nationalgrid

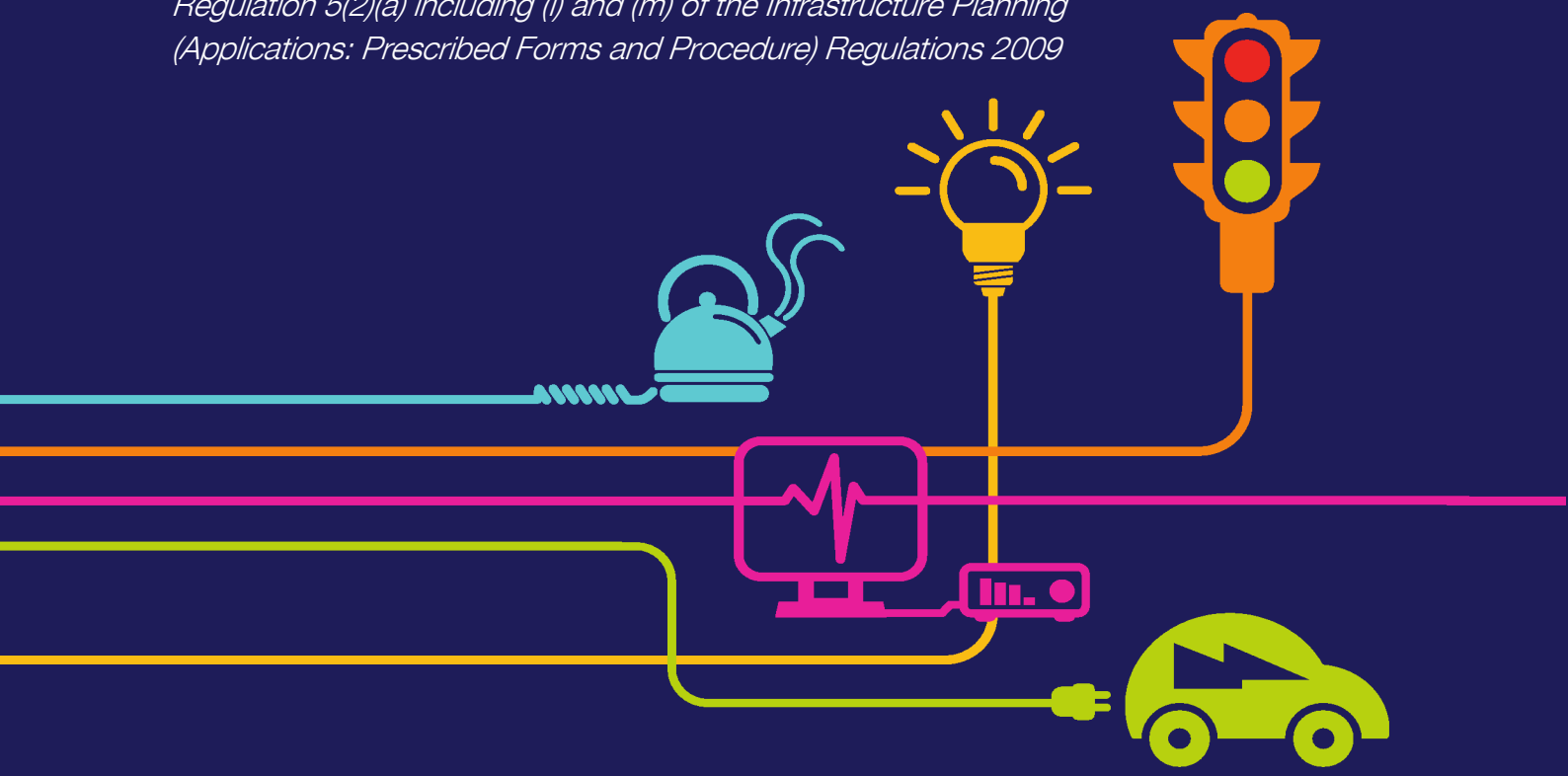
DOCUMENT 5.10.2.4

Cadw Designations

Chapter 10 – Appendix 4

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

Regulation 5(2)(a) including (l) and (m) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



nationalgrid

North Wales Connection Project

Volume 5

Document 5.10.2.4 Appendix 10.4 Cadw Designations

National Grid
National Grid House
Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill
Warwick
CV34 6DA

Final September 2018

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Document Control			
Document Properties			
Organisation	Wood		
Author	Mike Glyde		
Approved by	Simon Atkinson		
Title	Appendix 10.4 Cadw Designations		
Document Reference	Document 5.10.2.4		
Version History			
Date	**Version**	**Status**	**Description/Changes**
September 2018	Rev A	Final	Final for submission

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Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN002	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab	250759	370184

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Burial Chamber	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises the remains of a burial chamber probably dating to the Neolithic. It is located in the south-eastern part of Anglesey 1.5km from the Menai Strait. Bryn Celli Ddu – the Mound in the Dark Grove – is probably the best known prehistoric monument on Anglesey. First explored seriously in 1865, the tomb was thoroughly excavated in 1928-29. The excavations revealed that the monument seems to have begun in the later Neolithic as a 'henge' or ritual enclosure. It consisted of a bank (now lost) around an inner ditch, which enclosed a circle of upright stones. The ditch originally measured 21m in diameter and was 5.2m wide and 1.8m deep. Its outer edge can still be seen and several stones from the inner stone circle also survive. At a later date, towards the end of the Neolithic, the henge made way for a passage grave, a type of burial monument. A new stone burial chamber was constructed within the henge and was covered by a substantial mound that extended into the ditch, obscuring the earlier stone circle. The present mound is only a partial reconstruction, but the original kerb can be seen within the henge ditch. The entrance into the burial chamber is on the north-east and consists of a narrow dry-stone wall passage. The passage is divided by two tall portal stones into an outer stretch, 3m long which was probably never roofed, and an inner section 4.9m long and 1.5m high. The outer passage was blocked when the tomb ceased to be used. A low shelf can be seen along the north wall of the inner passage. The passage leads to a polygonal stone

chamber 2.4m wide, roofed by two capstones. Inside the chamber stands a neatly dressed free-standing pillar almost circular in shape. One of the stones on the south wall of the chamber has a spiral design carved on it. Human bones, both burnt and unburnt were found in the chamber and passage of the tomb. The absence of pottery makes it difficult to date the tomb closely. Outside the tomb, to the rear, a large stone was discovered with a wavy, spiral pattern carved into it. The curvilinear style of decoration on the stone has parallels on tombs elsewhere, especially in Brittany. A cast of this has been set up to indicate its presumed original position. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The burial chamber is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential and there is a strong probability of the presence of burial, ritual or structural evidence. The monument's importance is further enhanced by its rare rock art. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN030	Standing Stones		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	236400	391681

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of three standing stones, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The stones are situated on the top of a low hill in a triangular setting. They are of thin schist and the southern and north-western stones measure 2.05m high, and the north-eastern stone measures 1.08m. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN067	Carreg Leidr		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Rhosybol	244630	384315

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). A small stone of red sandstone measuring 1.6 m by 0.55 m by 0.5 m. It is in a grass field on ground sloping to the south close to the side of the road. Packing stones are visible around the base. The name Carreg Leidr means 'thief stone', and the tradition is that '...a man, having robbed the church of Llandyfrydog of its books, was 'thief stone', and the tradition is that '...a man, having robbed the church of Llandyfrydog of its books, was on his way homeward, when he suffered a sudden transition of himself into a stone.' The stone has a projecting knob at the top on the west and this is supposed to represent the sack containing the stolen goods. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

[Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN069	Maen Addwyn		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddyfnan	246053	383361

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The stone measures 3 m high by 1.1 m wide by 0.7 m thick. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN070	Llech Golman		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llannerch-y-Medd	245192	383109

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. A standing stone 2.7 m high by 1.5 m by 0.9 m. The ground surface has been worn away around the base of the stone revealing a number of packing stones. The stone itself is cracking badly, and pieces could well have fallen off it in the past. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Bronze age ritual. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN076	Maen Chwyf		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Rhosybol	243261	385756

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Chambered tomb	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises the remains of a chambered tomb, dating to the Neolithic period (c. 4,400 BC - 2,900 BC). Chambered tombs were built and used by local farming communities over long periods of time. There appear to be many regional traditions and variations in shape and construction. The burial chamber is formed by a large stone 3.6m in length, 2.1m wide and 1.5m high which rests on other stones which protrude from underneath. A small upright stone 0.5m tall stands to the east of the boulder. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface. Chambered tombs may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN077	Llys Einion Standing Stone		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Rhosybol	243002	385812

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It measures 1.6 m high by 1.0 m by 0.6 m at the base. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	240623	390212

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It measures 4 m high by 1.9 m by 0.75 m. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	240623	390212

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It measures 4 m high by 1.9 m by 0.75 m. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN080	Standing Stone 410m North of Church		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	236992	391638

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It measures 2.8 m high by 1.6 m by 0.2 m and is aligned north-south. It is leaning to the east. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN084	Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab	250316	370337

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The stone is located on a natural terrace with views to the Snowdonia range and measures 2.75m high. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN085	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone	14/08/1954	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab	250620	370101

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The stone is sited on semi cultivated pasture on a low slope within a micro - bowl with good views to Bryn Celli Du chambered Tomb. The Standing stone also is situated within the same field as a large rock outcrop with cup marked surface. It measures 1m high by 1.25 wide by 0.45m thick. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN110	Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow	14/03/1988	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	238471	391256

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Round barrow	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). A good example of a round barrow, prominently sited on top of a ridge. The barrow is approximately 20 m in diameter and 2 m high. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
AN155	Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone	21/08/2006	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddyfnan	248426	374627

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises a large standing stone that probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It is located within an enclosed field of improved pasture on an E-W aligned ridge. The standing stone measures 2.5m tall, 1.4m wide and 0.5m in depth. It is aligned N-S and has a weathered surface. The stone has a rectangular profile with parallel sides that rise to a bluntly rounded point. The stone leans to the W. There are packing stones visible on the W side. The stone is made of a local igneous rock and is notable for its quartz veins. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
CN175	Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	255056	368554

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Domestic	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. There are two hut circles within the enclosure, although the walls are just low grassy banks; other irregularities may be other features or possibly a third hut. A length of field wall 55 m long is included in the scheduled area. It runs from the enclosure wall in a NE direction, and is probably of the same date as the enclosed settlement, although a more recent field wall has been constructed on top of the earlier wall. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
CN203	Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group & Ancient Fields	17/07/1979	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	255503	368873

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Domestic	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. This site consists of a single round hut standing within a sub-rectangular enclosure. The remains are quite well preserved. The field system adjoins the site on the SW and is particularly well preserved in a belt of woodland occupying a steep slope. Field boundaries consist mostly of stone walls but include banks, and there are mounds of field clearance stones. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
CN375	Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone to N of	21/01/2004	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	254190	368272

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Standing stone	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises a standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated in improved pasture on the rounded summit of the hill to the N of Coed Nant-y-garth. It is a squat, rounded stone, standing 1.4m in height and measuring 0.6m in thickness and 0.5m in width. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The monument retains significant archaeological potential with a strong probability of associated archaeological features and deposits and forms an important element in the wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 5m in diameter.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1

PLAS NEWYDD

Ref No PGW (Gd) 33 (ANG)

OS Map 114

Grid Ref SH 521 696

Former County Gwynedd

Unitary Authority Isle of Anglesey

Community Council Llanfairpwllgwyngyll

Designations Listed buildings: house Grade I, stable block Grade II*, dairy, boat house, farm buildings, main lodge and entrance arch, garden walls and apple store all Grade II; Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Plas Newydd burial chamber AN 005 and Bryn yr Hen Bobl burial chamber AN 006; Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Environmentally Sensitive Area.

Site Evaluation **Grade I**

Primary reasons for grading Outstanding park landscaped at turn of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with input from Humphry Repton (Red Book extant), extensive waterside site in superb location with panoramic views.

Type of Site Landscaped park, woodland, waterside features, terraced garden, extensive kitchen garden.

Main Phases of Construction 1798 - 1810; early twentieth century.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Plas Newydd occupies a lovely site on the west shore of the Menai Strait, with a view over the water to Vaynol Park and beyond to the mountains of Snowdonia. The long facade of pale stone set in green lawns is visible from many points on the mainland and from Britannia Bridge, and is a significant local landmark. The house is large, of ashlar masonry, in a modified Gothic style, and has three floors with almost equally large sash windows, the roof hidden behind a parapet. There are two polygonal bays, one on the south-east corner and one towards the southern end of the main east facade.

The house has been frequently rebuilt and altered. The original core is a sixteenth-century hall-house. In the mid eighteenth century a semi-circular turret in the centre of the east front and an octagonal tower at the south-east corner were added; in the 1780s the facade was made symmetrical by adding the matching tower at the north-east corner. Some internal alterations were also made. Towards the end of the century James Wyatt and Joseph Potter were employed to undertake a more thorough remodelling in Gothic style, which, including new outbuildings and redesigning of

the park and gardens, continued well into the nineteenth century. The main improvements to the house included a new west front, new interiors and a chapel and domestic offices on the north end, replacing the stables; a new stable block was built a short distance away.

The house remained more or less unchanged after this until the 1930s (apart from the conversion about 1900 of the chapel into a theatre), when H. S. Goodhart-Rendel was employed to modernise the exterior and remodel the north wing. He removed the battlements from the parapets and shortened two tall turrets on the east front, altered all the windows (mainly from Gothic styles to sashes) and transformed the north wing, destroying the chapel/theatre but creating a long dining room which was decorated by Rex Whistler with probably his best-known mural. Whistler also designed the screen wall at right-angles to the west front, intended to shelter the entrance.

The main building stone used in the house is grey marble from the nearby Moelfre quarries close to Red Wharf Bay. This gives the house a pale colour which makes it conspicuous from the other side of the strait, despite its situation low down, near the water. It also provides a perfect background for the vivid autumn colour of the distinctive Virginia creeper which now clothes the house.

The stables were originally attached to the north end of the house, but were demolished to make way for the new chapel and range of offices erected there between 1799 and 1809. The new block, a short distance to the north, was designed in 1797 by Joseph Potter, probably based on James Wyatt's ideas. In the grand Gothic style, built of the same limestone ashlar masonry as the house, the two-storey stable block has a central arch and turreted pavilions; it accommodated 14 horses and includes a coach house for two carriages. It is now let to Cheshire County Council and used by the Conway Centre, an outward bound school, which was built to replace the training ship HMS *Conway*, formerly moored in the Strait off Plas Newydd, which sank in the 1950s.

The rear of the building, where the land slopes away downhill, is massively buttressed, and there are lean-to storage sheds between the buttresses. A more substantial stone and slate lean-to on the north end is now the gardeners' office and bothy, and there is a small modern greenhouse near this.

The dairy, at a distance from the house to the west, was built as part of the major scheme of improvements carried out in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It was probably designed by Joseph Potter and built in about 1810; an octagonal design by the same architect dated 1794 was never built. The dairy is single-storey, stone-built with a slate roof, has three wings around a central yard, and had a tiled milking parlour with two small castellated cupolas for air vents. The cast-iron latticed windows are Gothic in style. It is now used as tea rooms, lavatories and shop for National Trust visitors.

The first house on the site was built by the Griffiths of Penrhyn, who owned Plas Newydd from about 1470. From the Griffiths the estate descended by marriage to the Bagenal and Bayly families, and it was Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bt, who extended the

original house in the early 1750s. Sir Nicholas's son, Henry, was also, through his mother, Lord Paget of Beaudesert, and in 1784 he was created Lord Uxbridge. He began to build at Plas Newydd, using a relatively unknown architect, John Cooper of Beaumaris, very soon after he inherited it, in 1783. When his fortunes had been enormously boosted by the revenues of copper mining at Parys Mountain, as well as his coal revenues from Staffordshire, he began a programme of comprehensive improvements which embraced the park as well as the house. He employed two architects, the well-known local man James Wyatt and Joseph Potter from Lichfield, who between them completely refurbished the house, inside and out, and built new stables, dairy and main lodge.

Lord Uxbridge had been relying on his friend and neighbour, Colonel Peacocke of Plas Llanfair, for advice on the park and garden, and had certainly planted some trees (Col. Peacocke reported in 1792 that the 'new plantation' was finished), but he now employed Humphry Repton, undoubtedly the foremost landscape designer of the day. Repton produced his 'Red Book' for Plas Newydd in 1799, and although the plates are missing, from the text it is possible to see that much of what he suggested was carried out, although not all of it.

The most important change Repton made was to redesign the drive and plant more trees between the house and the stables, so that on approaching the house it was not possible to see both buildings at once, lest the splendid new stables overshadow the house. He also began the plantations all along the road on the west side, which effectively screen almost the entire park from it. The home farm was moved at his suggestion further away from the house to the south-west, next to the orchard and what appears to have been the main kitchen garden, and although Repton originally intended to retain the smaller walled garden north of the house in its old position and decorate the gardener's cottage, which was visible from the drive, with Gothic additions and a corner tower, as well as climbing plants, this too was eventually moved to the same place. The improvements to the gardener's cottage were, however, made by Potter in 1819 and it became known as Druid Lodge.

One of the suggestions which, sadly, was not realised was for a hexagonal conservatory with removable sides at the south end of the house; this is shown in the single known illustration from the 'Red Book', which was, luckily, reproduced elsewhere.

Some trees planted at Repton's instigation between 1799 and 1804 survive, including beech, sycamore, oak and lime; some older oaks survive from the original natural woodland. Most of the rest of the fully mature trees were planted by the 1st Marquess after 1815.

Colonel Peacocke continued to advise on and supervise the various works at Plas Newydd, so cannot have been too much put out by Repton's comment on the work to date, that 'they have proceeded too hastily ... in grubbing hedges and pulling down cottages ... where plantations ought to be encouraged to soften a bleak country and shelter the ground from violent winds'.

In 1812 Lord Uxbridge's son Henry William inherited Plas Newydd, continuing with

the planned improvements. Three years later he lost his leg at the Battle of Waterloo, where his heroism as second-in-command to Wellington earned him the title of Marquess of Anglesey. He seems to have lived at Plas Newydd for a while and planted numbers of trees in the park, but later he lived mostly at his Staffordshire house, Beaudesert, and kept Plas Newydd closed up or let.

By 1845 Plas Newydd had been neglected for more than 20 years. It was then leased to Thomas Assheton Smith of Vaynol for seven years, at the end of which term he did not renew because, he said, his wife was 'never healthy on this side of the water'. The Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke took it instead.

The 1st Marquess lived to be eighty-six, and had eighteen children from his two marriages. When he died in 1854 his eldest son, Henry, became the 2nd Marquess, succeeded in turn by his own son Henry. The latter died without issue, and the 4th Marquess was his half-brother, who appears to have been extremely eccentric, and whose son, the 5th Marquess, was even more so. The 5th Marquess succeeded in 1898, when only 23, and was dead by 1905; but he had at least spent time at Plas Newydd, which had continued to be let by his predecessors, who preferred to live at Beaudesert or in London. The 5th Marquess was an enthusiast of amateur dramatics, and made the only major change to Plas Newydd for years when he turned the chapel into a private theatre. Though enormously rich, he was also extravagant and died with huge debts, despite having sold 17,000 lots of his possessions in the previous year.

The 6th Marquess was the 5th's cousin, and being ten years younger also succeeded to the estate as a young man. After Beaudesert burned down in the 1930s, Plas Newydd became the family's main home, and the 5th Marquess embarked on the first improvements to the house for almost a century. He also created the gardens - before his time the only garden area was on the site of the present formal terraced garden.

The present Marquess, the 7th, inherited in 1947, and had to begin by dealing with the neglect of the war years. Aided and abetted by gardening friends (following his marriage in 1948, the 2nd Lord Aberconway sent him lorryloads of rhododendrons from Bodnant, complete with gardeners to plant them, each spring for three years, by way of a wedding present) he repaired the damage and went on to improve the park and garden. In 1976 he presented Plas Newydd to the National Trust along with the gardens, woods and parkland, 169 acres in all. The gardeners working at Plas Newydd are now employed by the Trust, but Lord Anglesey, who still lives in the house, retains a keen interest and takes an active part in the management, design and planning of the park and garden undertaken by the Trust.

The park occupies a long, narrow strip along the western edge of the Menai Strait, and the house is located roughly centrally, but down near the water's edge to take advantage of the view and what shelter there is, as the site is extremely exposed. The presence of the Menai Strait, however, means that the winters are very mild; there is also a range of soil types, despite the underlying limestone, varying from acid conglomerate at the north end of the garden through neutral clay to acid greensand at the south end, and so with shelter from the wind many different plants, including

calcifuges, can be grown.

The north drive, now tarmacked, was originally the main approach to the house, and accordingly received more attention during Lord Uxbridge's improvements than any other. The entrance was moved to the extreme north corner of the park, from a point a little to the south-west; the old lodge (on the opposite side of the road) at this entrance became a school and then Victoria Cottages, as it is still known. The new entrance has a Gothic gate screen, designed by Joseph Potter in about 1804 or 1805. This is a battlemented and turreted arch, otherwise quite simple in design, with smaller arches over pedestrian gateways either side, of the same grey stone as the lodge. The tall gates are no longer in place. The lodge is two-storeyed and battlemented, and the main block is semi-octagonal, echoing the shape of the towers on the house and similar to West Lodge (II).

The drive was realigned by Repton so that at the house end it swung out further to the west, in a wide loop, and approached the house from the south-west; together with added planting of trees between the house and the stables, this had the effect of giving a glimpse of the stables first, which were then lost to sight again before the house came into view. Repton's idea was that as the new stable block was extremely grandiose and the house not seen to best advantage from the drive, it was better not to allow the view of the stables to eclipse that of the house by being able to see them both at the same time. Practical considerations have unfortunately meant that this leisurely approach is no longer used, and part of the loop of drive has been taken up, the older, shorter route being used instead. The stables and school building, not present of course when this older route was originally laid out, are directly alongside it.

The northernmost part of the drive passes through woodland, of which only that very close to the gate had been planted by 1804; but by the 1840s there was more, and in 1898 it was described as mature, with natural undergrowth, sounding much as it looks today. This planting therefore can probably be ascribed to the first Marquess during his post-Waterloo improvements.

Most of the rest of the present route is through open parkland, which seems always to have been the case, except for the area immediately north of the stables, which was woodland from at least 1798; by 1918 it had, judging by the map, more the appearance of well-timbered parkland, and now has been mostly cleared to accommodate the school and its playing fields.

At the southern end the drive divides, one branch approaching the north end of the house directly, the other swinging out slightly to approach the west front. This division appears to date from between about 1845 and 1889.

There is a relatively short, tarmac drive approaching from the west, now used by the Conway Centre. At the entrance is a lodge, West Lodge (II), which appears to be named as 'Lodge' on the Ordnance Survey 1-in. map of 1840-41, but as it does not appear on the tithe map of slightly later date the word may be misplaced, and actually refer to Llwynon Lodge. By 1889, however, the lodge had definitely appeared. The lodge is a two-storey stone building similar in style to the north lodge.

The wall flanking the entrance opposite is castellated, with turreted piers. There do not appear ever to have been gates. The drive approaches the stable block directly, where it forms a T-junction with the route of the north drive currently in use. This already existed in 1798, but seems to have undergone several alterations. Until at least 1845 it ran along a route similar to, but slightly north of, its present one, crossing the loop of Repton's redesigned north drive when this was built; by 1889 it had been linked in to the loop, so that the approach from the west also took advantage of Repton's layout, and the stretch crossing the space between the new and old lines of the north drive had been removed. A narrower route, probably a footpath, crossed at a different angle, passing close to the burial chamber.

In 1918 this was still the same, so the present layout is probably post-war, following the building of the Conway Centre. The recent entrance and car park for National Trust visitors is just to the south.

There is a short, straight, tarmac drive which approaches the farm from the north-west, now shared by the nursery in the kitchen garden. This seems to be a fairly recent development, post-1891 at least, but pre-dates the National Trust's new entrance to the north.

The original rear drive, shown on the 1798 estate map, approaching the house from Farm Lodge via the farm, remains in use by farm and estate vehicles, and has a stony surface; it also serves Plas Llanedwen. Farm Lodge is shown on the 1804 estate map, and may pre-date the present north lodge as it is completely different in style, being a simple, single-storey, square building. The entrance gateposts are square and stone-built, with stone balls on top and there is a pair of modern wooden doors. There is a round window with a grille in the wall either side of the gateway, and the wall is lower in front of the window of the lodge, topped with an iron railing. The drive still follows the same route, but between the farm and the garden the woodland has been extended up to the north side of it and the open parkland restricted to the south, whereas until the end of the nineteenth century it ran through part of the parkland.

The drive runs along what is now the western edge of the garden and joins the present north drive just north of the house. Previously it crossed Repton's loop shortly after crossing the ha-ha; now the part of the loop north and west of this junction has been taken up, but the south-eastern part remains as a tarmac-surfaced path for visitors, as does the part of the farm drive within the ha-ha.

From West Lodge (I), or Church Lodge, there is a short, straight drive to the church, which has remained the same since at least 1804; in 1798, however, the approach curved to avoid an orchard and some small fields, and there was an alternative approach from almost due west. This is actually the southernmost lodge, guarding the drive to the church. It pre-dates the second West Lodge, and is built in identical style to the farm lodge, although it is not shown on the map of 1804. Either, therefore, it was built after this date copying the style of the earlier lodge, or both were built around 1804, in a simple style considered suitable for minor lodges. The gateway is exactly similar to that at Farm Lodge, except that there are no gates.

Lady Uxbridge’s Walk, mentioned in Repton's Red Book as 'lately begun by the good

taste of Lady Uxbridge', and called by her name ever since, was, it is thought, originally intended to lead north from the house to the kitchen garden, but the latter was soon afterwards relocated to the south-west. The estate map of 1798 shows the walk running northwards to a point level with, but east of, the former kitchen garden, where a smaller cross-path leads westwards to the garden and zig-zags eastwards down to the shore. By 1804 the walk had been continued a little further north into a small new plantation where other paths had been laid out. It is not indicated at all on the tithe map of about 1845, although some other paths are shown, and the 1-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1840-41 appears to show one main walk, turning eastwards to follow the original zig-zag down to the sea.

By 1889, when the first edition of the 25-in. Ordnance Survey map was published, it is clear that the 1804 layout of paths had been abandoned, and the route seems to have become established more or less as it now is, with a turning to the east off the straight walk south of the original stopping point, which crosses the zig-zag path down to the shore and carries on to where the rhododendron garden now is, and beyond. The path to the former kitchen garden site turned off to the west further south than in 1798. The map shows a double line of trees, like an avenue, continuing the straight line of the first part of the walk, and by 1900 the walk had been extended a short distance towards this, and the paths to Druid Lodge (the former gardener's house, by the old kitchen garden) had been changed yet again. By 1918 the straight walk continued between the trees to join the north drive and the paths to Druid Lodge had reverted to the 1889 layout, with the exception of one new one which was retained. Most of the westward paths have now been blocked by the school building.

It is difficult to know exactly which of the surviving paths should be called Lady Uxbridge's Walk, and the name probably properly belongs to only the first, straight stretch; but it has become attached to the path to the rhododendron garden, which in fact was probably laid out well after the time of the Lady Uxbridge concerned.

Southwards, the walk continues in a straight line across the east front of the house. Here, and past the terraced garden, it is tarmac-surfaced, but the surface gradually deteriorates northwards and becomes grassed over on the track up to the drive and stony with some gravel on the path to the rhododendron garden.

The path to the rhododendron garden now turns off slightly further north than formerly, as the septic tank for the Conway Centre intervenes. It continues through the woods on the edge of the Strait, levelled into the slope where necessary and in some places revetted, walled or with stone edging, and in a good state of repair, as far as the rhododendron garden. It can, however, be traced further, eventually curving back past the rockery to come out at the North Lodge. It is likely that the walling and revetting relates to a period of repairs and improvements between 1900 and 1918, as the maps make clear that the two flights of steps up from the beach and the small pond which feeds the waterfall were built during this period, probably by the 6th Marquess.

There are several cross paths leading down towards the beach and up to join the drive, of which most are old, one to the west being the only obvious new creation.

Except near the house, there is no sea wall, unlike Vaynol on the opposite side of the Strait. However, going northwards from the house is a built-up walk which serves the same purpose. This consists of a stone-built raised causeway hugging the shore, which formerly carried a gravelled walk. The causeway protects the low cliff against which it is built from erosion by the water, but at high tide the walk is normally submerged, and thus little of the gravel surface has survived. The walk has now been restored.

The path is indicated on all the old maps from 1840 onwards, but does not seem to be shown on the estate map of 1804, thus probably dates from the early nineteenth century. In 1840 it began at the end of the zig-zag path to the beach which at that time appeared to be the only continuation of Lady Uxbridge's Walk, running north; by 1889 it continued southwards, to link up via some steps with the waterfront walk along the top of the marine wall by the house. The north end of the path is not clear from the small-scale 1840 map, but the 1889 map shows the path terminating at a rocky cliff, which presumably presented an impassable barrier; this is where it still ends, and steps (added to a pre-existing path some time between 1900 and 1918) from a point a little to the south go up to rejoin the main path to the rhododendron garden. The southern part of the walk was restored and reopened during 1997, so that the whole of the 1889 route has now been reopened. From the walk a view of Britannia Bridge (at one time of course Stephenson's famous Tubular Bridge) is obtained, and there is a view across to Vaynol all the way.

The main path south of the house runs, like Lady Uxbridge's walk to the north, along the edge of the Strait. The first part is within the garden, and after crossing the ha-ha it continues through woodland and out into the park, subsequently turning a little inland round the wooded site of a disused lime quarry to lead finally to the church, which lies within the park near the south end. The path first appears following this route on the 25-in Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Before that it curved up through the garden to the south-west of the house, joining the old rear drive from Farm Lodge, and was probably a ride or drive rather than a footpath. The present path must have been deliberately laid out, partly for recreational purposes and partly to give access to the church, between about 1845 and 1889.

There are other paths, now not much used and all of around the same date as the main one, linking this main path with the farm, Plas Llanedwen and the Farm Lodge track.

The estate map of 1798 shows very few trees in the northern part of the park. There were two small groups a short distance south of the northern boundary, and an irregular strip along the east above the Strait for about two-thirds of the distance between the house and the northern limit of the park. As a different convention is used for this area from that used for the plantations near the house, this may in fact have been more or less scrubby vegetation, or newly planted trees.

By 1804, after Repton had given his advice and realigned the drive, there was a good deal more woodland. A strip, widening considerably towards the centre, ran along the road side of the park (west), and there was a similar strip along the

northern boundary. The groups of trees were larger and there were more scattered trees in the parkland; a semi-formal plantation with paths had been made near the end of Lady Uxbridge's Walk.

Alongside the Strait and around Lady Uxbridge's Walk the older trees include lime, beech, sycamore, oak, horse chestnut and at least one holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), with younger Scots pines and others. Some of the limes and beeches are undoubtedly those planted by Repton, and others date from the time of the 1st Marquess, after the Battle of Waterloo. Both before and after the Second World War the woods were enriched with mostly evergreen trees planted by the 6th and 7th Marquesses, including Scots pine, Douglas fir and *Cupressus macrocarpa*.

Planting evidently continued, and by 1889 the whole of the northern part of the park, up to about a third of the way to the house, was wooded, except for the nursery area near the present Rhododendron Garden, and a small boggy rectangle west of the drive. By 1918 these too had been engulfed by the woodland. An article in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener of 1878 mentions a vista cut through the woods so that the Marquess of Anglesey's column could be seen, but no location is given and it is not now apparent. The article also describes the woods flanking the north drive as having 'large and lofty trees' including birch and elm, with natural undergrowth.

The woods have now expanded even further, leaving only a relatively narrow strip of open parkland either side of the drive, at the expense of some of Repton's curving lines.

North of the rhododendron garden there are some sweet chestnuts, not seen elsewhere in the plantation. There are also large pines on the sea edge in this area, older than the Scots pines, and the undergrowth is basically natural, though with a little rhododendron which has probably invaded from elsewhere. Near the rock garden at the northern end the plantation has been invaded by a dwarf form of bamboo, and there are also smaller patches of a different, taller, kind.

The southern plantations consist of mostly deciduous woodland, especially beech, oak and sycamore. In the area nearest the garden, along the edge of the strait, there are some large old oaks and beeches, some of the former pre-dating the creation of the park, and also recent plantings, including red oaks (*Quercus rubra*). The old 25-in. maps show that there were once coniferous trees as well in this area, but these have now gone.

The layout of the southern plantations was changed less by Repton, as there was already, in 1798, a strip of woodland along the road edge of the park, and some fairly large areas of woodland, providing a shelter belt, surrounded by the open parkland. The roadside strip was narrow, but other areas were laid out with curving boundaries, perhaps on the advice of Col. Peacock of Plas Llanfair.

Change since Repton's time also seems to have been limited, with only minor additions and losses to the woodland. A block of commercial softwoods has been added west of the farm drive, near the crossing with the track leading round to the

front of the kitchen garden, and some small groups of trees have disappeared from near the southern end of the park. The woodland was also brought up to the northern edge of the farm drive between Plas Llanedwen and the point where it turns northwards, at some time between 1889 and 1900. The presence of the farm in this part of the park has clearly restricted the scope for expanding the woodlands much further.

The estate map of 1798 suggests that of the area of open land within the park wall, slightly less than half was farmland and slightly more true open parkland, the latter extending quite widely to north and south of the house. The farmland surrounded the farm itself in a wide strip along the southern edge. The enclosure which contains the second burial chamber, Bryn yr Hen Bobl, was at the extreme of the parkland and no doubt exploited by the farm as grazing, but was planted with many trees even in 1798 and was clearly part of the designed landscape.

Since this time the area of parkland north of the house has been shrinking, and the area to the south has become absorbed into the farmland. The expansion of the woods to the north has reduced the parkland to a central strip, and some of this has now become playing fields; the rest retains its parkland character, however. The area immediately west of the house has been partly taken over by cricket pitch, tennis courts and National Trust car park, and is reduced more or less to a lawn; to the south-east some of it has been taken into the garden, and to the south-west it is now clearly farmed.

The cricket field, with wooden pavilion, to the west of the house was made by the 6th Marquess, after 1905 and before 1916. The row of *Cupressus macrocarpa* to the west was planted in the 1930s to give a dark background. The tennis courts were added later and are surrounded by tall hedges. Disused tennis courts lie to the north of the stable block.

The ha-ha is long and rather eccentric, as it takes a peculiar route and serves no apparent purpose. It is quite some distance from the house and not in the line of any view, and the wrong way round for keeping animals grazing the park out of the woods. It runs from the edge of the Strait up the line of the avenue at the south end of the garden, turns a right-angle to the north and runs along under the arboretum (it was removed here when the arboretum was made), then runs alongside the cricket pitch and Dairy Wood, with various bends and kinks. Because of the position of the old home farm the ha-ha seems unlikely to pre-date Repton's alterations, and it does not appear to have been part of his scheme. It must therefore be later, and may even have been made, or perhaps altered, by the 6th Marquess in the present century, as it appears to enclose the garden as he laid it out.

There are two Neolithic burial chambers within the park. One, on the lawn west of the house, has entirely lost its mound and appears as a picturesque group of stones; as such it was a great tourist attraction in the eighteenth century, and remains one to a certain extent today, but it is in the area not open to visitors, although it can be seen from several directions.

At the time that Repton was working on the park, one of the uprights collapsed

(Repton's remarks made at the time hint at vandalism), and he suggested that it should be replaced with a wedge of marble, inscribed so as to make it perfectly clear to future antiquaries that it was not an original part of the tomb. This suggestion was not adopted. A drawing by Moses Griffith shows the cromlech as it was before the partial collapse took place.

The other tomb retains its grass-covered mound, and is further from the house, to the south. Sir Henry Bayly, not realising the true nature of the mound, began work to level it, but stopped when he came across human bones. An entrance is visible on the east side of the mound.

There are several buildings within the park wall not directly connected with the house, including Llanedwen church and Plas Llanedwen, both of which pre-date the park and were enclosed by it. Plas Llanedwen seems to have been the gardener's house in 1878, when it was described as 'a fine old house', and possibly the residence of Morus Gruffydd, Beaumaris parliamentary representative during the reign of Edward VI; that is, the original Griffiths house. The home farm was built, of brick, in 1804, moved by Repton from a site not far from where the tennis courts now are, which he considered to be too near to the house. The 1798 and 1804 estate maps show a building already on the present site of the farm, which must have been either demolished or incorporated.

Druid Lodge was the gardener's cottage when part of the kitchen garden was north of the house, and Repton recommended that the cottage should be gothicised and given a corner tower, which was done by Potter in 1819. The house lies on a levelled platform cut into the slope near the edge of the Menai Strait, with sloping lawns leading down to a marine walk along the edge of the strait. The garden mostly occupies a wide strip along the water's edge to the south of the house, with the formal, terraced garden immediately to the north; further north are the outlying areas of the rhododendron garden and the rock garden.

In the 1878 article in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener flower beds near the house were described as 'numerous and intricate'. They were enclosed by flat, very broad edgings of box in 'the old style'. There was a conservatory, and although small this was said to be literally crowded with plants; there was also a small greenhouse. Photographs showing the flower beds and conservatory at this period are kept at the house.

The area of flower beds, which lies just to the north of the house, was later terraced, and remains the only formal part of the garden. Its redesigning was one of the garden projects undertaken by the 6th Marquess, who was also responsible for laying out most of the rest of the garden during the early part of the present century. This consists of the 'West Indies' to the south; a 'camellia dell' in a disused quarry; an avenue across the south end of the garden; small areas with lawn and shrubs to the south-west and west of the house; the rhododendron garden and rock garden to the north. The latest addition is an arboretum west of the 'West Indies' which has southern hemisphere trees (species of *Eucalptus* and *Nothofagus*) planted in a grid pattern, with a wild flower meadow beneath.

Alongside the water's edge there are various features. Immediately below the east front of the house is a gravelled walk with a parapet, which is shown in Moses Griffith's drawing of the house in 1776 and was thus probably built by Sir Nicholas Bayly, perhaps during the 1750s when he added to the house. The main marine wall, supporting this walk, must be of the same date, but may have been rebuilt later when the landing stage was added. It is a substantial stone wall with a built-in boat house at the southern end. Further south there is a small harbour, shown clearly on the estate map of 1798; it was altered in the 1890s, and a swimming pool has since been added on the north side. The underground dock, reached by steps near the south end of the marine walk, may also be of the 1890s, or earlier. Late nineteenth century improvements would have been made by the eccentric 4th Marquess, who revelled in the spurious title Vice-Admiral of North Wales and kept his yacht moored off Plas Newydd.

There are three main walks within the garden. These are the marine walk along the waterside immediately east of the house, below the sloping lawn, which dates probably from the 1750s; the walk leading southwards and eventually out of the garden into the park, en route for the church; and the east-west walk at the southern end of the garden within the shelter-belt avenue. The third of these is relatively recent, and an older path leads off the main southwards walk towards the kitchen garden, now crossing the avenue walk at the west end. All of these except the gravelled marine walk are tarmac-surfaced.

A small gravel path leads down to the formal terraced garden between the house and stables, replacing an older one along the south side of the stables. There is also a network of narrow gravelled paths in the camellia dell.

The 25-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows paths on the lawn to the east of the house, not shown in earlier drawings and now gone. At the north end of the lawn the curving path of 1889 has been replaced with a straight path with steps, linking the terraced garden with the marine and beach walks.

The flowerbeds described in the 1878 article in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener were said to be on the lawn 'sloping from the terrace before the mansion-front', but the engraving illustrating them shows the area which is now the terraced formal garden, north of the house. The conservatory, shown in the engraving, was on a raised platform on the top, western, edge of the area, and was built by the 5th Marquess, or just possibly the 4th, in the later nineteenth century. It was small but contained two tanks with water lilies, palm trees and many other plants. It was removed when the terraces were laid out and its site is now occupied by a trellised arbour with climbing plants and a small pool.

This is still the only formal part of the garden, and was terraced by the 6th Marquess, in the 1920s it is believed, but some changes to the plan had already been made by 1916. The terraces are on three levels, and were originally laid out with large rectangular beds of tea roses; the 6th Marquess began the Mediterranean style which is retained today by planting tall, slim cypresses around an Italian stone well-head, and clipped bays along the upper terrace. He also laid crazy paving paths, and used wooden tubs with clipped bay trees. There is an album of photographs of

the garden at this time in the possession of Lady Anglesey.

Neglected during the Second World War, the garden was rescued by the 7th Marquess, who reduced the rose beds and introduced two mixed borders in the 1950s. Herbaceous borders were replaced with shrubs, and a specifically Italian style was aimed at. The garden is now undergoing further changes, prompted by necessary practical works to improve drainage, and is becoming more eastern Mediterranean in flavour, though some features, including the statue of Mercury and the antique Italian stone seats, are being retained. Four lead urns copied from Knole and some Greek-style pithoi have been added.

The trelliswork arbour on the site of the former conservatory is set in a length of castellated stone wall and extends out into the lawn behind in the centre. There is a tufa lump planted with ferns in a small pool with cobbled surround, and the arbour is clothed in climbers. The rest of the raised area formerly occupied by the conservatory is gravelled and has blank arches against the wall, two either side of the arbour, and an arch out to a gravel walk to the north. This leads out of the north-west corner of the garden, down outside the hedge, and in again at a lower level.

There are seats at either end of the gravelled area, and a large trough on a stone-built plinth in the centre. A low parapet runs along the front, with a central entrance; outside this is a small paved area with steps leading down to the top terrace on the north and south.

On the top terrace, flanking the central raised area with the pavilion, are wide, sloping, box-edged borders with two Italian stone bench seats in recesses either side. The path leading to the north-west corner of the garden runs along the top of the northern border. The main part of the terrace is lawned, with a low parapet wall, carrying ten pithoi.

Again there is a small paved area on the eastern edge of the terrace, with steps leading down on north and south to the middle terrace. On the retaining wall of this area is an alcove with a panther mask water-spout and new small borders either side. The middle terrace also has wide borders against the back wall, currently being replanted, and is mostly lawned, with a central, apsidal, stone-edged pool, also very recent. The water from the panther mask runs along a tiny stone-edged rill into the pool, which has a simple spray fountain.

At the south end of this terrace is a statue of Mercury, beyond an apsidal hedge and backed by further dark hedging. There are hedges along the edge of the terrace as well, with borders within. Again there is a central stone paved area on the east edge, with steps to north and south; the four lead urns are at the corners of this area. There are iron railings beside the steps.

The lowest terrace is crossed by the beginning of Lady Uxbridge's Walk, here gravel-surfaced. On the east side of this is a grass strip and then a fuchsia hedge, with trees beyond, which are now beginning to impinge on the view of the strait from the highest level. West of the path there are wide shrub borders surrounded by grass.

The rhododendron garden, which lies over a kilometre north of the house, was begun in the 1930s, on a woodland site of about five acres, partly overlying a former nursery which is shown on the 1889 map. The ridging evident in the woods just south of the rhododendron garden is probably to do with this former use. The woods were cleared, leaving a few of the better trees to provide the framework of the garden, and shelter. Some trees, chiefly Scots pines, but also birches, Douglas firs, oaks, *Sequoiadendron giganteum* and other choice conifers were left to provide shelter. These were then underplanted with a mixture of rare species.

This garden was begun early in the twentieth century at the instigation of the 11th Lord Digby, an acquaintance of the 6th Marquess, who was a patron of Chinese and Himalayan plant-collecting expeditions. He advised growing tender species of rhododendron, which he could see would succeed in a natural setting, without the protection of walls, in this particular site which, unlike other parts of the garden, has acid soil and is extremely sheltered.

The garden was neglected during the Second World War, and rescued by the present Marquess afterwards, from 1948 onwards, with the encouragement of the 2nd Lord Aberconway, who backed up his advice with practical help in the form of presents of rhododendrons from Bodnant. The layout is informal, with many small grassy paths and, as the site is damp, ditches and small water channels, crossed by small wooden plank bridges. An open area separates the rhododendron garden from the north drive.

The 'West Indies', based on a large area of lawn, was created from part of the park to the south of the house by the 6th Marquess, in the 1920s or 30s. The reason for the unusual name has long since been forgotten, but the name is established. A few large parkland trees were retained, and amongst these the 6th Marquess laid out large island beds of flowering shrubs and planted flowering trees. The first camellias came from the Beaudesert conservatories before 1914, but the main plantings were made in the 1920s and 30s. These were reclaimed from a state of neglect and added to by the 7th Marquess after the Second World War.

The camellia dell is a former greensand quarry, which offers shelter and suitable soil. It is small, but seems larger than it is because of the winding, narrow paths and steps which are hidden from each other by hedges. On the edge of it, to the south, is an oak, with a seat encircling the trunk, which is said to be 350 to 400 years old, and is split, but still flourishing. To the north is a group of limes which may be a relic of Repton's planting.

Near the south-east corner of the area is a small semi-circular viewpoint on the edge of the strait, retained by a wall and surfaced with grass. There is also, further north-west, a large tree house built in the 1970s for the youngest daughter of the 7th Marquess.

The avenue was planted in c. 1930 for shelter. This was originally a triple avenue of trees, consisting of alternate lilacs and laburnums within *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa', and yews on the outside. The lilacs and laburnums were removed in the 1950s when the taller conifers had grown sufficiently to deprive them of light,

leaving the wide grass verges either side of the path. The tarmac walk runs from a junction of paths and tracks at its west end in a straight line towards the Menai Strait.

There is a triangular lawn between the stables, the drive leading to the north end of the house and the hedge backing the terraced garden. This has scattered trees and shrubs, but was once more densely planted with trees as part of Repton's plan to separate the views of house and stables from the drive. These trees were still present in 1916 but have since died or been felled.

The lawn to the east of the house, sloping down to the marine walk, is shown in Moses Griffith's 1776 drawing, then as now unbroken by any paths or planting, although paths are shown on the 1889 map. The lawn immediately south of the house, really a continuation of the east lawn, separated only by a path, is also clear of plantings and always seems to have been, although the southernmost part of it was turned into shrubbery some time between 1889 and 1916. Repton's illustration of the projected conservatory on the south end of the house shows part of this lawn as planted with trees and shrubs, but there is no evidence that these ever were planted, and the conservatory was not built.

The larger areas of lawn to the west of the house blend seamlessly into the parkland. There were formerly numbers of trees on these lawns, as shown on the old maps, Griffith's drawing of the cromlech, and so on, but these have gradually disappeared and the areas have become more like lawn and less like parkland. A drawing by Rex Whistler in 1939 shows the area south of the cromlech looking almost exactly as it does now, bare of trees, crossed by the drive to the main entrance and a path, and with part of the area to the south-west divided off by hedges. This part remains mostly lawn, but has some plantings of shrubs and a paved path with shallow steps leading back to the west.

The rock garden lies at the northern extreme of the park. The idea for it came following the collapse of a dam in 1911; there was no need to repair the dam as it related to some extinct slate works, and the break created a waterfall and scattered rocks around the stream bed. The 6th Marquess constructed two wooden bridges (now gone), pathways and steps, and planted rock plants, tender shrubs and exotic trees.

Like the rest of the park and garden, the rock garden inevitably suffered neglect during the Second World War; it was so overgrown by 1948 that it was decided not to attempt recovery, and it was allowed to continue reverting to woodland. The National Trust is now considering restoration. Some paths, stone-edged in places, and steps do remain, along with the now rather romantic ruins of structures connected with the former slate works and the remains of some planting; the waterfall is still impressive and the rocks are mossy and have had time to acquire a natural look.

The arboretum is the most recent addition to the garden, having been decided on in 1977 and planted in 1981. It replaces an orchard planted during the Second World War on a strip of parkland between the farm drive and the ha-ha which defined the edge of the West Indies. The ha-ha was removed and the ditch filled in when the

arboretum was created, so there is now no break between it and the West Indies.

The arboretum contains about 500 trees, mostly species of *Eucalyptus* (especially *E. gunnii* and *E. urnigera*) and *Nothofagus*, chosen on the advice of the late Earl of Bradford. The trees, all southern hemisphere species, are planted on a grid, and apart from a few shrubs recently planted below, the ground is left as a wild flower meadow.

Some of the trees planted by Repton, now almost 200 years old and nearing the end of their lives, are still to be found in the garden. One beech lies towards the southern boundary of the 'West Indies'; a group of three beeches near the tennis courts, at the top of the stepped path down to the house, probably dates from Repton's time. The horse chestnut near the stables, close to the small gate leading down to the terraced garden and Lady Uxbridge's Walk, may also be of this date, and the sycamore between the house and terraced garden.

The slope behind the port, rising from the retaining wall, is planted with beech, lime and conifers; none of these seem exceptionally old, but the area is shown as wooded on the earliest maps. There is an oak tree perhaps a hundred years old growing practically out of the retaining wall below the southernmost viewpoint on the marine walk. Also in this area, on either side of the access to the port, there are plantings of conifers, including Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and pines, with rhododendrons and some young eucalyptus.

The walled gardens lie some distance to the south-west of the house and cover about 4 1/2 acres altogether, 2 1/2 being the former kitchen garden and 2 the former walled orchard. They were moved to their present position from a smaller site nearer the house early in the nineteenth century, at the same time as the farm was rebuilt here. There was, however, already a walled garden and, outside the wall, an orchard on the site, probably belonging to Plas Llanedwen, which became the gardener's house. The original orchard area appears to be woodland on the estate map of 1804, but on the 1-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1840-41, and on later maps, the orchard convention is used, and there are a few fruit trees in the area now. The original walled garden was an orchard by 1891, but did not become one until after 1840-41. The new garden was added on to the north-east end of this. The original walled garden is now a paddock, and the larger, newer part is let as a commercial nursery. Plas Llanedwen now has another garden area of its own, utilising the outside of the south-east wall of the older part of the garden, and some areas on the other side of the track leading to Farm Lodge.

The gardens were described in 1898 as 'productive, vigorous and well cultivated', but there were problems with the wind. The orchard trees were mostly apples, with plums, pears and cherries on the walls of the kitchen garden, as well as more apples. There was an ornamental ribbon border.

The walled orchard (that is, the older part of the garden, possibly dating from the seventeenth century) was divided into quadrants by paths (from 1798 at least), and the newer part into eighths; as neither part is completely symmetrical, these were slightly irregular. Little trace of this layout now remains, although in the grass

within the orchard linear bumps indicate the paths.

The walls of the older, orchard, area are stone with brick lining, in good condition except for the tile coping, and about 2.5 m high. The south-west wall is buttressed on the inside. There are entrances in the centre of the south-east wall; near the west corner in the north-west wall (wide enough for a vehicle, without gates, and not original); in the centre of the south-west wall, and near the east corner in the north-east wall, with a wooden door leading into the larger garden. The door in the middle of the north-east wall leads into a small, square two-storey building with a pyramidal slate roof crowned with a weather-vane. This is stone-built, but the side facing the older garden is brick-faced, and it looks as if it is contemporary with this garden; it is indicated on the 1789 estate map. There is now a door in the back wall leading into the larger garden.

Outside the east corner of this walled enclosure is a fairly large, rectangular two-storey building with a slate roof; it has windows on the upper floor and arches below, and the end facing the garden is again brick-faced although the building is stone. This too is shown on the 1798 map and appears to be an original garden building, probably of the seventeenth century but altered in the eighteenth. The upper floor was a fruit store and the lower probably a cart/equipment store. There is a door leading into it through the south-east garden wall.

The original orchard area to the south-west is not walled, but has a post-and-wire fence with a small iron gate. This is now grazed as one area with the paddock within the walls, but retains a few fruit trees.

The walls of the larger garden to the north-east are higher, about 3 m, and brick throughout, with slate coping. The east corner, which is less than 90 degrees, is curved. There is now an entrance in the north-west wall, towards the west corner, but originally the entrance from this side was through a potting shed against the outside of the wall. The original entrance in the centre of the north-east wall was enlarged by the 7th Marquess. There is an entrance through the centre of the south-east wall, and fruit trees were at one time grown on the outside of this.

Against the outside of the north-west wall is a range of mostly stone buildings, including potting sheds, the men's lunch room (with a fireplace), boiler house, office, joinery workshop, various stores and a brick building supporting a 5,000 gallon header tank for watering the garden. There are also larger underground tanks, which were supplied from a reservoir at Llwyn Onn, on the other side of the Brynsiencyn road. All these are shown on maps from 1891 onwards, though not on the map of 1804 which does show the garden extension. There was also a building within the garden which has since gone. This may have been a bothy which was replaced by the later single-storey, L-shaped stone building outside the garden near the north corner.

Within the garden, inside the north-west wall, were several glasshouses. The lean-to range along the wall is the oldest, but by 1918 all but one of the free-standing glasshouses to the south-east had been added, as well as several frames. These structures are now in varying condition - some have been almost completely

dismantled while others have been repaired and re-roofed with modern materials. All the bases survive, however.

Sources

Primary

Information from the Most Hon. The Marquess of Anglesey, Mr John Dennis (National Trust head gardener), Mr David Eastman (tenant of walled garden)

2 in. Manuscript map for Ordnance Survey 1 in. Edition (c. 1820): University College of North Wales archives, Bangor

Engraving of Plas Newydd (undated): County Archives, Caernarfon, ref. CHS 1163/18

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, aerial photographs (undated, recent)

Secondary

National Trust visitors' guide

National Trust garden leaflet

Engravings by Moses Griffith in T. Pennant, *A Tour in Wales* (1991 reprint of 1784 edn)

'Plas Newydd', *J. Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, 18 and 25 September 1878

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, *Inventory, Anglesey* (1937)

Hussey, C., 'Plas Newydd, Anglesey', *Country Life*, 24 November 1955

Jackson-Stopps, G., 'Exotics in a Repton landscape*', Country Life*, 16 September 1976

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VAYNOL

Ref No PGW (Gd) 52 (GWY)

OS Map 115

Grid Ref SH 537 695

Former County Gwynedd

Unitary Authority Gwynedd

Community Council Pentir

Designations Listed buildings: 43 separate items, including Old Hall, old chapel, main house all Grade I; stables south of Old Hall, Old Hall garden walls and terraces, main barn and Bryntirion all Grade II*; the rest of the stables and other outbuildings, estate cottages, Dairy Cottage, Butler's House, gateways, terraces, walls and other garden features associated with the main house, dock and boat house, folly tower, mausoleum and 'new' chapel, all Grade II.

Site Evaluation **Grade I**

Primary reasons for grading A well preserved walled and terraced Elizabethan garden survives at the centre of a superb, walled, coastal landscape park, with recently restored lake, laid out in the 1820s. The setting is outstanding, with the Menai Strait on one side and Snowdonia on the other. There are also later formal gardens and kitchen gardens, a large model farm, various park buildings including mausoleum, viewing tower and boat house, and good surviving plantings along the main drive.

Type of Site Landscape park; formal gardens; kitchen gardens.

Main Phases of Construction Late sixteenth and early seventeenth century; 1820s; around 1900.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Old Hall lies at the centre of the ancient *maenol* (manor, hence Vaynol), surrounded by the large later park with its imposing wall, between Bangor and Felinheli (Port Dinorwic), the port developed to serve the quarries belonging to the estate. It is situated a short distance to the north-east of the house which replaced it as the main residence, and its west facade forms part of the east range of buildings around the main stable-yard. The main front faces away from the later house and is cut off from it, looking out over its own small garden and chapel, so that it seems very self-contained in the centre of the later large complex of buildings.

The building is of stone with a slate roof and has stone-mullioned windows. There is a basement, giving three storeys altogether. The main, north, front has a gabled

wing either side of a central block with a two-storey porch; the wing on the west is crow-stepped and of later date. The house has been little changed and retains its original door with a frame carved with roses in the corners. It is now being restored, a process which is shedding new light on its age and the order of construction of the various parts of the building. The house was built by the Williams family, owners of Vaynol until the end of the seventeenth century, and most of the structure appears to be of the sixteenth century, with two later seventeenth-century phases. Since then alterations and additions have been minimal.

The much larger later house, which lies a short distance to the south-west of the Old Hall, was originally built in the eighteenth century, probably towards the end, as Hyde Hall, writing about 1810, described the house as 'not long built'. It does not appear on an estate map of the 1770s, which shows only the Old Hall. However, it was extensively remodelled quite early in the nineteenth century, and has continued to be altered ever since. The first remodelling was by Thomas Assheton Smith in about 1825, shortly before he died, and the house may originally have been built by the Smith relative from whom he inherited (the estate having been granted to John Smith, a politician, by the Crown after the failure of the Williams line).

The present building, which is stuccoed with a slate roof, is oriented quite differently from the Old Hall, south-eastwards to face the view of Snowdonia across the park. It has three storeys with ten sash windows at each level on the main, south-east front; the south-west front, on a wing at right-angles, overlooking the Rose Garden, is similar, with seven windows. There was originally a wing balancing the south-west wing on the north-east, but this has been demolished and a new main entrance created on this side (after 1900); the rear of the house has been much altered and is now an untidy jumble of extensions and outbuildings.

A small, rectangular chapel, dedicated to St Mary, lies just to the north of the Old Hall, within its garden, and is reached by steps from one of the terraces. The porch, which may be an addition to the chapel, has a date-stone of 1596, with the initials of William Williams and his first wife Ellen. The porch has balustraded openings at the sides; some of the balusters are original and must be amongst the oldest in Wales. The chapel is stone, with an original east window of four rounded lights, and the slate roof has been replaced. There is a small crypt (where members of the family were at one time buried, but all have now been moved to the mausoleum in the park) and the interior was completely faced with Italian marble in the second decade of the twentieth century. Two marble angels on the altar and a virgin and child over the door were also part of this refurbishment. There are memorials to twentieth-century family members on the west wall. Some original sixteenth-century window glass remains, re-set in the side windows.

A larger new chapel was built in the nineteenth century, before 1855 as it appears on an estate map of that date, and probably after 1840 as it does not seem to be shown on the Ordnance Survey 1-in. 1st edition. It is a fairly plain stone building with a slate roof, incorporating elements of various different styles. There is a small bell turret. It is located to the north of the house, behind the kitchen garden.

A fine, very large barn north of the Old Hall was built in 1605 by William

Williams (by then married to a second wife, Dorothy, whose initial appears with his on the date-stone), and extended in the 1660s by Sir Griffith Williams. A cupola and clock, with weather-vane, have been added to the roof much more recently. It had an upper floor and a pair of large, opposing entrances; the windows are slits. It has been altered and possibly used as a coach-house, but the main structure is intact and it is by far the most imposing of the farm buildings, which are grouped around it.

The dairy is dated 1911 and is built of roughly-dressed stone in a fanciful Gothic style with pointed gables with finials, mullioned windows with drip-mouldings, and a verandah running around three sides. It presumably replaces a short-lived octagonal dairy which was built, after 1871, on the east side of the Old Hall, but was demolished in 1902 or 1903. It is now a dwelling.

There are several ranges of stables, and other farm buildings were also converted to this use, probably during the first and second decades of the twentieth century. Sir Charles Duff Assheton Smith, who inherited the estate in 1904, was a keen breeder of racehorses, and had Grand National winners in 1912, 1913 and 1914. The principal range of stables adjoins the Old Hall on the east side of the main stable-yard and has a well-preserved interior, fitted out by Young & Co in 1913; the original building may, however, be older than this.

The butler's house, a small, plain, late nineteenth-century house, is located in a garden enclosure between the kitchen garden and the dairy, but has always been known by the present name and does not seem ever to have been a gardener's cottage. Its main facade has three semi-dormer windows on the upper floor, a central door and a bay window, and it is rendered.

The ballroom is a long brick range added to the north outside wall of the kitchen garden between 1869 and 1871. It has no architectural merit and was clearly a building of convenience, merely providing a suitable covered area for large gatherings.

There are many other ranges of farm buildings, mostly of later nineteenth-century date, north-east of the house. Some of these were used as stables, others were barns, stores and so on. There is an outlying group of stables, with brick-walled yards, just to the east of the Old Hall (shown on late nineteenth century maps, so not built by Sir Charles for his racehorses, but used by him for his brood mares), and more farm buildings around a yard to the north, near the ice-house.

There are several stone-built estate cottages within the park, mostly in a similar early nineteenth-century style with low-pitched slate roofs. One, Ty Glo, is recorded as having been refurbished in 1845, but it is not shown on an estate map of the 1770s. This is located near the boat house; there is a similar cottage near the house, opposite the new chapel, known as Y Bwythyn, and another near the nursery to the north. Later cottages include Werngogas and the gardener's cottage, Pen-lan.

A building close to the rear of the main house, a little to the north, is known as the Coach House although in fact it seems never to have served this purpose. It was previously called The Barracks and used for staff accommodation, but has been

converted into a house and outbuildings. It is of three storeys, stone-built with brick dressings and sash windows, and is probably mid nineteenth century in date. Attached to the rear is a brick tower with a pyramidal slate roof, formerly a water tower.

Vaynol is an old site, originally a possession of the Bishops of Bangor, and the good, level or gently sloping land a few miles south of Bangor must always have been highly desirable. A substantial sixteenth-century house was built towards the northern end of the demesne by the Williams family, who owned the estate until the end of the seventeenth century, but this building could not be enlarged sufficiently to suit the aspirations of later owners, resulting in the construction of a grand new house, facing south-east to take advantage of the views of Snowdonia offered by the site, slightly to the south-west of the old house. A fortunate side-effect of this decision was that the sixteenth-century house, later used as the agent's house, remains largely unchanged.

After the last Williams died without issue in 1696, the estate reverted to the Crown, but was later granted to John Smith, an eighteenth-century Member of Parliament and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Hyde Hall tells a long and complicated story explaining how this came about. Later in the eighteenth century it was inherited by Thomas Assheton of South Tedworth, who then added Smith to his name. His son of the same name succeeded him but thereafter the estate went to a nephew, George William Duff, who in turn added Assheton Smith to his name. Vaynol then stayed with the Duffs until after the death of Sir Michael Duff in 1980, although much of the estate was sold in the 1960s; the house and park were sold in 1984.

With the Vaynol estate went the Dinorwic quarries, source of much wealth and much trouble in the nineteenth century. The first Thomas Assheton Smith took over the management of the quarries himself and he and his son were regarded as fair employers; while demand for slate was high, the revenue was directed to developing the port of Felinheli (Port Dinorwic) as well as improving the estate. Later on demand fell and unions were formed; Duff fell out with his employees and there were long strikes. At one time 2,000 quarry workers were sacked for joining a union. The relationship between the estate and the quarrymen was never the same again, but the estate continued to employ substantial numbers of local people at Vaynol. Even in the 1930s there were seventeen gardeners, and at an earlier period there was a man who raked the gravel every day, as well as the house staff, coachman and grooms, farm workers, foresters, gamekeeper and numbers of other estate workers.

Thomas Assheton Smith (the first) was a keen foxhunting gentleman, and he it was who laid out the present park, with this favourite sport in mind. Clearly the maximum space was required, and the new park, dating from the 1820s, is much larger than that shown on an estate map of the 1770s, and largely free of inconvenient hedges and boundaries, of which many were shown on the map mentioned. The park was extended to the south around Bryntirion, a substantial house which had its own demesne, and other properties, any not already belonging to the estate presumably being acquired at the time.

Woodland was mostly restricted to small copses and coverts, with only one large

block of woodland (still existing) in the north corner. John Evans' map of North Wales dated 1795 seems to show rather more woodland than was later present, and the overall coverage may have been reduced somewhat. The park was later more often used for shooting than for hunting, for which it was equally suitable. The same pattern of woodland can still be seen today, although it has expanded and, in some cases, neighbouring blocks have coalesced.

The park was surrounded by a high stone wall at huge expense in the 1860s, and at the same time the road was re-routed so as to run along the edge of the park, outside the new wall. The lodges were built at this time and the grand main entrance created on the south-east side, with a wide splay on either side of the road to permit smooth turning. In the 1880s a lake was created in the parkland in front of the house, supplied from a reservoir nearly 4 km away to the south-east, and although the lake later dried up it was cleared and refilled just over a hundred years later. At some time before 1840 a folly tower was built on one of the high points in the park, whence a view over the Menai Strait could be obtained.

A ferry used to cross the Menai Strait from Vaynol to Plas Newydd land the other side, and the two families would send messages and visit each other across the water. There is a dock and boat house, constructed between about 1840 and 1855, nearly opposite Plas Newydd's dock. In 1949 Sir Michael Duff married Lady Caroline Paget, Lord Anglesey's daughter, thus cementing the relationship between the families. The part of the park which is visible from Plas Newydd now belongs to the National Trust, like the Plas, ensuring that the view across the water, from either side, will be preserved.

In 1872 George William Duff introduced a herd of white park cattle to Vaynol, which remained a closed herd long enough to develop individual characteristics and be recognised as a separate breed, taking the name of the estate. The breed survives, although now reduced to a few individuals and in the care of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust. The cattle have left Vaynol but although an attempt to return them in recent years was unsuccessful, it is still hoped that one day it will be possible for them to return to their home.

Duff also kept deer in the park and a menagerie of exotic animals in various enclosures; he built a bear pit and monkey house close to the kitchen garden, of which the former survives. He also entertained lavishly and began the tradition of giving hospitality to the Royal Family at Vaynol, which was continued particularly by his great-grandson Sir Michael Duff, who was a school friend of the Duke of Kent. When the present Prince of Wales was invested at Caernarfon in 1969 numerous members of the Royal Family stayed at Vaynol; the Queen Mother planted an oak tree there in 1958.

The park today probably looks much as it did in the nineteenth century, with wooded areas dispersed in lush parkland dotted with oak trees, sloping gently to the Menai Strait on the west and spreading out below the view of the mountains of Snowdonia on the east. The southern part remains rather more fragmented as there are several houses within it, now again in separate ownership. An area on the north-east has been sold to the Welsh Development Agency and made into a business park,

but several of the copses have been retained. Some of the woodland is managed for timber and areas of softwoods have been planted, but mostly within or around the original wooded areas.

When the wall surrounding the park was built there were five entrances to Vaynol park; assuming that these included the dock, all survive. Only two, however, now have drives in use leading to the house. The southernmost entrance is now the entrance to Bryntirion and also gives on to a route round to the boat house and the cottage, Ty Glo, via the extreme southern corner of the park. The lodge, named after Bryntirion and much altered and extended, was a small, single-storey stone building, presumably of the same date as the others. The gates have gone but the very tall, rectangular-sectioned stone-built pillars at the end of a bridge over the river are still imposing. Similar pillars flank the entrance where the old road enters the park, but there was never a lodge here. The drive is now closed off at Bryntirion, but continues northwards through the park, still tarmac-surfaced, to meet up with the complex of trackways around the house and farm.

Not far to the north of the Bryntirion entrance is another, where the route of the old road is now a tarmac-surfaced access drive to Yr Efail and Werngogas, cottages within the park. Although there are also gates at the other end of the old road, it becomes a rough track beyond Werngogas.

The main entrance is further to the north, and the drive is again tarmac-surfaced. A lodge is shown on the 1855 estate map, but when the park was walled in the 1860s this was replaced by the grander structure now present. It is single-storey with an attic, built of roughly-dressed stone with a slate roof, and has a two-storey tower attached at the back. There is a gable with a tall finial facing the drive and a tall stone chimney. The double iron gates are very imposing, with a pedestrian gate either side and a flat stone overthrow; the gate piers are tall, stone-built and have decorative stone caps. There are also gates at the end of the stretch of the old road which now falls within the park, just to the south-west of the lodge. The family arms were carved by R Evans in about 1870 on a large stone tablet to go over the main gates. This had been removed and was recently found in a compost heap near the Old Hall, still in good condition.

The first part of the drive runs through a cutting, the sides of which are planted with many different varieties of trees. The planting of these is contemporary with the making of the entrance and re-routing of the drive in the 1860s; this drive is the only one shown on the estate map of the 1770s, but the beginning of it was altered when the park wall was built, and a wide turning area either side of the road was made. The area in front of the gates remains the same, but the semi-circle on the far side of the road no longer exists. Until about the time of the First World War this drive approached the front of the house, where there was a turning circle, but later a new main entrance was made on the north-east side of the house and the drive now approaches this, through a tarmac parking area. The former turning circle has become part of the lawn.

Towards the north-eastern corner of the park the rear drive, leading to the farm buildings, opens off the road leading to Britannia Bridge. There is a lodge, but this

has now been bypassed, and the entrance to the drive is to the north of it, the new length of drive looping round to join the old just beyond the lodge. The lodge is an extended single-storey stone building, with a slate roof and a verandah on three sides. The gates have gone and the piers are tall and stone-built, like those at the other subsidiary entrances. The more recent entrance to the north still has plain iron gates with much shorter, square-sectioned stone-built piers. The caps copy those at the main entrance, and the wall is lower either side, perhaps formerly with railings. The alteration to the layout is probably fairly recent (certainly post-1914), but is shown on the current edition of the 1:10,000 map. The drive is tarmac-surfaced, and comes in to the eastern side of the farm complex. A new link road connects it with the road system in the business park.

The drive from the dock now links up with the track coming up to the boat house from the south, the end of the old route having been fenced off as part of the garden area of the boat house, which is now a dwelling. From Ty Glo it follows the old route in a sweeping curve back towards the house, and retains a tarmac surface, but the last stretch, nearest the house, is now disused and unsurfaced.

Other tracks lead off from the farm, to the nursery area and garden cottages, the new National Trust car park and down through the woodland to the mausoleum. These are stony-surfaced and fairly rough. Around the houses and buildings, which are in a scattered group, is a system of mostly tarmac drives and tracks which, despite some changes, is shown on maps going back to 1855.

The largest area of woodland is in the north corner of the park, and this is shown on the estate map of the 1770s, although it has shrunk and been enlarged again since then. It now encloses the mausoleum, but in 1855 the latter was on the edge of it. This building is indicated on the 1855 estate map, but the surrounding elongated octagonal enclosure seems to have been added later, as a drawing for the gate piers is dated 1879. The enclosure consists of a dwarf wall with railings, and the gates and stone piers are fairly simple.

The building itself takes the form of a small but tall chapel in more or less Gothic style, built of roughly-dressed stone with a red sandstone doorway and paler sandstone windows. The roof has fish-scale slates. There is a crypt and an ornate, colonnaded octagonal bell turret attached to the north corner. Memorials to members of the family on the walls inside have mostly been removed, and the interior, which is permanently open, has been much vandalised. There is stained glass in the windows and the chapel has a tiled floor.

The wood surrounding the mausoleum is commercially managed for timber at present. A similar timber plantation now occupies the corner of the park near the main entrance, an area which was originally a covert, and most of the rest of the woodland is in copses and coverts about the park. Near Bryntirion there is a fairly large continuous strip of woodland across the park, which has developed from three separate coverts, but it was already much as it is today by the 1890s. Other fairly large coverts are found around Ty Glo and the boat house and surrounding the site of old quarries (used for stone for the park wall) and a lime-kiln near the south corner of the park.

The lake had two artificial islands and a boat house. A third island was added between 1889 and 1900. The lake is long and narrow, not particularly large, but very well sited as it is in the foreground of the view towards Snowdonia. It probably also attracted wildfowl for shooting, being extremely well visited by them today.

There is a linked pair of ornamental ponds on the north-east side of the main drive, with a smaller one the other side, and there is also a pond, completely surrounded by woodland, in Hendre-las covert in the south-east of the park. Sealpond Wood, now in the area of the business park, once contained a pond (probably, from the name, connected with George William Duff's menagerie), but this has disappeared and new ornamental ponds have been made in the business park. There was also a fishpond on the far side of the road near the main entrance, but this has been destroyed by alterations to the road.

The ponds north-east of the drive have a fairly substantial dam with a grass bank over it at the lower end, and are linked by a channel crossed by a small wooden rustic bridge. They are fairly shallow and had stone reinforcement in the edges, but this edging is wearing away in places due to the action of water and wildfowl. The ponds are not shown on an estate map of 1871 but are on the 25-in. Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

The pond near the top of the drive on the other side is obviously much more recent, and may have been created when the lake was reconstructed. It is shallow and largely overgrown with water plants, but it has a small concrete otter on a rock in the middle and a seat placed to overlook it. The water supply runs underground to it from a short length of stream which is evidently fed by the outflow from the lake; this stream has artificial waterfalls and seems to exist mainly to create a pleasing sound. It is not indicated on maps up to 1914 and may also be recent.

The pond in Hendre-las covert was constructed between 1889 and 1900, probably to attract wildfowl for shooting. It later had a Chinese bridge and an artificial waterfall (no longer functioning) and was evidently treated as part of the ornamental grounds, reached by several footpaths through the wood. It still exists, although rather overgrown.

The folly, eyecatcher or lookout tower on a high point in the middle of the western side of the park was built before 1840. At that time it was on the edge of a small covert, but as in the case of the mausoleum the woodland has expanded to surround it. The tower is stone-built, round, battlemented and has both quatrefoil and slit windows, the former with brick surrounds. It is open to the sky and there is no indication that there was ever a stair or a floor, although there is a doorway by which to enter. It is sited at a point where there are good views (now only to the south due to the growth of trees), but was probably itself intended more as an eyecatcher from other points in the park than as a lookout.

Almost due west of the house, on the edge of the Menai Strait, is a small dock with a square boat house, constructed between 1840 and 1855. The boat house is large and has been converted to a dwelling; it is single-storey on the landward side with doors

on the seaward side across the underfloor bays where the boats were stored, and has a slate roof and a verandah along the south-west side. The dock is stone-built with steps down to the water, and to the south is a long curve of railings replacing the park wall, which permits enjoyment of the view over the water and adds greatly to the attractiveness of the area. Nearby is Ty Glo, whose name ('Coal House') perhaps suggests a practical side to the dock as well as a recreational one.

Two bath houses, both now ruined, formerly stood close to the shore of the Strait. The more northerly lies in the wood which also hides the mausoleum; this is the older and probably went out of use when the park wall was built as there is no access through the wall to the shore, although there is a short stretch of railings, permitting a view. The ruins of the building still stand in the wood, with the remnants of an unusual dwarf slate fence alongside part of the disused path leading to it.

The other bath house was near the dock and was probably built later, after the wall was constructed, to replace the older one and concentrate all the waterside activities in the same area. It appears on the first edition 25-in Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

The Old Hall garden is undoubtedly contemporary with the Old Hall itself, thus at least seventeenth century, sixteenth century if it was laid out when the house was first built. It lies on a sloping site and is a small, terraced formal garden. The gardens associated with the main house are much later in date and much grander in style, though still basically formal. In the late nineteenth century there were only lawns to the south-west and north-east of the house, where the gardens now are, and the formal layout first appears on plans of the early twentieth century. References to garden alterations in 1913 may date the creation of the formal gardens very closely**.**

The gardens divide broadly into three areas: the garden of the Old Hall, the Water Garden, which lies between old and new houses, and the Rose Garden, at the side of the main house. Apart from these three enclosed gardens, there are only small areas now maintained as garden, although some of the enclosures around the outbuildings, now completely neglected, were undoubtedly once gardens. None of these show any interesting features or layouts on old maps.

The Old Hall garden is the most interesting, on account of its age and unusually good state of preservation. The original enclosing wall survives on the east, and possibly partially also on the west, although this has been altered; the terrace walls and steps are also original. The entrances have probably all been altered. The doorway in the north wall, although reset, is dated 1634 and was probably in an entrance through the original north wall.

The garden of the Old Hall starts with a broad, straight walk across the front of the house, with wide grass verges; this has been recently gravelled, and there is a stone-paved path off it leading to the door of the house. To the north are two narrow parallel terraces, and above them a wider, later, third terrace which curves outwards to the north in a semi-circle, allowing space for a circular pool. All the terraces are grass-surfaced. The whole is enclosed within stone walls, and includes the old chapel of St Mary. There are entrances in the west wall at the north and south ends, in the east wall at the south end, and in the north wall. The top terrace is much the

widest, and the lowest the narrowest. The middle terrace has a seat under a hedge backing against the chapel at the west end, the chapel being built at the level of this terrace, but reached by steps from the one below. There is a slope down from the upper level at the other end of the middle terrace. The difference in height between the terraces is a little less than 1 m, managed by a retaining wall between the middle and upper terraces and a steep grass slope between the bottom and middle ones. The main steps down are in the centre, the top and bottom flight being semi-circular, but there are also narrow steps down from the two lower terraces at the east end. There is another retaining wall, with a parapet, for the bottom terrace.

The top terrace is likely to have been constructed in 1913, when the original north wall of the garden must have been demolished. The other two terraces and the main walk, however, are undoubtedly contemporary with the house, and the original layout must have been much the same as it is now.

The garden encloses the sixteenth-century chapel of St Mary, and the relationship of this building with the terraces suggests that it is older than the garden. Old photographs show topiary in front of the house, but originally the wide grass verges of the walk may have been used as beds. The first and second terraces seem structurally unchanged, but the third, highest, terrace, with its circular pool, has been added since 1900, at which date the north wall of the garden was on the line of the present terrace wall. This alteration is therefore likely to be contemporary with the other garden improvements carried out in about 1913.

The best remaining stretch of the original enclosing wall of the Old Hall garden is on the east side. It has, inevitably, been very much altered but part of the wall this side is probably at its original height (over 3 m) and may not have been rebuilt. It is of random stone, much repointed, but patches of lime mortar remain and may be original.

The next section to the south must be relatively recent as it encloses the early-twentieth-century top terrace. The southern end of the wall is much lower and has probably been partly demolished and consolidated, possibly completely rebuilt. A wide gap in this part of the wall, at the end of the main walk, has a pair of modern wrought-iron drive gates, hung on dumpy, square-sectioned stone-built piers.

The north wall is fairly modern, about 1913, although the original stone was probably re-used. In it is set a doorway with dressed stone surrounds, of different kinds of stone on the inside and the outside, and it is possible that the surrounds came from different places. One or both is likely to have been an original entrance through the north wall, formerly on the line of the edge of the top terrace. The inner side has the Williams family arms over the top, with the date 1634 and the initials of Thomas Williams and his wife Katharine. Around the inner arch is carved 'YE MYSTIC GARDEN FOLD ME CLOSE I LOVE THEE WELL', and under the arch, 'BELOVED VAYNOL', but this inscription is unlikely to be contemporary with the doorway because of the modern spelling of 'Vaynol', as well as the style of the lettering, and is probably at the oldest nineteenth century, if it does not date from 1913. In the doorway is a wrought-iron gate, older than any others now in the garden, but similar to one in a modern stone surround leading from the track to the east into

the garden or yard area behind the dairy, north of the Old Hall garden; this may perhaps once also have been in an entrance to the Old Hall garden.

The north end of the west wall dates from 1913, as far as the chapel, but there is little of it as there is a wide entrance with double iron gates, probably of the same date. On the other side of the chapel there may be some original walling, but the wall joining the hall, which has an archway through it opposite the gates on the east of the garden (the gravel walk links the two entrances), is probably of nineteenth-century date, as plans from earlier in that century do not show it, but it had appeared by 1889. The gates in this archway are modern iron drive gates, like those opposite.

At the west end of the middle terrace is a decorated stone bench, which is thought to be an early garden ornament, perhaps seventeenth century. It has scrollwork legs and arms and the back is decorated with animal and human figures. On the same terrace there are two later large, open urns, one at present off its plinth. The pool on the top terrace has no fountain and planting around the edge obscures any edging.

One other small walled rectangular area of garden near the Old Hall, adjoining it on the east, now neglected and overgrown, has had a chequered history. Originally it may well have been part of the contemporary garden of the Old Hall, and in 1855 was roughly square, enclosed, and divided into four plots by perimeter and cross paths. By 1889 walls had been moved so that the area was divided into halves, the outer half having been taken into a new yard on the east. An octagonal dairy had been built in the other half, by the house, but this was demolished later and the foundations made into a pool with fountain. The pool survives but is dry, and the layout of the rest of the garden is now hard to establish.

The Water Garden is oblong in shape and fills the space, which slopes gently down to the south-east, between the relatively new courtyard area on the north-east side of the main house, and the Old Hall and stable yard. It is clearly part of the major phase of alterations around 1913, and is not shown on maps before 1918. It is defined on the curved south-east side by a balustraded wall; the garden slopes only gently, but the slope below the wall is steeper, and a good view over the park is obtained from the south-east part of the garden. The opposite end backs on to the kitchen garden wall, which is disguised by a row of tall cypresses. The south-west side has a yew hedge, but the north-east side, shown on the 1918 map as also defined by a wall or hedge, is now open to the continuation of the kitchen garden wall.

The oval pool which gives the garden its name is towards the north-west end, and is incorporated into the terrace wall which crosses the garden, so that the pool surround is flush with the higher level of the terrace, and there are steps up to the pool from the main area of garden below. Balustrading similar to that around the south-east edge of the garden runs along the terrace wall and the back of the pool. Again like the enclosing balustrade, this is topped with urns at intervals.

There are entrances via an imposing flight of steps in the centre of the south-east side, through double iron gates (of the same pattern) from both the house side and the Old Hall side towards the south-east end, and from the kitchen garden on the north-west. From all of these stone-flagged paths lead. Three straight parallel paths

run north-west to south-east, one from the south-east entrance to the pool, and the others up the sides from the gates; the side paths link up with the path along the terrace, curving round the back of the pool. From this the path to the north-west entrance leads off. A cross-path runs straight across the garden between the two sets of side gates, balancing the terrace at the other end of the garden. There are steps at several points. The path from the drive through the main entrance to the cross-path is not shown on the 1918 map, but is similar to all the others. It, continuing to the pool, has low hedges either side, and these continue around the south-east edge of the pool, up to the terrace wall.

The Rose Garden to the south-west of the main house is also post-1900 in date, but lies over a previous lawned garden area and runs into a much older wood. Like the Water Garden, it has a formal character, with terracing, balustrading and garden ornaments, which include a classical statue and wellhead. Before this layout was imposed the area seems to have been informal, with curving paths and scattered trees.

Apart from the lawns and woodland, the only hint of garden features near the main house before the 1913 alterations are some small structures shown on old maps, all of which have now gone. From before 1855 to some time between 1900 and 1918, presumably 1913, there was a small hexagonal building in a small grassy area with trees, surrounded by drives, immediately behind the main house. Some steps, now leading nowhere, which remain in this area presumably related to this. In the woodland beyond what is now the Rose Garden, to the south-west of the house, there was a small circular building, probably a summer house or gazebo, from before 1889 (but after 1871) until again, probably, 1913. One map, of 1869, shows another structure, octagonal with, apparently, an enclosure of the same shape around it, to the north of the hexagonal building at the rear of the house; this must have been very short-lived, or perhaps was never actually built, as it does not appear on the maps of 1855 or 1871.

The three main areas of ornamental garden all probably look much the same today as they would have done early in the century, although little planting survives on the lower terraces of the Old Hall garden, and the topiary near the hall has gone. As survival is quite good elsewhere, it may be that the terraces, which are quite narrow, were maintained as grass walks with little planting.

The walled kitchen garden, which lies to the north of the house, beyond the Water Garden, is now completely overgrown so that detailed investigation is impossible, but the remains of some glasshouses and some of the planting can be seen. It is a strange shape, like an irregular inverted L, and was divided into four unevenly-sized plots by paths. Before the ballroom was built, the site of this building was also a kitchen garden plot, though outside the wall of the main area, and the garden of the Butler's House contained most of the glass.

The kitchen garden is shown, always the same odd shape, on all the nineteenth-century estate maps, so it must originally have been constructed before 1855, and is perhaps contemporary with the early nineteenth-century rebuilding of the house. Other outlying plots were also utilised as kitchen gardens, or for glass.

Later in its history a tennis court and housing for the menagerie kept by George William Duff, including a bear pit, monkey house and bison house, were inserted into the garden. The bear pit still survives.

In 1889 there were glasshouses next to the ballroom at the south-west end of the garden, one on the north-east wall and several more in the Butler's House garden. The south-western part of the garden was an orchard and there were fruit trees in two further areas. By 1900 the glasshouse on the north-east wall had increased in size and there were several more glasshouses and frames in the part of the garden nearest it, but the orchard trees were no longer shown on the map. By 1916 the glasshouses had increased by two, giving a huge expanse of glass overall.

The Butler's House garden, an enclosure to the north-east of the main kitchen garden, is clear of vegetation and is entered through an ornate iron gate with a decorative overthrow, incorporating provision for an electric light. All the glasshouses have gone except for the long vine house against the north-west wall, which is derelict and overgrown. The walls are stone, with a flat stone coping, and they dip downwards near the gates. The normal height is about 2.5 m. A similar gate leads into the main garden, but little can be seen here apart from the remains of derelict glasshouses and frames.

The entrance from the north-west end of the Water Garden latterly led to the tennis court, and has an iron gate with a bell over it, now overgrown. It is not possible to penetrate far in here but an outgrown box hedge, formerly no doubt edging a path, can be seen, and one or two fruit trees. There are also some old slate water tanks in the garden.

The surrounding wall is stone, apparently not brick-lined, and is still more or less intact although much threatened by vegetation. It has a flat coping, and apart from the entrances mentioned there are three more in the back (north-west) wall. The north-east wall, which supported a large glasshouse, is still whitewashed, although the glasshouse has gone.

Sources

Primary

Information from Mr S. Wood

Photocopy of estate map of the 1770s (original in County Archives, Caernarfon)

Plan of Vaynol Demesne (1855), County Archives, Caernarfon (Vaynol papers 6896)

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(Vaynol papers 6921)

Entwisle, J., survey of park and garden (with photographs) (1993)

Secondary

Hyde Hall, E., *A Description of Caernarvonshire* (1809-11), edited from the original manuscript by Jones, E. Gwynne (1952)

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, *Inventory Caernarvonshire* Vol. II (1960)

Jones, R.C., *Felinheli. A personal history of the Port of Dinorwic* (1992)

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
3674		II	Designated	03/03/1966	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Britannia Tubular Bridge	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Treborth	254247	370888

Street Side	Location
	Spanning the Menai Strait to Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, and W of the Menai Suspension Bridge.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Transport	

History

Originally built as a railway bridge for the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and designed by the renowned engineer-in-chief to the railway, Robert Stephenson, in association with Francis Thompson, the railway's architect, and Sir William Fairbairn as consultant engineer. The bridge made novel use of a continuous tubular construction of iron plates, forming

twin tubes, set at the centre span 31m (102ft) above the high water line, each pair spanning 140m (459ft 3in) between the intermediate water piers, the stonework built by Nowell Hemingway and Peason, and the whole scheme costed £674,000. Each of the two pairs of tubes carrying the plateway, was 9.1m x 4.45m (30ft high x 14ft 8in) wide, fixed at the centre with rolling expansion joints in the Anglesey and Caernarvon Towers. It was opened at a fine ceremony in 1850. The C & H Railway was amalgamated with the London and North Western Railway in 1858. After a serious fire on 23.5.1970, the bridge was extensively modified and strengthened to provide a road carriageway above and in addition to the rail track, designed by Husband & Co for British Railways, using The Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co Ltd as contractors.

Exterior

The bridge piers are of rock-faced Anglesey limestone (Penmaen marble), set on a plinth, and Runcorn sandstone and brickwork. Each of the 2 central water piers is 67.5m (221ft 3ins) high from foundation on the sea bedrock, and rise in rock-faced coursed stone with battered sides to an ashlar corniced top raised on large corner blocks forming voids, originally designed to take suspension chains over rockers, on each face, all in an Egyptian Pylon style. The piers are voided, and stone lintels 6m (20ft) long span the rectangular holes for the twin tubes, with bold plat bands at the level of the top and bottom of the tubes. Each side face carries a symbolic engineering motif based on linked driving rods. The outer spans spring to similar abutment towers, flanked by sculpured lions on high plinths (q.v.). A huge figure of Britannia designed by Thompson for the centre pier was never executed. Inscribed on the approach face 'Erected Anno Domini MDCCCL Robert Stevenson Engineer'. The modified bridge, opened in 11/6/1980, consists of braced rivetted steel section arches with 'N'-truss spandrels spanning between the earlier piers, with the roadway carried on stanchions above the railway. The side spans are in reinforced concrete.

Interior

Reason for designation

In its original form, the bridge was one of the most audacious and exciting monuments of the great age of engineering where Britain was at the forefront of such innovatory developments. Included at Grade II notwithstanding the fact that the original design has been vitiated after the fire; the surviving piers combine monumental architectural qualities with significant evidence for the original engineering.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
4166		I	Designated	22/02/1952	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Vaynol Old Hall	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	253829	369536

Street Side	Location
NW	Set in the heart of Vaynol Park, E of Vaynol Hall. Attached outbuildings on the W end, some facing the stable yard.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

In the medieval period Vaynol was in the hands of the Bishops of Bangor. It was made over to the Cochwillan family of Bangor by Bishop Skevington in 1533, and eventually came into the hands of the Williams family; William Williams of Vaynol, and Cochwillan (through his wife Elen) was high sheriff for Caernarfonshire in 1598, and was created baronet in

1608. An inventory taken in the period 1660-90 records a total of 44 rooms. It was held by this family until the last member died without issue in 1696. By 1723 the property was in the hands of John Smith, MP, and in 1764 it was left to Thomas Assheton of Cheshire, who assumed the name Smith. Much work of expansion and improvement throughout the estate was carried out until the time the property was sold in 1967, finally passing out of the family's hands in 1984. Vaynol Old Hall is an important sub-medieval house which appears to be constructed in at least three or four phases, beginning in the early-mid C16 as a 2-unit house with lateral chimney, consisting of the ground floor of hall, passage and small outer room. It reached the present E-shaped plan in the early-mid C17, with addition of a storeyed porch over the entrance, and a similar oriel bay at the E end: rear stair wing dated on close-studding, 1638. The E-plan was completed towards the end of the C17 with the addition of a larger N wing on the W side in the late C17. Outbuildings attached to the W end are later, mostly C19.

Exterior

Built of local stone rubble, with large quoins and freestone dressings and slate roofs. Main E-W range is of 2 storeys, comprising a main hall with lateral fireplace, a cross passage, and beyond an inner room, a parlour or service room. Perhaps also contemporary, a 3-storey rear wing on the E, with service rooms below. Added on the N side is the storeyed porch over the entrance, with an open outer moulded Tudor arch, within a square frame, with shields in the spandrels. The windows are generally of 2-, 3- or 4-lights, stone mullioned with rounded heads to the lights, set back in chamfered ashlar surrounds. One 3-light window in the porch gable, and the gabled oriel wing, probably added, at the E end of the N elevation, has 3- over 4-light similar arched Tudor windows. At the W end, a balancing wing with crow stepped copings; a 4-light window to the ground floor and a stone mullioned cross window above. A stone stack is between the porch and the oriel. The E elevation, overlooking the sunken garden, is of 3 storeys, with a door to the undercroft in the large gable of the main block, with 5- over 4-light windows, and similar windows to the rear wing. The oriel windows, beyond the inperceptable join, are not recessed. Overlooking the stable yard, the building is of 4 storeys under 2 gables. Some cross windows and other windows altered. This elevation adjoins the Best Stables.

Interior

The inner arched doorway from the porch has a chamfered oak frame and boarded door, and flowers and foliage in the spandrels, and opens directly into the great Hall. This has bar-stopped chamfered ceiling beams forming eight compartments, with similar chamfered subsidiary joists. Fully panelled with C17 square moulded panelling now returned from Vaynol Hall, restored in 1995. Fire surround is lost. The cross passage leads to the rear wing, with a fine late C17 boxed stair; square oak newels rise to inverted urn finials and pendants, and close set turned waisted balusters. This has been remodelled. The stair well is timber framed, with both wattle and daub, and lath and daub infilling. The 3-bay great chamber, over the hall, has a stone fireplace with a joggled lintel, and oriel with 2-light windows. A timber framed partition with a central pointed-arched door opening, and lath and daub surviving at its upper level, divides off the inner room. The 12 or so surviving roof trusses throughout, including over the hall block have collars and raking struts to the principal rafters, and 2 tiers of purlins. The initials 'TE 1831' appear on plaster. In the cellars, the rear chamber formed the late C17 kitchen, with a huge fireplace, now partly blocked, on the S end wall. A stone chamfered doorway, of external type, leads from this room to the re-entrant angle below the later kitchen and stair, suggesting that the rear wing is of the first phase.

Reason for designation

Listed grade I as an outstanding house of largely C16 date, lying at the heart of Vaynol Park and retaining an exceptionally well preserved main front, together with a good interior of special interest.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
4173		I	Designated	22/02/1952	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Vaynol Hall	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	253696	369434

Street Side	Location
NW	Located at the centre of Vaynol Park, SW of the Old Hall, and having gardens adjoining to the SW.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Vaynol was given to the crown after the last of the Williams family died without issue in 1696. Before 1723 the estate was granted to John Smith, MP, chancellor of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1764 it was left to Thomas Assheton of Cheshire, who took the name Smith; marriages of various descendants introduced Duff and Vivian

into the name. The Vaynol Estate was enlarged enormously from the wealth created by the Dinorwic Slate Quarries, one of the two most important in Wales. However, much of this property was sold by Sir Michael Duff in 1967, and after his death in 1980 the remaining part of the estate was sold, passing out of the family. Vaynol Hall replaced the Old Hall as the principal house in Vaynol Park. It is of early-mid C18 in origin, and was extensively remodelled in the C19 to create the present vast building. Successive early C20 works include alterations in 1901-5 and in 1912, the demolition of a wing in 1959, and conversion into flats.

Exterior

Of white painted stucco with slate roofs behind high parapets. Three storeys; 'L'-plan. The SE front is of 10 bays; with a canted 3-storey bay, and the right hand wing also set forward and canted. The ground floor windows are set in shallow arched recesses; all 16-paned sash windows, mostly horned. A panelled door with overlight is set in the canted bay. The parapet has a band and slight cornice. Set back at the SW end is a 2-storey stair projection with an especially tall window. The NE front has the main entrance from the driveway in the re-entrant angle, facing NE; a classical portico added in 1910 with a winged symbol on the fascia. Behind is a lobby with a domed roof. The SW front is of 7 window bays, including a splayed ground floor on the right. The garden to this side is bordered on the SE side by a rebuilt brick wall with acorn finials and closed to the SW by a balustraded wall with a concrete handrail, terracotta balusters and oval fluted urns.

Interior

Classical mid-Georgian interior with a complex plan. The principal rooms are in the eastern part leading off a N-S rectangular inner hall, in line with the former main entrance, and an E-W corridor ending to the W in a tall staircase hall in a Rococo manner. Elaborate plasterwork to many rooms and panelled doors throughout, together with wall-panelling, especially to the corridor. Various fine marble chimneypieces. The grand staircase is set in a panelled hall with a cantilevered upper flight; barley-twist balusters, foliated tread ends and a marbled handrail. The stair well is lined with striking plasterwork arranged in vertical, mainly naturalistic trails (e.g. similar to that in Powderham Castle, Devon). The archway at the top has Gothick detail to the soffit. The inner hall has fluted columns and broken-pedimented architraves; garlanded urns enrich this ceiling. One of the public rooms to the E has a Rococo ceiling. Beyond, the main drawing room is finely fitted in a Palladian manner reminiscent of the work of William Kent; including deeply coved cornice over panelling, punctuated by fluted Corinthian pilasters. The quality of this work is not at all provincial but in fact reflects the latest English fashions; this may be due to John Smith, the leading politician, who became the owner in 1723, and probably would have acquired knowledge of the foremost styles of the day from his London connections. At the end of the corridor is an added circular lobby in a Grecian style, perhaps contemporary with the portico itself, the walls decorated with trompe l'oeil paintings depicting local scenes, including the Dinorwic Quarry and Vaynol, and the lantern dome is carried on marble effect iron columns. Marbled floor. The library to the NW has fluted Ionic pilasters.

Reason for designation

Graded I for the exceptional interest of the fine mid-Georgian interior of this country house at the heart of Vaynol Park. Of group value with other listed items at Vaynol.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
4199		II	Designated	26/08/1992	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Main Entrance to Vaynol Park, including flanking approach walls,	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	254123	368765

Street Side	Location
NW	The grand gated entrance to the main drive is flanked by similarly designed stretches of broadly curved boundary walls, contiguous with the boundary walls to the Park. The Grand Lodge lies directly behind the W side of the gates.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	

History

The Agents Account Books for the 1860's and 1870's have numerous references to 'expenditure on Vaynol [or "Park"] wall'. The 1st edition OS map, surveyed in 1888, shows what appears to be this entrance, although the more Edwardian style suggests later enrichment.

Exterior

Of rock-faced snecked rubble with freestone dressings. The tripartite main entrance is in a free Indian style, with tapered pilasters and flat pyramidal finials, and bracketed cornice, repeated on piers on the flanking walls. Segmental arch to the main carriageway, and flanking semi-circular headed pedestrian arches, all with voussoirs. Iron gates with scrollwork below the lock rail. Further 'bays' to either side, each with a semi-circular headed and iron barred aperture. The boundary walls that adjoin at right angles, gently stepped downwards, are in a similar manner to the main entrance and form a pair of deep quadrants, each of 8 bays and more finely detailed than the main wall. Battered walls and plinth and channelled freestone pilasters, coping and finials; distinctive voussoired straight-sided oval apertures, similarly iron-barred, to each bay. On the SW side, close to the main entrance, one bay is opened between piers leading to the drive to Wern-y-Gogas.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as an impressive park entrance, of group value with the Park Boundary Wall and Grand Lodge.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
4200		II	Designated	26/08/1992	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Grand Lodge at Main Entrance to Vaynol Park	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	254110	368767

Street Side	Location
NW	Set well back from the main Caernarfon to Bangor road, behind the boundary wall that curves inwards towards the Main Entrance to the drive.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	

History

Probably contemporary with the later C19 improvements to the estate. However the quantity of materials listed in the Building Accounts for 1905 suggests that it was substantially altered then. It appears on the first edition of the OS map,

surveyed in 1888.

Exterior

Built of rock-faced rubble with a slate roof. Tudor style. Single storey, 'L'-plan, with the entrance in the re-entrant angle brought flush with the projecting gabled wing facing the driveway with a stone roofed canted stone mullioned and transomed bay window, ornamented with a pilaster pinnacle over, and crude Tudor panelling in the apron below. The bay is flanked by giant arrow-slit like windows with extended hoodmoulds, one opened to a lozenge at its centre. The entrance has an open Tudor arch and asymmetrically stepped 'Dutch' parapet between diminuative crenellated towers. The gable has a string course implying a parapet. A pointed bay on the SE side gable and a 2-storey tower to the rear with stone chimney stacks.

Interior

Reason for designation

Included as an interesting example of picturesque lodge architecture, of intrinsic interest and of group value with the Main Entrance gates and screen at Vaynol Park.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Hendre Howell
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5338
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location, set back from the S side of the B5109 to the WSW side of the village of Talwrn.

Date Listed 9/2/1952
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
Late C17 house, the central porch doorway is inscribed with the date 1690; with added S wing of similar dimension and staircase between. The earliest parish register entry records the burial of John Lloyd in 1696. The house and adjoining land, 120 acres (48.6 hectares) in 1813, formed part of the Plas Llanddyfnan estate. By the time of the Tithe Apportionment of 1841 the house recorded as being owned by Sir Harry Dent Goring Esq and occupied and farmed by William Williams and his family along with 1 servant and 6 labourers. The house was extended by the addition of a service wing to rear, built to form an L shaped plan, probably in late C19 and later raised to 2 storeys. Modernised and re-roofed in the late C20.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a good late C17 gentry house which retains much of it's original regional vernacular character and some original features.

History
Benwell R M and G A, Housing in the Parish of Llanddyfnan 1743-1841, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1994, pp 59-60;
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 456-7, 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, pp 48, clii;
Llanddyfnan Tithe Map and Schedule, 1841;
Llanddyfnan Census Returns, 1841, 1851.

Interior
A lobby entry house with internal fireplace. The plan was partially altered when the S wing was added and the spiral staircase built between it and the porch. The interior has been modernised but retains massive pegged chamfered collared trusses with angle braces and the sitting room has exposed joists and chamfered beams and a large rough stone bressumer.

Exterior

Late C17 gentry house, 2-storeys and attics, the original house a rectangular plan with central storeyed porch; the advanced S wing added and a later service wing built to form an L-shaped plan. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed, with massive boulder foundations. Modern slate roof which retains some original chamfered eaves coping; gable stacks and central ridge stack with capping, S wing has similar stack in SE corner. The porch doorway has a segmental head and bears the date 1690 on the jamb; the door is a wide studded boarded door on strap hinges. Windows are mainly 4-pane sashes, there are 8-pane casements flanking the porch on the ground floor, the service wing has some modern lights.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Hendre Howell
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5338
Community Llanddyfnan

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Interior
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Exterior

Late C17 gentry house, 2-storeys and attics, the original house a rectangular plan with central storeyed porch; the advanced S wing added and a later service wing built to form an L-shaped plan. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed, with massive boulder foundations. Modern slate roof which retains some original chamfered eaves coping; gable stacks and central ridge stack with capping, S wing has similar stack in SE corner. The porch doorway has a segmental head and bears the date 1690 on the jamb; the door is a wide studded boarded door on strap hinges. Windows are mainly 4-pane sashes, there are 8-pane casements flanking the porch on the ground floor, the service wing has some modern lights.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Cemaes Mill
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5344
Community	Llanbadrig

Location

Set back from the W side of Ffordd y Felin; which leads SW towards Llanfechell off the A5025 roundabout at the S end of the village of Cemaes Bay. The mill tower is c 500m SW of the Church of St Patrick.

Date Listed	9/2/1952
Last Amendment	10/26/2000
Grade	II

History

Built in 1828 on land belonging to Hugh Williams. By the late C19 the mill was operated by William Rowlands, brother of the miller at Melin Drylliau, Church Bay; and member of the well known and respected Rowlands family of Anglesey millers. In 1918 the mill and lands were purchased by John Richards Roberts, son of Isaac Roberts, well known Anglesey millwright; and by the late 1920s the mill was one of few still operating on the island. In the 1930s a diesel engine was installed, which enabled the mill to continue working throughout the Second World War, but by 1946 had ceased operating and the sails had gone. The mill was considered as a candidate for renovation by the local council in 1954, but was rejected in favour of Melin Llynon, Llanddeusant; following the decision the mill began to deteriorate, the machinery went for scrap and by 1970s the mill was derelict. The tower has since been converted into a dwelling.

Reason for Listing

Listed as a good early C19 windmill tower, retaining much of its original form, openings and character, notwithstanding the new roof and modern lights. Cemaes mill is one of only 18 windmill towers surviving on Anglesey, out of over 40 that were operating in early-mid C19. One of the last Anglesey windmills to continue operating and of particular historic interest for its connections with the renowned Rowlands family of Anglesey millers.

History

Guise B and Lees G, Windmills of Anglesey, 1992, pp 13, 25, 33, 36-7, 58, 86-89.

Exterior

Full height, 3-storey, converted windmill tower. Built of local rubble masonry, rendered. Single doorway at base and rectangular windows with rough voussoirs at heads; modern panoramic window facing the sea to the north, set directly under modern capped roof with rendered rectangular stack.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Cemaes Mill
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5344
Community	Llanbadrig

Location

Set back from the W side of Ffordd y Felin; which leads SW towards Llanfechell off the A5025 roundabout at the S end of the village of Cemaes Bay. The mill tower is c 500m SW of the Church of St Patrick.

Date Listed	9/2/1952
Last Amendment	10/26/2000
Grade	II

History

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Reason for Listing

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5348		II	Designated	12/05/1970	02/05/2001

Name of Property	Address
Church of St Mary	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	Amlwch	Bodewryd	240019	390587

Street Side	Location
	Set back, within a rectangular churchyard, from the SW side of the country road in the rural hamlet of Bodewryd; c3km ESE of Llanfechell.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

The character of the church now owes much to extensive restoration in the late C19, although it was listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 and the walls of the church are thought to be Medieval; the earliest dateable feature is the doorway into the N porch, which is of C15 character, and the E window is late C16. The windows have small panes of

coloured glass set in geometric designs, which is a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. He became a convert to the Muslim religion and gave money to local rural churches on condition that any restoration work should include detail which reflected elements of his religion. The N porch is an addition, with reset doorway of C15 type.

Exterior

Simple rural church with continuous nave and chancel, added N porch. Built of local rubble masonry on boulder foundations, heavily mortared, with freestone dressings. Modern slate roof with slate coping and ridge, W gable bellcote. The nave is of 2 bays, each of which has a round-headed window; there is a similarly detailed W window, with a projecting stone over. The rectangular C16 E window has 3 arched lights with hoodmould over. The N porch has a small rectangular leaded light in the N wall, entry through a round-headed doorway in the E wall.

Interior

Entry to the church is through wide double doors from the N porch, each with diagonally set tongue and grooved panels. The nave and chancel are continuous, the 4 bay roof has exposed timbers, each bay articulated by queen post trusses with angled braces down to shaped corbels. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs. To the right of the doorway, to the W end of the nave, are two fonts, the first a rectangular gritstone bowl, the second a highly ornate oval bowl of alabaster; both fonts are undated and are not recorded in the RCAHMW Inventory, the rectangular font may be Medieval and the alabaster font contemporary with the C19 restoration. The sanctuary is raised by one step, with moulded rail over a round-arched frieze on shaped balusters. On the S wall of the chancel is a brass tablet recording bequests to the church by Queen Anne's Bounty and Robert Wynn, Rector of Llantrisant, 1720 and 1727. There is also a brass memorial tablets to Edward Wyn, Rector of Llantrisant and Llanddyfnan, d1671, his wife Margaret and 5 children, John 1707, Ann, Elen d1703, Catherine d1679 and Edward, LLD, Chancellor of Hereford 1707. The church also contains early two mid C18 gravestones, including that of Edward Wynn of Bodewryd, Chancellor of Hereford d 1755. The bell is said, by RCAHMW, to have vine scroll ornament and is dated 1747.

Reason for designation

Listed as a simple, rural church of Medieval origins. Retains Medieval fabric but is largely of C19 character, a simple vernacular building.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5349		II	Designated	12/05/1970	02/05/2001

Name of Property	Address
Church of St Peirio	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	Amlwch	Rhosbeirio	239111	391739

Street Side	Location
	In an isolated rural location, within a funnel shaped churchyard, set back from the N side of the country road between Llanfechell and Bodewryd; c2.25km ENE of the Church of St Mechell.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Medieval rural church restored and re-roofed in the late C19, the windows containing small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs, a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. He became a

convert to the Muslim religion and gave money to local rural churches on condition that any restoration work should include work which reflected elements of his religion. The SW porch is a late C19 addition.

Exterior

Simple rural church with continuous nave and chancel, gabled SW porch and W bellcote. Built of mortared rubble masonry with rough hewn foundations; freestone dressings. Slate roof with slate copings and stone cross gable finial to chancel and porch. The windows are late C19, lights with shallow pointed heads in rectangular frames; the N and S wall with single windows, the E window a paired light. The entry to the SW porch has a freestone lintel with shallow pointed arched soffit.

Interior

The roof has exposed timbers; collared trusses with brackets down to wall posts on plain corbels. Moulded sanctuary rail on shaped balusters and cusped arcade. The C12 font is a plain circular bowl spreading at the base, standing on C17 balusters. There is a single brass memorial plaque to William Kerver d1645, his grandson William d1640, Grace, wife of Richard d1647. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs.

Reason for designation

Listed as a simple, rural Medieval church altered in the C19 but retaining much of its original vernacular character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Church of St Tyfrydog
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5360
Community Rhosybol

Location
Located within a circular churchyard to W side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II*

History
A church is mentioned in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, but the earliest datable fabric here is the nave, built c1400; the chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the late C15 or early C16 and the N vestry and SW porch are mid-late C19, probably built when the church was restored in 1862 by Kennedy and Rogers.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a good Medieval rural church which retains much of its Medieval fabric and a rich vernacular character.

History
Clarke M L, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, p 60;
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Welsh Historic Churches Project, 1997;
Salter M, The Old Parish Churches of North Wales, p 16;
RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 51.

Interior
The interior could not be inspected at the time of the survey. Said, by referenced sources, to retain the original chancel arch, built c1400, a pointed arch of 2 chamfered orders. The nave and chancel have exposed roof timbers of arched braced collared trusses with wall posts down to shaped corbels and the nave is furnished with box pews.

Exterior
Small rural church in Decorated style comprising 2-bay nave with W bellcote and SW gabled porch; single bay chancel with lean-to N vestry. Built of roughly coursed small squared masonry with larger angle stones, and with limestone dressings. Roof of thin slates with stone copings and shaped kneelers; the nave has a weathered cross base at the E gable, the chancel has a broken stone cross finial and the porch has a fleur-de-lys finial. The nave has angled buttresses at the E end, similar buttresses flank the entrance in the SW porch. The doorway is in a chamfered pointed arch of 2 orders, the base of the jambs with bar stops and stepped run out chamfers. To the R (E) of the porch is an original window of c1400, 2 trefoil headed lights in a rectangular frame; a similarly detailed C19 window to R is set at a

higher level to light the pulpit. There is another similar window set in the W gable apex. The N wall of the nave has a paired W window of cinquefoil headed lights in a rectangular frame; a single trefoil headed light in rectangular frame to E. The chancel has rectangular windows of uncertain date with crude moulded frames stopping on weathered blocks. The E window is late C15, and has 3 pointed lights in a 4-centred head with moulded jambs and a moulded label with beast stops; the cusping has been removed from the exterior.

The church is set within a circular churchyard which includes a series of slate chest tombs, many of which are in railed enclosures.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title National School (former)
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5361
Community Rhosybol

Location
Set at an angle to the NW side of Lon Leidr at the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. The former National School lies directly to SW of the Church of St Tyfrydog.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II

History
Early C19 National School, United with the National Society in 1815 and opened the following year. Built on glebe land with a National Treasury Grant of #20.
The National Society had set itself the ambitious task of establishing a Church school in every parish throughout England and Wales and the Diocese of Bangor was the first diocesan organisation in Wales. The local committee (an offshoot of the Diocesan Committee of the S.P.C.K.) was united to the parent society in 1813, with the Rev James Henry Cotton, Vicar of Bangor, as its Secretary. Cotton's activities in Anglesey date from his preferment to the living of Llandyfrydog in December 1814. He proceeded to establish a schoolroom close to the parish church and this became the first National School to be founded in the county. His appointment as Secretary to the local committee was a resounding success and his name became synonymous with the regeneration of Anglican Schools in the Diocese. In 1838, in recognition of his work, he was appointed Dean of Bangor by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
In 1872 the results of the Inspector's inquiry, for the Department of Education, were published. It was found that most places in the county lay within reach of either a National or British School. Whenever a deficiency occurred a notice was issued requiring the establishment of a new school or the enlargement of an existing building. Sometimes the Nonconformist opposition to National School education meant that a compromise had to be reached. In the case of Llandyfrydog the school was turned into an undenominational school and enlarged in 1874 at a cost of #125.

Reason for Listing
Listed as an early C19 National School which retains its rural vernacular character, and of particular historic interest as the first National School to be founded on Anglesey. The former school forms part of a strong rural group, centred on the adjacent church, and including nearby Ty Mawr house.

History
Pretty D A, Two Centuries of Anglesey Schools, 1977, pp 46, 49-50, 57, 62-3, 76, 173, 313, 322;
Williams E A, The Day Before Yesterday, 1988, pp 72-3, 172, 177, 221, 226, 228, 232, 320-1;
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Early C19 National School raised by one storey, and enlarged, in late C19. The school is a 2 storey, 2 window range; lower storeyed single window range (former schoolhouse) to L (S) and single storey wing to N with parapet. Built of rubble masonry, some parts rendered; ground floor openings of school have dressed stone arches, windows have slate sills. Slate roof with tiled copings; school has rectangular brick gable stack with capping to R (N) and schoolhouse has broader rendered gable stack with capping to L.
The principal elevation faces the church to the NE. The school is a 2 window range, doorway between and openings offset to the L (S). Ground floor openings have arched heads, the arch over the doorway engraved 'National School'. Flanking, taller, windows are recessed casements with Gothic glazing bars; 1st floor 12-pane casements above set directly under the eaves. The single window range to the L (S) has a doorway with rough stone voussoir cambered head to R and replacement casement windows to each storey to L. The single storey wing to R (N) has 2 arched windows with Gothic glazing bars.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title National School (former)
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5361
Community Rhosybol

Location
Set at an angle to the NW side of Lon Leidr at the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. The former National School lies directly to SW of the Church of St Tyfrydog.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II

History
Early C19 National School, United with the National Society in 1815 and opened the following year. Built on glebe land with a National Treasury Grant of #20.
The National Society had set itself the ambitious task of establishing a Church school in every parish throughout England and Wales and the Diocese of Bangor was the first diocesan organisation in Wales. The local committee (an offshoot of the Diocesan Committee of the S.P.C.K.) was united to the parent society in 1813, with the Rev James Henry Cotton, Vicar of Bangor, as its Secretary. Cotton's activities in Anglesey date from his preferment to the living of Llandyfrydog in December 1814. He proceeded to establish a schoolroom close to the parish church and this became the first National School to be founded in the county. His appointment as Secretary to the local committee was a resounding success and his name became synonymous with the regeneration of Anglican Schools in the Diocese. In 1838, in recognition of his work, he was appointed Dean of Bangor by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
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Reason for Listing
Listed as an early C19 National School which retains its rural vernacular character, and of particular historic interest as the first National School to be founded on Anglesey. The former school forms part of a strong rural group, centred on the adjacent church, and including nearby Ty Mawr house.

History
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Williams E A, The Day Before Yesterday, 1988, pp 72-3, 172, 177, 221, 226, 228, 232, 320-1;
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Early C19 National School raised by one storey, and enlarged, in late C19. The school is a 2 storey, 2 window range; lower storeyed single window range (former schoolhouse) to L (S) and single storey wing to N with parapet. Built of rubble masonry, some parts rendered; ground floor openings of school have dressed stone arches, windows have slate sills. Slate roof with tiled copings; school has rectangular brick gable stack with capping to R (N) and schoolhouse has broader rendered gable stack with capping to L.
The principal elevation faces the church to the NE. The school is a 2 window range, doorway between and openings offset to the L (S). Ground floor openings have arched heads, the arch over the doorway engraved 'National School'. Flanking, taller, windows are recessed casements with Gothic glazing bars; 1st floor 12-pane casements above set directly under the eaves. The single window range to the L (S) has a doorway with rough stone voussoir cambered head to R and replacement casement windows to each storey to L. The single storey wing to R (N) has 2 arched windows with Gothic glazing bars.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Ty Mawr
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5362
Community	Rhosybol

Location
Set at right angles to the E side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. Ty Mawr is directly NE of the Church of St Tyfrydog.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II

History
Late C18 or early C19 farmhouse range. Recorded as Ty Moel in the Tithe Schedule of the parish, 1840. The property stood on over 19 acres(7.7 hectares) of land and was owned by The Right Honorable Lord Stanley of Alderley. In 1840 the occupier was recorded as being Elizabeth Williams, but by 1841 she appears to have died, leaving her son and 2 daughters, the oldest being just 15 years of age, to farm the small holding.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a good early C19 vernacular farmhouse, embedded within a range of former agricultural buildings, the whole forming a characteristic 'in line' farmstead plan. Ty Mawr forms part of a strong rural group, centred on the adjacent church, and nearby former National School.

History
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Linear range comprising central 2-storey, 3-window farmhouse flanked by single storey wings (formerly outbuildings), with a single storey wing to the rear. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed; slate roof, house with rendered rectangular gable stacks with capping. The windows are small-paned casements, the ground floor under cambered heads. The principal elevation faces N, the house has a central doorway through a half-glazed timber porch/conservatory; flanking windows are 6-pane lights, 1st floor 4-pane windows are set directly under the eaves. Attached to the L gable is a single storey (former) cowhouse, now part of the house, with a doorway offset to the L and a window at the extreme R. The wing to R is a former cartshed; the original cambered-headed doorway has been partly blocked to form a wide 4-light window. The rear has scattered fenestration, mainly of small-paned casement windows.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Church of St Mechell
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5383
Community Mechell

Location
Set within an irregularly shaped churchyard at the N side of the crossroads in the centre of the village of Llanfechell.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 5/2/2001
Grade II*

History
C12 church recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. The nave and the western part of the chancel are C12, and the tower may be contemporary: dating evidence is provided by the S door and the NW window in the nave, as well as a blocked round-headed arch to the west of the S transept, whilst in the chancel, the blocked arch to the SE may be evidence for a former aisle or chapel. It had been thought that the chancel had been lengthened to the E in the C13, but it is possible that its present length marks an unusally long C12 structure. The S transept added in C14. The N transept has been modernised and is of uncertain date. The W tower is probably C16 with C18 corbelled spire; the S porch, though modernised, is probably Medieval. It is thought, by RCAHMW, that the C12 church may have had a central tower, suggested by irregularities and straight joints in the walls near the crossing. The church was restored in 1840 and again in 1870. Renovated and re-roofed in modern times; the church has had some restoration work carried out in the late 1990s and the E window was being repaired at the time of the survey, the tracery replaced and the glass repaired.
The N and S transepts were once termed 'Congl Siarad' and were used as a kind of local court, where local disputes were settled.

Reason for Listing
Listed as an unusually early church retaining substantial C12 fabric and some detail of that period. The church also retains fine detailing from the C15, C16 and C18; particularly notable being the fine sub-medieval C15 roof of nave and chancel. The building is notable for its unusual length and cruciform plan, with distinctive west tower and spire.

History
Clarke M L, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, p 62;
Reverend Canon GW Edwards, A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 26-39;
Evans G N, Llanfechell Church 1734 to 1760 - from the diaries of William Bulkeley, Brynddu, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1947, pp 70-94;
Evans G N, Miscellanea, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1947, pp 100-1;
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Welsh Historic Churches Project, Anglesey, 1997;
Glynne S R, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh Dioceses, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1900, p 98;

Hughes H H, Notes of Llanbabo Church, Llanddeusant and Llanfechell Church, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1932, p 60;
Lunt W E (ed), The Valuation of Norwich 1254, 1926, p 196;
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 688-9;
Anglesey Meeting Report, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1908, pp 98-100;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 77.

Interior

The SW porch has a stone flag floor consisting mainly of weathered gravestones, and late C17 and early C18 gravestones are set against each side wall. The inner doorway is a narrow round-headed doorway with rough schist voussoirs and imposts, to the L is a C14 sepulchral slab with a cross running down the centre; the head has hollows between arms with expanded ends, and large leafed foliage is carried down either side of the shaft. The boarded door has ornate hinges; the doorway leads to the W end of the nave, a square-headed doorway in the W wall giving access to the W tower.

Nave and chancel have a continuous C15 arch-braced roof with high set collars. The chancel is raised by 2 steps with a moulded rail on shaped stanchions with scrolled brackets. The sanctuary is raised by a further 2 steps and has a reredos of recessed oak panels. The transepts have similarly detailed roofs, through shallow pointed arches with broach-stop chamfered angles. The fittings are C19, the pulpit with recessed facing panels with chamfered angles under a moulded rail, supported on 4 shaped legs. The C12 pulpit is located to the W end of the nave; a square gritstone bowl each side with a sunk panel containing 2 round-headed arches, with square imposts on all but the N side. It has been cut away at the base and stands on a stone plinth made up of window mullions.

On the S wall of the nave is a marble memorial tablet surmounted by an obelisk and urn; to Thomas Meyrick d1763, Richard, his son, d1796, Reverend William Meyrick d1819 and Elizabeth, his daughter, d1821.

The S transept window is dedicated to Sarah Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of William Bulkeley Hughes of Plas Coch and Brynddu, d1797. The S chancel wall has 2 late C19 windows; the first depicts Christ the shepherd, to William Hughes, Rector, d1888, the other Christ healing the sick, to John A W Hughes and Margaret his wife, d1883. The N chancel wall has a window depicting Rob the Bruce and St Margaret, to Col Sir Charles Hughes Hunter, Baronet, d1907.

The E window was removed for repair at the time of survey.

Exterior

Substantially C12 church, but with early Decorated character given by the plate tracery of the C19 restoration. Elongated plan with extended chancel and W tower; N and S transepts and SW porch. Built of schist rubble with some grit dressings. Slate roof with stone copings. The nave is of 2 bays with 2-light plate traceried windows. Round-headed S door and blocked round-headed window to NW, together with round-headed arch to W of S transept constitute important evidence for the C12 church. The chancel is also of 2 bays with similarly detailed windows in the W end, narrow leaded C12 lancets in the sanctuary; there is also a reset narrow C12 doorway with rounded head of rough schist voussoirs and roughly chamfered imposts. The E window has 3 cinquefoil-headed lights with reticulated tracery in a pointed-arch frame with moulded hoodmould over.

The N and S transepts have 3-light shallow arched windows of curvilinear tracery; the S transept has a weathered Medieval head over the S window and a narrow rectangular leaded light in the E wall. Three-stage W tower; ground floor with round-headed leaded light in a rectangular frame in the W wall, upper storeys with narrow ventilation slits. The top has an embattled parapet wall with protruding dripcourse round all 4 elevations, and is surmounted by a corbelled octagonal spire. The S porch is gabled, with a wide pointed arched entrance; boarded door with ornate hinges and stirrup shaped handle.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Rectory
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5384
Community Mechell

Location
Set back within private grounds at the N end of Crown Terrace in the centre of the village of Llanfechell. The grounds of the rectory abut the churchyard and the rectory is located c50m ENE of the Church of St Mechell.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 5/2/2001
Grade II

History
C17 in origin, the C17 house aligned N-S at the core of the present building; extended in C18 and with cross wing to N added probably in early C19. The former rectory appears to have the same ground plan as on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842. Modernised in C20 and now in use as a respite home for people with learning difficulties.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a multi-period house, retaining clear evidence of its C17 origins, notwithstanding alterations, and with a fine early C19 wing. The Rectory, adjacent Church of St Mechell, the War Memorial and Crown Terrace, together make a strong visual group that form the heart of the village of Llanfechell.

History
Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842;
Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Modernised, but retains rough hewn pegged and collared trusses.

Exterior
Two storey former rectory, built of rubble masonry, all but the N elevation rendered. Modern slate roof with rendered, rectangular gable stacks; lateral stack to rear of main block. Doors are modern and windows predominantly modern timber casements and sashes; fire escape stairs to rear.
The C17 house is discernible at the core of the present building with broad shouldered lateral stack to rear (W), axial stack probably marking the extent of the original house, and perhaps original entrance within gabled storeyed porch to front (now with modern doorway to its R (N)). Fenestration is scattered, modern windows, with enlarged openings to rear and single raking dormer to R (S) of the shouldered lateral stack. The house was extended to the S by the addition of another bay added to its length in C18, front (E elevation) with single raking dormer to the R (N), gable return with 1st floor windows to either side of gable stack, ground floor window offset to L (W) between; the rear now with modern

ground and 1st floor doors offset to L (N). The cross wing to the N was added in early C19, c1820s. The N elevation is unrendered, a 3-window range with 12-pane hornless sash windows; gable stacks. There is a small 1st floor window to the rear, offset to E end, and the W gable return (to the rear of the building) has a single ground floor window to the R (N) and a 1st floor fire door to the L.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Crown Terrace
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5386
Community Mechell

Location
Crown Terrace is located in the centre of the village of Llanfechell. The terrace is at the SE side of the N road of the crossroads and lies directly opposite the churchyard of the church of St Mechell. No 2 lies at the far L (NE) end of the row.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 5/2/2001
Grade II

History
Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.

Reason for Listing
Included as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial.

History
Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842;
Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
A long 2-window range with doorway offset to the L (NE) end; 1 window to the left of the doorway and 2 to its right. Half-glazed door with margin panes and shallow rectangular fanlight. Elevations are pebbledashed and windows are a late C19 type, horned sashes with margin panes. The L return has a single window to each floor, set to the rear of the house.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Melin Llidiart
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5389
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location
Set back from the W side of the country road running northwards through the village of Capel Coch; the windmill is at the S end of the village.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History
Probably one of the oldest surviving windmills on Anglesey, thought to date to mid C18. Was listed in the Slaters Directory of 1883, with Hugh Pritchard as miller; and by the time of the 1895 directory his wife had taken over. Not long after this entry the mill was irreparably damaged in a storm and never worked again. Now in use as outbuilding.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey. In early-mid C19 there were over 40 windmills operating on the island, grinding the large volumes of corn then being produced. Melin Llidiart is of interest as one of the earliest windmills recorded on the island.

History
Guise B and Lees G, Windmills of Anglesey, 1992, pp 92-3, 144;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, clxiv.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Full height, 3-storey, circular windmill tower. Sloping wall of mortared sandstone rubble masonry, partly rendered; roofless. Rectangular window openings at 1st and 2nd floors; doorway faces the road to E. Openings have rough voussoir heads.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Church of St Michael
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5390
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
Set back from the E side of a country road c350m S of the small hamlet of Maenaddwyn.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
Simple Medieval rural church, repaired and refitted in 1811 and 1844, and extensively rebuilt by Henry Kennedy in 1888. Parts of the walling, and some features such as the N doorway and chancel windows, are C14.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a well detailed late C19 rural church in a simple Gothic style, which includes some medieval features within its fabric and which retains some late C18 memorials.

History
Clarke M L, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, p 63;
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Churches Project, 1995, pp 84-5;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 84.

Interior
Both nave and chancel have a late C19 exposed roof with arch braced collared trusses with angled braces, down to wall posts on shaped corbels; those in the chancel each with a single number set in a floriate boss which together read 1888.

Set into the S wall of the nave is a C13 grit slab gravestone; an incised cross with a double head. In the N wall of the nave there are another 2 stones, both much weathered gritstone pieces, probably late medieval; one is the lower part of incised stem of a cross on a base of 3 steps, the other has a ring at the head and base and a small cross and 2 rings in the centre. Also set into the N wall is a medieval water stoup; a plain semi-octagonal gritstone bowl.

The chancel is a shallow pointed arch which rises from shaped corbels as springing course. The chancel is raised by a single step, the sanctuary a further 2 steps. The sanctuary has a mosaic tiled floor and a moulded rail on shaped stanchions with floriate brackets. The E window depicts St Michael and is flanked by marble memorials: that to R to John Lewis, Rector of Llandegfan d1743, that to L to Elizabeth, widow of John Lewis d1785.

At the W end of the nave are another pair of memorial tablets: one to William Thomas d1772, the other to Morys ap

Rhisart Morys of Pentrerianell d1763.

The medieval font is an octagonal gritstone bowl, recut and probably slightly reshaped.

Exterior
Predominantly late C19 Gothic revival church comprising 3-bay nave with lower single bay chancel and NW porch. Built of rubble masonry with freestone dressings; nave has stepped angle buttresses. Slate roof with stone copings; cross gable finials and single W bellcote surmounted by a cross finial.

The outer porch doorway is a pointed arch above which is a tablet which bears the date 1888. The reset C14 inner doorway is a pointed arch with broach stop chamfered jambs. The nave has single trefoil headed lights; the W wall has a narrow rectangular light to the L of which is an inscribed stone which bears the date and initials: WW WT 1811. The E window is a late C19 ogee headed light with cusped tracery; the moodmould has medieval heads as terminals. The N wall of the chancel has a reset window of a single cinquefoil light and sunk spandrels, the S wall has a single trefoil headed light; both are repaired and appear to be late Medieval in date.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Church of St Michael
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5390
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
Set back from the E side of a country road c350m S of the small hamlet of Maenaddwyn.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
Simple Medieval rural church, repaired and refitted in 1811 and 1844, and extensively rebuilt by Henry Kennedy in 1888. Parts of the walling, and some features such as the N doorway and chancel windows, are C14.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a well detailed late C19 rural church in a simple Gothic style, which includes some medieval features within its fabric and which retains some late C18 memorials.

History
Clarke M L, Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1961, p 63;
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Historic Churches Project, 1995, pp 84-5;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 84.

Interior
Both nave and chancel have a late C19 exposed roof with arch braced collared trusses with angled braces, down to wall posts on shaped corbels; those in the chancel each with a single number set in a floriate boss which together read 1888.

Set into the S wall of the nave is a C13 grit slab gravestone; an incised cross with a double head. In the N wall of the nave there are another 2 stones, both much weathered gritstone pieces, probably late medieval; one is the lower part of incised stem of a cross on a base of 3 steps, the other has a ring at the head and base and a small cross and 2 rings in the centre. Also set into the N wall is a medieval water stoup; a plain semi-octagonal gritstone bowl.

The chancel is a shallow pointed arch which rises from shaped corbels as springing course. The chancel is raised by a single step, the sanctuary a further 2 steps. The sanctuary has a mosaic tiled floor and a moulded rail on shaped stanchions with floriate brackets. The E window depicts St Michael and is flanked by marble memorials: that to R to John Lewis, Rector of Llandegfan d1743, that to L to Elizabeth, widow of John Lewis d1785.

At the W end of the nave are another pair of memorial tablets: one to William Thomas d1772, the other to Morys ap

Rhisart Morys of Pentrerianell d1763.

The medieval font is an octagonal gritstone bowl, recut and probably slightly reshaped.

Exterior
Predominantly late C19 Gothic revival church comprising 3-bay nave with lower single bay chancel and NW porch. Built of rubble masonry with freestone dressings; nave has stepped angle buttresses. Slate roof with stone copings; cross gable finials and single W bellcote surmounted by a cross finial.

The outer porch doorway is a pointed arch above which is a tablet which bears the date 1888. The reset C14 inner doorway is a pointed arch with broach stop chamfered jambs. The nave has single trefoil headed lights; the W wall has a narrow rectangular light to the L of which is an inscribed stone which bears the date and initials: WW WT 1811. The E window is a late C19 ogee headed light with cusped tracery; the moodmould has medieval heads as terminals. The N wall of the chancel has a reset window of a single cinquefoil light and sunk spandrels, the S wall has a single trefoil headed light; both are repaired and appear to be late Medieval in date.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Former Post Office
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 5391
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
Located at the S side of the road running E-W through the small hamlet of Maenaddwyn.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C18 cottage. The Tithe Map of the parish, 1842, did not show many individual buildings but shows the parcel of land of just over 6 acres (2.4 hectares) is marked as 'Maen'; as are several others. Owned by Hampton Lewis John Hampton Esq and occupied by Elizabeth Jones.

Reason for Listing
Listed as an early C18 cottage which retains much of its vernacular character and which, together with the adjacent Ty Newydd, forms a strong visual group typifying the rural village landscape.

History
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Census Returns, 1841 and 1851;
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey. Said to retain all internal fixtures and fittings.

Exterior
Two-storey cottage, extended to the rear by a single storey outshut at the N end under a catslide roof. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed, with boulder foundations. Roof of old small slates, grouted, tiled coping at L (S) end. Rectangular gable stacks, with dripstones and capping. The principal elevation opens E into a small yard, the ground floor openings at the N end now boarded up but seem to be a mirror to the panelled door and small-paned sash window at the S end; the windows flanking the paired doorways. There are 2 x 1st floor windows set directly under the eaves, that to S, over the S doorway, is an uneven small-paned sash; that to N, over the N window, a larger 4-pane horned sash. The rear elevation could not be clearly seen, but there appears to be a small paned 1st floor light under the eaves. The cottage is set at right angles to the road and the S gable has a wide doorway into the rear outshut, a single ground floor window to its left and a smaller 1st floor window to the L (E) end; both windows are 4-pane fixed lights.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Ty Newydd
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5392
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location
Located at the N side of the road running E-W through the small hamlet of Maenaddwyn.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History
Early C19 cottage. The Tithe Map of the parish, 1842, did not show many individual buildings but shows the parcel of land of just over 7 acres (2.8 hectares) is marked as 'Maen'; as are several others. Owned by Hampton Lewis John Hampton Esq and occupied by Richard Williams and his family, the Census returns of the previous year record that Richard is a farmer, whilst his son is a shopkeeper.

Reason for Listing
Listed as an early C19 cottage which retains much of its vernacular character and which, together with the adjacent former Post Office, forms a strong visual group typifying the rural village landscape.

History
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Census Returns, 1841 and 1851;
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Two-storey, 2-window cottage. Built of rubble masonry, with massive angle stones, limewashed. Roof of old small slates, grouted, with tiled coping and gable stacks; that to L (S) rendered, that to R rebuilt in red brick. The cottage is set at right angles to the road with the entrance opening E into a small enclosed garden. Central doorway with flanking windows, that to L of doorway an enlarged opening with 4-paned sash window; the rest are modern small-paned casements, 1st floor windows set directly under the eaves. There is a single ground floor window in the rear elevation, and 2 x 1st floor windows; a small window to the L end and a larger central window to light the stairs.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Church of St Caian
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5403
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location
Within a rectangular churchyard at the W side of the B5111 in the centre of the small hamlet of Tregaian.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II*

History
Medieval rural church, probably late C14 with E window of that date; late C15 S doorway. The roof is of late C16 or early C17 and nave has C17 windows and re-set C17 panelling in pulpit; W bellcote has 1717 bell.

Reason for Listing
Listed as an excellent late Medieval rural church which retains a strong simple character in the retention of many early features and its original plan, with structurally undivided nave and chancel.

History
Hughes H, Early Christian Decorative Art in Anglesey, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1923, pp 59-60;
Slater M, The Old Parish Churches of North Wales, 1992, p 25;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149.

Interior
The church has an exposed 7-bay roof of repaired C16 or C17 arch-braced collared trusses and paired purlins with angle braces. The chancel is raised by a single step and has a moulded rail on shaped balusters; the panelled reredos raised under a moulded rail. The fittings are C19, the pews with lambs tongue chamfered ends; the pulpit has deeply recessed reset C17 panelling. The C12 font is a circular tub-shaped bowl with central band of irregular chevrons.

The E window bears a depiction of Christ crowning a knight and has the legend: Well done thy good and faithful servant / Take unto you the whole armour of God. Flanking the window are marble memorial tablets: to the L to Thomas Edward John Lloyd CBDL, PTG, JP d1937 and his wife Rosamund Anna d1948; to R to Robert Lloyd Esq TG d1846, Margaret his daughter d1858.

On the N wall of the nave is a slate tablet to Thomas Maximillian d.1745, as well as other late C19 and early C20 memorials to members of the Lloyd family of Plas Tregayan. Further C20 Lloyd memorials are on the S wall of the nave along with a bronze memorial to John Prydherch d1724 and his wife Anne d1752.

Exterior

Simple rural church built of rubble masonry; slate roof has W gable bellcote with pointed opening. The nave and chancel are structurally undivided; late C14 E window is of one ogee light with simple tracery in a pointed arch frame with moulded label. The main entrance is C15 S doorway with casement moulded jambs and a 2-centred head in a square frame with a moulded label; spandrels with trefoils; S wall has 2 C17 windows, paired square-headed lights with chamfered jambs. Opposing N doorway is of uncertain date with late C19 blocking; single C17 N window of 2 rectangular lights with hollow chamfered jambs and moulded label. Small W window is C17 or C18, a square headed light with chamfered jambs.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Plas Tregayan
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	5404
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location

In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111; c.300m ESE of the Church of St Caian

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History

The older part of the house dates back to C17; a reset oak panel bears the inscription: H E B : D D V W : H E B ? D D I M ? A ? D V W ? A ? D G O N ? D R 16/89. The newer part of the house, now forming the principal range, was built in the early C19, with service wing to rear and later additions and alterations. Plas Tregayan has been the home of the Lloyd family for generations and the newer part of the house was probably built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servants quarters and Upper and Lower Lodges.

Reason for Listing

Listed as a gentry house of Georgian character, but which retains important features of an earlier C17 house within its fabric. The development of the house in the early C19 clearly reflects the increasing fortunes of the estate for which it forms the centre and its coherent design is echoed in the adjacent estate buildings.

History

Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Interior

The doorway to the older part of the house leads into the former servants hall which retains a massive chamfered beam and bressumer over the fireplace in the SW corner. The R (N) wall is said, by the owner, to be timber framed and the wall of the room beyond has exposed, diagonally set, timber framing. The central doorway to the principal range opens into a wide central hall with flanking principal rooms beyond large sliding doors. The rooms retain moulded covings and the sitting room has a marble fireplace with chamfered angles. The dog leg staircase to the rear has a plain rail on stick balusters and leads up to the rear of the house, the upper hallway has a circular skylight of coloured glass with ornate

moulded surround. Some doors have moulded architraves and there are C17 6-panel doors in the attics. Some of the upstairs rooms have chamfered beams with moulded stops, some retain simple marble fire surrounds and most retain panelled window shutters.

Exterior

The older, C17, part of the house is a rectangular range which formed the servants hall and service wing when the early C19 part of the house was erected; an L-shaped plan which was set at right angles to the older house which was then extended by later, single-pitched additions. The house is built of rubble masonry, the older part may retain some timber framing; roughcast rendered elevations throughout. Roof of large slates laid to diminishing courses; tall rectangular stone stacks with dripstones and capping.

The principal range is a 2-storey with attics 3-window range with smooth rendered plinth, 1st floor sill band. Central doorway has a smooth-rendered architrave and double doors, half glazed under an arched fanlight with radiating glazing bars; windows are tall 2-pane casements, attic windows barred. The shallow pitched roof has tall gable stacks. The R (N) gable return has a single 1st floor 12-pane hornless sash window to rear and continues back as a full height single window wing with 2-storey single window wing at the R (W) end; both have tall gable stacks. The full height wing has a french window of plain glass doors, 1st floor has a 16-pane hornless sash window and the attic an unequal hornless sash window in hipped roofed gable dormer which breaks the eaves line. The 2-storey wing has a ground floor 16-pane hornless sash window and tall 16-pane 1st floor casement above.

The L (S) gable return is set at right angles to the older 2-storey part of the house; a 4-window range of 12-pane hornless sashes, openings offset to the R. There is a gable stack and a lateral stack to the R of the 2nd window along the range. The entrance to the servants hall is under the 3rd window and there is a raking dormer over the 4th window, closest to the principal range. Single storey, single pitch additions have been built at the L (W) end of the range and also to the rear to link with the N wing of the early C19 house; windows principally 2 and 4-pane sashes.

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5430		II*	Designated	05/02/1952	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Aberbraint	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252683	371267

Street Side	Location
W	Set back from the road within grounds on the NW side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, c.0.5km from the Llanfairpwll Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Main house built early C19 (after c1820) probably a re-modelling of an earlier house on the same site, and containing reset late C17 and C18 woodwork and two C15 or C16 misericords. Shown on Tithe Map of 1844, then owned by John

Saunderson Esq., estate manager to the Plas Newydd Estate. The house was altered and extended late C19 and early C20 and converted to use as three dwellings in mid C20.

Exterior

Two storey, triple-depth plan house, with entrance front facing S: a 3 window range flanked by single-storey pavilion blocks to either side, in the angles with a larger parallel rear range. Three gables advanced from this rear range, and a single storeyed parallel subsidiary wing to rear. Grey grit rendered walls; slate roof with projecting verges, plain bargeboards and rendered stacks. Front is a symmetrically planned two storey, three window, three gable range flanked by single storey hipped roofed wings. The central bay is slightly advanced with main entrance recessed in lower part, in shallow 4-centred arch flanked by piers of three engaged columns with lion's head capitals; larger piers of three engaged columns either side of the entrance support a narrow portico. Doorway formed by vine leaf decorated panels flanked by triple engaged columns either side, with frieze of Gryphons and acanthus leaf scrolls. Door of single panel to lower part with ornate moulding; guilloche moulding to lock stile and 24 pane upper part. Entrance also contains reset C15 or C16 misericords, to left a human figure sitting backwards on a bridled horse, to right an angel holding a shield. Above the entrance is a canted oriel window of 4 lights, with a lattice-work parapet, flanked by turned newel style piers supporting human head corbels. Flanking bays with 3-light casement windows with moulded hood bands; similar windows in flanking single-storeyed blocks recessed in elliptical arches. Single window in right end with reset traceried lights. Gables contain wall posts supported on reset corbels. Double-depth service wing and stable to rear with some 3-light casement windows, asymmetrically planned, and modern doorways from mid C20 conversion.

Interior

Central staircase plan; main entrance opens to a panelled hallway which leads through to central hallway containing stairs with wreathed and ramped handrail, foliate brackets (c1700) to cut string and turned and decorated balusters and newels. Room to left of main entrance hallway retains some panelling, a C17 composite mantel with decorative moulding, guilloche moulding over window and a doorway with key pattern work and C18 frieze of egg and dart moulding above running vine leaf design; doorway leads to sitting room with moulded frieze and guilloche moulding above window. Room to right has key pattern work and guilloche moulding around window, room to far right with key pattern work and moulded frieze. Other fittings include reset corbels of human heads, some supporting moulded decorative brackets, and tiled fireplaces in some rooms, one with a fine marble surround.

Reason for designation

Listed at Grade II* as a richly detailed early C19 house in a Gothick idiom, incorporating fine quality C17 - C18 woodwork as an intergral part of the Gothick character.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5432		II*	Designated	05/02/1952	21/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Anglesey Column	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll		253432	371563

Street Side	Location
	Prominently sited on a hill called Cerrig y Borth overlooking the Menai Strait, N of the A4080(T) Holyhead road, on the approach to Llanfairpwll.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Commemorative	

History

Built to commemorate the military achievements of Henry William Paget of Plas Newydd (1768 - 1854), leader of the British Cavalry during many campaigns of the Napoleonic era; the most notable being as Second in Command to the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo on 18th June 1815, for which the Prince Regent showed his appreciation by

raising the then Earl of Uxbridge to be the first Marquess of Anglesey. In September 1815 a meeting was held in Beaumaris to consider how best to commemorate the deeds of the heroic Marquess and to show the county's appreciation of him. It was decided that a tower or obelisk be raised on Cerrig y Borth, an ancient common about to be enclosed, from which the monument would be visible from Arfon as well as Anglesey. On the first anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, 18th June 1816, the foundation stone was laid by Paul Panton of Plas Gwyn. It was hoped that the last stone would be in place by the second anniversary but work was not completed until 8th September 1817. The column as it stands today was not completed until 1860, after the Marquess had died, when the brass sculpture was placed on the top. The architect of the column was Thomas Harrison of Chester and the sculptor of the statue, Matthew Noble.

Exterior

Greek Doric column in ashlar, built of grey marble quarried at Moelfre, surmounted by railed platform enclosing circular plinth on which stands a brass statue of the Marquess in naval uniform. On the foundation stone there is an inscription, which also reads in Welsh and Latin; The inhabitants of the counties of Anglesey and Caernarvon have erected this column in grateful commemoration of the distinguished military achievements of their countryman HENRY WILLIAM, MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY the leader of the British Cavalry in Spain throughout the arduous Campaign of 1807 and Second in Command of the Armies confederated against France at the memorable battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June 1815. Thomas Harrison Architect.

Interior

The platform at the top of the column is reached by a spiral staircase lit by narrow lights.

Reason for designation

An impressive commemorative monument, notable both for the architectural quality and scale of the original Greek Doric obelisk, and for the fine figure which surmounts it. A well preserved and conspicuous landmark on the NW shore of the Menai Strait.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5447		II*	Designated	05/02/1952	29/01/2002

Name of Property	Address
Plas Penmynydd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Penmynydd	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Penmynydd	249591	375199

Street Side	Location
N	In an isolated rural location, set back from the N side of the B5420 NW of Penmynydd.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

The rectangular N block, with projecting stack on the S side, represents the original house built in 1576. It is thought (by RCAHM) that it may have been partially destroyed and rebuilt in the mid C17; the living room fireplace, a carved stone corbel and blocked doorway in the N wall are the only C16 features in situ. The kitchen was added (S) in the late C17, with

further additions and alterations made in the C19; later alterations include the staircase. Reset into the W side of the kitchen extension is a stone bearing the date and initials: 1576 R. O. T. (Richard Owen Tudor). Plas Penmynydd is known as the home of the Tudors. The family can be traced back to 5 brothers: Gronw (his effigy tomb is in the nearby church of St Gredifael), Ednefyed, Rhys, Gwilym, and Maredudd - father of Owain Tudor. Owain joined the army of Henry V and went on to marry his widow Katherine de Valois. They had 2 sons, Edmund and Jasper. Edmund became the Duke of Richmond and married Margaret Beaufort. His son, Henry, went over to France and returned with an army to defeat Richard III on Bosworth Field in 1485. He then became Henry VII, the first of the Tudor Kings of England. Penmynydd was the inheritance of Gronw, the eldest of the brothers, and when he died he left the estate to his only daughter, Morvydd. Tudor Fychan inherited on his mothers death and was in turn followed by his son, Owen Tudor Fychan, esquire of body to Henry VII. His son, Richard Owen, was Sheriff of Anglesey in 1565 and 1573, and it is his son, Richard Owen Tudor, for whom the original dated Plas was built. The estate continued to pass through the male line, many of whom were Sheriffs of Anglesey in their turn, until the last male, another Richard Owen Tudor died leaving the estate to his daughter. The estate then passed into the Bulkeley estate of Porthamel and by marriage into the Meyrick estate of Bodorgan until it was sold in 1722 to Lord Bulkeley of Baron Hill. By the time of the Tithe Map and Schedule of the parish, 1843, the house was owned by Lord Richard Williams Bulkeley and farmed by Thomas Owen. The Tithe Schedule is well detailed, listing every field within the holding, but hard to read. The Census Returns of 1851 record that Thomas Owen was not only a famer of 270 acres (109.4 hectares), employing 10 labourers, but also High Sherrif of Anglesey; he lived at the farm with his wife, 4 children and niece.

Exterior

Two storey farmhouse with attics; the N block represents the extent of the original, 1576, house; with later additions to rear (S). Rendered and slate clad stone walls. Roof of old small slates; tall chimneys with moulded capping (S stack is gabled, a square shaft of coursed gritstone with chamfered offsets and a moulded capping of C17 character). The original N doorway is now partially blocked, with a window in the upper part; the stone step and four-centred rear arch remain. Above it is a stone cross shaft and a stone each side, one with the Tudor arms (C16), and the other a Saracen's head. Reset in the E wall of the late C17 kitchen extension to rear (S) are two stones; one reads: PERACTV EST OPVS LAVS DEO, and the other: VIVE VT VIVAS ANNO DOMINI. On the W side reset in a modern wall is a stone which bears the date and initials: 1576 R.O.T. Sash windows with glazing bars, some recessed, and with visible frames. Entrance door has 6 fielded panels and rectangular fan with glazing bars.

Interior

The original house (N block) was rebuilt in mid C17, the groundplan then with central living room or kitchen and rooms to either side; the staircase to the R (W) of the central room, either leading out of the room or from a screened off passage. The Hall fireplace of the Elizabethan house has been retained and is now sited in the sitting room; it has a four-centred arch with a double roll-moulding continued on the jambs. The room also retains 3 C17 chamfered oak beams with moulded stops, which carry the ceiling beams. The central beam is supported at the N end by a C16 stone corbel carved with a human face, probably in situ, a support for the Hall roof truss. The partition between the Hall and the room to the E is a C17 division and consists partly of plain rails with roughly bevelled panels. The partition between the staircase passage and the room to the W also marks the C17 division. On the first floor 2 chamfered beams are visible. The late C17 kitchen has a stop chamfered cross-beam and an oak beam over the fireplace. The roof of the N block is C17; the pitch later flattened by raising the lower purlins and some C17 panelling is fixed beneath one of the trusses.

Reason for designation

Listed as a good C17 gentry house which retains some features of the early, original mid C16 Plas. The house is of immense historical interest for its connection with the Royal Tudor line.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5457		II	Designated	30/01/1968	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Entrance Archways, at Grand Lodge, Plas Newydd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Plas Newydd Estate	252719	371162

Street Side	Location
	The N entrance to Plas Newydd, 1.7km N of the house, leading off the S side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	

History

Designed and built by Joseph Potter c1805, when many of smaller buildings on the Plas Newydd estate were built or re-modelled. Alternative designs by Potter exist in the RIBA Drawings Collection, showing larger and more elaborate

structures with portcullis or iron gates. The Plas Newydd Estate was one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18. In 1812 the estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son; Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, and his descendants inherited both estate and title. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19.

Exterior

A symmetrical battlemented composition in limestone ashlar masonry, with a high 4-centred central archway flanked by smaller pedestrian archways, the whole flanked by octagonal turrets. Chamfered plinth, shallow buttresses to either side of main arch, moulded cornice and pointed copings to embattled parapet. Plain shield raised in stone above pedestrian arches.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as a prominent early C19 estate entrance archway in a Gothick composition, one of a number of buildings on the estate designed by Joseph Potter, and for group value with Grand Lodge.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5458		II	Designated	30/01/1968	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Plas Newydd Estate	252709	371154

Street Side	Location
	Set back slightly on the S side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, behind the walls of Plas Newydd and at the entrance to the Grand Drive.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

This Lodge serves the Grand Drive to Plas Newydd and was probably built in the mid C19 to match the architectural style of the 1805 gateway. It replaced an earlier building on the same site. The Plas Newydd Estate was one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18. In 1812

the estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son; Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, and his descendants inherited both estate and title. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19.

Exterior

Two storey, L-plan lodge in robust Gothick style, with full-height, 3 window canted bay to left and gabled porch in angle. Walls of rock-faced, snecked limestone with chamfered plinth; moulded sill band, hood bands and cornice, and embattled parapet with roll-top moulded copings. Limestone architraves with ears and shoulders. Hipped slate roof, pyramidal over bay. Rectangular stack to left side, partly protruding and offset to the front, with incised cross at 1st floor level. Windows throughout are 2-pane sashes. Porch has stepped diagonal buttress; boarded door in a pointed Gothic arch with moulded hood band, pedimented and with raking battlements. Over the door are the Anglesey Arms.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as a strongly detailed mid C19 lodge house, which forms part of a coherent group with the adjacent entrance archway.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5462		I	Designated	30/01/1968	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Plas Newydd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Plas Newydd Estate	252081	369588

Street Side	Location
	Located 1.5km SW of Llanfairpwll on the A4080. Sited on an artificial terrace alongside the Menai Strait, overlooking the Snowdonia mountains to the E.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

The present house at Plas Newydd is largely a C18 Gothick mansion, developed in three main phases, incorporating an earlier building, and with significant early C20 remodelling. The history of the house can be traced in documentary sources from c1300, but the first recorded house on the site was a hall-house built in the early C16. It was to this house

that Sir Nicolas Bayly added a semi-circular turret in the middle of its E front, and an octagonal tower at the SE corner in 1751-3: Pictorial evidence suggests that these additions were accompanied by remodelling work to give a consistent picturesque Gothick style to the house (including embattled parapets, arched and quatrefoil windows as depicted in Moses Griffith's watercolour of 1776). This Gothick character was taken further in subsequent phases of work: The first of these was undertaken between 1783 and 1786 by John Cooper of Beaumaris, for Henry, Lord Paget (son of Sir Nicolas Bayly) and involved the addition of a second octagonal tower to the N end of the E front (thus making this elevation symmetrical), and remodelling the rooms behind this facade. Pictorial evidence suggests that the house was re-windowed at the same time, again in a spirit of regularity and symmetry. Between 1793-99, Lord Paget employed James Wyatt and Joseph Potter of Lichfield to create an entirely new entrance front to the W (on the site of the original great hall), with a series of interiors in the Neo-classical and Gothick styles. Potter added the N service wing in 1805, completing this phase of development. The final phase of change to the house took place in the 1930s for the 6th Marquess, by H.S. Goodhart-Rendell, architect: The effect was to give a more stripped down appearance by removing the battlements from the parapets, shortening the pinnacles; the house was again refenestrated with small paned windows. The north wing was completely re-built, with the Gothick windows of the chapel being replaced by square-headed windows to match the main block. The theatre was converted into a long dining room, decorated by Rex Whistler between 1936 and 1940. On the W side, the wing to the S of the Music Room was altered, and the domestic wing was brought forward, lessening the distinction between the two buildings and altering the symmetry of the building. A screen wall was also built on the N side of the Music Room, designed by Rex Whistler. Much of the house interior was re-decorated in the 1930s by Sybil Colefax. The house was sub-divided in 1947 when the H.M.S. Conway Training School was established at Plas Newydd, with the N wing being used by the school, as well as the stable block and harbour. In the 1950s a training school was built to the N of the house, now called the Conway Centre. The school is now leased to the Cheshire County Council as an education centre, including the stable block and N wing of the house. In 1976 Plas Newydd was given to the National Trust by the 7th Marquess of Anglesey.

Exterior

The house is aligned N-S, with the main living rooms facing E overlooking the Menai Strait. Main house 3 storeys, built over a double basement. Walls of limestone ashlar masonry with plinth, moulded 1st floor sill band and moulded cornice below plain parapet (formerly with battlements). East front: symmetrical main block with 3-bay advanced central block (semi-circular bay and flanking windows), stressed by angle pilasters surmounted by Tudor caps; with single window range (having 4-centred arched doorways) separating this from the full-height canted bays to either side, and there is a further 9-window range to the right. Windows are 1930s recessed 24-pane sashes to ground floor, 24-pane casements to 1st floor, 20-pane fixed-light casements to 2nd floor, all with voussoir lintels with moulded hood bands. The northern continuation of this range is a 3 storey, 9-window range (replacing early C19 chapel with 3 Gothick windows) of squared rough-faced limestone, plinth, plain sill band at 1st floor and below parapet, slate roof. Domestic buildings at N end raised to 2 storeys, lower storey of rubble, upper of squared limestone. Original horned sash windows - 12-pane to 1st floor and 16-pane to 2nd. South return front: asymmetrical design with 3-window range and canted bay to right (the original octagonal tower). West entrance front: Built 1797-9 by Wyatt and Potter, extending the original hall house. Originally designed as a symmetrical composition with 2 entrance porches around a Gothick windowed hall, with 3-window flanking wings. The symmetry was disrupted in the 1930s when a 3-window range was added to the N (the original line was set back from the main block), linking the main block with the 5-window service wing to the N. Limestone ashlar masonry with plinth, moulded cornice below plain parapet (formerly with battlements). Central slightly advanced 2 storey, 3-window hall (called 'The Music Room') with 3 tall Gothick windows breaking 1st floor sill band. Similar traceried windows with moulded arched hood band and moulded sill band to elevated 1st floor. Flanking octagonal buttress piers with Tudor caps on angles of return and at either end of main block. To S is 3-window range, with 2 windows blocked on each floor. Gothick porch with 4-centred arch and battlements to S; the balancing porch in the block to the N of the Music Room was removed in the 1930s. Two window range to N of Music Room has wide square-headed entrance on S side with mouldings and Gothick detailing. Narrow arched windows to N. Moulded 1st floor sill band and cornice. Three window

range to N of main block, linking main block to 5-window range to extreme N (which formed the service areas, partly built on the site of the original stables). Ice house and apple store in yard to W. Running at right angles from the N side of the Hall is a screen wall designed by Rex Whistler in the 1930s, with voussoir arch with projecting keystone at either end.

Interior

Plan comprises 2 parallel ranges of rooms, each en filade, and divided by a spinal corridor. The easternmost range represents the earlier C18 house, with the western range largely the work of Wyatt and Potter in the 1790s. This range is broadly symmetrical in layout, with the music room flanked by the stair hall to the left, and the Gothick hall to the right. This, the main entrance hall, rises through 2 storeys with a gallery at one end; fine plaster fan-vaulted ceiling. The Music room also has a plaster fan-vaulted ceiling, and ornate carved chimney breast, flanked by plaster figures of Medieval knights. The N entrance led into the Neo-classical stair hall and anteroom to its N. Cantilevered staircase with wrought-iron balustrade leads to landing with fluted and marble-painted Doric columns. E wing interiors also substantially as remodelled by Wyatt c1795 (though in plan the result of the earlier phases). Decorative schemes here and in the first floor rooms are largely the work of Sybil Colefax in the 1930s. The N wing was entirely remodelled 1935-6; its principal feature is now the Rex Whistler room which contains the artist's last and largest mural, completed by 1940. The mural is a Georgian landscape fantasy based on views from Plas Newydd over the Menai Strait and Snowdonia, mixed with classical architecture and personal recollections.

Reason for designation

Listed grade I as an important example of an C18 country house, notable for the early use of gothick in the remodelling and extension of an earlier building in the 1750's, but especially for the coherent remodelling of the house by Wyatt and Potter, combining neo-classical symmetry with gothick detail, and including interior work of exceptional quality. The C20 work to the house is also of consistent character, and the Rex Whistler work is particularly notable.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5462		I	Designated	30/01/1968	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Plas Newydd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Plas Newydd Estate	252081	369588

Street Side	Location
	Located 1.5km SW of Llanfairpwll on the A4080. Sited on an artificial terrace alongside the Menai Strait, overlooking the Snowdonia mountains to the E.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

The present house at Plas Newydd is largely a C18 Gothick mansion, developed in three main phases, incorporating an earlier building, and with significant early C20 remodelling. The history of the house can be traced in documentary sources from c1300, but the first recorded house on the site was a hall-house built in the early C16. It was to this house

that Sir Nicolas Bayly added a semi-circular turret in the middle of its E front, and an octagonal tower at the SE corner in 1751-3: Pictorial evidence suggests that these additions were accompanied by remodelling work to give a consistent picturesque Gothick style to the house (including embattled parapets, arched and quatrefoil windows as depicted in Moses Griffith's watercolour of 1776). This Gothick character was taken further in subsequent phases of work: The first of these was undertaken between 1783 and 1786 by John Cooper of Beaumaris, for Henry, Lord Paget (son of Sir Nicolas Bayly) and involved the addition of a second octagonal tower to the N end of the E front (thus making this elevation symmetrical), and remodelling the rooms behind this facade. Pictorial evidence suggests that the house was re-windowed at the same time, again in a spirit of regularity and symmetry. Between 1793-99, Lord Paget employed James Wyatt and Joseph Potter of Lichfield to create an entirely new entrance front to the W (on the site of the original great hall), with a series of interiors in the Neo-classical and Gothick styles. Potter added the N service wing in 1805, completing this phase of development. The final phase of change to the house took place in the 1930s for the 6th Marquess, by H.S. Goodhart-Rendell, architect: The effect was to give a more stripped down appearance by removing the battlements from the parapets, shortening the pinnacles; the house was again refenestrated with small paned windows. The north wing was completely re-built, with the Gothick windows of the chapel being replaced by square-headed windows to match the main block. The theatre was converted into a long dining room, decorated by Rex Whistler between 1936 and 1940. On the W side, the wing to the S of the Music Room was altered, and the domestic wing was brought forward, lessening the distinction between the two buildings and altering the symmetry of the building. A screen wall was also built on the N side of the Music Room, designed by Rex Whistler. Much of the house interior was re-decorated in the 1930s by Sybil Colefax. The house was sub-divided in 1947 when the H.M.S. Conway Training School was established at Plas Newydd, with the N wing being used by the school, as well as the stable block and harbour. In the 1950s a training school was built to the N of the house, now called the Conway Centre. The school is now leased to the Cheshire County Council as an education centre, including the stable block and N wing of the house. In 1976 Plas Newydd was given to the National Trust by the 7th Marquess of Anglesey.

Exterior

The house is aligned N-S, with the main living rooms facing E overlooking the Menai Strait. Main house 3 storeys, built over a double basement. Walls of limestone ashlar masonry with plinth, moulded 1st floor sill band and moulded cornice below plain parapet (formerly with battlements). East front: symmetrical main block with 3-bay advanced central block (semi-circular bay and flanking windows), stressed by angle pilasters surmounted by Tudor caps; with single window range (having 4-centred arched doorways) separating this from the full-height canted bays to either side, and there is a further 9-window range to the right. Windows are 1930s recessed 24-pane sashes to ground floor, 24-pane casements to 1st floor, 20-pane fixed-light casements to 2nd floor, all with voussoir lintels with moulded hood bands. The northern continuation of this range is a 3 storey, 9-window range (replacing early C19 chapel with 3 Gothick windows) of squared rough-faced limestone, plinth, plain sill band at 1st floor and below parapet, slate roof. Domestic buildings at N end raised to 2 storeys, lower storey of rubble, upper of squared limestone. Original horned sash windows - 12-pane to 1st floor and 16-pane to 2nd. South return front: asymmetrical design with 3-window range and canted bay to right (the original octagonal tower). West entrance front: Built 1797-9 by Wyatt and Potter, extending the original hall house. Originally designed as a symmetrical composition with 2 entrance porches around a Gothick windowed hall, with 3-window flanking wings. The symmetry was disrupted in the 1930s when a 3-window range was added to the N (the original line was set back from the main block), linking the main block with the 5-window service wing to the N. Limestone ashlar masonry with plinth, moulded cornice below plain parapet (formerly with battlements). Central slightly advanced 2 storey, 3-window hall (called 'The Music Room') with 3 tall Gothick windows breaking 1st floor sill band. Similar traceried windows with moulded arched hood band and moulded sill band to elevated 1st floor. Flanking octagonal buttress piers with Tudor caps on angles of return and at either end of main block. To S is 3-window range, with 2 windows blocked on each floor. Gothick porch with 4-centred arch and battlements to S; the balancing porch in the block to the N of the Music Room was removed in the 1930s. Two window range to N of Music Room has wide square-headed entrance on S side with mouldings and Gothick detailing. Narrow arched windows to N. Moulded 1st floor sill band and cornice. Three window

range to N of main block, linking main block to 5-window range to extreme N (which formed the service areas, partly built on the site of the original stables). Ice house and apple store in yard to W. Running at right angles from the N side of the Hall is a screen wall designed by Rex Whistler in the 1930s, with voussoir arch with projecting keystone at either end.

Interior

Plan comprises 2 parallel ranges of rooms, each en filade, and divided by a spinal corridor. The easternmost range represents the earlier C18 house, with the western range largely the work of Wyatt and Potter in the 1790s. This range is broadly symmetrical in layout, with the music room flanked by the stair hall to the left, and the Gothick hall to the right. This, the main entrance hall, rises through 2 storeys with a gallery at one end; fine plaster fan-vaulted ceiling. The Music room also has a plaster fan-vaulted ceiling, and ornate carved chimney breast, flanked by plaster figures of Medieval knights. The N entrance led into the Neo-classical stair hall and anteroom to its N. Cantilevered staircase with wrought-iron balustrade leads to landing with fluted and marble-painted Doric columns. E wing interiors also substantially as remodelled by Wyatt c1795 (though in plan the result of the earlier phases). Decorative schemes here and in the first floor rooms are largely the work of Sybil Colefax in the 1930s. The N wing was entirely remodelled 1935-6; its principal feature is now the Rex Whistler room which contains the artist's last and largest mural, completed by 1940. The mural is a Georgian landscape fantasy based on views from Plas Newydd over the Menai Strait and Snowdonia, mixed with classical architecture and personal recollections.

Reason for designation

Listed grade I as an important example of an C18 country house, notable for the early use of gothick in the remodelling and extension of an earlier building in the 1750's, but especially for the coherent remodelling of the house by Wyatt and Potter, combining neo-classical symmetry with gothick detail, and including interior work of exceptional quality. The C20 work to the house is also of consistent character, and the Rex Whistler work is particularly notable.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5465		II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Pen yr Allt	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252672	371194

Street Side	Location
W	Located on the NW side of the A4080 - Brynsiencyn Road, opposite the Grand Lodge to Plas Newydd.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Probably built mid C19; the house does not appear on the Tithe map for Llanedwen in 1844 but a house is mentioned in the census returns for the parish in 1851. Originally built as a two storey farm cottage, with brewhouse to right and pigsty to rear. Extended and remodelled in picturesque style during improvements made to the Plas Newydd Estate properties

during the mid C19, when the wing was added to the left (SW) end, with entrance porch and flanking circular bays. The casement windows and octagonal stacks are characteristic of this C19 remodelling work carried out by the estate. The house was formerly occupied by the head forester of the Plas Newydd estate, and the garden was raised by the addition of imported soils and used as the nursery for the woodland surrounding Plas Newydd.

Exterior

Original range comprises 2-storey cottage with single storeyed, hipped roofed wing to right (the former brewhouse) and lean-to extension to rear with catslide roof over single unit pigsty. A symmetrically planned picturesque wing was added against the left hand gable and comprises small single-storey 'cottage' flanked by 2 circular blocks. Rubble walls, now rendered; slate roof and octagonal stone stacks. Main part with entrance through 4-centred voussoir arch in lean-to porch to left, in angle with advanced circular bay; to right, lower storey 12-pane sash window, upper storey 2-light, mullioned and transomed window with small panes. Paired octagonal stone stacks to right end (with stone fence post as finial to left). Bay to right with single octagonal stone stack at each corner, elliptical arch over modern window in right end. 'Cottage' wing to left symmetrically planned; central porch with 4-centred voussoir arched entrance, flanked by elliptical arched recesses each with 2 light, 8-pane side hung casements, single stack to right. Wing has circular bays either end with projecting chimney breasts and single 2- light, 8- pane casement windows.

Interior

Sitting room contains a marble fireplace, locally reputed to have come from Plas Newydd.

Reason for designation

Listed as a good example of C19 domestic estate architecture, involving the re-modelling and picturesque enhancement of an earlier house, which is part of a group of estate buildings just outside the walls to Plas Newydd House, at the entrance to Grand Drive.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5466	1	II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Tyddyn Pwyth	1 Brynsiencyn Road (A4080)

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252552	371053

Street Side	Location
W	Located on NW side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, opposite the walls of Plas Newydd, c750m SW of the Llanfairpwll Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Originally a farm called 'Ty Hir', with longhouse plan, the original house at the right end with cowhouse to left. The building was converted into three terraced cottages mid C19 and formed part of the Plas Newydd Estate, one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18.

By 1780 the Bayly family owned a total of 100,000 acres (40,500 ha) in North Wales, Ireland, Devon and Cornwall, including much mineral wealth including the copper mine at Parys Mountain. The Plas Newydd estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son, in 1812. Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, but chiefly lived at Beaudesert in Staffordshire. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19. The estate is recorded as being 9,620 acres (3,896 ha) in size in 1873, including scattered lands and land around the mansion of Plas Newydd. A building is shown on the site on the Tithe Map of 1844, is listed as one entry in the census returns for the parish in 1851, and listed as 3 entries in subsequent returns.

Exterior

Site of original farmhouse. Boulder foundations with massive gritstone quoins, square rendered stone stack. Windows set at lower level to two other cottages in row. Stone lintels to lower openings. Plank door with narrow overlight.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as part of a well-preserved mid C19 terrace of Plas Newydd estate worker's cottages, derived from the development of an earlier farmhouse.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5467	1	II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Victoria Cottages	1 Brynsiencyn Road (A4080)

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252433	370928

Street Side	Location
W	Set at an angle to a junction along the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, c.1km SW of the Llanfairpwll Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Education	

History

Built c1833 as a school house, on land provided by the Rev. Henry Rowlands of Plas Gwyn and with a donation of £80 from the Duchess of Kent on her visit to the Beaumaris Eisteddfod in 1832. Named after Queen Victoria who planted a tree in the grounds during one of her visits to the Island. Shown on the Tithe Map of 1844. In 1851 the school was

merged with the Plas Newydd Charity School and then flourished until the establishment of a National School at Llanfairpwll in 1871, after which it was closed in 1872. The building was then converted into three cottages and has subsequently been altered again to form the two cottages of its present layout. Now owned by the Plas Newydd estate and probably re-modelled by the estate since it has the casement windows and octagonal stacks characteristic of C19 work on the estate. The Plas Newydd Estate was one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18. By 1780 the Bayly family owned a total of 100,000 acres (40,500 ha) in North Wales, Ireland, Devon and Cornwall, including much mineral wealth including the copper mine at Parys Mountain. The Plas Newydd estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son, in 1812. Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, but chiefly lived at Beaudesert in Staffordshire. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19. The estate is recorded as being 9,620 acres (3,896 ha) in size in 1873, including scattered lands and land around the mansion of Plas Newydd.

Exterior

Interior

Reason for designation

In its overall form, the building retains its early C19 character, its massing then exploited to picturesque effect in the later C19 remodelling, to form a well-detailed group of estate cottages.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5468		II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Aberbraint Lodge	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252696	371218

Street Side	Location
W	Located on the NW side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, c. 0.5km from the Llanfair Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Early C19 Lodge,dated on a marble tablet, 1825. Shown on Tithe Map of 1844, then owned by John Saunderson Esq., estate manager to the Plas Newydd Estate. The lodge was later re-modelled in a style associated with the Plas Newydd Estate, with characteristic casement windows and octagonal stacks.

Exterior

A single storey T-plan lodge with later additions to the rear, symmetrical front with central steeply pitched roof porch and bay windows at each gable end. Built of rock-faced stone; slate roof with projecting eaves and verges, plain bargeboards and centrally positioned pair of octagonal stone stacks. Front has central porch with a 4-centred voussoir arch with moulded panel above; 2-light, 8-pane side hung casement window to left, louvred to right. Bay window advanced to each gable end; that to left end with 2-light small-paned casement, with coved marble tablet above reading: J. S. / Y Gwr a piau'r Nenbron / Blwyddyn'r Arglwydd / 1825 (J.S. being John Saunderson Esq.) ; with surround formed by guilloche frieze supported on turned baluster style piers. Bay window to right end with 4-pane sash window, that to rear with 2-light, 8-pane side hung casement.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as a good example of a lodge house of the early C19, little altered and associated with Aberbraint house.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5488		II	Designated	30/01/1968	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Britannia Tubular Bridge (part in Llanfairpwllgwyngyll Community)	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Britannia Bridge	254067	371112

Street Side	Location
	Spanning the Menai Strait, W of the Menai Suspension Bridge.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Transport	

History

Originally built as a railway bridge for the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and designed by the renowned engineer-in-chief to the railway, Robert Stephenson, in association with Francis Thompson, the railway's architect, and Sir William Fairbairn as consultant engineer. The bridge made novel use of a continuous tubular construction of iron plates, forming

twin tubes, set at the centre span 102ft (31m) above the high water line, each pair spanning 140m (459ft 3in) between the intermediate water piers, the stonework built by Nowell Hemingway and Pearson, and the whole scheme cost £674,000. Each of the two pairs of tubes carrying the plateway, was 30ft high and 14ft 8in wide (9.1 x 4.45m), fixed at the centre with rolling expansion joints in the Anglesey and Caernarvon Towers. It was opened at a fine ceremony in 1850. The C & H Railway was amalgamated with the London and North Western Railway in 1858. After a serious fire on 23/5/1970, the bridge was extensively modified and strengthened to provide a road carriageway above and in addition to the rail track, designed by Husband & Co. for British Railways, using The Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co. Ltd. as contractors.

Exterior

The bridge piers are of rock-faced Anglesey limestone (Penmon Marble), set on a plinth, and Runcorn sandstone and brickwork. Each of the 2 central water piers is 221ft 3in (67.5m) high from foundation on the sea bedrock, and rise with battered sides to a corniced top raised on large corner blocks forming voids, originally designed to take suspension chains over rockers, on each face, all in an Egyptian Pylon style. The piers are voided, and stone lintels 20ft (6m)long span the rectangular holes for the twin tubes, with bold plat bands at the level of the top and bottom of the tubes. Each side face carries a symbolic engineering motif based on linked driving rods. The outer spans spring to similar abutment towers, flanked by sculptured lions on high plinths (q.v.). A huge figure of Britannia designed by Thompson for the centre pier was never executed. Inscribed on the approach face to the mainland water pier 'Erected Anno Domini MDCCCL Robert Stephenson Engineer'. The modified bridge, opened on 11/6/1980, consists of braced rivetted steel section arches with 'N'-truss spandrels spanning between the earlier piers, with the roadway carried on stanchions above the railway. The side spans are in reinforced concrete.

Interior

Reason for designation

Included as one of the most audacious and exciting monuments of the great age of engineering where Britain was at the forefront of such innovatory developments. Included at Grade II, notwithstanding that the original design has been vitiated as a result of the fire.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5491		II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	LlanfairpwllgwyngyII	Britannia Bridge	253642	371038

Street Side	Location
	Situated on a rocky outcrop on the northern banks of the Menai Strait, SSW of the Parish Church of St. Mary.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Commemorative	

History

Lord Clarence Paget, a son of the first Marquess of Anglesey, was a sailor and whilst secretary to the Navy had initiated the Naval Reserve Force. In 1853 he purchased Plas Llanfair and in 1873 had executed the statue of Lord Nelson, to

commemorate his death at Trafalagar in 1805. The statue was erected at the waters edge below the Plas as a landmark for mariners.

Exterior

Square, battered chamber built of rubble masonry with a limestone dressings and roof platform surmounted by an octagonal plinth and a statue of Lord Nelson in naval uniform looking out over the Menai Strait, the circular base of which reads: Clarence Paget Sculpt. 1873. Chamber with tapering, square headed doorway in N face and square headed narrow rectangular doorway in NNE face of octagonal plinth, both with studded plank doors. Upper door leads out on to railed platform with 3 cast iron balusters each side. Slate tablets in W and E faces of chamber read: FELL / AT / TRAFALGAR / 1805, to W and A LADDWYN / YN / TRAFALGAR / 1805 to E.

Interior

Reason for designation

Included as a striking example of commemorative sculpture, prominently sited on the shores of the Menai Strait.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5740		II	Designated	12/08/1987	21/02/2001

Name of Property	Address
Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Rhosybol		Rhosybol	243905	388366

Street Side	Location
	Set on a low ridge one mile S of Parys Mountain with Afon Goch along W side of burial ground with tomb chests. Reached across the fields from farm road to Penyrallt.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Particular Baptist chapel, established in 1786, the first chapel apparently also a dwelling house. The present chapel building was added to this earlier building in 1847. The chapel and house are now derelict and the chapel is in a ruinous condition.

Exterior

Simple Georgian chapel and cottage range. The chapel is a 2 storey, 2 window range. Built of rubble masonry with roughcast rendered walls; grouted slate roof with tiled coping. Lateral entry is to the W, formerly with centre pair of upper windows flanked by outer boarded doors up steps (the top part of the front wall has collapsed and the original openings are no longer clearly visible). Lower 2 window rear elevation and single window opening in S gable apex. Lower 2 storey cottage attached to N gable. Built of rubble masonry, roof of small old slates, grouted; rubble gable stack with dripstones and capping. Entrance elevation faces W, a single small upper window opening and doorway to R. Single window opening to each floor to rear, to N end.

Interior

Open timber roof of 3 bays with braced king-post trusses.

Reason for designation

Listed, notwithstanding condition, as an early, and isolated rural chapel, unusual on Anglesey for its remote location.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
5740		II	Designated	12/08/1987	21/02/2001

Name of Property	Address
Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Rhosybol		Rhosybol	243905	388366

Street Side	Location
	Set on a low ridge one mile S of Parys Mountain with Afon Goch along W side of burial ground with tomb chests. Reached across the fields from farm road to Penyrallt.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Particular Baptist chapel, established in 1786, the first chapel apparently also a dwelling house. The present chapel building was added to this earlier building in 1847. The chapel and house are now derelict and the chapel is in a ruinous condition.

Exterior

Simple Georgian chapel and cottage range. The chapel is a 2 storey, 2 window range. Built of rubble masonry with roughcast rendered walls; grouted slate roof with tiled coping. Lateral entry is to the W, formerly with centre pair of upper windows flanked by outer boarded doors up steps (the top part of the front wall has collapsed and the original openings are no longer clearly visible). Lower 2 window rear elevation and single window opening in S gable apex. Lower 2 storey cottage attached to N gable. Built of rubble masonry, roof of small old slates, grouted; rubble gable stack with dripstones and capping. Entrance elevation faces W, a single small upper window opening and doorway to R. Single window opening to each floor to rear, to N end.

Interior

Open timber roof of 3 bays with braced king-post trusses.

Reason for designation

Listed, notwithstanding condition, as an early, and isolated rural chapel, unusual on Anglesey for its remote location.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
14924		II*	Designated	03/03/1966	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Bryntirion	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	253136	368651

Street Side	Location
	Bryntirion lies near the S end of Vaynol Park and is reached by a drive entered from the main road at Aber Pwll which climbs up through Bryntirion Lodge Wood to the sloping site of Bryntirion and its outbuildings.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Vaynol was given to the crown after the last of tthe Williams family died without issue in 1696. Before 1723 the estate was granted to John Smith, MP, Chancellor of Exchequer and Speaker in the House of Commons, and in 1764 it was left to

Thomas Assheton of Cheshire, who then took the name of Smith. Marriages of various descendants introduced the Duff and Vivian names. The Vaynol Estate was enlarged enormously from the wealth created by the Dinorwic Slate Quarries, one of the two most inportant in Wales. However, much of this property was sold by Sir Michael Duff in 1967, and after his death in 1980, the remaining Vaynol Park was sold in 1984, passing out of the family. Bryntirion appears to be of late C17 or early C18 origins and was given a late Georgian remodelling early in the C19. It is documented in the C19 as being the agent's house, and its size and character indicate that it was always one of the most important houses in Vaynol Park. Victorian alterations and enlargements followed, with modern changes (?1956) to the outbuildings to form Bryntirion Bach at the N end.

Exterior

Built of coursed rubble, with slate roofs. Mostly of 2 storeys and attic, the main front is of 4 window bays, continuing to the N as a lower structure formerly for service accomodation, without attic. A rubble screen wall divides off Bryntirion Bach. The main front, facing E, is of 2 builds, the more northerly relating to the early C19 remodelling in a slightly different stone. Twelve-paned sash windows, and a portico, off-centre, with panelled surround and porch with Ionic columns (replaced), and half-glazed doors. The attic floor has four gabled dormer windows with 12-pane sashes in the very tall hipped roof. The S front is rendered and lined, and has 2-pane C19 sash windows either side of a projecting, canted 4-storey central bay, also with 4-pane sash windows, and unusually, gabled dormers with similar windows on all 3 faces. Similar gabled dormers light the attic of each side bay. At the downhill end (S) is a rustic archway of largely drystone construction. Two tall chimney stacks with multiple flues.

Interior

The main rooms lead off a long entrance hall with segmental arches, deeply moulded cornice and architraves to the 6-panelled doors. Panelled shutters to the windows. An early C18 dog-leg stair with a shaped handrail and turned balusters lies off the corridor. One room has a Dinorwic slate chimneypiece. The house is said to retain a strongroom for the estate deeds. Stone flagged and brick vaulted cellar.

Reason for designation

Graded II* as a fine early house with interesting development, for its well preserved interior and importance to Vaynol Park.

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Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
16575		II	Designated	02/09/1952	02/05/2001

Name of Property	Address
Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Mechell	Amlwch	Bodewryd	239887	390775

Street Side	Location
	In an isolated rural location, set back from the NE side of the country road in the hamlet of Bodewryd; c100m WSW of Plas Bodewryd and c250m NW of the Church of St Mary.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Late C17 dovecote forming part of the Plas Bodewryd estate, which was formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos). Plas Bodewryd was the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford, d1755. Given to Isle of Anglesey

County Council by Miss A C Walker in 1977; restored 1978-9.

Exterior

Tall dovecote built of local rubble masonry; modern slate roof. Square on plan, with gable to each wall, a slate string course projecting at gable height. Single narrow square-headed doorway in N gable wall; ventilation slit in gable apex of S gable.

Interior

Interior not inspected at time of survey. Said, by RCAHMW, to contain pigeon nests of brick with stone slabs from 3 feet above floor level up to the base of the gables.

Reason for designation

Listed as an excellent and well-preserved late C17 dovecote which forms a prominant landmark and once formed an integral part of the estate buildings centred around Plas Bodewryd.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
18344		II	Designated	26/08/1992	18/04/1997

Name of Property	Address
Vaynol Park Wall (the part in Y Felinheli Community)	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Y Felinheli	Y Felinheli	Y Felinheli	253082	368056

Street Side	Location
	Part of the wall around Vaynol Park, this section in Y Felinheli community stretches from Glan-y-mor Lodge in the E to Bryntirion Lodge in the W.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Part of the extensive wall built around the Vaynol Estate between 1863 and c1870. Five entrances were incorporated into the wall which cost in excess of £25,000.

Exterior

Running first NE and then SE below Park Wood in straight lines, the wall continues as a curve around Dock Wood and then turns NE again to Bryntitrion Lodge gates. Rubble stone wall of considerable height with coping of rough slate slabs laid on edge. The wall terminates at tall gate piers at the two lodge entrances each end, both of grey ashlar with battered sides and stepped slate caps. Incorporated into the wall by the graving dock is a slate roofed boat store with double ledged doors, single door to left and boarded window.

Interior

Reason for designation

Part of one of the finest estate walls in Wales.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, including railings along the Menai Strait shore.
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 18910
Community Pentir

Location
Approximately 2.5km of stone boundary wall enclosing the landward side of Vaynol Park and bordering the A487.

Date Listed 8/26/1992
Last Amendment 9/22/1997
Grade II

History
Wealth created by the Dinorwic Slate Quarries enabled Thomas Assheton-Smith and his descendants to carry out continual improvements to Vaynol Park including the gardens and landscape, and in this case also the estate boundary wall which was begun in 1863, the piers being finally capped in 1870. The total cost is recorded as being #25,098, a remarkable amount. The Agent's Account Books for 1860's and 1870's have numerous references to "expenditure on Vaynol [or Park] wall".

Reason for Listing
The full extent of this remarkable boundary wall is listed for its shape, construction and coping which make it, with the very similar wall at the Penrhyn Estate, amongst the finest of its kind in Wales. Of group value with the Main Entrance, the Grand Lodge, and other listed items at Vaynol Park.

History
Vaynol Papers in the Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon.

Exterior
The wall is of local snecked and rock-faced stone rubble with fine Dinorwic slate copings closely and jaggedly set to project both sides. It begins at the N end near the road junction of the A487 and A5, SE of the Britannia Bridge, and runs downhill (S) past the entrance to the Vaynol Farm drive and that of Capel-y-Graig Lodge as far as the roundabout junction of the A487 with the A4087. It then turns SW past the fine main drive entrance in front of the Grand Lodge, and continues in a highly distinctive crinkle-crankle fashion as far as the junction with the B4547 where the walls steps back behind Nant Cottage - the story is that the owner refused to sell so that the wall had to divert behind it. Beyond, the wall borders a narrow winding stretch of road as far as the entrance gate piers to the lane to Caerefail (Aberpwll), set at right angles and facing into Felinheli. It then turns inwards, crossing and following the course of the Nant-y-garth, past the tall gate piers at Bryntirion lodge. The wall meets the Menai Strait shore at the harbour at Port Dinorwic. From there a lower boundary wall follows N along the shore line including a stretch near Vaynol Dock and Boathouse, which has iron railings on a stone plinth. At 25253 36838 this wall spans the mouth of a short canal that once served an earlier lime kiln, it passes then under the W drive. A railed clair-vue breaks the wall opposite Bath Cottage.

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
18911		II	Designated	22/09/1997	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	253660	369436

Street Side	Location
NW	The seat is located in the end embayment of the SW garden of Vaynol Hall, facing towards the SE.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	

History

The seat is in an C18 Kentian style, and possibly of that date, and was placed in the SW garden when it was laid out, either contemporary with the later remodelling of Vaynol Hall, or in 1913 when there are references in the Estate Papers

to 'Garden Alterations'.

Exterior

Of limestone. Segmental in shape supported on 3 winged dragons, and with a balustraded back rest with console stops.

Interior

Reason for designation

Included as an important element in the design of the SW garden; part of the classicising setting of Vaynol Hall.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
18924		II	Designated	22/09/1997	22/09/1997

Name of Property	Address
Walls to inner and outer gardens on E side of Vaynol Old Hall	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir	Bangor	Vaynol Park	253845	369533

Street Side	Location
NW	The small rectangular inner walled garden adjoins the E gable and rear wing of the hall. An arch leads to the slightly offset outer walled garden, further to the E.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	

History

The inner, rectangular walled garden probably dates from the full development of the Old Hall at the end of the C17. The circular central pool is probably of the first half of the C18, when the garden was being embellished before the move to the new Vaynol Hall, and altered in the C19. The outer garden, probably first intended as a kitchen garden, is probably C18.

Exterior

The inner garden is rectangular and sunk below the ground level to that of the service basement of the Old Hall. The N approach has 5 steps down, with a hedge and revetment wall, the wall being approximately 4m high to the S and 2-5m to the E with a central voussoired archway. At the centre, opposite the service door, is an oval pool set flush with the surrounding garden, and with a fountain at the centre; a lobed bowl on cross supports. Further E, the outer garden has roughly coursed rubble walls, approximately 4m high and battered externally, the outer corners rounded, and with a cart entrance flanked by plain capped gate piers at the S end of the E side. Later boarded gates. A lean-to shelter extends across the garden on the S side.

Interior

Reason for designation

Included as important elements in the setting of the Grade I Vaynol Old Hall.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19658		II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Hen Felin	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Pwll-fanogl	253011	370972

Street Side	Location
	On the SW side of the stream off the Afon Braint where it runs into the Menai Strait at Pwllfanogl, reached by Lon Pwllfanogl, off the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road. Quay of built-up slate waste to NE.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Industrial	

History

Probably built as corn mill (Melin Pwll-fanogl) and converted to slate dressing mill in C19 Part of a millstone was found in the lower storey as well as a large quantity of slate waste. Ceased functioning as mill early C20, then used as a furniture

warehouse. Converted into residence c.1990. Originally a 2 storey, 3 bay building with wheelpit to N end, extended to N by 1 bay, then raised 1 storey to form present building.

Exterior

Three storey, 4 bay mill building of dressed limestone with modern slate roof. Square headed windows with voussoir lintels contain modern side hung casements. The entrance is now in the upper storey on the W side. There is a dam W of the building (much was rebuilt in the early part of the C20 after collapsing) the wheel pit has been filled in and there are no remains of launders running from the pond to the mill.

Interior

Has been converted to a dwelling, with inserted floor and sawn timber king post trusses. No mill machinery remains.

Reason for designation

Listed as a surviving mill building retaining much of its original structure and character, notwithstanding loss of machinery and subsequent conversion to dwelling, and for its local historical significance as a corn mill later used as a slate dressing mill.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19659		II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	LlanfairpwllgwyngyII	Britannia Bridge	253698	371204

Street Side	Location
	In an isolated location SE of Llanfairpwll, below the railway and A4080(T) the church overlooks the Menai Strait and is c250m W of the entrance to the Britannia Bridge.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

In the mid C19 many of the churches on the island were either rebuilt or extensively restored. The present church of St. Mary was built on the site of its predecessor and was completed in the late summer of 1853 at a cost of £950. It was

consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese on 14th September 1853. The N transept was added at a later date, probably 1885. The church appears to be in an isolated location but was originally built to serve the community which was centred around the area SE of Llanfairpwll.

Exterior

Decorated style church built of random local stone rubble with sandstone dressings and a slate roof with stone copings and cross sockets. Nave with SW tower and spire; chancel to E end with N vestry. Nave is of 3 bays articulated by offset buttresses; 2-light geometrical tracery windows, W gable window with relieving arch of hammer-dressed stone and sandstone label with facial stops mirrored by E gable chancel window. Tower has offset angle buttresses and incorporates the entrance porch in lower stage, bell stage with lombard frieze above. Bell stage has vents, as for windows, on each face and broach spire has carved animals to each angle.

Interior

The internal door to the church is pointed and set into a camber-headed surround. Nave of 6 roof bays, the exposed collar beam trusses have braces carried down to walls posts and corbels. Corbel W of door is of an angel holding a shield, E an angel holding a parchment, other corbels with plain shield design on facing panels. Chancel is raised by 3 steps and has modern panelled wagon ceiling, painted with flowers. Sanctuary is raised by a further step and has a granite cusped panelled reredos across E wall. Glass: E window delineating biblical scenes, to Field Marshall Henry, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, erected 1876. W window, Christ and Apostles, to Sir Robert Walter Otway Baronet CCB erected 1876. N wall, E window, Christ the resurrection and the life, to P P R Morgan JP Dis d.1900 and C T S H Morgan d.1906. S wall, E window, Christ, with coat of arms above, to Harry Clegg, Plas Llanfair. Fittings: Font; hexagonal granite, supported on 4 pillars with cross carved within rectangle on facing panel, 1851. Pulpit; hexagonal granite, with cusped panelled design as for reredos. Pews; pine, installed in 1964, from a church in Machynlleth. Moulded sanctuary rail on brass plated stanchions, re-positioned in recent years. New organ by R E K Edwards of Liverpool, installed in 1979, pipework housed in a gallery in W end of the nave. Monuments: Nave, N wall (a) grey marble tablet with pink columned surround bearing a wreath and cross with banner reading; TYDDLAN HYDANGAU, to the men of the parish who fell in the Great War 1914-1918, (b) white marble tablet with black surround by T Gaffin, Regent St. London, to T Schunk Esq of Carreg Bran d.1865. Chancel, S wall, pink granite tablet to the men of the parish who lost their lives in the 1939-1945 World War. Miscellaneous: An oak litany desk, to Arfryn of this parish d.1943, gift of her brother E E Pritchard.

Reason for designation

Listed as a good example of a small Gothic Revival Church, characterized by its use of clearly articulated architectural forms and a controlled, coherent vocabulary of detail.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19670	2	II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Tyddyn Pwyth	2 Brynsiencyn Road (A4080)

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252547	371047

Street Side	Location
W	Located on NW side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, opposite the walls of Plas Newydd, c750m SW of the Llanfairpwll Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Originally a farm called 'Ty Hir', with longhouse plan, the original house at the right end with cowhouse to left. The building was converted into three terraced cottages mid C19 and formed part of the Plas Newydd Estate, one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18.

By 1780 the Bayly family owned a total of 100,000 acres (40,500 ha) in North Wales, Ireland, Devon and Cornwall, including much mineral wealth including the copper mine at Parys Mountain. The Plas Newydd estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son, in 1812. Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, but chiefly lived at Beaudesert in Staffordshire. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19. The estate is recorded as being 9,620 acres (3,896 ha) in size in 1873, including scattered lands and land around the mansion of Plas Newydd. A building is shown on the site on the Tithe Map of 1844, is listed as one entry in the census returns for the parish in 1851, and listed as 3 entries in subsequent returns.

Exterior

Built on the site of former agricultural building. Rubble walls with ground floor windows set at a higher level than original house (No.1), with segmental arched brick heads to openings on ground floor. Upper storey windows are 9-pane bottom hung casements. Plank door with narrow overlight; porch canopy with bargeboards.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as part of a well-preserved mid C19 terrace of Plas Newydd estate worker's cottages, derived from the development of an earlier farmhouse.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19671	3	II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Tyddyn Pwyth	3 Brynsiencyn Road (A4080)

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252542	371041

Street Side	Location
W	Located on NW side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, opposite the walls of Plas Newydd, c750m SW of the Llanfairpwll Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Originally a farm called 'Ty Hir', with longhouse plan, the original house at the right end with cowhouse to left. The building was converted into three terraced cottages mid C19 and formed part of the Plas Newydd Estate, one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18.

By 1780 the Bayly family owned a total of 100,000 acres (40,500 ha) in North Wales, Ireland, Devon and Cornwall, including much mineral wealth including the copper mine at Parys Mountain. The Plas Newydd estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son, in 1812. Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, but chiefly lived at Beaudesert in Staffordshire. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19. The estate is recorded as being 9,620 acres (3,896 ha) in size in 1873, including scattered lands and land around the mansion of Plas Newydd. A building is shown on the site on the Tithe Map of 1844, is listed as one entry in the census returns for the parish in 1851, and listed as 3 entries in subsequent returns.

Exterior

Built on the site of former agricultural building. Rubble walls with ground floor windows set at a higher level than original house (No.1), with segmental arched brick heads to openings on ground floor. Upper storey window to right is a 9-pane sash window, to right is a 9-pane bottom hung casement. Door has 6-panes to upper panel, and 3 panes to overlight.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as part of a well-preserved mid C19 terrace of Plas Newydd estate worker's cottages, derived from the development of an earlier farmhouse.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19672	2	II	Designated	20/04/1998	20/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Victoria Cottages	2 Brynsiencyn Road (A4080)

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Aberbraint	252432	370935

Street Side	Location
W	Set at an angle to a junction along the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road, c.1km SW of the Llanfairpwll Toll House.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Education	

History

Built c1833 as a school house, on land provided by the Rev. Henry Rowlands of Plas Gwyn and with a donation of £80 from the Duchess of Kent on her visit to the Beaumaris Eisteddfod in 1832. Named after Queen Victoria who planted a tree in the grounds during one of her visits to the Island. Shown on the Tithe Map of 1844. In 1851 the school was

merged with the Plas Newydd Charity School and then flourished until the establishment of a National School at Llanfairpwll in 1871, after which it was closed in 1872. The building was then converted into three cottages and has subsequently been altered again to form the two cottages of its present layout. Now owned by the Plas Newydd estate and probably re-modelled by the estate, the casement windows and octagonal stacks characteristic of the C19 re-modelling. The Plas Newydd Estate was one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18. By 1780 the Bayly family owned a total of 100,000 acres (40,500 ha) in North Wales, Ireland, Devon and Cornwall, including much mineral wealth including the copper mine at Parys Mountain. The Plas Newydd estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son, in 1812. Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, but chiefly lived at Beaudesert in Staffordshire. A number of improvements to the buildings of the estate followed the completion of the main house at Plas Newydd in the early C19. The estate is recorded as being 9,620 acres (3,896 ha) in size in 1873, including scattered lands and land around the mansion of Plas Newydd.

Exterior

Interior

Reason for designation

In its overall form the building retains its early C19 character, its massing exploited to picturesque effect in later C19 remodelling to form a well-detailed group of estate cottages.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19735		II	Designated	23/04/1998	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
The Old Cutter	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Moel-y-don	251770	367887

Street Side	Location
	Sited on the NW shore of the Menai Strait, facing Y Felinheli. Reached by a single track road leading off the A4080, passing Plas Coch.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Dated 1717 on slate plaque over door, under initials B E D. Formerly used as one of a number of inns alongside the Menai Strait, serving ferry passengers before the building of the two bridges in the early-mid C19. Two-storey range added to W in early C19, with low outbuildings range added to E probably later C19.

Exterior

House of 2-storeys and attic, with later, similar W extension and single storey range to E. Principal elevation a 4-window range with asymmetrical facade. Rubble masonry walls painted white. Square stone chimneys to original house, that to right gable end being massive, with dripstones and capping. Gabled slate roof with gable copings. Doorway off-centre, 1 window to left and 2 to right. Modern glazed porch added to front door; a circular window set in a square frame in the wall above. Windows of irregular size and shape, generally with recessed 2-pane sashes, some altered, and enlarged on ground floor. Two storey wing to left has rendered end stack, wide windows with tripartite small-paned sashes. Single storey wing to right with rubble walls, now used in part as garage.

Interior

Said by RCAHM to contain chamfered ceiling beams, otherwise modern.

Reason for designation

Listed as an early C18 Inn and ferry house retaining historic character, particularly the massive inglenook chimney, and the uneven size and disposition of windows.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19736		II*	Designated	23/04/1998	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Plas Coch	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Plas Coch Estate	251170	368440

Street Side	Location
	Standing in parkland 600m NW of the parish church of St. Edwen.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Part of an ancient estate, first recorded as belonging to Bran (c1150-80) and also known as Porthamel Issa. The original house was built in 1569 by David Hughes, with remodelling and the addition of a tower between 1590-1600. Further additions and alterations were made in the early C19, including the dining room in c1820, and again in the late C19, when the N gable was re-built in the style of the original house.

Exterior

Work of the original (1569) period is represented by the the front central block comprising the main entrance, hall and former library to left (S), and rear kitchen wing. Later additions to the N and W give an approximately rectangular plan overall. Symmetrically planned E front, 2 storeys with garret storey and basement, 5 bays overall with outer and central advanced gables, all with crow-stepped gables and carved finials. Walls of squared red sandstone with gritstone dressings, slate roof. The central gable forms a storeyed porch, with 4 centred door head set in a square frame, with moulded jambs and label; in the spandrels are shield of arms, Llywarch ap Bran for Hughes and Collwyn ap Tangno for Owen of Llanfaethlu. Late C16 Inscription around door reads: IN THE YERE OF LORD GOD 1569 D H MAD THYS HOU. Above the doorway is a C19 achievement in a small recess with late C16 flanking columns and pediment. C16 pedimented oriel window on C19 brackets, with mullioned garret window over. The outer gables have 3-light mullioned and transomed windows, pedimented on the ground and 1st floors. Between the gables, the outer windows are 4-light, with narrower 2-light windows abutting the porch gable. Paired, stepped gabled dormers in the roof above. S elevation: The stepped gable of the main block is similar to those on the E front. Windows are C19 insertions. W part added c1820, copying the late C16 work. N elevation: the kitchen block retains a late C16 window on 1st floor, similar to those on the E front. Over this is an original dormer window with C19 dressings. The W gable is stepped and the chimney stack has a double hollow chamfered coping, probably C19. The moulded eaves coping and corbels are carried around this block. The late C16 tower is in the angle of the hall and kitchen. Ogee roof, some original windows, copings and corbels.

Interior

Early symmetrical plan comprises porch with original internal doorway, leading to main hall with flanking wings, the former library and hall now being opened into one room. Hall contains C19 imperial staircase to right, and lateral fireplace to rear. N part of house dates from late C19. Attached to the rear of the hall is the kitchen, though with no direct access. A bedroom over the kitchen is said by RCAHM to contain a powder closet in the thickness of the wall, probably an C18 modification.

Reason for designation

Listed at II* as an exceptional example of a late C16 country gentry house, in the early Renaissance style favoured by high officials of the period, retaining much of its original external detail, and with sympathetic C19 additions in the character of the original.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19743		II	Designated	23/04/1998	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Church of St. Edwen	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Plas Newydd Estate	251772	368250

Street Side	Location
	In an isolated location c250m from the Menai Strait, reached by a roadway past the Church Lodge of Plas Newydd Estate. The church lies c600m SW of Plas Coch.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Rebuilt in 1856 by H Kennedy, architect of Bangor. Built to replace an earlier church, a little of the old masonry was retained in the lower part of the west wall. Built on land forming part of the Plas Newydd estate. The Plas Newydd Estate

was one of the largest estates on Anglesey, passing to the Bagenal family in 1553 and through marriage to the Bayly family in the C18. In 1812 the estate passed to Henry William, Lord Uxbridge's eldest son; Henry was created 1st Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, and his descendants inherited both estate and title.

Exterior

Late Decorated style church. Nave with NW tower and spire, chancel with N vestry. Built of squared local rubble, predominantly red gritstone, with sandstone dressings; slate roof with stone copings. Three-stage tower with angled claspingbuttresses incorporates the entrance porch in lower stage through pointed arched doorway; tall traceried lights with continuous hoodmould to bell-chamber in upper stage, which is slate hung to S. Broach spire has crocket finials at each angle. Broad nave articulated as 3 bays by raking buttresses, with arch-headed windows of 2 and 3 lights in each bay; paired traceried windows to W, with impost band linking to outer buttresses. Chancel has 3-light E window.

Interior

Nave of 7 roof bays, the exposed cambered collar beam trusses have braces carried down to wall posts and corbels. Chancel is raised by 3 steps, with an arch of 2 chamfered orders, 3 roof bays with exposed, cusped collar beam trusses and cusped braces above and plain lower braces carried down to wall posts with moulded corbels with shield emblems on facing panels. Glass: W window, coloured glass depicting biblical scenes and geometric patterns, with phoenix and peacock motifs in upper lights, to Rev. Rice Robert Hughes d.1801. S wall, E window; biblical scenes, to William Bulkeley Hughes of Plas Coch d.1882. N wall, E window; to Thomas Bulkely Hughes d.1836, Elizabeth, his wife d.183- and their 3 children, Margaret Ann d.1804, Thomas Lloyd d.1813 (last entry illegible). Fittings: Font; octagonal sandstone set on single pillar, with carved cross within rectangle in facing panel. Pulpit; set in NE corner of the nave with 3 facing panels C19 oak panelled, incorporates C17 panels in lower part with floriate carving and beading and C17 carved frieze in the upper part, depicting cherubs, dogs and dragons and with cherub and lions head bosses. Pine pews with aisle doors, the choir stalls are pine but incorporate carved oak facing panels (possibly C17). Moulded sanctuary rail set above pierced pine panels. Monuments: Nave contains C18 and C19 memorials. Miscellaneous: Reading desk, C19 incorporating work of late C14 and C17. Desk front contains in upper part a late C14 ogee cusped arch with crockets and bosses and carved spandrels, probably from a screen. Dexter spandrel contains a griffin and sinister a lion. In corresponding positions at the back are angels surrounded by clouds bearing shields. Lower part is a panel of late C14 pierced tracery with ogee heads. Desk top is supported by two early C17 brackets carved with human heads and along the front is a frieze of a floriated design of the second half of C17.

Reason for designation

Listed as a good example of H Kennedy's designs for a small-scale rural church, with interior fittings incorporating some fine carved work of C14 and C17.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19744		II	Designated	23/04/1998	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Castell Gwylan	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddaniel Fab		Porthamel	251146	367397

Street Side	Location
	On the banks of the Menai Strait, SE of Porthamel Hall.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Probably built in early C19 as the boathouse for Porthamel Hall, situated in Llanidan community. The hall was remodelled, probably during the C18 and the boathouse was built with a similar Gothick facade.

Exterior

Early C19 castellated Gothic style house of rubble masonry rendered and colourwashed. Symmetrically planned main elevation overlooking Menai Strait. Two storey 5-window range, 1-3-1 with outer bays advanced and carried up as angle towers. Castellated parapets with band below. Sash windows with pointed arches and with glazing bars interlaced at head. Four-centred arched entrance in flat roofed porch. Modern flat roofed extensions to rear.

Interior

Modernised, retains no original features of note.

Reason for designation

Listed as an elaborately detailed early C19 boathouse retaining its original Gothic facade (notwithstanding alterations to rear); a prominent feature on the Menai Strait shoreline and forming a group with Porthamel Hall.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
19750		II	Designated	23/04/1998	23/04/1998

Name of Property	Address
Lwyn-onn Farm	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll		Plas Llwynonn	251624	370373

Street Side	Location
	Set back from the N side of the A4080 Brynsiencyn road, c1km NNE of Plas Llwynonn.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Early C19 farm with re-modelling and alterations dating from mid to late C19; alterations in a similar style to Plas Llwynonn, the main house for which this serves as home farm. The name 'T.Jones' and date '1857' are painted on beam in hammel. The servants quarters, former cartsheds and part of the stables have been converted into a farmhouse.

Exterior

A farm built around a large U-plan courtyard, opening to the SE. Main 2-storey range with lofted hammel, corn-barn and former cartsheds, now forming part of the farmhouse; each single storey projecting wing with cartsheds at the gable ends, wing to left (S) having cowhouse and wing to right (N) having stables. Built of granite rubble with limestone dressings; roof covering of ornamental 'fishscale' slates with stone copings and kneelers, mirroring the roof of Plas Llwynonn. To the left (S) end of the main range is a 3-bay hammel with arched heads to openings, attached to a central corn-barn. A full-length loft with louvred ventilators runs over it, and either side of the corn-barn threshing floor. To the right (N) of the corn-barn are former cartsheds, also with arched heads, now forming part of the farmhouse. In the angle to the right (N) is the farmhouse, with the main elevation facing away from the yard to the NW. This is a 2-storey, 3-window range with central gabled half-glazed porch. Windows are 16-pane sashes to ground floor and right 1st floor, the rest of the 1st floor windows are 12-pane sashes. Lintels are a mixture of slate and stone, with stone sills. The present farmhouse is not part of the original design, and has been made by expanding the existing servant's quarters into the range of cartsheds to the S and into the stables of the projecting single storey wing to the E. In the gable of each projecting wing is a double cartshed with stone 4-centred arch heads; the right (N) wing having stables, some now converted into part of the farmhouse; the left (S) wing having a long cowhouse with massive gritstone lintels. To the NE of, and parallel with, the farmyard is a seperate range including 3 lean-to pigsties and henhouses, and a boiling house with a door in one gable and a chimney in the other. Small stone privy between. All with stone walls and slate roofs.

Interior

The boiling house contains a brick oven and boiler, and the date '1872' inscribed.

Reason for designation

Listed notwithstanding later alterations, as a good example of an estate-built model farm of the mid C19, associated with Plas Llwynonn.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Sundial at Church of St Tyfrydog
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24827
Community Rhosybol

Location
Located within a circular churchyard to W side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog; the sundial is sited directly to S of church.

Date Listed 5/12/1970
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II

History
C18 sundial set on Medieval shaft.

Reason for Listing
Included as a good C18 sundial, set on a Medieval shaft, which forms a group with the adjacent Church of St Tyfrydog.

History
RCAHMW Inventory, 1937, p 51.

Exterior
C18 brass sundial, with gnomon missing, on shaft above medieval socketted base stone of former cross.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Churchyard wall at Church of St Tyfrydog
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	24828
Community	Rhosybol

Location
Enclosing the circular churchyard of the Church of St Tyfrydog; at the W side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the hamlet of Llandyfrydog.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II

History
Probably contemporary with the restoration of the church in the mid C19.

Reason for Listing
Included as a rural churchyard wall which forms a group with the adjacent Church of St Tyfrydog.

Exterior
Low wall of rubble masonry with roughly embattled coping in parts, surrounding circular churchyard.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Rectory
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24829
Community Rhosybol

Location
Set back, within private grounds, from the E side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. The former rectory is c250m E of the Church of St Dyfrydog.

Date Listed 2/21/2001
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II

History
Mid C19 rectory. The main part of the present house is thought to have been built in the 1860s but may be a remodelling of the T-plan range annotated on the Tithe Map of the parish, 1840.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a good early C19 rectory, with later C19 remodelling, including good exterior detailing such as the slate-hung walls.

History
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841;
Information from owner.

Interior
Interior not viewed at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Mid C19 rectory: a 2-storey, 2-window range with shorter service wing to rear (W) and storeyed NE porch. Built of rubble masonry; the principal elevation facing E is smooth rendered with ashlar scoring, the R (N) return (in alignment with the service wing) is rendered and the L return is slate hung. The main house has a hipped roof with tall rectangular brick stacks with capping. The service wing has a gabled roof with rectangular brick stacks, one ridge stack offset to R of 1st floor doorway and short gable stack at W end. The principal elevation overlooks the garden to the E, a 2-window range with large tripartite windows of small-paned hornless sashes. There are similarly detailed windows to the R (W) of the N return: The storeyed porch to the L with entry through the panelled door in the E wall, N wall with 8-pane fixed light illuminating the ground floor and 6-pane hornless sash above.
The service wing (to the R) is a 2-window range with small paned horned sash window; 1st floor 12-pane set directly under the eaves, smaller ground floor lights. The L (S) return has 2 ground floor 8-pane hornless sash windows to the L

and a 6-pane 1st floor window to the R. The service wing is set back with the rear door to the rectory raised by 4 steps (in the NE corner of an enclosed slabbed yard) in the W wall; 1st floor tripartite window to the R with blocked doorway (with cambered brick head) below. The service wing has a ground floor doorway to the L (W) end, a 1st floor doorway reached by external stone steps to its R and a single ground floor 12-paned horned sash window to the R. Set at right angles to the L (W) end of the service wing is the remains of a privy block, now roofless, which has 2 doorways with stone lintels offset to N end.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Clorach-fawr
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	24830
Community	Rhosybol

Location
Set back from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 at the E end of the village of Llanerchymedd; c1.25km SE of the Church of St Dyfrydog.

Date Listed	2/21/2001
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II

History
Early C19 house and cottage range, a stone inscribed with the date 1826 is to the R of the cottage doorway.
Clorach was a bond vill which, in 1294, contained some two and a half carucates (60.75 hectares) of arable land. This land was organised as tir cyfrif and thus was shared on a per capita basis among the adult male inhabitants of the vill, but before 1282 the land and its tenants had been granted to two prominent freemen in return for a nominal rent of half a mark. In subsequent centuries the consolidation and enclosure of the arable was delayed, possibly as a result of the convergence of rival interest, and by the C17 the land was a mass of intermingled quillets. By the C19 the lands were consolidated into 2 main farms: Clorach-fawr, containing 155 acres(62.78 hectares) owned by the Marquis of Anglesey, and Clorach-bach, 55 acres(22.28 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Bulkeley. In the Census returns of 1841 Clorach-fawr was farmed by Edward Jones, who employed 4 agricultural labourers and 2 female servants.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a good early C19 farmhouse and cottage, with strong local vernacular character and retaining much exterior detailing.

History
Carr A D, The Extent of Anglesey 1352, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1971, pp 150-157, 226;
Pierce Jones T, Medieval Settlement on Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1951, p 21;
Pierce Jones T, Medieval Settlement on Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1955, pp 79-81;
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior could not be inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Linear farmhouse range comprising 2-storey 3-window farmhouse, with 2-storey 2-window cottage in alignment at the N

end; principal elevation facing E. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed, ground floor with rough stone voussoirs over openings. Roof of small slates, rough stone gable stacks and ridge stack between the 2 properties. The house has a central entrance under a shallow rectangular fanlight and flanking 16-pane hornless sash windows; tall, 12-pane horizontally sliding sash windows set directly under the eaves above. The cottage has a boarded door offset to the L (S) with a stone to the R inscribed with the date 1826. A plinth of c0.5m runs to the R of the doorway and there is a single window to each floor; horizontally sliding sashes, 16-pane ground floor and 12-pane 1st floor, set directly under the eaves.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Clorach-bach
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	24831
Community	Rhosybol

Location

Set back from the S side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. Clorach-bach is S of the junction with Lon Leidr to S of Llandyfrydog.

Date Listed	2/21/2001
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II

History

Mid C19 farmhouse built by the Bulkeley estate, dated 1842 by an inscribed stone shield over the door bearing: R B W B / 1842.

Clorach was a bond vill which, in 1294, contained some two and a half carucates (60.75 hectares) of arable land. This land was organised as tir cyfrif and thus was shared on a per capita basis among the adult male inhabitants of the vill, but before 1282 the land and its tenants had been granted to tow prominent freemen in return for a nominal rent of half a mark. In subsequent centuries the consolidation and enclosure of the arable was delayed, possibly as a result of the convergence of rival interest, and by the C17 the land was a mass of intermingled quillets. By the C19 the lands were consolidated into 2 main farms: Clorach-fawr, containing 155 acres(62.78 hectares) owned by the Marquis of Anglesey, and Clorach-bach, 55 acres(22.28 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Bulkeley. At the time that the house was built Clorach-bach was farmed by Robert Roberts, and in the Census returns for the parish, 1841, he lived on the farm with his wife, 3 children and one female servant.

Reason for Listing

Listed as a good mid C19 estate-built farmhouse, with the formal elevation of dressed and coursed stone characteristic of estate work of the period.

History

Carr A D, The Extent of Anglesey 1352, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1971, pp 150-157, 226;
Pierce Jones T, Medieval Settlement on Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1951, p 21;
Pierce Jones T, Medieval Settlement on Anglesey, Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1955, pp 79-81;
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841.

Interior

The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior

Mid C19 farmhouse, a 2-storey, 3-window range with single storey service wing to rear. The principal elevation is built of dressed and coursed limestone; the remainder of rubble. Roof of small slates, with stone coping and dressed gable stacks with capping. The central doorway has a shallow rectangular fanlight, with a shield over bearing the initials and the date: R B W B / 1842. Flanking windows are 16-pane hornless sashes, 1st floor has 12-pane windows set directly under the eaves.

The single storey service wing has rendered elevations and a slate roof with rendered gable stack. There is a modern porch built in the angle between the main house and rear wing.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24833
Community Rhosybol

Location
Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech.

Date Listed 2/21/2001
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II

History
Large gentry house with a complex ground plan and development. The fabric of the original house (possibly C18 or early C19) is retained in the rear block of the present dwelling which was extended to form a double-pile plan in the mid C19. Service wings were also added to either end of the original house plan, probably in the mid-late C19, as was a solicitors office, probably built c1880s (now with visible RSJ joists from early C20 re-build). The house has been re-roofed and sympathetically restored in the late C20, with the replacement and addition of some new windows.
The present owners are descended from the Prichard family, who bought the property in 1806, and the original house may have been built when they acquired the property. On the Tithe Map of the parish, 1840, the house is shown as a simple rectangle alongside some of the early agricultural buildings on the site. The farm is owned by Robert Prichard, Attorney, and his wife Anne, an extensive farmstead of over 119 acres(48.2 hectares). In the Census Returns of the following year the Prichard family, then including just their daughter Elizabeth, employed 4 female servants and 4 agricultural labourers, the latter recorded as living in the cowhouse. The farm later became home to to Robert's son, Thomas Prichard (1846-1920), a solicitor and agent to the Meyrick Estate, and the farmstead has passed down through the family to the present owners. Much of the extensive social history of the farm was passed down from the parents and grandparents of the current owners who remember the prosperous early years of the C20 when there were 17 agricultural workers on the farm, as well as a number of domestic staff in the house.
The farm ranges were developed in two main phases; in the early C19 a number of new (freestanding) buildings were built to the N, W and E of the farmhouse, including a corn barn, cowhouse, stable and hammel/cartshed. These buildings are characterised by stone voussoir heads to the openings. In the mid-late C19 the buildings were extended to allow stabling for a greater number of horses, storage for carts and carriages, and extra grain storage areas, the latter a result of the need to feed more horses, and the mechanised production methods employed. These later buildings employed similar stonework, and retain the arched form of the openings, made in brick.

Reason for Listing
Listed as an early C19 gentry house, remodelled in the late C19 but retaining Georgian character, which forms the centrepiece of the unusually comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm. The house reflects the expanding fortunes of the estate and the elevated social position of the estate owners.

History

Williams E A, The Day Before Yesterday, 1988, pp 131, 273;
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841;
OS 1889 25" series Sheet VII.14;
Information from owner.

Interior

The principal elevation faces SE, with the principal rooms in the mid C19 block to the front, the service accommodation to the rear, and an axial corridor linking the added service and bedroom wings. The main entrance opens into a wide central hallway with drawing room to R and dining room to L, with C19 moulded covings and panelled doors. The principal staircase is centrally located in the hallway to the rear; a dog-leg stair with a moulded, clasping handrail on shaped balusters. Axial corridors run L and R along the inner wall of the older part of the house, with staircases either side. The rear block (the original house) housed the 'upper kitchen' to the L (used by the housekeeper/butler), which retains a range and hooks to ceiling. To the R are narrow pantrys. A cellar is reached from the back hallway. The 'lower kitchen' is in the R (N) wing (with nursery over); the dairy is in the single-storey wing to the rear, formerly with a horse works powering the churn, the central mechanism for which survives in situ in the garden to the W. The nursery and governesses room is reached by a separate staircase in the rear wing, which also leads to a small loft above. To the L front of the house is late C19 addition, built to serve as a solicitor's office. The first floor housed a total of 9 bedrooms. A large servants loft in the attic to the rear part of house retains boarded doors and partitions.

Exterior

A predominantly Georgian gentry house with late C19 remodelling. Two storeys with attics, extended to a double-pile plan, with additional wings to rear and either side of the main block. Built of rubble masonry, rendered elevations throughout. Slate roof with stone copings and rendered brick stacks; the main (double-pile) block of the house with diagonally set triple stacks with capping, a rectangular brick gable stack at NW (rear) gable.

The principal elevation faces away from the agricultural ranges, to the SE; the main part of the house to the R a 2-storey, 3 window range with central entrance. The entrance is now housed in a modern, canted, timber glazed porch, with 16-pane hornless sash window over; flanking the entrance are late C19 full-height canted bays with hornless sash windows. To the left of the main part of the house is an added late C19 block, the ground floor housing 'the solicitor's office', with wide full-height canted bay. Set back from the R side of the main part of the house is another added late C19 block, housing the 'lower kitchen' in the ground floor room and the nursery above; now with modern full-height canted bay to match that of the opposite wing.

The rear elevation comprises a 4-window range between axial stacks which probably mark the extent of the original house. The entrance is through a lean-to porch offset to the L. Advanced wings either end. The original part of the house latterly provided service accommodation, with the 'upper kitchen' to rear R and 'lower kitchen' to L, with 1st floor nursery over. The R advanced wing has a ground floor 16-pane hornless sash window with canted oriel window above; the return has a single storey addition with 12-pane hornless sash to R (SE). The L advanced wing housed the governesses bedroom in the first floor and has a single storey, gabled, dairy wing to L with lean-to privy at the far L (NE) end. The return has ground and first floor 16-pane hornless sash windows; the attic, dairy and ground floor gable window are replacements (the attic window a new opening).

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
24834		II	Designated	21/02/2001	21/02/2001

Name of Property	Address
Melin Esgob	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Rhosybol		Capel Parc	245135	386128

Street Side	Location
	Set back below the W side of a country road leading SW off the road to S of the village of Capel Parc. Melin Esgob is along the E side of a tributary of the Afon Goch.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Industrial	

History

Early C19 water-powered corn mill, built on the site of a Medieval mill. The name 'Melin Esgob' means ' Bishops' mill' and, according to tradition, such mills were presented by Edward I to his favorite, Bishop Anian. However, it was recorded as

the 'Bodafon Mill' in Edward III's Extent of 1352, and may have been handed over to the bishops of Bangor at a later date, perhaps as a result of a political escheat in the time of Owain Glyndwr. The earliest historical reference to 'Melin Esgob' is dated 1425, when the mill was leased to Richard Bulkeley by Richard Clitheroe, Bishop of Bangor, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter. A later record of the mill is dated 1595, when the mill was leased to Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Hugh for a term of 21 years at '£23-6-8(£23.33) yearly rent, four capons a year and four pecks of oats, being sound corn, clean winnowed, each peck to contain sixteen gallons of the measure now used at Beaumaris'. In the early-mid C19 the nearby farm (of the same name) and mill were owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley Esq, and farmed by Richard Lewis (who is also recorded as running a grinding mill). The present mill building probably dates from this period. The farm was a substantial holding of over 78 acres and in the Census Returns of 1841 Richard occupied the farm along with his wife and 4 children, as well as one female servant; 3 male servants and an agricultural labourer lived in one of the farm outbuildings. Melin Esgob was largely fed by Spring Colmon from one of the fields belonging to Trewyn, so that it was a common saying among the local people: "Pan gyfyd Spring Colmon bydd Melin Esgob ar ei hafon". The mill would often lie idle during very dry summers.

Exterior

Two storey water mill built to an L-plan. Stone walls and slate roofs with single gable stack at W end. Two storey range to lower part, running across the slope, with a single storey range added to the rear.

Interior

The interior was not inspected at the time of the survey. Said to contain original machinery.

Reason for designation

Listed as a C19 water mill, which is unaltered externally and retains a strong local vernacular character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title	Llwydiarth Esgob Farm: Range including cornbarn, granary, threshing room and lofted cowhouse at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	24836
Community	Rhosybol

Location
Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The corn barn range is to the W of the farmhouse.

Date Listed	2/21/2001
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II*

History
Corn barn range built in four phases. The original building was a 3-bay (unlofted) corn barn, built probably early C19, which is now in the centre of the range. This was extended shortly afterwards by the addition to the right (N) of a 2-bay barn with granary above, built in-line with the first barn, and with similar detailing. This provided a second threshing floor as well as a granary, the former being a very unusual feature on Anglesey. In the mid-late C19 the range was extended by the addition of projecting wings to front and rear, the former a cowhouse with granary above, the latter a mechanised threshing room, also with a granary above. The present layout is shown on the 1889 OS 25" map.
The threshing, chaff-cutting and grinding carried out the the rear wing was powered by a horse works, formerly located to the rear of the corn barn. The need for additional grain storage areas, and the mechanised methods employed to process the grain was a result of improved farming methods.

Reason for Listing
Listed at Grade II* as a good early C19 corn barn, unusual on Anglesey for having paired threshing doors, and with later additions reflecting agricultural improvements made during the Victorian period of high farming on Anglesey. The range also forms an important part of the unusually comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm.

History
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
OS 1889 25" series Sheet VII.14;
Information from owner.

Interior
The corn barn to the L is 3 bays, with 2 collared trusses. The addition to the R is 2 bays, lofted with a strutted kingpost roof truss. The lofted cowhouse to the front is divided internally by a stone wall, with 2 bays to either part, with collared trusses.

Exterior

Corn barn range; a central 2-door corn barn, with an advanced wing to L built at a lower level (a lofted cowhouse) and lofted wing to rear R (a mechanised threshing room with granary over). There is a raised walkway running along the front wall of the barn, with stone steps to the R side. Walls of random rubble masonry. Both the corn barn and forward wing are roofed with small irregular slates; the rear wing with regular slates. Tiled copings and ridge tiles throughout; 2 skylights to the barn/granary.

The corn barn is built in 2 parts; the L part represents the earliest building (a 3-bay barn), with a 2-bay addition to the R (with a granary above). Each part has a narrow door, with corresponding doors in the opposite (rear) wall; split boarded doors with stone voussoir heads. Between the doors is a tall ventilation slit; to the R are two narrower slits. The rear elevation has similar detailing, although the ventilation slit to the L of the door of the main part has been enlarged to form a 2-pane window; the granary part is obscured by the added threshing room.

The forward wing is a cowhouse with granary loft above. The ground floor, built at a lower level than the corn barn, has two narrow, split, boarded doors set close together in the centre of the elevation, with arched brick heads. To the L is a 2-pane window with a stone lintel. The granary above is accessed through a low boarded door to the far R, with 3 stone steps leading from the raised walkway running along the front wall of the barn. To the L of the door is a blocked opening, and to the far L an agricultural-pattern window set under the eaves; 3 small panes above a 'hit and miss' ventilator (slatted with an internal sliding partition to control air flow). The granary has 2 corresponding windows to the rear elevation.

The rear threshing room and granary wing has a pitched roof, with a stone staircase built against the gable wall, leading to the granary door. Opposed doors at the E end (where the building abuts the corn barn), with opposed granary windows towards the centre of the elevation. The L return (N side) has a window to the R of the door. In the angle between the threshing room and corn barn was formerly a horse works powering the machinery. The site of the stackyard was in the area to the W.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Esgob Farm	Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth Esgob
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	24837
Community	Rhosybol

Location
Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The cowhouse, stables and coach house range is located to the rear (NW) of the farmhouse.

Date Listed	2/21/2001
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II*

History
Early C19 cowhouse and stable range, with mid C19 additions of stable, coach house and smithy, and with additions and re-modelling in the later C19 and early C20. The range is notable for clearly demonstrating the function of the various buildings, including a complete set of cattle or horse stalls in every room, and the differentiation between stables for working (shire) horse, cob and donkey stables (for light carts and horse works) and riding, hunting and carriage horses. The lofts were used for the accommodation of farm workers, with the cowmen in boxbeds above the cowhouse (4 agricultural labourers are recorded living in the cowhouse in the 1841 Census), the ploughmen above the working horses, the grooms above the smaller horses, whilst the head coachman/groom lodged in a larger, heated room complete with 12-pane sash window, above the hunters in their high ceiled loose-boxes to the rear. The provision of a smithy reflects the number and importance of horses on the farm, for work as well as transport, and reflects the wealth and standing of the owners. The poultry house is a very unusual design on Anglesey, resembling a hatchery for game birds. The present layout is shown on the 1889 OS 25" map.

Reason for Listing
Listed at Grade II* as an exceptionally good agricultural range, built in several phases but retaining a strong unity of vernacular design and construction. The range is notable for the retention of a complete series of timber stalls, and other internal features, which enable an unusually detailed interpretation of their function. The range also forms an important part of the comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, which together reflect the ideals of a gentlemen farmer during the era of Victorian high farming.

History
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
Llandyfrydog Census Returns, 1841;
OS 1889 25" series Sheet VII.14;
Information from owner.

Interior
The cowhouse to L has a central transverse feeding passage, with timber stalls either side. Brick wall partition to R. The

working horse stable has timber stalls for 4 horses, with a separate harness room complete with a double row of harness pegs. The cob and donkey stable has timber stalls and racks for 3 animals, and a sawn and bolted collared truss. The riding and carriage horse stable has a loose-box to the L, with stalls for 3 horses to the R. There is a small timber-lined tackroom to the front L. A curved-headed doorway in the rear wall leads through to an added, high-ceiled bay to the rear, containing two further loose-boxes, which retain hayracks, corner nose bowls and tiled floor. The coach house has a heavy collared tie-beam truss. The bay to the R is extended by a lean-to to the rear. The smithy is accessed via the shoeing room, and retains a stone and brick hearth, and leather bellows. The paint loft over is two bays with a collared truss. The poultry house to the L has 3 rows of stone nesting boxes built into the rear wall, 4-5 boxes per row. The unit to the R is smaller, with fewer boxes.

Exterior

Long agricultural range aligned downslope, with six main parts divided by stepped down rooflines; at the L (uphill) end is an early C19 cowhouse/stable (with a lean-to abutting the L gable end), which is positioned forward of the remainder of the range, which comprises two further stables, a coach house and a smithy, all added or re-modelled in the mid-late C19. There is a poultry house abutting the R end of the range, which has a dog kennel and run abutting to the R.

Running along the front of the range, up the coach house, is a raised kerbed apron of flagstones (in front of the cowhouse) and cobbles (in front of the stables). To the rear of the range is a purpose built midden, lined with flagstones and with a drainage outlet, into which animal waste was passed directly from holes in the rear walls of the cowhouse and stables. There are also a series of 2-pane windows and vents to the rear walls of the cowhouse and stables, and to the lofts above, the frames of which are in poor condition or absent.

The long lean-to abutting the cowhouse to the L has a boarded door in the main elevation, with a boarded door and 2-pane window in the long elevation to the L return. Rubble walls and slate roof, with tiled copings. The cowhouse/stable range has rubble walls, with timber lintels to the 3-door cowhouse to L, and stone voussoir heads to the openings of the working horse stable to R. Roof of small slates with tiled copings. In the centre of the range is a steep stone staircase with iron handrail, leading to a loft door set under eaves. Two half-glazed agricultural pattern windows to L; 8-panes to the upper part and two shutters to the lower part, with narrow central mullion. The loft was sleeping accommodation for the cowmen working on the farm, who were woken in the morning by a bell rung from within the farmhouse. The working horse stable to the R has a central boarded door flanked by similar 8-pane shuttered windows. Above the door to the R is a narrow boarded pitching door. To the L is an unusual early C20 combination sundial and wind-direction indicator, which operated in conjunction with a weather vane placed on the ridge of the building, and linked by geared rods (the latter surviving inside the building). There is a second stone stair running up the R gable of the stable, with a rubble parapet, and leading to a boarded door in the gable wall. In the apex of the gable is a 12-pane casement window, lighting a garret storey above the stable loft. The staircase also leads into the loft above the stable to R. All of the loft doors have round cat holes cut in the lower part.

The cob and donkey stable to R is set back from the cowhouse range, with a central split boarded door flanked by half-glazed 8-pane and shuttered windows, with brick arch heads. The loft above has two half-glazed 3-pane and shuttered windows, above those to the stable. Single pane skylight to loft. Former dove holes to R gable apex, with 3 rows of corbel ledges. The riding and carriage horse stables, with the eaves line at a lower level, has a door offset to the L flanked by 12-pane casement windows with central mullion; stone voussoir heads to ground floor openings. Plain 2-light (replacement) windows to loft. Blocked former dove holes to gable apex with corbel ledges. Two-storey lofted loose-box wing attached to rear; 2 small-paned windows to the ground floor rear, with a 12-pane sash window to the centre of the gable above, all with brick arch heads. Brick chimney to gable. The loft was accommodation for the coachman or head groom.

The coach house to the R is single storey, with 3 wide doors; the two bays to the L were for coaches, and the one to the R for shoeing horses, in conjunction with the adjoining smithy. Lean-to addition to the rear of the R coach bay. The L door of the coach house has been altered (the original head removed and the door heightened); the other two doors have stone basket-arches with dripcourses. Boarded doors with long external strap hinges; three ventilation slits are cut

into each door to the shoeing room. The smithy building is a short cross wing attached to the R hand gable of the coach house. A stone staircase to the front gable wall leads to a boarded door to the paint loft above the smithy, with a stone voussoir head. Stone chimney to the rear gable. Window to R return ground floor, lighting the smithy; an unusual framed timber window with a 16-pane fixed light to the main part, with a tall, narrow aperture to the R, and a double opening below, both empty but probably for ventilators. Abutting the R side of the smithy is a 2-unit poultry house with yards. Rubble walls and a single pitch roof; two low doors with rubble voussoir heads. The unit to the L is substantially larger. The yard wall to the R is full height, which together with the side wall of the smithy forms a 3-sided high walled yard, with a lower wall to the front opening onto a walkway (which also serviced the pigsties, listed separately). A stone arch doorway in the high yard wall to R leads to a small brick lean-to kennel, built against the yard wall, which opens onto an iron railed run.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24839
Community Rhosybol

Location
Set well back, along a private driveway, from the N side of a country road leading E off the B5111 out of Llanerchymedd towards Benllech. The hammels are located to E of the farmhouse.

Date Listed 2/21/2001
Last Amendment 2/21/2001
Grade II*

History
Hammels and hammel yard built in two stages; the first part is a combination hammel and cartshed, built in the early C19. In the mid C19 the range was extended to the L (S) by 4 bays. The complete range is shown on the 1889 OS 25" series map.

Reason for Listing
Listed at Grade II* as a good agricultural range, built in two phases but retaining a unity of vernacular design and construction. The range forms an important part of the comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, which together reflect the ideals of a gentlemen farmer during the era of Victorian high farming.

History
Llandyfrydog Tithe Map and Schedule, 1840;
OS 1889 25" series Sheet VII.14;
Information from owner.

Interior
The roof of the 4-bay extension is supported on kingpost with struts trusses.

Exterior
A 5-bay hammel range in two distinct builds. Rubble walls and hipped roof of small slates; tiled ridge. The original building, a combination hammel and cartshed, is to the R (N); a wide hammel door to the L, with a narrower door to the R, with a wide cart door in the R return, flanked by single ventilation slits. Stone voussoir heads to openings. Added to the L side are a further 4 hammel bays, with brick arched openings supported on coursed stone piers. Narrow door to L return. The hammels open onto a stone walled hammel yard.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Agricultural range at Rectory
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	24840
Community	Rhosybol

Location

Set back, within private grounds, from the E side of Lon Leidr in the centre of the small hamlet of Llandyfrydog. The former rectory is c250m E of the Church of St Dyfrydog, and the agricultural range lies directly SW of the rectory.

Date Listed	2/21/2001
Last Amendment	2/21/2001
Grade	II

History

Mid C19 agricultural range comprising coach house with servants loft over, with a stable and cartshed attached. This range has a long cowhouse attached to the corner, with a 2-unit pigsty in the angle to rear (N) and a cobbled yard in the angle to the SE.

Reason for Listing

Listed as a good mid C19 farm range, which retains much vernacular character, and which has significant group value with the adjacent Rectory, which it was built to serve.

Interior

Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior

Long agricultural range with offset alignment; To the R (E) end is lofted coach house, with a single storey stable and cartshed attached to the L. A single storey cowhouse is attached to the left (SW) near side corner of the stable, with a 2-unit pigsty built in NE angle to the rear. Cobbled yard to SE angle, enclosed by a low stone wall. Built of rubble masonry with a mix of dressed stone, slate and rendered lintels; windows with slate sills. Slate roofs with tiled ridges and mix of slate and stone copings; small brick stack to E gable. The lofted coach house has openings in the E gable; a wide boarded double door to R and 16-pane casement window to L; similar window to loft in gable apex. The stable, facing S, has a central boarded door with flanking 4-pane casement windows, which opens onto an enclosed cobbled yard; the rear elevation has a wide boarded door. The cowhouse range to the L (W) also has the principal elevation facing SW; two 6-pane casements to R, a stable door to L and an enlarged opening to the far left, partially blocked and with modern casement windows. The rear elevation has a single stable door at the far R (W) end. There is a boarded pitching hole opening onto the cobbled yard, to the R side of the E gable wall.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	War Memorial
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	25167
Community	Mechell

Location

Located in the centre of the crossroads at the centre of the village of Llanfechell. The memorial is sited in front of Crown Terrace and c45m due S of the Church of St Mechell.

Date Listed	5/2/2001
Last Amendment	5/2/2001
Grade	II

History

Early C20 war memorial. Erected in the 1920s and unveiled by Dame Margaret Lloyd George. Built to commemorate those lost in the First World War; memorial plaque added after the Second World War. Made by John Griffiths, Monumental Works, Glanhwfa Rd, Llangefni; inscribed on S corner of the raking plinth at the base of the monument.

Reason for Listing

Included as a striking early C20 War Memorial which together with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and Crown Terrace make a strong visual group that form the heart of the village of Llanfechell.

Exterior

Early C20 war memorial in 3 stages. Built of dressed stone and on a square plan with chamfered angles. Set on a low stone plinth which has rounded corners with ball finials. Lowest stage with raking plinth and moulded cornice; narrow rectangular door to rear (NE). Middle stage with marble memorial tablet to front (SW) continued down onto lower stage and with added tablet below; tablets set in recess with hoodmould over. Above the tablet is a coat of arms within a moulded circular recess; a chevron with 3 lions rampant and a banner bearing the inscription and date: MON MAM CYMRU 1920. Each return (SE and NW sides) have narrow leaded lights with round heads. Above the moulded cornice is the clock stage; each face with recessed circular panels, on the front (SW) face with clock. The memorial is stepped up above the clock stage and surmounted by the figure of a soldier in battledress, his rifle held at rest in front.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Crown Terrace
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	25168
Community	Mechell

Location
Crown Terrace is located in the centre of the village of Llanfechell. The terrace is at the SE side of the N road of the crossroads and lies directly opposite the churchyard of the church of St Mechell. No 3 lies in the centre of the row.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	5/2/2001
Grade	II

History
Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.

Reason for Listing
Included as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial.

History
Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842;
Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
A 3-window range with doorway at the L (NE) end, window above and 2 windows to either floor to R. Elevations are pebbledashed and windows are 16-pane hornless sashes. Half glazed door with margin panes and rectangular fanlight.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Crown Terrace
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	25169
Community	Mechell

Location
Crown Terrace is located in the centre of the village of Llanfechell. The terrace is at the SE side of the N road of the crossroads and lies directly opposite the churchyard of the church of St Mechell. No 4 at the far R (SW) end of the row.

Date Listed	5/12/1970
Last Amendment	5/2/2001
Grade	II

History
Early C19 terraced house, marked on the Tithe Map of Llanfechell, 1842; occupied by John Hughes and others and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.

Reason for Listing
Included as part of a well preserved terrace of early C19 village houses. The terrace retains much of its character particularly in the retention of so much of its original fenestration and forms a strong visual group with the adjacent Church of St Mechell, Rectory and War Memorial.

History
Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842;
Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
A 4-window range comprising symmetrical 3-window range with central door, between stacks and a further bay to left, with doorway to ground floor and window above. Windows are 16-pane hornless sashes, ground floor with shallow cambered heads. Half-glazed doors with margin panes and shallow rectangular fanlights. The R (S) gable is pebbledashed and has a ground floor bay window of 3 lights; slate roof.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Bryn Ddu
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	25171
Community	Mechell

Location
Set back, within private grounds, from the N side of a country road leading W off the Brynddu Road S of the village of Llanfechell; c400m ESE of the Church of St Mechell.

Date Listed	5/2/2001
Last Amendment	5/2/2001
Grade	II

History
Late C17 or early C18 gentry house, shown on Lewis Morris plan of c1730. Brynddu was formerly known as Pentre'r Llan before being purchased by the Bulkeley family and the present house is thought, by GW Edwards, to have been built by the father of William Bulkeley, renowned diarist who lived at Brynddu in the C18.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a good late C17 or early C18 gentry house which retains its character and much original detailing.

History
Reverend Canon GW Edwards , A Short History of the Churches and Neighbourhood of Llanbadrig, Llanfechell, Llanfflewin and Bodewryd, pp 29-30;
Griffiths J E, Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 1914, p 151;
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, p 255;
Llanfechell Tithe Map and Schedule, 1842;
Llanfechell Census Returns, 1841;
Llangefni Record Office, Copy drawing of S. Prospect of Brynddu c.1730, WM/839/15;
Information from owner.

Interior
Central entry into the hall-vestibule with principal rooms leading off, stone staircase with ornate iron balusters to rear and passage to service wings to rear right. The central room and R wing with rough hewn beams; the R wing also contains a centrally placed huge inglenook fireplace; now enclosed.

Exterior
Two storey gentry house, loosely symmetrical with 3-window main range between 2 advanced wings; gabled service wings to rear. Rendered over rubble. Slate roof with rendered rectangular axial and gable stacks with capping; shouldered lateral stack to L (W). The principal elevation faces S with entrance in a gabled porch through a panelled

door under a rectangular fanlight; windows are 12-pane hornless sashes. The L (W) gable wing has 2 ground floor and 1st floor windows, the L (W) return with 2-windows to either end and doorway to far L (N); 1st floor with 2-windows set to L of the shouldered lateral stack. The R (E) gable wing, also with 2 windows at intermediate height, L (W) return with a single ground floor window; R (E) return with single storey lean-to addition offset to front (S), gabled dormer in roof above and single ground floor window to L, 3 windows to R and 3 1st floor windows spaced along the range. The rear has gabled wings and dormers; single storey lean-to additions.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Cottage at Pant-y-Gist
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	25176
Community	Mechell

Location
In an isolated rural location, set well back from the NE side of a country road and set above the Afon Wygyr; c1km NE of the village of Carreglefn.

Date Listed	5/2/2001
Last Amendment	5/2/2001
Grade	II

History
Late C18 to early C19 cottage, with C19 alterations. The cottage is marked as a simple rectangle on the Tithe Map of the parish of Llanbadrig, 1844 and is recorded as being a smallholding of over 14 acres (5.67 hectares), occupied by Robert Jones and owned by William Bulkeley Hughes Esq of Brynddu.

Reason for Listing
Listed as a well-preserved vernacular cottage, possibly an 'encroachment' cottage, built on highly marginal land and characteristic of the Welsh Historic landscape; a rare example of its type, now scarce in this area.

History
Llanbadrig Tithe Map and Schedule, 1844;
Llanbadrig Census Returns, 1841.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Single storey cottage with outbuilding to R (N) end. Built of rubble masonry, limewashed; slate roof, grouted, with rectangular gable stacks. A 2-window range with doorway in gabled porch between. Windows appear to be small-paned sashes.

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
26722		II	Designated	12/05/1970	11/06/2002

Name of Property	Address
Melin Llanddyfnan aka Pen y fan	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Isle of Anglesey	Llanddyfnan		Llanddyfnan	248375	378607

Street Side	Location
	In an elevated location, set back from the SE side of a country road leading to Llanbedrgoch from the B5110 out of Llangefni. Within the grounds, and c0.5km NW Plas Llanddyfnan.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Industrial	

History

The earliest record of the mill is on an estate map of 1746, probably built during the upsurge in windmill construction on the island during the 1730s and early 1740s. The mill is known to have been working at the turn of the century, but

appears to have ceased production shortly after, marked as 'Old Windmill' on the 1918 one-inch OS map. It became roofless and derelict until the 1950s when the then owner, Mr Francis Wilson QC (the Recorder of Chester) decided to restore it, principally for use as a viewing platform.

Exterior

Full height circular windmill tower of 3 storeys. Built of coursed rubble masonry, rendered. Original window openings have slate sills, now with metal framed casement windows; one window infilled with brick. Enlarged doorway with modern boarded doors.

Interior

Interior not inspected at the time of survey but said, by owner, not to contain any of original mill machinery; has staircase up to viewing platform on roof.

Reason for designation

Listed, notwithstanding alterations, as a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey. In early-mid C19 there were over 40 windmills operating on the island, grinding the large volumes of corn then being produced. Pen y fan is of interest as one of the earliest windmills recorded on the island.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Garage/coach house range at Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26723
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The garage/coach house lies at the E side of an enclosed cobbled courtyard to the S of the house.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19 lofted coach house, built in 1839 and dated by a tablet over the arch at the far L(SE) end which reads: Admiral LL / 1839. Probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent Plas Tregayan, and part of the expansion of the estate at that time; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servants quarters, outbuildings and Upper and Lower Lodges. The range was converted in early-mid C20; an RSJ fitted over modern double doors and a glazed canopy above, modern lights fitted into loft openings. It may be that this range originally housed the coach horses and that some of the garage openings have been widen from the former stable doors and windows. The loft may have also been used as servants accommodation.

Reason for Listing
Included, notwithstanding alterations and change of use, as a C19 coach house which forms an important component part of the estate buildings at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent courtyard buildings and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; together a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Interior
The interior of the coach house appears to have been modernised when the early-mid C20 alterations were made.

Exterior

Lofted linear range with principal elevation facing NE, away from the enclosed courtyard of which it forms the NE side. Built of rubble masonry, the principal elevation of dressed, coursed stone. Slate roof with squat gable stack at L (SE) end raised by brick. At the L end is a shallow basket arched opening with chamfered jambs and slightly stressed keystone; above the arch is a stone tablet which bears the name and date: ADMIRAL LL / 1839. To the right of the arch is a single doorway with flat arch and there is a modern casement window set under the eaves between the 2; a further 2 loft windows along the range to the R. At the R end are 4 double garage doors with stone piers between; all under a long RSJ and with iron and glass canopy above. At the end of the range external stone stairs lead up to a loft doorway in the NW gable.

Single storey addition along the NW end of the rear wall of the coach house under a catslide roof; another single pitched outbuilding has been built at right angles to its NW corner. Access to the addition is through a flat arched doorway in the NW gable, a further doorway opens into the courtyard to the rear of the range and is flanked by small paned sash windows. The single pitch roofed outbuilding now has a roof of profiled material and has a single doorway in the SW gable; principal doorway in the SE wall has flanking ventilator windows.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Barn at Plas Tregayan
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	26724
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location

In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The garage/coach house lies at the S side of an enclosed cobbled courtyard to the S of the house.

Date Listed	6/11/2002
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History

C19 threshing barn, contemporary with the adjacent stable range, built in 1836, and coach house, built in 1839 for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of the time. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servants quarters, outbuildings and Upper and Lower Lodges.

Reason for Listing

Included as an exceptionally well-preserved C19 threshing barn which forms an important component part of the estate buildings at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent courtyard buildings and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; together a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History

Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Interior

The roof has 2 king posts trusses, the floor could not be seen at the time of the survey.

Exterior

Three bay threshing barn built of rubble masonry, the principal elevation facing the enclosed cobbled courtyard to the NW of dressed coursed stone with slightly advanced plinth and eaves course. Wide opposing doorways have shallow basket arched heads with slightly advanced keystone and chamfered jambs; flanking ventilation slits. Shallow pitched gable roof of large slates laid to diminishing courses.

A modern agricultural lean to addition has been built to the rear; with profiled roof on timber and metal uprights.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Stable range at Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26725
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The garage/coach house lies at the W side of an enclosed cobbled courtyard to the S of the house.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19, built in 1836 and contemporary with the adjacent barn and coach house, built in 1839 for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of the time. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed 7 servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servants quarters, outbuildings and Upper and Lower Lodges.

The stable range was altered in the C20; former cartbay arches were part infilled to form narrower doorways (and window), the bay at the far right (NW) end extended and converted to use as an estate office.

Reason for Listing
Included as a C19 stable range which forms an important component part of the estate buildings at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent courtyard buildings and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; together a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, pp 149, cliv;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Interior
Interior not inspected at the time of the survey.

Exterior
Agricultural range built of rubble masonry, the principal elevation facing the enclosed cobbled courtyard to the NE of coursed dressed masonry; slate roof raised as pyramidal roof over the central block and surmounted by a louvred

cupola. The range was symmetrically planned, the central block with wide shallow basket headed arch with slightly advanced keystone and chamfered jambs; above which is an arched opening with doveholes. Similar arches were at opposite ends of the flanking ranges; both now partially blocked that to L with single central doorway, that to R with stable door and window. The range to the R has been extended by an extra bay, now converted for use as estate office and with small brick gable stack. Flat arched doorways flank the central block; to L of the L doorway are 2 ventilation slits, to the R of the R doorway a stable window.

To the rear of the range there is a single pitch addition with central doorway. There are opposing ventilation slits at the SE end and a wide modern light to the office extension.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Gatepiers at Upper Lodge entrance to Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26726
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The gatepiers flank the main driveway by Upper Lodge, to the W of the house.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent lodge, and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Square gate piers of coursed dressed stone, with pyramidal capping and surmounted by a teardrop finial. Flanking the main entrance to the estate by Upper Lodge.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Bridge at Plas Tregayan
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	26727
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location
In the grounds of Plas Tregayan and carrying the main driveway towards Lower Lodge; spanning the Afon Erddreiniog c450m ESE of the house.

Date Listed	6/11/2002
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a good C19 roadbridge which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which it was built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Small roadbridge of a single span; voussoir arch with slightly advanced keystone. Low parapet wall of rubble masonry.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Bridge at Plas Tregayan
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	26727
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location
In the grounds of Plas Tregayan and carrying the main driveway towards Lower Lodge; spanning the Afon Erddreiniog c450m ESE of the house.

Date Listed	6/11/2002
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a good C19 roadbridge which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which it was built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Small roadbridge of a single span; voussoir arch with slightly advanced keystone. Low parapet wall of rubble masonry.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Gatepiers at Lower Lodge entrance to Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26731
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The gatepiers flank the main driveway by Lower Lodge, to the ESE of the house.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design along with the adjacent lodge, and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Square gate piers of coursed dressed stone, with pyramidal capping and surmounted by an urn finial. Flanking the entrance to the estate at Lower Lodge.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Gatepiers at Upper Lodge driveway to Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26732
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The gatepiers flank the main driveway to Upper Lodge.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Square gate piers of coursed dressed stone, with pyramidal capping and surmounted by an urn finial. Flanking the main driveway to the house on the approach from Upper Lodge.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Gatepiers to main driveway to Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26733
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The gatepiers flank the main driveway on the western approach to the house.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Square gate piers of coursed dressed stone, with pyramidal capping and surmounted by an urn finial. Flanking the main driveway to the house on the approach from Lower Lodge.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Gatepiers to church path at Plas Tregayan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 26734
Community Llanddyfnan

Location
In an isolated rural location within private grounds, set back from the E side a country road leading N off the B5111. The gatepiers flank the entrance to the grounds opposite the Church of St Caian.

Date Listed 6/11/2002
Last Amendment 6/11/2002
Grade II

History
C19, probably contemporary with the development of the adjacent house and estate buildings; built for Admiral Lloyd, the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839.

Reason for Listing
Included as a pair of C19 gatepiers which forms an important component part of the estate at Plas Tregayan. Built to a coherent design and echoing the C19 character of the house for which they were built; a reflection of the expanding fortunes of the estate at that time.

History
Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, pp 538-9;
RCAHM Inventory, 1937, p 149;
Tregaian Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839;
Tregaian Census Returns, 1841, 1851;
Information from owner.

Exterior
Tall stone gatepiers with bevelled cap surmounted by lozenge finial with banding. Flanking the entrance to the footpath to the house, directly opposite the Church of St Caian.

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	**Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title	Telephone Call-box
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	26735
Community	Llanddyfnan

Location

Located at the S side of the road running E-W through the small hamlet of Maenaddwyn. The telephone box is directly in front of the former Post Office.

Date Listed	6/11/2002
Last Amendment	6/11/2002
Grade	II

History

K6 type square red kiosk of standard design by Giles Scott architect of London. Design introduced by GPO in 1936.

Reason for Listing

Included for group value with the former post office.

Exterior

K6 telephone box of cast iron with domed roof surmounted by crown. 4 lunettes with red-lettered opals and ventilation slits. Raised surrounds to sides and door with margin bars to horizontal glazing. Blank rear.

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83169		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Bothy and Bakehouse Range to NE of Yard	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir		Pentir	256527	367409

Street Side	Location
	1km NW of village of Pentir, on S side of lane from Pentir towards Y Felinheli. The farm comprises a large rectangular enclosed yard, with the house backing on to its NE corner to face E. This range lies E of main entrance to yard, and adjoins house to E

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n Llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n Llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

The farm comprises a large rectangular enclosed yard, with the house backing on to its NE corner to face E. This range lies to the E of the main entrance to the yard, and adjoins the house to the E. East of the main entrance to the yard, is a range including the Bothy and Bakehouse. Single storeyed, quarry dressed rubble in large blocks with smaller infill, and characteristic coarse mortared joints. Roof of large slates with single ridge stack towards right hand end. Sawn slate lintels to openings. The bakehouse is at the right hand end of the range, and was once accessed from the house, which it directly adjoins. Its two doors are modern, beneath dormer gables: ridge stack defines limit of the bakehouse, left of which is the former bothy, with doorway to the right, and window (modern glazing in earlier opening) to the left. Left of this, a narrower unit also has doorway to right, with window alongside. Beyond again, double plank doors, then a further unit with doorway to right and window to left, at the left hand end of the range. These windows retain the original detail, comprising a single upper pane over a slatted glazed lower section. Dark red paint may be an estate feature.

Interior

Bakehouse is limewashed internally, and has large fireplace with remains of oven. Bothy alongside it also retains limewash, and small fireplace, protected from the doorway by a plank partition.

Reason for designation

Included as an integral part of a exceptionally complete large-scale planned farmstead, retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83170		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Cartshed and Granary	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir		Pentir	256534	367388

Street Side	Location
	The farm comprises a large rectangular enclosed yard, with house backing on to its NE corner to face E. The granary and cartshed building forms N section of E range of yard, built corner to corner with the rear wing of the house.

Description

Broad Class	Period

History

Ty'n Llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n Llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

The Cartshed and Granary is now a free-standing building at the north end of the east range, but originally adjoined a shed to the S, the rear wall of which survives intact (its remains are included with the Cattle Sheds at the SE corner of the yard). 2 storeyed, roughly quarry dressed rubble in large blocks with smaller infill, and characteristic coarse mortared joints. Large slates to roof, which has gable coping and bellcote (retaining bell) on left-hand gable. 4 bays, the cart entries each with rough slate lintels. Upper storey has small-pane and louvred windows in 1st, 3rd and 4th bays, and boarded doorway in 2nd bay: the dark red paint may be an estate colour. Modern circular window inserted in east wall.

Interior

Cartshed has limewashed interior with cobbled floors. Granary not inspected.

Reason for designation

Listed as a well-preserved granary-cartshed building which is an integral part of an exceptionally complete large-scale planned farmstead, retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83279		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Cattle Sheds at SE of Yard	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir		Ty'n Llwyn	256517	367350

Street Side	Location
	1km NW of the village of Pentir, on the S side of the lane from Pentir towards Y Felinheli. The farm comprises a large rectangular enclosed yard, with the house backing on to its NE corner to face E. This range defines the SE corner of the yard.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n Ilwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n Ilwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

L-shaped range of cattle-sheds defining the SE corner of the yard. Single storeyed, rough quarry dressed rubble combined with field stone, with characteristic coarse mortared joints and large slates to roofs. The cattle sheds comprise 6 bays on the E side of the yard, originally divided into two groups of 4 and 2, separated by a surviving yard wall, with a further 3 bays to the S. Each has a thin slate lintel over wide open entry (though some have subsequently been blocked). Two doorways in rear wall (one blocked). The sheds gave onto enclosed yards originally: the rough boulder walls of these survive to the left of the range, and after the first 4 bays. Attached at the left (N) end of this range, are the remains of another lower building: the roof, with rear and side walls. Chimney on its right hand gable, serving wide fireplace within. (perhaps this was pig sty and cegin foch?) Trusses survive, though lacking front support: they are of collar strut type, with wrought-iron braces and post. Attached to the right of the S range is a short length of wall, with wide entry to field beyond: quarried and field stone construction.

Interior

Cattle sheds have standard layout with feeding walk at rear (marked by connecting doors through dividing walls). Cobbled floors. King-post and strut bolted trusses of characteristic mid C19 type.

Reason for designation

Listed as well-preserved cattle sheds, an integral part of an exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farmstead, retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83280		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Cattle Sheds at S of Yard	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir			256482	367357

Street Side	Location
	1km NW of village of Pentir, on S side of lane from Pentir towards Y Felinheli. Farm comprises a large rectangular enclosed yard, the house backing on to its NE corner to face E. This range defines the S side of the yard, E of the entrance to fields.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n Llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n Llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

Range of cattle sheds enclosing the yard to the south, west of the entrance to the fields. A single storeyed range of 6 regular open-fronted sheds, continued by a further 2 bays to join the barn at the SW corner of the yard. Quarried rubble with some field-stone, and characteristic coarse mortared joints; large slates to roof with gable coping. Each of the 6 regular bays has wide opening with slate lintel. To the right, the end bay has wide doorway with small window alongside (the dark red paint may be an estate colour). The sheds originally gave onto enclosed yards, the end and dividing walls of which partially survive.

Interior

Standard layout with feeding walk at rear; timber troughs and racks survive in right-hand bays. Characteristic mid C19 bolted king-post trusses. The rear feeding walk connects behind the barn at the SW corner of the yard with the haybarn outside the yard at the SW, suggesting an integrated layout.

Reason for designation

Listed as well-preserved cattle sheds, an integral part of an exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farmstead, retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83281		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn - Barn and Cowhouse at W of Yard	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir			256478	367396

Street Side	Location
	1km NW of the village of Pentir, on the S side of the lane from Pentir towards Y Felinheli. The farm comprises a large rectangular enclosed yard, with the house backing on to its NE corner to face E. This range bounds the yard on its western side.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

Barn and cow-house range. The higher barn is at the SW corner of the yard, and the cow-sheds adjoin it to the N, in two distinct ranges. Rough quarry dressed rubble with coarse mortared joints and large slates to roofs. Slate lintels to all openings. Dark red paint may be an estate colour. Barn has doorway to right with split boarded door, and blocked vents. Wider doorway aligned at rear, where there are also blocked vents. Adjoining the barn is a single bay shed, with boarded door to right, and window with glazed upper panel over boarded lower section. Beyond again is a longer shed, with window with glazed upper panel over slatted lower section to right, wide doorway with sliding doorway to centre, with partially blocked window alongside it. Adjoining to the right is a lower range, slightly stepped back: this comprises a series of split boarded doors and small windows with glazed upper panels and slatted lower sections. Rear has series of vents and doorways (2 from N shed, 1 from central shed).

Interior

Barn has remains of slate flagged floor, and bolted tie-beam truss; small holes in N end wall may have related to shafting for machinery; blocked loft doorway in S end wall. Bolted king post trusses to cow house range, but the lower range at the N end has collar truss roof with wrought iron braces and king post. Remains of setts on floor.

Reason for designation

Listed as integral to an exceptionally well-preserved large-scale specialist planned farmstead which retains good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83282		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Barn outside yard to SW	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir			256458	367367

Street Side	Location
	This barn projects outwards from the SW corner of the yard, but is directly connected to the cattle sheds along the S side of the yard by a broad passage running behind the barn in the SW corner of the range.

Description

Broad Class	Period

History

Ty'n Llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n Llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

Tall 3-bay open-fronted hay-barn, facing north. Rough quarried rubble with coarse mortared joints. Large slate roof, continuing over passage to rear of SW barn. The open front is articulated by full-height stone piers, and the right-hand gable wall and rear have two tiers of vents.

Interior

Bolted king-post trusses; blocked loft opening in E gable, and doorway onto broad passage which links the barn with the cattle sheds at the S side of the yard.

Reason for designation

Listed as a fine example of a hay-barn, integrated with an exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farmstead retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83283		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Hay Barn outside Yard to NW	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir		Ty'n Llwyn	256483	367428

Street Side	Location
	This barn projects from the NW corner of the yard, and has direct access to the sheds which form the yard's NW range. It directly balances the similar barn at the SW, forming a symmetrical arrangement on the W side of the yard

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment. This barn originated as an open-fronted hay-barn, identical to that to S, but the outer open bays were infilled (apparently at an early date), possibly suggesting conversion from hay-barn to corn storage.

Exterior

Large hay-barn, rough quarried rubble with coarse mortared joints, and large slate roof. 3 bays facing south, originally articulated by full-height stone piers, but the outer bays at some time filled in , and now with tiers of vents. Similar vents in W gable end and to rear.

Interior

King-post trusses; cobbled floor; doorway in E gable linking it with the NE range of the yard.

Reason for designation

Listed as a fine barn, an integral part of a exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farmstead, retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83284		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - NW range of Yard	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir		Ty'n Llwyn	256499	367422

Street Side	Location
	This range is west of the entrance to the yard on the N side of the range.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a

new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n Ilwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.

Exterior

Single storeyed. Rough quarried rubble, with coarse mortared joints and large slates to roof. Brick dressings to openings. Alternating arrangement of windows and doors, with one original boarded door, the other a modern replacement; the windows with glazed upper panels and slatted lower sections. Dark red paint may be an estate feature.

Interior

Collar trusses with wrought-iron braces and king-posts.

Reason for designation

Listed as an integral part of this exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farm-stead, which retains good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
83285		II	Designated	10/03/2006	10/03/2006

Name of Property	Address
Ty'n Llwyn Farm - Detached barn outside Yard to E	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Gwynedd	Pentir		Ty'n Llwyn	256528	367342

Street Side	Location
	This barn lies in the field immediately E of the enclosed yard, and S of the house.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

Ty'n llwyn was a farm on the Vaenol estate of Thomas Assheton Smith. Map evidence suggests that a small early farm (in existence by c1780) was replaced by a larger scale farmstead between c1820 and c1830, though perhaps reconstructed

as a model farmstead by its most notable tenant, John Owen. The farmhouse and a barn at the SW of the site appear to occupy the site of the earlier buildings, but the architectural evidence suggests that the farm was essentially laid out as a new model holding. In 1853, the tenancy was taken on by John Owen who farmed here until 1868: in that year, he was evicted for his Liberal political convictions, which placed him at odds with the Toryism of his landlord. John Owen was a methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Ty'n llwyn. His interest in Welsh Black Cattle is possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment. The construction of this barn suggests that it may have pre-dated the enclosed yard.

Exterior

Small barn. Rubble construction, mainly of field boulders, with large slates to roof. Doorways in each gable end, and to right of N wall; single window in S wall.

Interior

Divided by a cross wall into two spaces.

Reason for designation

Listed as a well-preserved barn, closely associated with this exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farmstead. Retaining good estate character.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1

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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Regional Historic Environment Record

Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach

Primary Reference Number (PRN) : 29840
Trust : Gwynedd
Community : Llanddyfnan
Unitary authority : Ynys Mon
NGR : SH48357650
Site Type (preferred type first) : Prehistoric HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT
Status :

Description :
The site comprises at least a group of three, fairly small hut-circles resembling an example of the Caernarvonshire Type IV (c) 'Small Compact Groups' in form, although further investigation might reveal that the site is more extensive and of a different configuration. It is well-preserved, but overgrown in parts. Site visit required. <1>

Sources :
Kelly, R. S. , 2011 , PRN 29840 , <1>
Mahon, D. , 2011 , PRN 29840 , <2>

Events :

Related PRNs :

Compiled date : 27-04-2011

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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Regional Historic Environment Record

Barrow Cemetery, Carrog, Llanfechell

Primary Reference Number (PRN) : 34697
Trust : Gwynedd
Community : Llanbadrig
Unitary authority : Ynys Mon
NGR : SH37479185
Site Type (preferred type first) : Bronze Age BARROW CEMETERY
Status :

Description :
Aerial survey in 2006 by Pixaerial showed three ring ditches, each c.20m in diameter, lying approximately in a line along the ridge. Ground survey shows that there were some earthworks remaining and these are almost certainly the remains of three large earthen burial mounds of early Bronze Age date. (Smith & Hopewell, 2010)

Sources :
Smith, G. & Hopewell, D. , 2010 , Anglesey Coastal AONB: The Ancient Landscape of Mon Archaeology Survey Project (© GAT)
Cooke, N. , 2014 , Rhyd-y-Groes Repower, Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Assessment. (© Wessex Archaeology)

Events :
44150 : Anglesey Coastal AONB: The Ancient Landscape of Mon Archaeology Survey Project (year : 2010)
45013 : Rhyd-y-Groes Repower, Anglesey: Cultural Heritage Assessment. (year : 2014)

Related PRNs : 410181

Compiled date : 18-04-2012

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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Regional Historic Environment Record

Farmstead, Cae-leci

Primary Reference Number (PRN) : 55959
Trust : Gwynedd
Community : Llanddyfnan
Unitary authority : Ynys Mon
NGR : SH4632182033
Site Type (preferred type first) : POST-MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD
Status :

Description :
Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuiness, 2014)

Sources :
McGuiness, N. , 2014 , Glastir Private Woodland Management Polygonisation

Events :
44558 : Glastir Private Woodland Management Polygonisation (year : 2014)

Related PRNs :

Compiled date : 26-09-2014

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