

# Archaeology Wales

## Ty'n y Coed House, Llandudno

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By  
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Report No. 1242



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### Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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## **Summary**

*In June 2014, Archaeology Wales was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (including site visit) to determine the archaeological potential of land within the Robertson CGG Research Facility at Ty'n y Coed, Llandudno. The work was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a new office building in an area currently occupied by a car park.*

*The proposed development site lies within the grounds of Ty'n y Coed House, a former gentry house built in 1878 that subsequently became a convalescent home belonging to the Birmingham Hospital Saturday Fund in 1892. Prior to the construction of the house in 1878 the site had been occupied by a farm and is likely to have been under cultivation since the medieval period. Ty'n y Coed lies within a landscape of known archaeological and historic significance, with six Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 47 Listed Buildings and two registered historic parks and gardens within 2km of the proposed development site. No features of archaeological interest are recorded as existing within the proposed development area. The site visit determined that the area proposed for development is occupied by a tarmac car park which obscured the original ground surface.*

*The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate, due to the location of the site within an area of historic and archaeological significance.*

## **1. Introduction**

In June 2014, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Capita to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to investigate the heritage potential of the Ty'n y Coed Facility site near Llandudno, Conwy (NGR: SH 79107 79678; fig. 1; Archaeology Wales Project No. 2249) in advance of the submission of a planning application. The site currently houses a geoscience research facility run by Robertson CGG which occupies the Grade II listed Ty'n y Coed House and grounds (fig. 2). A proposal has been drafted to demolish a number of the extant buildings within the ground and construct a new office building and car park.

The house and gardens at Ty'n y Coed date to the late nineteenth century and lie within a landscape of known historical and archaeological significance. The Great Orme prehistoric flint mines are located 3km to the north, Conwy Castle 2.5km to the west, Degannwy Castle 1km to the west and a number of other sites of significance within a 2km radius of the proposed development. The site lies within the Creuddyn and Conwy Landscape of Historic Interest (HLW Gw 5).

As a result, Capita requested that a programme of detailed historical research and a site visit were carried to consider the archaeological potential of the site. The desk-based assessment involved an appraisal of all the documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the site, a study of aerial photographs and a site visit. The work was carried out in June and July 2014 by Dr Amelia Pannett, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales.

## **2. Site Description**

### **2.1 Location, Geology and Topography**

The site is located on a gentle south-facing hill at around 35m AOD, 2km south of the town of Llandudno. The site is surrounded by fields, with the buildings of the farm formerly associated with Ty'n y Coed House located immediately to the south and a static caravan park immediately to the west.

The underlying geology comprises Silurian Llandovery Mudstone (BGS 2014).

### **2.2 Historical Background**

The modern Ty'n y Coed House was built in 1878 by a Timber Merchant from Liverpool, Mr Davies. Despite his investment in the property, Mr Davies never lived in the house and it was sold to the Birmingham Hospital Saturday Fund (BHSF) in 1891 (Maskell 2003). The BHSF had been set up in 1871 as a means of raising funds to support the hospitals and medical charities within Birmingham and, by 1890, was set to branch out into convalescent homes. These were to be located outside of, but within easy reach of, the city, and Ty'n y Coed was the first acquisition in the convalescent home programme (Maskell 2003).

The house was converted into a male convalescent home for 41 patients and the necessary nursing and support staff, and was officially opened by the Mayor of Birmingham on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1892 (Maskell 2003). Ty'n y Coed had been sold with the adjacent farm and this was run by bailiff employed by the BHSF. The farm, together with the kitchen garden, provided much of the produce needed by the house, and patients were encouraged to help out on the land as part of their recuperation at the home.

Ty'n y Coed was available for the use of men who lived or were employed within five miles of Birmingham Town Hall, and provided respite for weary workers of the industrial town and medical care for those who had suffered accidents or injury at work, or those who were more seriously ill. The site had its own morgue for men who did not recover (T. Eccles *pers comm*). Patients paid 10 shillings towards their return rail fare and were met at Llandudno Junction and taken by omnibus to Ty'n y Coed (Maskell 2003). Men would normally stay for two weeks and during that time they were responsible for their own social engagements. The house boasted a bowls/cricket pitch on the front lawn and the surrounding area provided scope for fishing trips, walks or leisurely drives, while the house provided a venue for musical evenings (Maskell 2003).

In 1899 the house was extended, with a new western wing, to allow the number of patients to increase to 64. The house was extended twice more until it reached its final capacity of 125 patients following the building of an extension to the rear of the building in 1927 (Maskell 2003).

The convalescent home continued to treat patients until it was sold in 1970 – a combination of the development of the NHS, a decline in patients and higher staff wages resulted in the decline of the BHSF's convalescent programme. The house and the grounds were converted into offices and laboratories, with the walled garden built over and the grounds to the south converted to a car park.

During the 77 years Ty'n y Coed was in operation as a convalescent home it saw over 130,000 patients and played a key role in the development of the BHSF's convalescent programme.

### 3. Desk Based Assessment Results

#### 3.1 HER Results

The HER lists 175 sites of archaeological and historic interest within 2km of the proposed development site (fig. 3). The full HER gazetteer can be found in Appendix 2, the table below provides a summary of the listed sites:

PRN	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
2835	Ancient Remains (Dubious Interest), Deganwy	Unknown	NON ANTIQUITY	
16720	Bank, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	BANK	
12548	Bodysgallen Farm, Stable Block	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12547	Bodysgallen Farm, barn and granary	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
4404	Bodysgallen Gardens	Post-Medieval	GARDEN	Registered Parks and Gardens
11951	Bodysgallen Hall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12552	Bodysgallen Hall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12555	Bodysgallen Hall Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12556	Bodysgallen Hall Walls	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12549	Bodysgallen Hall, Courtyard	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12551	Bodysgallen Hall, Outbuildings	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12553	Bodysgallen Hall, Terrace Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12554	Bodysgallen Hall, Walls	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
2830	Bodysgallen House (C16th and Later)	Post-Medieval	HOUSE	Listed Building
6818	Bodysgallen Medieval Township	Medieval	TOWNSHIP	
11952	Bothy Cottage	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
16724	Boundaries, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
16734	Boundary Wall, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	ESTATE WALL	
29403	Boundary Wall, Llanrhos Church	Post-Medieval	BOUNDARY WALL	Listed Building
12994	Boundary, Llanrhos	Medieval	BANK (EARTHWORK)	
12995	Boundary, Llanrhos	Medieval	BANK (EARTHWORK)	
12996	Boundary, Llanrhos	Medieval	BANK	
29970	Brickworks, Former Site of, Llandudno Junction	Post-Medieval	BRICKWORKS	

2815	Bronze Axe Hoard, Findspot, Degannwy	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	
5480	Bronze Flat Axe - Findspot, Deganwy	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	
4551	Bronze Palstave Hoard - Findspot, Gloddaeth	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	
7890	Bronze Slag - Findspot, Near Pydew	Unknown	FINDSPOT	
15805	Bryn Pydew, Landscape	Multi-Period	LANDSCAPE	
11973	Bryngosol	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
11438	Building, N of Rapallo House, Llandudno	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
21921	Bwlch Mine	Post-Medieval	ANTIMONY MINE	
30316	Cae'r Dial, E of Degannwy Castle	Post-Medieval	FARMSTEAD	
4594	Castell Tremlyd, Site of, Maesdu Golf Course	Unknown	FARMSTEAD	
30303	Castle Bailey, Degannwy Castle	Medieval	BAILEY	Scheduled Ancient Monument
12006	Castle Hotel	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
30301	Castle Keep, Degannwy Castle	Medieval	KEEP	Scheduled Ancient Monument
16722	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	Prehistoric	CAVE	
16737	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	Prehistoric	CAVE	
16744	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	Prehistoric	CAVE	
12049	Church House	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12050	Church House	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
16739	Cisterns? Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	RESERVOIR	
4549	Coed Gaer Hut Circle	Prehistoric	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Scheduled Ancient Monument
1545	Coin Hoard - Findspot, Bryn Maelgwyn	Early Medieval	FINDSPOT	
11972	Conway Lodge	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12666	Conway Road, Drinking Fountain	Post-Medieval	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Listed Building
12026	Conwy Road Llanrhos, St. Michaels College Entrance	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
11890	Conwy Road, Llanrhos; St. Michaels Cottage 2nd	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
15803	Creuddyn, Landscape	Multi-Period	LANDSCAPE	
30320	Culvert, S of Degannwy Castle	Post-Medieval	CULVERT	
12109	Cwm Howard	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building



4582	Cwm Howard, House (Pre-1688)	Post-Medieval	HOUSE	
12566	Cwm-howard, Outbuildings	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
2814	Degannwy Castle	Medieval	CASTLE	Scheduled Ancient Monument
30322	Degannwy Late Medieval Township	Medieval	TOWNSHIP	
30307	Degannwy Medieval Township	Medieval	TOWNSHIP	
15806	Deganwy/Llandudno Junction, Landscape	Multi-Period	LANDSCAPE	
33343	Depot, Tyn y Fron Lane, Llandudno Junction	Modern	DEPOT	
30312	Ditch and Platform, E of Mansel's Tower, Degannwy	Medieval	PLATFORM	
16748	Ditch, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	DITCH	
6932	Eglwys-rhos Parish Church	Medieval;Post-Medieval	CHURCH	Listed Building
16755	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GATEWAY	
16756	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GATEWAY	
16726	Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16727	Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16725	Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16728	Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
2836	Farmstead, N of Deganwy Castle	Medieval	FARMSTEAD	
30315	Fattw, S of Degannwy Castle	Post-Medieval	FARMSTEAD	
12132	Fferm Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
36513	Field Boundary, Remains of, Waen-fynydd	Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY	
36515	Field Boundary, S of Waen-fynydd	Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY	
36516	Field Boundary, S of Waen-fynydd	Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY	
30309	Field System, S of Degannwy Castle	Medieval	FIELD SYSTEM	
30311	Fields to the N of Degannwy Castle	Multi-Period	FIELD SYSTEM	

4392	Fish Weir (Site of) Afon Conwy	Medieval	FISH WEIR	
24040	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llandudno	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	
24141	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llandudno	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	
24039	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llanrhos	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	
7377	Gannod Medieval Township	Medieval	TOWNSHIP	
12550	Garden Walls, Bodysgallen Hall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12265	Gate Piers and Gate, Lady Forester Convalescent Home	Post-Medieval	GATE	Listed Building
12991	Glebe House Earthworks, Llanrhos	Post-Medieval	EARTHWORK	
12993	Gloddaeth Estate Drive	Post-Medieval	DRIVE	
4548	Gloddaeth Hall	Medieval	HOUSE	Listed Building
4411	Gloddaeth Hall Gardens	Post-Medieval	GARDEN	Registered Parks and Gardens
12573	Gloddaeth Hall, Dovecote	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12163	Gloddaeth Hall, Garden Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12164	Gloddaeth Hall, Jubilee Wing	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12167	Gloddaeth Hall, Kit. Gdn Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12168	Gloddaeth Hall, Kit. Gdn. Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12574	Gloddaeth Hall, Stable Block	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
29579	Gloddaeth Hall, Statue	Post-Medieval	STATUE	Listed Building
12165	Gloddaeth Hall, Terrace Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12166	Gloddaeth Hall, Terrace Walls	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12169	Gloddaeth Hall,terr. Gdn Wall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12177	Gorphwysfa	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
5544	Hollow Way, Castell Deganwy	Unknown	HOLLOW WAY	
30310	Hollow Way, Degannwy	Post-Medieval	HOLLOW WAY	
2838	House Platform and Paddock, Deganwy	Medieval	HOUSE PLATFORM	
30306	House Platform, Possible, Degannwy	Medieval	HOUSE PLATFORM	

4555	Inscribed Stone ("Sanctinus"), Llanrhos Church	Early Medieval	INSCRIBED STONE	
2837	Iron Age Homestead, Deganwy	Roman;Medieval	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT	
12264	Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	Post-Medieval	HOSPITAL; CONVALESCENT HOME	Listed Building
16717	Lime Kiln, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	LIME KILN	
30313	Linear Features, Deganwy Castle	Medieval	EARTHWORK	
16580	Llandudno West Shore Submerged Peats	Prehistoric	PEAT DEPOSIT	
29739	Looped Wall, Maesdu, Llandudno	Modern	ANTI INVASION DEFENCE SITE	
30302	Mansel's Tower, Deganwy Castle	Medieval	TOWER	Scheduled Ancient Monument
16716	Marl Bach Cottage, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	
11281	Marl Hall (Convalescent Home)	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
11282	Marl Hall, Wardens Residence	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12745	Marl Lane Tollgate	Post-Medieval	BRIDGE	Listed Building
1630	Miniature Socketed Bronze Axe - Findspot, Bryn Pydew	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	
15804	Morfa Rhianned, Landscape	Multi-Period	LANDSCAPE	
12992	Mostyn Arms Earthworks, Llanrhos	Post-Medieval	INN	
16754	Outhouse, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	
12592	Pabo Hall, Archway (to East)	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
12593	Pabo Hall, Archway (to South)	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
16729	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
16730	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
16735	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
16745	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	PEAT DEPOSIT	

2831	Polished Stone Axe, Findspot, Nr Cae'rdial, Vardre	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	
12998	Possible Burial, Llanrhos	Unknown	GRAVE	
12999	Possible Burial, Llanrhos	Unknown	GRAVE	
24080	Pottery Sherds, Findspot, Deganwy	Medieval	FINDSPOT	
13991	Practice Trenches, Maesdu Golf Course	Modern	PRACTICE TRENCH	
4550	Probable Quarry, Coed Gaer	Unknown	QUARRY	
16719	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16721	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16731	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16732	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16736	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16738	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
16740	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	QUARRY	
30314	Quarry, W of Degannwy Castle	Medieval	QUARRY	
5553	Quernstone, Findspot, Farmer's Arms, Deganwy	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	
16723	Ramp, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	RAMP	
11437	Rapallo House, Llandudno	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
5777	Rectangular Platform, Deganwy Castle	Unknown;Medieval	PLATFORM; HOUSE PLATFORM	
12997	Ridge and Furrow, Llanrhos	Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW	
38088	Ridge and Furrow, Maesdu	Post-Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW	
30304	Road to Degannwy Castle	Medieval	ROAD	
3891	Roman Coin and Brooch - Findspot, Marl Wood	Roman	FINDSPOT	
1697	Roman Material - Findspot, Deganwy Castle	Roman	FINDSPOT	
12726	Settlement Remains, Llanrhos	Prehistoric	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE	
30305	Settlement, Vardre North, Degannwy	Medieval	SETTLEMENT	
30308	Settlement, Vardre South, Degannwy	Medieval	SETTLEMENT	
21053	Shaft, Cae'r Dail	Post-Medieval	SHAFT	Snowdonia National Park
30317	Sheep Pens, Degannwy Castle	Post-Medieval	SHEEP PEN	

16742	Spring Pool, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	SPRING	
4596	St. Hilary's Church, Llandudno	Medieval	CHURCH	Listed Building
16733	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
16741	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
16743	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN FEATURE	
4592	Stone Axe, Findspot, Cwm Howard, Llandudno	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	
4581	Stone Axe, Findspot, Plas Mariandir	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	
1640	Stone Carving (celtic Head) - Findspot, Nr. Pabo	Prehistoric	CARVED STONE	
79	Stone Head - Findspot, Queens Road, Craig Y Don	Post-Medieval	CARVED STONE	
5182	Stone Tool (Axe) - Findspot, S of Deganwy Castle	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	
2839	Stone, Modern Boundary Stone? Deganwy	Unknown	BOUNDARY STONE	
16749	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN TERRACE	
16750	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN TERRACE	
16751	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN TERRACE	
16753	Terraces, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN TERRACE	
11546	Tyn Y Coed House	Post-Medieval	BUILDING	Listed Building
16718	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	REVETMENT	
16746	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	REVETMENT	
16752	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	WALL	
16747	Walled Garden, Coed Marl Hall	Post-Medieval	GARDEN	
4578	Watchtower, Bryniau Tower, Llanrhos	Post-Medieval	WATCH TOWER	Scheduled Ancient Monument
30319	Well or Water Tank, Degannwy	Post-Medieval	WATER TANK	
30318	WWI Practice Trenches, Degannwy	Modern	PRACTICE TRENCH	
33387	Youth Centre / Military buildings, Llandudno Junction	Modern	YOUTH CLUB	

The sites listed on the HER include 47 Grade II Listed Buildings, all post-medieval houses, churches, and other structures including one drinking fountain. The list also includes one Grade II\* Listed Building, the post-medieval Gloddaeth Hall Dovecote, and one Grade I Listed Building, the medieval Gloddaeth Hall.

There are six Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within 2km of the proposed development site, four of which are associated with the medieval Degannwy castle, 800m to the south-west of the proposed development site. There is one prehistoric SAM, Coed Gaer Hut Circle, located 1.5km north-east of the proposed development site, and one post-medieval SAM, Bryniau Watchtower, located 850m north-west of the proposed development site.

There are two Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area, one at Gloddaeth Hall and one at Bodysgallen Hall.

The remainder of the features listed on the HER comprise findspots, landscape features, structures, quarries and mines of prehistoric to post-medieval date.

The Grade II Listed sections of Ty'n y Coed House are included on the HER but there are no other finds or features of historic or archaeological significance recorded on the site.

### **3.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

The proposed development site lies within the Creuddyn and Conwy Landscape of Historic Interest (HLW Gw 5), an area recognised for its extensive history of settlement, occupation, industry, agriculture and defence. The register summarises the landscape:

‘This mainly coastal landscape, comprising the Great and Little Orme’s Heads and the lower part of the Conwy estuary and its hinterland in north Snowdonia, contains evidence of highly diverse land use and settlement from the early prehistoric period to the present. The area includes: Upper Palaeolithic cave sites; a Neolithic chambered tomb; extensive, Bronze Age copper mines unparalleled in Britain; Iron Age hillforts, settlements and field systems; Deganwy Castle; Conwy Castle and walled bastide town, one of the best surviving examples in Europe; a medieval grange, settlements and field systems; post-medieval gentry houses; recent copper mining remains; the Conwy suspension and tubular bridges; Llandudno planned Victorian resort town, architecturally one of the finest of its type in Wales. Conwy Castle and town walls are a World Heritage Site.’ (CCW 2014)

The site is located within the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005), the listing for which describes the area as:

‘An extensive area dominated by parkland and pasture, defined to the west by the urban areas of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction, to the north by the urban development of Llandudno and the higher ground of the Little Orme and Nant y Gamar, to the east by Penrhyn Bay. The Bryn Pydew ridge intrudes into the area.

An area rich in mythological associations, particularly the story of Taliesin and Maelgwn Gwynedd, who are traditionally connected with the Roman and post-Roman at Deganwy, consisting of two precipitous hillocks and the saddle between them. This formed the site of Deganwy Castle, built by Robert of Rhuddlan c. 1080. The hill was held alternately by the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans until 1263, and part was granted to the Cistercians of Aberconwy.

From the late medieval period the area was dominated by the Mostyn family, whose seat lay at Gloddaeth, which lies within the area. The Mostyn's also owned Bodysgallen, and they were to be instrumental in the development of Llandudno in the nineteenth century. Lesser families included the recusant Pughs of Penrhyn Creuddyn, who sheltered missionary Priests. Gloddaeth dates in part from the sixteenth century and is now a boarding school.

There was some shale quarrying at Pabo from 1911 to 1932.

*Key landscape characteristics: parkland, gentry houses, substantial farmsteads, limestone walls.*

The area is dominated by Gloddaeth...and the substantial farms associated with it. Though Gloddaeth is the only landed seat within the area, Bodysgallen, Penrhyn and Marl are all within a mile of it. The churches of Eglwys-Rhos and Llangystennin are both ancient foundations.

A marked feature of the landscape is the stone built watchtower, believed to date from the seventeenth century, at Bryniau.

The only pre-twentieth century nucleated community is at Glanwydden which consists of a public house and a cluster of small houses around a cross-roads. The nearby windmill dates from 1704.' (GAT 1999)

### **3.3 Cadw Listing Description for Ty'n y Coed House**

Ty'n y Coed House is Grade II listed 'for its special architectural interest as a Gothic country house retaining original character and fine detail, and of additional special interest for its Gothic extensions as a convalescent home, one of the better preserved of many such buildings in the district' (Cadw n.d). The listing document describes the house as:

A large Gothic former country house and convalescent home, of 2 storeys and attic, of sneaked rock-faced stone with freestone dressings, slate roof behind coped gables on moulded kneelers, and with white-brick stacks. Windows have stone mullions to the main elevations. The front is asymmetrical. The original 1878 house was approximately 7 bays (bays 3-9), with 2 wide bays at the left end (bays 1 and 2) added in 1899 and 1927, and 3 bays at the right end (bays 10-12) added in 1927.

In the original section asymmetry was accentuated by the advanced gabled bay 5 and entrance in the gabled bay 7. The entrance has a panel door in a rounded-

headed mullioned surround with leaded overlight and side lights. Above it is a 2-light window under a pointed tympanum and hood mould with foliage stops, under a gable. On its left side bay 6 has a pair of transomed ground floor windows beneath 2 tall pointed stair windows with tracery and linked hood. On the right side of the entrance bay 8 has pairs of cross windows and an added flat-roof 2-light dormer, and the narrower bay 9 simpler transomed windows. Further left, the projecting bay 5 is more richly treated. It has a 2-storey 5-light transomed window, and basement with 2 windows. The parapet has cusped arcading and central arched panel with lion in low relief. Dragon gargoyles are on the angles of the parapet string course. The kneelers of the gable have similar cusping to the parapet, and stone pinnacles. Further left are transomed windows to bays 3 and 4. The added bays 1 and 2 form a continuous elevation with bays 3-4, with hipped roof to the end. This section retains original cast-iron rainwater goods. Set well back from the end, bay 1 has a full-height canted bay window under a hipped roof and weathervane, with cross window in each facet. This was probably built in 1899 as a corner turret (as shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey), and was altered to form a bay window when the wall was extended to the left in 1927. Bay 2 has a 2-storey canted bay window with 5-light transomed windows and replacement steel-framed casements. The bay window has a parapet of cusped arcading incorporating a central stepped gable with blank shield. It is flanked by small windows in the 1st floor. A flat roof dormer is an addition. In the added right-hand section bays 10 and 11 are brought forward under gables with loops, and the narrower bay 12 is set back and has transomed windows. Bays 10 and 11 both have 3-light transomed 1st-floor windows, above a single wide 5-light transomed canted bay window to the ground floor. The right end wall is 3 bays, of which the outer bays have hipped roofs. The narrower central bay has a full-height porch with parapet. It has replacement half-glazed doors, under a mullioned overlight, to the ground floor. A 1st-floor doorway has an original half-glazed door under a mullioned overlight, reached by modern escape stair. Outer bays have stone cross windows in the ground floor. A paved terrace is built around the front and side walls of bays 10-12, of rock-faced stone with freestone coping. The rear of bays 10-12 matches the front, with narrower bay 12 and gabled bays 10 and 11. Windows are 3-light with casements, and transoms in the 1st floor. Between the gables is a rainwater head dated 1927. Set back further right the rear of the original building has a different bay structure to the front. Windows have mostly wood-framed mullions and transoms in dressed-stone surrounds. At the left end are transomed windows, then a 1st-floor 4-light stone mullioned and transomed window, with hood mould and foliage stops, over a lean-to with 2 large wood-framed transomed windows. Next are 2 wooden cross windows over a flat projection, then a 2-storey hipped rear wing of 1899. On the right side of this wing is a lean-to porch (opposite the entrance bay 7 in the front elevation) with cross window, then a single, pair and single cross windows to the right in the ground floor. The 1st floor has corresponding single cross windows. This section has 3 stone gabled dormers, of which the left-hand has a single, the central a pair of 4-pane sashes, and the right-hand is obscured by an added 2-storey rear wing of pebble-dashed brick and slate roof. To the right of this wing is the rear of the 1899



section. It has an open lean-to porch with half-glazed door and overlight, flanked by wooden cross windows in the ground floor and similar window left of centre in the 1st floor. The end wall of bay 1 has a double-pile hipped roof, the rear pile of 1899 narrower. It has thin external stone stacks framing central replacement doors in ground and 1st floor, with escape stairs. To the right the front pile of 1927 has 2 cross windows in the ground floor and 3-light transomed 1st-floor window, all with stone dressings. Further left in the rear pile are 2 wood-framed windows in the ground floor and replacement door to an escape stair in the 1st floor. (Cadw n.d).

### **3.4 Map Regression**

#### 1788 and 1800 Morris Maps

The map of Conwy Bay produced by Lewis Morris in 1788, and updated by William Morris in 1800, shows a number of houses and other significant structures in the vicinity of Ty'n y Coed, but nothing on the site itself (fig. 4).

#### 1841 1<sup>st</sup> Series Map

The 1841 map is the earliest depiction of the site and shows a structure called Ty'n y Coed located close to the road from Deganwy to Little Ormes Head. The map appears to show a building within a plot enclosed by a wall or fenceline, although the map is creased and consequently it is not possible to be certain (fig. 5). The presence of a named building on this early map, however, indicates that it was probably a house of reasonable size and status.

#### 1846 Tithe Map

The 1846 Tithe map of Eglwys-Rhos Parish depicts a house and yard accessed along a private drive leading off the Deganwy to Llandudno road (fig. 6). The house is named Ty'n y Coed and is surrounded by a small number of associated pasture and arable fields. The house and land belong to John Lloyd Jones Esq, a major landowner in the Parish, and are occupied by David Jones.

#### 1889 OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition County Series Map (1:2500)

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map depicts the house of Ty'n y Coed as a large country house approached along a sweeping drive and surrounded by gardens (fig. 7). The house itself has a large bay window on the southern side and a glass conservatory on the eastern side. To the south of the house is an open expanse of lawn while a shelter belt of coniferous and deciduous trees has been planted to the north, east and west of the house. The house appears to sit in an elevated position above the lawn area and the land to the south, with the open aspect allowing extensive views across the neighbouring fields. To the west of the house is a large walled garden planted with fruit trees, together with two structures and a series of paths. To the south-west of the house, screened from view by trees, are the buildings of the farm belonging to the estate.

#### 1900 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition County Series Map (1:2500)

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map shows that the house has become a convalescent home for men and has been extended slightly at the rear (fig. 8). Further changes are evident in the walled garden,

where half of the trees have been removed and two glasshouses built. The remainder of the estate is unchanged.

#### 1913 OS 1:2500 Map

By 1913 the house has been further extended, with a wing attached to the western side (fig. 9). A new building has been constructed to the north of the main house and several other structures built around and within the walled garden, including a large glasshouse. New fruit trees have been planted in the walled garden and a small orchard has been created to the south of the walled garden, in an area of former fields. A small structure has been built in the south-western corner of the lawn, and another to the east of the farm buildings.

#### 1937 OS 1:2500 Map

The house has been extended further by 1937, with new wings built on the northern side (fig. 10). The glass conservatory on the eastern side has been removed and the house extended. Further structures have been built in the walled garden, including a large glasshouse on the southern wall. Half of the trees within the walled garden have been removed, and the orchard planted to the south of the garden has also been removed.

#### Later Twentieth Century Mapping

Maps from the later twentieth century show that the site remained largely unchanged until the 1970s when the site became a research facility. At this point the house was converted to offices and the walled garden knocked down and a quadrangle of office blocks built, with the field to the south of the walled garden converted to a car park.

### **3.4 Aerial Photographs**

Aerial photographs taken in 1947 and 1957 (fig. 11) show Ty'n y Coed house and grounds. In both images the house appears unchanged from the 1937 OS map. The walled garden to the west of the house is under cultivation in both images, as is the ground to the south of the walled garden, with fruit trees and strips of crops evident.

An aerial image from 1973 shows the walled garden as largely built over, with the ground to the south partly covered by a car park.

No features of archaeological significance were identified in the aerial images.

### **3.5 Historic Images (fig. 12)**

An image from 1892, taken at the opening of the convalescent home shows the Gothic front of the house with the patients, staff and benefactors of the new convalescent home gathered outside the front door. None of the grounds are visible in the photograph, but it shows the detail of the building prior to it being extended.

A second early image, from 1898, shows the house viewed from the south-east, with the drive curving around to the front door and the glass conservatory on the eastern side. Landscaping of the ground in front of the house is evident, with the lawn area terraced into the slope to create a flat expanse of grass.

A 1908 image shows the house viewed from the southern side of the lawn. It shows that the original building has been extended on the western side in a style in keeping with the earlier structure. The lawn in front of the house is being used by residents of the home for leisure pursuits, including a game of cricket.

#### **4. Site Visit**

A site visit was conducted on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2014 in dry and overcast conditions.

The proposed development site lies to the west of the main house at Ty'n y Coed, in an area now occupied by a large car park. The whole of the area proposed to contain the new building is, therefore, covered by tarmac and consequently it was not possible to ascertain the potential for buried archaeological remains.

The area to the north of the proposed development site contains the remains of the walled garden and several structures associated with the garden and the convalescent home, including the former morgue. It is intended to retain and consolidate as much of the original wall as possible, together with all the buildings to the north of the wall. The former apple store, which would have stood on the south-eastern corner of the walled garden, will be demolished as part of the proposed development. This structure retains some features of historic interest.

#### **5. Discussion and Conclusions**

The proposed development site at Ty'n y Coed lies within the grounds of a gentry house dating from 1878. Prior to the construction of the extant house the site had been the location for a house and yard surrounded by fields, which were in existence by 1841. The Tithe map shows that the house belonged to John Lloyd Jones, a local landowner and resident of Deganwy Castle House, but was tenanted. The house and fields were one of a number of small farms located within the parish of Eglwys-Rhos, several of which were owned by John Lloyd Jones, and may have been the site of a farm since the medieval period - the antiquity of the farmed landscape in this area is attested by the small size of the fields. Ty'n y Coed means 'house in the woods', which may refer to an earlier period when the house could have been surrounded by woodland, although this had gone by the early nineteenth century. While there is no definite evidence of the antiquity of settlement on the site, the place name evidence and field layouts reveal the possibility that it has been occupied since the medieval period, or earlier.

The site was developed as a large country house with grounds and an attached farm in the 1870s, but was never occupied by the owner and was subsequently sold to the Birmingham Hospital Saturday Fund (BHSF) in 1890. The BHSF set about transforming the family home into a convalescent home for the male workers of Birmingham, extending it on three occasions and developing the walled gardens and grounds. The ground to the east of the house, where the proposed new building is to be built, has been under cultivation since at least the 1840s when it was listed in the Tithe Map Apportionment as an arable field. Following the foundation of the convalescent home this area of ground was turned over to an orchard and subsequently to crops, as the early twentieth century maps and later aerial photographs reveal.

The proposed development site lies within a landscape of known archaeological and historic significance, with Deganwy castle located 800m to the south-west, the Great Orme prehistoric

mines located 5km to the north and a number of significant prehistoric and medieval findspots recorded in the area. In addition, there are several important post-medieval buildings in the area, together with two Registered Parks and Gardens. The continuity of occupation in the area is well attested, and it is possible that archaeological remains could exist on the proposed development site.

The archaeological potential of the proposed development site is considered to be moderate and consequently it is recommended that archaeological mitigation is carried out during construction on the site. In addition, a standing building recording is recommended for the elements of the original walled garden that are to be altered or destroyed as a result of the development.

## 6. Acknowledgements

Thanks to Tony Eccles for showing me around the site and the staff at the Conwy Archives for their assistance.

## 7. Bibliography and Sources

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CCW 2014 *Historic Landscape Description for Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Historic Landscape* (<http://www.ccg.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/historic-landscapes/creuddyn-and-conwy.aspx> - accessed 9th July 2014)

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1999 *Historic landscape characterisation - Creuddyn & Arllechwedd*. Report No. 318

Maskell, P.J. 2003. *The Best of Health: 130 years of BHSF 1873-2003*. BHSF Group Ltd

### **Aerial Photographs Consulted:**

RAF image UK 1939 4224 20<sup>th</sup> January 1947

RAF image F22/58 /RAF/2196 14<sup>th</sup> June 1957

OS image WILD 704 6lt 3000 053 29<sup>th</sup> March 1973

### **Historic Image sources:**

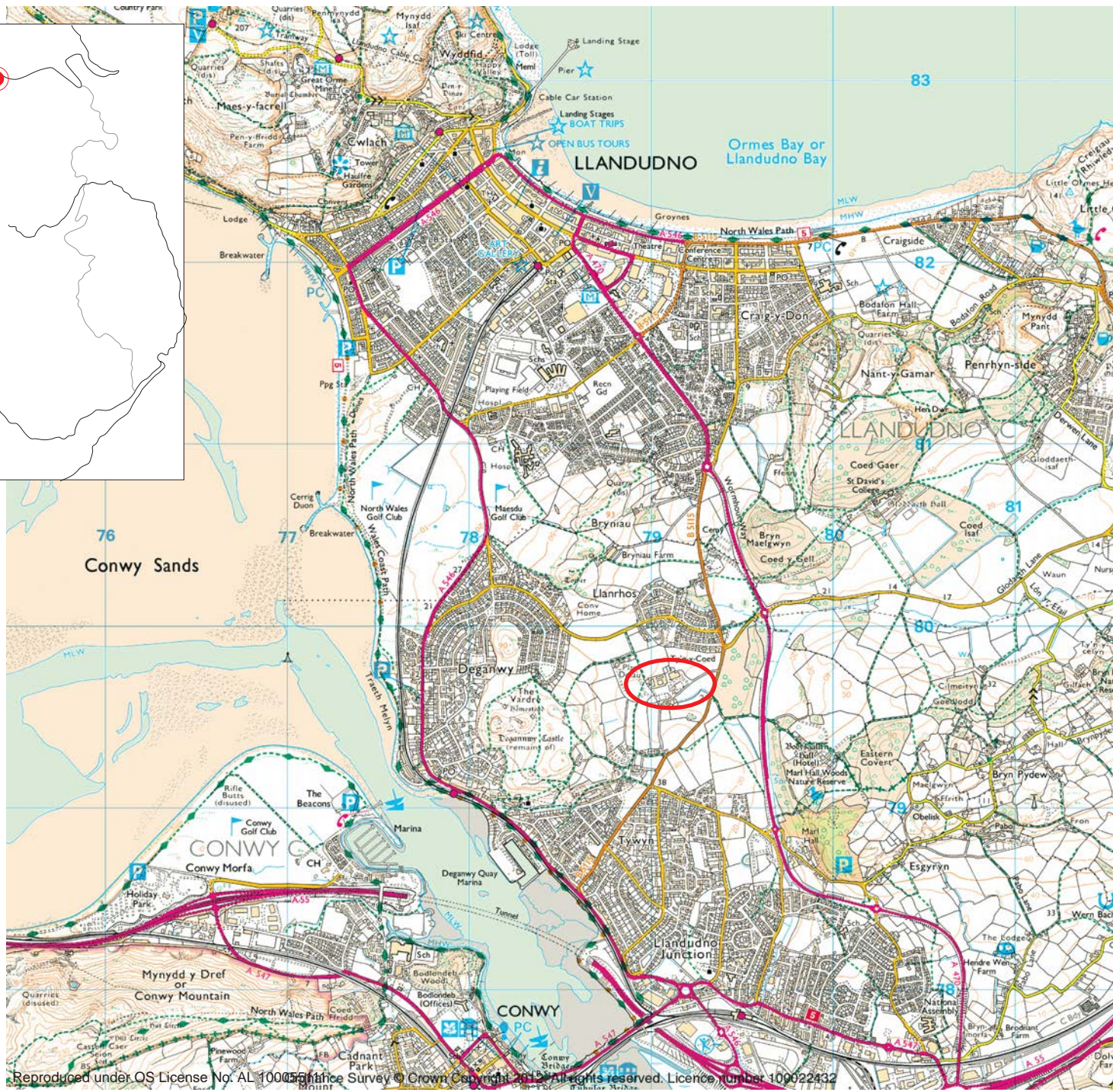
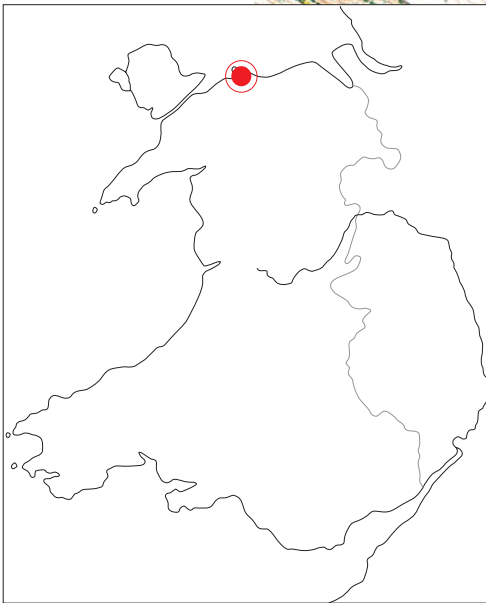
1892 – from Maskell 2003

1898 – Francis Frith Collection

(<http://www.francisfrith.com/locations/deganwy/photos/deganwy-1898-21017381> - accessed 22nd July 2014)

1908 – Three towns Forum

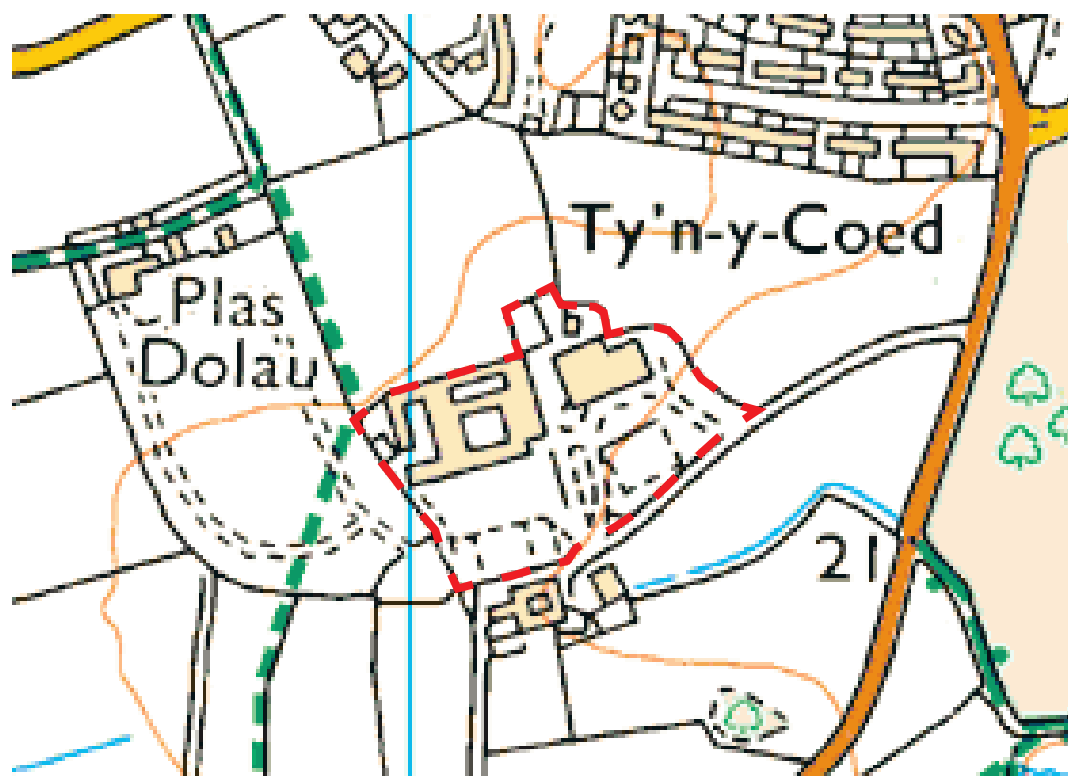
(<http://threetownsforum.co.uk/forum/index.php?action=media;sa=item;in=1254> – accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2014)



0m 1km

Fig. 1  
Site Location

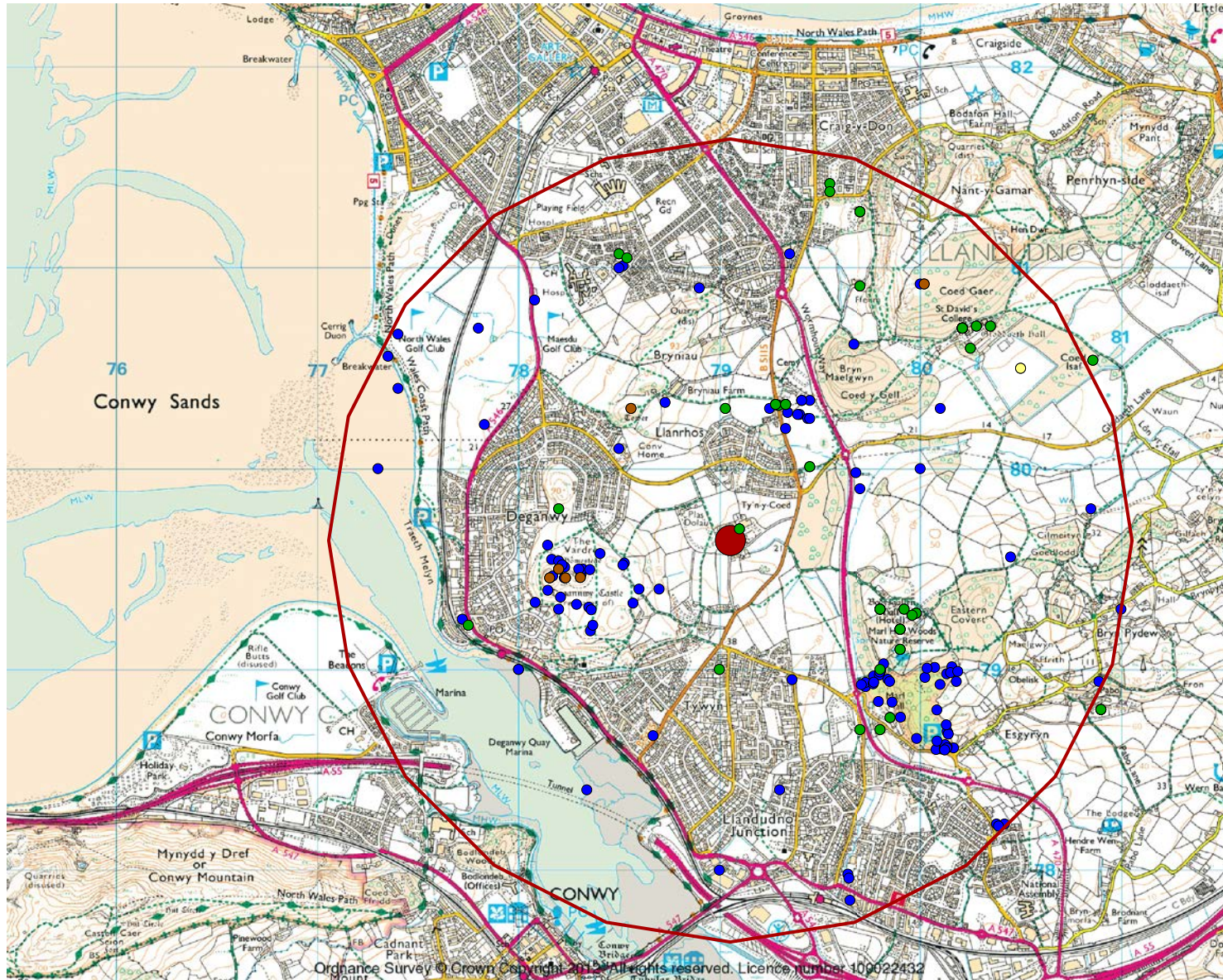




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Fig. 2  
Site Boundary  
shown in red



- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Registered Park and Garden
- Other sites of archaeological and historic significance

Fig. 3  
Study area showing sites recorded on the HER

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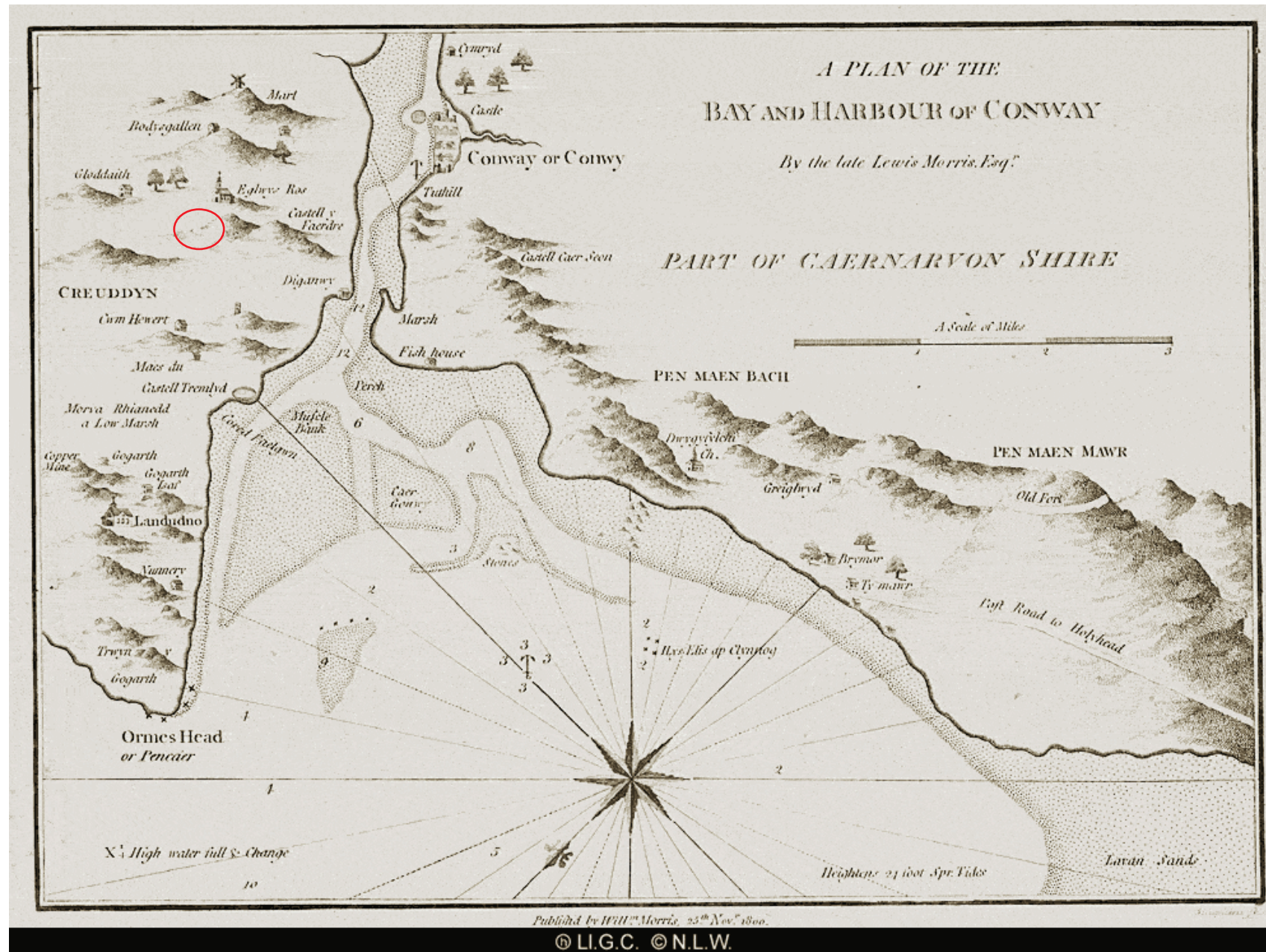


Fig. 4  
Morris map of 1800  
showing approximate  
location of site





Fig. 5  
OS 1st Series map  
of 1841 showing the  
presence of a house  
at Ty'n y Coed

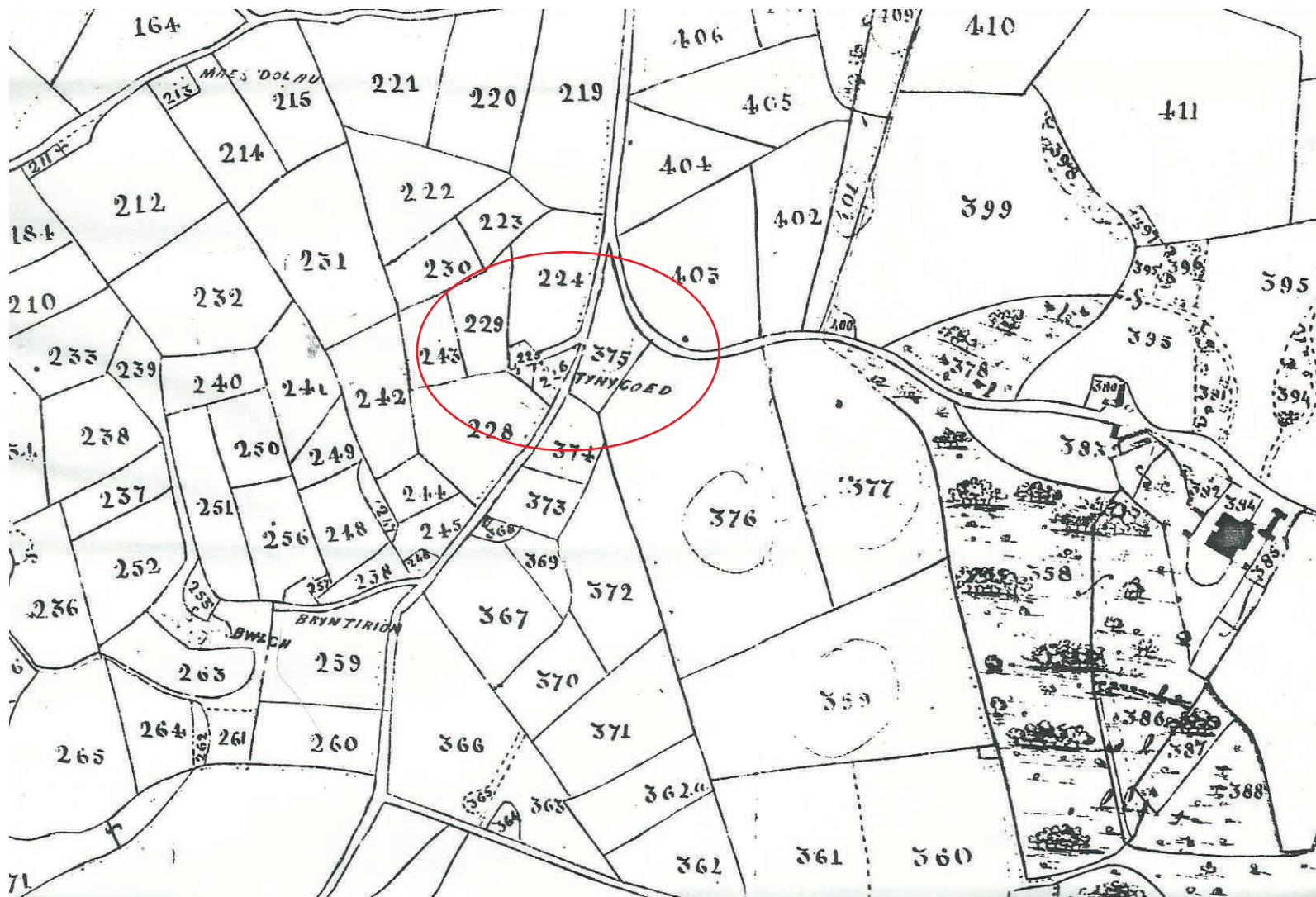


Fig. 6  
Tithe map of 1846  
showing the location  
of Ty'n y Coed

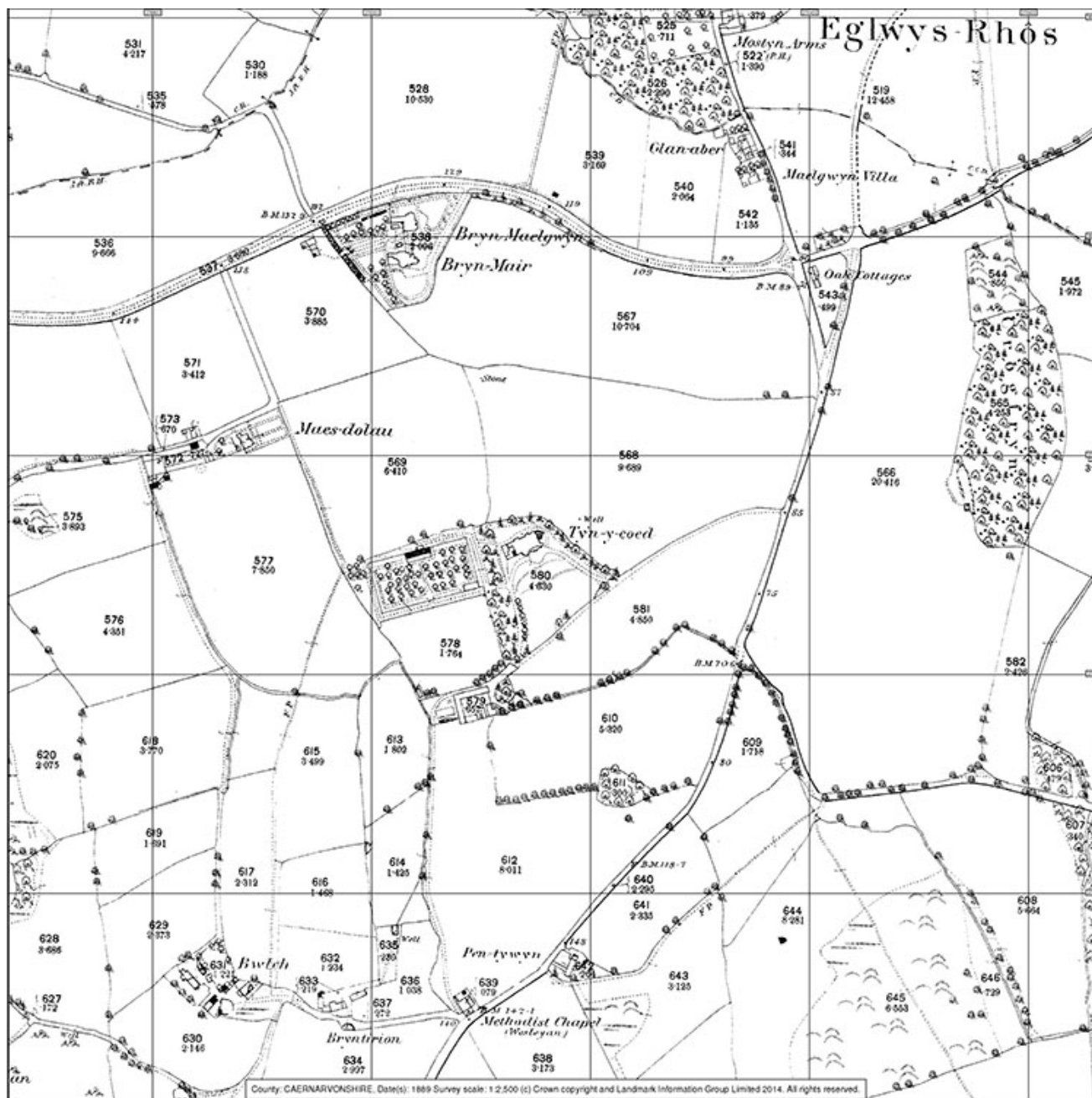
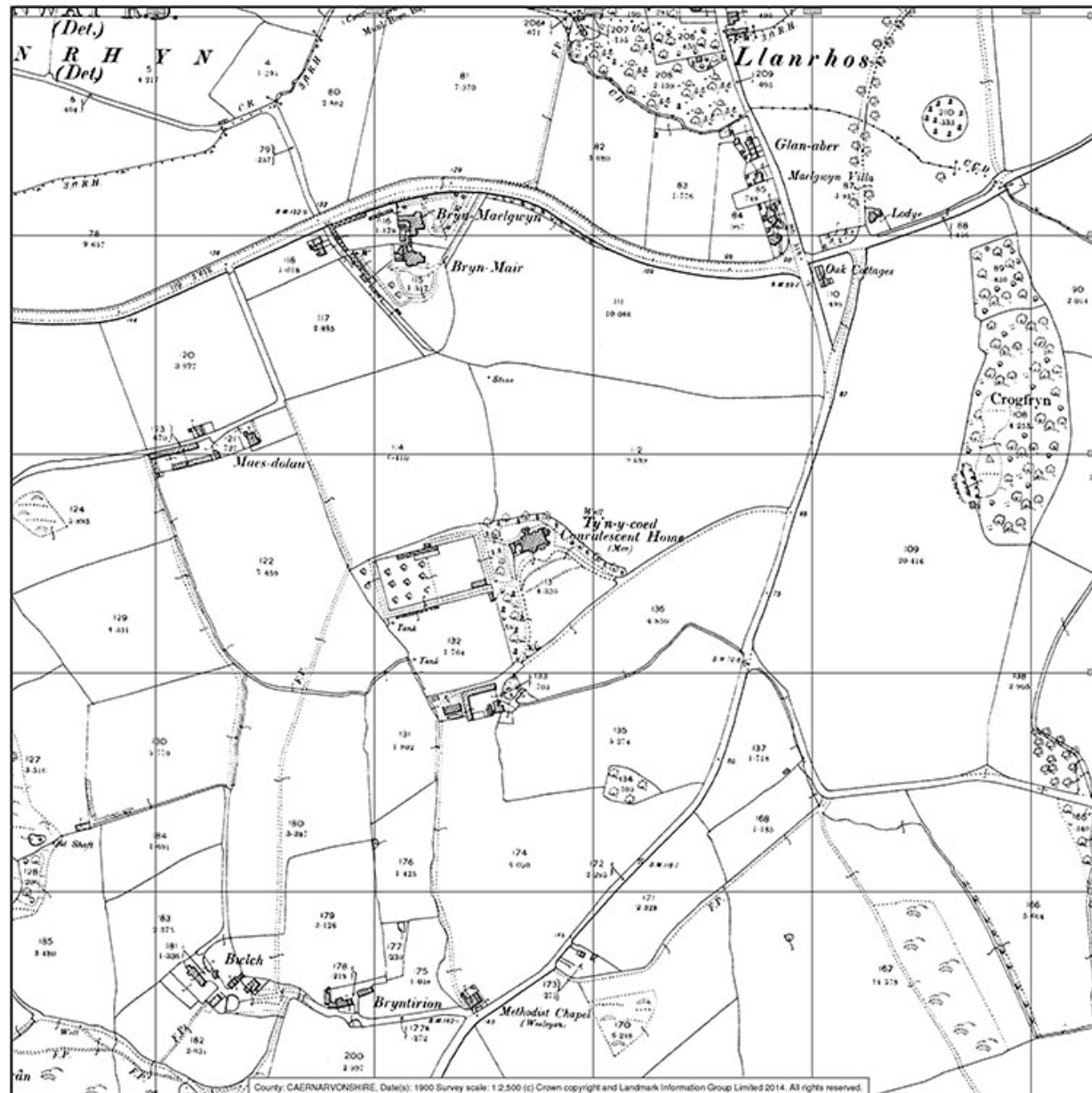


Fig. 7  
1889 OS map of  
Ty'n y Coed



County: CAERNARVONSHIRE, Date(s): 1900 Survey scale: 1:2,500 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2014. All rights reserved.

Fig. 8  
1900 OS map of  
Ty'n y Coed

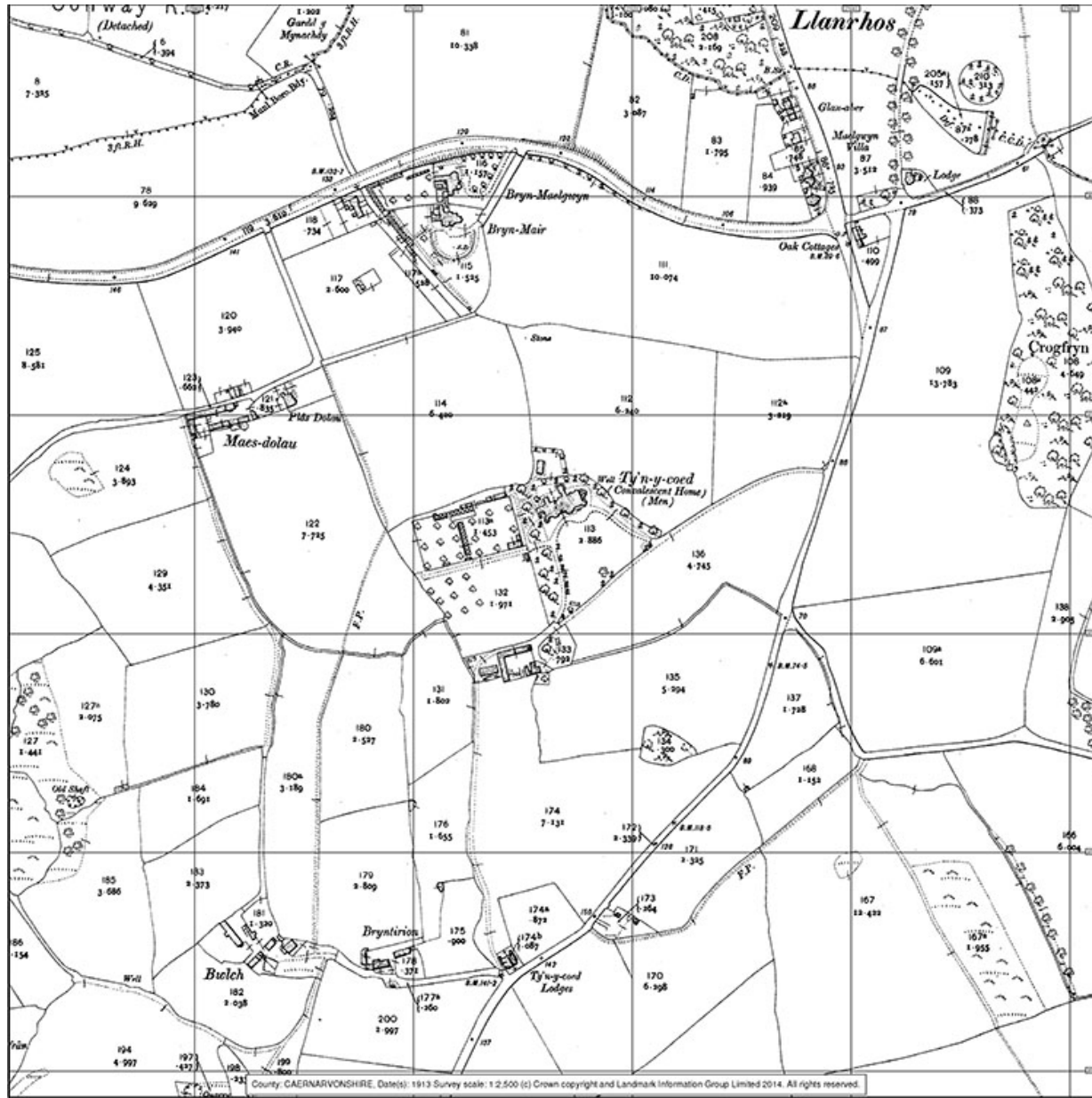


Fig. 9  
1913 OS map of  
Ty'n y Coed

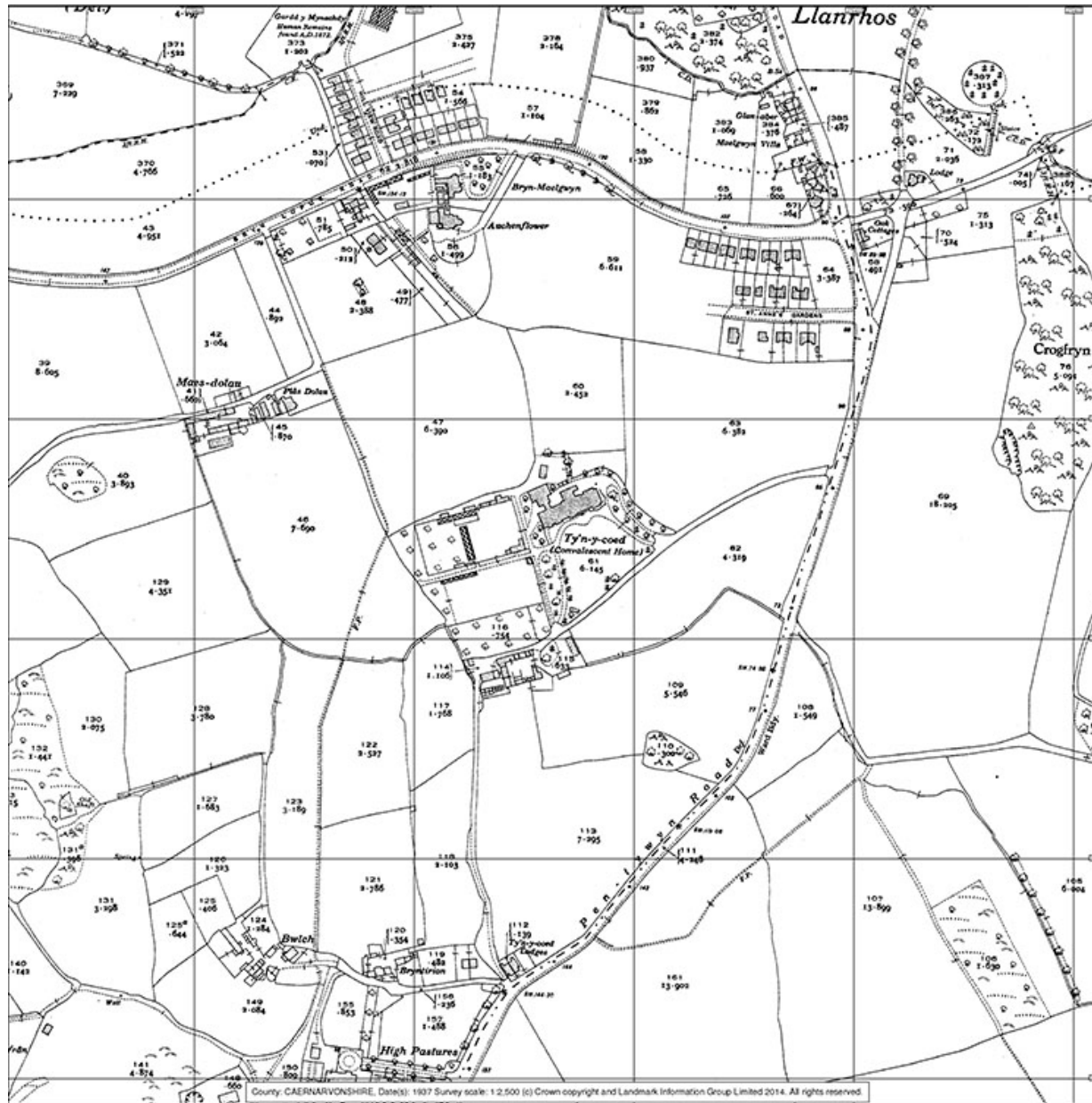


Fig. 10  
1937 OS map of  
Ty'n y Coed



Fig. 11  
1957 Aerial Photo  
of Ty'n y Coed

1892



1898

1908



Fig. 12  
Early images  
of Ty'n y Coed





Fig. 13  
View across proposed  
development area

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**Written Scheme of Investigation**  
**For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit**  
**on the Ty'n y Coed Site, Llandudno**

**Prepared for:**  
**Capita**

Project No: 2249

9<sup>th</sup> June 2014

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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Written Scheme of Investigations details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed redevelopment of part of the Ty'n y Coed Site, Llandudno. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Capita on behalf of Robertson CGG.*

### 1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans to demolish several structures and construct a new building **within the car park of the existing Ty'n y Coed facility** (Henceforth – the site; NGR: SH 79107 79678; Fig. 1). Information on the development has been supplied by Capita. The local planning authority is Conwy County Borough Council. The work is being carried out pre-application.

This Specification has been prepared by Dr Amelia Pannett (MIfA), Project Manager, on behalf of Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Capita. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide Conwy County Borough Council with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, February 2014, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to ensure that all standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (IfA 2008) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

### 2. Site description

**The Tyn'y Coed Facility lies 2km to the south-east** of the town of Llandudno in Conwy. The facility comprises a former large country house and gardens which were converted into a convalescent home for men in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, and then into a research facility in the 1970s. The site lies in an area of known archaeological and historical significance, with the Great Orme prehistoric flint mines 3km to the north, Conwy Castle 2.5km to the west, Degannwy Castle 1km to the west and a number of other sites of significance within a 2km radius of the proposed development. The site lies within the Creuddyn and Conwy Landscape of Historic Interest (HLW Gw 5).

### 3. Site specific objectives

This Specification is for the first phase of a staged programme of archaeological works. The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which

the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

#### **4. The proposed archaeological work**

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area (fig. 2).

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk top study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

#### **5. Method statement for a detailed desk top study (Stage 1)**

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through the development of an archaeological deposit model. This deposit model will reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research framework for further work if necessary. It will involve the following areas of research:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the HER, including listed building records, within 2km of the proposed development site.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. The main source of archaeological aerial photographic records is held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth.
4. Assessment of archive records held at the Conwy Record Office, Llandudno, and as appropriate, RCAHMW and University College Bangor.
5. Assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
6. Assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
7. Assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
8. Assessment of available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes.
9. Assessment of the present topography and land use of the area through maps and site visits.

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

- c) The history of the site. This will involve the following:
1. A review of the published resources (in particular the documents outlined in Section 2 above).
  2. An analysis of relevant maps and plans. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including tithe maps, enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and fieldname evidence from these sources must be considered.
  3. An analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library. In this case the port authority and the maritime museum may also hold relevant archive material.
  4. A review of the aerial photographic evidence.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.
- e) An assessment of the potential for further investigative work. This will give recommendations where appropriate for a methodology for further non-intrusive survey and / or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development and/or an appropriate mitigation strategy. The assessment will formulate a methodology for further archaeological investigation and/or mitigation within a programme of research. This will consider the use of the following techniques:
1. Archaeological historic building recording / survey.
  2. The use of geophysical survey.
  3. A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
  4. A programme of strip, map and sample in areas of identified potential.
  5. Design modification to preserve remains in situ.
  6. Archaeological excavation of identified remains.
  7. Archaeological watching brief on construction works.

The detail of any evaluation or mitigation work will be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service prior to being undertaken following the completion of the first phase of archaeological assessment and in accordance with an agreed detailed specification.

## **6. Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)**

A walkover survey will be undertaken of the proposed development area. This will consider the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.

Drawings will comprise measured and sketch plans and elevations at appropriate scales as appropriate.

Photographs will be taken in high-resolution digital photography with the camera set to take TIFF format images with a resolution greater than eight megapixels.

Written records will be made as appropriate.

## **7. Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)**

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way

that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to Capita, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a relevant local or national journal (eg Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

#### The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) / the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (English Heritage 1991).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## **8. Resources and timetable**

### Standards

The desk based assessment and site visit will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Dr Amelia Pannett (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

# **GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS**

**Enquiry reference number: GATHER403**  
**Prepared by: Angharad Stockwell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**  
**Produced for: Amelia Pannett, Archaeology Wales Ltd.**

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## **Search criteria:**

**All archaeological and historical sites recorded by the Gwynedd HER within a 2km radius of SH7910779678, Ty'n y Coed, Llandudno**

*PRN* 11281

*NAME* Marl Hall (Convalescent Home)

*NGR* SH79857876

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

## *SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* Early 18th Century. Long, 2 storey with 3 storey wings. Moulded stone architrave. Earlier fabric at side. "The Haunted House" of Wilkie Collins. <1> Marl Hall originally dates back to at least the beginning of the C17th, but has been re-built twice since. <2>

## *EVIDENCE*

### *CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

### *ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### *ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## *SOURCES*

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>  
Laws, K. Engineering Archaeological Services 2004 , Archaeology in Wales, Vol. 44, p.182 <2>  
Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <3>



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**PRN** 11282

**NAME** Marl Hall, Wardens Residence

**NGR** SH79807870

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 17th Century or earlier. One storey and attic.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11437

**NAME** Rapallo House, Llandudno

**NGR** SH79558138

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** North side of Fferm Bach Road. 19th - 20th Century. 2 storeys and attic. Plain tile roofs. Now a museum. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11438

**NAME** Building, N of Rapallo House, Llandudno

**NGR** SH79558142

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Part of Museum. 19th - 20th Century. 2 storeys. Hipped red plain tile roof. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11546

**NAME** Tyn Y Coed House

**NGR** SH79107970

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Front block is late 19th - early 20th Century. Gothic style.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11890

**NAME** Conwy Road, Llanrhos; St. Michaels Cottage 2nd

**NGR** SH80358071

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 1884. 2 storey gabled lodge, plain tile roofs.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11951

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall

**NGR** SH79987928

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Early to mid 19th century. Stone; split level. Central doorway. Large external stone.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11952

**NAME** Bothy Cottage

**NGR** SH80258060

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Dated 1881. 2 storey cottage. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 11972

**NAME** Conway Lodge

**NGR** SH79458001

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Dated 1894, former lodge to Gloddaeth Hall.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 11973

*NAME* Bryngosol

*NGR* SH78207980

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* Late 17th century to early 18th century, fireplace bressumer dated 1718, 2 storeys.

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12006

*NAME* Castle Hotel

*NGR* SH77757922

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* Later 19th century, to believed to incorporate older house, 4 storey tower at W.  
<1>

*EVIDENCE*

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41488 Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development 2004

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>  
Evans, P. Cambrian Archaeological Projects 2004 , Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development, CAP  
346 <2>

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**PRN** 12026

**NAME** Conwy Road Llanrhos, St. Michaels College Entrance

**NGR** SH80288071

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 1881, 2 storey gabled lodge with plain bile roof.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12049

**NAME** Church House

**NGR** SH79288032

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble walls, slate roof.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12050

**NAME** Church House

**NGR** SH79288032

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble wall.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12109

**NAME** Cwm Howard

**NGR** SH78508107

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** South-west face of house possibly 16th century. 2 storey, slate gabled roof, stone stacks. Gabled centre porch.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12132

**NAME** Fferm Farmhouse

**NGR** SH79708091

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 17th-18th century. Colourwashed stone rubble walls, slate roofs.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12163

*NAME* Gloddaeth Hall, Garden Wall

*NGR* SH80218070

*COMMUNITY* Llandudno

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* High garden wall of stone rubble.

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12164

*NAME* Gloddaeth Hall, Jubilee Wing

*NGR* SH80218070

*COMMUNITY* Llandudno

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* 18th/19th century. Restored 1897. Later altered. Stone rubble, slate gabled roof.

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: . . . . .

**PRN** 12165

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall, Terrace Wall

**NGR** SH80218070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble wall

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

**PRN** 12166

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall, Terrace Walls

**NGR** SH80218070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble wall - very high

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12167

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall, Kit. Gdn Wall

**NGR** SH80218070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble with ashlar coping.

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

## **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12168

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall, Kit. Gdn. Wall

**NGR** SH80218070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone Rubble

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12169

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall,terr. Gdn Wall

**NGR** SH80218070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble ashlar coping.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12177

**NAME** Gorphwysfa

**NGR** SH79007900

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Mid 19th century or earlier, proferbing centre bay

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12264

**NAME** Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno

**NGR** SH79708128

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, HOSPITAL, Sitetype ranking: 2  
Post-Medieval, CONVALESCENT HOME, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 1902-04. <1> Constructed in the early 20th century and occupied into the 21st century. It has remained unoccupied since 2006. Purpose built as a charitable hospital to house 50 convalescents in 1902. The associated outbuildings and lodges are contemporary with the main building. The home was built nine years after Lady Foresters death in 1893 through a charitable foundation set up in her name, in memory of her husband. Although building was completed in 1902, it was not opened until 1904. <2>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building 3479 II

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT44035 St Dunstans, Llandudno 2010

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>  
Poole, B. L-P: Archaeology 2010 , St Dunstans, Llandudno, LP0950C-HBR <2>

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**PRN** 12265

**NAME** Gate Piers and Gate, Lady Forester Convalescent Home

**NGR** SH79708128

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GATE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* Circa 1904. <1>

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12547

*NAME* Bodysgallen Farm,barn+granary

*NGR* SH79807930

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* Barn and granary loft, single storey building, stone walls.

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12548

*NAME* Bodysgallen Farm, Stable Block

*NGR* SH79807930

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Late 18th century to mid 19th century, stone rubble walls.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12549

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall, Courtyard

**NGR** SH79907920

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble walls with coping, gateways with stone pillars.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12550

**NAME** Garden Walls, Bodysgallen Hall

**NGR** SH79907920

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone rubble garden walls, 19th century railings.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

**PRN** 12551

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall, Outbuildings

**NGR** SH79927930

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 17th century origins, later alterations, 2 storeys, stone rubble walls.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .



**PRN** 12552

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall

**NGR** SH79987928

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone - some large boulders : vent with louvres in centre of roof ridge; loft door. Uncertain age and original purpose.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

**PRN** 12553

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall, Terrace Wall

**NGR** SH79907920

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** High stone rubble wall, with coping.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12554

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall, Walls

**NGR** SH79907910

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Ftomal Dutch agrden enclosed by stone walls and terraces.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12555

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall Wall

**NGR** SH79907910

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Wall to rose garden, probably 18th century, red brick and slate capping.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12556

**NAME** Bodysgallen Hall Walls

**NGR** SH79807900

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Walls to water garden.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12566

**NAME** Cwm-howard, Outbuildings

**NGR** SH78548105

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 18th-19th century, stone rubble, slate gabled.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12573

*NAME* Gloddaeth Hall, Dovecote

*NGR* SH80218070

*COMMUNITY* Llandudno

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* Circa 1600, square, corbie stepped gables, later moulded wood cupola, low range of buildings abuts East and West.

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* Listed Building LB II\*

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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*PRN* 12574

*NAME* Gloddaeth Hall, Stable Block

*NGR* SH80218070

*COMMUNITY* Llandudno

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION* Early 19th century, 2 storeys, stone rubble walls with ashlar dressings.

*EVIDENCE*

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12592

**NAME** Pabo Hall, Archway (to East)

**NGR** SH80907880

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Probably 1885, single semi elliptical stone arch with voussoirs.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12593

**NAME** Pabo Hall, Archway (to South)

**NGR** SH80907880

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 1885, wide chamfered and rounded arch of stone.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12666

**NAME** Conway Road, Drinking Fountain

**NGR** SH79038030

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Wall of stone rubble, late 19th century fountain.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12726

**NAME** Settlement Remains, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH79418034

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The evaluation has revealed evidence of occupation of likely prehistoric date within Trench B, consisting of a series of at least four shallow gullies and a possible posthole. A layer of burnt material within two of the gullies contained fragments of daub, some with wattle impressions, which was presumably derived from some form of structure. At this stage the only dating evidence consists of a cortical flint flake with slight retouch, although a sample of charcoal has been submitted to Belfast for radiocarbon dating. The exact nature and extent of the occupation could not be determined within the scope of the evaluation.

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41446 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. & Hankinson, R. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, REPORT 433 <1>

Hankinson, R. 2002 Excavations Adjacent to St Mary's Church, Llanrhos, Archaeology in Wales, VOLUME 42, P 64 <2>

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**PRN** 12745

**NAME** Marl Lane Tollgate

**NGR** SH79707870

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BRIDGE, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Iron tollgate.

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 12991

**NAME** Glebe House Earthworks, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH79348028

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, EARTHWORK, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Earthwork remains of Glebe House and associated buildings, consisting of a raised platform with low earthworks suggesting several buildings. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: 412128 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

## **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: .....

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO. 406 <1>

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**PRN** 12992

**NAME** Mostyn Arms Earthworks, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH79338020

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, INN, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Earthwork remains of two buildings forming the Mostyn Arms public house, together with adjacent enclosure or yard measuring 34m x 31m, defined by banks. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: 412129 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**



GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT No. 406 <1>

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**PRN** 12993

**NAME** Gloddaeth Estate Drive

**NGR** SH79458034

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, DRIVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Former drive and avenue of trees associated with Gloddaeth Estate. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412130 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT NO,406 <1>

Jones, N. & Hankinson, R. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, REPORT 433 <2>

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**PRN** 12994

**NAME** Boundary, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH79418034

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, BANK (EARTHWORK), Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Slight earthwork bank with possible track alongside. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412131 YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001  
GAT41446 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO. 406 <1>  
Jones, N. & Hankinson, R. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, REPORT 433  
<2>  
Hankinson, R. 2002 Excavations Adjacent to St Mary's Church, Llanrhos, Archaeology in Wales,  
VOLUME 42, P 64 <3>

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*PRN* 12995

*NAME* Boundary, Llanrhos

*NGR* SH79408027

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Medieval, BANK (EARTHWORK), Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* Slight earth bank with possible ditch alongside. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412132 YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO.406 <1>

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*PRN* 12996

*NAME* Boundary, Llanrhos

*NGR* SH79448025

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Medieval, BANK, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Earthwork lynchet with possible ditch along S side and suggestion of revetment wall along eastern section. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412133 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

## **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO. 406 <1>

---

**PRN** 12997

**NAME** Ridge and Furrow, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH79458025

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, RIDGE AND FURROW, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Slight ridge and furrow aligned N-S, c.3-4m apart and 0.1m high. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412134 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

## **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO.406 <1>

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*PRN* 12998  
*NAME* Possible Burial, Llanrhos  
*NGR* SH79258030  
*COMMUNITY* Llandudno  
*PERIOD AND TYPE* Unknown, GRAVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* There is a local tradition that burials have been noted in the field to the west of the road, opposite the church. Exact location unknown. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Not known CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412135 YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO. 406 <1>

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*PRN* 12999  
*NAME* Possible Burial, Llanrhos  
*NGR* SH79398027  
*COMMUNITY* Conwy  
*PERIOD AND TYPE* Unknown, GRAVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* There is a local tradition that a burial, apparently of early Christian date, was found during alterations to the road close to the church. Exact location unknown. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Not known CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 412136 YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41447 Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy 2001

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Jones, N. 2001 , Proposed Extension to Llanrhos Cemetery, Conwy, CPAT REPORT NO. 406 <1>

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**PRN** 13991

**NAME** Practice Trenches, Maesdu Golf Course

**NGR** SH77838022

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Modern, PRACTICE TRENCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** System of 1st World War practice trenches, centred at NGR but extending to the north, discovered as parchmarks in golf course during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance in 15th July 2003. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Driver, T. 2003 , Prn 13991, NEG REF. 2003/5114,64-67 <1>

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**PRN** 1545

**NAME** Coin Hoard - Findspot, Bryn Maelgwyn

**NGR** SH79678062

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Early Medieval, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A hoard of around 200 silver pennies of Cnut was found, originally by two treasure hunters using metal detectors on the Mostyn estate. The area was excavated by GAT in 1979 and it was discovered that the coins were scattered over an area of about 300 square metres having been dislodged and dispersed, probably by a landslide. The coins and also a 17th century iron belt buckle found during the excavations are now in the National Museum of Wales. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT42041 Prn 1545 Gat Excavation 1979

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Iron Buckle COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION: C17th iron belt buckle  
FIND: 200 Silver Coin COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION: 200 silver pennies of Cnut

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

White, R. B. 1979 , PRN 1545, <1>

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*PRN* 15803

*NAME* Creuddyn, Landscape

*NGR* SH80108030

*COMMUNITY* Llandudno

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Multi-Period, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* Historic background: an extensive area dominated by parkland and pasture, defined to the west by the urban areas of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction (2004), to the north by the urban development of Llandudno (2001), and the higher ground of the Little Orme and Nant y Gamar (2002), to the east by Penrhyn Bay (2022). The Bryn Pydew ridge (2021) intrudes into the area. An area rich in mythological associations, particularly the story of Taliesin and Maelgwn Gwynedd, who are traditionally connected with the Roman and post-Roman at Deganwy, consisting of two precipitous hillocks and the saddle between them. This formed the site of Deganwy castle, built by Robert of Rhuddlan c. 1080. The hill was held alternately by the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans until 1263, and part was granted to the Cistercians of Aberconwy. From the late medieval period, the area was dominated by the Mostyn family, whose seat lay at Gloddaeth, which lies within the area. The Mostyns also owned Bodysgallen, and they were to be instrumental in the development of Llandudno in the nineteenth century. Lesser families included the recusant Pughs of Penrhyn Creuddyn, who sheltered missionary priests. Gloddaeth dates in part from the sixteenth century, and is now a boarding school. There was some shale quarrying at Pabo from 1911 to 1932. Key historic landscape characteristics: parkland, gentry houses, substantial farmsteads, limestone walls. The area is dominated by Gloddaeth, formerly the seat of the Mostyns, now a boarding school, and the substantial farms associated with it. Though Gloddaeth is the only landed seat within the area, Bodysgallen, Penrhyn and Marl are all within a mile of it. The churches of Eglwys Rhos and Llangystennin are both ancient foundations. A marked feature of the landscape is the stone-built watch-tower, believed to date from the seventeenth century, at Bryniau. The only pre-twentieth century nucleated community is at Glanwydden, which consists of a public house and a cluster of houses around a cross-road. The nearby windmill dates from 1704. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40452 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Creuddyn & Arllechwedd (Historic Landscape

Character Areas) 1999

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Gwyn, D. & Thompson, D. 1999 , Historic Landscape Characterisation - Creuddyn & Arllechwedd, G1527, REPORT 319,319 <1>

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**PRN** 15804

**NAME** Morfa Rhianned, Landscape

**NGR** SH77808070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Multi-Period, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Historic background: this area forms part, occupies land which has remained otherwise undeveloped between the southern extremity of Llandudno and the northern part of Deganwy. The North Wales Path runs alongside it and is bisected by the railway. It is described by Lewis Morris as 'Morva Rhianedd a Low Marsh' in his Plans of 1748. This area has legendary associations with the story of Maelgwn Gwynedd, as the place where the fad felen ('yellow plague') arrived, which claimed the king's life. It is also mentioned in the englynion y beddau. Much of it now forms links of the Maesdu golf-club. Key historic landscape characteristics: undeveloped, golf links. An undeveloped area, rich in legendary associations. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40452 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Creuddyn & Arllechwedd (Historic Landscape Character Areas) 1999

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Gwyn, D. & Thompson, D. 1999 , Historic Landscape Characterisation - Creuddyn & Arllechwedd, G1527, REPORT 319,319 <1>

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**PRN** 15805

**NAME** Bryn Pydew, Landscape

**NGR** SH81007930

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Multi-Period, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Historic background: this east-west limestone ridge includes the houses Marl and Bodysgallen, and a letter small nucleated settlement on its summit. It is characterised by winding lanes and small fields, and there has been some quarrying. Key historic landscape characteristics: small, irregular nineteenth century enclosures and settlement, winding lanes, hillside quarries, Bodysgallen gardens. Bryn Pydew is shown on the tithe map as a distinctive area of relatively small, irregular enclosures each with its individual house set around winding lanes within the heart of an area of common. This pattern underlies the current appearance of the landscape of this area, although all the surrounding land is now enclosed. The fields, which are now mainly down to pasture (horses rather than sheep), are characteristically bounded by hedges (some with trees), although there are some coursed limestone walls. There are areas of old woodland, especially on the north-western slopes. The settlement pattern is chiefly nineteenth century cottages, with some nucleation around the central 'village green' where there is a chapel among the houses, although no shop or other 'services'. Modern in-filling has distorted the original pattern of scattered cottages, and altered much of the vernacular appearance of the area. There are no known sites of relict archaeological interest in the area. There are a number of quarries dotted along the sides of the limestone ridge, many overgrown but still significant features. Their historical significance lies in the fact that they provided stone for Telford's bridge across the Conwy. The pattern of winding lanes and footpaths appears to follow that established by the mid-nineteenth century: there are no recent roads or realignments. There is a single World War II pillbox in the area, looking down the Conwy Valley. The grade I register park and garden of Bodysgallen (with exceptional terraced gardens, chiefly eighteenth and nineteenth century with an earlier core, remarked on Pennant) falls within the area, as does the significant post-medieval house and land of Marl. The obelisk on Bodysgallen land is a significant landscape marker. <1 >

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40452 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Creuddyn & Arllechwedd (Historic Landscape Character Areas) 1999

GAT44065 ASIDOHL: Pinewood, Conwy 2011

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Gwyn, D. & Thompson, D. 1999 , Historic Landscape Characterisation - Creuddyn & Arllechwedd, G1527, REPORT 319,319 <1 >

Cooke, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2011 , ASIDOHL: Pinewood, Conwy, G2170 Report 925 <2 >

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**PRN** 15806

**NAME** Deganwy/Llandudno Junction, Landscape

**NGR** SH79307840

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Multi-Period, LANDSCAPE, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**



**DESCRIPTION** Historic background: a low-lying area which in its present form is largely a creation of the growth of the railway network. The area in the south-western part of the Creuddyn peninsula which is now covered by the nineteenth and twentieth century dwellings of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction is known to have been granted to the Cistercian monastery of Aberconwy by Llywelyn. The monastic presence is recorded in the name Sarn y Mynach, by which the A47 is known at the point where it crosses the main line railway and the Afon Ganol. Another axis which predates the Modern period is the north-south road through Llandudno Junction known as Marl Lane which formerly connected the dwelling Marl (2021) with the ferry. The Telford post road passes through the character area, which includes the embankment over the Conwy on which the Telford suspension bridge and the Stephenson tubular bridge are built. The main-line railway from Chester to Bangor was opened in 1848, and the branch to Llandudno in 1858; Llandudno Junction station was opened in 1860, and was upgraded several times, including the construction of a locomotive shed in the 1880s. The construction of the branch-line railway to Llandudno, opened in 1858, made possible the development of a resort on the western-facing shores of the peninsula at Deganwy; a station was opened in 1866. After the opening of the branch line railway to Blaenau Ffestiniog in 1879, the railway company also began the construction of a wharf to ship the slate at Deganwy in 1882, using spoil from the Belmont tunnel in Bangor. This saw comparatively little use, and now services pleasure craft. The settlements have continued to grow into the twentieth century. Whereas Deganwy has been largely a holiday and retirement area, Llandudno Junction was also the home to a considerable number of railway employees and more recently to workers in the Hotpoint factory. The North Wales Weekly News building is also a prominent local landmark. Key historic landscape characteristics: 19th and 20th century houses, shops, chapels, transport routes The area is characterised by suburban housing stock which dates almost entirely from the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries, and is constructed largely of brick. Roofing materials are a mixture of tiles and slates. A distinctive feature is the row of houses built by the Llanfairfechan architect North at SH 781 804, which makes distinctive use of rustic slates, some of them from the Tal y Fan quarry (2023). Here and there earlier houses or chapels built out of local limestone and roofed with more common commercially available slates are evident. The shops on the front at Deganwy incorporate an attractive cast-iron canopy over the pavement. The area is also characterised by the transport routes which pass through it - the Telford road, the railway, the modern A55T, which passes under the Conwy in a tunnel, and the quays at Deganwy and by Conwy Bridge. As well as the two bridges over the Conwy, there are a number of other items of transport infrastructure, such as the signalbox at Deganwy, the locomotive sheds at the Junction, and in various bridges. Llandudno Junction station is an unusual example for the area of a Victorian station-building with Modernist accretions, and the Modernist style is also evident in the extensive Hotpoint factory at SH 803 777, now disused. <1>

#### **EVIDENCE**

##### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

##### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40452 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Creuddyn & Arllechwedd (Historic Landscape Character Areas) 1999

GAT44065 ASIDOHL: Pinewood, Conwy 2011

##### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

##### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Gwyn, D. & Thompson, D. 1999 , Historic Landscape Characterisation - Creuddyn & Arllechwedd,

G1527, REPORT 319,319 <1>

Cooke, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2011 , ASIDOHL: Pinewood, Conwy, G2170 Report 925 <2>

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**PRN** 1630

**NAME** Miniature Socketed Bronze Axe - Findspot, Bryn Pydew

**NGR** SH80857980

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Miniature socketed bronze axe about 610mm long, 275mm broad between blade and loop, 200mm cross section between double collar. Similar in size to Irish miniature axes but ribbed like Yorkshire types- with more ribs. Late Bronze Age (800-700), possibly a carpenter's tool. <1> N.B. Was at Orme but may have been reclaimed by finder.

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Bronze Axe COLLECTION: FINDER/GT. ORME? DESCRIPTION: Finder's tel. no. 0492 581146

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Lynch, F. 1991 , PRN 1630, FI FILE (NOTES OF CONVERSATION) <1>

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**PRN** 1640

**NAME** Stone Carving (celtic Head) - Findspot, Nr. Pabo

**NGR** SH80897894

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, CARVED STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** 3 foot long boulder with Celtic head found near Pabo in a wall between 2 gardens. <1> Finder Frank Jawett, Inglesby Church Rd, Colwyn Bay Col B 44607

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Carved Relief COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Celtic head still in situ in wall between 2 gardens.

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Jawett, F. 1989 , , COLWYN BAY 44607 <1>

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**PRN** 16580

**NAME** Llandudno West Shore Submerged Peats

**NGR** SH77308000

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, PEAT DEPOSIT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** No peat seen. The beach is covered by a sand bank, probably about a metre deep. A few mussel beds on cobbles show through in the upper part of the beach. N. Bannerman reports this peat to be a continuation of the Morfa Conwy peat and so presumably also on the upper beach where it would be visible at most tides if not buried. This east side of the estuary seems to be aggrading, while the west side (Morfa Conwy) is being depleted. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40567 North Wales Intertidal Peat Survey 2001-2002 2002

GAT41488 Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development 2004

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Smith, G. 2002 , North-west Wales Intertidal Peat Survey, REP450 <1>

Evans, P. Cambrian Archaeological Projects 2004 , Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development, CAP 346 <2>

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**PRN** 16716

**NAME** Marl Bach Cottage, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80127860

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Cottage (Marl Bach) with outbuilding (16754). Cottage has at least two rooms and was slate roofed. Internal wall faces are lime plastered. External walls are 700mm thick, the internal division is 500mm thick. Walls are constructed of large limestone blocks, 0.4 x 0.5 x 0.6 m in size. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16717

**NAME** Lime Kiln, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80077860

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, LIME KILN, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Sub-rectangular void, approximately 4 m square, with open side to marl lane. Potential flat charging platform to the east. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16718

**NAME** Wall, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80127859

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, REVETMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone revetting wall to the east of cottage 16716. Defines edge of plot. Maximum height 1.4 m, thickness 0.4 m. Composed of limestone blocks 100 x 100 - 200 x 300mm size range. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

---

**PRN** 16719

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80127862

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Limestone quarry to the rear of cottage (16716). Worked on at least two levels. Base of upper level is 3m above base of quarry. 5m wide, 8m long. Spoil heaped around mouth of quarry. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16720

**NAME** Bank, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80107860

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BANK, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Earth bank to the rear of cottage 16716 defining rough path to quarry 16721. 1.8 m wide, 0.6 m high. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16721

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80087864

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Large limestone quarry adjacent to 16719. Some indication of working on different levels, but much of the quarry face worked as one in the final phase of use. 35 by 15m in size. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16722

**NAME** Cave, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80137861

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, CAVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Cliff exposure exhibiting the back of a very large cave, at least 20 m across.  
Indurated breccia over a breccia with limestone blocks over fine orange brown clay sands. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16723

**NAME** Ramp, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80137860

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, RAMP, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Ramp constructed of earth and limestone fragments, approximately 30m long, 4m wide. Probably associated with the upper working of quarry 16719. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16724

**NAME** Boundaries, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80167860

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A series of earth banks defining two garden plots to the east of cottage 16716. The plots are somewhat scarped into the hillside. The banks are 0.7m wide and 1.5m high where scarped below, but otherwise 0.5 m high. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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*PRN* 16725

*NAME* Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall

*NGR* SH80147867

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* Possible extraction pit (?adit), 4.3 m long, 1.2 - 1.7 m wide, 0.5 m deep. Rectangular in shape, running into limestone exposure. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

*PRN* 16726

*NAME* Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall

*NGR* SH80137868

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

*DESCRIPTION* Possible extraction pit (?adit), 3.5 m wide, 8 m long, 2 m deep. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16727

**NAME** Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80137869

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Small extraction pit. Two sub-rectangular cuts into the slope. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16728

**NAME** Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80137872

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A series of five shallow roughly rectangular pits in a rough line. The smallest  
measures 2 x 4 x 0.5m deep, the largest measures 4 x 6 x 0.5m deep. Other pits on a similar  
alignment are noted in the adjacent property. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16729

**NAME** Pathway, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80087879

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Pathway running along eastern boundary. Deliberately cut through limestone outcrops. In places worn to a hollowed profile. 1m wide on average. Still in use. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16730

**NAME** Pathway, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80097892

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Deliberately made, fairly wide pathway. 5m wide, no longer used. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16731

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80127897

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Small scale quarrying activity for limestone close to the edge of path 16730, 0.5 x 3  
x 5m in size. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16732

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80157898

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Small scale limestone quarrying. A quarried back natural exposure 1m in height. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16733

**NAME** Steps, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80187899

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Series of three rough stone steps made of large limestone slabs. The steps are 1300mm wide and the slabs are 1500 x 300 x 500mm on average. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16734

**NAME** Boundary Wall, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80157901

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, ESTATE WALL, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Notably substantial boundary wall (estate wall). 1.5m high, 0.5m wide. Composed of limestone blocks up to 0.5 x 0.9m but more normally 0.2 x 0.4m. Slabs set on end form a wall capping. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16735

**NAME** Pathway, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80077901

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Pathway running parallel to northern boundary, hollowed profile. 1m wide. Still in use. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16736

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80037900

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Natural limestone scarp which has been quarried back. 2m in height, 50m in length.  
<1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16737

**NAME** Cave, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80027896

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, CAVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Remnant survival of the back of a collapsed cave. As the cave has collapsed massive limestone blocks have tumbled out. Water worn faces are visible along the rock face. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16738

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79987865

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Limestone exposure showing signs of having been quarried. 30m high, 40m long.  
Small scale limestone debris seen in slope below. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16739

**NAME** Cisterns? Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79907876

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, RESERVOIR, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A brick built and cement lined cistern with limestone blocks on the external faces.



Bricks are machine made. The cistern measures 2 x 2.7m and the visible height is 0.9m. Adjacent is a hole of similar dimensions which may have once contained a similar structure. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16740

**NAME** Quarry, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79867894

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Limestone exposure which has been quarried. 6m high, 18m long, 6m wide. One main working face is evident with two smaller side faces. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16741

**NAME** Steps, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79837895

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Set of two steps built into path. Each step is composed of 3 or 4 large limestone slabs. The width of the steps is 1500mm and the average block size is 150 x 300 x 450mm. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

**PRN** 16742

**NAME** Spring Pool, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79797897

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, SPRING, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Situated close to the northern boundary, a natural spring erupts from a crevice in a limestone exposure, flows through a channel in the rocks which may be partly man made to a natural pool. It passes through the wall which defines pathway 16745 to a square man made pool defined by a series of low walls and steps. A stone stile bridges the wall to give access to the pool and the pathway. The feature appears recently maintained but sits on older footings. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16743

**NAME** Steps, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79797898

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN FEATURE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Series of twenty two steps made from limestone blocks running up part of the northern boundary to the north east of the spring pool. The steps are 3.3m wide at the bottom of the flight and 1.4m wide at the top of the flight. The steps do not appear worn but replace an older flight, the remnants of which are seen directly adjacent (Jacob's ladder). <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16744

**NAME** Cave, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79807900

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, CAVE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Back of small cave at the top of steps 16743. Red brown cave sediments and flow stones visible. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16745

**NAME** Pathway, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79807899

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, PEAT DEPOSIT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Pathway leading into woodlands from along northern boundary (the nun's walk).  
Defined by two stone walls. A substantial stone wall marking property boundary, 2.2m high made of  
large limestone blocks, on the north, and smaller wall, 1.2m high on the south. The path is 1.8m wide  
and has occasional limestone block steps. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16746

**NAME** Wall, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79767893

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, REVETMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A fairly massive limestone block revetting wall at right angles to boundary wall (16745). Possibly once defining an entrance way to marl hall. 1.15m high, block size up to 0.4 x 0.75m. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16747

**NAME** Walled Garden, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79707892

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The feature measures 40m square, but only the south and east walls are within the property boundary. The feature has limestone block footings, 500m wide with five courses of a brick wall surviving above. The bricks are hand made, measuring 60 x 130 x 240mm. The limestones are 260 x 300mm to 400 x 450mm and bonded with a crumbly lime mortar. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16748

**NAME** Ditch, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79727891

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, DITCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Wide, shallow ditch to the south of the brick garden (16747). 6m wide, approx 30m surviving length, 1m maximum depth. Tumbled limestone blocks at the north end suggest that the feature may have been stone lined. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16749

**NAME** Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79767893

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN TERRACE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Two parallel terraces running between marl hall to a blocked entrance in the northern boundary. Both are 3 m across with a 6m drop between the two. The lower terrace would appear to have been an access route or drive with the upper one perhaps for planting. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16750

**NAME** Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH7986078837

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN TERRACE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Terraced path running from Marl Hall in the direction of the spring pool, 16742, 4m in width. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16751

**NAME** Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79797884

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN TERRACE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Terraced path running from Marl Hall in the direction of the brick garden, 3m in width. Some hints of a limestone block edging in places. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16752

**NAME** Wall, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH7984878940

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, WALL, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stone wall of large limestone blocks perched along the uppermost edge of a natural limestone scarp. The wall is 0.5m high and composed of blocks up to 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5m. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16753

**NAME** Terraces, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79767892

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GARDEN TERRACE, Sitetype ranking: 1



## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A series of two terraces to the north east of an apparently respecting the brick garden (16747). Terrace closest to the brick garden is 3m wide while the upper terrace is 6m wide. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16754

**NAME** Outhouse, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH80127860

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BUILDING, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Outbuilding associated with cottage 16716, measuring 2.1 x 2.3m. One wall stands to 1.7m with a sloping roof line surviving. Constructed of small limestone blocks and machine made bricks with a lime mortar. The entrance is 0.6m wide and faces Marl Bach. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16755

**NAME** Entrance, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79767896

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GATEWAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Distinct change in building style of boundary wall indicates the presence of a gateway. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT  
EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 16756

**NAME** Entrance, Coed Marl Hall

**NGR** SH79817902

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, GATEWAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Blocked up entrance in the boundary wall, 0.5m wide. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41462 Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn 2002

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Brooks, I. & Laws, K. 2002 , Coed Marl Hall, Esgyryn: Archaeological Assessment, REPORT EAS2002/26 <1>

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**PRN** 1697

**NAME** Roman Material - Findspot, Deganwy Castle

**NGR** SH78207950

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Roman finds from Deganwy are discussed in J. L. Davies 1980 'Aspects of native settlements in Roman Wales and the Marches' University of Wales (U.C. Cardiff) PhD thesis unpublished. <2>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT42133 Excavations at Deganwy Castle Caernarfonshire. 1961-6 1961

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 0 Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: From excavation

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Alcock, L. 1967 Excavations at Degannwy Castle, Caernarvonshire, 1961-6, Archaeological Journal, pp.190-201 <1>

Davies, J. L. 1980 , Aspects of Native Settlement in Roman Wales and the Marches, UNPUBLISHED THESIS <2>

Alcock, L. 1971 , Arthur's Britain, <3>

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**PRN** 21053

**NAME** Shaft, Cae'r Dail

**NGR** SH78607940

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, SHAFT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Ap Owain, S. & Crew, P. , Snp Industrial Record, NO.774703 <1>

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**PRN** 21921

**NAME** Bwlch Mine

**NGR** SH78707940

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, ANTIMONY MINE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Geology: a vein bearing stibnite, semseyite, a sulphide of lead and antimony, one of two (with Glendenning in Scotland) in Britain. History: marked on a map of 1837. Workings: all surface evidence has been destroyed by the farmer as a result of unauthorised underground exploration.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40413 Gwynedd Metal Mines Survey 1998

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Gwyn, D. 1998 , Gwynedd Metal Mines Survey, G1468.01, R291 <1>

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**PRN** 24039

**NAME** Flint Flake, Findspot, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH78738033

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Mesolithic, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Greyish-coloured cherty flint flake. The flake was removed from a core: the bulb of percussion is evident on the ventral face. The dorsal face shows evidence for removal of smaller blades or flakes prior to the removal of this flake from the core. Retouch is evident around the edges. The size of flakes previously removed from the core may suggest a Mesolithic date. The object was found near Bryniau Farm during fieldwalking. <1 >

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Flint Flake COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Retained by finder

## **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Steele, N. 2006 , PRN 24039, Digital photos saved to the images drive. Information also located in the digital FI File. <1 >

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**PRN** 24040

**NAME** Flint Flake, Findspot, Llandudno

**NGR** SH80187894

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Mesolithic, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Grey cherty flint flake found at Marl Woods. The flake appears to be a refreshing flake from a core (ie a flake removed to ensure the core can be used again), the bulb of percussion is clearly visible. It is most likely to be of Mesolithic date due to the size of the flake itself and the evidence for the removal of a blade from the dorsal face. The finder believes the flake would have been removed due to the step fracture visible on the dorsal face, although this is quite difficult to see in the photograph. <1 >

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Flint Flake COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Retained by finder

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Steele, N. 2006 , PRN 24040, Digital photos saved to the images drive. Information also located in the digital FI File. <1>

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**PRN** 24080

**NAME** Pottery Sherds, Findspot, Deganwy

**NGR** SH78307950

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Four sherds of pottery found eroding out of the ground near to a wall at the eastern mound of the Vardre, Deganwy. They are similar in appearance and although it is highly unlikely that they were part of the same vessel, they were discovered in the same place and appear to be the same fabric. The sherds appear to be Audlem ware (see Papazian & Campbell, 1992, 50-53). This type of pottery is described as having a hard fabric which "fires to a dark grey core with orange red surfaces". It has "few visible inclusions", which consist of "sparse amounts of limonite and micaceous quartz sand" (ibid.). This type of pottery has often been found on sites destroyed or abandoned in the late 13th or early 14th century and is thought to date from this period (ibid.). Papazian and Campbell also noted that 386 sherds of Audlem ware were found at Deganwy Castle (36% of the total number of sherds) (ibid.). In form, the vessels from which the sherds came may have resembled those depicted in McCarthy and Brooks, 1988, pages 355, 360, 371, and 375. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 4 Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Four sherds of probable Audlem ware. With finder.

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Steele, N. 2006 , PRN 24080, Digital photos saved to the images drive. Information also located in the digital FI File. <1>

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**PRN** 24141

**NAME** Flint Flake, Findspot, Llandudno

**NGR** SH77408040

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Mesolithic, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Secondary flint flake, probably created from a beach pebble. Mottled red in colour with yellow cortex. The flake has a clear dorsal ridge which shows percussion ripples from two strikes that used this ridge as the striking platform. There is retouch evident on one side and a use abrasion scar is visible using a magnifying glass/ The object was found in sand dunes to right of track between Deganwy and Llandudno West Shore. Also reported: Water-worn quartzite showing percussion break, found at roughly same location. Probably natural. <1>

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Flint Flake COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION:

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Steele, N. 2009 , PRN 24141, Digital photos saved to the images drive. Information also located in the digital FI File. <1>

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**PRN** 2814

**NAME** Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH78207950

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, CASTLE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY** Deganwy Castle has had a long and varied history although very little in the way of physical remains survive to testify to it. It's origins date back to the 6th century AD as the court of Maelgwyn Gwynedd and excavations in 1961-6 revealed broken amphorae of that date. Although no buildings from this early phase of use survive, the site may have remained a royal residence into the 9th century when it is recorded as having been destroyed by the Saxons. The Norman, Robert of Rhuddlan built a castle at Deganwy in 1080 which was later regained by the Welsh. Under threat from King John, it was destroyed by the Welsh themselves and rebuilt in 1213 by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. It was again demolished in anticipation of its loss, this time by the sons of Llywelyn. The remains visible today are largely those of the walls and towers built by Henry III between 1245 and 1254 but never finished. It was captured and demolished by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1263. Henry's son, Edward founded a new castle at Conwy and the site at Deganwy was finally abandoned. A carved corbel from the site is thought to be Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. Earthworks in the vicinity of the castle belong to the borough founded in 1252 and cultivation ridges can also be seen along with practice trenches from the First World War.

**DESCRIPTION** See FI file

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN016

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT42556 Excavations at Degannwy Castle, Caerns., 1961-66 1966  
GAT42557 Cn 016 Fmw Site Visit 1988  
GAT42558 Cn 016 Fmw Site Visit 1995  
GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009  
GAT40774 Degannwy Castle: Geophysical Survey 2009  
GAT44089 Deganwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief 2011  
GAT44421 Llys and Maerdref: an Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd 1995

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781  
Report: Hopewell, D. 2009, Degannwy Castle: Geophysical Survey, , , , GAT Report No. 791  
Report: Johnstone, N. & Riley, H. F. 1995, Llys and Maerdref: an Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd, , , , GAT Report No. 167

Alcock, L. 1967 Excavations at Degannwy Castle, Caernarvonshire, 1961-6, Archaeological Journal, VOL 124 (CXXIV), p190-201 <3>  
Edwards, N. & Lane, A. 1988 , Early Medieval Settlement in Wales AD 400-1100, P 51-53 <1>  
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire East, <2>  
Davidson, A. 1988 , Degannwy Castle, C016 <4>  
Burnham, H. B. 1995 , Degannwy Castle, C016 <5>  
1992 Deganwy, Llanrhos, Hillforts of the Conwy Valley, <13>  
Campbell, E. 2007 , Continental and Mediterranean Imports to Atlantic Britain and Ireland, AD 400-800, xvii, 117, 123, 124, pl.53 <6>  
Mason, M. 2000 , Degannwy Castle, C016 <7>  
Bell, L. M. 2005 , Degannwy Castle, C016 <8>  
Taylor, A. J. 1951 The North Wales Castles, The Archaeological News Letter, Vol. 3 No. 10 April 195, p.161-2 <9>  
Avent, R. 1983 , Castles of the Princes of Gwynedd, <10>  
Cathcart King, D. J. 1983 , Castellarium Anglicanum, <11>  
Avent, R. 1994 Castles of the Welsh Princes, Chateau Gaillard, XVI, Offprints <12>  
Kenyon, R. & Williams, D. 2010 , The Impact of the Edwardian Castles in Wales, <14>  
Barker, P. & Higham, R. 2004 , Timber Castles, p.61-63, 143 <15>  
Morgan, T. 2011 , Deganwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief, D TM <18>  
Leek, S. & Talbot, E. J. 1975 Deganwy Castle, Medieval Pottery from Excavations in the North West, p.30-33 <19>

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**PRN** 2815

**NAME** Bronze Axe Hoard, Findspot, Degannwy

**NGR** SH78007900

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Bronze axe hoard found at Deganwy 1720. They were laid in regular order 'heads and points' beneath a large stone. <1> No further information. <2> Found on east shore of River



Conwy near mouth on peninsula which terminates in Great Ormes Head. <3>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41488 Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development 2004

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 124 Bronze Axe COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: Found 1720

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Way, A. 1856 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, PAGE 123 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH77NE 2, <2>

Way, A. 1856 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.123 <3>

Evans, P. Cambrian Archaeological Projects 2004 , Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development, CAP  
346 <4>

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**PRN** 2830

**NAME** Bodysgallen House (C16th and Later)

**NGR** SH79967927

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, HOUSE, Sitype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY** From the top of a rocky hill, grade I listed Bodysgallen Hall overlooks the Conwy estuary near Llandudno. The oldest part of the house dates back to 1620, and the tower at the core of the house may be even earlier. There have been many alterations since that time, but in the late 19th and early 20th century Lady Augusta Mostyn began alterations which removed inappropriate 18th- and 19th-century detail and followed the 17th-century style of the two-storey building. It is wholly built of a uniform pinkish stone that is quarried from within the park. The park has many features of note with many grade II listed features such as the stables, the dovecote and garden walls. The early terraced and walled gardens are located on several different levels giving excellent views, and the 18th-century rose and kitchen gardens remain largely unchanged. Bodysgallen also has the remains of a landscape park with large areas of oak woodland.

**DESCRIPTION** Bodysgallen (fig. 149, plates 69, 78, 85). A large house consisting of a number of compact blocks dating from 1620-1914. The house is set on ground rising slightly to the E; now heavily wooded. It is built largely of local sandstone with grit dressings and the modern works have been designed to harmonise with the old. The name appears about 1350, but the first mention of the house is in the late C16th, when it was owned by Richard Mostyn. Accurate dating of the individual blocks is difficult owing to the compact form of the plan and to the modern 'period' restorations, additions and re-fenestration. Traditionally the central tower is supposed to be ancient, but there is no visible evidence that it is earlier than 1620. Condition: good. <1> SH 79967929, Bodysgallen [LB], OS 6" 1964. <2> As described by RCAHM. Published survey 25" revised. <3> Mainly 1620, 3 storey local stone, original tall stack, gabled porch wing centre. Internal panelling arched plaster. <4>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire 1, P155 ONWARDS  
<1>

Ordnance Survey 1964 , SH77NE, OS 6 inch SERIES <2>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH77NE, 25 inch PUBLISHED SURVEY <3>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1999 , RC Buildings Records, END <4>

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**PRN** 2831

**NAME** Polished Stone Axe, Findspot, Nr Cae'r'dial, Vardre

**NGR** SH78527952

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Polished stone axe found near Cae'r'dial, Varder, SH 78527952, Llanrhos PH. Now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. <1> On display in the museum and presented by Dr. Willoughby-Garden. It was found in Feb 1936 and is of an intrusive dolorite usually found in the dykes along the Menai Straits on Anglesey. <2>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: RAPALLO HOUSE MUSEUM LLANDUDNO DESCRIPTION:

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Ordnance Survey , SH77NE, <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire 1, PAGE lix illustration  
3 <3>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH77NE, <2>

Draper, C. 1936 Stone Axe Find at Llanrhos, The North Wales Chronicle, PHOTOCOPY, PLUS IMAGE  
30.07.1936 <4>

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**PRN** 2835

**NAME** Ancient Remains (Dubious Interest), Deganwy

**NGR** SH79707990

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, NON ANTIQUITY, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** No trace of any feature of archaeological interest could be located in the vicinity of SH 797799. Nothing is known locally regarding this site. <2>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Ordnance Survey 1968 , SH77NE, <1>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH77NE, <2>

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**PRN** 2836

**NAME** Farmstead, N of Deganwy Castle

**NGR** SH78237951

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A building platform 6m x 4m and an enclosure 20m x 25m consisting of a levelled area cut into a gentle N facing slope on the N side of Deganwy Castle at SH 7823 7951. The enclosure is defined on its NE side by a bank 0.5m high. There are entrances on the W and E sides. Two small platforms to the SE may be associated. Probably a medieval farmstead, certainly later than the castle since the site is on the line of the outer ditch. Surveyed at 1:1250. <1> No obvious remains. Destroyed. <2> The medieval settlement site PRN 30305 also includes PRN 2836, which has been separately recorded as a probable medieval farmstead. It is however, clearly part of the complex and not a separate feature. The NAR card (SH 77 NE 29) describes it as 'Certainly later than the castle as the site is on the line of the outer ditch'. The present author would dispute this. It fits well with the main ditch, roadway and gateway of the main 13th century phase of the castles use and is almost certainly contemporary with this use. The outer ditch referred to could be an earlier phase of defensive ditch but may not be a ditch at all as discussed below (PRN 30313), either way it cannot be used to argue that the platform is later than the main phase of the castle. The present PRN record gives a description in 1998 of No obvious remains. Destroyed. This is clearly an error as the earthworks are well preserved and clearly visible. See PRN 2837 also. The NAR card SH 77 NE 31 describes a house platform and paddock, 20m long overall and 5m in average width, cut into base

of the north side of the east hill. The paddock seems too small for such an interpretation and probably there were two structures on the platform or a house and a small yard. The Inventory plan shows a smaller house platform immediately to the north-west, but there is also a third a little further west and slightly further up the hill slope. This latter may have an access ramp leading to it. They are all convincing as house platforms and could be seen as lining the road to the castle. However, their position cut into the foot of the hill is very similar to the Vardre south settlement (PRN 30308) and it is tempting to associate them with the use or more likely the construction of the castle. These may have been buildings to accommodate workers on the castle. They seem to be smaller and of a different character to the main platforms of the Vardre north settlement (PRN 30305) but they could be related. The possibility remains that they are later structures set into the hill like the sheep pens (PRN 30317) but they seem to respect the medieval trackway and fit well with the other medieval features. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Ordnance Survey 1975 , SH77NE, <1>

Jones, S. 1998 , DRS Survey 1997-8, G1464 <2>

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### **PRN 2837**

**NAME** Iron Age Homestead, Deganwy

**NGR** SH78207954

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 2

Medieval, SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Group of three enclosed huts scooped into a NW facing slope and visible as shallow depression 6m to 7m in diameter. The entrance was on the NE side and there was probably a fourth hut on the S side of the entrance. The group is typical of the IA/RB Caernarvon type homesteads. A modern field boundary, now disused, runs up to the SE corner. Surveyed at 1:1250. <1> The medieval settlement site PRN 30305 also includes the existing PRN 2836 and PRN 2837 (NPRN 303133). This is described on the NAR card SH 77 NE 30 as an Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouse settlement and the NMR and HER have followed this interpretation, although the NPRN record does concede that it could be part of the medieval platform complex. It is not clear why it was interpreted as a roundhouse settlement. The main revetting scarp around this area is 1m high and has two clear near right-angled corners. The internal hollows are also generally rectangular. The inventory plan shows it as rectangular, although a more recent OS survey shows curving scarps that cannot be reconciled with anything to be seen on the ground. When seen on aerial photographs and on the ground it is clear that this feature is on the same alignment as the rest of the platforms in this area and the scarps are of the same character. There is no reason to assign this to a different date to

the rest, and particularly no reason to consider it a roundhouse settlement. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998  
GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Ordnance Survey 1975 , SH77NE 30, <1>

Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <2>

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**PRN** 2838

**NAME** House Platform and Paddock, Deganwy

**NGR** SH78327950

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, HOUSE PLATFORM, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** House platform and paddock, 20m long overall and 5m in average width, cut into the base of a steep N-facing slope below Deganwy Castle. Probably medieval or later. Surveyed at 1:1250. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40835 Deserted Rural Settlement Survey 1996-9

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Ordnance Survey 1975 , SH77NE, <1>

Jones, S. & Thompson, D. 1998 , Deserted Rural Settlement in Eastern Caernarvonshire, G1464,  
REPORT NO. 289 <2>

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**PRN** 2839

**NAME** Stone, Modern Boundary Stone? Deganwy

**NGR** SH79687998

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, BOUNDARY STONE, Sitype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** SH79687998. Stone (NAT) Modern Boundary Stone. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH77NE, <1>

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**PRN** 29403

**NAME** Boundary Wall, Llanrhos Church

**NGR** SH7929580315

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BOUNDARY WALL, Sitype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Watching brief in advance of reconstruction and strengthening of a 20m length of the churchyard wall of Llanrhos church (PRN 6932). The boundary wall consisted of roughly worked limestone blocks up to 600m square, with subangular shale slabs with lime mortar bonding. The wall was 0.6m wide and had a fragmented stone rubble core (Fig. 5). The wall was clearly built against the graveyard as a retaining wall, and already confirmed from historical sources to be of C19th date, a C19th date was confirmed by the presence of a moulded green glass bottle and sherd of a stoneware pail in the backfill behind the wall construction (Fig. 9). The wall was capped with cock and hen work and was 1.4m above a small bank which was itself 0.56m above road level. Upon removal of the wall, two displaced skulls were found in Context 2, probably placed by the sexton digging graves in the later part of the C19th or early C20th (Fig. 7). Context 2 was interpreted as made ground backfilled after the rebuilding of the churchyard wall. At the W end, Context 5 was interpreted as a fragment of the earlier churchyard cut in the reconstruction of the churchyard wall. The churchyard wall clearly appears to have been renewed in the C19th. This enlarged the graveyard allowing an extra row of graves to be inserted, all of which are early C20th in date. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building 5777 II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40731 Llanrhos Churchyard Boundary Wall Reconstruction - Archaeological Watching Brief 2007

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Pottery Sherd COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Stoneware pail

FIND: 1 Glass Bottle COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Moulded green glass bottle

**SOURCES**

: .....

Evans, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2007 , Llanrhos Churchyard Boundary Wall Reconstruction -  
Archaeological Watching Brief, G1947 Report 705 <1>

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**PRN** 29579

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall, Statue

**NGR** SH80868054

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, STATUE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Statue of Hercules. Leaden cast on ashlar pedestal.

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , Rc Buildings Records, ENDEX <1>

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**PRN** 29739

**NAME** Looped Wall, Maesdu, Llandudno

**NGR** SH78088084

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Modern, ANTI INVASION DEFENCE SITE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Stretch of wall built at Maesdu, along the main road from Deganwy to Llandudno West Shore, with two embrasures in full height section (SH7807880848), and a smaller embrasure in a brick section that is on a different, north-west facing alignment (SH7807580809). The two west-facing embrasures in the taller wall are at slightly different heights, but both are defined by new stone blocks and a slate lintel, which have been added to the older stone-built wall. The third embrasure is lower in height, and in a brick and concrete section to the south. It is now blocked. This section of the wall has been constructed on a north-west facing alignment which is visible on maps and appears to be the only remaining (modified) section of an earlier building that predates the construction of the wall running parallel to the road. This site once formed part of Maesdu farm, much of which appears to have been demolished to make way for the construction of the road, visible on the 1937 Ordnance Survey Map. A number of other now-demolished buildings have been noted on site. The gable end of the remaining older building aligns with the two embrasures. (Steele 2009)

**EVIDENCE** STRUCTURE

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: 44080 YEAR: 2009

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT44080 PRN 29739 Site Visit 2009

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Desc. Text: Steele, N. 2009, PRN 29739 Looped Wall, Maesdu, Llandudno, , , , Digital FI File PRN 29739

Digital Photograph: Steele, N. 2009, PRN 29739 Looped Wall, Maesdu, Llandudno, , , , HER Digital Images PRN 29739

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**PRN** 29970

**NAME** Brickworks, Former Site of, Llandudno Junction

**NGR** SH79647798

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, BRICKWORKS, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Brickworks depicted on the OS 1st edition map in an area now known as 'Brickfield Terrace'. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED  
EVENT PRN: 41488 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT41488 Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development 2004



### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Evans, P. Cambrian Archaeological Projects 2004 , Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development, CAP 346 <1>

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**PRN** 30301

**NAME** Castle Keep, Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7815579456

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, KEEP, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The donjon of the 13th century castle was built on the western hill (plate 3). It had a polygonal enclosure wall around the top of the hill, and the RCAHMW recognised two phases of building. They attribute the northern curtain wall and tower to rebuilding in stone between 1213 and 1241 (RCAHMW 1956, 154). Alcock agrees that the earlier curtain wall belongs to a pre-Henrician phase and could be Welsh and attributable to Llywelyn Fawr (Alcock 1967, 194, 196). A fine stone pre-Henrician hall may be indicated by the discovery of a crowned stone head and arch-mouldings in rubble to the south of the bailey wall. The style of the head indicates the early 13th century and Alcock suggests these are more likely to have come from earlier buildings rather than part of the later 13th century donjon (Alcock 1967, 197). A rectangular building to the east of the central quarry may also belong to this earlier period (RCAHMW 1956, 154). The main tower was not built until 1247 (Brown 1963, 625). The RCAHMW identifies the south-eastern tower with the turreted tower (tower of the castle) described in the pipe rolls as being built in 1247 and increased in height in 1248 (RCAHMW 1956, 154). This was essentially a strong circular keep with the rest of the donjon acting as a bailey (Alcock 1967, 195). A substantial, high quality building within the southern part of the donjon was probably the king's hall, completed by 1250 (Alcock 1967, 195, RCAHMW 1956, 154). There were domestic buildings on the north side of the donjon as well, served by latrine chutes in the northwest corner of the curtain wall (Alcock 1967, 195). All the masonry remains are fragmentary, with only the northern revetment wall providing any substantial section of surviving masonry. The RCAHMW considers the large rectangular quarry, c.5m deep, within the middle of the area, to be of uncertain period, although it seems likely that it provided stone for one of the main construction phases (RCAHMW 1956, 154). The entrance to the donjon was in the south-west corner, where it was approached by a steep track with a gate at each end, of which fragments survive. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN016

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

GAT44089 Degannwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief 2011

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Morgan, T. 2011 , Deganwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief, D TM <2>

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**PRN** 30302

**NAME** Mansel's Tower, Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7830879458

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, TOWER, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Mansels Tower, named after John Mansel, Henry III's chief clerk and counsellor, was built by 1249, when its height was ordered to be raised. It was further raised and roofed in 1250 (Brown et al 1963, 625; Alcock 1967, 193). Its foundations can be seen on the eastern hill as low stony banks, no more than 0.4m high, forming a D-shape in plan with a central division. Alcock's excavations found no evidence for a closing wall on the west side of the D (Alcock 1967, 193), and little can be seen on the ground at this side. Just below the tower, where the bailey wall would have joined on it are the traces of a small turret (RCAHMW 1956, 154). (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN016

## **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

GAT44089 Deganwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief 2011

## **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Morgan, T. 2011 , Deganwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief, D TM <2>

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**PRN** 30303

**NAME** Castle Bailey, Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7823479456

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, BAILEY, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The bailey lies in the saddle between the two hills. It is defined on the south side by a wall, shown by Alcock to be about 3m wide (Alcock 1967, 193) with a rock cut ditch outside. The wall survives in a much more fragmentary condition than indicated on the published Inventory plan, and its true nature is better recorded on the Commissions field survey drawings. There are traces of a square tower inside this wall at the foot of the east hill. The bailey was entered on this south side

through a stone gateway, probably consisting of two D-shaped towers as indicated in the inventory, but again the actual remains are much slighter than the published plan suggests (RCAHMMW 1956, Fig. 148). Alcock's excavation trenches revealed traces of the original palisade behind the bailey wall (Alcock 1967, 193). The north side of the bailey is defended by a massive ditch, up to 4.5m deep at its western end, and a bank deposited along its southern edge. The ditch runs down the eastern hill and ends in a rounded terminal just east of the northern gate. It continues as a slighter feature west of the gate. The northern gate seems to have consisted of a rectangular tower, a fragment of which still stands to a height of about 2.5m. Alcock believes that the ditch, rampart and gate tower were constructed after 1254, as there is no record for the payment for their construction under Henry III (Alcock 1967, 194). The line of the roadway leading to the gate shows that the entrance was immediately east of this tower. It is possible that there was a timber tower on the east side of the entrance to match the timber palisade that presumably ran along the rampart above the ditch. It appears that to the west of the gate the rampart and palisade was replaced by a stone wall to match the stone tower. The Commission does not discuss this but does mark the stub of a wall projecting from the donjon wall on this side (RCAHMMW 1956, Fig. 148). The bank running down from this stub is full of stone, some of it apparently in situ and built up in courses. This seems to be the remains of a wall, which was presumably linked to the stone tower to block access except through the gate. Inside the bailey well-defined earthworks indicate buildings just inside the southern gate. The rest of the bailey is quite level. A particularly level area covers most of the northern side of the bailey and is defined by low, straight scarps. In the southern scarp facing stones of a wall foundation can be seen and this almost certainly represents a substantial building or range of buildings measuring about 28m by 23m. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: Masonry - condition poor; earthworks - condition good. RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN016

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

GAT44089 Degannwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief 2011

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Morgan, T. 2011 , Degannwy Castle: Descriptive Survey & Watching Brief, D TM <2>

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**PRN** 30304

**NAME** Road to Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7822879456

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, ROAD, Sitype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Access to each gateway was along trackways terraced into the slope of the eastern hill or built up to provide a level track. The track from the northern gate runs north-east down the slope at an angle, curves to the east at the base of the slope and then runs in a straight line. The Inventory plan shows it curving more towards the north, which seems to be incorrect. The southern track runs south-east from the southern gate, again crossing the contours at an angle to prevent the

road from being too steep. It hugs the base of the eastern hill following its curve and curves north to join the track from the northern gate. From this junction the track runs as a hollowway to the south-east (plate 8). The southern part of this route is still a footpath and is marked on one side and then the other by high banks, recently in active use as field boundaries. At its end the hollow-way joins the track that leads past Pant y Fran Farm down to Pentywyn Road. This track is shown on the 1846 tithe map. Its original route was around the southern side of the Bwlch Farm Caravan site, where there is now a footpath and down Bwlch Farm Road. The fact that this track leads to the castle gates strongly suggests that it is contemporary with the castle. As the road from the castle links to Pentywyn Road this probably also has a medieval origin. To the west Pentywyn Road leads down to the shore, and presumably to the ferry across the Conwy; to the east it would have formed the main route along the North Wales coast. It ran along its present route in the early 19th century (Bangor Ms 3/179) (figure 5) and this probably reflects its ancient route. Most surveys of the castle have ignored the main hollow-way, although they record the tracks near the castle gates. The exception is the OS survey which indicates the hollow-way running south-east from the eastern side of the east hill on the 1:2,500 map (figure 18). The track is rarely discussed in descriptions of the castle. In 2000 M Mason noted a clear track approaching the castle on the S side of the west hill, which may refer to this feature if she meant to refer to the east hill (Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument Record Cn016, SAM Visit Description Text). The RCAHMW (NPRN 400533) associates the track leading to the north gate of the castle with the borough of Degannwy but as it leads directly to the castle there seems little reason not to assume that it was built to serve the castle itself. If the borough was located outside the castle the road could certainly have been used as access for that as well. An existing PRN record for a hollow-way (PRN 5544) seems to refer to a track that may have run from the main track along the southern edge of the study area. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30305

**NAME** Settlement, Vardre North, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7821779521

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, SETTLEMENT, Sitedtype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Aerial photographs clearly show 5 rectangular enclosures or platforms terraced into the slope and running north from the north gate of the castle. These are clearly visible on the ground as scarps generally about 0.5m high but some of the terrace slopes are 1m high or more (plate 3). There are also two rectangular features set into the base of the hill slope adjacent to the main defensive ditch. One of these has low banks and seems to be clearly a building platform. The other is

less well defined but is probably also a building platform. The 5 main platforms have internal features suggestive of buildings. They are represented on the Inventory plan but more detail can be seen on the ground than is shown on the plan. There is also a straight, terraced path leading from the base of the western hill and sloping up from west-north-west to east-south-east to this group of platforms. It seems to be aligned on a gap between the platforms that leads to a ramp giving access to the north gate of the castle, making it appear to be contemporary with the platforms. The latter also seem to respect the main roadway leading to the north gate and the bank defining one platform turns sharply and becomes the bank defining the trackway. These details are not shown on the Inventory plan. The coherent layout of the platforms in two rough lines leading from the north gate and their relationship to the path and roadway from the gate as well as the similarity in the character of the earthworks strongly suggest that they are all contemporary and were in use when the castle was in active use. The platforms almost certainly held buildings. Stones visible in some of the banks may indicate that some of these were stone buildings. The earthworks have been identified with the medieval borough of Degannwy (see discussion below for PRN 30307; RCAHMW 1956, 154). Whilst they might identify the site of the earlier Welsh llys, the visible earthworks seem to be contemporary with the masonry castle of Henry III, and therefore better interpreted as the contemporary borough. This PRN includes PRN 2836, which has been separately recorded as a probable medieval farmstead. It is however, clearly part of the complex and not a separate feature. The NAR card (SH 77 NE 29) describes it as 'Certainly later than the castle as the site is on the line of the outer ditch'. The present author would dispute this. It fits well with the main ditch, roadway and gateway of the main 13th century phase of the castle's use and is almost certainly contemporary with this use. The outer ditch referred to could be an earlier phase of defensive ditch but may not be a ditch at all as discussed below (PRN 30313), either way it cannot be used to argue that the platform is later than the main phase of the castle. The present PRN record gives a description in 1998 of 'No obvious remains. Destroyed'. This is clearly an error as the earthworks are well preserved and clearly visible. PRN 30305 also includes the existing PRN 2837 (NPRN 303133). This is described on the NAR card SH 77 NE 30 as an Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouse settlement and the NMR and HER have followed this interpretation, although the NPRN record does concede that it could be part of the medieval platform complex. It is not clear why it was interpreted as a roundhouse settlement. The main revetting scarp around this area is 1m high and has two clear near right-angled corners. The internal hollows are also generally rectangular. The Inventory plan shows it as rectangular, although a more recent OS survey shows curving scarps that cannot be reconciled with anything to be seen on the ground. When seen on aerial photographs and on the ground it is clear that this feature is on the same alignment as the rest of the platforms in this area and the scarps are of the same character. There is no reason to assign this to a different date to the rest, and particularly no reason to consider it a roundhouse settlement. (Kenney 2009)

## ***EVIDENCE***

### ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

***STATUS*** None Recorded

### ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## ***SOURCES***

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30306

**NAME** House Platform, Possible, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7816579548

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, HOUSE PLATFORM, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A platform measuring about 11m by 5m is terraced into the foot of the north side of the west hill. There is a heap of rubble in the middle of the platform. Immediately to the north of it is a level platform built up to a height of c.0.6m above the natural slope. These might be interpreted as a building platform with a garden or yard area in front. Where the building platform is terraced into the hill the scarp is up to 2m high and the platform is similar to others on the east hill, although perhaps rather more sharply defined. The eastern end of garden or yard platform merges into the terraced pathway leading to the Vardre north settlement (PRN 30305). The path continues west of this point but it is no longer on a well defined terrace. The terraced part of the path starts at this platform and seems to link it directly with the Vardre north settlement and the north gate, making this possibly another medieval house platform. This feature seems not to have been previously recognized, and there are slighter traces of another platform area further west. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30307

**NAME** Degannwy Medieval Township

**NGR** SH7821779521

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, TOWNSHIP, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A borough was established at Degannwy in 1248 by Henry III following the re-fortification of the castle in 1245. Markets and fairs were granted in 1250 and a borough chapel was ordered to be constructed in the same year. The borough received its royal charter in 1252, which stipulated the burgesses may enclose the said town with a dike and wall though there is no evidence for this having been done (for full references see Soulsby 1983, 120). The RCAHMW suggest that this borough is represented by the earthworks to the north of the castle outside the castle gate (PRN 30305). As discussed above the layout of the visible earthworks suggests that they were contemporary with the use of the castle and do not suggest any later development. It seems likely that the later borough was near the ferry crossing on the shore of the Conwy, as assumed by Soulsby

(1983, 120). The demolition of the castle may have disrupted the original borough but the market was re-established by 1284 (Lewis 1912, 171). In 1305 there were 19 placeae in the borough of Degannwy and early in the reign of Edward II there were 29 inhabited places (Lewis 1912, 194). The earthworks near the castle show five main building platforms in front of the north gate and a small number of other platforms but not enough to account for up to 29 buildings. It is therefore thought that the site of the borough shifted to the river bank, where perhaps a nascent settlement already lay close to the ferry. Johnstone (2000, 178) considers this possibility, and suggests the borough was located on the banks of the river where the later farm or hamlet called Degannwy was recorded in the mid nineteenth century. The tithe map shows the settlement of Tywyn at the western end of Pentywyn Road. As discussed above Pentywyn Road was probably medieval in origin and presumably led down to the ferry across the Conwy River to Conwy town. Unfortunately the copy of the tithe map held in Conwy Record Office is damaged in this area and no indication of a ferry survived, but a map of 1849 (Bangor Ms 3/179) shows the ferry crossing a little further up river. A medieval ferry somewhere near Tywyn seems likely, but if Tywyn was the borough of Degannwy it is probable that it would have retained the name. The name of Degannwy was maintained by a farmstead near the present site of the Deganwy Castle Hotel. This was called Dyganwy on the tithe map and was owned and occupied by John Lloyd Jones, who owned many other properties in the area. It is also marked on Lewis Morris's map of 1748 and is named as Digannwy. This is perhaps the most likely location of the later medieval borough. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

GAT44421 Llys and Maerdref: an Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd 1995

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Report: Johnstone, N. & Riley, H. F. 1995, Llys and Maerdref: an Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd, , , , GAT Report No. 167

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**PRN** 30308

**NAME** Settlement, Vardre South, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7820979360

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, SETTLEMENT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Four rectangular platforms are terraced into the southern foot of the west hill. The largest measures about 15m by 5m and they are quite well defined. They are just visible on some of the aerial photographs and form a roughly straight line leading towards the south entrance to the bailey. A narrow terraced path or trackway runs roughly parallel to the line of platforms just up hill from them. This can be seen on the ground for a length of c. 45m but aerial photographs suggest it

being about 65m in total. The relationship between the track and the platforms suggests that they are contemporary. The platforms are typical of those created for rectangular timber buildings, and their relationship to the castle implies a medieval date. Their location near the south gate and neat alignment in a row may suggest that they were accommodation for workers while building the castle. The present NPRN record for Vardre south settlement (NPRN 400533) does not mention these house platforms but refers to the field system to the south of the castle. This includes very little settlement evidence and the record is rather confusing. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30309

**NAME** Field System, S of Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7835079310

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FIELD SYSTEM, Sitype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The whole of the plateau between the castle and the line of rocky outcrops to the south is covered by a field system defined by banks and ditches (plate 5). These are particularly well preserved and up to 0.5m high, or occasionally higher. One field contains 3m wide, straight ridge and furrow. This can be seen on aerial photographs and in the right light from the top of the castle but at less than 0.1m in height they are difficult to identify on the ground. Some of these field boundaries are fairly straight but one major boundary is very sinuous. A hollow-way runs along the eastern boundary of the field system and this is described above (PRN 30304). Another hollow-way (PRN 30310) leads into the northern corner of the field system. The tithe map shows the boundaries around the southern foot of the castle hills and around the outer perimeter of the open, public access area much as they are today (figure 7). None of the other boundaries are shown and so they presumably pre-date the tithe map and are at least 18th century in date. The single field (field number 206) shown on the tithe map to the south of the castle belongs to a small holding called Fattw, with the house in the middle of the field. The 19th century house and yard (PRN 30315) seems to have been preceded by a house platform (PRN 5777) about 16m to the north-east. This is on a very straight field boundary that forms the western side of a field containing narrow ridge and furrow. This narrow, shallow, straight ridge and furrow is more typical of spade cultivation than ploughing. The house and field are probably contemporary and later than the other field boundaries in this area. They could be medieval but perhaps an early post medieval date is more likely. The large sinuous field boundary and boundaries running off it to the trackway to the castle are likely to be much older. The trackway, as discussed above (PRN 30304) seems to be contemporary with the castle and the sinuous field boundary seems to be related to this. It is likely that some of the fields,



possibly all except the one with ridge and furrow, are contemporary with the castle, although they may have continued to have been used long after the castle was destroyed. The record for NPRN 400533 refers to the field system as Vardre south settlement but, with the exception of house platform (PRN 5777) they contain no evidence for settlement. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30310

**NAME** Hollow Way, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7840679577

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, HOLLOW WAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

#### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** SH 78312 79506 to SH 78456 79615, continuation at foot of castle to SH 78180 79318. A well defined hollow-way runs across the saddle of a low hill to the east of the castle (plate 8). Where it crosses the saddle it cuts up to 1m into the hill. The hollow-way is about 8m wide and it has a bank about 6m wide along much of its northern side. At its south-western end this feature seems to cut across the earthworks defining the road-way to the castle (PRN 30304), and is presumably later. It runs into the field to the south and continues south-westward along the present fence, appearing as a well-defined terraced track in places. At its north-eastern end the hollow-way stops abruptly at the modern field boundary and has probably been obliterated in the next field, which seems to have been heavily ploughed. However it may have continued to join a track exiting from the north-east side of this field. This track is shown on the tithe map turning northwest to head for Bryn Gosol, but at an earlier period there may have been a branch to the hollow-way. It seems probable that the hollow-way is related to the later medieval or early post-medieval use of the field system south of the castle. Its route along the foot of the castle hills suggests that it was heading towards the farm of Dyganwy near the shore. The tithe map does not show a track along this route but does show a continuous field boundary that the track might have followed. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30311

**NAME** Fields to the N of Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7814579619

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Multi-Period, FIELD SYSTEM, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The most obvious divisions of the area to the north of the castle appear to be quite recent field boundary banks although they are not shown on any maps. Aerial photographs show very narrow, straight ridge and furrow across much of the area to the west of the north-south boundary. These are very slight ridges, less than 50mm high, but can just be seen on the ground and appear to be 2m wide. The ridges are defined by the recent field boundary and it is likely that they are the result of machine ploughing in the early or middle 20th century. Steam ploughs with engines stationary at each end of the field pulling the plough between them create ridge and furrow of this sort. It is possible that the area was fenced and ploughed during either the First or Second World War and then the field was abandoned before it could be recorded on a map. Aerial photographs from 1945 show the boundary as a bank much as today, so a First World War date might be likely. There is a spring within this field that may have been used at earlier periods, although there is no visible evidence of this. There is evidence for the earlier field system in a broad, low scarp that curves from the northern boundary of the study area towards the castle. On some aerial photographs this can just be seen and seems to run up to the foot of the east hill. It is most probably the ploughed-out remains of a field boundary contemporary with the castle and the field system to the south of the castle. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Damaged CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: Medieval field boundary - condition poor; modern field boundary - condition good. RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30312

**NAME** Ditch and Platform, E of Mansel's Tower, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7831279474

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, PLATFORM, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Just below Mansel's Tower on the north side of the hill is a level platform measuring about 14m long and 5m wide. At its south-eastern end it merges into a less well defined terrace that runs around the eastern side of the hill just below the summit (plate 4). This was planned by the RCAHMW and interpreted as the remains of unfinished work on a barrier outside the tower ordered in 1250 according to the Pipe Rolls (RCAHMW 1956, 154). Alcock dug a trench across this feature and describes it as a rock cut ditch, although his report does not include a section drawing of this trench (Alcock 1967, 193). The current appearance of the earthworks is more suggestive of a platform, possibly to aid the construction of the tower. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30313

**NAME** Linear Features, Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7817079465

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, EARTHWORK, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Around the castle there are several straight ditches or linear hollows running very steeply down the hills from the corners of the donjon and possibly one from Mansel's Tower. Some of these have been recorded by RCAHMW but not commented on. They are, however, almost certainly features of considerable importance. (a) SH 78167 79527 (b) SH 78102 79546 (c) SH 78092 79380 (d) SH 78281 79486 (a) This hollow is about 40m long and about 3m wide with a bank on the south-eastern side. It runs straight downhill, from south-west to north-east, from the base of a crag under the north-east corner of the donjon (plate 3). (b) This hollow is up to 0.75m deep and about 3m wide with a slight bank about 3m wide on its south-western side. The Inventory plan also shows a bank on the north-eastern side, which may exist higher up than the location inspected. The hollow runs steeply down hill for about 70m running from south-east to north-west and starting not far from the northern revetment and tower of the donjon. At its north-western end it turns sharply to the west and continues for another 40m before being cut by the fence and gardens. This last section runs at a

gentle angle across the contours much as a track might be expected to. (c) Two roughly parallel linear hollows run from north-east to south-west steeply downhill from close to the base of the crag on which the south-west corner of the donjon is built. The hollows are up to 2m deep and about 4m wide with traces of banks on their south-eastern sides (plate 7). They run for about 50m before being lost at the fence. (d) A linear hollow runs down the west side of the east hill to the north of and roughly parallel to the main defensive ditch (plate 6). This hollow is much shallower than the main ditch, being never more than 0.5m deep and becomes broader as it descends from south-east to north-west. Its north-west end is confused by what appears to be a small house platform built within it and the track to the north gate is built over the end of the hollow. The main ditch also cuts the linear hollow. It is possible this hollow continues in a feature to the northwest of the track but this feature is deeper and more clearly defined than the linear hollow and fits better with the rectangular house platforms in this area. Feature (d) could be an early version of the defensive ditch, but unless it was backfilled when the main ditch was dug it seems to be very shallow. It certainly seems to predate features related to the main bailey ditch and northern gate. The other linear hollows are clearly not defensive, but they do run to positions below critical points on the donjon. Feature (b) also seems to have a trackway running to its bottom end. It is suggested that these hollows were inclines designed for hauling building materials up to the base of the crags from which they were presumably winched up to the donjon. How the hauling was done and whether there were some kind of rails to aid the process is intriguing. It seems probable that buried remains might help answer these questions. Feature (d) runs up to the ditch or platform (PRN 30312) below Mansels Tower and may be functionally related to it. If the interpretation of feature (d) as a construction incline is correct it allows a more precise dating for the north settlement (PRN 30305). Features apparently related to this settlement overlie the incline, as does the track to the gate. Other parts of the settlement would have blocked access to the start of the incline. It is suggested that the north settlement was built after Mansels Tower (c. 1249) but before the castle was demolished in 1263. An alternative interpretation may be that some of these were inclines for the removal of stone. Many of the stones of Degannwy Castle are said to have been used in Conwy Castle (Bezant Lowe 1912, 185), and these inclines would have greatly aided dismantling and carrying away the stone, though this interpretation would disagree with the stratigraphy seen on (d) running down the east hill. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: Obscured in parts. RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30314

**NAME** Quarry, W of Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7814679394

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, QUARRY, Sitype ranking: 1

## **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** At the foot of the crags on which the south-west corner of the donjon is built there is a quarry. This consists of two hollows containing loose, broken stone with rounded heaps of quarry waste on their southern sides. On the southern side of the quarry, towards the eastern end, is a chunk of mortared masonry. This has probably fallen from the gatehouse on top of the crags above, though it seems surprisingly intact to have survived such a fall. However it may indicate a stone structure closer to its present location. The crag above can be seen to have been extensively quarried with quarried faces visible to a considerable height. The date of the quarry is not known, though it might well have supplied the stone for the construction of the donjon and related features. (Kenney 2009)

#### **EVIDENCE**

##### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

##### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

##### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

##### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30315

**NAME** Fattw, S of Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7835879192

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

#### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** This is a rectangular stone-built enclosure with the remains of buildings at the north end. The walls now stand no more than 0.5m high, but the layout of the enclosure is clearly defined. The enclosure is shown on the tithe map in the middle of a field called Vattw, whilst the enclosure itself is called Ty Fattw. Mattw house and meadows is listed in a 1763-4 rental (Mostyn Mss 5452), as well as the adjacent field, just called Mattw, so the farmstead dates from at least the mid 18th century. However, the enclosure marked on the tithe map is closer in location and alignment to the house platform (PRN 5777) and the similarity of the present stone remains to the sheep pens (PRN 30317) suggests these are of late 19th century date. The house platform may have been used up until the mid 19th century, when the surviving buildings were constructed. (Kenney 2009)

#### **EVIDENCE**

##### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30316

**NAME** Cae'r Dial, E of Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7852779530

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Two small buildings linked by a wall are shown on maps dating from 1889 to 1953 (figures 13-17), and named as Caer Dail. These are now totally ruined with stone walls no more than 0.5m high. The present remains are suggestive of a 19th century date and their form implies agricultural rather than domestic structures, although this could be a small farmstead. The Bodysgallen rental of 1763-4 (Mostyn Mss 5452) names Caer Ddoiol and Caer Lloia as part of the Vaerdre Tenement. Both fields together were worth 7 in rent, but it is not clear whether there was an associated dwelling. The tithe map shows no structures in the present location but does mark the cottage and garden of a farmstead called Ty Newydd Towyn just to the north (field number 208). (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30317

**NAME** Sheep Pens, Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7835579497

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, SHEEP PEN, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A rectangular stone-built enclosure with a range of buildings along the western side (plates 4 and 8). The walls of the enclosure slope from the height of the buildings (c.4m) down towards the east to about 2m. Much of the walls survive to full height and fragile traces of the roof remain on part of the buildings. The structure is currently used for sheep pens, and was probably always intended for an agricultural rather than domestic function. The enclosure appears on the 1889 OS map (figure 13), and was probably built in the mid 19th century. (Kenney 2009)

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30318

**NAME** WWI Practice Trenches, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7836279297

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Modern, PRACTICE TRENCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** The trenches run for c. 50m and are 8m across. They are visible as a narrow trench forming a series of regular conjoined squares, with a bank on the north-west side and what appears to be an access trench on the south-east side. Cross trenches appear to form entrances into the main zig-zag trench. This pattern is typical of First World War practice trenches as were recorded by aerial photographs on the Maesdu golf course (PRN 13991) (Driver 2003, 71). (Kenney 2009)

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781  
Book: Dalton, M. 2013, Defending Anglesey, , , , HER Library Record No. 2375

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**PRN** 30319

**NAME** Well or Water Tank, Degannwy

**NGR** SH7808379334

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, WATER TANK, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** An underground chamber is visible through a window-like opening 0.6m by 0.5m wide. The chamber itself appears to be only slightly wider (c.1m) and about 2m deep. The walls are about 0.5m thick and made of local stone with occasional hand-made bricks and pale brown sandy mortar. The chamber is set within a hollow, presumably created for the chambers construction. The entrance to the chamber is blocked by a modern grill to prevent access. It is marked as a small black square in the 1889 and 1900 OS maps, as a well on the 1913 map (figure 13) and as a tank on the 1937 map (figure 16). It pre-dates the houses in the area, so was presumably for the supply of water, possibly for livestock. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30320

**NAME** Culvert, S of Degannwy Castle

**NGR** SH7828979324

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, CULVERT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** SH 78373 79398 to SH 78197 79279. A well-built stone-lined culvert runs through the field south of the castle. It runs down the slope from northeast to south-west and is over 200m long. It still carries water but in places has collapsed showing its structure. The sides or of drystone and the top is capped by large stone slabs. The 1913 and 1937 25 inch maps (figures 15 and 16) show a tank and a spring on the line of the culvert, little trace of which survive on the ground. As an underground feature the culvert itself is unlikely to be shown on a map, but is of a character typical



of 19th century estate work. (Kenney 2009)

## **EVIDENCE**

### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

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**PRN** 30322

**NAME** Degannwy Late Medieval Township

**NGR** SH77727925

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, TOWNSHIP, Sitype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A borough was established at Degannwy in 1248 by Henry III following the refortification of the castle in 1245. Markets and fairs were granted in 1250 and a borough chapel was ordered to be constructed in the same year. The borough received its royal charter in 1252, which stipulated the burgesses may enclose the said town with a dike and wall though there is no evidence for this having been done (for full references see Soulsby 1983, 120). The RCAHMW suggest that this borough is represented by the earthworks to the north of the castle outside the castle gate (PRN 30305). As discussed above the layout of the visible earthworks suggests that they were contemporary with the use of the castle and do not suggest any later development. It seems likely that the later borough was near the ferry crossing on the shore of the Conwy, as assumed by Soulsby (1983, 120). The demolition of the castle may have disrupted the original borough but the market was re-established by 1284 (Lewis 1912, 171). In 1305 there were 19 placeae in the borough of Degannwy and early in the reign of Edward II there were 29 inhabited places (Lewis 1912, 194). The earthworks near the castle show five main building platforms in front of the north gate and a small number of other platforms but not enough to account for up to 29 buildings. It is therefore thought that the site of the borough shifted to the river bank, where perhaps a nascent settlement already lay close to the ferry. Johnstone (2000, 178) considers this possibility, and suggests the borough was located on the banks of the river where the later farm or hamlet called Degannwy was recorded in the mid nineteenth century. The tithe map shows the settlement of Tywyn at the western end of Pentywyn Road. As discussed above Pentywyn Road was probably medieval in origin and presumably led down to the ferry across the Conwy River to Conwy town. Unfortunately the copy of the tithe map held in Conwy Record Office is damaged in this area and no indication of a ferry survived, but a map of 1849 (Bangor Ms 3/179) shows the ferry crossing a little further up river. A medieval ferry somewhere near Tywyn seems likely, but if Tywyn was the borough of Degannwy it is probable that it would have retained the name. The name of Degannwy was maintained by a farmstead near the present site of the Deganwy Castle Hotel. This was called Dyganwy on the tithe map and was owned and occupied by John Lloyd Jones, who owned many other properties in the area. It is also marked on Lewis Morriss map of 1748 and is named as Digannwy. This is perhaps the most likely location of

the later medieval borough. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Destroyed CONDITION RATING: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: No visible remains. RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775 YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

GAT44421 Llys and Maerdref: an Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd 1995

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Report: Johnstone, N. & Riley, H. F. 1995, Llys and Maerdref: an Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd, , , , GAT Report No. 167

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**PRN** 33343

**NAME** Depot, Tyn y Fron Lane, Llandudno Junction

**NGR** SH7965077850

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Modern, DEPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

#### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Large-scale pitch roof building retaining original windows. (Batten, 2011)

**EVIDENCE** STRUCTURE

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Intact CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44367 YEAR: 2011

**STATUS** None Recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT44367 Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales 2011

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Dissertation: Batten, A. 2011, Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales, , , ,

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**PRN** 33387

**NAME** Youth Centre / Military buildings, Llandudno Junction

**NGR** SH7964577960

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Modern, YOUTH CLUB, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Large-scale pitched asbestos roof building retaining original windows. (Batten, 2011)

**EVIDENCE** STRUCTURE

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Intact CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 44367  
YEAR: 2011

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT44367 Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales 2011

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Dissertation: Batten, A. 2011, Understanding Corrugated Iron Buildings in north west Wales, , , ,

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**PRN** 36513

**NAME** Field Boundary, Remains of, Waen-fynydd

**NGR** SH80387823

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FIELD BOUNDARY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A low (0.1m high), barely visible, linear ridge. It runs in a north-west to south-east direction from one upstanding field boundary to another. It is marked on the Tithe map and on all the OS maps including the 1:10560 1964 edition. Therefore, it must have been removed after this date. (Jones 2000)

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40555 Hotpoint Site and Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction: Archaeological Assessment 2000

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Jones, S. 2000, Hotpoint Site and Esgryn, Llandudno Junction: Archaeological Assessment, , ,  
, GAT Report No. 398

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**PRN** 36515

**NAME** Field Boundary, S of Waen-fynydd

**NGR** SH80427823

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FIELD BOUNDARY, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A low ridge (0.1m high), running In a south-south-east to north-north-west direction. This field boundary is not represented on any of the OS maps or the Tithe map. However, the adjacent field is called Dryll Gwain fynydd on the Tithe map and this ridge probably represents the remains of a medieval strip field boundary. (Jones 2000)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40555 Hotpoint Site and Esgryn, Llandudno Junction: Archaeological Assessment 2000

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

Report: Jones, S. 2000, Hotpoint Site and Esgryn, Llandudno Junction: Archaeological Assessment, , ,  
, GAT Report No. 398

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**PRN** 36516

**NAME** Field Boundary, S of Waen-fynydd

**NGR** SH80397822

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FIELD BOUNDARY, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A low ridge (0.1m high), running in a south-south-east to north-north-west direction and parallel to site 3. This boundary is represented on the Tithe map and all the OS maps until the 1964 edition of the 1:10560 map. Therefore, it was removed at some time between 1937 and 1964. It formed the eastern boundary of a field called Dryll Gwain fynydd on the Tithe map and probably represents the remains of a medieval strip field. (Jones 2000)

### **EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40555 Hotpoint Site and Esgyryn, Llandudno Junction: Archaeological Assessment 2000

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Report: Jones, S. 2000, Hotpoint Site and Esgryn, Llandudno Junction: Archaeological Assessment, , ,  
, GAT Report No. 398

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**PRN** 38088

**NAME** Ridge and Furrow, Maesdu

**NGR** SH77408067

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, RIDGE AND FURROW, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Slight remains of ridge and furrow of former fields which now make up the golf links. (Riley & Smith 1993)

**EVIDENCE** EARTHWORK

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Not Known CONDITION RATING: Poor DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40016  
YEAR: 1993

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40016 Coastal Erosion Survey: Aberdaron Bay to the Great Orme 1993

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Report: Riley, H. & Smith, G. 1993, Coastal Erosion Survey: Aberdaron Bay to the Great Orme, , , ,  
GAT Report No.079

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**PRN** 3891

**NAME** Roman Coin and Brooch - Findspot, Marl Wood

**NGR** SH79007800

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Roman, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Roman finds in Marl Wood, Llandudno Junction (actual location of finds unknown). 4 Roman coins, 1 harness ring, 1 brooch - found seperately. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Metal Brooch COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION: Found separately  
FIND: 4 Metal Coin COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION:  
FIND: 1 Metal Ring COLLECTION: National Museum of Wales DESCRIPTION: Harness ring

### **SOURCES**

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1978 , PRN 3891, <1>

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**PRN** 4392

**NAME** Fish Weir (Site of) Afon Conwy

**NGR** SH78347840

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, FISH WEIR, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A fish weir comprising a line of wooden stakes up to 100mm in diameter, spaced 350-400mm apart, driven through a mussel bed on river mud and partially into the underlying, glacially derived, red-brown clay. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43014 Discoveries in the Conwy Estuary 1988

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

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*PRN* 4404

*NAME* Bodysgallen Gardens

*NGR* SH79807930

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, GARDEN, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY* Exceptional terraced and walled gardens on several levels, with early origins; long terrace walk giving superb view; large and basically unchanged rose and kitchen gardens partly dating to C18th; remains of landscape park and large areas of oak woodland.

*DESCRIPTION* The gardens are mostly modern, but the sunken Dutch garden S of the house may be of C18th. There is a rectangular dovecot of uncertain age to the SE. <2> Bodysgallen, now a hotel, occupies an elevated site with good views on the east side of the Conwy estuary, near Llandudno. The house is built in a prominent position on top of a rocky hill, facing north-west towards Conwy, which is no doubt part of the reason that the early tower at the core of the house was at one time thought to have been a lookout for Conwy Castle. The main original part of the house dates from 1620, the tower probably earlier, perhaps the sixteenth century. There are many later alterations and additions, especially of the eighteenth, late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when the house was comprehensively altered and enlarged after it was bought by Lady Augusta Mostyn as a wedding present for her second son. This work removed inappropriate eighteenth- and nineteenth-century detail and broadly followed the seventeenth-century style of the original building with its mullioned windows and leaded lights. The two-storey main front, on the north-west, is attractive, with a large off-centre main entrance door. The house is built of a uniform pinkish stone and the new work is carefully matched to the old. The quarry used lies in the park, to the north-west of the house. The house belonged to the Mostyn family from at least the sixteenth century, passing to the Wynnes by marriage at the end of the century. It returned to the Mostyns, again by marriage, in 1776. It has never been the chief seat of either family and has generally been inhabited by a succession of younger sons, spinsters and widows, and has also been let at times. It was heavily mortgaged when Lady Augusta Mostyn redeemed it in 1881. The stables, which lie just below the house on the west, are of similar stone to the house and have been converted to hotel use. Their date is uncertain; they may be contemporary with the early seventeenth-century house or date to the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century. The bailiff's house and two adjoining cottages form part of a square of buildings surrounding a yard to the east of the main house. The house is early to mid nineteenth-century, the two cottages adjoining undated, though all appear on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and there are buildings on the same site on the 1846 tithe map. The cottages have been recently refurbished, however, and the centre cottage, linking the other two, was rebuilt in 1982. The bailiff's house has a dovecote attached at the back. All the buildings are of stone, with slate roofs. The Garden Cottage is a small cottage close to the stables, west of the house. This also appears on all the early maps and is probably of the same date as the stables. It has been rebuilt within the last 15 years. The mill cottage and former cowshed, both stone cottages adjoining the yard to the east, are not shown on the earliest maps but had appeared by 1889. The more northerly is a former sawmill, the other was the cowshed. Both have been refurbished. Two greenhouses stand near the house, replacing earlier similar structures. They were re-erected here in 1982, having been moved from Gorddinog, Llanfairfechan. One is a lean-to type facing south-east. It contains vines, and there are two large frames in the yard in front of it. The other, also lean-to and facing south-west, has been added at right angles, adjoining the northern end of the other. The building attached to the back of the bailiff's house is now thought to be a chapel, although it was previously described as a game larder. However, a small building to the south-west is now thought to have been the game larder. The former has a triangular window. The outbuildings to the south and east of the house consist of continuous ranges round the yard and some outliers, and there are several small buildings in addition to those mentioned separately above, mostly stores and sheds and probably all nineteenth century in origin, although a few changes are evident on twentieth-century maps. The most interesting are the possible game larder mentioned above, an outlier at the west corner of the box

parterre, and an underground building nearby, on the northwest of the water garden. This forms the north-west wall of this garden, with slit windows, and the terrace adjoining the house above continues over its roof. As the water garden terrace was constructed early in the twentieth century, it is probably of this date, but may be older. The main areas of parkland which are important to the house and garden at present are to the south-east, where a small area of parkland is enclosed by a wall and surrounded by woods, and to the north and north-west, where the unfenced drive crosses pasture fields planted with groups of trees, mostly oaks. The former area is an integral part of the immediate grounds, the latter is not but was clearly intended to enhance the approach to the house, and some of the trees at least were probably planted when the drive was made, in perhaps the 1830s or 1840s. Fields stretching further to the north were probably once part of the park, retaining boundary and some 'dot' oak trees. There is very little available information about the park, but it is likely to have been developed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but having earlier origins. Fenton, in 1810, said that the house was embosomed in Woods of Noble growth, which are suffered to luxuriate their own way. The home farm is very close to the house, and the parkland has presumably always been farmland first and foremost, although it is dotted with mature hardwood trees which were probably originally planted to improve the surroundings of the house and garden. Much of the near part of the estate is planted with woodlands, presumably mainly for sporting purposes, as the name 'Eastern Covert' suggests. The original drive approached the house through the farm, but this evidently came to be considered unsuitable, and a new drive was made, swinging round to the north and meeting up with the original drive immediately north of the house. The exact dating of this is problematical, although it was clearly done in the nineteenth century. It is not shown on the manuscript survey map, dated about 1820, made for the first edition of the Ordnance Survey one inch to the mile map, but by the time this was published, in 1840-41, it had appeared. Two later maps show it in a different place, and the tithe map of 1846, while marking a track and field boundary on its line, seems to indicate the farm drive as the main approach to the house. A later copy of this, however, shows the track complete. By 1889 it is clearly shown following its present route. Both drives survive, the 'new' one still being used as the main approach to the house. The pink-washed lodge, at the point where the two drives diverge, is modern, being absent from maps up to and including 1937. The gates at the entrance are now also modern. Where the old and 'new' drives meet again, north of the house, is a pair of stone gateposts topped with small urns, without gates. The siting of Bodysgallen, with the ground dropping steeply below it to the south and east, has influenced the layout and style of the gardens, there being no naturally level ground in the immediate environs of the house. The kitchen gardens were laid out to the south-west, at the foot of the slope, and the craggy hill has been sculpted into a series of terraces. Despite Bodysgallen's history as a secondary house, until late in the nineteenth century neither house nor garden appears to have been neglected. The gardens are likely to have their origins in the early seventeenth century, contemporary with the building of the house. There are references throughout the eighteenth century to gardeners, seeds, fruit trees, vines, the flower garden and so on - 'raisons' were grown for wine in 1755. Late in this century and early in the next the terrace walk overlooking the Conwy valley was remarked on by travellers of the period (Pennant, Fenton), and described as being 'in disuse' by that time - implying that it was not a recent feature; but there is no suggestion that areas nearer the house were not cared for (Fenton mentions 'good gardens'), and the woods were praised. The large kitchen garden was not mentioned, but this was not the kind of feature to interest travellers in search of the picturesque. The estate became embarrassed and the house was let in 1861; it was eventually rescued from mortgagors by Lady Augusta Mostyn in 1881. She gave it to her second son, Col. Henry Mostyn, on his marriage to Lady Pamela Douglas-Pennant in 1883, and at this time numerous changes and improvements were made to both house and garden. It has been said that Lady Pamela was responsible for the creation of the entire garden, and her son believed it; but this is clearly not the case, as most elements are shown on maps before this date. However, it is probable that the existing garden was somewhat overgrown following at least twelve years' neglect, requiring extensive reclamation and much new planting, so that if she herself said that she had made the garden, it was not an unreasonable claim, although misleading. The top of the hill, around the house, forms one large terrace, now mostly lawn; this runs round from the south-west, where there is a natural, quite gentle, slope away to the Spring Garden, to the north-east, where there are retaining walls. The immediate outbuildings are mostly to the east of the house, and to the south-east are two massive terrace walls. The terraces they support are relatively narrow. At the foot of the lower wall is a small terrace with an elaborate box parterre. This, walled on all sides, gives the impression of being



sunken, although in fact its floor is level with the ground surface to the south-east, outside. There is an additional terrace to the south of the house, with a rectangular pool, which was added early in the twentieth century. Previous to this there were greenhouses in this area, which must therefore have been terraced in some way, as the natural slope is extremely steep. Below are the walled rose garden and the present kitchen garden, stretching away to the south-west. The walled garden, formerly the kitchen garden, is a large enclosure covering about two acres, now laid out mainly as lawn, with formal rose beds and box hedging; the furthest area has been recently reclaimed, having been completely neglected for many years. It has paths all round the outside and crossing in the middle, dividing it into four quarters. There is a box-edged walk outside the south-east wall, where once there was an outer fruit wall. Entrances are at the north and east corners, either end of the north-west to south-east cross path, and in the middle of the south-west wall. The doorways in the south-east and north-west walls have recently been provided with stone gateposts beyond to act as focal points when looking through the arches. There is a roughly rectangular area beyond the south-east wall of the rose garden which clearly was not included in the original layout of the garden. It now consists of several discrete areas, including a tennis court, an area with two formal borders, an area of shrubs and an experimental formal hedge of a deciduous shrub. Two of the divisions between the separate areas consist of a yew hedge with central arch, and a hedge of mixed shrubs forms the south-east boundary. There are references to the use of this area for fruit cages around the turn of the century, but the present arrangements were laid out in 1982/83. The rockery, planted with shrubs, herbaceous plants and bulbs, is relatively small, fitting into a corner between the south-west approach to the house and the rose garden. It has informal steps, a seat at the top and an artificial cascade down the north-west side. The terrace walk is certainly one of the oldest surviving elements of the garden, mentioned by Pennant and Fenton. It is located a short walk away to the south-west, to take advantage of the view over Conwy and the river estuary. At the time Pennant wrote (1782) this view could be appreciated 'over the tops of trees'; it is now a question of peering through the branches. The walk consists of a grass terrace, over 100 m long, with a mortared stone parapet wall about 1 m high. This has been recently rebuilt on the foundations of the original wall. The back of the terrace is defined by a bank and dry ditch; a few trees obviously of a good age grow on the bank. Fenton, in 1810, mentioned the fine grassy terrace, at one end of which was a covered seat formed out of an old bed of Oak, inlaid with other wood, in a compartment of which I observe the date of 1581, with the initials, R W. Of this there is now no sign. To the south of the main terrace is a small 'extension', which may in fact possibly be an earlier, shorter terrace. In this area are two large rustic stone seats. The area between the terrace and the garden proper is partly wooded, and the size of the wooded area varies between maps of different dates. It was planted with timber during the Second World War, and is now partly clear again in order to reopen the view of Conway Castle from the house and top terrace. Some of the trees certainly pre-date this planting. The area west of the walled gardens, south-west of the house, is now extensively planted with bulbs and is known as the Spring Garden. It is now quite informal, but may once have been more formal. In the past it was planted with mixed deciduous and coniferous trees, but these have recently been removed. There is a level area at the top, with a large stone urn; the ground drops away quite sharply to the southwest, with grass paths leading down and, to the north, a flight of stone steps. These were built in 1983. There are now very few mature trees in the garden proper. One or two yews, including a pair of Irish yews (*Taxus baccata* 'Fastigiata'), survive on the bank beyond the kitchen garden, and there is a large yew at the top of the rockery. A rather fine mature pine grows on the terrace north-east of the house. The outline of the top terrace around the house and of the garden containing the box parterre is shown on the tithe map of 1846. The terrace walk is also shown, and three further garden areas, one of which, to the extreme south, is no longer part of the garden. The other two enclosures are on the site of the walled garden (the present kitchen garden is not shown), but are only half the width of the present walled area. A sale catalogue of 1870 (the house failed to reach its reserve of 25,000) contains an excellent map, and a description of the garden. By this time the southernmost garden area had been abandoned and the present kitchen garden created, the area now known as the Spring Garden to the south-west of the house (north-west of the walled garden) planted with trees and shrubs, with walks, and the walled garden increased to its present size. Island beds, presumably for bedding plants, are shown on the top terrace, by the house. Later Ordnance Survey maps show only minor alterations to this layout. If the maps of 1846 and 1870 are to be relied on, therefore, it is clear that the earliest parts of the garden which still survive are the terraces around the house from southwest to north-east, the 'sunken' garden which now contains the box parterre, the terrace walk,

and the south-east wall of the walled garden. This latter is stone, where the other walls of the garden are brick, and it appears to be continuous from where it forms the outer wall of the 'sunken' garden to the southern corner of the walled garden. These features are likely to be contemporary with the house, dating to the early seventeenth century. Between the two dates quoted above, the following features must have been constructed: the brick walls on north- and south-west of the walled garden, the present kitchen garden, with grotto, the shrubbery with walks in the area of the present Spring Garden, and the first glasshouses, on the site of the present water garden. The boundaries of the old, smaller walled gardens, presumably stone walls, must have been demolished (except for the south-east wall), and the fruit wall which used to run parallel to this wall, outside it, was probably also constructed. This is definitely shown on the 1870 map, but it is impossible to tell from the much smaller-scale tithe map whether it was in situ in 1846. The timing of these improvements may be narrowed down even further, as the property was let in 1861, and after this was in decline until 1881. It is unlikely that major improvements would have been made by a tenant, and the rental agreement of 1861 contains mention of the gardens and pleasure grounds, with instructions for their use and maintenance. It is likely therefore that the work had been done before 1861. An inventory in 1856 lists so many tools that it is clear several gardeners must have been employed, and there was a gardeners' room and 'garden parlour'. After 1881 many of the alterations are recorded in documents, maps and photographs. A photograph of about 1890 shows that the outer fruit wall was still in position, as were the greenhouses south of the house. The eastern part of the walled garden at least does not seem to have been kitchen garden at this date, but improvements and additions to the house in 1894 meant that it came into view from the main apartments, and it was certainly made over to ornamental use thereafter, a further area to the south-east being taken in for fruit and vegetables instead. The glasshouses were demolished and the steps down to the water garden terrace made at this time, necessary alterations to the terrace presumably also taking place. The steps in the Spring Garden were built in 1883. Photographs of around 1900 show the box parterre in the 'sunken' garden, obviously quite newly planted; the additional kitchen garden area to the south-east is shown, and the outer fruit wall has been reduced to a dwarf wall (this was still in place about 15 years ago). A small greenhouse is shown at the west corner of the 'sunken' garden, and a pergola with vines takes the place of the glasshouse in the east corner of this garden shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 25 in. map. In 1904 and 1905 new plans were drawn up for the garden (the former at least by William Goldring, a landscaper who had previously worked at Kew and as an editor on *Kew Gardener* and *The Garden*), but neither of these seems to have been fully implemented, although elements of both were used. The cascade and rockery were built in 1913, and further work may have been done to the water garden at this time; the pool however is not shown on the 1937 25 in. Ordnance Survey map, so may have been a late addition. A greenhouse is shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map just to the north-east of the 'sunken' garden, where it still remains; it was probably built when the one at the east corner of this garden was demolished around 1889 or 1900. In 1933 the 'Jubilee Gate', a wrought-iron gate on the front steps, was erected to commemorate the golden wedding of the Henry Mostyns. The gardens were probably at their peak at this time, with a staff of 13 gardeners, but after the deaths of the elderly couple decline set in. Their son Ieuan was a rather eccentric bachelor who did not attempt to maintain the gardens at their best. During the second world war only one gardener was employed, and timber was planted in the area behind the terrace walk. Ieuan Mostyn died in 1965 and left the property to a niece, who sold it in 1969, when its career as a hotel began. It was sold to the present owners in 1980. Since this time great efforts have been made to reclaim and restore the gardens, with significant success. Where possible the original plantings have been rescued and retained, and elsewhere new plantings have been as far as possible of the same type as those lost. Restoration is not quite finished, but the terraces and walled gardens have been fully restored, only the less formal areas awaiting completion. The present kitchen garden is undoubtedly an extension of the main walled garden, but is shown on maps back to 1870 and cannot be much more recent than the nineteenth-century part of the main garden. The wall round the south-east and southwest sides is dry-stone, between 1.5 m and 2 m in height, and that on the northwest, also stone, is higher, and mortared. The north-east wall is the brick south-west wall of the main garden. There are entrances in the centre of this wall and at south (leading to the terrace walk), east and north corners, the latter apparently inserted into a formerly much wider gap. The east corner has two doorways, one leading back to the walk outside the south-east wall of the main garden, the other giving on to a small open space which never seems to have been part of the

garden. However, the tithe map of 1846 shows a further garden area beyond this to the south, and there may have been a path leading to it. This area had ceased to be part of the garden by 1870, so the presence of this last doorway might be seen as further confirmation of an early date for the south-east wall, which appears to continue up to a point just past this doorway, beyond which there is a complete change of character, to a lower, dry-stone wall. Within the kitchen garden there are two distinct areas. The larger, north-eastern part is almost rectangular and almost level, divided into two by a box-edged path from north-east to south-west. There are also box-edged paths all round the outside and a new path, without box, crossing the middle lengthways, from north-west to south-east. All are gravelled. The 1889 Ordnance Survey 25 in. map shows this area planted around the edges with fruit trees, as it is today, and the central area was doubtless also used as today for growing vegetables. The south-western part is irregular in shape, and slopes fairly steeply, being on a rocky outcrop. The path along the south-east side, up to the door in the south corner, has two flights of steps to ascend this bank. It was planted originally with trees and shrubs, including many yews, which may have been intended to provide shelter as well as being ornamental, but it has clearly always been part of the pleasure garden. Most of the large trees have now been felled and the slope has been planted with shrubs, but one or two yews remain, including two Irish yews guarding the entrance to a small grotto. There is a path round the top of this area from which an excellent view of the house and terraces is obtained; a shelter with a seat here was obviously intended to take advantage of this, but its view is now blocked by a large yew. There is also a diagonal path from the south corner which meets the south-west end of the central cross path; this is revetted and has low walls both sides and shallow stone steps at intervals. The paths are gravelled. The former orchard is located some distance to the south-east of the house. An enclosure of the same shape is shown on the 1889 25 in. map, and on the 1913 version it is shown as partially planted. On all subsequent maps, up to and including the current Ordnance Survey 6 in., it is shown as an orchard, but there is in fact now nothing there but a field, still preserving the same shape. Irregularities clearly show where the trees have been removed. The date of the orchard suggests that it was planted to replace some of the fruit-growing space lost when the greater part of the walled garden became ornamental following the enlargement of the house in the late nineteenth century. Due to the distance from the main site and the fact that the trees are no longer present, the former orchard is not included within the garden boundary, but as part of the essential setting. <3>

### ***EVIDENCE***

#### ***CONDITION INFORMATION***

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

***STATUS*** Registered Parks and Gardens PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)

### ***ASSOCIATED EVENTS***

#### ***ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS***

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### ***SOURCES***

: . . . . .

Whittle, E. 1991 Provisional Cadw Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Gwynedd), Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire Vol I East, P 156 <2>  
Cadw 1998 Part I: Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Gwynedd and Anglesey, Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, PGW(Gd)7(CON) P.60ff <3>

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***PRN*** 4411

***NAME*** Gloddaeth Hall Gardens

*NGR* SH80508050

*COMMUNITY* Llandudno

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Post-Medieval, GARDEN, Sited type ranking: 1

**SUMMARY** Well preserved terraced gardens and formal canal of C17th onwards: extensive C18th plantations and parkland, including the possible site of a large maze. The survival of an early C18th plantation laid out with formal rides radiating from a central statue is of exceptional interest.

**DESCRIPTION** E of the house is a C17th dovecote, 20ft x 26ft. The roof is crowned by a modern cupola. The dovecot proper is reached by an external stair on the W side. In a garden wall on the E of the house is a doorway with ogee-moulded jambs and head, and the monogram TBM and 1680 on the lintel. On the SE of the house, on a shaped stone pedestal, is a sundial with a shaped gnomon and the dial inscribed 'Made by THO. WRIGHT Instrument Maker to HIS MAJESTY GEO IIId'. <2> Gloddaeth, now a school, is superbly sited on a shelf in a fairly steep south-east facing slope, on the outskirts of Llandudno. It has extensive views over the surrounding countryside and is protected from the north-west by the wooded hillside at its back. The oldest part of the house is of the early to mid sixteenth century, a perfect example of a hall-house, with a hammerbeam roof and minstrels' gallery; rambling extensions include a late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century wing to the north-east, eighteenth-century additions for domestic offices, and two nineteenth-century extensions, by W. E. Nesfield and J. Douglas respectively, to the south-west. A modern extension to the south-west of these has recently been completed. The house is generally two-storeyed, and the more recent wings have attics; it is stone-built with slate roofs. The original hall-house has exceptionally well-preserved wall-paintings and unusual oak panelling, and the Nesfield wing has a fine dog-leg staircase, copied at Bodysgallen later. Gloddaeth came to the Mostyn family by a marriage in 1460 between Margaret of Gloddaeth, heiress of Gruffydd ap Rhys, and Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan of Mostyn. The existing hall is thought to have been built by the same lady during her second widowhood, in the early decades of the sixteenth century. Thereafter generations of the family lived at Gloddaeth, but it was often a second house, with the head of the family living at Mostyn Hall. Hyde Hall, writing at the beginning of the nineteenth century, particularly mentions the outbuildings - 'a collection of old-fashioned buildings' - implying that they add to the attractions of the setting. The 1889 Ordnance Survey 25-in. map names a saw pit, now gone, and there may have been other estate buildings to the north-east of the house which are no longer there, or the use of which is not apparent. Most of the remaining buildings have now been adapted to school use, and all but the garden cottage lie in a crowded complex immediately to the north-east of the house. The stables are stone-built with a slate roof and have a Diocletian window in the centre of the main facade. They date from c. 1830, and are now used as changing rooms, although some of the stalls remain in place. The stone barn, probably originally built in the seventeenth century, was remodelled and made into a garage by Lady Augusta Mostyn in the later nineteenth century. The garden cottage, which lies to the south-west of the terraced gardens, is dated 1881 and resembles the contemporary lodges, which are perhaps by Douglas, being of stone with a black-and-white mock Tudor upper storey with decorative plasterwork. However, a building on the same site appears to be shown on the 1840 Ordnance Survey one-inch map, so the present building may be a replacement or remodelling of an older one. The dovecote is rectangular in plan and late seventeenth-century in date, built of stone with crow-stepped gables. It is now used as a gymnasium. The water tower, on the hillside slightly above the rest of the buildings, is similar in appearance to the dovecote, with stepped gables; it may be of the same date. It still holds water tanks. A small rectangular building close to the wall of the track behind the house is known as the Beehive, but was probably originally a fruit store. A fairly large barn lies at the south corner of the terraces, near the ponds. Its gable end forms part of the wall of the enclosure south-west of the canal, and the building, which is outside the enclosure, is older than the rest of the wall. It is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 25-in. map, which also shows the enclosure, but neither is on any of the earlier maps. There are some pigsties opening on to the same small paddock which fronts the barn. Some modern cottages occupy the site of former glasshouses to the south-west of the terraced gardens, and a prefabricated classroom is situated on the north-east end of the top terrace. The house lies roughly central to its park, which rises up behind it as a wooded hill and spreads out below with a roughly square open area, almost a lawn, partly surrounded by plantations and with further parkland enclosures beyond, blending into the surrounding agricultural land. Much of the parkland to the west and south-west, and two of the lodges, has now been cut off by the new

A470. Of the park and garden relating to the original house little is known, though the small courtyard immediately in front of the old part of the house may occupy an original garden area, and the most likely site for a larger garden is the area now used for car parking, above the terraces, although it would have been sloping at the time. Sir Roger Mostyn, third baronet (an earlier Roger Mostyn was made a baronet in 1660, for his efforts in the Royalist cause during the Civil War), was responsible for planting the woods, early in the eighteenth century. The somewhat unusual layout of the park and gardens must have been guided by the topography of the site. The steeply-sloping craggy limestone hill above the house could only be improved by planting trees; the immediate gardens, below, could only be terraced, and even so the lower levels remain steeply sloping. At the bottom of the hill, however, the ground flattens out sharply, and here a canal was constructed, and, beyond, an almost rectangular apron of parkland - almost a large lawn - on the level ground, with plantations surrounding it on the three sides away from the house. This area is in the foreground of the view from the house, and must have been designed to be primarily ornamental. It is separated from the plantations to north-east and south-east, and the fields to the south-west, by a ha-ha; this is a simple ditch with the sloping side towards the parkland. There is further parkland beyond to north-east and south-west. This must have been in part obscured from the house once the plantations were mature, but the area to the south and west provided the setting for the various drives at different periods. The woods were, according to Thomas Pennant in the late eighteenth century, planted by Sir Roger Mostyn in the early part of the same century, and laid out with walks and rides. By the 1780s they could be described as 'successful', but clearly did not obscure views of the surrounding countryside and Conwy from the hill behind the house, as Pennant remarks at some length on these views. Today the trees have reached such a size, and any deliberate gaps have closed up so much, that there is very little in the way of views from the walks within the woodland. Several of the walks are now more or less impassable, but parts of the routes are clearly visible due to trees planted either side, and some are cut into the side of the hill and revetted to level them; the main routes are fairly wide. Late nineteenth- and early twentieth century photographs show some of the main paths still maintained and gravelled. The paths are mostly now unsurfaced, but some have a hard surface due to the natural rock outcropping. The two main areas of woodland, on the hill behind the house and the level plain in front, with their straight and zig-zag walks, are an important part of the designed landscape and remain largely intact. They are chiefly composed of beech, lime, yew, chestnut and oak, and some of the existing trees, such as yews, limes and perhaps some of the older oaks, may be survivors of the original plantings. Walks are flanked by trees, notably yew and beech. Both areas were described in some detail by Pennant, and clearly have not greatly changed since, except for the loss (during the nineteenth century) of the plantation to the south-west of the apron of parkland at the bottom of the terraces, and the obstruction of views and choking of some paths by the growth of trees and undergrowth. Pennant writes of '...straight walks, intersecting each other, or radiating from a center, distinguished by a statue.' The statue (of Hercules) remains in situ, and the pattern of radiating walks, shown on several maps, can still be seen on the ground. Hercules is an over life-sized standing figure in lead, set on a tall, rectangular dressed sandstone plinth. Initials (JN FLR) carved in the top of the plinth indicate that the statue is by the famous early eighteenth-century sculptor John van Nost (died 1729). A similar statue of Hercules by van Nost, originally at Conover Hall, Shropshire, has stood since 1851 in The Quarry, Shrewsbury. On top of the hill behind the house is a large, roughly level area which may be the site of a maze. The dating of this feature is problematic. There is one modern reference to a seventeenth-century maze. Two nineteenth-century maps (one probably derived from the other) show a maze, with its zig-zag walks, but others, earlier and later, do not, and the Moses Griffith engraving of 1792 shows no gap in the woodland on the hill. Pennant mentions the walks but not the maze. There is nothing to be seen at the site, which has been planted over with commercial conifers and clear-felled, now, except a boulder which might possibly have marked the centre of the maze. Beech trees which seem to outline one edge of the site are of an age to be consistent with a mid to late nineteenth-century date. Not far from the site of the possible maze, is a 'Druidical' stone circle, a typical piece of Victorian whimsy probably constructed by Lady Augusta Mostyn. It consists of a double ring of stones, natural limestone boulders set on edge, about 1 m apart; the diameter of the whole is about 11 m. There are two entrances, not directly opposite each other, flanked by taller stones. The earliest maps all show drives to the north-west and south-west, the latter probably the main drive as the former passed by the farm. No lodges are shown. The 2-in. manuscript map for the Ordnance Survey 1-in. first edition, made from a survey about 1820, shows a south-eastern drive skirting the woodland area north-east of the central rectangle of

parkland, and by the time the first edition was published in 1840-41, the plantation seems to have expanded to enclose this. Later maps suggest that this ceased to be used as a drive and became merely one of the paths through the woodland. It is now a public footpath. Lady Augusta Mostyn, who came to live at Gloddaeth as a young widow in 1861, made many improvements, one of which was to create a new drive to the west. This was constructed between the two existing drives, and branched north and south beyond a lodge which was built about two-thirds of the distance from the house to the road. On the Ordnance Survey 25-in. map of 1889, this is shown as completed, with a lodge (which is dated 1881) at the entrance to the northern branch and the one part-way up the drive (1884); the lodge at the end of the southern branch may have been planned or under construction at the time of survey, as an open square is shown. It is dated 1894. The 1881 and 1894 lodges have now been cut off by the A470 link road. The new drive was intended to replace both existing drives; the south-west one, to Gloddaeth Lane, became disused, and now survives only as an earthwork, flanked by the survivors of its avenue of trees. The stone gates and piers of this drive may have been erected in about 1830, when the stable block was built and other improvements made. There is a similar pair of gate piers leading on to farmland north-east of the house. The north-west drive presumably remained in use for access to and from the farm, and perhaps as a tradesman's entrance; it is still used by vehicles. By 1937 the southern branch of the new drive had also gone out of use, and the northern branch has been cut off by the new A470, bringing the entrance close to the lodge which used to be a third of the way to the house. This is of stone and black-and-white timbered construction, and may have been built by J. Douglas, the architect of the later nineteenth-century wing of the house. The entrance just below it is new, following the building of the A470, and has stone gate piers and iron gates. The gateway nearer the house, inserted into an older wall, has a single white-painted wrought iron gate and terracotta lions on its square-sectioned, stone-built piers (the lions added fairly recently), and is now known as the Lion Gate. In some of the parkland to the south-west, especially the small field adjoining the south-west edge of the rectangular area in front of the house, traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation can be seen. This field was a plantation in 1792, mirroring the one on the other side, but by the middle of the nineteenth century it was open ground. Other marked irregularities in this field are probably due to the removal of trees. Photographs and maps show that at different times various areas of park and garden have been used for growing vegetable and arable crops. Earlier features may include the fishponds near the south corner of the terraced garden, and the probably seventeenth-century water tower falls just within the park, in the plantation behind the house. At present the woodlands and gardens are preserved, the level area immediately in front of the house is the school playing fields, having had hard tennis courts added in the north corner, and the rest of the park is pasture. The gardens, on the steep slope below the house, with a canal at the bottom, consist of formal terraces of various dates, the earliest of which probably existed before the woods were planted. There are four main terraces, the upper one, created in the later nineteenth century, now tarmac-surfaced and used for car parking. The second is divided into three small grass terraces at the south-west end, but at the north-east is wider and in only two parts. The size of this part of the terrace necessitates a very high retaining wall. These top terraces were all one, and not level, until they were divided by the relatively low nineteenth-century retaining wall, but the high main wall ensured that the combined terrace was much less steep than the two lower ones. These, especially the lowest, must always have been, as they still are, very steep, being divided by only a low wall and having no retaining wall at the bottom. There are level walks along all the terraces, the one below the highest wall being the widest, especially at the south-west end. Borders containing shrubs front the walls of the upper terraces, and the central areas are lawned (rather rough grass on the two lower, sloping, terraces). On the small grass terraces at the south-western end of the upper terrace are some island beds, probably created after 1875 as they do not appear in a painting of that date. The area known as the Rose Garden, immediately beyond the north-east end of the main terrace, is now paved and partly occupied by temporary buildings. It was not shown on the 1889 map but had appeared by 1937. It is rectangular with an apsidal end on the north-east, and a stair with three right-angle bends descends from it, leading to the woodland walks. The sundial which had been on one of the grass terraces was moved to a position in the centre of the Rose Garden, and was shown there on the 1937 map, but has now gone. The garden was paved over in the 1970s. It is clear from maps and pictures that the exact layout of the terraces has altered, and it is probable that the sloping lower terraces were added later and the topmost terrace created last, but the doorway from the present main terrace to the former Rose Garden bears the date 1680 (with the initials T.B.M. - those of Sir Roger Mostyn's predecessor, Sir Thomas). Another early doorway, at

the opposite end of the terrace, may be contemporary or a little later in date. By the end of the eighteenth century the terraces were complete but for the topmost, although not laid out quite as they are today, as can be seen in an engraving of 1792. The terraces are mentioned by Fenton in the early nineteenth century as having very high walls, but the 1792 engraving shows the walls as continuous from south-west to north-east, not divided as at present with a wide terrace with massive wall to the north-east and a greater number of shallower terraces to the south-west. The 1846 tithe map shows a different division, with the north-eastern part divided off into a single enclosure right down to the canal, but this may not be accurate and it is possible that the present layout was created between these two dates - perhaps before Fenton's description was written, as the wall of the wider terrace to the north-east is much the highest. The 1889 Ordnance Survey 25-in. map shows the arrangement almost exactly as it is today, indicating that by this time the top terrace had been created. Photographs and sketches previous to this show a wider top terrace sloping gently and evenly down to the main wall, but now a retaining wall divides this widthways into two, with steps leading down in the middle and at either end, and the terraces above and below are both level, though the lower one has some additional scarping to achieve it. This is almost certainly the work of Lady Augusta Mostyn, but only the central flight of steps is shown on the 1889 map. At some point after the construction of the main, highest terrace wall, gun emplacements were created on the terrace and replica cannon pointed through gaps created in the parapet of the wall. This is also likely to have been done by Lady Augusta, and the guns were copied from a genuine ship's cannon which is similarly placed in the small forecourt immediately in front of the house, and which may have been present much longer than the copies. The flagpole on the terrace is probably contemporary with the replica guns. The upper terraces were probably always ornamental, lawned, with steps and gravel walks; paintings, drawings and photographs throughout the nineteenth century all show that this was the case at that time, although much of the topmost terrace became a forecourt after it was separated from the main terrace and levelled. The lower terraces, however, were undoubtedly once used as kitchen gardens - the 1889 map shows fruit trees along the walls (one apple tree survives), and greenhouses on an area to the south-west of the terraces (now built over); in the 1792 engraving they are clearly broken up into small plots. Later they may have been taken into the ornamental garden, as later maps show further enclosures at the bottom of the slope (one remains), suggesting that the kitchen garden was extended into the parkland. An undated estate map, which shows an arrangement of paths or enclosures in the garden which is difficult to interpret in the light of the existing terrace walls, shows the area to the south-west of the garden (now pasture, alongside the south-west boundary of the central area of parkland) as being planted with vegetable crops. The canal, at the foot of the terraces, off-centre to both them and the north-west edge of the rectangle of parkland, on which it lies, is an important element of the garden's design, but its position was probably dictated by practical considerations. The remainder of the north-west edge of the parkland rectangle is closed off by a wall, but the canal forms a less intrusive but equally effective stockproof barrier. It has apsidal ends and vertical sides and still holds water. At one time there was a small boat house near the south-west end, and steps down to the water can still be seen. The canal does not appear to be present on the 1792 engraving, although it would scarcely be visible in any case, but is shown on maps from the 1840s onwards. There are certain clearly Victorian additions and alterations to the pleasure grounds, most of which were probably the work of Lady Augusta Mostyn. In the space between her new drive and the old one to the north-west, at the house end, is a magnificent Victorian rockery, complete with grotto and water feature, recently cleared by the school and by late 1996 open to view. It is built of large blocks of natural, water-worn limestone, with narrow winding paths, water channels and a seat. The small white-painted fountain on the second grass terrace probably dates from after 1875, as it is not shown in the painting of that date. It does, however, appear in later nineteenth-century photographs. The Rose Garden, beyond the north-east end of the main terrace, is also likely to be late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century; after 1889 as it is not shown on the map of that date. There is a formal box parterre in the small raised courtyard under the windows of the hall, which is certainly at least nineteenth-century as it appears in several photographs and sketches, and may be earlier. Below the terraces is another long, narrow enclosure, first shown on the 1889 map, filling the space between a barn and the south-west end of the canal. This has stone walls on all four sides and entrances at south-west and north-east; there is also a stone-lined tank in the ground at the canal end which was clearly designed to fill from the canal and provide water for agricultural or horticultural purposes. Further enclosures south and east of this are shown on later maps, but do not survive. All of these enclosures may have been used as kitchen

gardens if the original kitchen gardens on the lower terraces were taken into the ornamental gardens; fruit trees are shown in the walled enclosure and the one south of the canal on the 1937 Ordnance Survey 25-in. map, but none of these now remain. Behind the house is some terracing, without revetting walls, which was probably done mainly to level the site for building but which may also have been planted at one time. North of this is the wall along the track behind the house, and a flight of stone steps leads up to a blocked opening in this wall. <5>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Registered Parks and Gardens PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Whittle, E. 1991 Provisional Cadw Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Gwynedd), Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, <1>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire Vol I East, P 179 <2>

Colt-Hoare, R. 1806 , Collection of Forty-eight Views, PL 12. Ref in Desmond's Bibliography of British Gardens, 1988 <3>

Atkinson, D. 1999 , PRN 4411, Map of Gloddaith Demesne 1742 AD & plan of Coed Caer Maze <4>

Cadw 1998 Part I: Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Anglesey and Gwynedd, Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, PGW(Gd)6(CON) P. 92ff <5>

---

**PRN** 4548

**NAME** Gloddaeth Hall

**NGR** SH80218070

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, HOUSE, Sitype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY** Gloddaeth Hall, now St David's College, is grade I listed and situated within well-preserved terraced gardens with a formal canal of 17th-century origin. It is situated on a shelf in a fairly steep slope at the edge of Llandudno and overlooks the surrounding countryside. Other listed buildings on the estate include the grade II\* listed dovecote, and the grade II listed lodges, stable-block, statue, and garden and bothy cottages. The oldest part of the house is a hall-house dating to the earlier 16th century, but it has been extended on many occasions since then, including a late 17th- or early 18th-century north-east wing, 18th-century offices, and 19th-century and modern additions. The hall was constructed with two storeys, although the more recent wings have attics, and it is built of stone with a slate roof. The gardens at Gloddaeth have extensive plantations and parkland. There was once a maze here, and the survival of an early 18th-century plantation with formal rides radiating out from a central statue is of remarkable interest.

**DESCRIPTION** The oldest part of the existing house, built in 1st half of C16th, is a hall, axis roughly E-W within 2 storey wing, containing the solar at the E end. To the E is a further block built in C17th. Modern buildings extend N and W of the hall. The property has been in the hands of the Mostyn family since the C15th. Exterior - S wall of the hall is of limestone and yellowish grit rubble, with yellow freestone dressings to the openings. The original main entrance at the W end has a 4-



centred head with a moulded label and a small hollow chamfer on the jambs. The 2 windows, original, one each of 3 lights with simple uncusped perpendicular tracery in an elliptical head without a label. The jambs are casement-moulded and the near arches are elliptical. The E wing has been refaced in roughly coursed limestone, probably when the C17th block was built. The windows are modern. Condition - good. <1> As described by RCAHM. <2> Circa 1560, original nucleus, 1 storey hall and 2 large traceried windows, perp. style. Round arched entrance, original oak door. 16th/17th century stair. <3>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building LB , Listed Building LB I

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p 178-9 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH88SW 18, <2>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1999 , RC Buildings Records, END <3>

Cadw 2010 Ancestral Halls: houses of the gentry in north Wales, Heritage in Wales, Issue 46 Summer 2010 <4>

---

**PRN** 4549

**NAME** Coed Gaer Hut Circle

**NGR** SH80028092

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT, Sitype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Unenclosed hut group 450ft above OD - two circular huts and traces of walling lie on level ground just within the NW side of the wood known as Coed Gaer. Hut (i) diameter 27ft. The wall is of earth and small stones faced on both sides with large limestone slabs up to 3ft high and is 5-6ft thick. The entrance on the SE is 6ft wide, flanked on the NE side by large orthostats placed across the line of the wall. Hut (ii) 5yds NE of (i) is a circular depression 15ft in diameter and 2ft deep in the centre. On the S and SW are some large limestone slabs, probably orthostats fallen from the wall. Traces of a wall of orthostats run E-W for a few yards from the N side of hut (i). Condition of hut (i) very good, of remainder, poor. <1> A hut and line of orthostats as described. <2> The wall is about 1.5m thick and consists of two concentric circles of limestone orthostats bounding a rubble core. Much of the latter is now missing and many of the orthostats stand proud of the surrounding ground surface. The larger blocks rise to nearly a metre in height, though most are lower. Breaches of the wall occur on the WNW and E and either, or both, may indicate the position of an original entrance. In this respect the recent survey is at variance with the RCAHM description which mentions an entrance on the SE. The internal diameter of the building is about 8m. Traces of the second building described by the RCAHM lie 2m to the NW. Consisting of no more than a slight, saucer-shaped depression with a few limestone blocks around the S rim; they are unconvincing as the remains of a building and may possibly mark the site of a dew pond. Slight traces of possibly ancient

walls survive to the SW and N but the hut-circle does not appear to have been part of an enclosed homestead. <3> The site consists of a single isolated substantially built round hut of the Iron Age or Romano-British period along with other associated features. (Cadw, 1997)

**EVIDENCE** EARTHWORK

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Very Good DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: 43759 YEAR: 1997

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN257

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43058 Prn 4549 25 Inch Survey 1969  
GAT40782 Hut Circle Settlement Survey 1998  
GAT43759 Scheduling Visit: Coed Gaer Hut Circle 1997  
GAT43760 Field Monument Warden Site Visit: Coed Gaer Hut Circle 2003

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Scheduling Visit: Roberts, K. 1997, Coed Gaer Hut Circle, , , , SAM No. CN257  
FMW Site Visit: Mason, M. 2003, Coed Gaer Hut Circle, , , , SAM No. CN257  
Scheduling Notice: Cadw 1997, Coed Gaer Hut Circle, , , , SAM No. CN257  
Scheduling Notice: Cadw 2008, Coed Gaer Hut Circle, , , , SAM No. CN257

Smith, G. 1998 , Hut Circle Settlement Survey, G1104 <5>  
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire, VOL.1 P.181 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH88SW 19, <2>  
David, G., Glubb, A. & Smith, C. 1981 , Archaeology in Wales, VOL.21, P.21, NO.8 <3>

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**PRN** 4550

**NAME** Probable Quarry, Coed Gaer

**NGR** SH80008092

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, QUARRY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Apparently a small quarry with natural rock exposed on its S side. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43059 Prn 4550 25 Inch Survey 1969

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

## SOURCES

: . . . . .

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH88SW 19, <1>

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**PRN** 4551

**NAME** Bronze Palstave Hoard - Findspot, Gloddaeth

**NGR** SH80008000

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** A hoard of about 50 bronze palstaves was found c.1686 'within a field of Gloddaith' under a great stone, placed heads and points. Five of them are preserved at Mostyn Hall, Flintshire (Gloddaeth Hall - SH80218070). <1> As described above. <2> Mentioned in <3>

## EVIDENCE

### CONDITION INFORMATION

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

## ASSOCIATED EVENTS

## ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS

FIND: 50 Bronze Palstave COLLECTION: MOSTYN HALL DESCRIPTION: Only five are in Mostyn Hall

## SOURCES

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p 43 <1>

Davies, E. 1941 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol 96 p 205 <2>

Camden, W. 1772 , Britannia, Vol 2 p 57 <3>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH88SW 20, <4>

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**PRN** 4555

**NAME** Inscribed Stone ("Sanctinus"), Llanrhos Church

**NGR** SH79338032

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Early Medieval, INSCRIBED STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

## SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** An inscribed stone, now in a niche in the S wall of the nave of the parish church of Eglwys-rhos (SH78SE 16) was found in 1731 'in the highway by Tyddyn Holand, between Bodafon and Rhiw Leding...near to a rock called Crai'r nodwyddur (SH 81108175). There are a vast many ruins about this place, and it seems there was a town here in ye time of ye ancient Britons.' <5> The stone is an elongated and rounded boulder about 3ft high. The lettering, in four horizontal lines of crude Roman capitals up to 5ins high, probably read SANCT / INVS / SACER / I(N)P. On the ground of brevity of the inscription and the type of lettering used, it may be assigned to the C5th or early C6th. Inscription has been re-cut. <1> In 1906 the stone stood on the S side of the old road that runs from

the Little Orme past Bodafon towards Llanrhos and in front of Tyddyn Holland Cottage. It was placed there about 1856 after having stood 'to the W of the old homestead, where it helped to form part of the wall of a pigsty.' <2> The stone is still in the parish church. Tyddyn Holland Cottage could not be located, nor the site shown on the photograph. <3> Re-examination of the inscription suggests that the correct reading is SANCT / INUS / SACER / DOS, rejecting the final In Pace. <4> Found 1731 - rough pillar stone with Latin inscriptions in Roman capitals C5th to early C6th SANCT / INVS / SACER / DVS (reading uncertain). Found in the highway by Tyddyn Holland between Bodafon and Rhiw Teding in Creuddyn near Conway - now moved to Llanrhos church. <5>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Inscribed Stone COLLECTION: EGLWYS-RHOS CHURCH DESCRIPTION: In a niche in the nave.

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire Vol 1 East, P.115 NO.376 <1>

Willoughby Gardner, Dr. 1907 , Proceedings of Llandudno & District Field Club, VOL 1 P.16-17 <2>

Ordnance Survey 1970 , SH88SW 23, FINDSPOT <3>

Knight, J. K. 1969 Post Roman and Medieval: Caernarvonshire, Archaeology in Wales, P.23 NO.49 VOL.9 <4>

OWEN, E. 1896 Lewis Morris's Notes on Some Inscribed Stones in Wales, Archaeologia Cambrensis, P.138 <5>

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**PRN** 4578

**NAME** Watchtower, Bryniau Tower, Llanrhos

**NGR** SH78568030

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, WATCH TOWER, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Tower - walls purple grit, roughly coursed, 16ft high, with internal setbacks at 7ft and 12ft 6ins above ground level, situated on SW end of a low ridge nr. Bryniau Farm. Purpose unknown, though it may have been a windmill. According to Bingley it was built late C17th. <1> This tower, like those at Abergele and Whitford, was probably a Beacon watch-tower built beginning of C17th when piracy around our coasts was rife. <2> Surveyed at 1:2500. <3> It may have been part of a system of lookouts designed to give warning of pirate attacks, but the surviving remains could easily be medieval and might have some connection with Degannwy Castle 1km S, or even Conwy Castle. <4>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Scheduled Ancient Monument CN201

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43083 Prn 4578 25 Inch Survey 1959  
GAT43084 Cn 201 Fmw Site Visit 1979  
GAT43085 Cn 201 Fmw Site Visit 1988  
GAT43086 Cn 201 Fmw Site Visit 1995

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p92 <1>  
Lloyd, G. 1964 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol 113 p153-6 <2>  
Ordnance Survey 1959 , SH78SE 13, <3>  
Smith, C. 1979 , Bryniau Tower, C201 <4>  
Davidson, A. 1988 , Bryniau Tower, C201 <5>  
Burnham, H. B. 1995 , Bryniau Tower, C201 <6>  
Mason, M. 2000 , Bryniau Tower, C201 <7>  
Bell, L. M. 2005 , Bryniau Tower, C201 <8>  
Bell, L. M. 2007 , Bryniau Tower, C201 <9>

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**PRN** 4581

**NAME** Stone Axe, Findspot, Plas Mariandir

**NGR** SH78508010

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Polished stone axe found at Plas Mariandir now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. <1> Stone axe, found 1936, on display at Rapallo House Museum. It is 8ins long, 2ins wide at the blade, tapering off to the butt. It is highly polished and of a type of stone found between the Owgen and Conway Rivers, but not Graig Lwyd. Nothing is known of the find at Plas Mariandir. <2>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno DESCRIPTION: Llandudno

**SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p132 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH8SE 15, <2>

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**PRN** 4582

**NAME** Cwm Howard, House (Pre-1688)

**NGR** SH78528101

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, HOUSE, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Pre-1688 house. Roofs contain original timbers but ceilings have been raised, and chimney stacks repaired and capped. Walls are of uncoursed rubble, lime-washed. John Parry of 'Coummaward' was buried in 1688. The house is shown in Lewis Morris' map of Conway Harbour Approaches (1748). <1> Not outstanding. <2>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: .....

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p92 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH78SE 17, <2>

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**PRN** 4592

**NAME** Stone Axe, Findspot, Cwm Howard, Llandudno

**NGR** SH78508100

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** An axe of Graig Lwyd rock was found at Cwm Howard in Llandudno-cum-Eglywsrhos. <1> No further information. <2>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Graig lwyd axe

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1964 , Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p131 <1>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH78SE 40, <2>

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**PRN** 4594

**NAME** Castell Tremlyd, Site of, Maesdu Golf Course

**NGR** SH77358056

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, FARMSTEAD, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Castell Tremlyd (no visible remains) Castell Tremlyd is published against a small building, within a yard. <1> 'Castell Tremlyd - a farm so called' (no other details). <2> There is now no trace of Castell Tremlyd, but there is an area of 'ridge and furrow' cultivation at SH 77358070. <3>

**EVIDENCE** UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Not Known CONDITION RATING: Not Recorded DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40016 YEAR: 1993

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43088 Prn 4594 Gat Site Visit 1990

GAT41488 Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development 2004

GAT40016 Coastal Erosion Survey: Aberdaron Bay to the Great Orme 1993

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

Report: Riley, H. & Smith, G. 1993, Coastal Erosion Survey: Aberdaron Bay to the Great Orme, . . . , GAT Report No.079

Ordnance Survey 1819 , SH78SE, UWB ARCHIVES <1>

Jones, H. L. 1855 , Archaeologia Cambrensis, p 110 <2>

Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH78SE 42, <3>

Fasham, P. J. 1990 , PRN 4594, <4>

Evans, P. Cambrian Archaeological Projects 2004 , Conwy Estuary Strategic Route Development, CAP 346 <5>

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**PRN** 4596

**NAME** St. Hilary's Church, Llandudno

**NGR** SH79338032

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** (See PRN 6932) Parish church of St. Mary lies in SE corner of the parish. It consists of a nave and chancel, N and S chapels and S porch, with a modern vestry and heating chamber on the N side. The masonry of the main structure is old, probably of more than one date, with modern doors and windows. The roofs are late medieval with arch-braced collar-beam trusses, chamfered on the soffit; only the major timbers are original; the shaped struts, purlins and rafters all appear to be modern replacements. Four trusses remain in the nave, three in the chancel, and one in each chapel, the chancel roof was apparently boarded in rectangular panels with raised ribs and bosses. The S porch was added in 1820 when the lych-gate and the contemporary wrought-iron gate with urn-shaped finials were also erected. The church was thoroughly restored in 1820 and again in 1865. Condition: good, restored. <1> In normal use. <2>

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building 5776 II

### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT40731 Llanrhos Churchyard Boundary Wall Reconstruction - Archaeological Watching Brief 2007

### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

### **SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire, Vol 1 p91-2 <1>  
Ordnance Survey 1969 , SH78SE 16, <2>

Evans, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2007 , Llanrhos Churchyard Boundary Wall Reconstruction - Archaeological Watching Brief, G1947 Report 705 <3>

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**PRN** 5182

**NAME** Stone Tool (Axe) - Findspot, S of Deganwy Castle

**NGR** SH78207930

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A damaged, partially polished stone axe was found lying on the surface of the field leading up to the castle. The axe has been thin-sectioned by Dr. J. Conway and it appears to be a sedimentary rock of Ordovician origin; not a very suitable material for a stone axe. <1>

### **EVIDENCE**



**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Axe COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION:

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Crew, P. 1983 , Archaeology in Wales, P.6 NO.7 VOL.23 <1>

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**PRN** 5480

**NAME** Bronze Flat Axe - Findspot, Deganwy

**NGR** SH78908090

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A thin butted flat axe 7.1cm long is reported from a field site in the Deganwy area. The item was discovered by metal detector at a depth of 7.5cm within what appears to be a rhyolite quarry of indeterminate age. Presumably bronze. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Bronze Axe COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION: Found by metal detector

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Lewis, C. A. 1990 Deganwy, Llandudno, Archaeology in Wales, PREHISTORY, P.43 <1>

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**PRN** 5544

**NAME** Hollow Way, Castell Deganwy

**NGR** SH78577933

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, HOLLOW WAY, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Feature may be part of an older road network. NW of the point given the feature reveals itself as a sunken hollow way, its floor very marshy. There are remains of a drystone wall on the E side of the path, this is up to 1.8m wide, 0.5m high in places. This wall ends abruptly, reappearing on the W side of the track as a faint wall with no visible stones. Mr. Gwyn Williams thinks that this feature is later than Deganwy Castle. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Williams, G. 1988 , PRN 5544, <1>

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**PRN** 5553

**NAME** Quernstone, Findspot, Farmer's Arms, Deganwy

**NGR** SH78677867

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Prehistoric, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Upper half of a beehive quern. Found outside the Farmer's Arms in Deganwy on 30/04/89. Brought into GAT for identification. It was being used to support a sun-umbrella outside the pub. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Moved CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: None Recorded RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Quern COLLECTION: PRIVATE DESCRIPTION:

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Boyle, S. 1989 , PRN 5553, <1>

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**PRN** 5777

**NAME** Rectangular Platform, Deganwy Castle

**NGR** SH78377922

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, PLATFORM, Sitetype ranking: 1  
Medieval, HOUSE PLATFORM, Sitetype ranking: 2

### **SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** A positive platform, orientated at right angles to a moderate slope (axis NW-SE). A low bank 0.2m high is visible on the edges of the platform apart from the up slope end. The platform is 0.5 - 0.6m high down slope and between 0.3 - 0.4m high elsewhere. Internally the platform is 7.5m wide and c. 17m long though the up slope perimeter of the feature is unclear. A depression adjacent to the NE corner appears to be a spring which has slightly eroded to the NE corner of the platform itself. A slightly curvilinear bank 1m wide and up to 0.7m runs from the outcropping to the SW corner of the platform. The platform is protected from the prevailing SW wind by the outcrop. The platform is situated approx. 18-19m NE of the stone and brick constructed remains of Fatw farm (Mostyn MS 5452 1763) and may represent a preceding c14th farmstead associated with the borough/township of Deganwy. <1> The current PRN record has the following description and this is still correct:- A positive platform, orientated at right angles to a moderate slope (axis NW-SE). A low bank 0.2m high is visible on the edges of the platform apart from the up slope end. The platform is 0.5 - 0.6m high down slope and between 0.3 - 0.4m high elsewhere. Internally the platform is 7.5m wide and c.17m long though the up slope perimeter of the feature is unclear. A depression adjacent to the NE corner appears to be a spring which has slightly eroded to the NE corner of the platform itself. A slightly curvilinear bank 1m wide and up to 0.7m runs from the outcropping to the SW corner of the platform. The platform is protected from the prevailing SW wind by the outcrop. The platform is located on the western boundary of a field with narrow, slight ridge and furrow, and both field and platform are probably contemporary. This might represent an earlier location of the Fattw farmstead (PRN 30315), and is possibly the house mentioned in the 1764 rental (Mostyn Mss 5452) (figure 6). Its date is not known but it could have a late medieval origin. The rental also mentions a meadow as separate from the main Fattw field. This is presumably the field adjacent to the house platform and the reference may indicate that the cultivation of this field pre-dates the mid 18th century. (Kenney 2009)

### **EVIDENCE**

#### **CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: Near Intact CONDITION RATING: Good DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT PRN: 40775  
YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

#### **ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43379 Prn 5777 Gat Site Visit 1995  
GAT40835 Deserted Rural Settlement Survey 1996-9  
GAT40775 Degannwy Castle 2009

#### **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

#### **SOURCES**

Report: Kenney, J. 2009, Degannwy Castle Archaeological Assessment, , , , GAT Report No. 781

Jones, S. 1995 , PRN 5777, <1>

Jones, S. & Thompson, D. 1998 , Deserted Rural Settlement in Eastern Caernarvonshire, G1464, REPORT NO. 289 <2>

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*PRN* 6818

*NAME* Bodysgallen Medieval Township

*NGR* SH79907920

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Medieval, TOWNSHIP, Sitetype ranking: 1

*SUMMARY*

*DESCRIPTION*

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

*STATUS* None Recorded

*ASSOCIATED EVENTS*

*ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS*

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

*SOURCES*

: . . . . .

Johnstone, N. 1997 , Townships File, <1>

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*PRN* 6932

*NAME* Eglwys-rhos Parish Church

*NGR* SH79338032

*COMMUNITY* Conwy

*PERIOD AND TYPE* Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: -  
Post-Medieval, CHURCH, Sitetype ranking: 4

*SUMMARY* Eglwys-Rhos parish church is dedicated to St. Mary and is located in the diocese of St. Asaph. A heavily restored church of medieval origin, cruciform in plan and consisting of nave, chancel, north and south chapels and a south porch. The rectangular churchyard is bounded by a stone wall, with an entrance on the south side via a lych gate and a further entrance on the north side. The cemetery was extended to the north and east at the turn of the century. The fabric of the lower walls of the nave, south and north chapels and the chancel is medieval in date, as are the roof timbers. The church was restored in 1820, and the south porch was added. Further repairs took place in 1865 when the windows and doors were inserted, the upper parts of the walls were built and a north vestry was added. The simple stone font is medieval, and there is a C5th inscribed stone from Tyddyn Holland in the church. There are three memorials dating from 1652 to 1737. The fittings are mostly C19th in date.

*DESCRIPTION*

*EVIDENCE*

*CONDITION INFORMATION*

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** Listed Building 5776 II

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

GAT43449 GAT Historic Churches Project 1998

GAT40731 Llanrhos Churchyard Boundary Wall Reconstruction - Archaeological Watching Brief 2007

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Glynne, S. R. 1884 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses, Archaeologia Cambrensis, pp 250-251s Vol I <1>

Jones, H. L. 1857 Arvona Medieva XI, Archaeologia Cambrensis, pp 43-44 Vol III <2>

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956 , Caernarvonshire Vol I : East, pp 91-92 <3>

Clarke, M. L. 1961 Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire, Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society, pp 29-30 Vol 22 <4>

Lunt, W. E. 1926 , The Valuation of Norwich 1254, pp 468 <5>

Thomas, Ven D. R. 1911 , The History of the Diocese of St Asaph Vol II, pp 325-329 <6>

Pennant, T. 1991 , A Tour in Wales Vol II, pp 341-342 <7>

Lewis, S. 1833 , Topographical Dictionary of Wales, EGL <8>

Davidson, A. & Ward, M. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1998 , The Historic Churches Project, G1184 <9>

Evans, R. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2007 , Llanrhos Churchyard Boundary Wall Reconstruction - Archaeological Watching Brief, G1947 Report 705 <10>

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**PRN** 7377

**NAME** Gannod Medieval Township

**NGR** SH78007900

**COMMUNITY** Conwy

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Medieval, TOWNSHIP, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded

RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: None recorded COLLECTION: None recorded DESCRIPTION: None recorded

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Johnstone, N. 1997 , Townships Project, <1>

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**PRN** 7890

**NAME** Bronze Slag - Findspot, Near Pydew

**NGR** SH80457956

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Unknown, FINDSPOT, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Bronze Slag COLLECTION: PRIVATE DESCRIPTION:

**SOURCES**

: . . . . .

Evans, W. 1999 , Prn 7890, <1>

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**PRN** 79

**NAME** Stone Head - Findspot, Queens Road, Craig Y Don

**NGR** SH79358107

**COMMUNITY** Llandudno

**PERIOD AND TYPE** Post-Medieval, CARVED STONE, Sitetype ranking: 1

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION** Carved stone head. Originally thought medieval. Actually Victorian. Found at rear of "Addison", Queens Road, Craig-y-Don, Llandudno. <1>

**EVIDENCE**

**CONDITION INFORMATION**

CONDITION: None Recorded CONDITION RATING: None Recorded DESCRIPTION: None Recorded  
RELATED EVENT PRN: YEAR:

**STATUS** None Recorded

**ASSOCIATED EVENTS**

**ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS**

FIND: 1 Stone Head COLLECTION: GAT? DESCRIPTION: Originally thought Medieval, actually Victorian

### *SOURCES*

: . . . . .

Kelly, R. S. 1975 , PRN 79, <1>

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#### Key to Abbreviations and Terms

**GAT:** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; **HER:** Historic Environment Record; **PRN :** Primary Reference Number, each site is given a unique PRN; **NAME:** The common name given to the site; **NGR:** Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference; **COMMUNITY:** The community council in which the site is located; **PERIOD:** The period to which the site belongs; **TYPE:** Describes the site type; **SITE TYPE RANKING:** Indicates the preferred site type interpretation, Rank 1 being the highest; **SUMMARY:** A short, unreferenced site summary written by HER staff; **DESCRIPTION:** Detailed site notes compiled from various sources; **EVIDENCE:** The physical remains of a site, or the means by which a site has been identified; **CONDITION INFORMATION:** The condition of the site at the time of assessment; **STATUS:** The legal status of the site, e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monument; **ASSOCIATED EVENTS:** The details of an event or activity relating to the site, e.g. excavation; **ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS:** Describes any finds associated with the site; **SOURCES:** The bibliographic references relating to the site

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# Archaeology Wales



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