follow a narrow walled lane down between the houses, passing a pretty white-washed cottage known as Viking’s Cottage.

Look out for the unusual metal gate, complete with Vikings helmet and swords on it. Turn left and follow the path down to the scenic Cemaes Bay, best seen at high tide (SH 37001 93672).

Follow the beach road for 300m along to the harbour passing a parking area with pretty coastal gardens and an old green buoy called Harry Furlong. Turn left and walk down into the harbour.
4. Cemaes Harbour (SH 37188 93574)

Cemaes was once the island’s administrative hub due to its proximity to the sea and River Wygyr. Its pier was extended in the 1800s by an entrepreneur known as Ishmael Jones. You can spot his additions by the different shades of stone work.

The harbour was purchased from the local council in recent times and is now managed by the locals. Moored up inside, you’ll find The Charles Henry Ashley lifeboat – restored back to its former glory at a cost of £100,000 and now available for public use.

Head out of the harbour, turning right and walk up the hill past pretty coastal cottages. Opposite the Stag Inn is a left turn up a narrow alleyway behind a large yellow house next to the river.

Walk up the alley and turn left onto a blue road bridge spanning the river. In bygone days this area was a hive of activity as bricks were transported down here to the harbour from a brickworks upstream.

Cross the bridge along Bridge Street and turn left, back down to the other side of the harbour. Here you’ll find an old turntable once used to turn the carts around after they’d delivered the bricks to the port.

Walk along the sea front past a car park and walk up the road a short way. Turn left following a National Trust sign for Llanbadrig (SH 37497 93778) and follow a steep muddy track up to the headland overlooking Cemaes Bay with some outstanding views over the village and harbour.

Continue along the coast path passing through a wooden gate. Head down the dip and back up the other side passing an old lime kiln and former quarrying sites as you head towards White Lady’s Rock, a favourite haunt of geologists.

The whole of Anglesey is a designated European Geopark and near here is one of the best places to see the ‘Gwna Melange’ an unusual combination of ancient rocks created by an underwater landslip.
5. **White Lady’s Rock** (SH 37571 94448)

This triangular-shaped light grey slab of rock once formed part of a sea-arch but was sadly quarried in Victorian times for its quartz, used as shingle for pathways in private gardens.

Follow a narrow muddy track and steps down to a pebbled bay and before you reach White Lady’s Rock turn right towards a wooden gate arriving at a tarmac road. Turn left and walk up the hill through a car park to Wales’ oldest Christian site.

6. **Llanbadrig Church** (SH 37607 94639)

Legend has it that Bishop Patrick (later Saint Patrick) was shipwrecked on Middle Mouse, the island opposite. He swam ashore and lived in a cave, Ogof Badrig, below the cliffs and built the church in thanks to God for saving his life.

Inside the church you’ll find unusual and ornate blue Islamic tiling around the altar. The church also houses the Icthus Stone, a prehistoric standing stone later inscribed with the Christian symbol of a fish.

Restoration of the church in 1884 was funded by Lord Henry Stanley who had converted to Islam. He requested that his faith be represented inside, hence the blue tiling and stained glass. He later became the first Muslim member of the House of Lords.

Leaving the church turn right and walk through a wooden kissing gate and follow the cemetery wall around the church. To the left up on the headland is a wooden bench where the Dalai Lama allegedly sat, declaring it to be ‘the most peaceful place on earth’.

Follow the path along to a wooden fence – it is below here that St Patrick’s cave is located (SH 37567 94675) but the path is steep and hazardous so we advise against using it. Remain on the coast path, passing through a wooden gate and follow the fence line to your right.

Bear right and descend some steep wooden steps following the curve of an old stone wall on your right. Along this stretch you can hear the seabirds squawking loudly over on Middle Mouse during the summer months.

Climb a steep hill and pass through two more kissing gates before dropping down more steps on your way to Porth Llanlleiana.

From the top of this section you’ll have nice views down over the hills beyond and might be able to make out the location of the Iron Age promontory foot behind the watch tower on Llanlleiana Head.

Follow the steps down into Porth Llanlleiana – a pretty, sheltered bay made up of small boulders.
### 7. Porth Llanlleiana (SH 38820 95038)

At the bottom of the steps you’ll find an old ruined building and chimney, once used in the production of china clay. It later became a hotel but burned to the ground in 1920 and has been left as a ruin ever since.

Near here there was once a seventh century nunnery where Llewellyn the Great allegedly sent his unfaithful wife Joan for a year.

There’s a picnic table here and it’s a scenic place to stop for a snack.

Continue straight past the ruins and up a steep zigzagging path up the slope towards a watch tower on top of the headland. Your legs will be burning a little by the time you reach the top but the views from Dinas Cynfor are worth it.

The hill fort was named after a British Prince who landed here and it’s the largest of its kind on the island, covering 50 acres. You can still clearly see the ramparts on the inland side of the fort.

### 8. Watch Tower (SH 38891 95222)

The watch tower or summer house was built by a local sea captain to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII in 1902. It is thought the captain used the tower during his retirement to watch the ships go by.

From the top you have stunning views of the Skerries, Middle Mouse, East Mouse, Point Lynas and, on a clear day, across to the Isle of Man, 70km to the north.

Leave the watch tower, turning left and follow the ridge of the headland and down the hill passing Porth Cynfor with its scenic cliffs as you go.

Cross over a wooden stile before climbing up a winding track with steep steps leading to the top of the hill. From there, follow a wide grassy track along towards Porth Wen bay.

Here you’ll find more evidence of the area’s industrial heritage with heavy winding gear used to lower quartzite - used in the production of silica bricks - from the quarries down to the brick works below.
9. **Porth Wen brickworks** (SH 40188 94615)

Go down a grassy slope, lined with foxgloves in summer, into Porth Wen. The cove is stunning especially at high tide and a popular spot for people to moor up their boats.

To your left you’ll get your first glimpse of the brickworks with its towering chimney stacks and bee-hive shaped kilns.

The brickworks supplied silica bricks - specialised heat resistant bricks used to line furnaces in the steel industry - and also produced glazed tiles for use in Victorian housing.

(Production ceased at the start of World War One and the site has been in decline ever since).

The bricks were exported from a small harbour alongside the works but it was never easy for large boats to dock here. Next to the harbour is a spectacular sea arch.

Follow a grassy track to a fork and take the right-hand track towards a metal gate.

Head up a narrow, overgrown trail (SH 39997 94491) leading up past a rocky escarpment with views over the wind farm above Nant-y-Fran.

Walk down past a farm gate to a minor road (Ty Du farm on your left) and turn right.

Follow a quiet winding road back to Cemaes passing Llanbadrig. Rejoin the coastal path as you make your way back to Wylfa Bay.

Walk past the bay (on your right hand side) towards the hedge line. Pass through the wooden gate (SH 35957 93724) and walk straight across the field to the woods opposite in the direction of the power station.

Pick up a short trail in the woods (SH 35702 93811) and veer left, following the track to the road. Turn left back to the car park where you started the walk from.