

## **Wylfa Newydd Project**

**6.5.24 ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station  
Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG App E11-1 -  
Gazetteer of heritage assets**

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## E11-1 Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

<b>Asset Number</b>	163	<b>Asset Name</b>	Caer-bryniau and outbuildings
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3182486917
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>	<p>A farm complex and outbuildings noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, covering an area of about 27m square. [1]</p> <p>It is not shown on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, and the complex would appear to be later than that date. [2]</p> <p>Some amendment of the field pattern between these dates is also noted. Probably a single storey farmhouse of late 19th century date, which has now been substantially upgraded, with stone built outbuildings. A barn or cart shed and a small adjoining shed with adjoining pigsties to the south and a small shed to the south-east. The range of buildings to the north has been substantially rebuilt and it is unclear how much is original. The pump is no longer visible. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by Fieldscape, north-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and is characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond over enclosed farmland to an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]</p>		
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map</p> <p>[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840</p> <p>[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i>. GAT Report 1261.</p> <p>Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016</p>		

<b>Asset Number</b>	176	<b>Asset Name</b>	St Maethlu's Church
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II* Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	SH3126287088
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>NMR ref</b>	43615; 5301	<b>HER ref</b>	2022
<b>Period</b>	Medieval, post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Rubble masonry, roof with thin slates. The nave, which represents the original church, was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, to which the chancel was added in 1874. The whole church was restored in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two 15<sup>th</sup> century windows survive in the South wall of the nave, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square frame. The porch, which may also be of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, retains its original benches. [1]</p> <p>Llanfaethlu parish church is dedicated to St. Maethlu and is located in the Diocese of Bangor. A medieval church of continuous nave and chancel, with a south porch and a modern separate chancel. The rectangular churchyard has a stonewalled boundary and was extended on the north-east side in 1875. There is a good collection of 17<sup>th</sup> century gravestones. The main entrance is on the south-west side and there is a style in the north wall. The nave, chancel and south porch are 15<sup>th</sup> century in date. Two windows were inserted in the north wall of the nave in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and there is a date stone of 1618 above the easternmost window. The church was extensively restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a new chancel was added among other works. The font is dated 1640. The communion rails</p>		

are of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the seating is 19<sup>th</sup> century, with reused painted panels from 17<sup>th</sup> century box pews in the nave. There are twelve memorials dating from 1587 to 1795. [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7]

Parish Church of St. Maethlu stands near centre of Llanfaethlu parish. The present nave represents the original church, the chancel being an addition of 1874. The nave was built probably in the 15th century and the south porch may be contemporary. The church has been restored in modern times. In normal use. Stonework exterior as described. Well maintained. Notable wooden carving inside, possibly part of original pulpit and dated 1635. The chancel is built on a lower level than the nave on the slope of a hill. [3] [8] [9] [10]

Set back from the NE side of the Porth Swtan road, leading NE off the A5025 through the village of Llanfaethlu. As described. [11]

Located in a prominent position, the church's setting is formed by Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2). Its immediate setting is characterised by the churchyard and the boundary wall that surrounds it. Principal views are to the west and north-west over enclosed farmland, north to the ridge below and north-east over enclosed farmland with distant views of the A5025 and roadside settlement to the east of the A5025. There are limited views south-west towards the higher ground at the settlement of Llanfaethlu, predominantly of modern housing. The church is a significant feature on the skyline for those traveling south-west on the A5025. [12]

### References

- [1] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 43615
- [2] Gwynedd HER, PRN 6983
- [3] The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 1937. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey
- [4] Jones, H. L., 1862. Archaeologia Cambrensis
- [5] Clarke, M. L., 1961. Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society
- [6] Lunt, W. E. , 1926. The Valuation of Norwich 1254
- [7] Davidson, A. & Ward, M. 1998. The Historic Churches Project
- [8] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2022
- [9] Ordnance Survey, 1969. SH38NW 3
- [10] Harkness, M. D., 1986. PRN 2022
- [11] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. *A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report*. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [12] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016

<b>Asset Number</b>	178	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ty'n-y-buarth
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3161687180
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting the building has its origins between those dates. [1] [2]</p> <p>It is about 18m in length. Extended single storey cottage. Concrete rendered and modern tile roof, now abandoned with broken windows. Extensions have very thick walls, so probably early and stone built. It appears to be 19th century in date. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and is characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond over enclosed farmland to an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]</p>		

<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	179	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ty'n-yr-ardd
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3163087209
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
Surviving cottage from a terrace of three as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, possibly on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2]			
It is about 10m long. Single storey cottage with three chimneys, so probably two former ones knocked into one. The northern end has a different roof-line so probably an extension. It appears to be too short to be an original three-cottage terrace, so probably truncated and rebuilt at N end. Bedrock is at the end. [3]			
The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), and is characterised by its roadside location with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond over enclosed farmland to an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	180	<b>Asset Name</b>	Trackway, North-west of Ty'n-yr-ardd
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3158087258
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Road/Trackway
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
The trackway may be present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 and may have been used to access the adjacent old quarry (Asset 181) from the A5025. [1]			
Like the quarry, possibly of late 19th century date. A grassed over trackway was noted at this location. [2]			
While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [3]			

References			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[3] D. Bull, Jacobs, September 2016.			

<b>Asset Number</b>	181	<b>Asset Name</b>	'Old Quarry' and associated structure, South-west of Pant
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3153187280
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>References</b>	<p>A quarry, covering an area of 81m by 51m, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>Large quarry probably for building stone. The bottom is now water-filled. There is a slight bank along the east side with revetting, which could indicate an access track. No visible remains of a building shown on the OS map, which is located on a raised terrace. Possible modern dumping, and a small quarry scoop and further dumping in the field to the east. [3]</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and includes traffic noise and movement from the A5025 to the east and views south-west and east towards houses and infrastructure associated with the settlement of Llanfaethlu. [4]</p>		
<b>Asset Number</b>	182	<b>Asset Name</b>	Disused Lime Kiln, Carreglwyd
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	SH3150087347
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Site Type</b>	Limekiln
<b>NMR ref</b>	24792	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>References</b>	<p>A lime kiln shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2]</p> <p>Located close to two quarries 'Old Quarry' and associated structure, South-west of Pant (Asset 181) and 'Old Quarry', South-west of Bryn Maethlu (Asset 183) to which it may be related. An isolated location. [3]</p> <p>Large lime kiln of mortared random stone. It is well preserved and apparently largely intact but in an area of impassable brambles. The lime kiln is almost completely covered in ivy with hawthorn</p>		

<b>Asset Number</b>	182	<b>Asset Name</b>	Disused Lime Kiln, Carreglwyd
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building	<b>NGR</b>	SH3150087347
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Site Type</b>	Limekiln
<b>NMR ref</b>	24792	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>References</b>	<p>A lime kiln shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2]</p> <p>Located close to two quarries 'Old Quarry' and associated structure, South-west of Pant (Asset 181) and 'Old Quarry', South-west of Bryn Maethlu (Asset 183) to which it may be related. An isolated location. [3]</p> <p>Large lime kiln of mortared random stone. It is well preserved and apparently largely intact but in an area of impassable brambles. The lime kiln is almost completely covered in ivy with hawthorn</p>		

bushes growing from the top. There is no obvious local source of limestone. [4] The setting of the lime kiln is defined by its position close to former quarries and surrounded by agricultural land. The quarries may have provided raw materials for use in the kiln, whilst the proximity of the kiln to agricultural land would have enabled distribution of the resulting lime. The kiln is screened to the west and south by topography and vegetation, and is visible in long views to the west from the A5025. [5]

#### References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.
- [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. *A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report*. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [4] Cadw Listed Building Dataset, Listed Building 24792 description available from the Coflein Website (Accessed January 2016).
- [5] S. Honeywell, Jacobs, September 2016.

<b>Asset Number</b>	183	<b>Asset Name</b>	'Old Quarry', South-west of Bryn Maethlu
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3152087414
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		

#### Description

A quarry, covering an irregular area of 91m by 50m, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2]

Area very heavily overgrown with 2m high brambles and gorse. No features are visible. [3] Formed by Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2). A5025 to the east and views south-west and east towards houses and infrastructure associated with the settlement of Llanfaethlu. [4]

#### References

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map
- [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. *A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report*. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [4] D. Bull, Jacobs, September 2016

<b>Asset Number</b>	184	<b>Asset Name</b>	Numbers 1 and 2 Pen-y-craig
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3169687300
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Terraced Housing
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		

#### Description

Building as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but not the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting it has its origins between those dates. [1] [2]

The two adjoining buildings are about 26m long. Pair of terraced two storey houses of the late 19th century. Both modernised and extended and concrete rendered. They have replacement windows

and roofs. [3]

The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and is characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond to enclosed farmland and an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]

#### References

[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map.

[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).

[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. *A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report*. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.

[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016

<b>Asset Number</b>	185	<b>Asset Name</b>	Hen Shop
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3179587268
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Surviving farmhouse and three outbuildings as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 and also on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2]</p> <p>The main building is shown on the 1889 map and in 1840, although in a much simpler form, suggesting that it has been rebuilt between those times. Modern aerial photographs suggest that only the farmhouse and largest outbuilding are still standing. [3]</p> <p>No access and not visible from the road. [4]</p> <p>The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2). Its immediate views are inward and formed by its associated yard and buildings, with long views east over enclosed farmland. [5]</p>		
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.</p> <p>[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).</p> <p>[3] Aerial Photograph: Next Perspectives. 2006. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref. Pan Government Agreement Aerial Photographs. Digital. Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SH3187 06-SEPT-2006.</p> <p>[4] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i>. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[5] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016</p>		

<b>Asset Number</b>	186	<b>Asset Name</b>	Burial Ground, Hen Shop
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3193087290
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Site Type</b>	Burial Ground
<b>NMR ref</b>	302299	<b>HER ref</b>	2029
<b>Period</b>	Early-medieval		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Whilst removing a fence a tenant found a number of graves. A small piece of ground was</p>		

subsequently cleared and four or five graves were uncovered. Orientated due east/west and are very

near the surface. Very narrow, one 5ft long and one 6ft long, 1ft 5ins wide at head, 8ins wide at the foot and about 15ins deep. The head, foot and sides are lined with flat stones; bottom unlined. All graves similarly lined with no stones on bottom. Tenant states that a number of other graves were found near the spot, but he covered them up again, thus it would appear that the graveyard could extend over an area of half to one acre. A piece of old oak had been found in one grave which had been recovered but in this part excavation only find was a large smooth, dark coloured stone in one grave. The name of the farm (Hen Shop) gives no indication of the site of a chuch or of a burial place. [1] [2]

There is no evidence of the graves on the ground. Local enquiries elicited no further information.

[3]

Several cists were found while removing a fence in a field on the land of Hen Shop. Subsequent excavation in 1894 uncovered four or five stone lined graves (five in photograph). The cists had side slabs and lintels but no floor slabs. Lengths varied between 1.5m and 1.8m by about 0.43m. Some cists narrowed towards the foot. Orientation is east-west. A number of other graves had previously been found nearby and ploughing in the adjacent field had frequently turned up large stones near the surface. [4]

A cluster of four or five cist graves were excavated in 1894 following their accidental discovery in removing an old fence. The graves, all aligned east-west, were generally 1.9m long, although one was 1.6m long. They were tapering or coffin shaped, 0.2-0.5m wide, and were 1.25m deep. They were lined and capped by stone slabs. There are reports of further similar graves being encountered immediately to the northwest, as well as at some distance to the east. Oriented cist graves without accompanying goods, such as these, are generally identified as early medieval, Christian, burials.

[5]

No access. There are no visible remains. [6]

While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [7]

## References

- [1] Gwynedd HER, PRN 2029.
- [2] Griffith, J.L. 1895. In *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 5th series 12 (1895), 229-232.
- [3] Ordnance Survey, 1969 , SH38NW.
- [4] Longley, D. & Richards, A., 2000. *Early Medieval Burial in Gwynedd: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment (G1385)*. GAT Report 350. Unpublished report.
- [5] RCAHMW NMRW, NPRN 302299.
- [6] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. *A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report*. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [7] D. Bull, Jacobs, September 2016.

<b>Asset Number</b>	187	<b>Asset Name</b>	Ruined Building, West of Berth (Site of)
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3199687273
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Farm building
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
As depicted on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. [1] [2]			
It is about 10m square, and is now a ruined structure. It is depicted in a simpler form on the 1840 map, suggesting that it may have been rebuilt between those times. This is suggestive of an improved farm. The building complex covers an area of 26 square metres by 1889, and it is associated with a number of outbuildings. [3]			
The setting of this asset is formed by Fieldscape, north-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and is characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond over enclosed farmland to an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840			
[2] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	188	<b>Asset Name</b>	Pant
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3168787336
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
Depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 but not on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840. [1] [2]			
It is about 10m in length and orientated north-south. Extended and modernised single storey detached cottage of 19 <sup>th</sup> century date. New windows and repointing and rebuilding around the door. A central doorway with two windows to the front of the building. [3]			
The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and characterised by its roadside location with principal views east towards the A5025 and beyond towards local views of houses and gardens, and west of enclosed farmland and an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [4]			

<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map.			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	189	<b>Asset Name</b>	Bodhelen Farmhouse			
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3172987378			
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage			
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None			
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval					
<b>References</b>						
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.						
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).						
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.						
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016						

<b>Asset Number</b>	190	<b>Asset Name</b>	Bodhelen outbuildings			
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3176587401			
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Farm buildings			
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None			
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval					
<b>References</b>						
Three buildings depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 in same location as a building on the 1840 Llanfaethlu Tithe Map. [1] [2]						
No earlier map evidence is known so a date cannot currently be determined. The apparently earlier building is about 20m long and is orientated NNE-SSW. By 1889 outbuildings had been added to the complex. A range of outbuildings on the north, south and west of a courtyard of random stone clay bonded walls with lime mortar pointing, with no obvious dwelling nearby. The tops to the windows and doors had distinctive stone voussoirs and a string course above. A cog wheel and shaft through the rear of the building in the northwestern corner could be remains of a butter churn mechanism. There is a raised hayloft in the northeastern corner of the site. Some alterations have been carried out in the last century, and the building is now being converted into dwellings. [3]						

The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and characterised by inward views of the associated yard and buildings, with long views east over enclosed farmland. [4]

**References**

- [1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map.
- [2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map of 1840 (Anglesey Archives, Llangefni).
- [3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 *On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report*. GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.
- [4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016

<b>Asset Number</b>	191	<b>Asset Name</b>	Milk Churn Stand, South-west of Hafod y Graig
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3172587397
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Milk Churn Stand
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Modern		
<b>Description</b>			
This asset was not identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889 or earlier cartographic sources. [1]			
A milk churn stand was identified at this location. [2]			
The setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2) and characterised by its roadside location, with principal views west to the A5025 and beyond to enclosed farmland and an east-facing ridge. Traffic noise and movement form an element of its setting. [3]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map.			
[2] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. A5025 <i>On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261.			
Unpublished technical report.			
[3] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	192	<b>Asset Name</b>	Building (Site of) South-east of Bryn Maethlu
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3160687453
<b>Value</b>	Negligible	<b>Site Type</b>	Farm Building
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
Approximate location of L shaped building depicted on the Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840. Each arm of the 'L' is about 25m in length and is orientated WNW-ESE. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889, so had probably been lost by then. [1] [2]			
No earlier cartographic evidence has been encountered so further dating evidence has not been obtained. No visible remains. [3]			
While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type Also 1(HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [4]			

<b>Sources</b>			
[1] Ordnance Survey, 1889, OS First Edition 1:2500 County Series Map.			
[2] Llanfaethlu Tithe Map 1840			
[3] Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2015. <i>A5025 On-line and Off-line Improvements Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey and Walkover Survey Report</i> . GAT Report 1261. Unpublished technical report.			
[4] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	354	<b>Asset Name</b>	Possible field system
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3160887124
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Field system
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Unknown		
<b>Description</b>			
Identified during geophysical survey as ditch like features not aligned to current field systems. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Headland Archaeology. 2016. <i>Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey</i> . Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01. Unpublished technical report.			
[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	355	<b>Asset Name</b>	Possible linear features and pits
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3150587090
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Possible settlement
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric		
<b>Description</b>			
Several pit-type responses and three linear anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey in close proximity to the excavated Neolithic settlement. The parallel anomalies also cannot be confidently interpreted but, as they run parallel with the field edge, are considered more likely to have an agricultural origin but, again, an archaeological origin cannot be dismissed, especially given the proximity of the prehistoric activity. [1] While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of it is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]			
<b>References</b>			
[1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. <i>Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey</i> . Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01. Unpublished technical report.			
[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016			

<b>Asset Number</b>	372	<b>Asset Name</b>	Possible gully and two flints
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3156587177
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Gully, findspot
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Unknown/prehistoric		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Probable terminus of a gully identified during an archaeological watching brief of ground investigation works. It measured 0.4m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered.</p> <p>Finds were recovered from the surface of the subsoil within BHC17 comprising two small waste flakes and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of it is based on its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2016. <i>Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Ground Investigation Works Site C: Llanfaethlu</i>. Report No. 112440.01. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	400	<b>Asset Name</b>	Linear feature
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3155186972
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Linear feature
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Trench 97 contained a broad linear feature 2.88 m wide and 0.34 m deep (9703), again interpreted as a furrow. Furrow 9703 correlated with ploughing trends detected by the geophysical survey. There was no correlation with historic maps. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]</p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2017. <i>Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey</i>. Report No. 113670.12. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, April 2017</p>			

<b>Asset Number</b>	401	<b>Asset Name</b>	Parallel boundary ditches
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3156187028
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Linear features
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
<p>Four approximately parallel linear features (9904, 9906, 9908 and 9910) ran north-east to south-west or north to south in trench 99, one of which was a ditch terminal (9910). They ranged in width from 0.5m to 0.71m, in depth from 0.15m to 0.24m and were variously "U"-shaped, "V"-shaped or had an irregular profile. Some of the features from trench 99 likely continue into trench 101 although it is not possible to match specific features from one trench to another. These features were identified in the</p>			

geophysical survey and interpreted as late agricultural features. A field boundary shown on the 1842 Llanfaethlu parish tithe map (not reproduced) roughly correlates with these features. [1]
While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]
<b>References</b>
[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2017. <i>Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey</i> . Report No. 113670.12. Unpublished technical report.
[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, April 2017

<b>Asset Number</b>	402	<b>Asset Name</b>	Curvilinear feature and parallel boundary ditch
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3158187035
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Linear features
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Undated		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Trench 101 contained a curvilinear feature (10103) which was 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep with an irregular profile. There was also a 1.07m wide and 0.37m wide flat bottomed ditch (10107) running north-west to south-east. The features in trench 101 appear to be a continuation of features from trench 99 and likely correspond to both the agricultural trends identified by geophysical survey and the field boundary shown on historic maps. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]</p>		
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2017. <i>Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey</i>. Report No. 113670.12. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, April 2017</p>		

<b>Asset Number</b>	403	<b>Asset Name</b>	Undated pit
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3153987040
<b>Value</b>	Low	<b>Site Type</b>	Pit
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Undated		
<b>Description</b>	<p>An irregular pit measuring 1.08m in diameter and only 0.07m deep was present in trench 104 (10403). [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]</p>		
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Wessex Archaeology. 2017. <i>Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey</i>. Report No. 113670.12. Unpublished technical report.</p> <p>[2] D. Bull, Jacobs, April 2017</p>		

<b>Asset Number</b>	404	<b>Asset Name</b>	Llanfaethlu Multi-period Site	
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	SH3160387119	
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Site Type</b>	Multi-period Site	
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	N`one	
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric			
<b>Description</b>	<p>Three possibly interconnecting linear anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey. No correlation with boundary features on the historic mapping has been found so, on the basis that a non-archaeological origin cannot be confidently ascribed, the possibility that the anomalies may be of archaeological potential cannot be dismissed. These anomalies are therefore interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin, perhaps ditches forming an enclosure or small field. However, the anomalies correspond broadly to the projected extension of linear natural features which were excavated in the field to the south-west and it is possible that these anomalies are caused by soil-filled natural features. [1]</p> <p>While the setting of this asset is formed by the Fieldscape, North-west Mon Historic Landscape Type (HLT 2), our understanding of this asset is derived from its buried archaeological remains and its setting does not contribute to our appreciation of the asset. [2]</p> <p>Neolithic archaeology in trench 109 at Llanfaethlu likely represents a continuation of the prehistoric landscape discovered c.150m west. Probable Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from the re-cut terminal of a putative ring ditch. The results of this evaluation do not allow for detailed interpretation of the Neolithic remains, which may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any other type of activity.</p> <p>Radiocarbon data and environmental assemblages show that Iron Age settlement was superimposed over the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109. The identification of Iron Age settlement in trench 109 extends the period of settlement in the vicinity significantly, with the latest activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan dating to the Early Bronze Age. Iron Age sites are comparatively rare in this part of Anglesey and the identification of one provides a valuable opportunity to fill an apparent gap.</p> <p>The Neolithic remains of trench 109 probably form at least three sub-phases of activity (the original curvilinear, an intermediate posthole, and the re-cut of the terminal of the curvilinear). The broad range of radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age suggests multiple sub-phases of Iron Age activity. As-yet unidentified Bronze Age activity intermediate between the identified Neolithic and Iron Age features may exist on site or nearby (Early Bronze Age remains have been identified at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, and one of the radiocarbon dates from this evaluation may be Late Bronze Age). The keyhole view of the site afforded by this limited evaluation has identified the presence and date of the archaeological resource in this location, and has allowed for some preliminary interpretation. Further investigation would be necessary to determine the full sequence of archaeology, to interpret the Neolithic activity and to understand the form of the Iron Age settlement.</p> <p>The earliest feature seen in trench 109 was a somewhat ephemeral 0.6m wide curvilinear (10956). The fill of 10956 was softer than the surrounding natural, and contained pockets of bioturbation. No bioturbation was present in the natural, and the presence of bioturbation aided in the identification of 10956. Curvilinear 10956 ran from the northwest, curving around towards the south-west, and was cut by several other features of Neolithic and Iron Age date. An earlier Neolithic date is speculatively suggested for 10956.</p> <p>The south-west end of 10956 was cut by 10909 (Figures 20 and 26, Plate 41), a short linear feature measuring 2.61m in length, 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep. Feature 10909 continued on approximately the same alignment as early curvilinear 10956 and was filled with dark grey brown silt clay 10910, which contained fragments of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and a flint flake re worked as a core. The west terminal of 10909 may represent one side of an entrance into the area enclosed by 10909 and 10956.</p> <p>In the base of 10909, two depressions were recorded as postholes (10911 and 10941) which appear to be contemporary with 10909. Posthole or depression 10941 formed the east terminal of 10909 where it cut the earlier curvilinear 10956. 10911 contained similar Grooved Ware pottery to 10909, possibly from the same vessel, indicating that 10911 is contemporary with 10909. 10911 and 10941 were both 0.24m in diameter, with 10911 0.14m deep, and 10941 0.11m deep. It is possible that further postholes exist within 10909 that were not detected by the limited excavations undertaken during the evaluation.</p>			

Also within 10909, a black silt sand deposit, possibly representing the remains of a beam or beamslot was recorded in two locations as 10912 and as 10954 (Figure 24, Plate 41). Beamslot 10914/10954 was only partially investigated to avoid compromising the archaeology for future excavation, but was 0.14m deep and approximately 0.24m wide, and ran along the south-east side of 10909.

Posthole 10915 (0.88m diameter, 0.3m deep) lay north of the east end of 10909, and was cut by 10909 and in turn cutting curvilinear 10956, although these relationships were not clear. Bioturbation was present to the west of 10915, possibly indicating a continuation of early curvilinear 10956.

In the south-east of trench 109, two possible occupation surfaces were recorded, 10937 and 10938 (Figure 20), both consisting of mid brown very compact sand clay and likely representing parts of the same surface. Surface 10938 was cut by two postholes, 10907 (0.7m in diameter, 0.14m deep) and 10939 (0.26m in diameter, 0.23m deep). Surface 10939 was cut by ditch 10905, described below. Neither surface was excavated. Posthole 10907 (described below) is associated with a Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date, suggesting an earlier, possibly Neolithic, date for the possible occupation surfaces.

Near the west end of 10909, a large stone initially interpreted as a possible standing stone (object 10901, Plate 39) was set in construction cut 10951 (Figure 26). Cut 10951 was partially excavated and seen to be 0.25m deep and extended 0.25m away from the stone. The stone was deeper than the observed cut, suggesting that it had either been rammed into place, had sunk, or that the cut was close in size to the size of the stone, at least on the northern side. A radiocarbon date obtained from environmental material in the fill of cut 10951 was Mid to Late Iron Age. Such a date, if reliable, requires the interpretation of Object 10901 as a standing stone to be abandoned. It is possible that the material from which the date was obtained was intrusive. However, taking the four Iron Age radiocarbon dates from trench 109 at face value is consistent with the observed stratigraphy. Pit 10951 could therefore be reinterpreted as a pit for the disposal of a large stone, or for the use of that stone as a large post pad or similar foundation, cutting through earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use.

A gully, 10925 (Figures 19 and 26, Plate 43), ran east-west across the north part of the trench, the terminal of which (10928) truncated curvilinear 10956. Gully 10925 measured 0.9m wide and was 0.26m deep with straight sides and a flat base; it was filled with mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel (10926). A radiocarbon date obtained from material derived from terminal 10928 was Middle Iron Age, which is consistent with this gully being a later feature cutting across earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use. On the north side of 10925 was a 0.05m deep spread of topsoil like material, 1.45m wide (10927, Figure 24, Plate 43). 10927 likely represents the base of the overlying deposits.

Three postholes, 10903 (measuring 0.9m by 0.78m in plan and 0.3m deep), 10917 (0.7m in diameter and 0.21m deep) and 10919 (0.29m in diameter and 0.1m deep), were recorded north of 10925. Posthole 10903 contained environmental material which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

A north-south ditch (10905, Figures 20 and 26, Plate 44), measuring 1.2m wide and 0.68m deep, was excavated in the north-east corner of trench 109; the fill was a dark grey brown silt sand (10906) which contained flint material. Ditch 10905 cut surface 10937, as did Iron Age posthole 10907, which tentatively suggests that ditch 10905 may belong to the Iron Age as well.

Two small stakeholes, 10945 and 10913 (0.16m and 0.34m diameter, and 0.08m and 0.12m deep respectively), lay north-east of posthole 10915. These were not stratigraphically related to any other features and contained no dating evidence.

West of the west terminal of 10909 was another undated posthole or pit (10933) measuring 0.66m in diameter and 0.3m deep. A small stakehole (10943), measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.05m deep lay between 10933 and the west terminal of 10909. Due to the position of stakehole 10943 so close to the ditch terminal, it seems unlikely to belong to the same phase of activity as the Neolithic feature 10909. Posthole 10923 (0.5m in diameter and 0.11m deep) lay north of 10933, 10943 and the west end of 10909. Post-hole 10923 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery, one of which resembled the Grooved Ware pottery recovered from feature 10909 but cannot be definitively identified as such. The second small crumb of pottery from feature 10923 could only be dated as broadly prehistoric. Immediately north of 10923, a further posthole (10921) was 0.4m by 0.6m in diameter, 0.11m deep and contained two packing stones in situ (Plate 42). [3]

**References**

- [1] Headland Archaeology, 2016. *Wylfa Newydd A5025 Highway Improvements, Anglesey: Geophysical Survey*. Headland Archaeology Report No. WNPI/01. Unpublished technical report.
- [2] D. Bull, Jacobs, October 2016
- [3] Wessex Archaeology. 2017. *Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey*. Report No. 113670.12. Unpublished technical report.

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 1	<b>Asset Name</b>	Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	<b>NGR</b>	SH3089087748
<b>Value</b>	High	<b>Site Type</b>	Landscape
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>	<p>The wooded gardens and grounds of the house are surrounded by the open grazed enclosures of the park. To the north-east is Llyn Garreg-lwyd, a former lake which has long been silting up and is now an area of marshland which has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest. It is difficult to divide the site into garden, park and farmland. The woodland around the house is all walled in with the garden, and some of it, particularly the area to the north-west, either side of the kitchen garden, contains garden features, such as the remains of a summer house. Other areas within the wall have much more the character of park woodlands - Bryn Covert, east of the house, was clearly a shooting covert, and Mount Pleasant, north-east of the house, is within the wall but also walled off from the neighbouring woodland, and sits more happily with the park.</p> <p>The main approach, from the south, is across the largest enclosure which, although it has few trees, is undoubtedly parkland; other areas to the north and north-west have a similar character. Other enclosures, however, appear to be ordinary pasture fields, and it seems likely either that a large surrounding park was never laid out, or that it has been broken up into farmland for a long time. There is certainly nothing on maps going back into the last century to indicate a layout substantially different from today's.</p> <p>As Mary Trygarn Griffiths made substantial alterations to the house in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it is quite likely that she was also responsible for other major work, including the building of the stables and laundry and the walled garden, all of which are of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The two pairs of simple, dressed stone gateposts on the main drive, close to the house to the north-east and further away to the south-west, may also be attributed to her.</p> <p>Beyond this, however, it is difficult to date the layout of the garden; the exploitation of the lake to the south-east, probably a development of a natural feature, may well date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century too, and the layout of the woodlands around the kitchen garden, with summer house and look-out tower, is probably 19<sup>th</sup> century. The woodland no doubt has been expanding and being renewed for as long as there has been a house on the site (the earliest trees would certainly have been planted to shelter the house, as it is an open, windy site; the exposed trees have the typical slanting shape produced by frequent strong winds), although the surrounding wall in its present form is likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.</p> <p>The house is now enclosed by woodland, of which the areas known as Mount Pleasant and Bryn Covert, to the north-east and east respectively, properly belong with the park. These have different characters from each other, the former being on top of a rocky knoll and shown on maps up until 1924 as being mainly open, with some scrubby growth; the woods now consist mainly of sycamore, which has presumably self-seeded following the cessation of grazing of the area. There are, however, some ancient beeches at the base of the knoll which could go back to Mary Trygarn Griffiths's time. A formerly open area on the south side of the track encircling the base of Mount Pleasant is now also mostly covered with self-sown trees.</p> <p>Bryn Covert is a planted wood, shown on maps of 1900 and 1924 as mixed woodland, although the coniferous element has now largely disappeared. Planted presumably as a shooting covert, it still contains a pheasantry.</p>		

The main area of open parkland crossed by the drive from the south is almost clear of trees (there are one or two very close to the garden wall) and grazed by sheep. The house is concealed by its surrounding trees throughout the approach, but there are open views over the surrounding countryside from the drive. Another area of parkland to the north-west of the house has a rocky ridge crowned by an old telegraph station, now quite a picturesque ruin; from this ridge there is a superb view in all directions. The viewpoint is easily reached via a gate from the garden, although there is no path.

There is another area of parkland with outcropping rock north of Mount Pleasant, which contains a fairly recent pheasantry close to the north corner of the garden wall, and to the north-east Llyn Garreg-lwyd, formerly no doubt exploited for duck-shooting but now protected as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. There is no clear water at present, except for some ponds recently opened by the Countryside Council for Wales, but the lake may have been open water up to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The ornamental lake in the garden is part of the same system, with the stream flowing away to the south-west, and it is difficult to tell whether this is wholly artificial or to what extent the system has been modified as part of the park and garden design. The source of the water, however, is clearly Llyn Garreg-lwyd.

The layout of the garden is generally informal and quite simple, consisting basically of a lawn, flanked by specimen lime, oak and sycamore trees, leading down to the lake, with woods and shrubberies around, and a walled kitchen garden to the north-west, with further woodland surrounding it which contains some garden features. The whole is linked by a system of paths which offers a circular walk round the whole garden, or various options of woodland or lakeside promenades.

Interest is maintained not by elaborate or formal elements, or by plantings of spectacular or unusual plants, but by good use of space and water and by the varied shapes and colours offered by the backdrop of woods, which also bear closer inspection from the paths which wander through them. The summer house and look-out tower, which are probably quite late additions to the scheme, introduce a different dimension but nevertheless blend in well with the rest of the garden. The enclosing woods cut off any view, but give an intimate atmosphere which is quite surprising in such a bare and exposed location.

The lake is so central to the garden that it is tempting to see its adoption as a garden feature as a relatively early event, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the kitchen garden was constructed. The lake is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2-in. manuscript map for the 1-in. 1st edition, which was surveyed in 1818, where it appears to be an extension of the larger Llyn Garreg-lwyd, then open water; but it is not possible to tell from this map whether the lake remained natural at this time or was already being exploited as part of the garden. No woodland had yet been planted around it.

The woods must have begun as shelter for the house, but have certainly been added to since with a view to enhancing the beauty as well as the comfort of the setting. The oldest surviving trees, possibly around two hundred years old, seem to be some beeches near the foot of Mount Pleasant. There is a fine mature tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) near the boathouse.

The woodland surrounding the kitchen garden may have been added later, as it contains probably 19<sup>th</sup> century features, and the oldest trees in this area are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century plantings. The 19<sup>th</sup> century path layout in this woodland was linked to the walk around the lake, and the iron bridge west of the lake would seem to be contemporary with this, but if the lake is older than it is probable that the lakeside walk on the north at least was pre-existing, and incorporated into the new scheme.

Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century the layout seems to have altered hardly at all; apart from the loss of a few paths through the growth of shrubs and the addition of one or two others, it is basically unchanged since 1891 at least. It therefore represents a valuable survival, in relatively good condition, of a garden layout over a century old.

Within the garden wall, the drives, which remain mostly unsurfaced (some gravel added), are partly walled and partly unfenced. Immediately inside the gateposts, linking them to the first inner pair of gateposts, is a low wall either side, which continues, in a different style, as far as the second set of inner gateposts on the main drive. Beyond this the drive is unfenced, until it reaches the hedge of the small enclosed garden south-west of the house, which borders it on the north side. There is a row of trees along the north side from about two-thirds of the way along this stretch to the end of the hedge.

The rear drive, which branches off the main drive to the north just on the house side of the bridge, has different walling again; higher and with a retaining function as the ground rises on the west. Beyond the inner gateposts on this branch of the drive, it is dry-stone walled on both sides. There is

a gateway to a field on the west through the wall on this side, with a kissing- gate beside it for a footpath. In the open, lawned area between the house and the stables the two branches of the drive meet again, and both are unfenced.

There is a system of paths all-round the garden and woodlands which, as it is partly designed around 19<sup>th</sup> century features, is probably of this date, although it may well incorporate earlier elements. Most of the paths can still be traced, although some are lost or very overgrown; the surfaces are mostly not maintained at present. Plans are currently in hand to restore most of this system.

There are a number of built structures within the gardens. By the north side of the lake is a boat house constructed of wood and corrugated sheeting, with a slate roof. A dovecote stands nearby, on top of a rock outcrop just to the north-west of it, and almost linked to it by a stone wall. Although roofless, and already shown as derelict on the map of 1924, the dovecote is otherwise in quite good condition. It is square, with a gable on each wall, of rubble masonry with large stones for quoins, and the door-frame still in position on the north-east side. There are nest holes with projecting perches in all the walls.

The summerhouse, of which only the stone-built rear wall remains, is sited on an outcrop to the north of the house, and has a view over the kitchen garden. It is circular, about 3 m in diameter and is approached from the front by a flight of steps between two small rockeries, decorated with quartz rocks, or by edged paths from either side; all this is now very overgrown. The present owner considers it likely to have been built by Lady Reade in the 1870s, and it is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-in. map of 1891 and 25-in. map of 1900, though on the latter as a small square, not a circular structure as in 1924. A photograph of the circular summer house, in its original condition, is kept at the house. It had a slate roof and the open front had decorative wooden arches. The photograph also shows the steps, with small piers, in front.

The lookout tower is situated in the west corner of the woodland area south-west of the kitchen garden, and has a view out over fields, probably once to the sea, but this is now obscured by tree growth to the west. It is a small structure, 2.5 - 3m high, of mortared stone, with steps leading up from the path which leads to it to a viewing platform on top. This has a castellated surrounding wall, and possibly the remains of stone seating, but is very overgrown.

Immediately inside the main entrance to the woodlands surrounding the house a stone-built bridge crosses a deep small valley. It has parapets of the same walling as that flanking the drive.

A stepped waterfall or small cascade at the outflow from the lake, though no longer functional, remains in place and is well preserved. It is built of stone, in regular steps and does not fill the whole width of the water channel, so that the water currently flows to one side of it.

The walled kitchen garden is situated in woodland to the north of the house, oriented north-west/south-east. The main part of the garden is square, with stone walls about 3.5m high, and there is a rectangular extension with lower walls on the north-west side. The square area contains no buildings except a small modern greenhouse, containing a vine, against the north-east wall, and is divided into quadrants by gravel paths. There are also gravel paths all-round the garden, a border's width from the walls.

The walls of the main garden were built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Its layout is probably contemporary. The extension on the north-west side is probably later but had been constructed by 1891.

All the paths are edged with box hedging, intact except for a few gaps near the south and west corners. The quality of the gravel surface varies, being better in the parts of the garden currently in use. The walls have the remains of rendering on the inside and a rough slab coping, and there are brick arches over the doorways. These are in the centres of the four sides, with wooden doors. At the outer ends of the cross paths are iron rose arches, one supporting a large old wistaria. In the centre there is a sundial, on but not fixed to a simple, slim hexagonal stone plinth which may be contemporary with the garden. The dial has no date or maker's name.

Most of the garden is currently in use for growing flowers and vegetables. Several espalier trees remain alongside the paths, although no longer trained as such, and some fruit also survives on the walls.

The northern extension is completely overgrown and no details of the internal layout survive. The present owner can remember it containing fruit trees when he was a child. The enclosing stone wall is roughly built and mortared, under 1m high where visible on the north-east, except around the small gateway near the north corner. Judging by the old path layout outside, there must also have been an entrance near the south corner of this extension, now inaccessible.

The remains of buildings within this area are visible. The 25-in. maps show a glasshouse against the north-west side, and some smaller areas of glass which were probably frames. The base of at least one of the latter can still be seen, and there are fairly substantial remains of the glasshouse, boiler house and another small building to the south-west. The glasshouse was built in lean-to style but was free-standing, the enclosing wall being low.

Outside the garden is the two-storey gardener's cottage, the gable end of which is built into the garden wall and is therefore probably contemporary with it. The cottage has a slate roof and a central door on the south-east side; it is sited close to the garden door in the north-east wall.

Along the outside of the south-east wall of the garden is a border, rather overgrown but still containing some shrubs, herbaceous plants and ferns, filling the space between the wall and the path which runs along outside it. It is likely that there were similar borders on the south-west and north-east sides, but these have disappeared along with the paths along these sides. [1]

#### References

[1] Cadw. 1998. *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest: Parks and Gardens - Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey Part. 1*. Cadw. Cardiff.

<b>Asset Number</b>	HLT 2	<b>Asset Name</b>	Fieldscape, North-west Mon
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>NGR</b>	N/A
<b>Value</b>	Medium	<b>Site Type</b>	Landscape
<b>NMR ref</b>	None	<b>HER ref</b>	None
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval		
<b>Description</b>			
This elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlement lies between the upland bloc of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying systems to the north and east. Although characteristic of Anglesey, it is differentiated from other areas by its varied field and settlement patterns. [1]			
<b>Sources</b>			
[1] LANDMAP data obtained April 2017			