

Understanding Place: Characterisation and Deposit Modelling for Newborough, Anglesey



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Understanding Place: Characterisation and Deposit Modelling for Newborough, Anglesey

Project No. G2404

Report No. 1426

Event PRN 44993

Prepared for: Cadw

March 2018

Written by: Jane Kenney

Illustrations by: Jane Kenney with photographs by many volunteers

Cover photograph: View down Chapel Street, Newborough, towards Snowdonia

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., PhD, F.S.A.
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (reg No. 508849)

Contents

SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. METHODOLOGY	2
2.1. Introduction	2
2.2. Desk-based Study and HER Enhancement	2
2.3. Characterisation Recording	2
2.4. Deposit model	3
2.5. Outreach	3
2.6. Report and Archiving	6
2.7. Copyright	7
3. PHYSICAL SETTING	7
4. HISTORICAL MAPPING	9
5. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	19
5.1. General History	19
5.2. Borough Boundary	23
5.3. Limit of the town	25
6. PRESENT SETTLEMENT CHARACTER: SUMMARY	27
7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE	28
7.1. Deposit Model	28
7.2. Town layout and building survival	33
8. CHARACTER AREAS	35
8.1. Character area 01: Heart of the old town	35
8.2. Character area 02: Lower Chapel Street	57
8.3. Character area 03: Western Church Street	61
8.4. Character area 04: Ty'n Lôn	62
8.5. Character area 05: Northern Malltraeth Street	64
8.6. Character area 06: Lôn Twnti	70
8.7. Character area 07: Eastern Pendref Street	72
8.8. Character area 08: Outlying Farms	74
8.9. Character area 09: Prichard Jones Institute	77
8.10. Character area 10: Former Council Houses	80
8.11. Character area 11: School and new developments	83
8.12. Character area 12: Northern new developments	88
8.13. Character area 13: Bryn Felin etc.	90
8.14. Character area 14: Crud yr Awel	92
9. CONCLUSIONS	92
10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	93
11. SOURCES	94
11.1. Published references	94
11.2. Unpublished reports	94
11.3. Websites	95
11.4. Record Offices and Archives	95
12. APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of Sites in Newborough Village	97
13. APPENDIX II: Sites Studied for the Deposit Model	131
14. APPENDIX III: The Forms Used for Characterisation Recording	139
16. APPENDIX IV: Maps of zones used in the Characterisation Recording	147
17. APPENDIX V: Descriptions of Newborough by Zone	152
18. APPENDIX VI: A Selection of the Photographs Taken by the School Pupils	231

FIGURES AND PLATES

Figures

- Figure 1. Location of Newborough
- Figure 2. Plan of a property known as “Yr House, Newborough”, with inset showing location, date 1782 (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Lligwy Additional Mss 1123)
- Figure 3. Part of Plan of the Sign and Tyddynpwrpas in the parish of Newborough, date 1799 (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, MISC 3/101)
- Figure 4. Part of plan of Penrhos Estate lands in Newborough, date 1801 (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Penrhos II 777, p25)
- Figure 5. Plan of Mostyn property in Newborough, date 1827 (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Mostyn Mss 8450)
- Figure 6. Plan of the town from the enclosure award map, date 1843 (W MAPS 5, courtesy of Anglesey Archives)
- Figure 7. Part of tithe map for Llanbedr Newborough parish, date 1846, from Places of Wales website
- Figure 8. Part of first edition County Series map (Anglesey sheet XXII.10), date 1889
- Figure 9. Part of third edition County Series map (Anglesey sheet XXII.10), date 1920
- Figure 10. Part of 6 inch map Anglesey XXII.SW, revised 1949, published 1953 (from <http://maps.nls.uk>)
- Figure 11. Plan of the excavated area at Llys Rhosyr (from Johnstone 1999, fig 2)
- Figure 12. Probable limit of medieval town with location of buildings on the tithe map shown
- Figure 13. Projected borough boundary using the named locations listed by Henry Rowlands (Rowlands 1846)
- Figure 14. Deposit model for the area behind Church Street
- Figure 15. Deposit model for land along Chapel Street
- Figure 16. Deposit model for fields off Lôn Twnti developed for a new school
- Figure 17. Plan showing areas of high archaeological potential and buildings of particular interest
- Figure 18. Plan of character areas of Newborough
- Figure 19. Character area 01: heart of the old town
- Figure 20. Comparisons of plans of the cross roads showing different representations of the market cross
- Figure 21. Locations of inns and taverns in the middle of Newborough shown on the 1889 first edition County Series map (not all these inns were necessarily open at the same time)
- Figure 22. Character area 02: lower Chapel Street
- Figure 23. Character areas 03 and 04: Western Church Street and Ty'n Lôn
- Figure 24. Character area 05: Northern Malltraeth Street
- Figure 25. Character areas 06 and 07: Lôn Twnti and Eastern Pendref Street
- Figure 26. Character areas 08 and 09: Outlying Farms and Prichard Jones Institute
- Figure 27. Outline plan of the Prichard Jones Institute and cottages showing the gardens opposite and how they were to be laid out (Caernarfon Record Office XM-MAPS-410-1)
- Figure 28. Character areas 10 and 11: Former Council Houses and School and new developments
- Figure 29. Original 1867 plan and drawing of the south elevation of the British School (WA/13/72, courtesy of Anglesey Archives)
- Figure 30. 1927 proposals for extended playgrounds and toilets at the school (WA/13/73, courtesy of Anglesey Archives)
- Figure 31. Character areas 12 and 13: Modern northern developments and Bryn Felin
- Figure 32. Character areas 14: Crud yr Awel

Plates

- Plate 1. Pupils from Newborough primary school with their iPads for taking photographs
- Plate 2. Painting the panels for the photographic exhibition
- Plate 3. Two of the finished panels
- Plate 4. The photographic exhibition in the Prichard Jones Institute
- Plate 5. Attendees at the Day School admiring the photographic exhibition
- Plate 6. Display at Day School
- Plate 7. Day School audience in the warm glow of radiant heaters required because of heating problems on one of the coldest days of the year
- Plate 8. Looking down Chapel Street with Snowdonia and the Menai Straits in the distance
- Plate 9. Excavations underway at Llys Rhosyr 1996
- Plate 10. Mat making in Newborough (Courtesy of Anglesey Archives WSG/14/10, no date)
- Plate 11. The cross roads looking from Church Street across to Pendref Street (photograph by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)
- Plate 12. View down Pendref Street and Church Street (photograph by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)
- Plate 13. Remains of a wall found in 2017 excavations north of Lôn Twnti in advance of a new school
- Plate 14. Bronze Age pit containing burnt stones found in advance of a new school
- Plate 15. Excavated postholes of a 8-post granary found on new school site
- Plate 16. Excavated postholes of a 4-post granary found on new school site
- Plate 17. Date stone above the door of Cae Crwn (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)
- Plate 18. Early 16th century doorway photographed by RCAHMW in 1960
- Plate 19. Pump on Malltraeth Street (photograph by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)
- Plate 20. Plaque commemorating the building of Seion Chapel built into the wall of Cermar (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
- Plate 21. The north-west end of Chapel Street, looking south-east, with Cae Crwn in the foreground (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)
- Plate 22. Tyn yr Ardd, Chapel Street (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)
- Plate 23. Tegfan, Chapel Street (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)
- Plate 24. Carrog House, Chapel Street (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)
- Plate 25. Moranedd (photographed by Chris Jones, 01/08/2017)
- Plate 26. Chapel Street in about 1875 (Peoples' Collection <https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/1527> Reproduced by permission of The National Library of Wales. All Rights Reserved.)
- Plate 27. Chapel Street from south (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)
- Plate 28. Tŷ Nant (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 29. The former Caffi Wiwer Goch/Red Squirrel Café (photographed by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)
- Plate 30. The Male Groom Room (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 31. Sign Cottage (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 32. Plas Pydewau (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)
- Plate 33. Soar Terrace (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)
- Plate 34. College Bach and Ysgubor Ddu (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)
- Plate 35. Spier House and neighbouring properties (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)
- Plate 36. No. 2 Fair View (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 37. No. 1 Fair View (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 38. Dwyrdd (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 39. Tan y Ffynnon (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
- Plate 40. Carpark on Church Street (photographed by Sian Barker, 13/07/2017)
- Plate 41. Hen Blas and neighbouring houses (photographed by Sian Barker, 13/07/2017)
- Plate 42. Bodnant (photographed by Sian Barker, 13/07/2017)
- Plate 43. Old cottage/marram grass weaving shed (PRN 67588) (photographed by Sian Barker, 13/07/2017)
- Plate 44. The White Lion (photographed by Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)
- Plate 45. Image of the White Lion in the late 19th century held in the Prichard Jones Institute
- Plate 46. Treflys and Bodfair (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)
- Plate 47. Vacant plot on Malltraeth Street with the pump almost hidden by the vegetation (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)
- Plate 48. Bron Heulog (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)
- Plate 49. Llys Alaw, Llwyn Llifon and Bodawel (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)
- Plate 50. Cae Coch Terrace (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)
- Plate 51. Rhouse (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)

Plate 52. Gorphwysfa (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)
 Plate 53. Newborough Stores (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)
 Plate 54. Idan House (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 55. Elm Grove (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 56. Tan y Fron (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 57. Part of the main Pendref Street terrace (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 58. Rhianfa with Baron Hill next door (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 59. Sain Delyn (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 60. Plas Newydd and Llys Gwynedd (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 61. Cermar (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 62. Former post office now Caffi Wiwer Goch/Red Squirrel Café (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 63. Victoria House (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)
 Plate 64. Tŷ Capel (photographed by Chris Jones, 26/09/2017)
 Plate 65. Capel Ebeneser Sunday School (photographed by Chris Jones, 26/09/2017)
 Plate 66. Capel Ebeneser (photographed by Chris Jones, 26/09/2017)
 Plate 67. Tyn y Goedan barn (photographed by Chris Jones, 07/09/2017)
 Plate 68. Tal y Braich (photographed by Chris Jones, 15/08/2017)
 Plate 69. Forest Lodge (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 70. Bron Rallt and Awelon (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 71. Tan yr Allt (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 72. Pengwern (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 73. Tyn Lôn (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 74. Tyn y Pant (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)
 Plate 75. Detail of 1782 map showing the row of houses along Malltraeth Street (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Lligwy Additional Mss 1123)
 Plate 76. Date stone on Pengamfa (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)
 Plate 77. Photograph of Y Plas (undated) collected by Morwenna Owen
 Plate 78. Hen Capel (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)
 Plate 79. Pengamfa (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)
 Plate 80. Vacant plot next to Boston Terrace (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)
 Plate 81. Minffordd (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)
 Plate 82. Pen y Bonc (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)
 Plate 83. The site of Y Plas (photographed by Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)
 Plate 84. Eglwys Bach (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)
 Plate 85. Nos. 1 and 2 Lôn Twnti (photographed by Anne Harris, 29/08/2017)
 Plate 86. Angorfa (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 87. The dog at Angorfa (photographed by Dan Amor, 11/05/2017)
 Plate 88. Tyddyn Abercyn (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 89. Llanerch (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 22/01/2018)
 Plate 90. Erw Goch (photographed by Jan Hale, 31/07/2017)
 Plate 91. Erw Goch barn (photographed by Jan Hale, 31/07/2017)
 Plate 92. Cow stall inside Erw Goch barn (photographed by Jan Hale, 31/07/2017)
 Plate 93. Bryn-sinc (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 94. Eirianedd (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
 Plate 95. A photograph of the Prichard Jones Institute and cottage when they were just completed (from a commemorative booklet Anglesey Archives WDD/2538/1)
 Plate 96. Bust of Sir John Prichard Jones
 Plate 97. Plaque in the Prichard Jones Institute recording the construction and endowment of the building
 Plate 98. The Prichard Jones Institute (photographed by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)
 Plate 99. One of the Prichard Jones Institute Cottages (photographed by Natalie Herring, 08/07/2017)
 Plate 100. The war memorial in the Prichard Jones Institute grounds (photographed by Natalie Herring, 08/07/2017)
 Plate 101. Playground on the site of the gardens for the Prichard Jones cottages. Showing the wall and impressive gates into the area (photographed by Bethany Crabtree, 08/07/2017)
 Plate 102. Tre Rhosyr (photographed by Anne Harris, 29/08/2017)
 Plate 103. Houses in Ucheldre with Marion Gash recording (photographed by Anne Harris, 29/08/2017)
 Plate 104. Houses in Gwel Fenai (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 22/01/2018)
 Plate 105. Plaque recording the laying of the foundation stone for the British School, now in the Prichard Jones Institute

Plate 106. Ysgol Gynradd Niwbwrch (photographed by Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)
Plate 107. Stad Hen Ysgol (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
Plate 108. Gwethdai Rhosyr (photographed by Alex Kraus, 05/11/2017)
Plate 109. Nos 1 and 2 Pen Rhos, showing the probable 1940s porch on No 1 (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)
Plate 110. Llys Ogwen (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)
Plate 111. One of the bungalows in Tyn y Cae (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)
Plate 112. One of the bungalows in Bryn Rhedyn (photographed by Jade Owen, 05/02/2018)
Plate 113. Bron Meillion (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)
Plate 114. House in Stad Tŷ Gwyn (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)
Plate 115. Bryn-felin (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
Plate 116. Fron Dirion (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)
Plate 117. Crud yr Awel (photographed by Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)

UNDERSTANDING PLACE: CHARACTERISATION AND DEPOSIT MODELLING FOR NEWBOROUGH, ANGLESEY

GAT PROJECT NO. G2404

GAT REPORT NO. 1426

Event PRN 44993

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a study carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and grant aided by Cadw. This project used volunteers to help carry out a characterisation study of the village of Newborough, with archive research, especially map regression, to investigate the development of the settlement. This has produced a record of the village as it is today and investigation into what survives of its history. Reports on previous excavations in the village were also studied and areas of high archaeological potential identified. In addition the report describes the production of a photographic exhibition on Newborough by the pupils of Newborough Primary School. The work for this project was undertaken in the financial year 2017-18.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn disgrifio canlyniadau astudiaeth a gynhaliwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd a gafodd gymorth grant gan Cadw. Fel rhan o'r prosiect hwn, defnyddiwyd gwirfoddolwyr i helpu i gynnal astudiaeth nodweddu o bentref Niwbwrch, gydag ymchwil archifol - yn enwedig atchweliad mapiau, i archwilio datblygiad yr anheddiad. Mae hyn wedi arwain at gofnod o'r pentref fel y mae heddiw ac ymchwiliad i'r hyn sydd wedi goroesi o'i hanes. Yn ogystal, astudiwyd adroddiadau ar gloddiadau blaenorol yn y pentref a nodwyd yr ardaloedd a oedd â photensial mawr o safbwynt archaeolegol. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn disgrifio'r gwaith a wnaed i greu arddangosfa ffotograffig ar Niwbwrch gan ddisgyblion Ysgol Gynradd Niwbwrch. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith ar gyfer y prosiect hwn yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol 2017-18.

1. INTRODUCTION

Characterisation studies have been undertaken on towns in north-west Wales by Cadw and GAT, e.g. Harlech (Davidson 2009), Pwllheli (Davidson 2008) and Dolgellau (Cadw 2009), but smaller settlements have rarely been recorded in this way. However this can be a very useful technique to investigate the history of a village and record what survives, to understand its development and character, and to provide evidence-based criteria for its future management. It is a procedure that has been undertaken by volunteer groups elsewhere in Wales and it was considered that a characterisation study of Newborough carried out with the assistance of volunteers would fulfil several objectives. A principal aim was to provide enhanced information about the village which would allow for better decision making in the future. The use of volunteers aimed to provide opportunities for the local and wider community to increase its understanding of the development and nature of the settlement, leading to an increased sense of place and ownership. It was hoped the results of the project would provide opportunities for better interpretation, improved curatorial decision making and more informed Local Plans. The results will be incorporated into the regional Historic Environment Record, which is used by curatorial archaeologists when examining the impact of proposed developments on the historic environment.

Newborough was chosen for this project because of its importance as a major medieval town with much of the town plan still surviving. The location of the medieval town, now the modern village, has perhaps been overlooked archaeologically because of the proximity of the earlier site of the medieval court, Llys Rhosyr, which underwent a phase of excavation in the early 1990s. Newborough was founded in about 1300 as a borough to house the displaced inhabitants of Llanfaes, and was the foremost market within Anglesey until Llangefni and Llanerchymedd overtook it in the 17th and 18th centuries.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Introduction

This project has several elements which have been combined in this report. At the heart of the work is a characterisation study of the village of Newborough carried out by volunteers, but this has been supplemented by a desk-based study and deposit modelling using information from previous archaeological work in the village to highlight areas of high archaeological potential. Archive research and the use of the early OS maps and tithe map have supplemented this information. In order to gather volunteers and information and to disseminate the results outreach work has been undertaken as part of the project. Pupils from the local primary school have also been involved in their own characterisation project using photography to present their view of the village.

2.2. Desk-based Study and HER Enhancement

To identify what was already known about the village and provide a base to work from a desk-based study of Newborough was carried out. This started with the compilation of material from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). These were combined into a database with grid references allowing comparison to other source material through a Global Information System (GIS), in this case MapInfo. References obtained from these sources were followed up and secondary sources consulted.

Information was obtained on the location of wells and named buildings from the County Series Ordnance Survey maps. Changes to buildings could also be recorded from this source. A scan of the tithe map was registered on to MapInfo and compared to the modern and 19th century mapping, and the Places of Wales website was used to obtain information from the tithe map schedule for individual plots.

The information obtained from the desk-based study, characterisation recording and archive research was used to identify new sites that were added to the database. Information was added to existing site records. PRNs were obtained for the new sites and the database was made compatible with the HER so that the new sites and additional information could be easily added to the HER to provide full HER enhancement.

2.3. Characterisation Recording

A major aim of this project was to include local residents and other volunteers in the work. The majority of the recording for the project was therefore carried out by volunteers. This required the recording system to be designed for use by people with little or no experience. The Civic Trust for Wales carried out characterisation studies of this sort with volunteers and used their experience to develop a methodology detailed in a published toolkit (Lermon 2013). This toolkit and the Historic England guidance on Historic Area Assessments (English Heritage 2010) were used to develop the methodology for the present work.

The Civic Trust for Wales toolkit provides questions for volunteers to answer and these were used to create recording forms. There was one form for the building or buildings themselves and one for the surrounding streets and spaces. The village of Newborough was divided into zones based on external appearance of the buildings and a rough estimate of date. The object of the zones was to limit recording to groups of buildings of roughly the same style to simplify recording for volunteers. The size of the zones varied from single buildings to whole housing estates and the zones were selected using basic mapping information and Google Street View. Maps were created showing the limits of the zones and each zone was given an identification number. Two record forms were to be filled out for each zone; one on the buildings and one on the streets and spaces. Photographs were to be taken to illustrate features described and a photo record sheet was to be filled in for each zone. See appendix II for maps of the zones and appendix III for the forms used.

Volunteers were recruited as described below and given training in recording. Where volunteers had their own cameras, or other devices that could take photographs, these were used or the volunteers borrowed cameras supplied by GAT. Students from Bangor University were able to use the high quality GAT cameras. This meant that photograph resolution is very variable. Despite training and the availability of GAT staff to answer questions at drop-in session or by email volunteers interpreted the forms in different ways and provided variable degrees of detail. This lack of consistency is inevitable when so many people are involved and especially without intensive and long term training. Some volunteers preferred to make notes rather than restrict themselves to the forms.

The recording took place between July 2017 and February 2018 (inclusive).

The information on the forms was transcribed to a database, with some voluntary help to do this. The photographs were numbered in a continuous sequence and a database of metadata was created from the paper photo record forms, again with some volunteer help.

The original small zones were merged into larger areas for overall description following the style of the previous historic urban characterisation work which has been undertaken by Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This enabled an overall characterisation report to be produced.

2.4. Deposit model

The deposit model involved collecting all available excavation reports, both published and grey literature. These were used to locate trenches and to obtain detailed information about features and deposits. Representing deposits on a map can be done by contour plots where a large number of boreholes or other data are available for which altitudes OD can be calculated for the surface of each layer. None of the available reports provided altitudes, even for section drawings, so this method of representation could not be used. It was decided to create simplified columns showing deposits for each trench using written descriptions and section drawings as available. These have been presented at a consistent scale so that the depth of deposits can be compared. Due to the lack of altitudes it has not been possible to show how the ground surface or glacial till undulates across an area but an idea of soil depths has been presented. This is most effective in the area to the north of Church Street where a considerable amount of work has been carried out. Elsewhere soil depths can only be considered to represent the immediate location of the trench until further areas are tested nearby.

Some reports do not provide all necessary information and GAT 1979 (White 1979), for which a report was never produced but plans and sections are available, has errors in the north points making location of the features found less certain. A guess has been made about the orientation of the detailed trench plans; it has been assumed that the north arrow is more likely to be pointing NE than SW, but if there was complete confusion at the drawing stage it is possible that the current assumptions could be wrong by 180 degrees. It is also assumed that the north arrows on the drawings of trenches A and B are pointing in the same direction but it is also possible that this assumption is incorrect.

The tithe map and estate maps were used to identify buildings with possible earlier traces surviving and the location of building remains that might be buried. This information was also used to hint at the original layout of the medieval town. Not all the buildings on the tithe map have medieval origins but it can be argued that many can. Although quite well surveyed the tithe map is not accurate enough to superimpose on the 19th century and modern maps without correction. Once a scan of the tithe map had been registered on MapInfo as well as possible the outlines of the buildings were traced and these were moved to provide corrections. Where a block of buildings could be easily identified with existing buildings these were moved to the position of the existing buildings and other blocks in the area were moved as well where this seemed justifiable. If the buildings around the central cross roads were positioned in this way it became evident that the buildings on the north-west side of Church Street were further to the north-west than the modern buildings and that the street was wider. This interpretation relies on the assumption that there is likely to be internal consistency in the surveying around the cross road area. This “correction” of the tithe map is obviously to some extent interpretive and might be open to alternative interpretation by others. Particularly the north-east end of Pendref Street, where the survey goes quite distinctly off line, firmly identifying the location of some buildings is less certain.

The deposit model and map evidence were used to identify locations of high archaeological potential. This information and information from the characterisation study was used to identify buildings that have a high potential of preserving pre-19th century structural elements. A map has been produced showing these high potential locations, but this is only as good as the evidence obtained and future evidence may lead to a change in priorities or reveal well-preserved archaeological deposits or upstanding structures that were not expected.

2.5. Outreach

Volunteers

Volunteers have played a central part in the Explore Newborough project; doing recording, archive research and inputting data. The first priority was to recruit volunteers. To do this a leaflet was produced explaining the project and inviting people to an introductory meeting on 29th June 2017. This was distributed by email to organisations within Newborough and Anglesey and to GAT Friends and volunteer contacts. It was also sent to people expressing an interest in an earlier phase of this project in being involved in future work. A paper version of the leaflet was

printed and distributed to locations around Newborough and to people and organisations who wished to distribute the paper version. The project was also advertised in the local paper.

An introductory meeting was held on 29th June at the Prichard Jones Institute. This was attended by about 30 people and led to 24 people signing up as volunteers. Of these volunteers 11 live in the Newborough area and 6 elsewhere on Anglesey with the rest from further afield. Three training sessions were run, on 6th and 8th July and 21st August, to train volunteers in recording and to allocate zones for them to record. Drop-in sessions were held on 3rd August, 7th September and 5th October. These sessions were designed to keep in contact with volunteers, allow them to drop off record sheets, have photos downloaded and ask questions. A Drop-in Session was also organised and advertised at the school on 22nd November, to encourage people to bring in old photographs of the village and finds to be recorded. School pupils volunteered to assist at the event. Unfortunately the weather on the day was appalling and attendance was very low.

Two volunteers assisted with searching Gwynedd Archives at Caernarfon and Bangor University Archives for material on Newborough. Volunteers assisted with in-putting information from records sheets into databases. Volunteers spent over 150 hours carrying out the recording of Newborough and other tasks.

A photographic exhibition by the children of Newborough primary school

A significant part of the project was the creation of a photographic exhibition by the pupils of Newborough primary school. The school were keen to become involved and after a series of meetings a programme of workshops and activities was devised and implemented at the school. These sessions commenced in September 2018. The aim was to capture Newborough as seen through the eyes of the school pupils, and for the exhibition to be ready in time for the Day School we would be holding on March 4th 2018.

The children were encouraged to:

- Take photographs of things around Newborough that were important to them
- Take photographs of things that they liked
- Take photographs of things that interested them
- Consider photographic composition as an aid to achieving good quality / interesting photographs
- To take 'big' pictures
- To 'zoom in' on the finer detail

During the introductory session we:

- Explained the nature of the project to the children and what we would be doing in each session
- Explained the pupil's work would form part of our wider characterisation project
- Provided background information on Newborough, contextualising the village in the wider historic landscape
- Discussed what archaeology is and the role of archaeologists
- Discussed some of the projects GAT was currently involved in
- Discussed the various functions of GAT
- Discussed approaches to photography / photographic composition

Working with the pupils and staff, there followed 8 sessions at the school:

- Years 4, 5 and 6 were divided into three groups, each group 'explored Newborough', capturing images as they went, using the school's iPads and our digital SLR camera (plate 1).



Plate 1. Pupils from Newborough primary school with their iPads for taking photographs

- Training was given to those pupils who wished to have a go at taking photographs using the SLR camera
- Images were transferred on to one of GAT's laptops and each group decided upon a final selection of photographs
- Pupils made rough versions of the exhibition panels, arranging printed versions of their images on a large piece of paper which corresponded with the size of the final exhibition panels. When happy with the arrangements of their photos, the images were stuck down
- Pupils helped design a title panel for the exhibition

Volunteers helped build and paint the exhibition panels (plate 2). A professional printer was enlisted to print the final images for the exhibition, which were then stuck to the exhibition panels as per the children's designs (plates 3 and 4). The panels were displayed at the Day School held on March 4th 2018 at the Prichard Jones Institute, Newborough (plate 5), and one of the talks at the Day School centred on how the exhibition was created. The children were invited to view the exhibition at the Institute. There are currently discussions as to where the exhibition may be housed next, but for the duration of March it has remained at the Prichard Jones Institute where the various community groups who use the building can view the children's work.

See appendix VI for examples of the children's photographs.



Plate 2. Painting the panels for the photographic exhibition



Plate 3. Two of the finished panels



Plate 4. The photographic exhibition in the Prichard Jones Institute

Day School

To present the results of the project a Day School was held in the Prichard Jones Institute on 4th March 2018. As well as Jane Kenney describing the Explore Newborough Project and its results and Dan Amor speaking about the school children's photographic project there were three other speakers. These were Dr Tony Carr, formerly of Bangor University, speaking on the history of Newborough, Dr Sara Elin Roberts, University of Chester, speaking about Dafydd ap Gwilym and his connections with Newborough and Rob Evans presenting the results of the recent GAT excavations in advance of building a new school in the village.



Plate 5. Attendees at the Day School admiring the photographic exhibition

The completed work of the children was displayed (plate 5) and there were other displays of relevant historical and archaeological material. The event was free of charge and lunch was provided. Sixty two people attended (plates 6 and 7), along with the speakers.



Plate 6. Display at Day School

Plate 7. Day School audience in the warm glow of radiant heaters required because of heating problems on one of the coldest days of the year



2.6. Report and Archiving

This report describes the background, methodology and results of the project. The present report incorporates a gazetteer of sites as submitted to the HER, generated from the Access database accompanying this report (appendix I), an appendix listing the entries for each zone (appendix V), and a list of sites studied for the deposit model (appendix IV).

The digital archive will be submitted to RCAHMW for long term curation and the report submitted to the Gwynedd

HER. A database of sites has been produced for ease of entry into the HER. This includes a summary of each site, which is translated into Welsh, as are the site names.

2.7. Copyright

The copyright of this report is held by Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Ltd. The maps used in this report are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Welsh Government Licence Number: 100017916 (2018).

Historic Mapping, reproduced here, is covered under Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group. All rights reserved. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Ltd., on behalf of Welsh Government 2018. SAM polygon data in this report is based on Cadw's Historic Assets Data (Crown Copyright- Cadw).

3. PHYSICAL SETTING

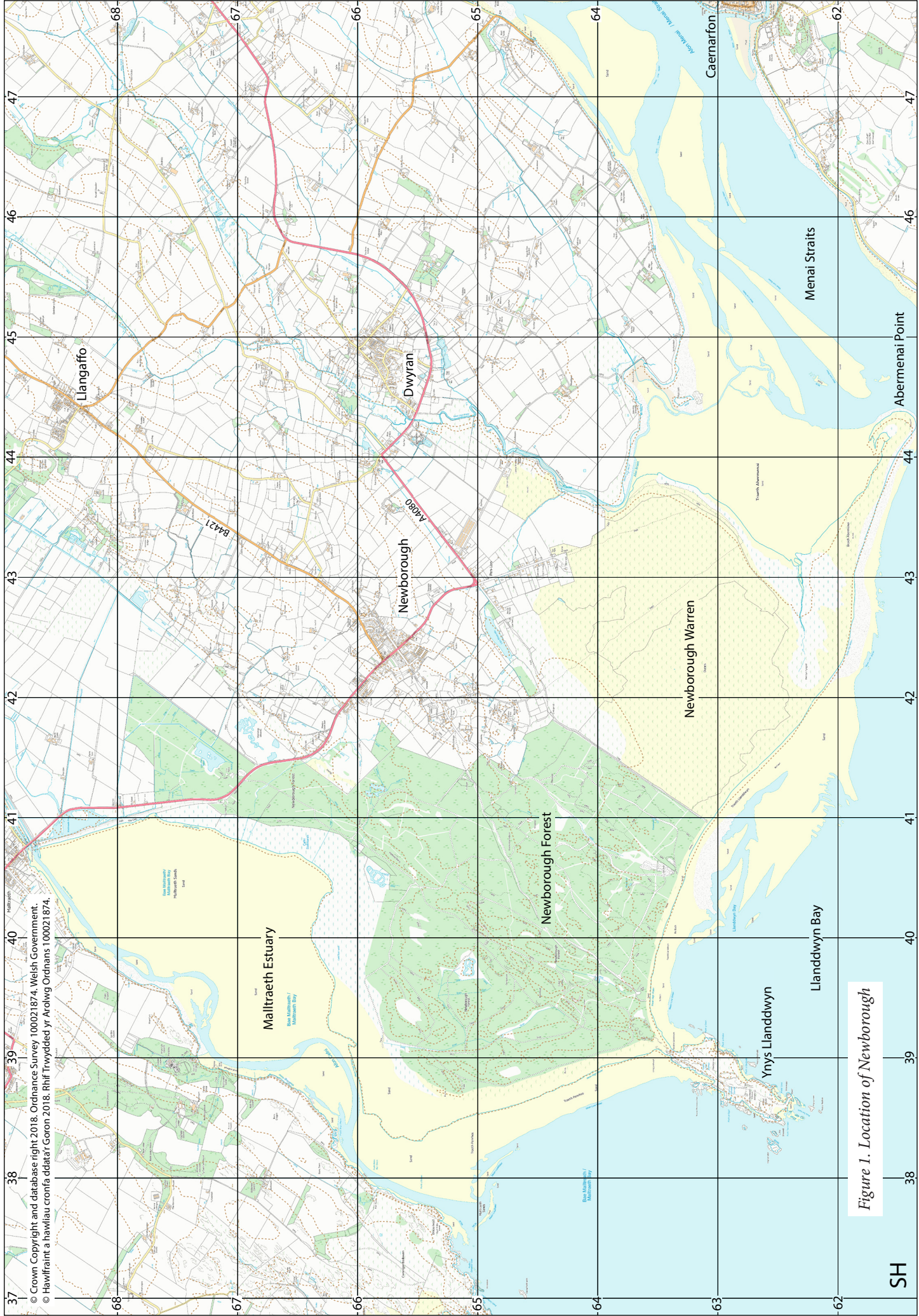
Newborough is situated in the south-western corner of Anglesey (figure 1). The sea lies only 3km south-west of the village centre and the Malltraeth Estuary is 2km to the north-west. The coast is bounded by a broad swathe of dunes, which forms Newborough Warren. The southern part of these dunes is still an active dune system, now a National Nature Reserve and supporting a rich flora. Between 1947 and 1965 the northern part of the dunes was planted with Corsican pine for timber and to protect the village of Newborough from wind-blown sand (Natural Resources Wales website). The plantation formed Newborough Forest, so the dunes here have been stabilised by the trees, though dune plants do still survive under the trees in places. The long beach is very popular with visitors, tourists and locals alike, and Newborough Forest is extensively used for recreation; including walking, cycling and horse riding.

The village is located on the top of a low ridge, which rises slightly from about 10 OD to a high point of 40m OD. This gives the village a southern aspect and good views of the mountains of Snowdonia across the Menai Strait (plate 8).

The underlying bedrock is schist, a metamorphic rock dating to the Ediacaran and Cambrian periods (508 to 635 million years ago), with glacial deposits overlying it and large areas of windblown sand near the coast (Geology of Britain Viewer). The farmland surrounding the village, away from the dunes, is fairly rich and has been heavily cultivated in the past, but now, in common with most of Anglesey, it is under improved pasture and used largely for sheep, including over wintering sheep from the mountains.



Plate 8. Looking down Chapel Street with Snowdonia and the Menai Straits in the distance



© Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100021874. Welsh Government.
© Hawlfraint a hawliau cronfa ddata'r Goron 2018. Rhif Trwydded yr Arolwg Ordians 100021874.

Figure 1. Location of Newborough

4. HISTORICAL MAPPING

Historical maps relating to Newborough village are presented below in chronological order. There are no doubt other estate maps that have not been located for the project but the maps range from 1782 and provide a fairly clear impression of the development of the village. Throughout text below, especially the history of the character areas these maps will be repeatedly referred to. The County Series maps are referred to below as County Series maps, 25 inch maps or just by the date.

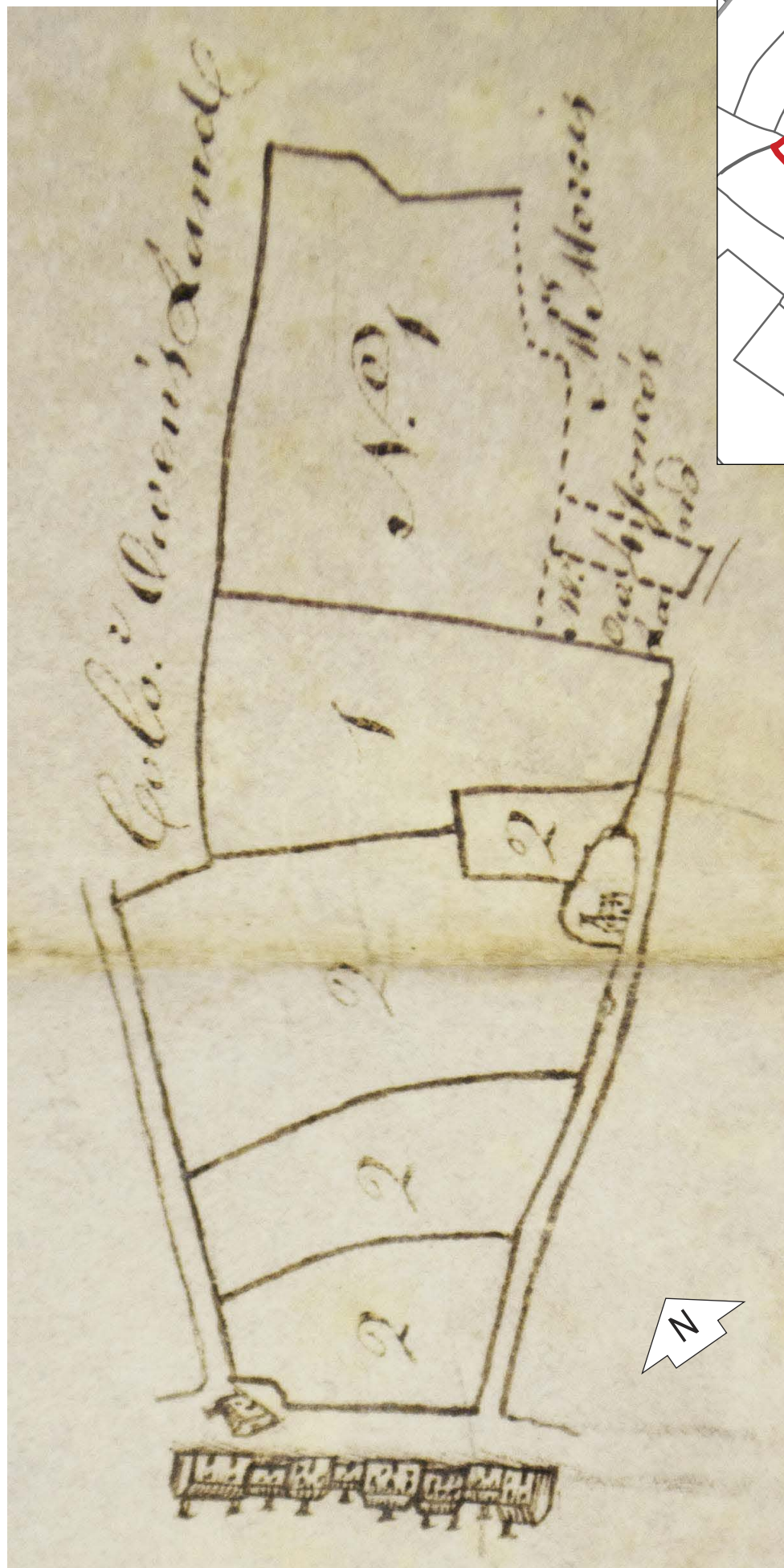


Figure 2. Plan of a property known as "Yr House, Newborough", with inset showing location, date 1782 (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Lligwy Additional Mss 1123)



Figure 3. Part of Plan of the Sign and Tyddynpwrpas in the parish of Newborough, date 1799
(Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, MISC 3/101)

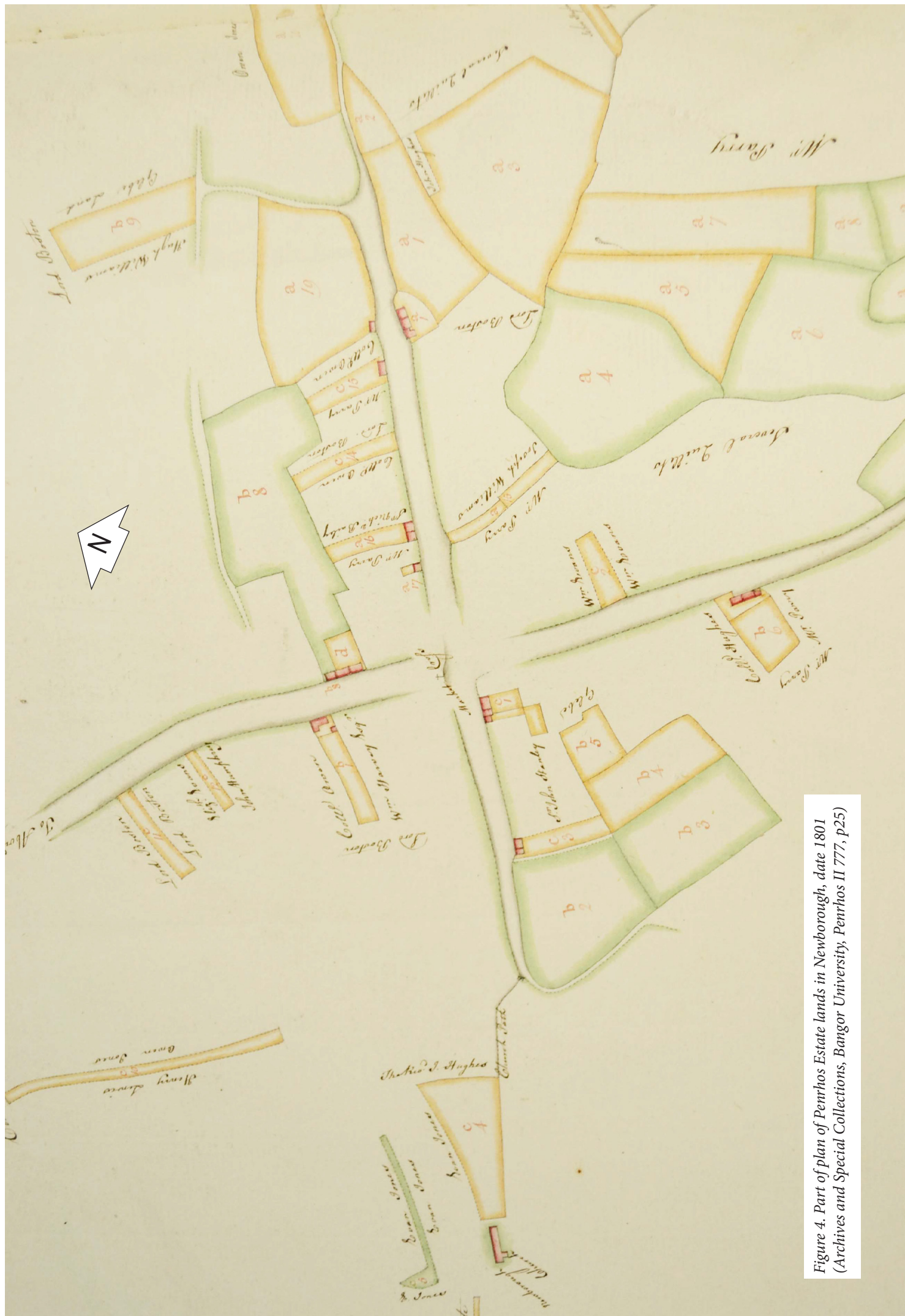
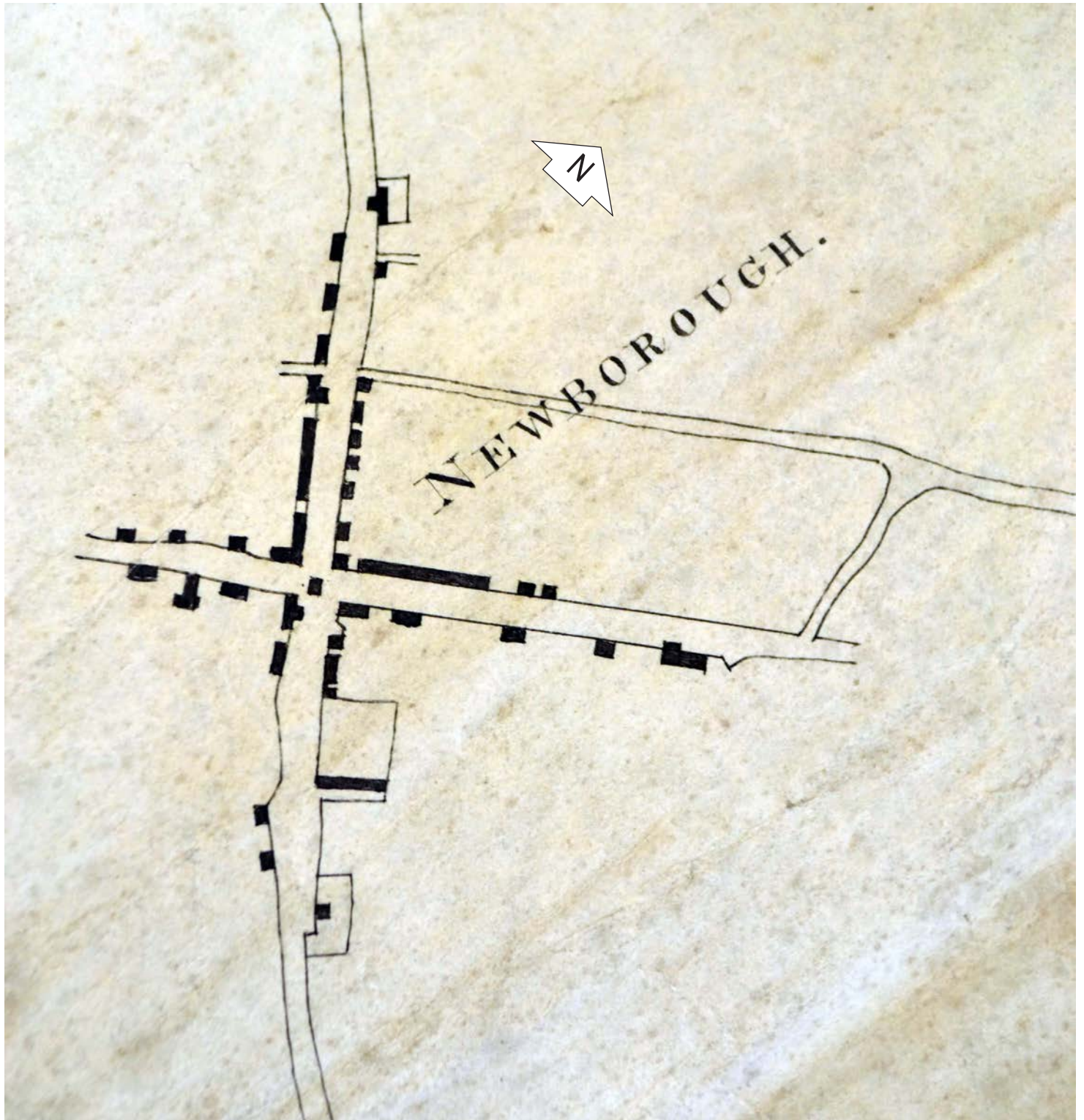




Figure 5. Plan of Mostyn property in Newborough, date 1827
(Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Mostyn Mss 8450)



*Figure 6. Plan of the town from the enclosure award map, date 1843
(W MAPS 5, courtesy of Anglesey Archives)*



Figure 7. Part of tithe map for Llanbedr Newborough parish, date 1846, from Places of Wales website

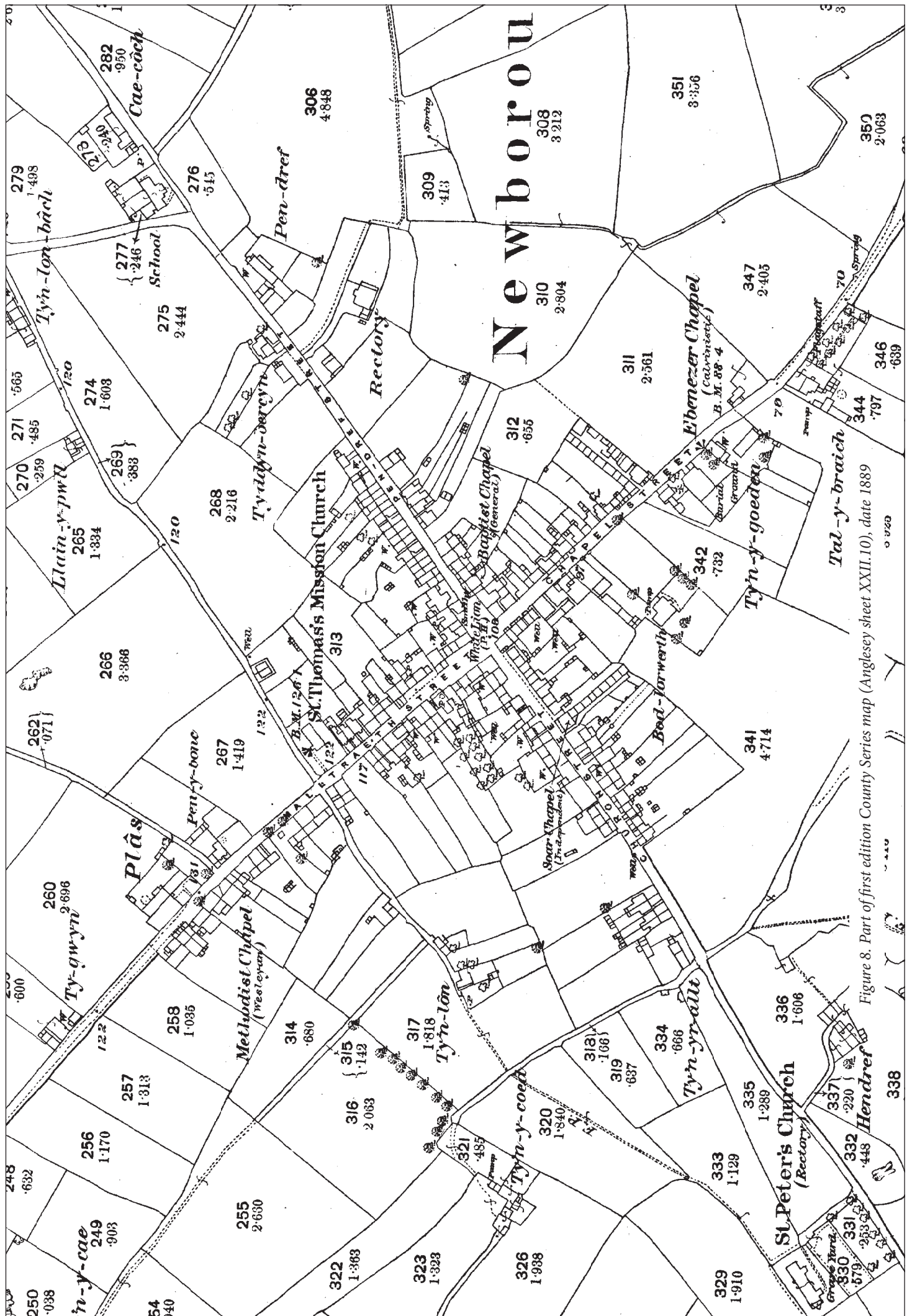


Figure 8. Part of first edition County Series map (Anglesey sheet XXII.10), date 1889

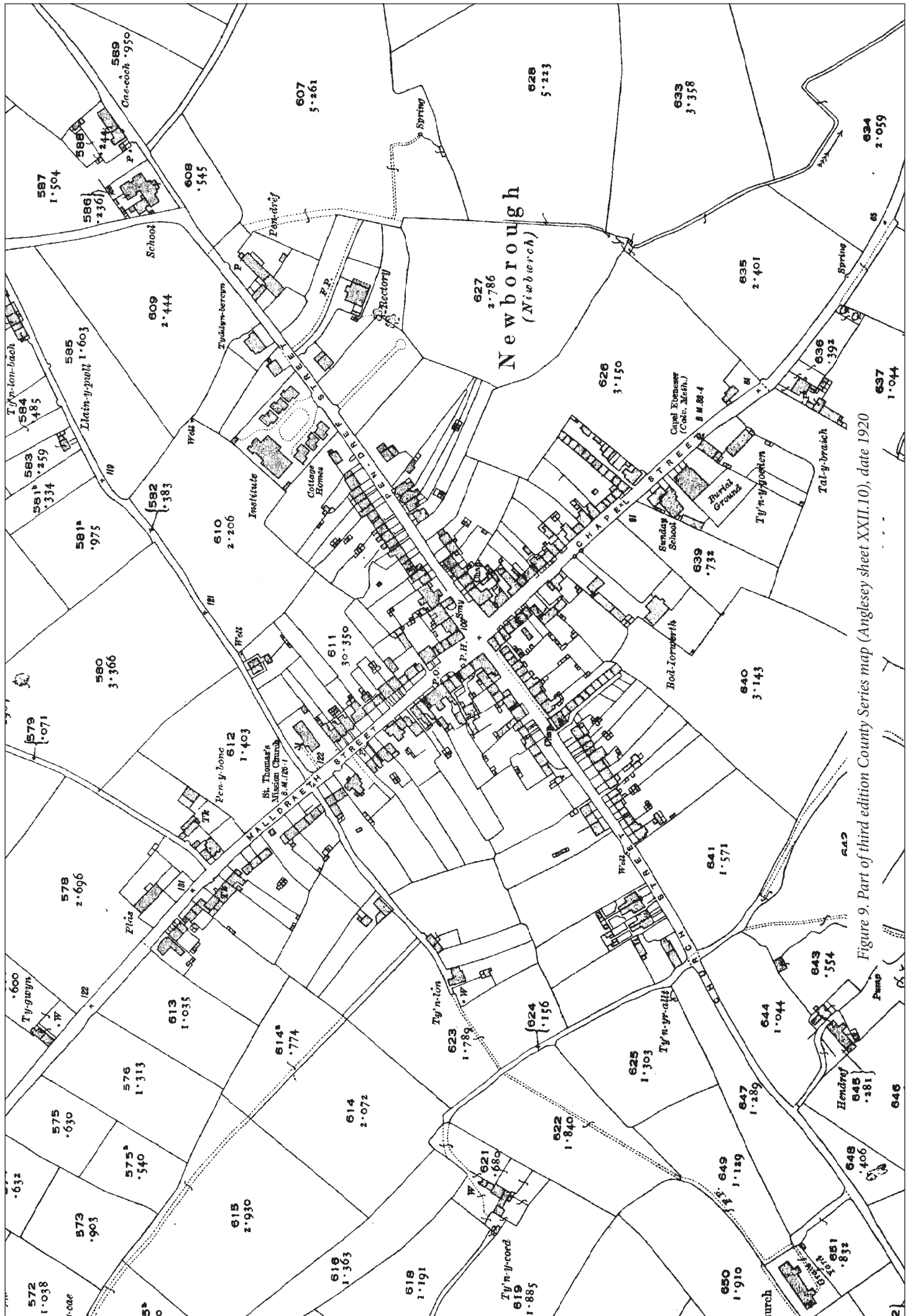


Figure 9. Part of third edition County Series map (Anglesey sheet XXII.10), date 1920

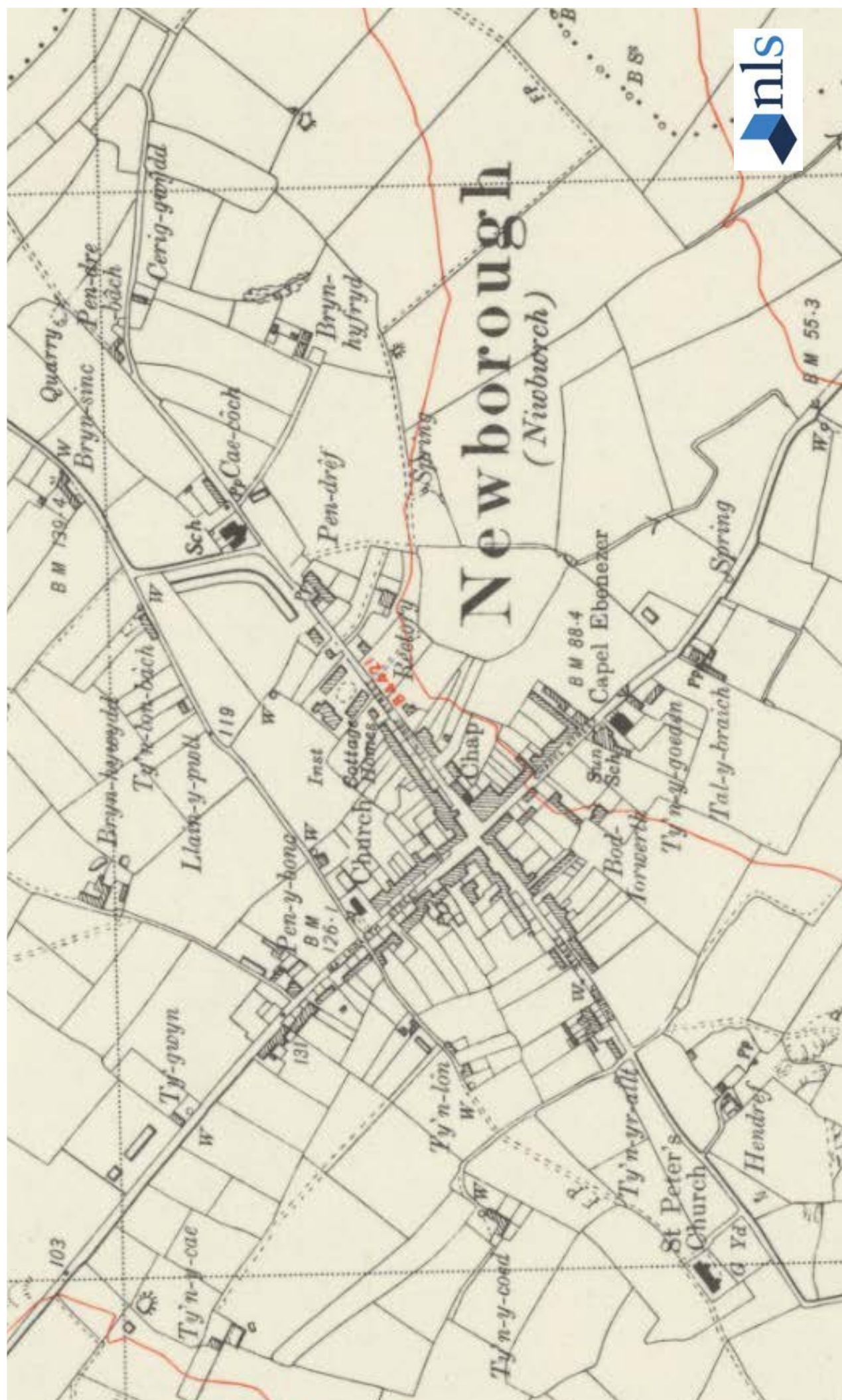


Figure 10. Part of 6 inch map Anglesey XXII.SW, revised 1949, published 1953 (from <http://maps.nls.uk>)

5. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1. General History

By the 13th century the main unit for administration in the Kingdom of Gwynedd was the commote (*cwmwd*). Anglesey was divided into six commotes. Each had a royal court that was the administrative centre and where the Prince of Gwynedd stayed as he travelled around his kingdom. Rhosyr was the royal centre for the commote of Menai. It had a royal court (*llys*) and a township, the *maerdref* (reeve's township), containing a hamlet where the bondsmen who farmed the Prince's estate lived. The *llys* was the focus for the collection of dues and renders owed to the king from that commote. The tenants of the commote had to attend the commotal court and use the king's mill in the *maerdref* (Longley 2001, 41).

The site of the *llys*, next to St Peter's Church to the west of Newborough village, was excavated in the 1990s revealing a hall (A) and chamber (B) as well as a possible bakehouse (C) and another large building (G) (Johnstone 1999) (figure 11, plate 9). The settlement associated with the *maerdref* has not been located with certainty, but may have been close to the farm called Hendre (Longley 2002) or further north where small enclosures suggest a former settlement (Aris in prep.). The functions of the *llys* became redundant on the conquest of Edward I, and the site began to decline, but a number of tenants continued to occupy the township of Rhosyr. These paid their rents directly to the new king for farming the lands of the former *maerdref*. There is even evidence that the royal court remained in use for a while (Johnstone 2000, 167-8; Johnstone 1999, 274).

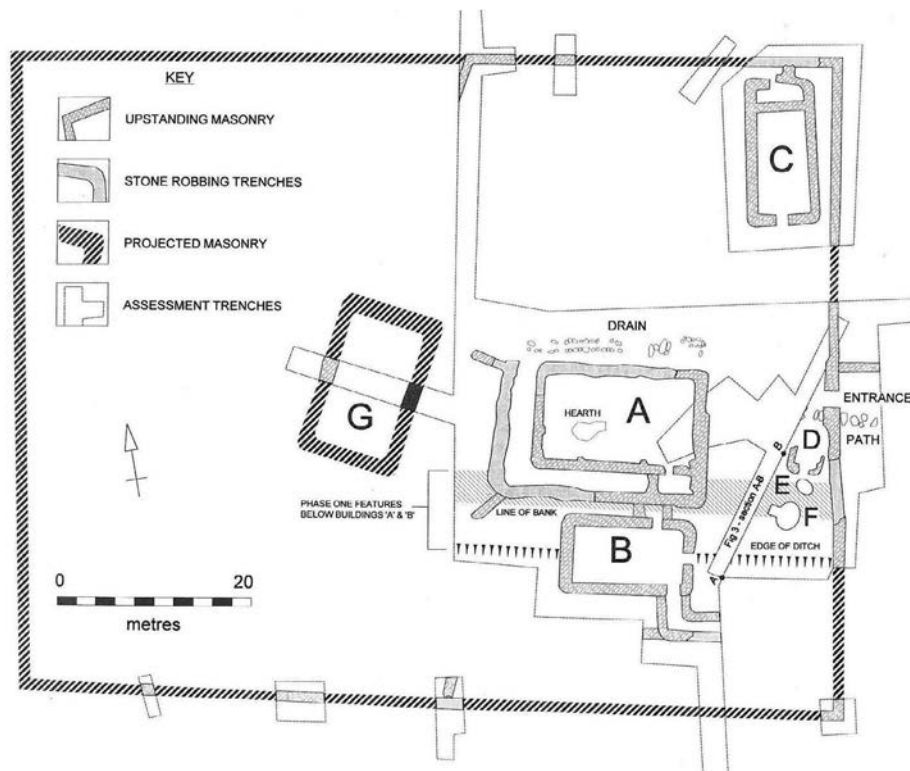


Figure 11. Plan of the excavated area at Llys Rhosyr (from Johnstone 1999, fig 2)

Plate 9. Excavations underway at Llys Rhosyr 1996



Royal courts usually had a royal chapel and it is assumed that St Peter's church originated as the royal chapel. The present church dates from the 14th century, when the borough was established, but an 11th/12th century font with Insular Viking Age decoration, indicates an earlier building once stood here associated with the court. The church was extended in the late 15th or early 16th century (RCAHMW 1937). It contains memorials to former burgesses of Newborough, including an effigy of the chaplain Matheus ap Elye, an incised decorated memorial to David Barker, and another to Ellena, all of the late 14th century (Gresham 1968).

The *llys* and the *maerdref* settlement would have been surrounded by open fields. The tenants had lands scattered through the open fields, which were divided into numerous narrow strips, separated by furrows but not enclosed. There would have been few walls, fences or hedges enclosing any of the land, which would have been worked communally. In the 17th century the crown lands at Rhosyr were sold into private hands and land holdings were consolidated and enclosed (Longley 2001, 47). However the boundaries of the enclosures still followed the original field divisions, resulting in the fossilisation of some of these boundaries and even individual strips (Longley 2001, 48). The tithe map shows some adjacent strips still unenclosed and being worked by different farms. Even many of the large, consolidated enclosed fields appear to preserve furlong boundaries from the medieval open fields (Kenney 2015, 11-12).

In the 13th century Llanfaes, in the south-east of Anglesey, was the main trading centre on the island. From 1294 Edward I built his castle and the adjacent borough at Beaumaris, largely in response to the revolt of Madoc ap Llywelyn (Lewis 1912, 31). The location of two boroughs adjacent to one another, one English and the other Welsh, could not be tolerated on economic or political grounds, and so the population of Llanfaes was moved across the island and a new borough was established for them on the royal lands of Rhosyr (Johnstone 2000, 179). Many of the Llanfaes burgesses were reluctant to leave and a group led by a doctor called Anian were fined for delaying their departure (Lewis 1912, 52).

Land for the borough was appropriated from the demesnes of Rhosyr and the borough of Newborough was laid out to give each burgess the same amount of property as they held in Llanfaes (Lewis 1912, 52). In 1303 the borough received its charter defining its customs and privileges (Johnstone 1996, Soulsby 1983, 194-6, Lewis 1912, 35). Lewis (1912, 283) gives the original text of the charter in Latin and the original document is held in the British Museum (Harlean Mss 87). Most Welsh borough charters were based on the liberties of Hereford. Newborough was granted the same privileges as Rhuddlan, which in its turn had taken the privileges of Hereford. The new borough did not originally have a name and in 1305 the burgesses asked that it could be called "Newborough" (Lewis 1912, 40).

Property in the borough would be divided into long narrow pieces of land. These narrow plots are generally known as burgage plots, but documents for Newborough refer to the holdings as 'places' (*placeae*) rather than burgages. Generally burgages were of a specific size; those in Caernarfon and Criccieth were 80 ft long and 60 ft broad, while those at Beaumaris were 80 ft long and 40 ft broad, but the Newborough *placeae* had varying rents suggesting varying sizes, which is probably why the technical term 'burgage' was not used (Lewis 1912, 63). However in this report these plots will be referred to as burgage plots. The variety of sizes was probably related to Newborough having to accommodate the various sizes of holdings of the burgesses of Llanfaes. Most of these plots can still be seen in the present land boundaries and it is clear how variable they were. A burgage included a tenement with the land under and around it. A burgage did not necessarily have to be built on but it had to have a building for the owner to claim to be a burgess (Lewis 1912, 63). It can be assumed that most of these plots originally had houses, generally on the street frontage.

The town was planned around a cross roads of two straight streets (figure 12). The present Chapel Street/Malltraeth Street was the main medieval street through the town and continued to a ferry at Abermenai Point. The town cross would have stood at the main cross roads, with a town hall nearby, which survived into the 18th century (Carr 2011, 9, 209, Soulsby 1983, 194-6). The current B road to Llangaffo was probably also part of the original layout, forming a back lane to the town. This road is now known as Lôn Twnti where it runs through the edge of the village. A weekly market was held on Tuesday, and there were fairs on June 22nd, August 10th, August 21st, September 25th and November 11th (Bangor Mss 7366), though Lewis says that there were only two yearly fairs; at Midsummer (29th June, the feast of Apostles Peter and Paul) and Martinmass (Nov 11th, the feast of St Martin) (Lewis 1912, 208, 171). The cross roads and main streets were wider than today and would have provided a market square. These fairs served the tenantry of the commote of Menai, though the market became famous over a much wider area for its cattle and oxen (Soulsby 1983, 194-6).

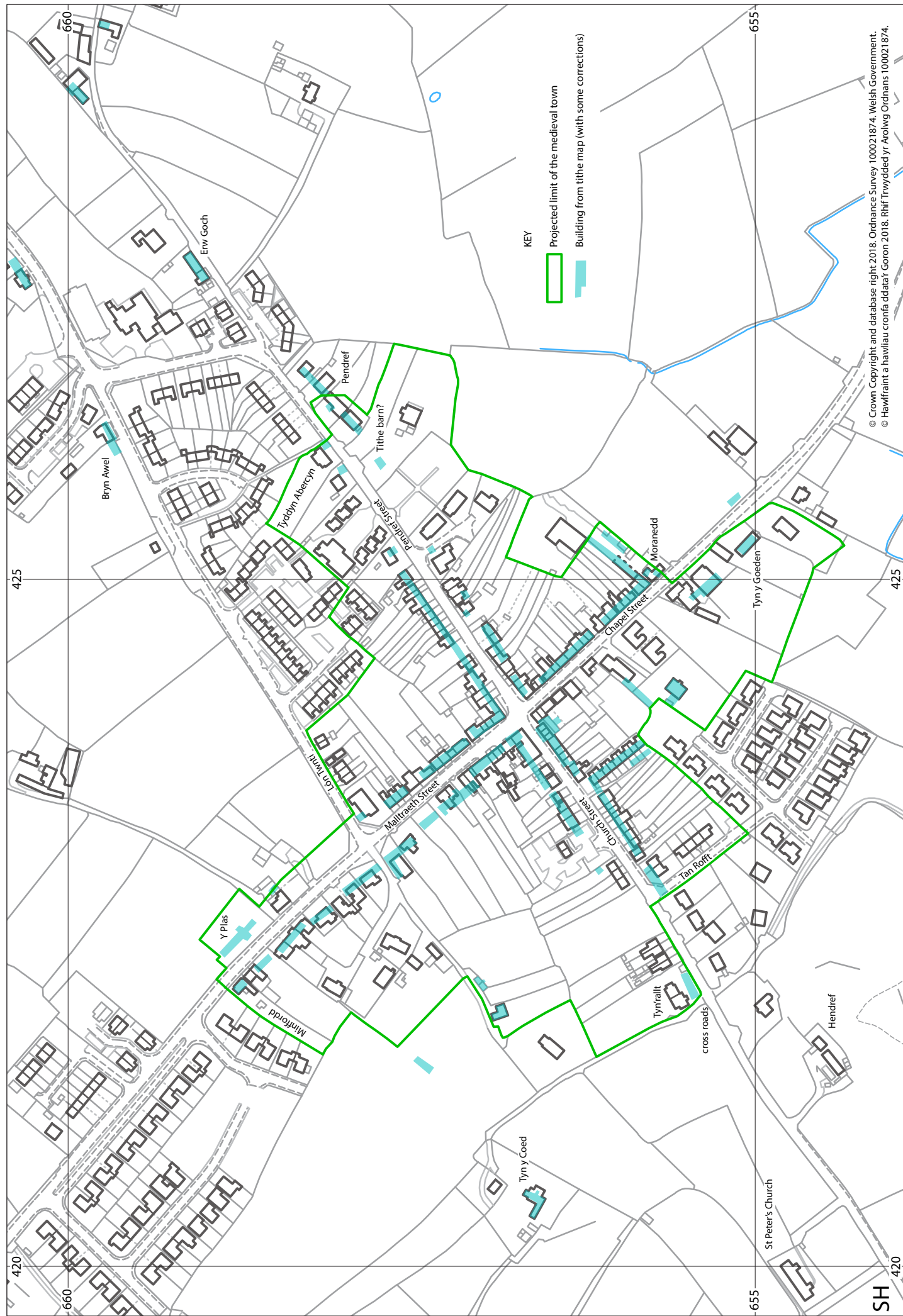


Figure 12. Probable limit of medieval town with location of buildings on the tithe map shown

The houses in the borough would probably have been built of timber. In 1305 Newborough asked for a grant to obtain wood from the forest of Snowdon but this seems not to have been granted (Lewis 1912, 64). Not all the town appears to have been built-up. There are records of several gardens, 14 crofts and an orchard, so there was some agricultural and horticultural activity within the borough itself (Lewis 1912, 68-9). The first windmill on Anglesey was built at Newborough in 1305 (Guise and Lees 2010, 7). It probably stood at the north-western end of the village where a house is still called Bryn-felin (Davidson 2002, 5; Carr 2011, 83).

The town was almost entirely Welsh, and welcomed Welsh poets including Dafydd ap Gwilym, who praised the town, its wine and its people (Carr 2011, 9, 209). Newborough did not initially have a mayor but the steward of the commote of Menai acted as mayor until the borough was finally granted the privilege of electing their own mayor and they continued to do so until as late as 1811 (Lewis 1912, 157, 158). The bailiffs, there were usually two, were the main officers of the borough. They administered the royal and private revenue of the borough, presided over the borough courts, summoned general assemblies, and proclaimed fairs (Lewis 1912, 159-60).

In the later 14th century Newborough was a thriving borough, and economically successful. This was despite the hardship caused by the Great Storm of 6th December 1330 which covered a large area of agricultural land with sand, making it worthless. The king's tenants at Rhosyr also lost land and 11 cottages. Another storm in 1396-7 destroyed more land, whilst in the mid-fourteenth century the Black Death caused a severe decline in the population of Anglesey (Carr 2011, 7). During the uprising of Owain Glyndŵr in the early 15th century both the town of Newborough and the township of Rhosyr were badly damaged by attacks from both sides (Carr 2011, 256). There was a renewal of fortune when in 1507 Henry VII transferred the county courts from Beaumaris to Newborough, but this was reversed in 1549 and the town began to decline (Soulsby 1983, 194-6). It began to rely on agriculture rather than trade and by the reign of Edward VI it was no more than a village (Lewis 1912, 208-209). Its common land was vital to the survival of all members of the community. The rights of burgesses to common land were often not recognised when Enclosure Acts were enacted in the 19th century and some boroughs felt that they had been robbed of their rights (Lewis 1912, 91). The Enclosure Act for Newborough was passed in 1813, but the award was not finalised until 1843 (W MAPS 5), when the Warren and remaining unenclosed fields were divided between landowners and enclosed as private land.

Encroachment by sand continued to be a problem and in 1561 Elizabeth I forbade the pulling of marram grass (Soulsby 1983, 194-6). This plant was vital to stabilise the sand dunes and prevent more sand blows but it was also a useful resource if cut and encouraged to grow rather than being pulled up. There had traditionally been a custom of not cutting the marram grass within 2 miles of the borough to protect the borough land from sand blows (Lewis 1912, 208). Since the 16th century at least marram grass (*môrhesg*) was used in Newborough to make mats, ropes, baskets and fancy goods (Hughes 1956). The town was surrounded by marshes as well as sand dunes and peat from the marshes provided the inhabitants with fuel (Lewis 1912, 208).

By the end of the 17th century Newborough had lost much of its urban character, the weekly market was discontinued by the early 19th century (Soulsby 1983, 194-6), but annual fairs still continued (Lewis 1849). Travelers who passed through were not complementary. In the late 18th century Thomas Pennant describes Newborough as “a place greatly fallen away from its antient splendor [sic]” (Pennant 1783, 232-235), and in the early 19th century Richard Fenton thought it was “a wretched place” (Fenton 1917, 270). Samuel Lewis described it as having “dwindled into an insignificant and obscure village” (Lewis 1849). Mat and rope making from marram grass was the main industry other than agriculture, but the enclosure of the common land in the early 19th century led to the loss of rights to collect both turf and marram grass, making things very difficult for the poor, and hindering the marram grass industry (Lewis 1849).

Nonconformist religion gained in popularity throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries. A Methodist chapel was built in 1784 and by 1801 there was also a chapel for independent protestant dissenters (Pryce 1922, 50, 51). In the later 19th century Newborough had four chapels: Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptists and Independent. Of these only the Ebenezer Methodist chapel survives. This had a burial ground to its rear and a Sunday school next to it. The Wesleyan chapel also had a Sunday school (Lewis 1849). There were also two churches, the parish church of St Peter and St Thomas's Mission Church, now Eglwys Bach.

There was a smithy in the middle of the town in the 19th century, in part of the building now used by the shop, and there were also several inns, including the White Lion, which is shown on the 1845 tithe map, and so it has been in the same place and has had the same name for a long time. There was a fulling mill at Pandy near the shore of the Cefni Estuary, now buried in forest and partly covered by sand.

In 1905 John Prichard Jones, Managing Director of Dickins and Jones in Regent Street, London, built the Institute that bears his name to benefit the people of his home town. He also built cottages as homes for local pensioners. The institute housed a library, public hall, coffee room, smoking room and 'other offices' for the use of the cottage residents, and the inhabitants of Newborough and surrounding district.

In 1913 the marram grass industry was revived with the establishment of the Mat Makers' Association and women and children in Newborough could be seen making mats, baskets and ropes (plate 10), until Newborough Warren, the source of the marram grass was taken over by the War Ministry in 1939 used as a bombing range before being taken over by the Forestry Commission in 1947 (Hughes 1956).

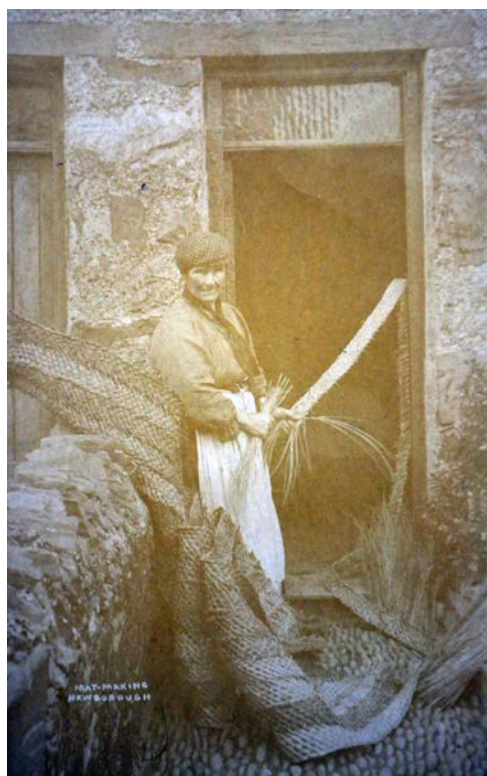


Plate 10. Mat making in Newborough (Courtesy of Anglesey Archives WSG/14/10, no date)

5.2. Borough Boundary

The borough included farmland as well as the town and the boundary was traditionally annually "perambulated" by the burgesses (Lewis 1912, 53). The boundaries of the borough were recorded as a list of placenames by Henry Rowlands (1846, 310-11) in the early 18th century. Owen (1952, 33) has the list of markers recorded by the Newborough Corporation in 1813, which is very similar to Rowland's list. Johnstone (1995, fig 34) marks the boundary on his map but does not discuss its route. Almost all of Rowland's named locations can be found on the modern or 19th century maps, so plotting the rough line is fairly simple (figure 13), but it is clear that the boundary cannot have simply gone from point to point and closer consideration of possible routes strongly indicates that many of the points mentioned were not directly touched by the boundary. Often when a farm name is mentioned it appears that the boundary ran along the edge of the lands of that farm and the farmhouse was nearly always outside the borough boundary. Clynog Fechan, at which Rowlands description starts and ends, actually stands 200m east of the borough boundary in Llangeinwen parish, the boundary running along the western edge of its lands. The names of Terwyn Beuno or Derfyn Beuno and Ddolgerran cannot be found on the tithe map, mainly because farm names rather than field names are often given for plots, but here the borough boundary is quite clear as it almost certainly ran along the same line as the later parish boundary. This follows what was a major field boundary until the late 19th century. The original field boundary is shown on the tithe map but by 1889 the fields in this area had been replanned as large, regular rectangles and the parish boundary on the 1st edition 25 inch map is shown running across these later fields. It was however still marked by boundary stones and many of these are still shown on the modern digital mapping, although there is some doubt as to how many of these still survive today, something that would be worth checking on the ground.

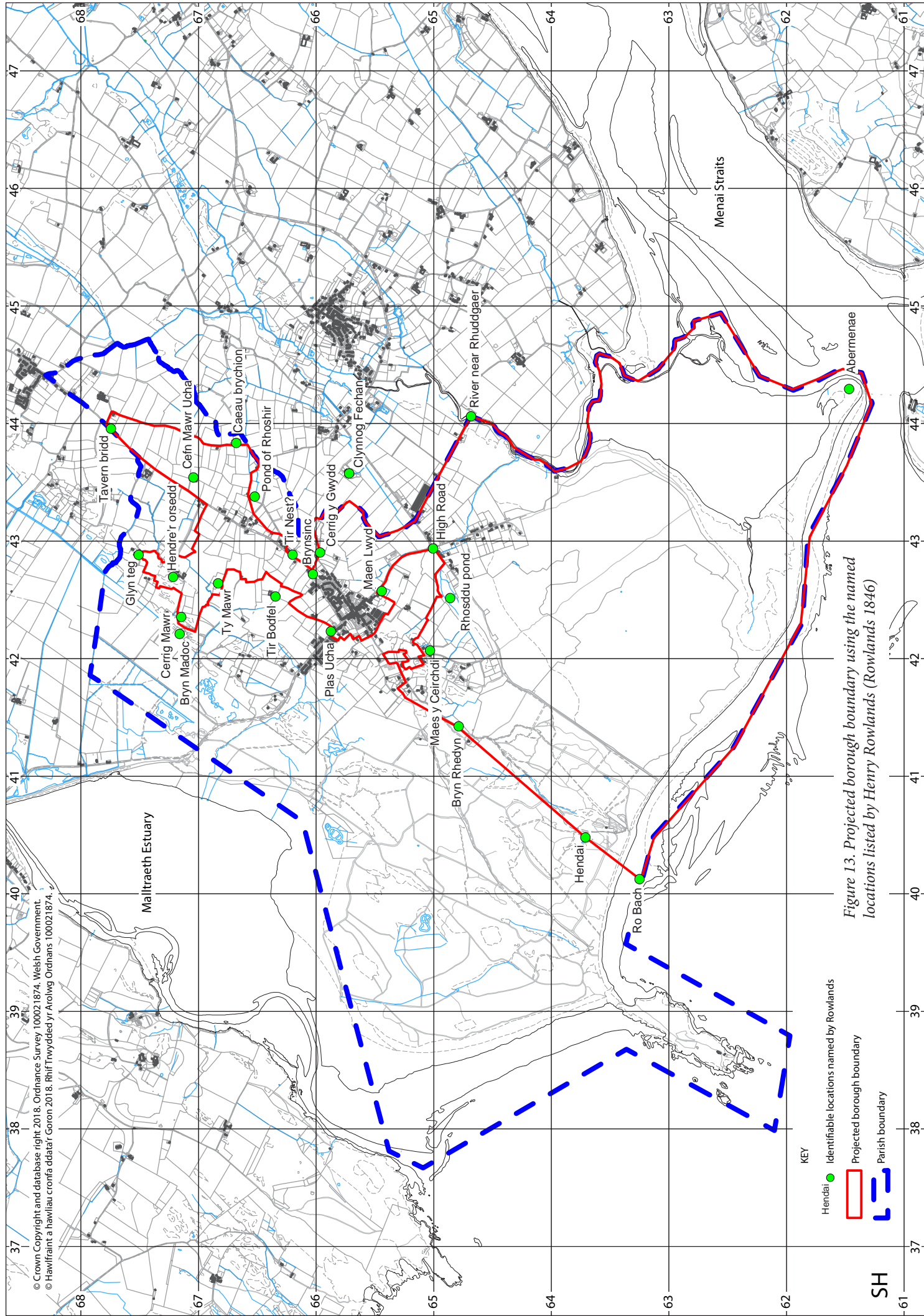


Figure 13. Projected borough boundary using the named locations listed by Henry Rowlands (Rowlands 1846)

Williamson (1895, 7) confirms that the borough boundary followed the line of the parish boundary through Pen y Wal (plot 187 on the tithe map) and down the road between Tros yr Afon and Glan yr Afon to the ford across the Afon Braint. On Johnstone's plan (1995, fig 34) he ignores the borough lands south of the town but Rowlands clearly indicates that the southern part of Newborough Warren belonged to the borough, along with Abermenai Point and the ferry. This is supported by other references to the ferry belonging to the borough (Carr 2011, 207, 245). The borough boundary presumably ran down the middle of Afon Braint as the parish boundary did. From Abermenai Point the boundary ran up the coast to Ro Bach on Traeth Llanddwyn, and then headed inland to Hendai. This was a medieval farmstead, long abandoned by the 1889 map was made, but excavated in 1973 (Evans 1973). A straight line would take the boundary through the warren to the next point in Rowlands itinerary, Bryn Rhedyn, and it is likely this boundary was always straight and somewhat notional through the dunes. Longley's (2001) plan of properties associated with the hamlets of Hendre Rhosfair and Maerdref or owing rents to the king in 1608 has been used to improve the borough boundary on the assumption that these properties were always part of these hamlets and not within the borough. This takes the boundary quite neatly past Maes y Ceirchdi to Rhosddu Pond to hit the high road, which it followed to a boundary stone known as Maen Lwyd (PRN 67592) where the boundary headed back to the north-west along the edge of the town, obviously including all the town, including Plas (named by Rowland as Plas Ucha), within the borough boundary. Rowlands has the boundary then heading for Tir Bodfel but it is not clear whether land to the south-west of Tir Bodfel was within the borough. The boundary then goes to Tŷ Mawr, which compared to other named farms should mean that Tŷ Mawr was outside the boundary. Longley (2001) also has this holding as owing rents to the king in 1608 and therefore not part of the borough. However the description of the borough boundary going to Bryn Madoc, Cerrig Mawr and then Glyn Teg seems to fit so well with the boundaries of the Tŷ Mawr holding that it appears that this was included within the borough. It is certainly hard to draw the boundary in any way that excludes it.

This interpretation strongly hints that one of the unlocated names mentioned "Hendre'r orsedd" refers to the rocky hill immediately north of Bryniau (Aris in prep.). This place name raises two intriguing questions: which old settlement is the "hendre" element referring to and what is the significance of the "orsedd" element? There has been a suggestion (Aris in prep.) that there was a medieval settlement in the area around Cefn bychan and Tyddyn Bach, to the south-west of the hill, and that this may even have been the location of the maerdref settlement. "Orsedd" could indicate an early medieval meeting place. The word has connections with royal judicial courts, mounds, probably used for assemblies and the proximity of a *llys* (McNicol, Kenney and Smith 2017, 57-59). Whether any of these can be applied to this location requires much more work, but the track running west from Bryniau may be an ancient road up from the shore of the estuary, making it a fairly accessible location.

As the borough boundary extended as far as Tarvarn bridd (Dafarn-bridd) it is likely that the triangular area between the two roads to the north-east of the town was all borough land, but the route of the boundary is uncertain between Hendre'r orsedd and Cefn Mawr Ucha and unclear around Tir Nest and Brynsinc. Rowlands has the boundary going round Cerrig y Gwydd and passing the tithe barn or Rector's barn back to the start. Tradition places the tithe barn in the village close to the Rectory so the mention of a tithe barn on the boundary is confusing.

5.3. Limit of the town

Figure 12

The limits of the medieval town can be clearly identified on modern digital OS mapping, although the OS first edition 25 inch maps add some additional information. The key indicator is the presence of burgage plots or *placae*. The tithe map is in some ways less useful than might be thought. It only shows boundaries between lands owned or rented by different people, so many of the plot boundaries are missing because of consolidation of property holdings. The houses shown on the tithe map give some indication of the area built-up in the medieval town in 1846.

Longley (2002) and Johnston (1995) have previously considered the town limits or at least mapped the town. Without any discussion Longley (2002, fig 14b) disregards not only many of the buildings shown on the tithe map on the western side of the town but also most of the plots to give a much truncated line on the western side of the town and provide room for his proposed maerdref hamlet at the small cross roads near Hendref. This interpretation is hard to defend when looking at the evidence in detail. Johnstone (1995) takes the town right up to the cross roads on this side. This is a much more defensible position as Tyn'rallt seems to be in a burgage plot, especially as there was a house here on the tithe map. However on the south-eastern side of the street none of the maps suggest burgage plots west of Tan Rofft. A map of 1801 (Penrhos II 777, p25) strongly suggests that there was no cross road near Hendref in the 18th century and that this is a 19th century development.

There are burgage plots along the north-east side of Chapel Street and the present houses are mostly on the site of those shown on the tithe map. The new house, Moranedd, now occupies the last plot in the town on this side, though the modern building extends beyond the plot and town boundary. The south-west side of Chapel Street is less clear. The tithe map shows very few buildings on this side and plot boundaries are more fragmentary. However all the boundaries on the tithe map in this area, most of which still survive, strongly resemble groups of 2 or 3 plots that have been merged. It is therefore suggested that the town extended down to Tyn y Goeden. The original house of Tyn y Goeden is shown on the tithe map and is a long narrow building suggestive of at least being on the site of a medieval terrace. The house is not on the present street frontage and this with considerable evidence from further up the street suggest that Chapel Street used to be much wider than today.

Malltraeth Street clearly had town plots and dwellings on both sides of the street up to the cross roads where the B4421 (known here as Lôn Twnti) comes off the main street. The continuation of plots and houses on the tithe map suggests the town extended as far as the plot now occupied by Minffordd on the south-west side of Malltraeth Street. Rowlands describes Y Plas or Plas Ucha as a house in the town and a marker on the boundary. The house is shown on the tithe map and on the County Series maps to 1920, but this does not seem to have had a burgage plot so may not have been originally a medieval property. However its place as a marker on the boundary suggests that the later house was built right on the edge of the medieval town.

The locations of medieval buildings along the western end of Pendref Street are indicated by surviving plot boundaries and houses marked on the tithe map. Plot boundaries and an occasional surviving house on the tithe map suggest that the street was built-up as far as Tyddyn Abercyn on the north side. The site of Pendref must have been the limit on the southern side. Like Y Plas it is not associated with a burgage plot and so it probably a later addition but the name suggests it marks the limit of the town.

The limits of the town proposed here differ in some details from those proposed by Johnstone (1995, fig 35), but this seems to be due to a closer study of the evidence. The limits are quite different to those proposed by Longley (2002, fig 14b) for the western side of the town but he provides no argument to support his interpretation.



*Plate 11. The cross roads looking from Church Street across to Pendref Street
(photograph by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)*

6. PRESENT SETTLEMENT CHARACTER: SUMMARY

The settlement is a large village measuring 1km north-west to south-east and 800m south-west to north-east. The original main north-west to south-east street (Malltraeth and Chapel Streets), running from Aberffraw to Abermenai, is now part of the main coastal road around Anglesey (A4080) (plate 11). The B4421 comes off the main road just north-west of the main cross roads and this leads to Llangaffo. The centre of the village is fairly heavily built-up with rows of 19th century houses flanking the main road, and the density of housing decreases towards the edges of the village. The older houses are towards the centre of the village with the outskirts dominated by modern developments, especially at the northern end of the village.

Though the village formerly contained a high number of shops and businesses, these are now much less in evidence, and the large majority of the buildings are domestic houses. These are typically two-storey, stone-built with slate roofs, and a high percentage of chimneys. Recent upgrading of the houses has resulted in a high number of new windows and doors, and pebble-dash surfaces. Short terraces do exist, but typically each house is of slightly different height and size to its neighbour, though they are usually attached to each other. This reflects the lack of large-scale investment in the 19th century, and the retention of individual ownership of the houses within each plot. Other building types include non-conformist chapels, the Prichard-Jones Institute, and the parish church of St Peter. The church lies a significant distance to the south-west of the village, and adjacent to the former *llys*. The latter has been partially excavated, and is accessible for visiting, though with no parking and poor sign-posting, many tourists pass it by unaware of its existence. This road leads only to a large beach carpark, passing through the forest, and is popular with tourists and residents.

A notable feature of the village are the electricity cables criss-crossing the streets, supported on numerous poles (plate 12). The telephone lines also make use of the poles but the electricity cables are most prominent. This reflects a recent phase in the history of the village as in the 1950s, along with other Anglesey villages, Newborough still had not been supplied with electricity when much of the rest of North Wales was already connected. There was political pressure to get the area connected quickly and over-head cables were quicker to install than underground ones (David Elis-Williams pers. comm.). The character of the village is still influenced by not being on mains gas, resulting in oil storage containers and gas bottles being a feature in many gardens.



*Plate 12. View down Pendref Street and Church Street
(photograph by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)*

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

7.1. Deposit Model

See appendix IV for information used to create deposit model.

The aim of this study is to use previous excavation and trial trenching results to gain some understanding of the buried archaeology of the village and identify areas of high archaeological potential. Map evidence has also been used to recognise areas of older buildings, either still standing or demolished but possibly with surviving buried foundations and associated deposits.

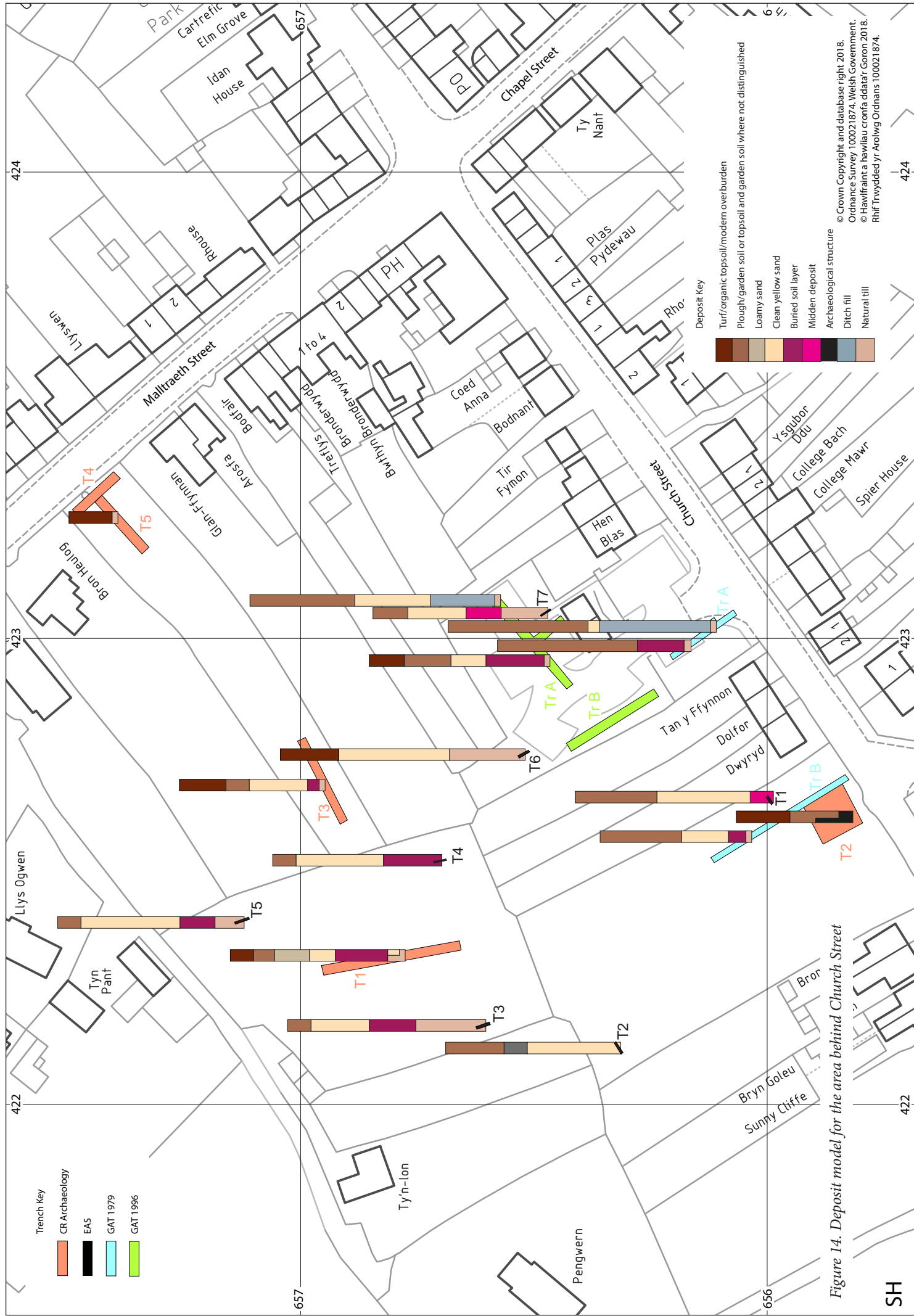
Over much of the area studying deposit depths from excavation data can only give a very localised indication of what deposits are likely to be found, however considerable work has been carried out in the area to the north of Church Street (figure 14). This includes small test trenches that are of minimal use in defining features but provide a good spread of information on the depth of deposits. This collection of data gives an intriguing view into the heart of the town. One notable feature is the wide spread extent of windblown sand. A layer up to 0.85m thick is consistently found across this area with the exception of locations near the street fronts. The sand is usually described as homogenous with no stabilisation layers or soil development. It is tempting to see this as a single major inundation of sand into the heart of the town. The locations lacking this sand layer are all on the street frontages. In CR Archaeology trenches 4 and 5 (Rees and Jones 2015b) the original deposits have obviously been truncated by 19th century house building as the topsoil lies directly on the boulder clay, but elsewhere early deposits are preserved so truncation does not necessarily explain the lack of the sand. In CR Archaeology trench 2 (Rees and Jones 2015b) and GAT 1979 trench A (White 1979, PRN 60255) there is evidence of building remains and it seems probable that these buildings were standing when the sand was blown in and blocked sand build-up in these areas. Just behind this frontage zone sand was deposited as shown in EAS trench 1 (Brookes 2013).

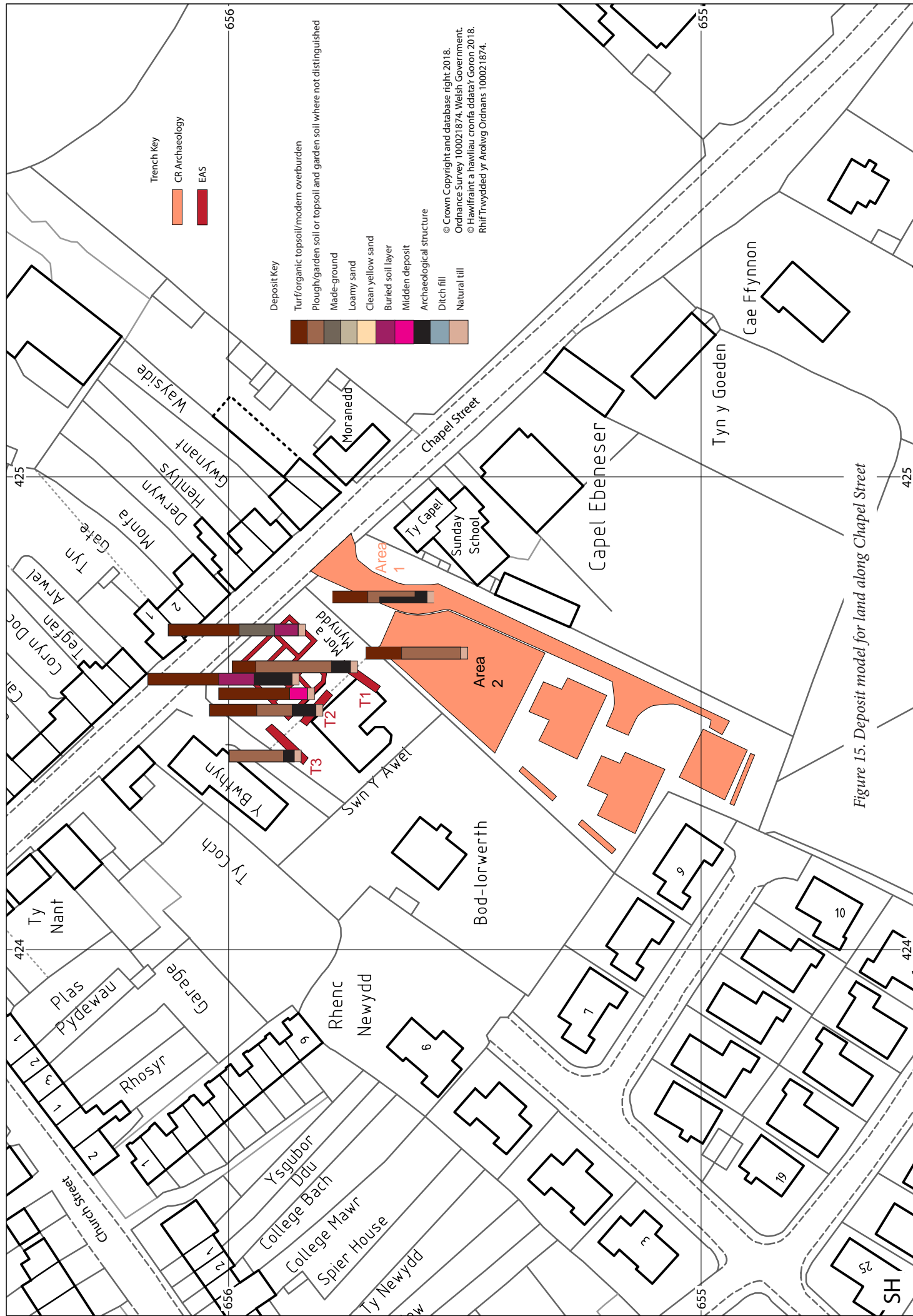
Below the sand across much of the area is a buried soil up to 0.5m thick. This would appear to be the original medieval ground surface. In GAT 1996 trench A (Johnstone 1996) a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from this layer, although this sherd is not described. There are also shells within the deposit in trench C suggesting midden material has been mixed into the buried soil. The depth of the deposit suggests a well-developed soil enhanced by ploughing or gardening. It may have been the ploughsoil of the fields onto which the town was laid out. Shallow furrows in GAT 1996 trench A and C could be the remains of plough furrows. If so they run WSW to ENE and suggest that the plot layout did not follow the existing strip orientation.

In places occupation deposits have clearly been introduced to this layer or have built up on top of it. In EAS trenches 1 and 7 the deposits were sufficiently rich in shells and animal bones that they are described as probably middens (Brookes 2013). There were also midden deposits in the buried soil just north-west of the building remains in CR Archaeology trench 2 (Rees and Jones 2015b). This suggests considerable medieval activity before the sand inundation. The lack of differentiation in the sand suggests a single deposition event and it is possible that the sand can be identified with a historically documented sand storm in December 1330 (Carr 7). There is considerable creation of soil on top of the sand, presumably by working the plots as gardens and adding organic matter to the sand, supporting the possibility that this was an early event. No finds or possibly medieval features have been reported from this gardening soil above the sand as might be expected if the sand dated to 1330 but there seems to have been an assumption that important archaeology lay under the sand, it is unclear how carefully the upper layers were investigated. Future work should not assume that all medieval activity lies below the sand until this has been demonstrated by excavation deliberately looking for medieval activity in the layers above the sand. If the sand deposit does represent this single storm it shows how devastating that storm was, with the loss of horticultural land right in the heart of the village, although this was reclaimed. This area is open to the west so would have received much more sand than the eastern side of the town but it still suggests that about half the town was buried under up to 0.7m of sand. Clarifying the date and nature of this sand layer clearly needs to be considered a priority in future archaeological work.

It is notable that there was no clean sand found in excavations on Chapel Street (figure 15). Most of these were close to the street frontage and possibly protected by buildings and walls but the end of the plot next to Tŷ Capel extends well back from the street but no sand was recorded here either.

CR Archaeology trench 2 (Rees and Jones 2015b) and GAT 1979 trench A off Church Street (White 1979) (figure 14) suggest that there were medieval dwellings in gaps in the built-up area indicated on the tithe map (figure 12). In trench A (if the features are correctly orientated) a building was found at the same distance from the modern





street frontage as the tithe map indicates houses a little further to the north-east. It is likely that medieval town houses continued along this street frontage, and it is a pity that the potential archaeology was not investigated more thoroughly before the carpark was built. Trench 2 hints at buildings closer to the modern street in this part, which is supported by a building on the tithe map on the western limits of the town.

CR Archaeology (Rees and Jones 2015a) also found remains of a medieval building in Area 1 on Chapel Street (figure 15), again in what is shown as a gap on the tithe map. A watching brief and evaluation trenches found midden deposits and cobbled areas under what is now Môr a Mynydd (Brookes and Price 1997; Brookes and Laws 2003). This was assumed to be late activity associated with Bod Iorwerth, but it may also be medieval. Here a terrace edge was noted, which was not understood at the time but is likely to be the edge of the medieval road. The terrace was roughly revetted with stone but was not used for building as no building remains survived and these would have been preserved under the backfilled of garden soil. This area was only recorded in foundation trenches for the modern house so building remains might have been missed but the terrace runs along the line of the road edge as interpreted from the tithe map and other early maps. The tithe map shows that the road was formerly wider and buildings such as the old house at Tyn y Geoden and the building preceding the present Ebenezer Chapel were on the street frontage. It seems likely that the terrace was part of the original road and it was filled in by soil development once the full width of the road went out of use. Any activity immediately south-west of this, such as the midden, wall and cobbled surfaces recorded, would be in the position where medieval town houses would be expected. It is a great loss that the plot was not more carefully investigated in advance of the construction of the modern houses on the site. No similar terrace was noticed in the plot to the south-east, which was more extensively investigated in advance of development, but the road may not have been terraced so deeply into the slope here.

The discovery of medieval building remains in vacant plots suggest that most of the town was heavily built-up along the street frontages but archaeology has not yet properly investigated what uses the plots behind the houses were put to. The uses are likely to be varied, industrial, storage, waste disposal, as well as agricultural or horticultural and the evidence they might preserve is likely to be equally varied and interesting. Some of the plots may hold more information about life in the town than the house sites.

The only other areas in Newborough village that has been excavated are two fields on the northern outskirts of the village, north of Lôn Twnti. This area has been chosen as the site for a new school and archaeological work has



*Plate 13.
Remains of a wall
found in 2017
excavations north
of Lôn Twnti in
advance of a new
school*

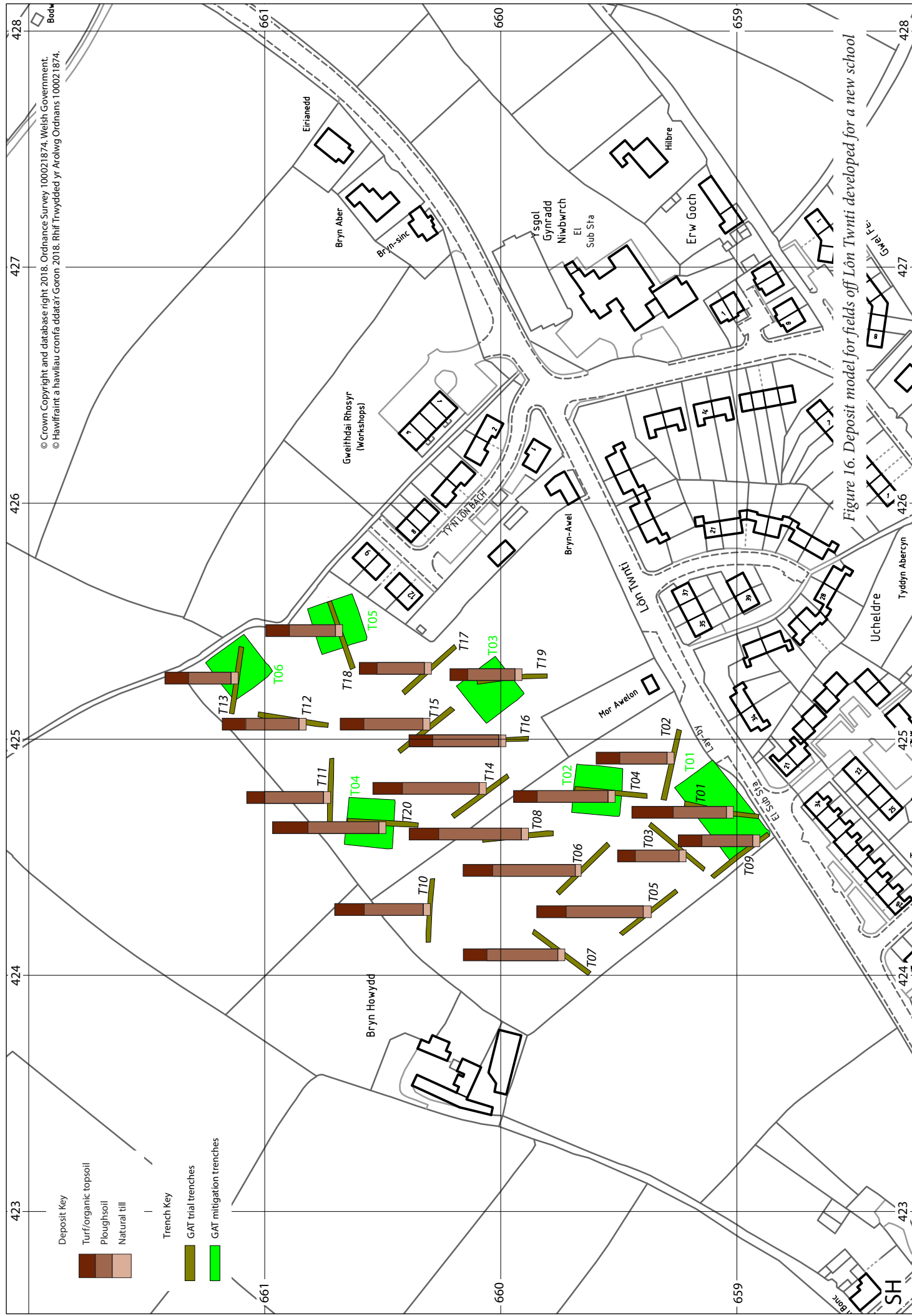
*Plate 14.
Bronze Age pit
containing burnt
stones found in
advance of a new
school*



*Plate 16. Excavated postholes of a 4-post granary
found on new school site*



*Plate 15. Excavated postholes of a 8-post
granary found on new school site*



been taking place in advance of the development. The work is not yet complete and results from the mitigation work is still very preliminary but the report on trial trenching has been produced (McGuinness 2016). The trial trenching showed quite even soil development across the two fields, although the soil depth is generally shallower close to the road and towards the lane running along the north-eastern side of the area (figure 16). Topsoil is between 0.15m and 0.35m deep over ploughsoil up to 0.7m deep. These deposits overlie the natural glacial clay which is generally a red-brown sandy clay with some areas of gravel usually about 0.8m to 0.9m below the modern surface. There is no sign of windblown sand recorded in this area at all.

The geophysical survey and trial trenching produced evidence of former field boundaries, some probably defining medieval strips (Evans, Hopewell and McGuinness 2016). Further excavation investigated these but also revealed more complex archaeology. In trench 01 of the mitigation trenches (Evans forthcoming) the remains of a wall were found (plate 13), probably related to a house shown in this area on an 18th century estate map (Lligwy Additional Mss 1123) (figure 2). In trench 06 pits containing burnt stone were found (plate 14), one of which produced a Bronze Age date and more dates are to be obtained. In trench 05 was a 9 post granary (plate 15) and a 4 post granary (plate 16). These are usually attributed to the Iron Age but what appears to be Bronze Age pottery was found in a feature in the 9 post granary. These features need to be studied in more detail and dates obtained but this certainly shows prehistoric activity on this side of the village, almost certainly a settlement.

This area shows the importance of not making assumptions about where archaeological remains might be found. Any of the fields around the village may conceal prehistoric or Roman period archaeology or even pre-borough medieval archaeology.

7.2. Town layout and building survival

See figure 17

The tithe map gives such a convincing impression of a medieval town with rows of town houses that it is hard to resist seeing the layout of buildings in 1846 as reflecting quite accurately the medieval buildings even if most of the houses have been rebuilt. However maps dating from before 1846 suggest that while this general impression might be correct in terms of overall layout of burgage plots, there was a lot of building in the early 19th century and some of this was on plots that were vacant at the time.

Historical evidence suggests a large amount of rebuilding in the early 19th century and most of the earlier houses in the village date from that period. The medieval houses that stood on their sites were probably entirely demolished when the houses were rebuilt and there are various records of houses being demolished before rebuilding (Owen 1952). The likelihood of surviving pre-19th century fabric is therefore low, although lower courses of masonry may survive in the present structures. The only exception to this is Pengamfa, which has a date stone of 1769 though map evidence appears to contradict this, however surviving external features, including the large chimney and off-centre doorway, would indicate 18th century or earlier origins. Internal inspection of this property, especially in the roof space may confirm its early date.

The excavated evidence discussed above suggests that there were medieval buildings in the majority of plots, and it is to be expected that pre-19th century buildings survive as buried archaeology in many of them. Further consideration of this is given within each of the character areas.

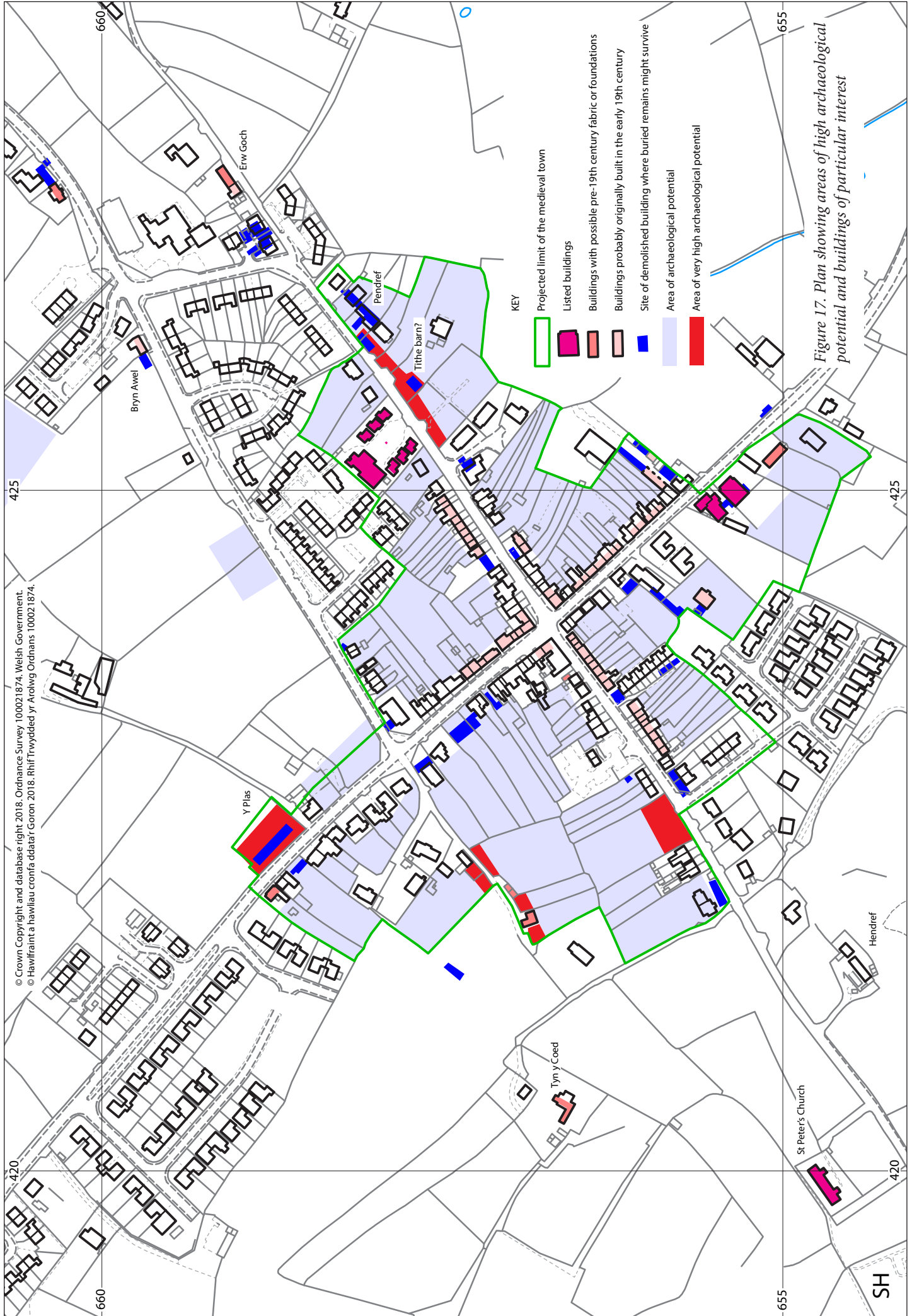


Figure 17. Plan showing areas of high archaeological potential and buildings of particular interest

8. CHARACTER AREAS

The village has been divided into character areas and each are described in terms of their historical development, current character and archaeological potential. The character areas are shown on figure 18. Particular features of interest have been given a Primary Record Number (PRN) for inclusion in the HER and are included in the gazetteer. These PRNs are marked on the maps of each character area and referenced in the text. NPRNs (National Primary Record Numbers) indicate records held in the National Monuments Record (NMR) and are referenced where information from that record is used in the text.

8.1. Character area 01: Heart of the old town

Figure 19

Historical development

This area was the heart of the medieval town, planned around the main cross roads. It is the part of the town covered by most of the available maps, so a considerable amount of detail is known about its history at least from 1799. All the properties are based on property boundaries originating from burgage plots. In some cases some of the plots have been merged and the boundaries are wider than originally laid out but the majority retain the original outline of the burgage.

Chapel Street

There are two long rows of houses shown on the tithe map on the north-eastern side of Chapel Street, which still exist in an altered form today (PRN 69202 and 69203). However earlier maps suggest that the south-easterly of these two terraces was built in the early 19th century on open plots. Maps of 1799 (figure 3) and 1801 (figure 4) show quilllets (agricultural strips of land) on the north-eastern side of Chapel Street with no houses, and plot 204a was still lacking a house in 1846 (figure 7). A row of houses on the 1827 map (figure 5) shows that houses had been built here by that date. There seem to always have been houses along the upper part of the street but these have been heavily rebuilt. The house called Cae Crwn has a date stone of 1806 (plate 17) and this could indicate a major period of rebuilding for the whole row in the early 19th century. This rebuilding very likely resulted in the demolition of the earlier buildings but a 16th century doorway recorded by RCAHMW (PRN 67574, NPRN 15763) (plate 18) may be located in this row, probably in Carrog House, though it was not located during the current project. This may indicate the survival of earlier fabric, though it is likely that the doorway was reused from elsewhere and could have been built into the property in the early 19th century. The last house in the row, now completely rebuilt, used to be the start of a terrace running perpendicular to Chapel Street (PRN 69204). This terrace was called Rhenc Isaf and was occupied by poorer families (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

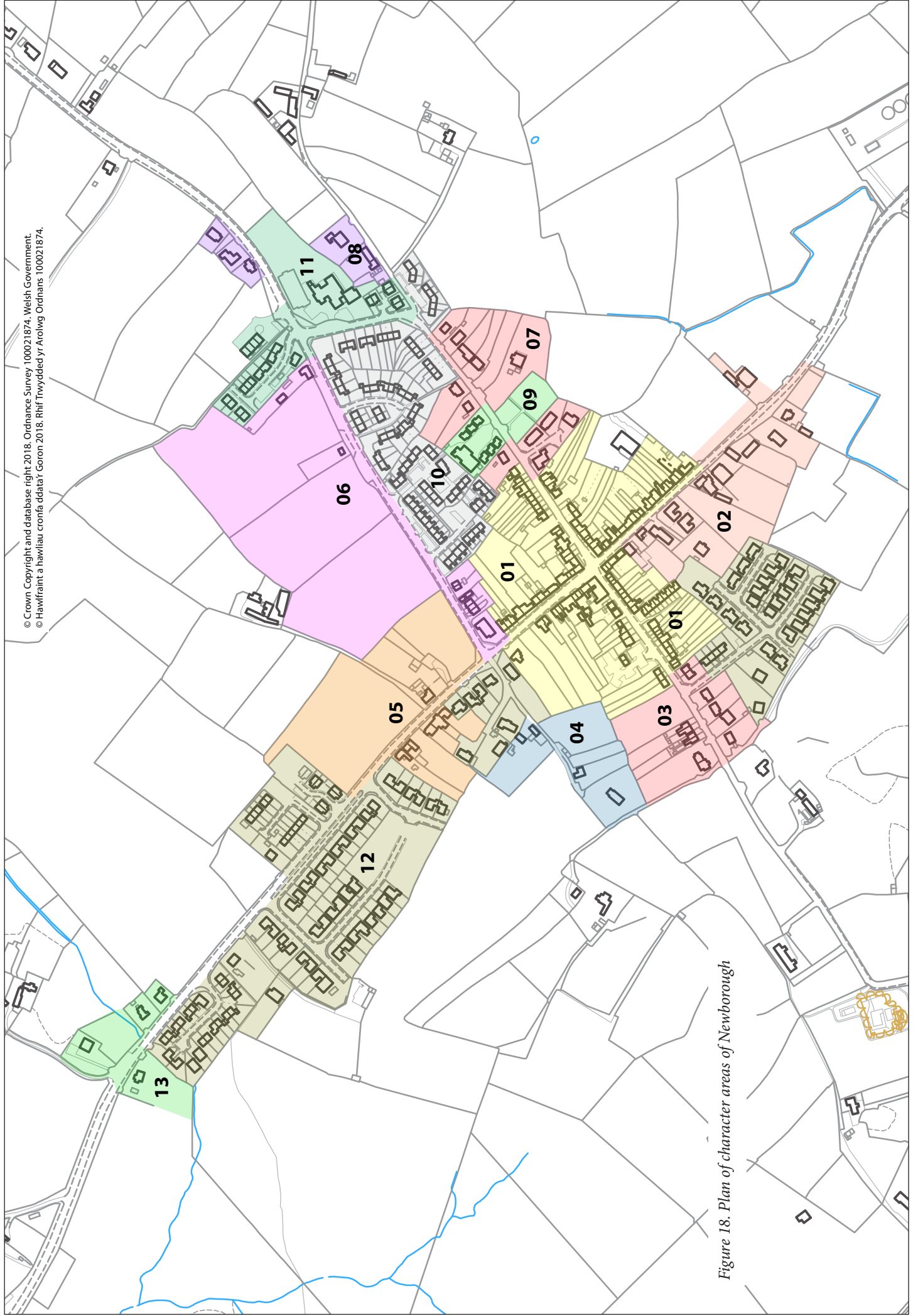


Plate 17. Date stone above the door of Cae Crwn (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)



Plate 18. Early 16th century doorway photographed by RCAHMW in 1960

Moranedd, the last house down this side of the street, seems to have been built in the late 19th century. It does not appear on the tithe map but can be seen on the 1889 map; however in 1889 and 1900 the plan of the house was much more rectangular than today. It seems to have been rebuilt shortly before 1920, as it is shown as an L-shape on the map of that date. A local resident suggested that it was built about 1920 and this would fit with this rebuilding.



© Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100021874. Welsh Government.
© Hawlfraint a hawliau cronfa ddata'r Goron 2018. Rhif Trwydded yr Arolwg Ordnans 100021874.

Figure 18. Plan of character areas of Newborough

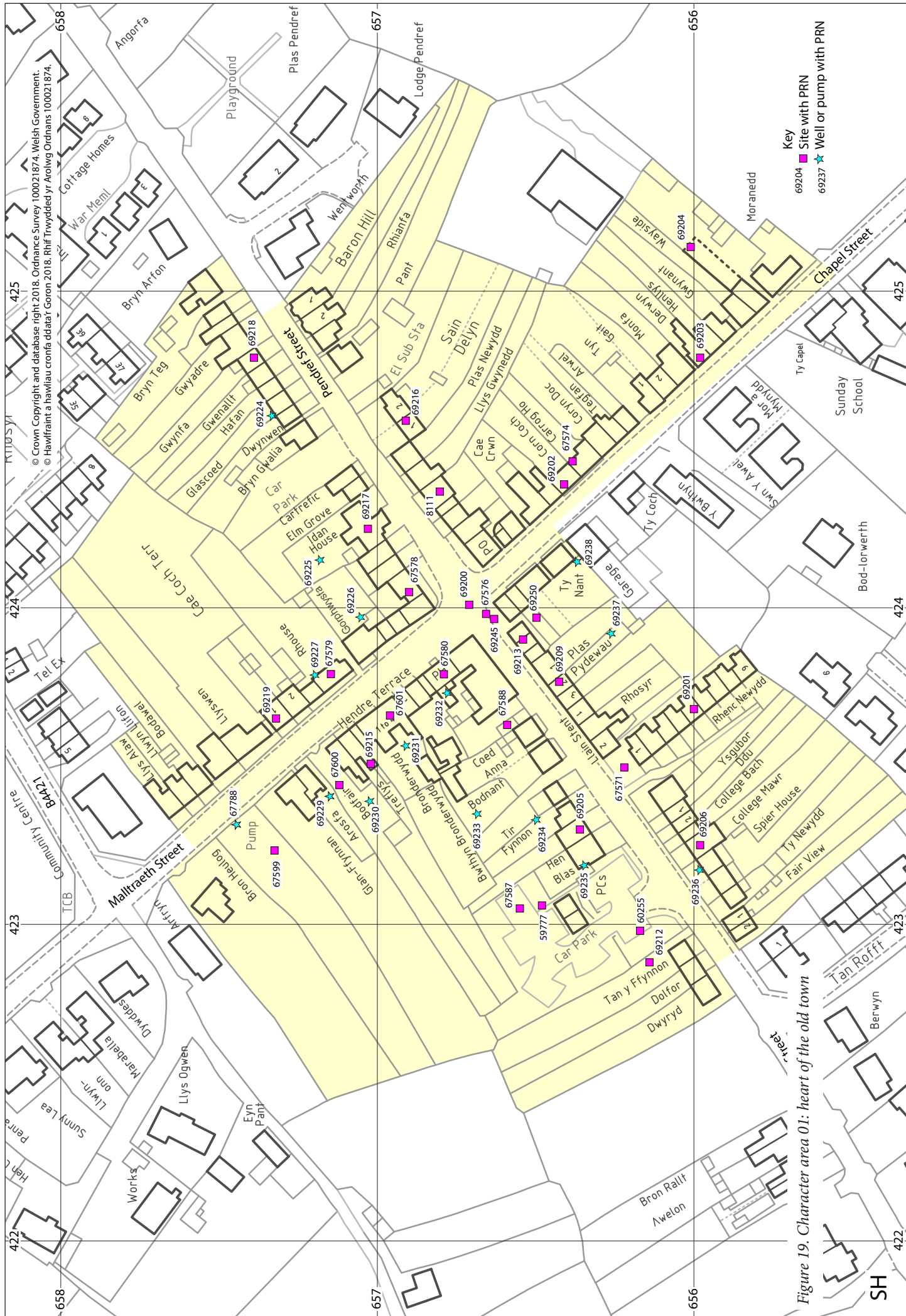


Figure 19. Character area 01: heart of the old town

Church Street

Terraces of houses are shown on the tithe map along the southern side of the eastern end of Church Street. Plas Pydewau (PRN 69209) is shown on the map of 1801 (figure 4) and it is likely that the neighbouring Llain Stent was there as well, though not part of the properties included on the map. In 1801 Plas Pydewau is described as a house with two gardens. One garden lies perpendicular to the other and their outlines can still be seen. Houses are not shown on Plas Pydewau or Llain Stent on the 1799 map (figure 3), but it is unclear whether this is because they were not included or that the houses were built between 1799 and 1801. Plas Pydewau and Llain Stent have obviously been heavily rebuilt. Owen (1952, 129) records that the old buildings on Plas Pydewau were demolished and new ones built around 1840. It is likely that Llain Stent was rebuilt at a similar time but both rows of houses have been subsequently heavily altered.

Sign Cottage (PRN 69213) is marked on most of the late 18th and early 19th century maps. The building is shown attached to another, larger building, with a wing projecting into the cross roads and another wing or separate cottage to the south-east. These other buildings must have been demolished when the terrace along Chapel Street was built. The 1889 and 1900 County Series maps show two cottages in this location, but the 1920 map shows three. The current appearance of the building therefore dates to the early 20th century. This is demonstrated by the brick arches over the windows and doors, which seem to be a feature of later houses in the village.

The vacant plot adjacent to 3 Llain Stent is the site of the Soar Independent Chapel (PRN 67571), built in 1864, and now entirely demolished.

Rhenc Newydd (PRN 69201) appears very modern but it is on the site of a terrace shown on the tithe map. The terrace was originally called Rhenc Newydd, and it was built as poorhouses on land previously known as Llain-y-beiliaid (Bailiff's Quillett) in about 1815 or 1816. The land was sold in 1866 and a new terrace was built, known as Soar Terrace (Owen 1952, 93, 110, 130). The terrace appears to have been rebuilt again in the late 20th century but it may just have been heavily modernised and extensions added to the back of each house. The terrace has returned to its original name.

The row of houses along the south-eastern side of Church Street including College Mawr and Bach (PRN 69206) seems to retain much of its early 19th century character. The map evidence shows that the north-western end of this terrace was in existence by 1827 and the full terrace by 1846. The enclosure map of 1843 confuses the history by showing only one T-shaped building in this area, but this may not be a very accurate representation. It is unclear what stood on the site before the early 19th century terrace was built but all these properties have burgage plots so there would originally have been medieval houses along the frontage.

The 1846 tithe map shows a row of houses (PRN 69207) in front of where Tan Rofft now stands. The 1801 estate map (figure 4), shows two cottages in this location, listed in the schedule as "cottage in ruins". It seems likely that the cottages were rebuilt and extended before the tithe map was made. The terrace is shown on the County Series maps from 1889 and was still there when the 1953 6 inch map was surveyed in 1949. Fairview 1 and 2 are the remains of this terrace, though they suggest that it had been heavily rebuilt during the 19th century. In the later 20th century the rest of the terrace was demolished and Tan Rofft built some distance back from the street.

The land now used as a carpark is shown as a vacant plot without a dwelling on the tithe map but this must originally have been several burgage plots. A trench dug in 1979 (White 1979, PRN 60255) revealed remains of a building on the same alignment as the houses on the tithe map. This suggests that medieval town houses were built all along this street frontage. A single building on the tithe map to the west (PRN 69212), probably indicates where this line of houses once continued. West of the carpark is a terrace of late 19th century houses; Tan y Ffynnon, Dolfor and Dwyrdd. These are on the 1889 map but no houses are shown in this location on the tithe map.

Like Chapel Street the north-eastern end of Church Street was formerly wider than today. The terraces shown on the tithe map were set back where Hen Blas and adjacent houses currently are (PRN 69205). It is unlikely that these houses have a medieval core, as they were probably rebuilt in the 19th century, and appear to have been entirely rebuilt again in the 20th century. Further north-east the houses had been built along the frontage of the narrowed street by 1889. The only trace of the earlier houses is an old building (PRN 67588), now used as a shed adjacent to Coed Anna, which seems to be the remains of an early 19th century cottage. This building was used by women making marram grass items. Women who did not have their own sheds to work in clubbed together to rent this building for their marram grass weaving. This work was wet and dirty because the grass had to be soaked before it could be woven so it was not a job to do in the home (Norman Evans pers. comm.; Einir Thomas pers.

comm.).

Malltraeth Street

It is possible that parts of Malltraeth Street near the cross roads lacked houses in the 18th century. The 1799 map (figure 3) shows a plot without a house, but it is suspected that this map does not always show houses that existed at the time. Certainly there were rows of houses on both sides of the street by 1827 (figure 5).

A pub called “Sign-hare” (PRN 69215) was located roughly where Treflys stands. Owen (1952, 122) says that three small houses stood where Hendre Terrace (PRN 67601) now is. In the 19th century Samuel Roberts, of Y Plas, bought the plot, pulled down the three houses, and built a large house and shop. The shop presumably became the post office, which is marked on the County Series maps (figure 8 and 9). All the houses along this side of the street had been entirely rebuilt by 1900 and most have not changed much since then, though the house next to Bodfair has been demolished (PRN 67600).



*Plate 19. Pump on Malltraeth Street
(photograph by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)*

North of Bodfair the burgage plots have been merged to create wider properties two or three original plots wide and, with the exception of Glan-ffynnan and Arosfa, the earlier 19th century houses have been lost. Bron Heulog was built at the very end of the 19th century as it appears on the 1900 map but not before. A terrace (PRN 67599) shown on the County Series maps from 1889 has been entirely demolished but trench 5 dug by CR Archaeology (Rees and Jones 2015b) may have revealed remains associated with the houses. The tithe map shows earlier houses on this site and these earlier houses are also shown on the 1801 estate map (figure 4). In 1801 the house was called Tŷ a Thir and it had a new stable built against the plot boundary to the south of the house. Close to where the terrace stood there is a cast iron pump (PRN 67788) by the side of the road (plate 19). This is shown on the 1900 and 1920 25 inch maps and seems to have been erected around 1902 to supply clean water to the neighbourhood, but it was locked at night, so water could only be obtained between seven in the morning and five in the evening (“Newborough and Its People” Penmon.org). The pump was in use into the 1950s (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

There were buildings lining the full length of the north-eastern side of Malltraeth Street in the 18th century. A house and two stables are shown on the 1801 map (figure 4) on the site of Cae Coch Terrace (PRN 69219), and the rest of the row was probably also built-up. All the houses were rebuilt at different times in the 19th century and largely had reached their present form by 1889. Cae Coch was rebuilt in the earlier part of the 19th century by William Owen of Gallt-y-rhedyn (Owen 1952, 123).

Llys Alaw, Llwyn Llifon and Bodawel, built in the late 19th century on the site of an earlier terrace, were previously known as Tal Braich Terrace (David Owens, pers. comm.). On the tithe schedule the plot on which Llyswen and Cae Coch Terrace lie is plot 217a “warehouse”. Owen (1952, 33, 37, 130) mentions “y rheinws” (jail) that was used in the early 19th century as a warehouse by grocer John Jones, possibly the same place, especially as the occupier in the schedule is William Jones. John Jones was using this as a warehouse by about 1820.

Rhouse (PRN 67579) was the house of the bailiff of the Corporation of Newborough and he kept the Corporation regalia in his house until it was donated to the Prichard Jones Institute in the early 20th century (Owen 1952, 37), where the mace is still on display. This is reputed to be the oldest house in the village, but appears to be a standard late 19th century house. However careful inspection shows that the stone-work of the first floor is slightly different to that below, so it is possible that this was a single-storey house with a first floor added in the late 19th century along with new windows and doors in the ground floor.

Pendref Street

The tithe map shows a continuous row of houses (PRN 69218) along the north-western side of Pendref Street, the south-western end of which has been considerably altered but the rest consists of houses of much the same size on the same alignment, just with a few added extensions. Houses included on the 1799 and 1801 maps (figures 3 and 4) shows that the row was present in the late 18th century. In 1801 one of the buildings in the terrace is listed as a barn and yard, so not all the buildings were for domestic use. Glas-coed is first mentioned in 1797 and was a town house associated with the farm of Tir Glas-coed (Owen 1952, 126).

By 1889 some of the houses at the south-western end of the terrace had been rebuilt in a larger, grander style, including Idan House (PRN 69217), and others, such as Elm Grove had been built closer to the current road edge than the original line. The rest of the terrace was probably also rebuilt in the 19th century. In 1920 there were three houses, the plans of which suggest that they had not been rebuilt, but these were demolished to create the current carpark.

Idan House was previously an inn called Sign-sloop or, in about 1844, Tafarn-Racs, and was also the location of Siop-Sharp (Owen 1952, 131). Elm Grove, adjacent to Idan House, was formerly called Pwll-Gro (Owen 1952, 130) and it is suggested that the name referred to a pond next to the street. There is a story that in the 1930s an Irish navvy drowned in the pond (presumably after coming out of the pub next door) (David Owens pers. comm.), but there is no trace of a pond on the County Series maps. The building to the south-west of Idan House was a grocer's shop and was converted to a dwelling in about 1995 (David Owen pers. comm.), the main house was demolished in 1960 and entirely rebuilt.



Plate 20. Plaque commemorating the building of Seion Chapel built into the wall of Cermar (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)

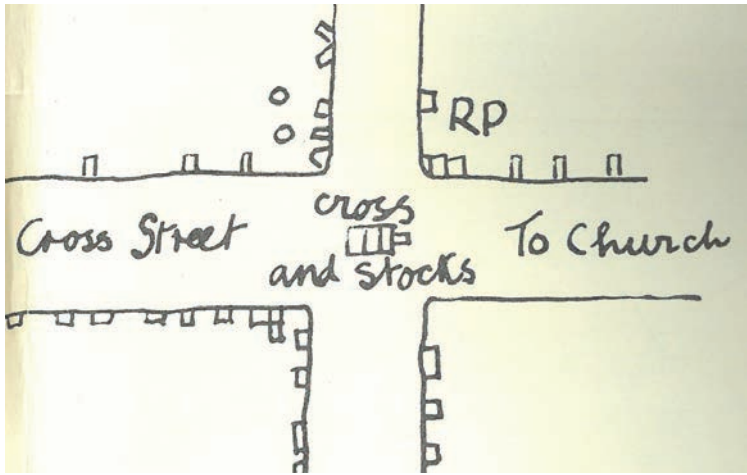
The south-eastern side of the street was less built-up in the time of the tithe map. There was a short terrace (PRN 69216) running across the Sain Delyn plot. The 1799 map shows a single building on the street front (figure 3) but by 1846 the terrace had been built further back from the street and by 1889 this was rebuilt or reduced to two single storey cottages. The cottages were made into one dwelling about 40 years ago (David Owen pers. comm.). The row of houses towards the street corner were probably built in the 1840s as one of the buildings was a Baptist Chapel (PRN 8111), known as the Seion Chapel, and that was built in 1849, as recorded by a plaque still built into the wall of the house built on its site (plate 20). Llys Gwynedd, next to it, used to be the police station and the small shed at the back of the building was the prison cell (David Owens pers. comm.).

Baron Hill, Rhianfa and Pant are all on the County Series maps from 1889 but only two small buildings are shown in this area on the tithe map. The Heol y Wal development is new and has removed the house that stood there previously as shown on the County Series maps. There was also a small building on the street front in this area shown on the tithe map but there is little chance of any remains surviving.

The Cross Roads

The cross roads was the heart of the medieval town and would have had medieval town houses around it. It was also the market square and the Chapel Street and Church Street would have been significantly wider than at present to accommodate markets and fairs.

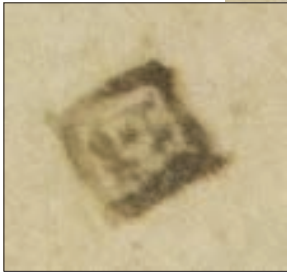
In the middle of the cross roads was the market cross (PRN 69200), first built when the town was established in 1304-05 (Carr 2011, 206). The cross is indicated in various ways and in slightly different positions on different maps (figure 20). The 1799 map shows it more towards the White Lion than central to the cross roads but very precisely draws the cross base on its plinth. The 1801 map has a basic cross labelled as the "market cross" stood on what appears to be a low hill. The tithe map has a small dot to indicate the cross. The 1827 map does not show the cross but does have what appears to be a substantial building just off centre of the cross roads. It is possible this



Sketch by H Owen of a plan by Lewis Morris 1738-9 (Owen 1952)



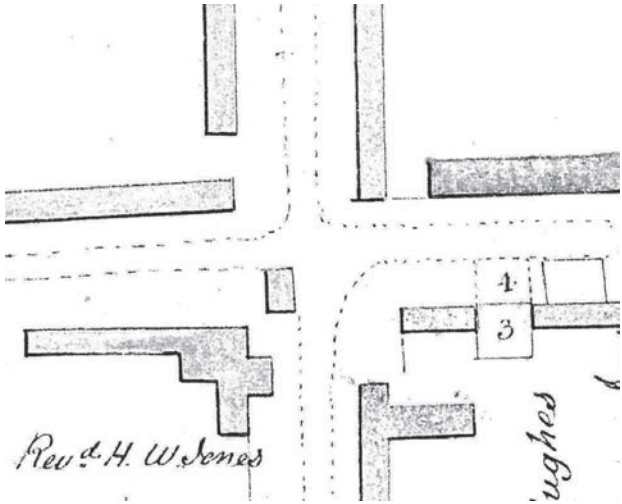
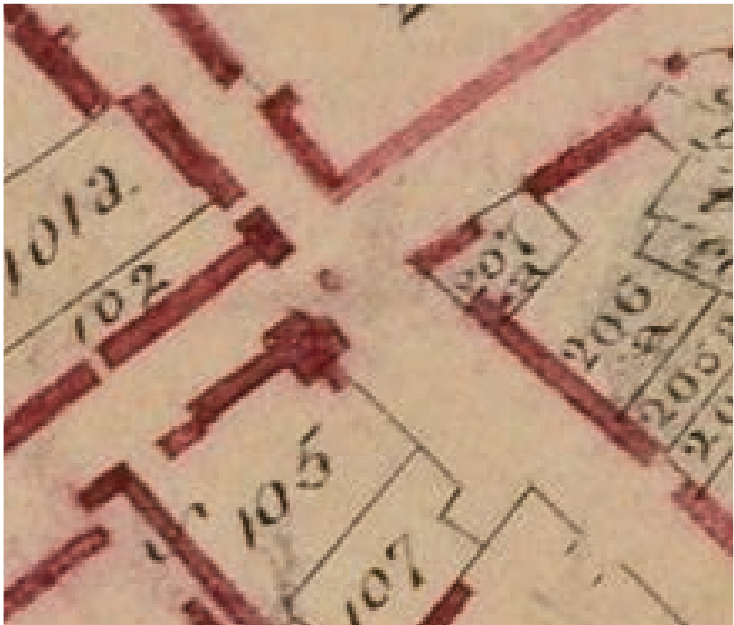
Plan of the Sign 1799 with an enlarged inset of the cross on its plinth



Penrhos Estate map 1801

Figure 20. Comparisons of plans of the cross roads showing different representations of the market cross

Tithe map 1846



Mostyn Estate map 1827

was the town hall (PRN 67576). A town hall had stood near the cross roads, but it was ruined by the 18th century. A sketch by Lewis Morris dated 1738-39, copied by Hugh Owen, has "Shire Hall In ruins" marked on the side of it without a clear indication of the location of the hall (Owen 1952). If the building on the 1827 map was the town or shire hall then it seems odd that it is not marked on the earlier maps. Perhaps as it was ruined it was not thought worth including and there is a faint pencil outline marked on the 1799 map in the same place as the building on the 1827 map, possibly where someone had noted the location of the ruins. If this was the location of the town hall it is likely that most of the buried remains were destroyed when Penrhyn House was built (see below).

Near the market cross was also a "carreg orchest" or "feat stone", a large stone that strong men attempted to lift to their shoulders to prove their strength (Owen 1952, 135).

The houses along the north-western end of Chapel Street, including what is now the Male Grooming Room, at the road corner were built in the 19th century after the tithe map but before 1889. They encroached on the previous road width, narrowing the street significantly. This row was originally longer as a house has been demolished at the end in recent years to make the turning into Church Street easier (Norman Evans pers. comm.). This house was called Penrhyn House (PRN 69245). In the early 19th century an inn known as Sign or Sign Fawr occupied this corner (PRN 69213). The opposite corner across Church Street was occupied by the White Lion pub (PRN 67580), but by 1889 the pub itself had been rebuilt and buildings added on the south-eastern side, again reducing the road width. The building (PRN 69252) that now occupies the corner position was called Cambrian House and it was built as a shop. Records transcribed by Owen show that the shop was in existence by 1870 and was owned by RP Jones (Owen 1952, 111, 115). An elderly resident of Newborough remembers that the shop was owned by the brother of John Prichard Jones (Richard Prichard Jones) and each year the latest London fashions would be sent from Dickins and Jones department store to be sold in the shop. Social hierarchy was strictly observed as the gentry had the first choice of the clothes, then the more substantial farmers then finally the people of the village. The building had been left empty and neglected for 23 years and only two and a half years ago was renovated and is now the home of Twinkle Toes Foot Care.

The corner between Malltraeth Street and Pendref Street has also been heavily rebuilt but on the original foundations. In 1799 there was a house on the corner with a garden at each side, but since then the whole street frontage has been built-up. In the late 19th and early 20th century there was a smithy (PRN 67578) in part of what is now the Newborough Stores, conveniently located for passing trade.

Until recently the building on the corner between Pendref Street and Chapel Street was the post office, but it is now being converted into the new home of the Red Squirrel Café. From the earliest map there was a building on this site but, like much of the village centre, it was rebuilt in the 19th century.

Signs of the Times

In the early 19th century there were numerous taverns or inns in the village, which now only has one pub. These included the White Lion, still in business on much the same site, Sign Fawr, Sign-hare, Sign-delyn, the Sign of the Greyhound and Sign-sloop. The names are generally a reduction of "sign of" referring to the sign outside identifying the inn. English seems generally to be used for the names of these inns.

The locations of the inns are not all easily identified, although Owen (1952) has identified some of them. Sign or Sign Fawr (PRN 69250) is recorded as a tavern in Newborough, with Owen (1952, 130) giving the first mention in parish records as in 1746, but he does not indicate its location. In 1810 Hugh Owen of the Sign obtained a licence to keep an inn (WQS/1810/M/149), but presumably a tavern had been run there for some considerable time previously, as the name Sign is suggestive of a tavern. The location of this building comes from somewhat circumstantial evidence. A map of 1799 (MISC 3/101) shows property belonging to Sign in the centre of Newborough. It does not mark a specific building as Sign but does show a large building on the cross roads. In 1772 a lease was obtained on a property called "Plas Mawr alias the Sign in the village of Newborough" (Llwydiarth Escob Papers 226). This is confusing as it might refer to Y Plas (PRN 67573) but the building shown in 1799 in the centre of the village was fairly large and could have been known as Plas Mawr. There is currently a cottage known as Sign Cottage (PRN 69213), which was originally attached to the building on the cross roads, and presumably named after it. Local residents, when asked, suggested that Sign Fawr was in the terrace on Chapel Street, now occupied by Kingslow Cottage and Tŷ Nant. This could not have been the original location for Sign Fawr, as this terrace is not shown on the tithe map and seems to have been built in the mid or late 19th century. However it does further suggest that Sign Fawr was on this street corner and almost certainly was the building shown on the tithe map and earlier maps on the corner between Church Street and Chapel Street. This building

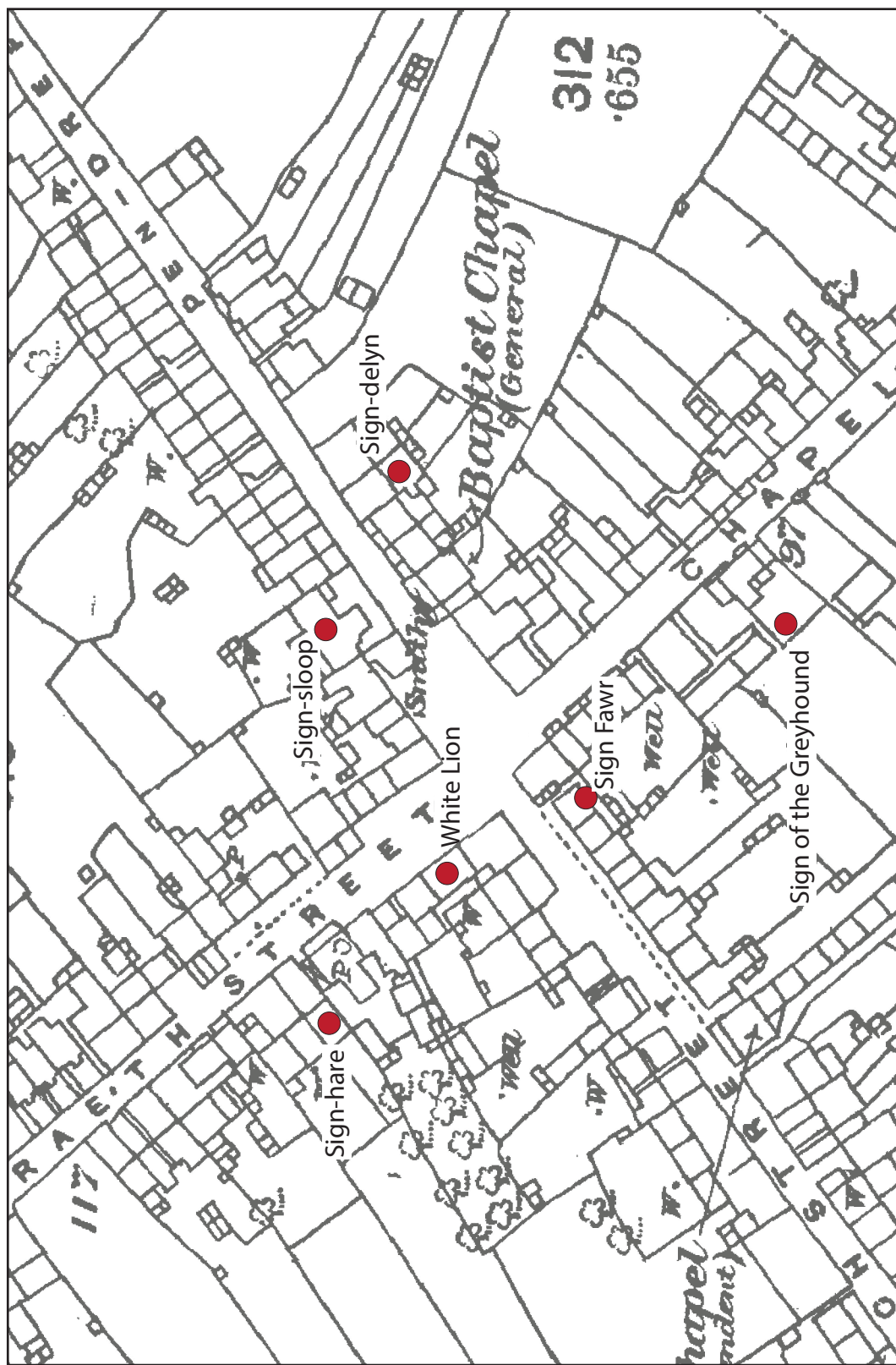


Figure 21. Locations of inns and taverns in the middle of Newborough shown on the 1889 first edition County Series map (not all these inns were necessarily open at the same time)

must have been demolished when the current terrace was built, reducing the width of Chapel Street. It is possible that remains of this building survive under the yards behind the present buildings.

A pub was run in the front room of the house now called “Sain Delyn” into the early 20th century (PRN 69216). It was known as Sign-delyn (sign of the harp) (Owen 1952, 130), with the present name (sound of the harp) hiding its original form. The present building was probably built in the early 19th century but has been extensively adapted, but an earlier building did exist on the site in 1799 when the plot was called “Gardd gerrig” (BUA MISC 3/101).

Idan House (PRN 69217) was previously known as Sign-sloop, and before that, in about 1844, as Tafarn-Racs (Owen 1952, 131). Idan House, and the two houses south-west of it, appear as a terrace on a 1799 map (MISC 3/101).

Sign-hare (PRN 69215) was a pub first mentioned in the parish register in 1792 and kept by John Jones and Elin Morus (Morris) around 1808 to 1828 (Owen 1952, 133-1). John Jones is described as the “victualler of the Hare” in 1810 (ANGLESEY ARCHIVES WQS/1810/M/149). Owen describes the pub as being adjacent to Hendre Terrace. The pub would have been in the house shown on tithe map, a little further back from the street than the present house (Treflys). The old houses were still shown on the 1900 County Series map but by 1920 they had been demolished and Treflys was built.

The current White Lion (PRN 67580) is built in plot 102 on the tithe map, which is named as the White Lion on the schedule. In 1846 it was owned by the Right Honourable Lord Dinorben and the tenant was Robert Jones. The White Lion was first mentioned in the parish registers in 1830, and is said to have been built by John Jones (Owen 1952, 135).

The Greyhound (PRN 69214) is known only from the sketch map copied by Hugh Owen from Lewis Morris (Owen 1952). The map seems originally to have been titled “to R Parry’s House Sign of ye Greyhound”. Buildings are approximately marked but one building on Chapel Street is labelled “RP”, and it appears that this is R Parry’s house. “Sign of ye Greyhound” suggests that this was an inn called the Greyhound. This building existed in the early 18th century but had been demolished by the time the tithe map was produced in 1846. However there is an inset on plot 107 (Caeau Llidiart) which appears to be where a building had stood, and other earlier maps show a building here.

Wells

Most of the properties would have had wells or would have shared a communal well. Many of these are shown on the County Series maps, especially the 1889 and 1900 maps, several wells seem to have disappeared by 1920. No wells are shown in the yards along Chapel Street on these maps, though they must have had a water source, and it is likely that, throughout the village, there were many more wells than shown on the maps. By the early 19th century communal water pumps seem to have generally replaced wells in the early 20th century, presumably fed by safer and more reliable water sources. Many of the wells have probably been infilled and sealed but still exist buried under present gardens or yards. A few of the pumps still exist.

Current character

The centre of the village retains, although heavily disguised, something of the character of a medieval town. The right angled cross roads is still dominant in the village, although the width of the roads has been significantly narrowed, making it less a central square than it would have been. Parts at least have rows of houses flanking the streets. All the properties have their long narrow gardens or yards, which originate from the burgage plots and generally retain the original limits and outline.

Throughout this area and also the rest of the village almost all houses have slate roofs, so unless specifically mentioned in the descriptions below this should be assumed. Most, but not all, of the houses are pebble-dashed, with some being rendered and painted and a few with their stone walls exposed.

Malltraeth Street and Chapel Street form the main street through the village and these are busy and frequently have cars parked along them, except where single and double yellow lines defining parking restrictions. The street is particularly visually dominated by electricity cables, supported on poles, running up and across the street. Church Street and Pendref Street are side streets, though Church Street carries a lot of traffic to Newborough Warren and the beach.



Plate 21. The north-west end of Chapel Street, looking south-east, with Cae Crwn in the foreground (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)



Plate 22. Tyn yr Ardd, Chapel Street (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)



Plate 23. Tegfan, Chapel Street (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)



Plate 24. Carrog House, Chapel Street (photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)



Plate 25. Moranedd (photographed by Chris Jones, 01/08/2017)

Chapel Street

The north-eastern side of Chapel Street and the south-eastern side of Church Street retain the most medieval character. The north-eastern side of Chapel Street has rows of two-storey cottages. The row of eight cottages at the upper end of the street are both single and double-fronted and their roof lines vary. Like much of the rest of the village they are rendered or pebble-dashed, except Tyn yr ardd, where the original fieldstone walling has recently been neatly pointed. In some cases the render has been painted, with Tegfan standing out with its blue paint. Cae Crwn presents a more sophisticated character to the rest with its bay window downstairs and dormer windows on the first floor (plate 21).

The varying styles and different roof levels indicate rebuilding and alteration at different times and by different proprietors throughout the 19th century. The simple, small, single-fronted properties of Tyn yr Ardd and Tegfan (plates 22 and 23) probably give a good idea of the original cottages, though it appears that the roof has been raised and the windows altered in Tegfan. Some of the cottages were probably also originally built double-fronted and Carrog House with its side passage (plate 24) does appear relatively unchanged externally.

The next row has some of the original houses surviving. Tyn Gait, Nos 1 and 2, Monfa and Derwyn still have traces of the 19th century houses, the latter two under heavily altered exteriors. The rest of the row appears to have been entirely rebuilt. Henllys, Gwynant and Wayside are all built in a consistent modern style under a new roof on one level and all with large modern windows. The end house is even newer.

At the end of the street is Moranedd, which is a detached two-storey house (plate 25). It is double-fronted with an extension to the right. It has a winged gable projecting above the roof line on the left side of the house and a hipped roofed porch projecting onto the edge of the pavement. A carport has been added recently on the left, south-east side.

The Peoples' Collection has a photograph of about 1875 (plate 26) looking up Chapel Street showing the original Moranedd on the left and the terrace beyond. This shows how much the houses have been rebuilt in the 20th century if compared to a photograph from almost the same location today (plate 27).

The row of houses near the corner on the south-western side of Chapel Street is quite similar in character to the row on the other side of the street despite the houses being in origin late rather than early 19th century. Tŷ Nant still has much of its original character (plate 28), being a double-fronted cottage of the style typical of the village. As it is painted but not rendered it is possible to see that there are brick arches over the windows and door and that the roof has been raised to insert large first floor windows but the location of the original windows can still be recognised. It has a passageway through to the rear yard that is large enough for carts.

The shop at the street corner has changed its function and look in the duration of this project. It used to be Caffi Wiwer Goch/Red Squirrel Café (plate 29) but the café has moved across the road and this building is now "The Male Groom Room" (plate 30), but the basic layout of a single-fronted town house remains under pebble-dash and the large shop window.

Church Street

The north-eastern end of Church Street is dominated by pebble-dash with the exception of the white painted Sign Cottage. In the early 20th century this was three single-fronted dwellings (plate 31), but two of the doors have been converted into windows. Each cottage had its own chimney stack and the lack of render means that the field stone walls and brick arches over the windows and doors are visible.

Plas Pydewau and Llain Stent have been heavily altered with large modern windows or dormer windows inserted, with pebble-dash hiding any earlier features (plate 32). Rhenc Newydd is a terrace of nine identical two storeyed, single-fronted houses with a gable over the first floor window (plate 33). Further down the street is a row of well-preserved early 19th century houses. The row was probably originally built with a mixture of single and double-fronted houses as seen today. The change in roof height between Ysgubor Ddu and College Bach is probably original (plate 34), though Spier House may have had its roof raised (Plate 35). The use of paint on render for some of the houses breaks up the pebble-dash, and College Bach has late 19th century detailing around the windows.

Further west along Church Street there was a late 19th century terrace, of which only Nos 1 and 2 Fair View survive, as what now appear to be semi-detached houses. No. 2 Fair View retains the original style of these houses with a small gable projecting above the roof line at the front (plate 36), while No. 1 has been altered (plate 37).



Plate 26. Chapel Street in about 1875 (Peoples' Collection <https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/1527> Reproduced by permission of The National Library of Wales. All Rights Reserved.)



Plate 27. Chapel Street from south
photograph by David Elis-Williams, 30/07/2017)



Plate 28. Ty Nant (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 29. The former Caffi Wiwer Goch/Red Squirrel Café
(photographed by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)



Plate 30. The Male Groom Room (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 31. Sign Cottage (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 32. Plas Pydewau (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)



Plate 33. Soar Terrace (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)



Plate 34. College Bach and Ysgubor Ddu (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)



Plate 35. Spier House and neighbouring properties (photographed by Owenna Orme, 30/08/2017)



Plate 36. No. 2 Fair View (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 37. No. 1 Fair View (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 38. Dwyrdd (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 39. Tan y Ffynnon (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 40. Carpark on Church Street (photographed by Sian Barker, 13/07/2017)

On the other side of the street Tan y Ffynnon, Dolfor and Dwyrdd are fine late 19th century houses. All three are two-storey double-fronted houses but Dwyrdd is taller and more imposing than the others (plate 38). The render has been removed from Tan y Ffynnon and its stone walls can be seen (plate 39). It has thick sandstone lintels over the ground floor windows and door. The one over the door has the house name carved on it in gothic script.

The carpark on Church Street, which would be so useful for visitors to the village and Llys Rhosyr, is partially closed off and the toilets are closed. The whole place is becoming run-down (plate 40). There may well be the original 19th century terrace under the modernised exteriors of Hen Blas and the adjacent houses, although this is hard to spot under the large modern windows and altered rooflines (plate 41). Bodnant and Coed Anna are more obviously 19th century houses, both double fronted, and Bodnant has an extra room over the passage between them (plate 42). At the end of Coed Anna is a shed formerly used for marram grass weaving (PRN 67588) (plate 43). The end wall is brick and this was the dividing wall to adjacent, demolished cottage. The side walls are of field stone and there is a small window in the south side with a wooden lintel. The roof is of rendered slates. Cambrian House and adjacent buildings at the corner have been heavily altered and covered in a neat pale, silvery pebble-dash.

Malltraeth Street

The White Lion is typical of a late 19th pub in a market town, which is what it was (plate 44). It has decorative quoins and window surrounds; a dormer window breaks the roof line and a porch projects onto the pavement. The current owners started renovating seven years ago and work is still in progress. A passage led though to the yard in the back, which is now closed off by modern double wooden doors to create a garage or storeroom. A photograph held in the Prichard Jones Institute shows how little the building has changed since the late 19th century (plate 45).

Much of Hendre Terrace is rather featureless with no trace of the former use as a post office. The passageway through the rear yard remains with a room over the top. Trefflys and Bodfair have more features with bay windows and decorative window surrounds (plate 46). The plot with the pump (PRN 67788) on its frontage is now very over grown (plate 47). Bron Heulog stands within its mature garden (plate 48); its decorative wooden porch probably dates to the turn of the 20th century.

Llys Alaw, Llwyn Llifon and Bodawel, although heavily modernised, retain some of their 19th century character (plate 49). Tyn Llan and Llyswen seem to be entirely modern. Cae Coch Terrace, though with new windows, doors and roof, are recognisable as 19th century double-fronted cottages (plate 50). The render has been removed from Rhose and the field stone walls and brick arches over the windows and door can be seen (plate 51). It appears to be a standard double-fronted 19th century cottage. Adjacent to the north is a small shed. This is very dilapidated and cracked render shows that much of the walls are of modern brick but the roof seems to be of rendered slate and the sag in the roof suggests that this is of some age. This seems to be the same shed as shown on the 1889 map.

Gorphwysfa appears to be a modern house, with two little gables above the upper windows and a porch between two bay windows, but this probably hides the 19th century house (plate 52). The earlier buildings are equally well-hidden in the Newborough Stores, which is nicely rendered and painted, with prominent yellow and purple signage (plate 53).

Pendref Street

Idan House was rebuilt in the 1960s so its pebble-dashed exterior is unlikely to conceal any earlier remains (plate 54). The render has been removed from Elm Grove exposing the field stone walls, large stone quoins and stone lintels of this late 19th century house (plate 55). The main row of houses along the northern side of Pendref Street has numerous alterations and additions, extensions, dormer windows, projecting roofs etc., but some houses retain their 19th century character or a few original features (plates 56 and 57). Some painted render varies the pebble-dash finish.

Rhianfa (plate 58) has recently been renovated, the render removed and the stone walls and slate lintels exposed. It is a double-fronted house like many in the village. It has a date stone of 1859 with initials GAG, so although it closely resembles houses such as Rhose, that claim to be early, it was built in the mid-19th century, which fits with the map evidence. The adjacent Pant is very similar in design, though smaller and was probably built at the same time. The two Baron Hill houses are essentially semi-detach houses that have been added on to the end of Rhianfa. They are single-fronted with bay windows on both ground and first floors and must have been built a little later than Rhianfa. The building is also much taller than its neighbour.



*Plate 41. Hen Blas and neighbouring houses
(photographed by Sian Barker, 13/07/2017)*



*Plate 42. Bodnant (photographed by Sian
Barker, 13/07/2017)*



*Plate 43. Old cottage/marram grass weaving
shed (PRN 67588) (photographed by Sian
Barker, 13/07/2017)*



*Plate 44. The White Lion (photographed by
Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)*



*Plate 45. Image of the White Lion in the late 19th
century held in the Prichard Jones Institute*



Plate 46. Treflys and Bodfair (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)



Plate 47. Vacant plot on Malltraeth Street with the pump almost hidden by the vegetation (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)



Plate 48. Bron Heulog (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)



Plate 49. Llys Alaw, Llwyn Llifton and Bodawel (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)



Plate 50. Cae Coch Terrace (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)



Plate 51. Rhouse (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)



Plate 52. Gorphwysfa (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)



Plate 53. Newborough Stores (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)



Plate 55. Elm Grove (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 54. Idan House (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 56. Tan y Fron (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 57. Part of the main Pendref Street terrace (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 58. Rhianfa with Baron Hill next door (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 59. Sain Delyn (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 60. Plas Newydd and Llys Gwynedd (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)

Sain Delyn appears to be a modern bungalow with only the short, wide chimney stack perhaps hinting at a longer history (plate 59). A flat roofed porch and garage have been added and the roof is now of concrete tiles but underneath are the remains of two 19th century dwellings. Plas Newydd and Llys Gwynedd are two fine mid-19th century houses. As they are not rendered the walls of quarried stone can be seen, and, although not using cut stone, the masonry is much more regular and better built than the field stone walls of older houses such as Rhouse. There are decorative pale brick surrounds to the windows and doors and alternating pale and red brick above the downstairs windows and door (plate 60). Cermar is a modern dormer bungalow with a gabled porch (plate 61). It stands on the site of Seion Chapel but seems to have been entirely rebuilt. The covered passage through to the back yard shown on the 1920 map has gone, leaving a drive which leads through to the rear garden.

The corner of the road is dominated by the impressive building until recently used as a post office, and during the duration of the project occupied by Caffi Wiwer Goch/Red Squirrel Café. It is attractively painted in white with



Plate 61. Cermar (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 62. Former post office now Caffi Wiwer Goch/Red Squirrel Café (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)



Plate 63. Victoria House (photographed by David Owen, 26/07/2017)

red window and door surrounds (plate 62). The adjacent Victoria House is distinguished by its prominent painted quoins against the usual pebble-dash. This also still has the name “Victoria House” carved in stone above the door of the flat (plate 63).

Burgage plots

The back gardens and yards of the properties could not be inspected for this project. Many are clearly gardens with concrete yards close to the houses or parking spaces where there is access. Many had sheds in the late 19th century and a few of these seem to survive. The continuity of the property boundaries is notable. A few plots have been merged but in most cases each house has a single burgage plot just as in the medieval town.

Archaeological potential

The potential of the houses is difficult to determine because so many are obscured with pebble-dash. Rhouse may have 18th century masonry forming the ground floor and inspection during renovation works could reveal more of the history of the house. Many other houses in the village may also have some remains of earlier fabric within them and some attempt to search for this as the opportunity arrives would add to the understanding of the history

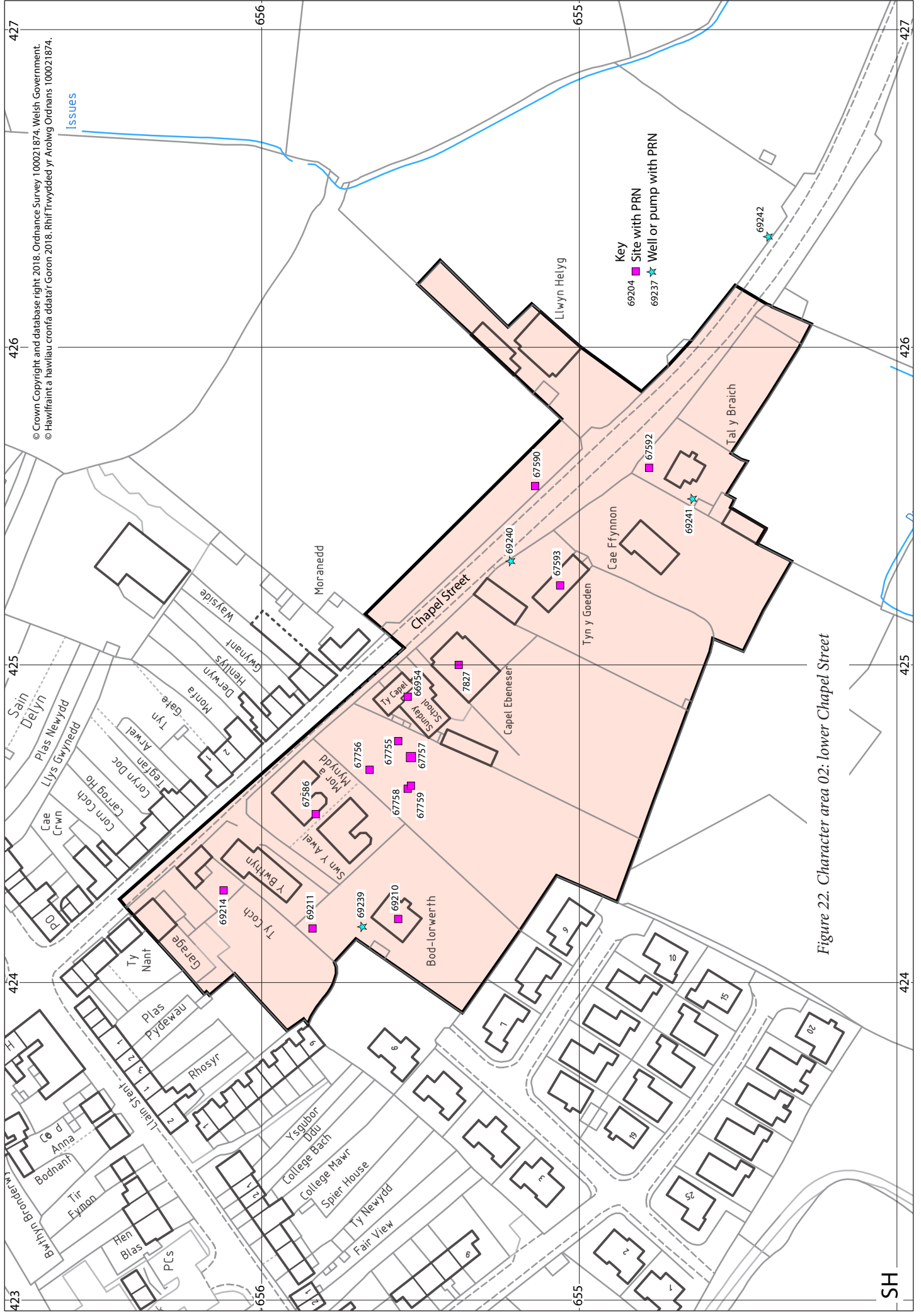


Figure 22. Character area 02: lower Chapel Street

of the village. Even those entirely rebuilt in the early 19th century may still preserve interesting features from that period. It would be useful to identify the actual location of the 16th century doorway (PRN 67574) and whether it is reused and if so where from.

The gardens and backyards must be considered to be of high archaeological significance. Many have been partly built on and otherwise disturbed but archaeology representing the whole history of the village, especially that of the medieval town, is likely to survive in these areas. Most of these areas are gardens and are relatively undisturbed. Although these remains will be of activity in the burgages rather than remains of houses the careful excavation of a single medieval rubbish pit could hugely expand our knowledge of the medieval town, its inhabitants and the economy. There must be numerous wells concealed within this area and trades were almost certainly carried out in the burgages, potentially leaving their waste and other remains.

8.2. Character area 02: Lower Chapel Street

Figure 22

Historical development

This character area covers the south-eastern end of Chapel Street but also much of the south-western side of the street closer to the cross roads as this area has quite a different character to the opposite side of the street. This area is less densely occupied than upper Chapel Street and has more variety in the style, date and function of the buildings.

On the south-western side of the street the tithe map shows fewer buildings than on the north-eastern side (figure 7). The original house of Tyn y Goeden is shown as a long narrow building suggestive of at least being on the site of a row of medieval townhouses. This building is now a fine barn (PRN 67593) and was probably rebuilt in the 19th century but on the original site. The building is not on the present street frontage. The tithe map shows the few buildings on the street frontage to be on the same alignment. This indicates that Chapel Street was about 23 or 24m wide in the early 19th century and this almost certainly reflects the medieval width, as this street would have hosted the market and fairs.

The Ebeneser Chapel (PRN 7827) is said to have been built in 1784 or 1785, and the current building has the date of 1785 on its front gable, but the building shown on the tithe map is quite different to the present building, which was actually built in 1881. Most early dissenter meetings were held in houses licensed for the purpose (Pryce 1922), and the shape and position of the early building suggests that the first chapel was not built from scratch but was two or more existing houses converted into a chapel. The chapel was restored in 1835, rebuilt in 1861, and the present version was built in 1881. A Sunday school and chapel house (PRN 66954) were added next to the chapel in 1892 (NMR NPRN 8827). The chapel house is shown on the 1889 map, but at that date there were only two small buildings behind it, which were presumably used for the Sunday school. By 1900 an extension had been built on the north-west end of the chapel house and the large present Sunday school building had been built. A cart shed was built behind the enlarge schoolroom at the same time.

Traces of a medieval dwelling were excavated in the plot adjacent to the Sunday school in 2015 (Rees and Jones 2015a) (PRN 67755-9) and other remains under Môr a Mynydd were probably also related to medieval occupation (Brookes and Price 1997; Brookes and Laws 2003) (PRN 67586), showing that, despite few buildings on the tithe map, the street was probably fully built-up in the medieval period. The enclosure map (figure 6) and the 1827 Mostyn map (figure 5) show another building on this side of the street not shown on the tithe map. Part of this seems to have been an inn during the 18th century as a sketch map drawn by Lewis Morris in 1738-39 and copied by Hugh Owen (Owen 1952) refers to a building in this location as “R Parry’s House Sign of ye Greyhound” (PRN 69214). The 1827 map names this building as “Ty Pydw House” with a garden and unenclosed space between it and the road.

Behind the buildings on Chapel Street is Bod Iorwerth (PRN 69210). The present house was built around 1844 by Edward Hugh Owen, Glas-coed, but he died before going to live there (Owen 1952, 122). The house is shown on the tithe map and the building would have been new when the tithe map was drawn up. The tithe map shows an extension to the north-west not shown on later maps. A range of buildings (PRN 69211) is shown on the 1846 tithe map just north of Bod Iorwerth and what appears to be the same buildings are still marked on the County Series maps until at least 1920. At least in the 19th century these appear to have been outbuildings.

On the north-eastern side the lower part of Chapel Street was, and largely still is, unoccupied. The only exception

in the 19th and early 20th century was a cottage (PRN 67590) shown by the road side on the 25 inch maps up to 1920. This building is also shown on the tithe map and on the enclosure map (figure 6), where it is shown within its own enclosed garden. A cottage is also shown on an 1827 map (figure 5), this seems to be a little further north-west than the one shown on the later maps, but the accuracy of this map is doubtful and it is probably the same cottage. The survival of remains of this building seems likely as the site has been a field since the cottage was demolished and there has been no later development on the site.

Tal y Braich was a new build in the late 19th century, appearing on the 1889 map with an orchard and numerous outbuildings. The orchard does not seem to have done well, perhaps due to the exposed position, and it had become a garden by 1900. Maen Lwyd (PRN 67592), a stone marking the borough boundary, stood somewhere near where Tal-y-Braich stands today, but it was broken up and used to build walls (Owen 1952, 128).

There are two small developments of new houses in this area, with Môr a Mynydd built in 2003 and Llain Capel next to Tŷ Capel built in 2015 or 2016. Of the more modern houses Llwyn Helig was built earliest as it appears on the 1953 6 inch map (figure 10).

Current character

The area is characterised by detached buildings, of widely differing types and periods and is the result of relatively haphazard development in the later 19th and 20th centuries. Little survives of the medieval burgh plots, though the limits of the medieval town may be set by Moranedd on the north and Tal y Braich on the south. To the north of the road, east of Moranedd, lie open fields with the exception of Llwyn Helig at the east end of the village, which was built in the second half of the 20th century. Though this side of the road never appears to have been developed, map evidence shows a single cottage formerly lay west of Llwyn Helig, between it and Moranedd. Significant numbers of mature trees remain within the field boundaries, providing a contrast to both the upgraded road and the buildings lying to the south of the road.

The Capel Ebeneser complex of chapel, chapel house and school room dominate the south side. The house is one of the few surviving stone buildings not covered by render, and is a reminder of how much of the remainder of the village may have looked prior to relatively recent enveloping schemes.

Tŷ Capel (plate 64) is a two-storey, double-fronted house built of rubble masonry with large, uncut stones used as quoins, and narrow slate lintels over the downstairs windows and door. Unusually for Newborough the windows have not been replaced and they are probably the original sash windows, retaining marginally spaced glazing bars. The door may also be original. The extension on the right of the original building is built in a similar style, though its first floor window is in a gabled half dormer. The Sunday school building to the rear is L-shaped with a porch in the angle of the L (plate 65). It is rendered and painted white with tall 12-pane sash windows, again probably original. The small garden in front of Tŷ Capel is enclosed by a low wall of Penmaenmawr granite rubble with gate-pillars of roughly knapped stone.

Next door is the Ebeneser Chapel (plate 66). This is a rectangular building of renaissance design with a pitched slate roof and a projecting porch with a hipped slate roof and a central bay topped with a balustraded parapet. The building is rendered and painted white, although the paint is starting to flake. The front elevation has a winged pedimented gable with projecting cornice. On the gable are three plaques: circular plaques to the left and right with "O.C." and "1785" inside them and a centre plaque reading "EBENESER". The windows on the front have round arches with cement architraves and keystones. The windows in other elevations are rectangular, tall 12 pane windows. All the windows appear to be the original sash windows. Behind the chapel is a cemetery. The wall in front of the chapel matches that of Tŷ Capel and is made of Penmaenmawr granite with knapped granite gate-pillars and coping. The chapel is a grade II listed building (reference 20552) and the chapel house and Sunday school are also grade II listed (reference 20556).

Tyn y Goedan is one of the few houses that lies perpendicular to the road. It is now heavily rendered, but is two-storeyed, with a larger chimney on the right and slightly off-set door to the left. There is a small extension on the north-east end and a lean-to extension on the other end. A yard lies adjacent to the road, and on the far side of this is a corn barn (PRN 67593) with ventilation slits, flanked by a cartshed on one side and a small loose box on the other (plate 67). The tithe map shows a building, assumed to be a house, on this location, though there is no evidence of this surviving within the masonry of the barn. The barn is well-maintained but seems not to have been significantly altered with original features surviving.



Plate 64. Tŷ Capel (photographed by Chris Jones, 26/09/2017)



Plate 65. Capel Ebeneser Sunday School (photographed by Chris Jones, 26/09/2017)



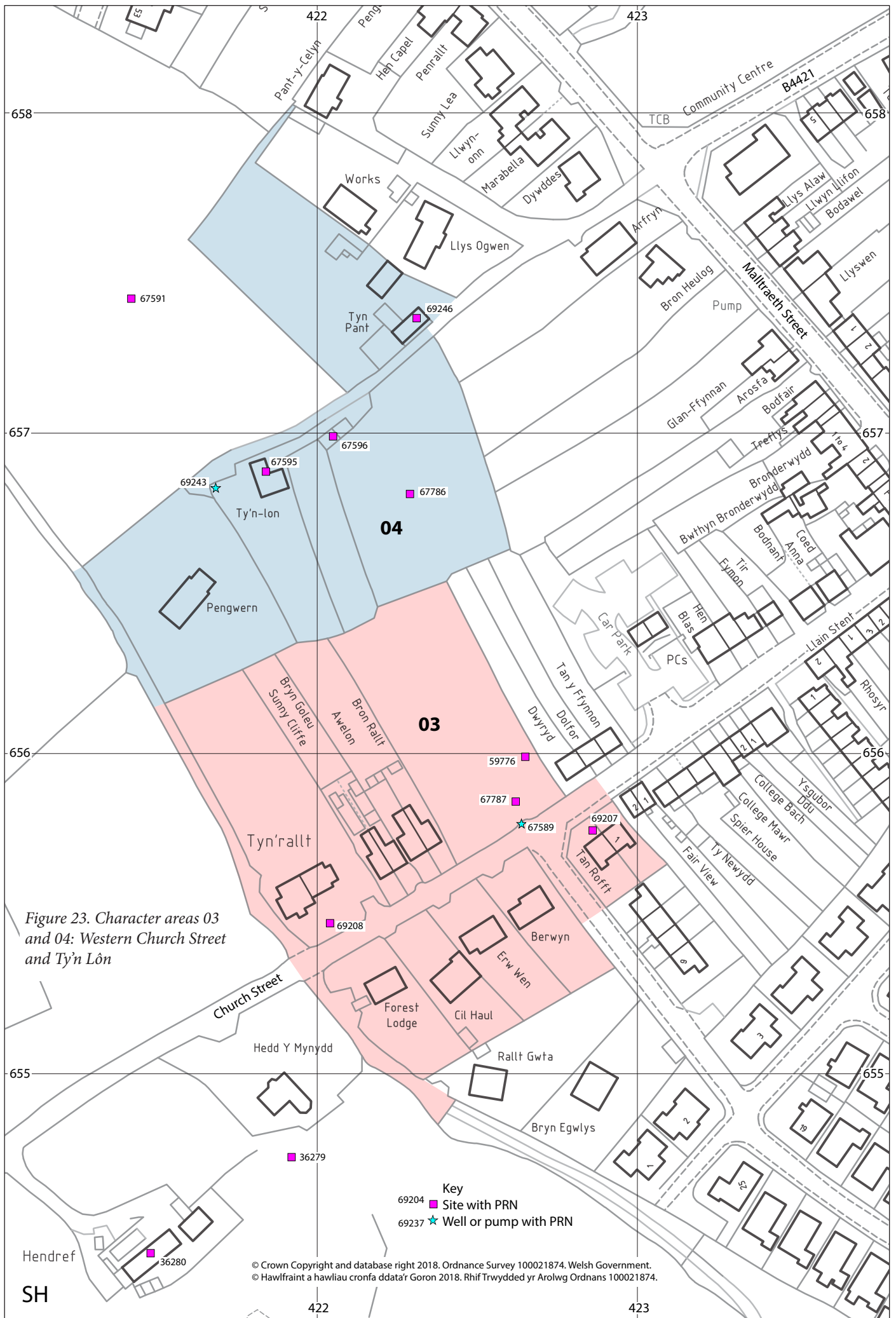
Plate 66. Capel Ebeneser (photographed by Chris Jones, 26/09/2017)



Plate 67. Tyn y Goedan barn (photographed by Chris Jones, 07/09/2017)



Plate 68. Tal y Braich (photographed by Chris Jones, 15/08/2017)



Tal y Braich still stands in its extensive gardens at the entrance to the village from the south (plate 68). It is a substantial two-storey building, double-fronted on its south-east elevation with a central porch. It has various original features including decorative slates on the roof and decorative brick chimneys.

The modern house of Cae Ffynnon hides behind high hedges and on the opposite side of the road Llwyn Helig stands well back from the road within an extensive lawn. There is now only an open field between Llwyn Helig and Moranedd, but there was a cottage here until at least 1920 (PRN 67590). The road appears to have been widened and straightened here, probably resulting in the demolition of the cottage.

Archaeological potential

Excavation on the plot next to the Sunday school demonstrated the archaeological potential of this area as the remains of a medieval building were found. An opportunity for extensive archaeological work was missed in advance of the building of Môr a Mynydd; the small amount of work done identified remains that may have been medieval but were not fully understood due to the limits of the work. Like the other areas over the medieval town the back gardens and yards could preserve archaeological remains, but south-east of Ty'n y Goedan the present village has extended beyond the limits of the town and the possibility of archaeology is reduced, though not excluded. The exception to this is the site of a cottage (PRN 67590) on the north-east side of the road.

There is the possibility of buried remains under and around the Ty'n y Goedan barn and the barn itself is a fine example of a 19th century barn. The chapel and associated chapel house and Sunday school are listed buildings and so of regional importance. The chapel is an impressive example and dominates the entrance to the village from the south. It would be a pity for it to further deteriorate.

8.3. Character area 03: Western Church Street

Figure 23

Historical development

The burgage plot boundaries continue as far as Fair View and south-west of that the limits of the town are less clear. The plot on which Tan Rofft was built was most probably a burgage plot as it fits well with the other plots and could well be three plots combined. The tithe map also shows dwellings along the street in a position which suggests they were medieval and belonged to these proposed plots. There is no evidence that the town continued any further in this direction. On the north-western side of the street all the plots are burgage plots, or merged plots, up to and including Tyn'rallt, so the town extended this far. There is a field between Bron Rallt and Dwyrdd, which is also shown as a gap on the tithe map. The excavation of building remains within this plot close to the street frontage in 2015 (Rees and Jones 2015b) (PRN 67787), shows that this was also built on and part of the town. A well (PRN 67589) is shown on the frontage of this land on the County Series maps from 1889, in an indentation in the roadside wall. This well was called Ffynnon Wrallt and was the main public well for the village (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

Longley (2002, 7) suggests the small cross roads on the western edge of the village as the possible centre of the township of Rhosyr. However the limits of the medieval town, as defined in this project, give little or no room for a settlement here. The 1801 plan (figure 4) suggests that the cross roads are a fairly recent feature, as the western end of what is now Church Street is shown turning south-east in a broad curve. The church is reached by the "church path", which runs along what are shown on the tithe maps as the southern boundaries of plots 92 and 93; this land was known as "Church Path Quillet" in 1801. The cross roads have appeared by 1827 (figure 5), by which time Church Street has been extended straight to the west, a road also heads north and all these roads join at right angles as today. This suggests that the cross roads was formed in the early 19th century and is not a medieval feature.

The two pairs of semi-detached houses, Bron Rallt/Awelon and Bryn Goleu/ Sunny Cliffe, were built by 1889, at least in plan much as they are today, including a range of sheds behind the houses, which presumably originally included the tŷ bach (outside toilet). The 1846 tithe map shows a row of houses on the street frontage, as part of a fairly large holding (plot 65) called Tyn yr allt. They are also shown on a 1827 map (Mostyn 8450) and on the County Series maps and on the 1953 6 inch map, although from 1889 another house is also shown further back from the road, so it is possible that in their later history they became outhouses to the new house of Ty'n-yr-allt. These are probably in origin medieval town houses, though rebuilt during their history. The earlier houses were demolished when the present Tyn'rallt was built on the site. The site of the earliest houses is now a garden but it is possible that foundations survive.

Current character

This area encompasses the limits of the medieval borough and also the limits of the intensively built-up area. Properties are either semi-detached or detached, and the grounds around them more extensive, with many set back further from the road.

Tan Rofft are two modern semi-detached houses. Towards the end of the built-up street are a group of modern bungalows in large gardens. One is a dormer bungalow and one has an extension with a first floor. Forest Lodge is very modern in design (plate 69). It is a two-storey house with a dramatic asymmetrical roof and, although new, seemed to be undergoing recladding when the survey was being done.

Bron Rallt/Awelon and Bryn Goleu/ Sunny Cliffe are two pairs of semi-detached houses. Bron Rallt and Awelon (plate 70) are well-preserved with the original wooden porches over the doors and on Bron Rallt the two colour



Plate 69. Forest Lodge (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 70. Bron Rallt and Awelon (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 71. Tan yr Allt (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)

brick decoration on the chimney stacks can be seen. The houses are single-fronted and a mirror image of each other. Bryn Goleu and Sunny Cliffe would have looked the same but they have lost their original porches and gained dormer windows. Tan yr Allt is a very modern house making use of stone and some brick as well as pebble-dash to create a varied finish (plate 71).

Archaeological potential

While the gardens of the modern bungalows, Berwyn to Forest Lodge, probably have fairly low archaeological potential, the rest of the properties have gardens that were burgage plots and have the potential to preserve medieval archaeological deposits. The vacant plot between Dwyrdd and Bron Rallt is particularly important because it has not had 19th century or later building on the street frontage and it has already been demonstrated by excavation that archaeological remains of earlier houses survive here. Any development in this area must be preceded by detailed archaeological investigation, not just a watching brief, as this is one of the few remaining chances to recover evidence of the medieval buildings.

8.4. Character area 04: Ty'n Lôn

Figure 23

Historical development

It is not immediately obvious whether this area was part of the medieval town or composed of fields on the town's

limits. On the tithe map the field in which the present house of Tyn Pant (PRN 69246) now stands is shown as being divided into four narrow strips owned by different landowners but not individually enclosed. This makes them resemble the traces of open fields surviving in other parts of the parish at this time. However the rectangular field is an unexpected shape for a relict furlong, which might be expected to be longer and slightly curved. The boundaries of the field also tie in with boundaries of neighbouring burgage plots. The strips are narrow but no more so than many of the burgage plots in the town. It seems unusual that they are not enclosed as they were still owned by different holdings, but perhaps as their function as burgage plots was lost the boundaries were removed so that this small area could be farmed communally making it more viable as an arable field. The presence of a house (the early Ty'n Pant) on the frontage of one strip may support the suggestion that these were originally burgage plots and that the other strips originally also had houses. It is likely that the adjacent land on which currently a workshop and Llys Ogwen stand was also originally at least two burgage plots.

There is a plot running south from Tyn Lôn (plot 96 on the tithe map) that resembles a burgage plot and in this case it has remained enclosed despite the land around it also belonging to Tyn Lôn. The position of this suggests that originally the land to either side was also originally divided into burgage plots. In contrast the land on which Pengwern stands seems always to have been fields. This interpretation suggests that most of this area was originally part of the medieval town with plots running perpendicularly from the small lane. The lane itself must therefore have been medieval in date. The presence of the lane is suggested on the Enclosure map and it is clearly shown on the tithe map but it does not extend beyond Tyn Lôn and almost certainly never did. It is unlikely that it joined through to the lane that runs to the west as this seems not to have existed before the early 19th century.

The archaeological potential of the former burgage plots is indicated by the discovery of a linear feature (PRN 67786) in a trial trench. The date and nature of this feature was not established but it underlay a relic soil layer and could be at least medieval in date (Rees and Jones 2015b).

The house of Ty'n Pant (PRN 69246) shown on the tithe map is on the site of part of the present house. The main house is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889 but building to the north-west is not present till 1920 then it is half its present size.

Tyn y Lôn (PRN 67595) is shown on the 1846 tithe map exactly as it appears today. The current building must at least be based on buildings present in the early 19th century. The building to the east of Tyn Lôn (PRN 67596), now just a barn or shed, was shown as a house on the 1846 tithe map and County Series maps.

In the field to the north-west of Tyn Lôn the tithe map shows a building (PRN 67591) which does not appear on the 25 inch maps. On the tithe map the building is within a single large plot (No 48) named as Tyn y Cae. It is highly likely that the building shown is the farmhouse associated with this land and that this is the original location of Ty'n y Cae, which has moved towards the north-west end of the plot by 1889. Ty'n y Cae is mentioned in the 1773 accounts of the King's Rents from Rhosfair and Hendre (Caernarfon Record Office X/Poole/1491).



*Plate 72. Pengwern
(photographed by Megan
Howe, 05/02/2018)*

Current character

This area now has a semi-rural character with the houses surrounded by fields. While Pengwern (plate 72) is an entirely modern house the other houses have a history going back to at least the early 19th century and as this appears to have been part of the medieval town there could have been medieval houses originally on their sites. Tyn Lôn is a single-storey, white painted bungalow still retaining the L-shaped plan of the original house (plate 73). It is likely to have early 19th century fabric within it. The adjacent house has been recently rebuilt as a barn or outbuildings with a good new slate roof. Tyn y Pant (plate 74) is a two-storey house with a glass porch or

conservatory on the front. It was originally a double-fronted farmhouse and still has the 19th century sheds behind, one of which has double doors and was clearly a cart shed. Much of the lane is still narrow and has grass growing down the middle in places, though it has been widened at its eastern end to allow access into the new housing development.

Archaeological potential

The archaeological potential for much of this area is the same as for the other burgage plots. In this case part of the area has been tested by trial trenching and a linear feature of unknown date identified. All the field edges fronting on to the lane should be considered as very high potential as there is the chance of undisturbed remains of medieval houses surviving in these locations.



Plate 73. Tyn Lôn (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 74. Tyn y Pant (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)

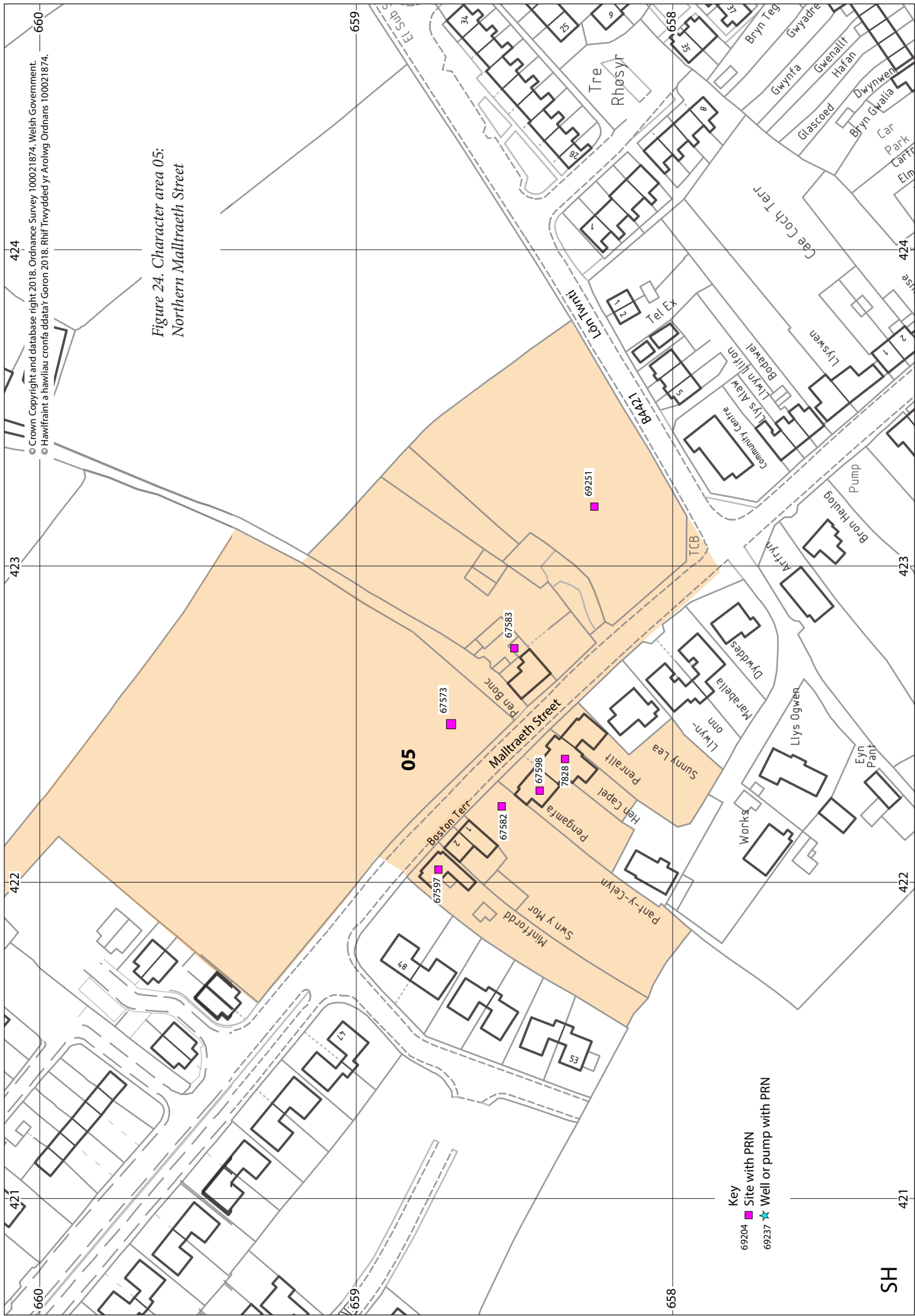
8.5. Character area 05: Northern Malltraeth Street

Figure 24

Historical development

This area was within the medieval town and many of the properties are still defined by the original burgage plots. In this area the plots are generally much wider than in the middle of the village, almost certainly because several plots have been combined to accommodate larger houses. The fields on either side of Pen y Bonc have also been included in this area.

It is assumed that most, if not all, burgage plots had houses in the medieval period. The existence of houses on all plots continuously through to the start of the 19th century is uncertain. The 1810 map (figure 4) shows two burgage plots with no houses towards the northern edge of the town, where houses are clearly shown on the tithe map. The 1782 map (figure 2) is a detailed depiction of a row of houses across the plots that the 1801 map suggests lacked them. This strongly suggests that not all existing houses were shown on the 1801 map. The 1782 map gives a rare view of what the street would have looked like in the late 18th century (plate 75). It shows houses of various sizes and heights, some clearly very small humble cottages and others more substantial. Most, even the smallest, are double-fronted, though a few are single-fronted. The northern-most house seems to be formed of two single-fronted dwellings as two doors are shown. Some houses have one chimney and some have two, but even the humblest cottage has a chimney. It is assumed that the northern-most house is Pengamfa and if the doors have



been converted to windows it looks quite similar to the house today. Pengamfa (PRN 67598) has a date stone of 1769 (plate 76), so it should have been standing what the 1782 map was made. On the tithe map it is named as Pen y gamdda (plot 51) and it was first referenced in the parish registers as “Pengamfa” in 1814 or as “Ty’n gamfa” in 1817 (Owen 1952, 129, 131).

The houses adjacent to Pengamfa have been entirely rebuilt in the 19th century. Immediately next door was the Wesleyan Methodist chapel (PRN 7828) supposedly built in 1804, but the tithe map (plot 52) just lists this as a house and garden, so it is likely that it was not purpose built as a chapel but the house was used for services from 1804. The building is labelled as a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the 1st and 2nd 25 inch maps and it is said to have closed in 1914 (NPRN 8828). There is now a modern house on the site that has removed all traces of the chapel, but the house is still called Hen Capel. Minffordd (PRN 67597) is shown on the 1846 tithe map much as it appears today, but the current building has obviously been very heavily altered or largely rebuilt.

Between Pengamfa and Boston Terrace there was a cottage (PRN 67582), which survived until at least the 1950s. This was known as Llain Cleddyf cottage (sword quillet), and it is shown on the 25 inch maps and the tithe map (plot 50, Llain y cleddau). The cottage was occupied by a joiner who made coffins, amongst other items (Norman Evans and David Owens, pers. comm.). Llain Cleddyf or Llain Cleddau is first referenced in the parish registers in 1835 (Owen 1952, 127).

On the other side of the road is Pen y Bonc (PRN 67583), which is first referenced by the name of Pen y Banc in the parish registers in 1751 and that of Pen y Bonc in 1800 (Owen 1952, 129). There were formerly two thatched houses on the site (Owen 1952, 129), though only one cottage is shown on the 1782 map (plate 75). The present buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889. It is possible that the old house was reused in a later barn but it is more likely that it was demolished. Pen y Bonc does not seem to have been built in a burgage plot and there is no evidence of plots between Pen y Bonc and Lôn Twnti, so it is likely that this side of the road was not built-up in the medieval period.

There was a house to the north-west of Pen y Bonc. This was known as Plas or Y Plas (PRN 67573). The Royal Commission Inventory (RCHAMW 1937, 119) describes this house as follows “Plas, house, 500 yards NE of the parish church, in a ruined condition, the SE gable and chimney stack standing but the remainder of the walls destroyed. A stone found buried in the ruins and now disappeared, was dated 1664 and had a shield with the arms of Llywarch. (The house has been completely demolished since examination)”. The NMR record (NPRN 15796) states that there were two houses, one 16th century and the other 17th century with a further structure. Two adjacent buildings are shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps and one house shown on 1920 map. The tithe map shows a long building with short projecting wings on either side. It is situated a little back from the road in the southern corner of a large property, plot 233, known as “Plas”. On the 1843 enclosure map (W MAPS 5) it is shown right on the edge of the road with the southern wing projecting into the road and no northern wing shown. This shows that the road at this point was once wider and by 1846 it had been narrowed and both Plas and Pen y Bonc were set back from the road, where they had previously been right on its edge. The enclosure map also suggests that the original house was L-shaped with a small barn on the north-west end. By 1846 the barn had been much extended and a short northern wing added. A photograph (plate 77) of the building before demolition, collected by Morwenna Owen, shows the building much as it is represented on the tithe map, with a short projecting southern wing and set back a little from the road. This shows that the house was the south-eastern part of the building with a long barn on the north-western side. The area is now in a pasture field but buried remains are likely to survive.

Y Plas is one of the markers on the borough boundaries when Henry Rowlands recorded this in the early 18th century (Rowlands 1846). This does not prove that the building was medieval in origin as the markers could have changed over time, but it probably marked the limit of the medieval town and it seems likely that there were medieval buildings on this site prior to the 16th century building.

Current character

This part of the village is more open than the village centre, with most of the north-eastern side of Malltraeth Street not built-up. Detached or semi-detached houses are more typical of this area than the long rows of houses in the village centre. Penrallt and Hen Capel are new buildings with nothing more than the name of the latter to indicate their history (plate 78).

Pengamfa (plate 79) is a double-fronted, two-storey house with two chimneys and an extension on the left side

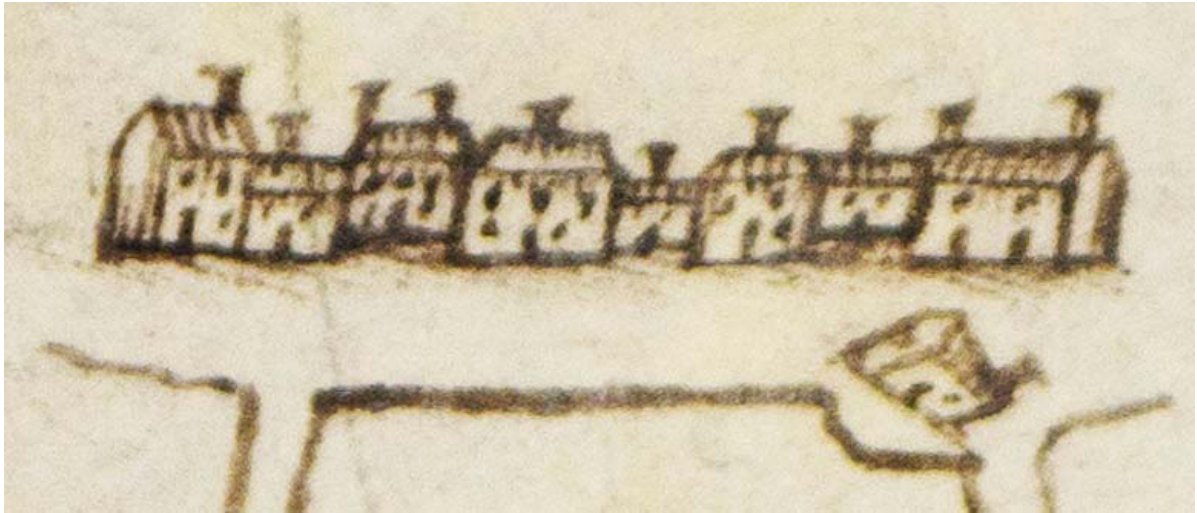


Plate 75. Detail of 1782 map showing the row of houses along Malltraeth Street (Archives and Special Collections, Bangor University, Lligwy Additional Mss 1123)



Plate 76. Date stone on Pengamfa (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)



Plate 77. Photograph of Y Plas (undated) collected by Morwenna Owen



Plate 78. Hen Capel (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)



*Plate 79. Pengamfa
(photographed by
Marianne Jones,
01/09/2017)*

which appears to originally have been a passageway through to the rear of the properties. It appears that Hen Capel owns the room above the door and Pengamfa owns the ground floor. The entrance way now has a modern door but it still retains a lop-sided stone lintel, hinting at the age of the property. The age is also shown by the date stone of 1769 with the initials WTE. There is no reason to doubt that this indicates the building or rebuilding of the house, though the design of the house is almost the same as early 19th century houses in the village. The central porch is probably an addition. Under the white paint the walls appear to be made of large ashlar stone blocks but this is an effect in the render and it is probably built of field stone like the other old houses in the village. The sash windows are not 18th century in date but they could be 19th century.

The front of the vacant plot on which Llain Cleddyf cottage used to stand is currently used for parking with gardens behind (plate 80). Despite the pebble-dash Boston Terrace is still a 19th century building and apparently fairly unchanged, with decorative stone surrounds to the windows nicely exposed. Minffordd was redesigned and probably rebuilt in the early 20th century and has decorative half-timberwork on the first floor (plate 81). It has two large first floor windows with a narrow window between them. On the ground floor it has a long porch composed of two bay windows joined by the doorway.

Pen y Bonc (plate 82) has three small bay windows on the ground floor joined by a single slate roof, which also provides a porch for the off-centre door. The three first-floor windows have decorative surrounds and all the windows seem to be original sash windows. Numerous stone sheds and barns survive behind the house in fairly good condition and there is a large garden behind those. The field to the south-east is improved pasture and is enclosed by a stone wall, and contains a modern gorsedd stone circle (PRN 69251) from a county eisteddfod held in 1959. The field to the north-west has been perhaps less improved. The site of Y Plas can be recognised as a low earthwork platform in the southern corner of the field (plate 83). There is a large tree growing in one corner of the Plas enclosure and shrubs over another part but most of the area is under grass.

Archaeological potential

The former location of Y Plas must be considered to be of very high potential. The field would seem to be a prime spot for development and if this occurs full archaeological investigation of the history of this house, which was a prominent marker on the borough boundary, must be carried out. The lack of use of this site since Y Plas was demolished and the fact that the building was not rebuilt in 19th century, suggests a very high likelihood of survival of early post medieval and medieval remains.

It is possible that remains of medieval town houses survive between Pen y Bonc and Lôn Twnti. There is no firm map evidence to show that this area was built up but it is within the area of the medieval town and traces of its use might survive.



Plate 80. Vacant plot next to Boston Terrace (photographed by Marianne Jones, 01/09/2017)



Plate 81. Minffordd (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)



Plate 82. Pen y Bonc (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)



Plate 83. The site of Y Plas (photographed by Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)

8.6. Character area 06: Lôn Twnti

Figure 25

Historical development

Lôn Twnti is shown on all the maps and certainly existed in the 18th century. It is likely to have been the back lane for the medieval town. Pendref Street was the main road, leading to the road to Llangaffo and beyond, after turning sharply to the north. The 1827 map (figure 5) labels Pendref Street as the road to Beaumaris. Even on the 1920 map there are markings on the road indicating that the main road ran down Pendref Street and Lôn Twnti was just a back lane. The latter must have come into use as the straightest route once motor vehicles became common.

At the corner of the road is Eglwys Bach (PRN 67572). This is now a community centre but it was the St Thomas's Mission Church and is shown on 25 inch maps from 1889. The mission room was built in 1870 by the popular vicar, Rev. Thomas Meredith, who revitalised the church in Newborough (Williamson 1985, 65), and was used as a parish hall by St Peter's Church.

Until well into the 20th century there were no other buildings along the south-eastern side of Lôn Twnti apart from Nos 1 and 2 Lôn Twnti. They are shown on the County Series maps from 1889 and must have been built shortly before then. The tithe map does show a small building on this site that belonged to Tyn y coeden, but this must have been entirely demolished when the semi-detached houses were built.

On the north-west side of the road is Môr Awelon, previously known as Llain y Pwll. The house is shown on OS maps from 1889, and also on tithe map as plot 222 (Llain y pwll). The current house is on exactly the same footprint as the early 19th century house but appears to have been entirely rebuilt. Bryn Awel, previously known as Ty'n Lôn Bach, is also shown on the tithe map (plot 225, Tyn lon bach), and on the County Series maps.

In the late 18th century there was another house on this side of the road, Yr House, shown on the 1782 map (figure 2) (PRN 62699), some remains of which have recently been found by excavation (Evans forthcoming).

The County Series maps show long narrow enclosures, including those occupied by Môr Awelon and Bryn Awel. These are unlikely to be burgage plots as they are separated from the medieval town and are more likely to be parts of enclosed strips originating in the medieval open field system.

Current character

This is a rather awkward zone that includes houses and fields along Lôn Twnti that do not fit well into other zones. It is varied, with an almost urban character at the south-west end but with open fields between the houses long much of its length. The zone was historically a peripheral area with farmhouses on the edge of the village, but little of village character until recently.



Plate 84. Eglwys Bach (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 27/08/2017)16/02/2018)



Plate 85. Nos. 1 and 2 Lôn Twnti (photographed by Anne Harris, 29/08/2017)

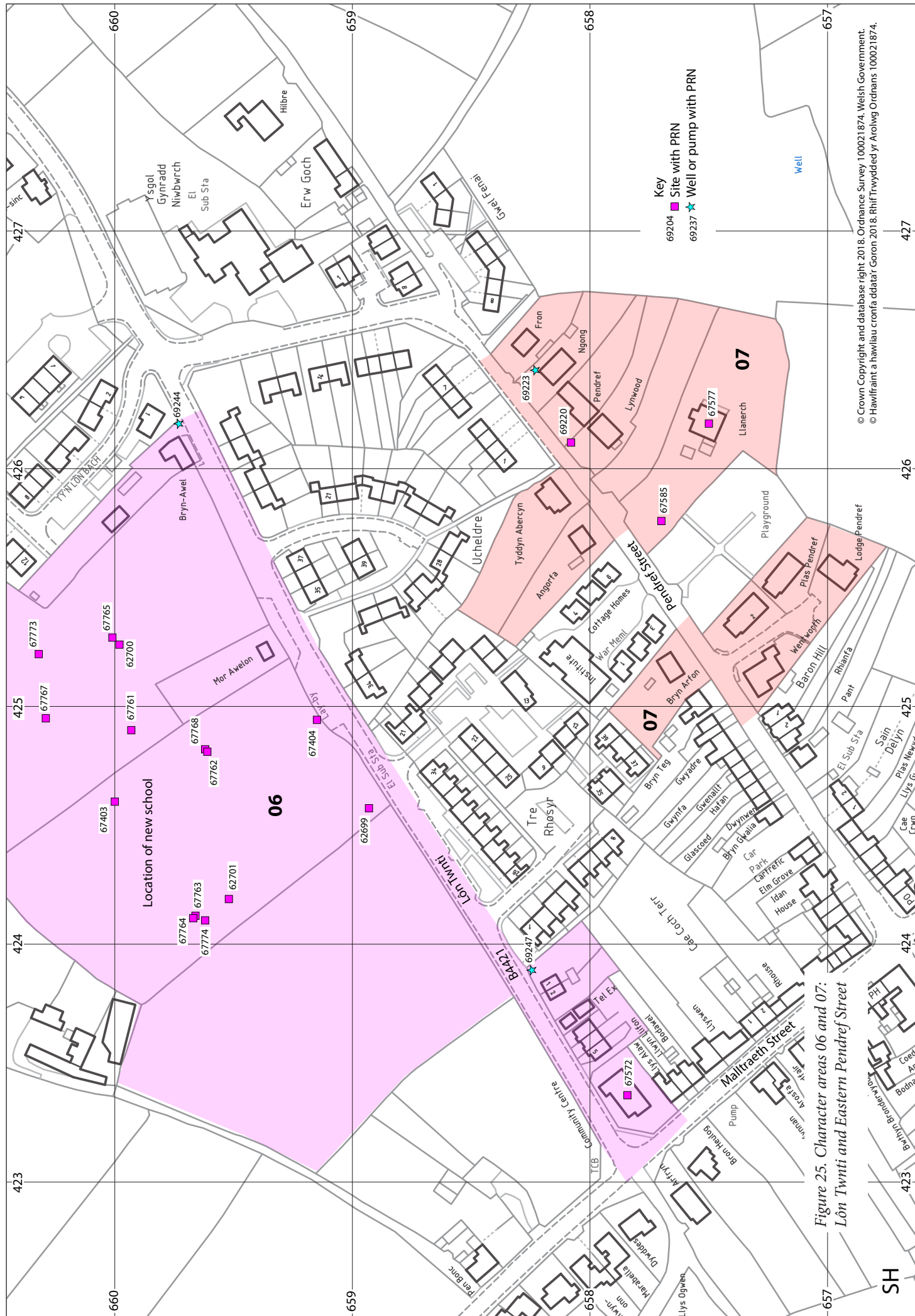


Figure 25. Character areas 06 and 07:
Lôn Twniti and Eastern Pendref Street

Eglwys Bach (plate 84) was originally a small church composed of a simple rectangular building with a small porch toward the south-western end. In the 20th century a larger porch was added on the north-eastern end and late in the 20th century the southern porch was rebuilt and a structure built to join the two porches and make the building wider. The original building is rendered with two arched windows, now blocked, in the south-western end. On top of the south-eastern gable is a small bell cote which still has a bell, and a simple stone cross on top. The new parts of the building are faced in fresh-looking, rather rounded stones, neatly pointed.

Nos 3 to 5 Lôn Twnti form a modern pebble-dashed terrace with porches, and a telephone exchange is housed in two small buildings just beyond. Nos 1 and 2 Lôn Twnti (plate 85) are a pair of late 19th century semi-detached houses. Each is single-fronted and they mirror each other. They have prominent ashlar quoins, made more prominent by being painted black, and stone window and door surrounds, with the rest of the building rendered and painted.

The north-western side of the street is open fields with a stone wall or hedges along the field boundaries. The character here is soon going to change as a new school is being built in the two fields next to Môr Awelon. This house is modern or very heavily modernised. Bryn Awel still has much of its 19th century character and appears to originally have been two double-fronted houses, although only one door is now in use and the other is obscured under the pebble-dash.

Archaeological potential

The new school site has shown the archaeological potential of the fields in this area, even when little was anticipated. The discovery of traces of a prehistoric settlement is a reminder that remains much earlier than the medieval period may survive around Newborough. However as far as the medieval town is concerned the archaeological potential of this area is fairly low, though more of the Yr House cottage and lands may well be found just to the south-west of the area investigated for the new school.

8.7. Character area 07: Eastern Pendref Street

Figure 25

Historical development

This area forms the eastern side of the medieval town and burgrave plots are still recognisable, though most properties are formed from two or more of the original burgrave plots being combined. The long plots around Pendref do not seem to be original but recent divisions.

Bryn Afon, Angorfa and Tyddyn Abercyn are all late 19th century houses built on groups of burgrave plots. They also all had small cottages shown on the tithe map on the same sites. In the tithe map schedule plot 210, on which the house now called Llanerch now stands, is called Ysgubor degwm (tithe barn). A building is shown near the street in this plot, which is presumably the tithe barn (PRN 67585). There was a building in roughly the same position on the County Series maps that was still there in the 1950s, which was used as an outbuilding for the Rectory and, before the Rectory was built, it was a house occupied by the sexton (Owen 1952, 135).

Llanerch was originally the rectory (PRN 67577), which must have been built in the late 19th century as it appears on the 1889 map. To the north-east of the rectory was the eastern limit of the medieval town marked by Pendref. In 1801 (figure 4) this was composed of three adjacent buildings on the street frontage (PRN 69220), by 1846 more buildings had been added as shown on the tithe map to the north-west. By the first edition County Series map of 1889 all these buildings had been demolished and a new farm built a little back from the street. Some of these buildings have been demolished in their turn but the main house survives. The tithe map does not show any enclosures around Pendref but the 1801 map shows the early houses enclosed in a small sub-oval boundary with no hint of burgrave plots in this area.

Current character

This area is more open than the centre of the village with larger houses in larger gardens. Many of the houses are 19th century in date and retain some of their original character. The area does include a small development of modern bungalows (Heol y Wal). These have modest gardens but some room for off-road parking. Bryn Afon and Angorfa have much bigger gardens and retain some of the 19th century character of their houses. Angorfa has had new windows but the bay windows downstairs are probably original with the slate roof joining them and forming a porch over the door (plate 86). This house is currently notable for the garden ornaments, including a plaster dog that sometimes wears a tea-cosy as a hat (plate 87). Tyddyn Abercyn hides behind its large hedge but it still has the features of a double-fronted 19th century cottage (plate 88). Although it is flanked by modern bungalows Pendref



Plate 86. Angorfa (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 87. The dog at Angorfa (photographed by Dan Amor, 11/05/2017)



Plate 88. Tyddyn Abercyn (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 89. Llanerch (photographed by David Elis-Williams, 22/01/2018)

is still essentially the same late 19th century house that appears on the 1889 map. It is a substantial double-fronted house which has had a modern porch added.

Llanerch, the former rectory, seems almost unchanged (plate 89). It has recently been repainted, highlighting the ashlar window surrounds, string course, and detail on the gabled porch.

Archaeological potential

The chance to investigate possible medieval street-front houses before the building of Heol y Wal has been missed but the garden of Llanerch and the adjacent vacant plot retain possibilities of finding medieval archaeology. In particular it would be interesting to discover if foundations of the tithe barn survive. There may also be a chance that remains of the early houses at Pendref survive but they are likely to have been damaged by the building of the new houses.

8.8. Character area 08: Outlying Farms

Figure 26

Historical development

Erw Goch or Cae Coch (PRN 69248) is shown on the County Series maps from 1889 in exactly its current plan. It is also on the tithe map in a very similar form. The building is on the street frontage of a long plot (290) called Cae Coch. Next to Erw Goch is Hilbre, a new house built on a green field site.

Bryn-sinc was an important farm mentioned in the list of places along the borough boundary (Rowlands 1846). The County Series maps show a range of barns extending to the north-east of the house into what is now the garden of Bryn Aber. A long building is shown on the tithe map, suggesting the house with the barns was in existence by 1846, looking much as it did later in the 19th century.

Current character

This zone was beyond the limit of the village until recently and includes individual properties that were originally farmhouses. It is a rural area that has been encroached by the village. Erw Goch is composed of a single-storey cottage with dormer windows with a long barn attached (plates 90 and 91). The main cottage would appear to be early 19th century in date and still has original timbers in the roof. The barn may possibly have been older and developed from a long house with a dwelling at one end and barn at the other. Many features survive in the barn including a stall with a drinking trough and chain to fasten a cow (plate 92). There is a door to a hay loft in the end gable. The barn is built of field stone with massive, unworked stones for quoins. There are slate lintels over the doors and windows.

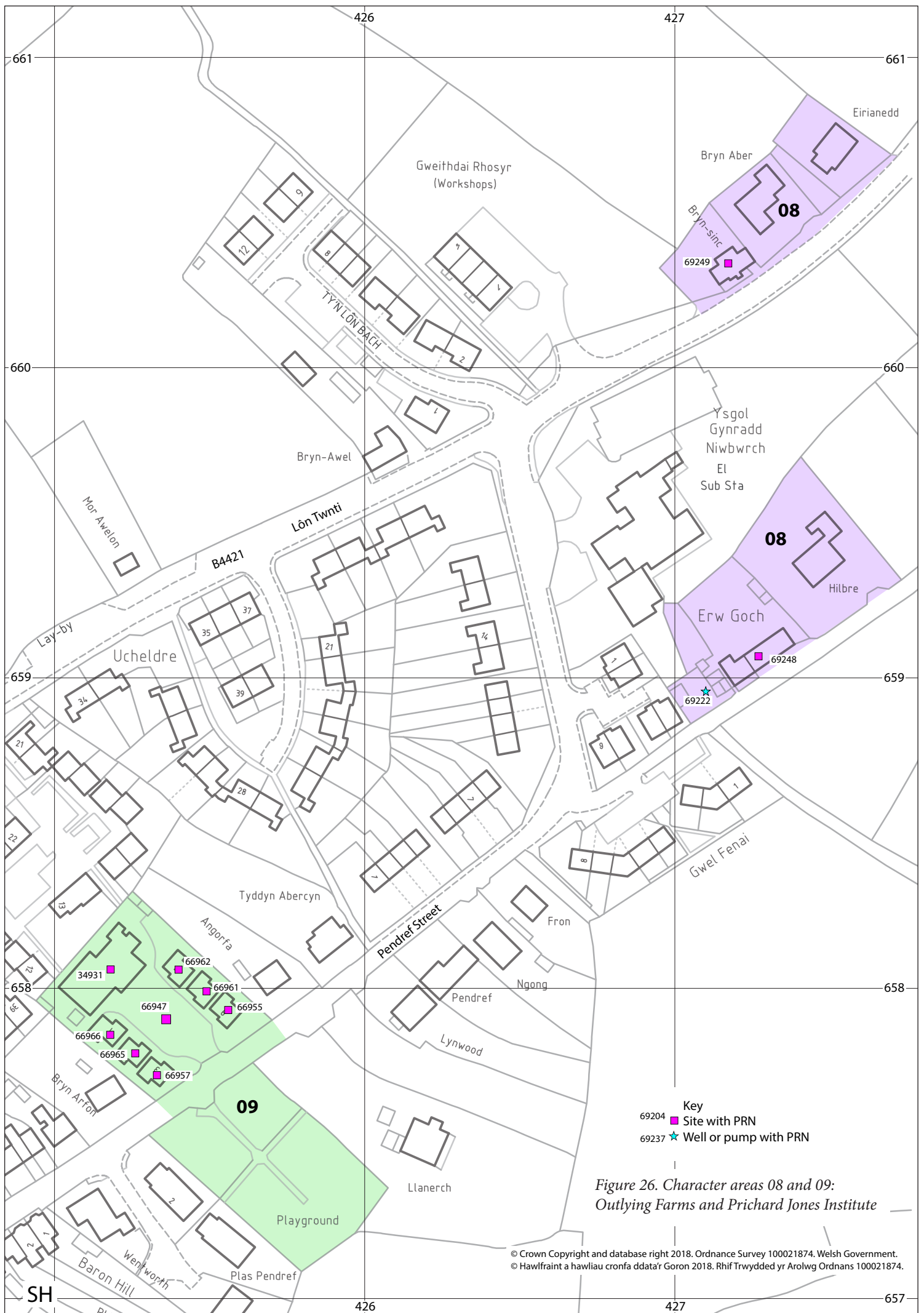
A small building shown on the County Series maps next to the house still survives but in a ruined condition, lacking its roof.

Today Bryn-sinc is a modest double-fronted two-storey house with a porch over the door and the usual pebble-dash (plate 93). It is probably of early 19th century origin and there is now no trace of the barns to the north-east. The two neighbouring houses are modern bungalows (plate 94) and all three properties are surrounded by fields.

Archaeological potential

The houses of Erw Goch and Bryn-sinc would be worth closer inspection to determine whether there is earlier fabric than the obvious 19th century buildings. The extensive outbuildings and sheds at Erw Goch would also be worth recording.

Foundations of the barns of Bryn-sinc may still survive under the garden of Bryn Aber. The mention of this farm on the borough boundary does suggest a much earlier origin than the 19th century and some earlier archaeological remains may survive.



Key
 69204 ■ Site with PRN
 69237 ★ Well or pump with PRN

Figure 26. Character areas 08 and 09:
 Outlying Farms and Prichard Jones Institute



Plate 90. Erw Goch (photographed by Jan Hale, 31/07/2017)

Plate 91. Erw Goch barn (photographed by Jan Hale, 31/07/2017)



Plate 92. Cow stall inside Erw Goch barn (photographed by Jan Hale, 31/07/2017)



Plate 93. Bryn-sinc (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Plate 94. Eirianedd (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)

8.9. Character area 09: Prichard Jones Institute

Figure 26

Historical development

John Prichard Jones was born in Ty'n y Coed, Newborough (PRN 67594) in 1841. He began working as an apprentice in the retail trade in Caernarfon, but by the age of 19 he had left for London where he became a draper's assistant and later a master draper and a silk mercer (<http://www.penmon.org/page80.htm>). John Prichard Jones eventually became Managing Director of Dickens and Jones in Regent Street, London. He received a knighthood for his creation of the Institute and for financing the building of the Prichard Jones Hall at Bangor University (Davidson and Roberts 2008, 1). He died on 17th October 1917 and is buried in St Peter's Church yard (<http://www.penmon.org/page80.htm>).

The foundation stone for the Institute was laid with a ceremony and lunch for parishioners on 26th August 1902 (WDD/11). The building was completed and formally opened on 30th June 1905 by Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley (WDD/2538/1) (plate 95). In thanks to John Prichard Jones for building the Institute a bust of him was unveiled and



Plate 95. A photograph of the Prichard Jones Institute and cottage when they were just completed (from a commemorative booklet Anglesey Archives WDD/2538/1)



Plate 97. Plaque in the Prichard Jones Institute recording the construction and endowment of the building

presented to him on 27th August 1909. After the unveiling ceremony there was a luncheon in the Prichard Jones Institute and there was even a medal made to celebrate the event (WDD/20, 21, 22; WDD/2538/2). The bust is now in the foyer of the Institute (plate 96). A plaque recording the construction and endowment of the building is also in the foyer (plate 97). This names the architect as Rowland Lloyd Jones of Caernarfon and the builder as Hugh Hughes of Newborough.

Plate 96. Bust of Sir John Prichard Jones



The six cottages were built to accommodate elderly Newborough residents. To apply for a cottage men had to be 60 years old or more and women at least 55 years and of "good repute". No couples with children were allowed, nor "professional paupers, convicted felons or persons of bad character". Two of the cottages were for married couples and four were for single people. The cottages were provided rent free and the occupants also received a pension; 30 shillings a month for a couple and 20 shillings for a single person. The cottages had a large living room, a parlour, a bedroom, a coal store, a good supply of water and "the necessary sanitary arrangements" (WDD/2538/1, p11, 13, 15, 28).

The Institute itself had a large library, divided by a fine screen into a lending library and a reading room. Also downstairs was a gentleman's reading room, a smoking room, coffee room, lavatory and cloak room. Upstairs was the public hall as well as a ladies reading room, cloak room, committee room and a set of rooms for the custodian (WDD/2538/1, p19-20).

The field opposite the Institute was bought to provide gardens for the residents of the cottages (WDD/2538/1, p20). A plan (XM-MAPS-410-1) shows how the gardens were to be laid out (figure 27). It is unclear whether this garden was laid out as planned. The 1920 County Series map shows the central path but not the sub-divisions, so it may have been kept as an open garden for use of all residents, not as plots specifically assigned to each cottage. The field was originally called Coryn Ci or Dynadas Quillet and was part of Dynadas Farm, owned by Lord Boston. It was sold to the Institute by Lord Boston in 1904 for £120, partly because he was intending to sell most of his land in Newborough for building plots and this prevented building opposite the Institute. Before the sale was discussed permission was requested for water pipes from the Institute to be laid under the field (Bangor University Archives Lligwy Papers 261-282).

In the 1920s a war memorial for the parish of Newborough was constructed in the grounds of the Prichard Jones Institute (PRN 66947).

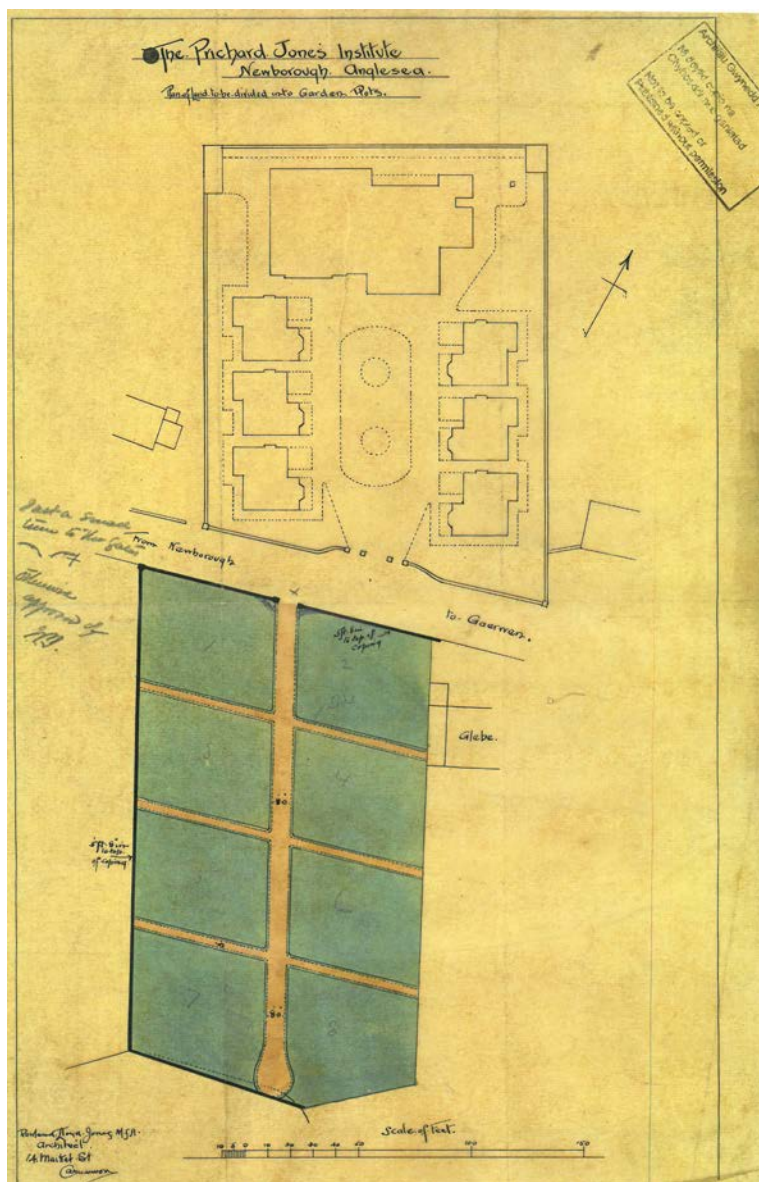


Figure 27. Outline plan of the Prichard Jones Institute and cottages showing the gardens opposite and how they were to be laid out (Caernarfon Record Office XM-MAPS-410-1)

Current character

The Prichard Jones Institute forms the centrepiece of a planned development that includes six cottage homes and an area of garden provided for the use of the cottage residents. The Institute building is built of grey Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a Neo-Tudor architectural style, with fine half-timbered external detailing and exceptional interior fixtures, fittings and decoration (Davidson and Roberts 2008, 1). The building has an asymmetrical layout and has two storeys with attics (plate 98). Set back to right end of main building is a short



*Plate 98. The Prichard Jones Institute
(photographed by Jane Kenney, 11/05/2017)*



*Plate 99. One of the Prichard Jones Institute Cottages
(photographed by Natalie Herring, 08/07/2017)*



*Plate 100. The war memorial in the Prichard Jones Institute grounds
(photographed by Natalie Herring, 08/07/2017)*

Plate 101. Playground on the site of the gardens for the Prichard Jones cottages. Showing the wall and impressive gates into the area (photographed by Bethany Crabtree, 08/07/2017)



two-storey range that forms the caretaker's house. The slate roof has decorative red-brick chimney stacks and terracotta ridge tiles. The main entrance, which is central to the front of the building, is through a pointed arch. The clock tower, to the right of the entrance, has three stages with the clock stage above, which has four faces each with a clock face. The clock tower is topped by a cupola with a tall finial.

The Institute is now a grade II* listed building (reference 20554). A photographic record of the building along with written descriptions was made in 2008 before the building was renovated and improved (Davidson and Roberts 2008). The renovations have improved the appearance of the building without any loss of original detail and have ensured that it can continue its original function of serving the people of Newborough.

The six cottages are built in a simplified neo-Tudor style (plate 99). They are single-storeyed with an off-centre door between two front windows; one of the windows is in an advanced bay with a decorative dormer gable. The cottages are faced with local granite rubble with Ruabon stone dressings. The side and rear elevations are rendered, and the gabled dormer has timber facing. The hipped slate roofs have a tiled cresting and decorative brick stacks. The side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage. The cottages have lean-to extensions to rear. All the cottages are grade II listed buildings (reference numbers 20555, 20562-20566). They are all still occupied as dwellings and some have flowers and other items personalising the gardens but they are strictly maintained to preserve the original character.

The area in which the cottages are located is enclosed by a stone wall. This still has two of the gateposts with decorative stone caps but the intermediate gate posts have been removed to widen the gateway for cars. The stone caps are retained just inside the gateway.

The war memorial, which has been located in the centre of the yard surrounded by the cottages, has a stepped plinth supporting a heavily rusticated stone pylon which tapers in a rough, spire-like form (plate 100). It has a tapering polished granite inscription plate on the front face, which is inscribed with the names of the men of the parish who fell in the First World War. Above inscription plate is a stone wreath encircling an inscription which reads 'Ir Bewrion'. A plaque was later added to commemorate those who fell in the Second World War. This is inclined against the stepped plinth on the front face (listed building entry). The monument is a grade II listed building (ref. 20573).

The former gardens are now a children's playground (plate 101), with a fine view across the Menai Straits to Snowdonia. The area is enclosed by a stone wall with impressive gateposts to match those leading into the Institute, and they still have the original wrought iron gate.

Archaeological potential

The Institute and cottages were listed for their special architectural interest and historic value. The Institute is considered to be an outstanding example of an early 20th century public institution. It was endowed for the people of Newborough and this sort of endowment is highly unusual and there are no similar examples of donated public buildings in north-west Wales (Davidson and Roberts 2008, 1). The importance of the site is added to by the war memorial. The Institute is still being used as was intended and the cottages are still an integral part of the complex. All are being well maintained and preserved with minimal changes to original features. It is important that this situation is continued but the listing will help to protect the buildings.

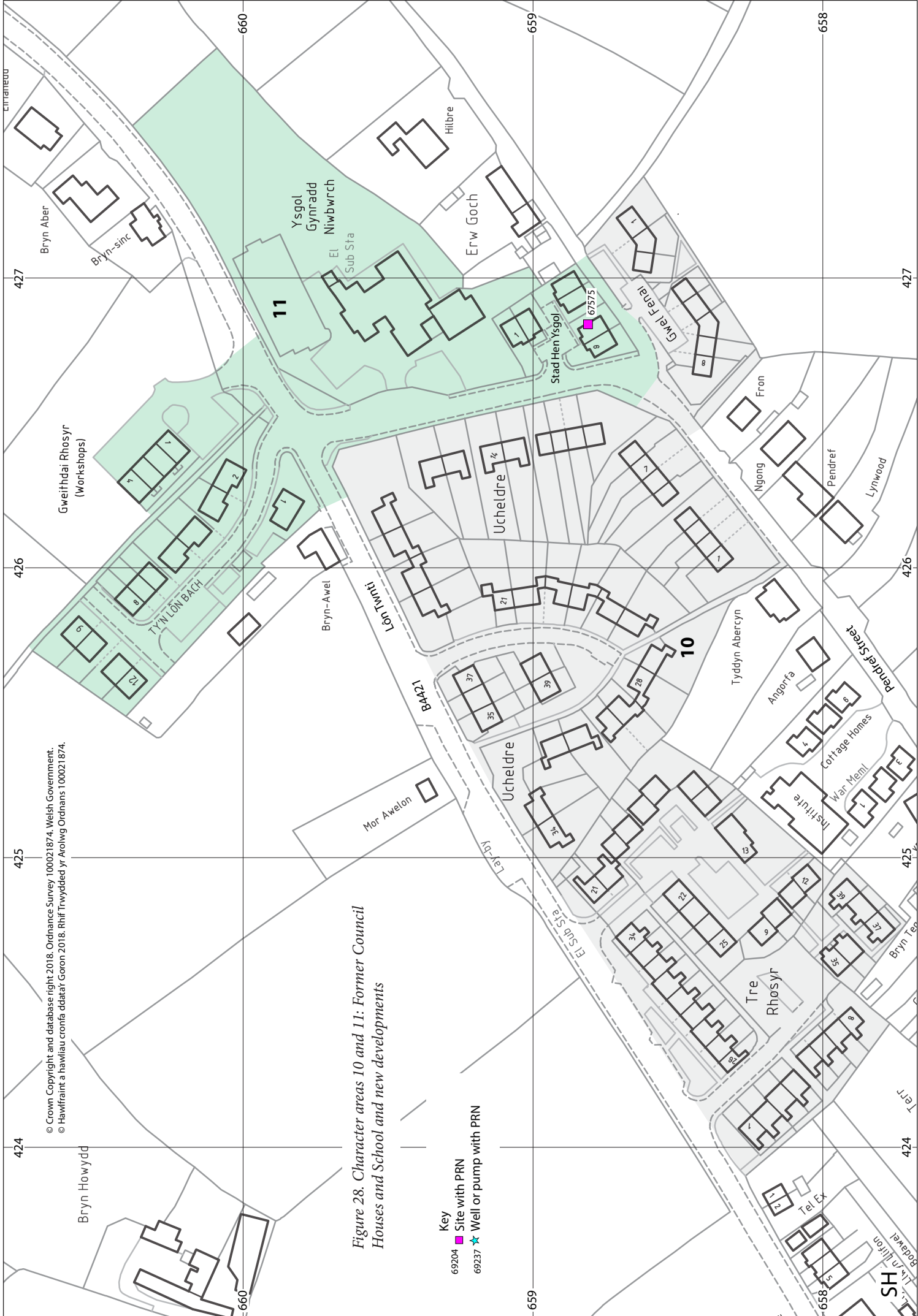
The playground lies within the area of the medieval town and has received little disturbance so there is a high potential for surviving medieval archaeology in this area.

8.10. Character area 10: Former Council Houses

Figure 28

Historical development

This area includes the extensive housing estates of Tre Rhosyr and Ucheldre and the smaller development of Gwel Fenai. These are all late 20th century housing estates. The six inch map published in 1953, but revised in 1949 (Anglesey XXII.SW), does not show Tre Rhosyr but does show that building had started on Ucheldre, as it shows just the eastern arc of houses. In fact these houses must have been built prior to the Second World War as some of the men remembered on the Second World War memorial are listed as from Ucheldre. There is a building shown on the Gwel Fenai site but this is on a different alignment to the present buildings. The style of the houses suggests that they were all built as council houses, though most are no doubt now privately owned.



Tre Rhosyr occupies what was plot 220 (Tyn y coeden) on the tithe map, with a small house just beyond the south-western boundary of Tre Rhosyr. The remainder of this area appears to have been fields even during the time of the medieval borough. Ucheldre was also built on a green field site, which had been plot 221 (belonging to Plas) on the tithe map and part of an extensive plot 195 (part of Pendre or Pendref farm). Gwel Fenai was also within plot 195.

Current character

This zone covers former council housing estate that developed on the eastern edge of the village. Each estate is largely self-contained around a road system, with fairly dense housing but also with communal grassy areas and private gardens. Tre Rhosyr is a housing estate of 40 houses (plate 102). Some houses face the street while others



*Plate 102. Tre Rhosyr
(photographed by Anne Harris, 29/08/2017)*

Ucheldre is a housing estate of 39 houses (plate 103). Some are arranged around a cul-de-sac running off Lôn Twnti, and others face out onto Pendref Street. The cul-de-sac curves round sharply, with a central space used for car parking. The area consists mainly of two-storey houses, most of which are semi-detached, but there are also three rows of four terraced houses. In addition there are five bungalows arranged in a set of three and a set of two. The houses are all in a similar



*Plate 103. Houses in Ucheldre with Marion Gash
recording (photographed by Anne Harris, 29/08/2017)*



*Plate 104. Houses in Gwel Fenai (photographed by David
Elis-Williams, 22/01/2018)*

style with pebble-dashed walls, of various pastel colours, and slate roofs. The houses have generous gardens both in front and to the rear, but there is little public green space.

In Gwel Fenai the houses face south to take advantage of the view with their main access to the rear of the buildings (plate 104). This explains the small windows that face onto the access road. They are two-storey dwellings, attached in one group of three and one group of five. Their designs are all similar with a pale, silvery pebble-dash and slate roofs.

Archaeological potential

There seems to be very little archaeological potential to this area. These areas were probably not occupied in the medieval period and must have been fields ever since. The site being investigated in advance of the new school shows that prehistoric archaeology can be found anywhere in open fields, but there has been so much disturbance in relation to house and road building and garden landscaping, that there is little chance of archaeology surviving here.

8.11. Character area 11: School and new developments

Figure 28

Historical development

This area includes the current primary school and new developments to the north and south of it, the latter being on the site of the previous school.

The British School (PRN 67575), later referred to as the Council School, was built in 1867 on the eastern edge of the village, on land that was part of plot 290 (Cae Coch) on the tithe map. The foundation stone was laid on 2nd August 1867 by Robert Davies of Bodlondeb, on the Menai Straits, near Bangor. Davies had owned the land and had gifted it for the use of the school as well as subscribing £100 towards its construction. Richard Davies, Robert's brother also subscribed £100 (plaque now in the Prichard Jones Institute) (plate 105). The Davies family made their money running a timber importing business at Menai Bridge. Robert was a philanthropist giving large amounts of money to the Calvinistic Methodists and to other charities. Richard was more interested in politics but also gave generously to charity, and was particularly interested in the British schools, so it may have been Richard who encouraged Robert to donate his land to this cause (Dictionary of Welsh Biography <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s-DAVI-ROB-1816.html>; <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s-DAVI-RIC-1818.html>).



Plate 105. Plaque recording the laying of the foundation stone for the British School, now in the Prichard Jones Institute

The school had a large schoolroom and a smaller separate classroom, a master's house and separate playgrounds for boys and girls. The architect was John Thomas of Caernarfon and the original plans dated 12/3/1867 provide a good impression of what it would have looked like (Anglesey Archives WA/13/72) (figure 29). An additional class room for infants had been built by 1889 as it is shown on the first edition County Series map. In 1927 there was a proposal to construct new large playgrounds with a toilet block at the end with separate toilets for boys, girls and infants (Anglesey Archives WA/13/73) (figure 30). It appears that that this was never done as 1953 6 inch map (Anglesey sheet XXII SW) revised in 1949 does not show this extension.

A new school was built on adjacent land was opened in 1970 by the Prince of Wales (<http://www.niwbwrch.anglesey.sch.uk/Hanes%20yr%20Ysgol.htm>). The original school was demolished and Stad Hen Ysgol was built on the site. Google Earth shows that building had not started at the end of 2006 but the first house was sold in 2007 (Street Check). A new school for the Bro Aberffraw area is currently being built on land north of Lôn Twnti.

Across Lôn Twnti, north of the current school, is a small group of four industrial units known as Gwethdai Rhosyr. There was also an industrial unit to the west of this but this land has been redeveloped as the housing development of Ty'n Lôn Bach. Google Earth shows that the building of Ty'n Lôn Bach had not started at the end of 2006 but by 01/06/2009 the industrial unit had been demolished and house building was well underway. By 27/05/2010 most of the houses had been completed.

Current character

This zone is very modern in character with new housing developments, a light industrial unit and the school. It has had some part in the village history with the site of the former British School located under Stad Hen Ysgol. The position on the limits of the present village means that the developments are surrounded by open fields, but that will change in the case of Ty'n Lôn Bach, when the new school is built next to it.

The current school is a single-storey building with a raised roof over the main hall (plate 106). The raised roof is of slate and the other roofs are flat. The walls are rendered and painted cream. There is a tennis court to the north and playing fields to the east.

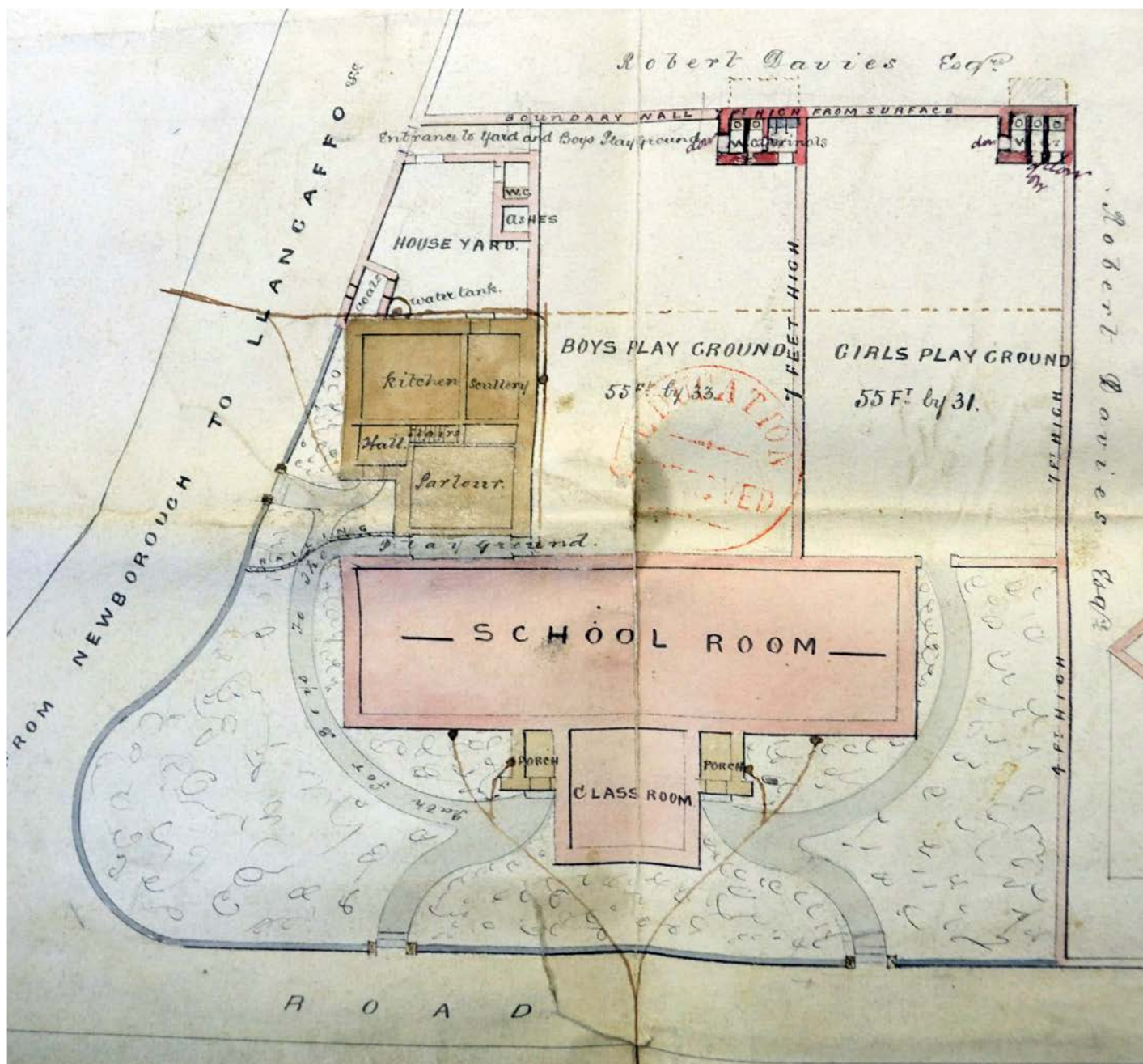


Figure 29. Original 1867 plan and drawing of the south elevation of the British School (WA/13/72, courtesy of Anglesey Archives)

Stad Hen Ysgol is composed of three sets of semi-detached houses (plate 107). They are pebble-dashed with slate roofs and are fairly plain in design with a projecting slate roofed porch for the entrances. The gardens are very small but there is some off-road parking.

Gwethdai Rhosyr is a single storey building made of brick in the lower part with corrugated metal above (plate 108). It has considerable parking areas to the east. Ty'n Lôn Bach is a cul-de-sac with five detached, two semi-



Plate 106. Ysgol Gynradd Niwbwrch (photographed by Jane Kenney, 16/02/2018)

detached houses and a terrace of three houses. They are brick built with slate roofs, and some have solar panels on the roof.



Plate 107. Stad Hen Ysgol (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)

Archaeological potential

It is assumed that all traces of the British School have been lost during the development of Stad Hen Ysgol. No archaeological work seems to have been done when Ty'n Lôn Bach was built but Bronze Age remains were recently found immediately to the north-west of the development. These remains may suggest the presence of a prehistoric settlement in the area, some of which may have been under Ty'n Lôn Bach. There are still large undisturbed areas around the workshops and in the school playing field and it may be possible that prehistoric archaeology is present here, although only archaeological investigation could demonstrate whether this is so.



Plate 108. Gwethdai Rhosyr (photographed by Alex Kraus, 05/11/2017)

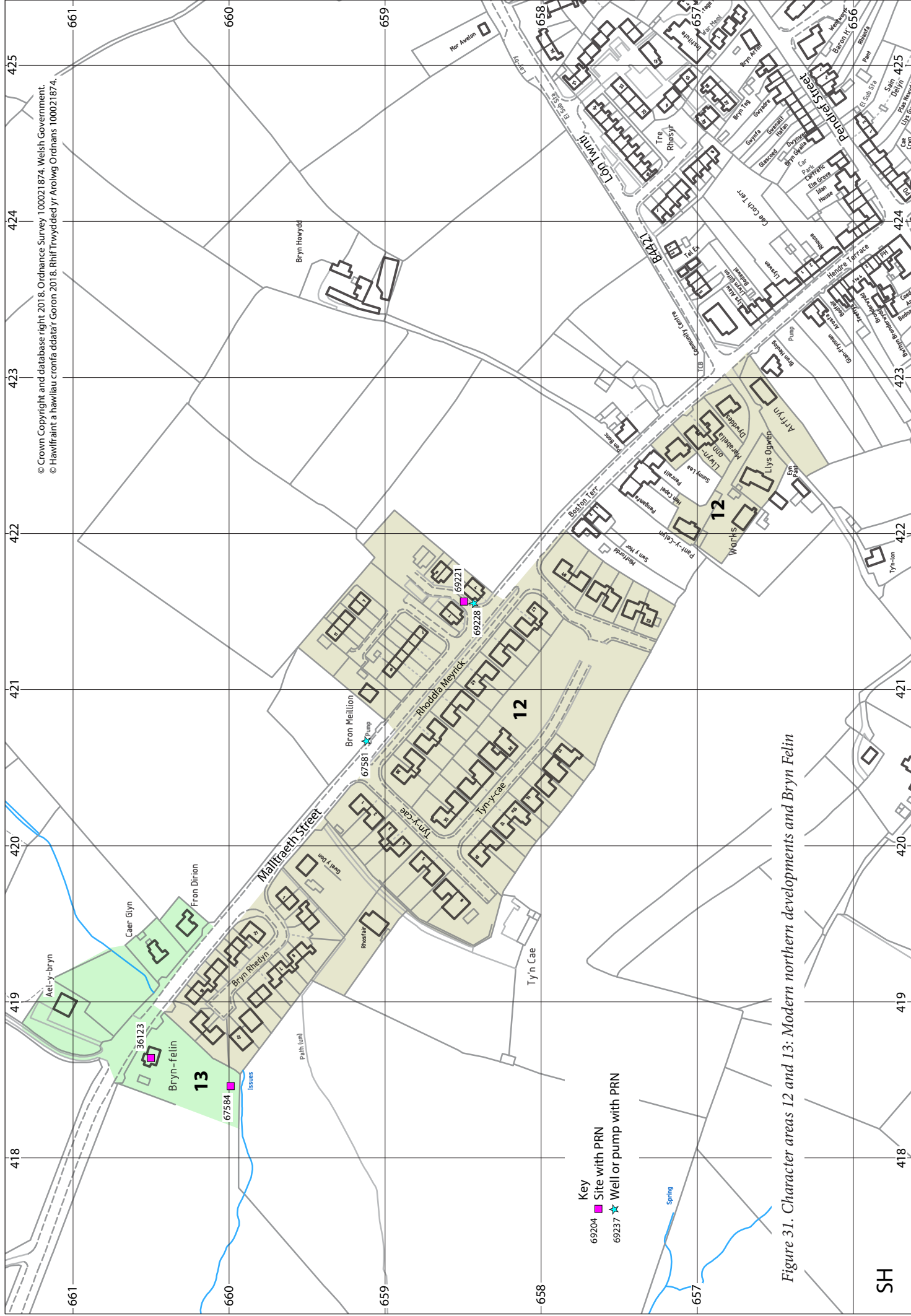


Figure 31. Character areas 12 and 13: Modern northern developments and Bryn Felin

8.12. Character area 12: Northern new developments

Figure 31

Historical development

The village has expanded along Malltraeth Street to the north-west with several new housing development; a small, apparently un-named, development off Malltraeth Street opposite the end of Lôn Twnti, Rhoddfa Bach, Rhoddfa Meyrick, Tyn y Cae, Bryn Rhedyn, Pen Rhos and Stad Tŷ Gwyn. There are also the individual houses of Bron Meillion and Gwel y Don.

The small development including Llys Ogwen and Marabella was probably constructed in the 1990s. The houses facing on the Malltraeth Street replaced two terraces of houses originally shown on the tithe map but presumably rebuilt or altered since. Arfryn is built over the location a house also shown on the tithe map. The relevant plots on the tithe map are 53 (Pen y banc), 54 (Tyddyn tylodion), 55 (Tŷ wadus) and 98 (house and garden). The property boundaries are defined by the original burgage plots, though those of Llwyn-onn, Marabella and Dywddes appear to have been shortened. They are shown in this short form on the tithe map.

The house of Tŷ Gwyn stood on the street frontage of the area now occupied by Stad Tŷ Gwyn. A single small house is shown on the tithe map on plot 232, then known as Llain y Plas. This house still existed by 1889, when the name Tŷ Gwyn was used on the map, but a new house had been built on the north-western side of the frontage. By 1900 the old house had gone. Google Earth shows that by the end of 2006 Tŷ Gwyn had been demolished but building had not yet started on the new houses, which had been built by 01/06/2009.

The 1953 6 inch map (revised in 1949) shows what is presumably Bron Meillion and a building on the site of the south-western terrace in Pen Rhos. Bron Meillion therefore seems to have been built in the 1940s. The Pen Rhos terrace initially looks too modern to have been built in the 1940s but it has probably been modernised. The small, flat roofed entrance porch on No 1 Pen Rhos does appear to be a rare remaining hint of the original 1940s style of this building (plate 109).

Ty'n y Cae, after which the largest new development is named, is a farm now located behind the development. This farm is shown on the County Series maps from 1889 but not on the tithe map, as at this time the house was to the south-east in the middle of the fields (PRN 67591).

Current character

This zone has a different character to much of the village, being composed largely of bungalows in their gardens, with occasional modern two storey houses. Only the names of the developments suggest some earlier history with Stad Tŷ Gwyn and Ty'n y Cae referring to earlier farms.

The small development including Llys Ogwen and Marabella also includes a small industrial unit. Four of the houses front onto Malltraeth Street and two houses and the industrial unit open off a cul-de-sac (plate 110)

Tyn y Cae is a modern development of detached bungalows (plate 111). Their walls are generally rendered or pebble-dashed and many are painted in cream. They have slate roofs and modest gardens, some full of shrubs and some paved. Part of the area is still undeveloped. Bryn Rhedyn is a similar development of bungalows around a cul-de-sac (plate 112).

Bron Meillion (plate 113) is a detached house standing in an extensive lawn with a traditional stone wall around the garden. Pen Rhos is a development of two-storey houses; a terrace of six houses, a terrace of three houses and two semi-detached houses built around a cul-de-sac. The south-west terrace faces onto Malltraeth Street and the other houses onto the cul-de-sac. They are brick built as some have the lower floor bricks exposed and the upper floor pebble-dashed; some are entirely pebble-dashed. They have fairly long, narrow gardens.

Stad Tŷ Gwyn is composed of three pairs of semi-detached houses around a slightly curving cul-de-sac (plate 114). The houses are plain and simple but with a large projecting porch structure with a gable reaching to the height of the main roof. The porches are painted a strong or pale terracotta colour to contrast with the cream paint of the rest of the building. The construction is presumably of breeze-block but rendered and painted. There is room for more houses at the end of the cul-de-sac.

Archaeological potential

Llys Ogwen and adjacent houses are within the area of the medieval town and medieval remains could still survive



Plate 109. Nos 1 and 2 Pen Rhos, showing the probable 1940s porch on No 1 (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)

Plate 110. Llys Ogwen (photographed by Louise Williams, 22/07/2017)



Plate 111. One of the bungalows in Tyn y Cae (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)



Plate 113. Bron Meillion (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)



Plate 112. One of the bungalows in Bryn Rhedyn (photographed by Jade Owen, 05/02/2018)



Plate 114. House in Stad Tŷ Gwyn (photographed by Natalie Herring, 14/09/2017)

in the gardens. The rest of the character area is outside the limits of the medieval town and medieval remains are unlikely. There could be earlier remains surviving in the undeveloped areas as there could be in any of the surrounding fields, but most of the area has been too disturbed by development for anything to survive. There seems to have been no archaeological work done when Stad Tŷ Gwyn was built so any remains of Tŷ Gwyn are likely to have been lost, although some foundations could remain in gardens.

8.13. Character area 13: Bryn Felin etc.

Figure 31

Historical development

The first windmill on Anglesey was built at Newborough starting in 1305 according to the borough bailiff's accounts. The timber for the mill came by sea from the Llŷn and the millstones came from Mathafarn, the parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, which now includes Benllech. Three millers were employed and paid in grain (Guise and Lees 2010, 7, 21; Carr 2011, 75).

The mill probably stood at the north-western end of the village on the site of the house still called Bryn-felin (PRN 36123) (Davidson 2002, 5; Carr 2011, 83). The tithe schedule calls plot 46 "Felin Wynt" and the map shows a circular blob, not the usual rectangular symbol for a house, which strongly suggests that there was still a windmill here in the early 19th century. The County Series maps from 1889 show a house aligned north-east to south-west with a long range of barns on the south-west end. This range of buildings is still shown on the 1953 6 inch map. These earlier buildings have been demolished to build the present house.

There is also a small building, presumably a cottage (PRN 67584), shown on the tithe map to the south of Bryn-felin and within the same plot. There is no building shown on the 25 inch maps but buried remains may survive.



Plate 115. Bryn-felin (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)

boundary. The zone is composed of modern detached houses in their large gardens.

The current Bryn-felin (plate 115) is a modern detached house in a fairly large garden. The other houses here are also new, though Ael-y-bryn is set too far back from the road to see. It does have a substantial Leylandii hedge. Caer Glyn and Fron Dirion are bungalows, the latter with an attic room (plate 116).

There is no map evidence for other buildings in this area prior to the present ones, although the track to Rhedyn-coch is shown on the County Series maps from 1889.

Current character

This zone forms the outer limits of the current village and is well beyond the medieval town or 19th century village. However the site of the windmill shows that this was still land used by the town, although apparently beyond the borough



Plate 116. Fron Dirion (photographed by Megan Howe, 05/02/2018)



Figure 32. Character areas 14: Crud yr Awel

© Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100021874. Welsh Government.
© Hawffraint a hawliau cronfa ddata'r Goron 2018. Rhif Trwydded yr Arolwg Ordnans 100021874.

Archaeological potential

Probably all traces of the windmill have been lost but there may be remains of the other building shown on the tithe map or possibly structures, such as a barn, associated with the windmill. Archaeological investigation of the garden of the present house could possibly reveal some evidence about the use of the mill.

8.14. Character area 14: Crud yr Awel

Figure 32

Historical development

On the tithe map this land is part of plot 113 (Tyn y Coeden). In the medieval period it was almost certainly fields belonging to the borough but not built on, and seems not to have been built on until the modern development was built.

Current character

This zone is another area of modern development and is dominated by bungalows. There is a row of four terraced houses on the road into the development, with little to distinguish them apart from their porches. Most of Crud yr Awel is a development of bungalows with small but neat gardens (plate 117). Most are rendered and some have a corner clad in stone as a decorative detail.



*Plate 117. Crud yr Awel
(photographed by Jane
Kenney, 16/02/2018)*

Archaeological potential

The survival of archaeological remains in this area is unlikely, although it is just possible that remains might survive in the gardens.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Newborough is a particularly good example of a medieval borough where much of the original layout survives and can easily be recognised on the ground. It has expanded outwards late in its history leaving much of the centre largely unchanged in layout even through much rebuilding has occurred. Even where houses have been entirely rebuilt in many cases this was in the early 19th century and some of these houses retain their early character; the pebble-dashing obscuring the relatively early date of many of the buildings.

The opportunity to exploit the archaeological potential of most of the open gaps between the buildings has been missed. Recently work has been done in advance of the development of some of these areas, revealing significant medieval remains of houses, but earlier developments were carried out with only a few narrow trenches excavated or in most cases no archaeology at all. The opportunity to fully recover the archaeology of the one remaining plot which might still preserve remains of medieval town houses must not be missed if this is to be developed in future.

Archaeologically the back gardens are of the highest potential, almost certainly preserving highly significant archaeological remains that would enlighten the history of the medieval borough. All the former burgrave plots must be considered of high potential and be subject to full excavation wherever they are to be disturbed. It is important that the question of the sand deposits is investigated and that there is no automatic assumption that all layers overlying the sand are recent. If the sand is largely the result of the 1330 storm then medieval archaeology will overlie and cut into this layer. Recording the limits of the sand will also help record the actual impact of this

event.

The former location of Y Plas must also be considered to be of very high potential. This is currently in the corner of a pasture field that has so far avoided the redevelopment of the outskirts of the village. However this would seem to be a prime spot for development and if this occurs full archaeological investigation of the history of this house, which was a prominent marker on the borough boundary, must be carried out. The lack of use of this site since Y Plas was demolished and the fact that the building was not rebuilt in 19th century, suggests a very high likelihood of survival of early post medieval and medieval remains.

The significance of the present buildings, except those already listed, is less clear. What is surprising is the scarcity of houses relating to phases of the settlement's history before the 19th century; in many other medieval towns some large town houses from the 16th or 17th centuries usually survive. In Newborough maps and historical evidence, as well as building styles, suggest that almost all the houses were built or largely rebuilt in the 19th century. This can probably be explained by the decline in the fortunes of the town from the 16th century onwards. Any new buildings would have been for agricultural labourers rather than merchants, and of lower status. By the early 19th century most of the housing stock was probably very old or poorly built, necessitating considerable rebuilding but only at a modest scale. However, it is possible that in some cases the masonry, especially of the ground floor of the previous houses, was reused in the remodelled buildings and, less likely, some of the original roof timbers may have been retained. In most cases pebble-dash obscures evidence of survival of older masonry so the extent of earlier survivals is hard to estimate.

There are certainly good examples of early 19th century vernacular architecture, in particular the Tyn y Goedan barn and some of the houses along Chapel and Church Street. The only probable surviving 18th century house is Pengamfa, which would benefit from closer inspection. The shed next to Coed Anna, Church Street, used for marram grass weaving should also be considered as possibly having early fabric. This is probably more vulnerable than a house and recording might identify some of its history. The White Lion has considerable local significance as the last remaining of the many inns and taverns and is particularly important because it is largely on the site of the original inn. Again, although the building was constructed in the later 19th century it could have incorporated some of the earlier building, especially in the rear of the current building. The significance of this and many of the other buildings in the heart of the village must be considered to be unknown until more work is done in investigating them.

Archaeologically the village of Newborough has been over-shadowed by Llys Rhosyr, although there is much that could still be done on that site. Although every archaeological report mentions that this was a medieval borough there has been little serious consideration about what might survive here. The archaeology of Newborough needs to be given a higher priority in the planning process and the assumption must be that archaeology will survive within the heart of the borough where it has not obviously been removed by later buildings. This archaeology should be considered to be of sufficient significance to be investigated by full and detailed excavation rather than watching briefs or small trial trenches. This study has highlighted the scarcity of upstanding early buildings but the survival of early remains within what appear to be 19th century buildings must not be ruled out and there is still a great deal of work that deserves to be done to investigate what really survives of this medieval town.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was funded by Cadw. Most of the work on this project was done by many volunteers. The following people were involved in the characterisation recording: Siân Barker, Di Broad, Bethany Crabtree, Andrew Day, David Elis-Williams, Marion Gash, Jan Hale, Anne Harris, Pryderi Hedd, Natalie Herring, Megan Howe, Chris Jones, Glyn W. Jones, Marianne Jones, Alex Kraus, Sue Madine, Owenna Orme, David Owens, Einir Thomas, Andrew Varley, Catriona Varley, Louise Williams, Delyth Wilson. Marion Gash and Anne Harris helped with archive research, Natalie Herring and Martin Marwood did data inputting. The children of Ysgol Gynradd Niwbwrch created the photographic displays. Morwenna Owen, David Owen, Norman Evans and Einir Thomas provided local information. Mary Aris shared her research for background information. Ann Huws did translations for the Day School. Thanks to my colleagues, Dan Amor for organising the school project and the Day School and to Jade Owen for assisting with other tasks. This report was edited by Andrew Davidson.

11. SOURCES

11.1. Published references

- Cadw 2009. *Dolgellau: Understanding Urban Character*, Cadw, Cardiff
- Carr, A. D., 2011. *Medieval Anglesey*, Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Llangefni
- English Heritage, 2010. *Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context*, English Heritage, Swindon
- Fenton, R., 1917. *Tours in Wales (1804-1813)*, Cambrian Archaeological Association (Accessed online at <https://archive.org/details/toursinwales180400fentrich>)
- Guise, B. and Lees, G., 2010. *Windmills of Anglesey*, Scotforth Books, Lancaster
- Hughes, M., 1956. The marram grass industry of Newborough, Anglesey, *Trans Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 22-28
- Johnstone, N., 1999. Cae Llys, Rhosyr: a court of the princes of Gwynedd, *Studia Celtica* XXXIII, 251-295
- Johnstone, N., 2000. Llys and Maerdref: the royal courts of the Princes of Gwynedd, *Studia Celtica*, XXXIV, 167-210
- Lermon, A., 2013. *Exploring your town: a manual and tool kit*, The Civic Trust for Wales
- Lewis, E. A., 1912. *The Medieval Boroughs of Snowdonia*, Henry Sotheran and Co., London
- Lewis, S., 1849, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, London (accessed online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/wales>)
- Longley, D., 2001. Medieval settlement and landscape change on Anglesey, *Landscape History* vol 23, 39-59
- Owen, H., 1952. *Hanes Plwyf Niwbwrch ym Môn*
- Pennant, T., 1991. *A Tour in Wales Vol II (1783)*, Bridge Books, Wrexham
- Pryce, A. I., 1922. Sidelights on the rise of Nonconformity in the diocese of Bangor, *Trans Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 47-56
- Rowlands, H., 1846. 'Antiquitates parochiales No. II', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* vol I, no. III supplement, 305-317 (written about 1710 and translated from the Latin)
- RCAHMW (Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales), 1937. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey*, HMSO, London
- Soulsby, I., 1983. *The Towns of Medieval Wales*, Phillimore and Co., Chichester
- Williamson, O., 1895. *Hanes Niwbwrch*

11.2. Unpublished reports

- Aris, M., in prep. *The location of Rhosyr? The Medieval geography of Rhosyr in the Age of the Princes*, Anglesey Ancient Roads Group, Research Paper
- Brooks, I. P., 2013. *Land Off Church Street, Newborough, Ynys Môn: watching brief*, unpublished EAS report EAS2013/08
- Brookes, I. and Laws, K., 2003. *Plots 1 and 2, Land Adjacent to Bod Iorwerth, Chapel Street, Newborough*, unpublished EAS report EAS2003/3
- Brookes, I. P. and Price, J., 1997. *Land Adjoining Bod Iorwerth, Newborough: archaeological evaluation*, unpublished EAS report
- Davidson, A., 2002. *The Medieval Mills of Anglesey: Archaeological Threat Related Assessment*, unpublished GAT Report No. 405
- Davidson, A., 2008. *Urban Characterisation: Pwllheli*, unpublished GAT Report No. 730
- Davidson, A., 2009. *Urban Characterisation: Harlech*, unpublished GAT Report No. 787
- Davidson, A. and Roberts, J., 2008. *Prichard Jones Institute Level 2/3 Archaeological Building Record*, unpublished GAT report 722 (http://www.walesher1974.org/her/groups/GAT/media/GAT_Reports/GATreport_722_compressed.pdf)
- Evans, R., forthcoming. *New Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey: Archaeological Mitigation*, GAT report
- Evans, R., Hopewell, D. and McGuiness, N., 2016. *New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey*, unpublished GAT report 1318
- Johnstone, N., 1995. *Llys and Maerdref: An Investigation into the Location of the Royal Courts of the Princes of Gwynedd*, unpublished GAT report 167
- Johnstone, N., 1996. *Church Street, Newborough: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished GAT report 191
- Kenney, J. 2015. *Medieval Field Systems in North-West Wales, Scheduling Enhancement, 2014-2015; Part 1: report and gazetteer*, unpublished GAT report 1236
- Longley, D., 2002. *Hendre Bach, Newborough: Archaeological Assessment*, unpublished GAT report 461
- McGuiness, N., 2016. *New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School, Newborough, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment Phase 2: Trial Trenching*, unpublished GAT report 1329

McNicol, D., Kenney, J. and Smith, S., 2017. *Archaeological Excavation in Advance of the Extension of the Dolbenmaen Water Treatment Works and Dolbenmaen to Cwmystadrlllyn Water Pipeline: Final Excavation Report*, unpublished GAT report 1371

Rees, C. and Jones, M., 2015a. *Results of Archaeological Work at Land adjacent to Tŷ Capel, Chapel Street, Newborough, Ynys Mon*, unpublished CR Archaeology report CR66_2015

Rees, C. and Jones, M., 2015b. *Results of Archaeological Work at Land at Church Street, Newborough*, unpublished CR Archaeology report CR98_2015

White, R., 1979. GAT HER Further Information File PRN 60255

11.3. Websites

Geology of Britain Viewer, British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Google Earth: its "historical imagery" gives dates for photographs that show recent developments.

Penmon.org: Neighbouring Newborough. This site presents significant research by local historians including census records for the village and the history of Sir John Prichard Jones traced through census records but it is often unclear who to credit with the work. (<http://www.penmon.org/page80.htm>, accessed 22/01/2018)

Places of Wales: The National Library of Wales (<https://places.library.wales/home>), copies of tithe maps and schedules for parishes across Wales

National Library of Scotland <http://maps.nls.uk>

Natural Resources Wales <https://naturalresources.wales/days-out/places-to-visit/north-west-wales/newborough-revised/where-you-can-visit/newborough-forest/?lang=en>

Ysgol Gynradd Niwbwrch <http://www.niwbwrch.anglesey.sch.uk/>

Street Check www.streetcheck.co.uk: gives dates of sales of houses after 1995 so indicates construction of 21st century developments.

11.4. Record Offices and Archives

Notes on each document are added in italics to aid future investigation.

Gwynedd Historic Environment Record

Gwynedd HER Further Information File PRN 60255

Bangor University Archives

Bodorgan 1579: Survey of Bodorgan Estate 1724-1727 (*lovely maps but no trace of Newborough*)

Lligwy Add. Mss 1123: Plans of Lord Boston 1782 (*only Yr House in Newborough*)

Lligwy Papers 261-282: papers relating to the purchase of Dynadas Quillet opposite the Prichard Jones Institute, 1904

Bangor Mss 7366: 'A Sketch of the Ancient and Present State of the Isle of Anglesey', author unknown, written before 1782

Bangor Mss 7391: Notes on Newborough written in Welsh by Owen Williamson, dated 1894

MISC 3/101: Plan of Sign and Tyddynpwrpas in the parish of Newborough, 1799

Mostyn Mss 8450: Map Tŷ Pydw in the parish of Newborough, surveyed by Robert Simpson, dated 1827 March (*includes a nice plan of the middle of the village*)

Penrhos II 777: Volume of maps of Penrhos Estate, dated 1801 (plans and schedules for Newborough on p25-27)

Penrhos II 802: Plan of properties belonging to Sir JT Stanley, Lord Newborough, Lord Boston and others in Holyhead, Aberffraw, Llanfechell, Trewalchmai, Llangadwaladr etc, dated 1799-1815 (p126 has a plan of Newborough copied from Penrhos II 777, survey undated but possibly copied about 1812)

Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon Record Office

Records consulted

XD/35/31 – Particulars and plans of Cae Newydd and Rhedyn Coch Bach for sale in the parishes of Llanbeblig and Llanrug (Carnarvonshire) and the parish of Newborough (Anglesey) 1906 (*Includes a plan showing the cross roads and other roads. One lot is Rhedyn Coch Bach including the quarry*)

XD/35/427 – Letters relating to Rhedyn Coch Bach Quarry 1920 (*queries over mineral rights*)

XD/32/1193/1 (1925-1926) – Production book of the Newborough Matmakers Association

Poole Papers

(Documents from the records of Solicitors Messrs. Poole of Caernarfon)

X/Poole/1489 – Extracts from old rental re Llanbedr Newborough 1722-42

Rentals for the King's Rent from Rhosfair and Hendre:-

X/Poole/1490 – 1727-54

X/Poole/1491 – 1773

X/Poole/1492 – 1776

X/Poole/1493 – 1504

X/Poole/1496 – 1806

X/Poole/1499 – 1812

(These documents list tenants' names and property names; the latter help to indicate the former royal townships of Rhosfair and Hendre)

X/Poole/3542 (n.d. post-1771); 3557 (1772); 3577 (1776); 3749 (1791); 3855 (1798); 4121-4127 (1799); 6222 (1796)

(mortgages, sales and leases of property etc for various farms, none within core area of study)

X/Poole/3259 (1768) – agreements to sell various lands including Bryn Sinc

X/Poole/2990 (1803) – Sale of Neuadd Wen

X/Poole/3482 (1765) – Sale of Hendre and Tŷ Rowland Thomas

XM/MAPS/410/11 (n.d. early 20th century) – New public hall library at Newborough, Anglesey

(Part of the collection from Rowland Lloyd Jones, Architect. Original plans and elevations of the Prichard Jones Hall and almshouses)

Vaynol 2377 – Sale of freehold farm, outbuildings and land known as Brynsinc Farm 1910

(Includes a large scale plan showing fields belonging to Brynsinc with owners of neighbouring fields named)

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni

WA/13/72: Plans of the British School, Newborough, 1867

WA/13/73: Proposed improvements to the Council School, Newborough, 1927

WCD/343: Plans of practice bombing air to ground gunnery and RP ranges, Newborough Warren, 1949 *(location of targets, warning flagstaffs etc marked on OS map, several copies)*

WDD/11: Programme for ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the Prichard Jones Institute, August 26th 1902

WDD/20: Unveiling the bust of John Prichard Jones, August 27th 1909

WDD/21: Presenting the bust to John Prichard Jones, August 27th 1909

WDD/22: Luncheon, August 27th 1909

WDD/1728: Plans and surveys of land in the parish of Newborough, 1792 *(this only includes the farm of Tŷ Main)*

WDD/2538/1: Souvenir brochure giving the history of the Prichard Jones Institute, by J Wells Thatcher, June 30th 1905

WDD/2538/2: Medal produced to commemorate the unveiling of the bust of John Prichard Jones, August 27th 1909

WM/2118: Report of survey of the condition of rural industries in Anglesey by TO Williams, 1943

WM/1588/1 and 8: Title deed touching the manor or lordship of Aberffraw and all other estates of Sir Arthur Owen and William Owen, 1724/5 *(this does not itemise most properties in detail and there is no map)*

W MAPS 5 and W MAPS 54: Enclosure Award for Llanbedr Newborough Parish, 1843 *(fine coloured maps showing area of enclosure award but also showing the town)*

WQS/1810/M/149: Memorandum of recognizance of Hugh Owen of the Sign, Newborough, who has obtained a licence to keep an inn, 1810

WSG/14/5: Postcard of Main Street, Newborough, c.1915

WSG/14/9: Postcard of Newborough, road leading to the church, not dated

WSG/14/3 and 10: Photograph: making rush mats at Newborough, c.1920 *(2 copies of the same photo)*

WSG/14/57: Postcard of Prichard Jones Institute, 1905

WM/1976/2: Copy of the charter of Newborough, 1302 *(photocopy of charter, original in British Museum Harleian Mss 87)*

12. APPENDIX I: GAZETTEER OF SITES IN NEWBOROUGH VILLAGE

PRN 7827 NPRN 8827

Capel Ebeneser, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH42506553

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Shown on all 25 inch maps from 1889 with a burial ground shown to the rear of the chapel.

The tithe map shows a chapel on this site. This must have been the first chapel built in 1785. The present chapel is on a different layout and plan to the first chapel but the plaque on the present chapel refers to the date of this earlier building.

The building shown on the tithe map is a long narrow building similar to the terrace houses in the town. It is possible that the original chapel was established in an existing terrace of medieval houses.

Previous HER description

Rectangular building of renaissance design. Pitched slate roof. West front with projecting porch. Flat rendered. Winged pedimented gable with projecting cornice. Stressed cement triangular decoration within pediment, and horizontal rectangular plaque below with circular plaque either side. L. circular plaque "O.C.", centre plaque "EBENESER", R. plaque "1785". Four first floor windows with round arches, stressed cement architraves and keystones. Twelve pane sash windows. Projecting porch with hipped slate roof. Central bay topped with blind balustraded parapet, open round arch entrance, moulded hood resting on Tuscan style pilasters. Central round arched window in rear wall of porch recess, two side door entrances into chapel. Two segmental arch windows either side of porch. Stressed architraves. Two paned sash windows. North and south elevations flat rendered with eight square headed windows. Sixteen pane, sliding sash. Four upper, four lower. Small outhouse attached to east end of south elevation. East elevation pebble dashed with small circular slate ventilator at centre of gable. Two lower square headed long windows with grills (to protect stained glass windows) in centre of wall. Small slate roofed outhouse attached to east end of wall.

Interior: galleried, two aisled chapel, central stagger divided bank of doored pews, side banks running lengthwise, curving at rear. Vestibule - plaster ceiling and walls. Panelled dado. Two double door entrances into chapel with solid panelled doors. Partially balustraded stairs to gallery either side. Quarry tile floor. Main chapel: ceiling - single circular decorative ventilation grill with projecting boss surrounded by a series of T and G panels arranged to form a large eight-pointed star. Painted plaster walls with grooved moulded coving above window height and T and G panelled dado. U-shaped gallery, supported on tapering cast iron columns, with three raked banks of doored pews. Solid panelled front with upper narrow inserted cast iron frieze. Classical style reredos, three bays divided by Tuscan pilasters with central fluted design. Plain moulded entablature, topped with four equally spaced globe finials. Central bay has four long inset panels. Side bays contain back-lit stained glass windows with two scenes from the bible. Inscription on north window at top "Eu byd y rhai pur o gwyn galon", and at bottom "Er cof am y parch Wm Jones Ganwyd 1833, bu farw 1911, Cyflwynedig gan ei ffrawd John Pritchard-Jones, Barwnig". Makers name recorded on small corner plate "Dudley Forsythe, London". Inscription on south window at top reads "Tangnefedd i ddynion ar y ddaear ewyllys da", and at bottom is same as north window. Set fawr - Rectangular, projecting central bay. Two-step entrances with doors, set diagonally either side. Doors have open fretwork star and shell motifs, lower T and G inset panels. Corner posts have globe finials. Interior T and G panelled back benches. Two doored cupboard centre front. Elaborate wood and brass lecturn with central engraved memorial inscription - "R. Jones. 1897". Two large brass oil lamps (converted to electricity), mounted on fluted brass columns with square bases. Three bay pulpit, central bay projecting. Curving six-step double balustraded stair wings. Square newels, globe finials. Bottom half of all three bays plain rectangular panelled. Upper half of central bay has two recessed panels with scrolled floral fretwork design within trefoil arch. Side bays - fleur de lys motif within trefoil headed arch. Upholstered rear bench.

Fittings - Sixteen stop pedal organ, "Christophe et Etienne, Paris". Two low-backed Windsor armchairs. Two brass collecting dishes. Large brass vase on wooden base.

Cemetery to rear of chapel.

Alongside chapel is two storey double fronted stone built chapel house, with later extension on south side.

School room attached to rear of chapel house, flat rendered to echo style of chapel. Separate stone built cart shed behind school room.

Chapel forecourt surrounded by snecked rubble stone wall, with large square posts and double cast iron gated entrance to chapel and cemetery. Single gate to north side of chapel.

Visited 23/09/94. <1>

NMR Description

Ebeneser Methodist Chapel was first built in 1785, restored in 1835, rebuilt in 1861 and rebuilt again in 1881. The

present chapel, dated 1881, is built to the design of architect Richard Davies of Bangor, in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type. A Sunday school was added in 1892 and other alterations/additions/fittings since, such as the lectern of 1897.

RCAHMW, March 2010

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20552)

Two-storey, gable entry, Renaissance style chapel; with single storey, hipped roofed porch to front (E) end and small, square, lean-to extension to rear. Walls are rendered with rendered dressings, slate roof. Entrance elevation is strongly symmetrical; ground floor with hipped roofed porch of 3 bays, central bay slightly advanced with entrance under a moulded arch on Tuscan pilasters. Above the entrance is a moulded cornice surmounted by a pierced parapet with square angle piers with moulded pyramidal caps. Within the arch is a round-headed light with margin panes and entry to the chapel is by two large panelled doors either side of the open porch. Flanking the entrance are vestibules with single windows to front; square-headed recessed sashes with stressed, moulded, eared and shouldered, segmental-headed architraves. First floor has 4 round-headed windows, with stressed, moulded, eared and shouldered architraves and stressed keystones; windows are slightly recessed sashes with margin panes. Roofline is mirrored by a moulded cornice on the gable parapet; in the gable apex is a slightly stressed triangular panel containing stepped round-headed recesses, below that is a rectangular slate plaque, with stressed moulded surround, bearing the name EBENESER; 2 flanking circular plaques with similar surrounds read O.C. (to left) and 1785 (to right). Rear elevation has a gable parapet as for the front, and is pebble-dashed rendered, with 2 tall square-headed lights. Side elevations, each of 2 storeys and 4 bays have recessed sash windows with margin panes. In front of the chapel is a low rubble wall of Penmaenmawr granite, capped with roughly dressed blocks and with square piers of roughly dressed stone capped with moulded rendered caps. Central gateway hung with cast iron gates; vertical rails topped with spearhead finials of alternating heights, every other rail terminating just above the lock stile below which are diagonally set rails, forming a cross design.

PRN 7828 **NPRN 8828**

Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4223965834

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel said by NMR (NPRN 8828) to have been built in 1804 and closed in 1914. However the tithe map (plot 52) just lists this as a house and garden, so it is likely that it was not purpose built as a chapel but the house was used for services from 1804.

The building is labelled as a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the 1st and 2nd 25 inch maps. The chapel is not labelled on the 3rd edition map, but a tank adjacent to the building is marked. There is now a modern house on the site that seems to have completely removed all traces of the chapel, but the house is still called Hen Chapel.

The NMR record is in slightly the wrong place.

Previous HER description

This chapel was recorded as “Niwbwrch, Rhosyr” in the RCAHMW Chapel Survey list (Davidson, A. & Roberts, R., G1234 & G1300) with no other information than a cross reference to the NPRN. The latter shows that this reference should be to the Niwbwrch Methodist Chapel.

NMR Description

Niwbwrch Methodist Chapel was built in 1804. The chapel closed in 1914 and has since been converted for use as a garage. By 2010 modern houses on site.

RCAHMW, March 2010

PRN 8111 **NPRN 8826**

Baptist Chapel, Pendref Street, Newborough

NGR: SH42446568

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The site of Seion Baptist Chapel, built in 1849. By 1999 the chapel had been converted for residential use, or more likely demolished and a house built on the site. On the lower wall of the porch is a plaque “SEION ADDOLDY BEDYDDWYR ADEILADAU 1849”

The chapel is shown on all 25 inch maps from 1889 and labelled on 1st and 2nd edition maps as a Baptist Chapel.

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Niwbwrch Baptist Chapel was built in 1848/9. By 1999 the chapel had been converted for residential use, or more likely demolished and a house built on the site. On the lower wall of the porch is a plaque “SEION ADDOLDY

BEDYDDWYR ADEILADAU 1849”
RCAHMW, March 2010

PRN 34931 **NPRN 404922**

Prichard Jones Institute, Newborough

NGR: SH4252365807

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

The Institute was built in 1905, and officially opened on June 30th by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley Bart. Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey; a plaque in the hallway reads: ‘This building was erected and endowed by John Prichard Jones, a native of this Parish, and presented as a free gift forever on June 30th 1905 to the people of Newborough for their use and for the use of the people of adjoining parishes, together with the cottage homes which are for the benefit of the inhabitants of Newborough alone. Architect Rowland Lloyd Jones, Caernarvon. Builder Hugh Hughes, Newborough’.

The institute and cottage homes were erected at a cost of 20,000; the donor, John Prichard Jones, began working as an apprentice in the retail trade in Caernarfon and eventually became Managing Director of Dickens and Jones in Regent Street, London. He also financed the building of Prichard Jones Hall at the University of Wales, Bangor, for which he received a knighthood. The cottages were built to provide homes for pensioners of Newborough and the institute building itself housed a library, public hall, coffee room, smoking room and ‘other offices’ for the use of the cottage residents, and the inhabitants of Newborough and surrounding district.

The Institute was intended to serve as a community centre for the people of Newborough and the adjoining parishes of Llangeinwen, Llangaffo, Llanidan and Malltraeth. Its facilities included a library, exhibition space and meeting and lecture rooms. The building was intended to contribute to the betterment of those using it. As well as copies of paintings by well-known artists of the calibre of JMW Turner, it also houses a copy of The ‘Compleat Angler’ by Izaak Walton, one of the most widely read books in English literature.

At its peak the Institute received daily deliveries of newspapers and periodicals from London and its capacious halls were used for banquets and civic functions. During and after World War Two the building was used as a school, and later, during the snooker boom of the 1980s, two full-sized tables were added.

The Institutes upkeep was paid for from the annual income generated by a property in the City of London at 24 Aldgate, until it was destroyed by bombs in World War Two. Sadly in the last ten years the Institute has declined in use and the trustees have struggled to maintain the building. The roof is in need of urgent attention and widespread damp and patches of woodworm need to be resolved.

The institute was furnished by North of England Furnishing Company, Darlington, which was established in 1876. The company, based in Russell Street, Darlington, made fittings and furniture as well as selling educational materials.

The clock within the clock tower was built by J. Smith & Sons Midland Steam Clock Works, Derby and is still maintained by the same company, now called Smiths of Derby. The company was established in 1856 by John Smith.

The Institute was included in the BBC TV Restoration series in 2006, where it was entered as an exceptional example of an early 20th century public institution, receiving regional runner-up place. (Davidson & Roberts 2008)

NMR Description

Listed grade II* as an exceptional example of an early C20th public institution which forms part of a remarkable endowment at Newborough by John Prichard Jones. Featured in BBC’s [] programme Summer 2006. R.F. Suggett/RCAHMW/September 2006.

Listed Building Description (Grade II*, Reference No. 20554)

Flamboyant Neo-Tudor style Institute building; asymmetrically planned, 2-storey with attics, based loosely on a hall and cross-wing principal, with short central range of 2-bays, and shorter 2-storey range set back to right end of main building (the caretaker’s house). Entrance to left in central block, clock tower to its right. Elevations are faced with local granite rubble to lower part, half-timbered above, with Ruabon stone dressings throughout. Slate roof with shaped, rectangular, red-brick stacks with moulded caps; caretaker’s house to right has decorated terracotta ridge tiles. Main entrance is through a depressed pointed arch with chamfered jambs; arch is decorated with beading in the angle, hoodmould above and recesses in the spandrels. Above the arch is a plain entablature broken by a moulded string and with continuous moulded string above which forms the first floor sill band. Directly over the entrance there is a first floor paired casement window with sandstone lintel; each window is of

3 lights, 2 side-hung casements with a top-hung casement over. Right of the entrance is a clock tower; 3 stages with the clock stage above. Ground floor with hipped-roofed advanced block to front lit by single quatrefoil light in front face, first floor with similarly detailed windows to those above the entrance, 2nd floor with narrow lights; each stage is articulated by moulded sill bands, the 2nd floor with an ashlar band under the dentilled cornice; clock stage above. Clock stage has 4 faces each with advanced central panel, front with clock face, flanking panels are fluted with moulded plinth and cornice. Moulded dentilled cornice, then cupola above with tall finial. Advanced 3-storey wing to right has ground floor transomed and mullioned windows of 4 lights, lower lights with 2-panes, smaller upper lights small paned. Entablature and mullioned windows of 3-lights above, similarly detailed to those above the entrance. Second floor with plain sill band and canted oriel window of 3-lights (as ground floor); jettied gable apex. Advanced wing to left has slightly advanced 2-storey bay window; ground floor with transomed and mullioned windows of 5-lights (as for right wing), similarly detailed entablature above; 1st floor also with transomed and mullioned windows of 5-lights, lower lights 2-pane, upper lights with rounded heads. Two-storey wing set back at right end (caretakers house) has panelled door to left and windows similarly detailed to those over the main entrance. Other elevations also have similar windows.

PRN 36123

Melin Rhosyr or Melin Bryn, Possible Site of, Rhosyr

NGR: SH4186466150

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Tithe schedule calls plot 46 "Felin Wynt" and the map shows a circular blob, not the usual rectangular symbol for a house, which strongly suggests that there was still a windmill here in the early 19th century. The plot was owned by Richard Williams and the tenant was Jane Roberts. If this is correctly identified as the windmill it stood on the site of the current house of Bryn-felin, so the grid reference has been improved to reflect that.

The County Series maps from 1889 show a house aligned north-east to south-west with a long range of barns on the south-west end. This range of buildings is still shown on the 1953 6 inch map. These earlier buildings have been demolished to build the present house.

Previous HER description

Unlocated. Probably the windmill built in 1303, which may have been on knoll next to house called Bryn Felin (79) to NW of village. Probably the site of the medieval windmill (Melin Rhosyr 66). (Davidson, 2002)

PRN 36279

Hendre Bach, Former Site of, Newborough

NGR: SH4219265474

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Despite the lack of geophysical evidence it is likely that some buried remains survive of this building.

Previous HER description

Hendre Bach is a small property occupying gently rising ground at 45m OD on agricultural land immediately to the south-west of the town of Newborough. The site lies 270m from the centre of the town at its crossroads and 200m from St. Peters Church, which occupies the highest point of this rising ground, to the west. Hendre came into existence through a partition of the larger Hendre around 1770; Hendre Bach representing approximately the northernmost third of a compact parcel of Hendre land on the south side of the road between Newborough crossroads and St. Peters Church.

The Tithe map shows a separate access to Hendre Bach from the road leading west out of Newborough towards St. Peters Church. By the end of the nineteenth century this access had been closed and in its place a track led from the main house, now simply named Hendref, to the former property of Hendre Bach, which is no longer named separately (1st Edn. OS 1:10560 map 1889). The internal boundaries of fields, paddocks and yards are shown on the OS map of 1889 and on the more detailed 1:2500 map of 1920 (fig. 3). The external boundaries correspond closely to those plotted on the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1837.

By the end of the nineteenth century it would seem that Hendre Bach had been assimilated within the curtilage of Hendre. The old eighteenth century farm house of Hendre, though still standing to the present day, had been replaced as a dwelling between 1837 and 1889 with a new construction in the yard immediately to the east; the site occupied by the present house.

The old house of Hendre Bach still stood and carried a roof into the 1950s. It has since been levelled, the only surviving indication of its former presence is an irregular platform of building rubble, partly on bare rock, partly overgrown, incorporating some recent brick and mortar indicative of its survival into the later twentieth century. (Longley 2002)

Examination of the processed data revealed no significant archaeological features. Small anomalies scattered across the site each display a strong positive and negative element and are best interpreted as fragments of iron in the topsoil each acting like a small magnet. These may well be derived from the demolition debris from Hendre Bach. (Hopewell 2002)

PRN 36280

Hendre Fawr, Newborough

NGR: SH4214865444

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Hendre came into existence through a partition of the larger Hendre around 1770; Hendre Bach representing approximately the northernmost third of a compact parcel of Hendre land on the south side of the road between Newborough crossroads and St. Peters Church.

The old eighteenth century farm house of Hendre, though still standing to the present day, had been replaced as a dwelling between 1837 and 1889 with a new construction in the yard immediately to the east; the site occupied by the present house. (Longley 2002)

PRN 59776

Midden, Site of, Newborough

NGR: SH4226565599

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

7 small trenches were dug in 2013, none more than 3m long, to investigate the deposits in advance of development. In two of these trenches (1 and 7) deposits containing marine shells, mainly cockles, and bone were found. These deposits are interpreted as middens.

The grid reference is for trench 1 and has been altered slightly from that given in the report to place the site where the trench is shown on the plan in the report.

Previous HER description

Significant quantities of marine shells discovered during watching brief on land off Church Street, Newborough, which could indicate the presence of a Medieval midden. (Brooks, 2013)

PRN 59777

Midden, Site of, Newborough

NGR: SH4230665648

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

7 small trenches were dug in 2013, none more than 3m long, to investigate the deposits in advance of development. In two of these trenches (1 and 7) deposits containing marine shells, mainly cockles, and bone were found. These deposits are interpreted as middens.

The grid reference is for trench 7 and has been altered slightly from that given in the report to place the site where the trench is shown on the plan in the report.

Previous HER description

Significant quantities of marine shells discovered during watching brief on land off Church Street, Newborough, which could indicate the presence of a Medieval midden. (Brooks, 2013)

PRN 60255

Occupation Site, Site of, Newborough

NGR: SH4229865617

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The grid reference gives the location of trench A. In this there were two stone walls with an occupation deposit between them. A ditch about 1m deep was located to the SE of the building remains towards the street frontage. There is little information on this work but plans and sections survive.

The position of the two walls fit closely with the projected line of the medieval buildings along Church Street and the width between the walls is also about right. The tithe map gives the general line and position of the terrace in this area but in the early 19th century the buildings over the site of the trench no longer survived. It does seem very likely that the walls defined the front and back of a medieval house. The function of the ditch, which would

presumably have defined the edge of the street is less certain.

This area is currently a carpark but some of these features may remain sealed under the tarmac.

Previous HER description

Trial excavations in 1979 along the street frontage of Llain Stent showed an overburden of practically pure sand, a fairly uniform metre deep, below which lay archaeological deposits. These included stone walls, shallow slots or gullies and a small U-shaped ditch. No dateable artefacts were recovered but some of the features at least are presumably Medieval. (White, 1979)

PRN 62699

House Plot and associated Garden Plot (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH4246565898

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The 1782 map (Lligwy Add. Mss 1123) names the property as “House”. On the tithe map this is plot 228 called “Yr House”, but there is no building shown in this part of the plot on the tithe map. Owen (1952, 122) notes that Yr House was first mentioned in the parish records in 1762 and was also known as Ysgubor House.

Previous HER description

A curvilinear house plot orientated southwest northeast, with an attached sub rectangular garden plot orientated north south, and covering an area about 60m by 20m is shown on the Lligwy Estate map of 1782. A house with a chimney is depicted on the plot. It was located near to the southwest corner of the assessment area, and is not shown on the tithe map or any later mapping. The exact location of this feature is unknown, and no evidence for this feature was seen on the ground. It has been located 25m southwest of a widening of the road shown on all mapping, where the entrance to the house is thought likely to have come off the road from, and then the distance measures off the 1782 map measured. The probable location of the house plot is likely to have been significantly disturbed during the creation of the modern gateway and modern modifications to the B4421. It is possible however that archaeological evidence for this feature survives below surface level. (McGuinness, 2016). Structural remains in the southwest corner of Field 1 potentially relate to the house shown on historic maps in this area. Both wall (0905) in Trench 09 and wall (0109) in Trench 1 are potentially part of a larger structure in this area. Likewise, the earth and stone bank (0104) in Trench 1 could well be part of the curvilinear enclosure surrounding the house on the same map. Wall (0905), near to the gateway to Field 1, already appears to be considerably disturbed; it is likely that the proposed works will further disturb archaeological remains in this area due to the high volume of construction related traffic anticipated through the gateway. The buildings and enclosure on the Lligwy Estate map certainly predate the late 18th century and may be Post-medieval or Medieval in origin. (McGuinness, 2016).

The location of a possible stone walled building, possibly that represented on the 1782 Lligwy estate map. (Oattes, 2016).

PRN 62700

Ring Ditch, Possible, Newborough

NGR: SH4252665998

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

An area of magnetic noise. A narrow circular feature is faintly discernible on the clipped grey-scale plot Fig 12. This is poorly defined and could merely be a natural subsoil feature or random arrangement of stones. (Evans, Hopewell and McGuinness, 2016).

No evidence for the circular gully was encountered in Trench 19, however a section of the seemingly associated curvilinear feature to the south was identified and recorded as ditch cut [1905]. Despite the lack of diagnostic and datable finds from the ditch cut, its form, the recovery of a small flint chip and the complete absence of post-medieval pottery (despite the noticeable quantities visible in the top and subsoil in this area) suggest it is early, possibly prehistoric. An environmental sample taken from the fill of [1905] may provide artefacts or other datable material. Feature 19 is assessed as having high archaeological potential. (McGuinness, 2016).

A 1.17m wide, 0.51m deep, possible prehistoric ditch cutting NE-SW across TR19, Field 2. This feature lies within an area of potential prehistoric activity indicated by the geophysical survey results and its extent is uncertain. (Oattes, 2016).

PRN 62701**Field Boundary, Possible, Newborough****NGR:** SH4241965952**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

A well-defined linear anomaly best interpreted as a former field boundary. A break may indicate a gate. The anomaly is well defined at the northwest and less well defined to the south of geological anomaly. Feature 8 would appear to be shown on the 1782 Lligwy estate map (Figure 03), so is probably earlier than late 18th century in date. (Evans, Hopewell and McGuinness, 2016).

The remains of Feature 8 were encountered in Trench 7 as a wide 0.25m deep ditch [0707] cut into the natural drift geology. The remains of Feature 9 were identified both in Trench 01 as the 0.3m deep ditch [0108] and Trench 03 as the 0.35m deep ditch [0304]. The characteristics of all three of these ditch sections are consistent with that of silted up former field boundary ditches. Both Features 8 and 9 are most likely earlier than the late 18th century and may be relict medieval field boundaries. Unfortunately no finds from the excavated portions means that on our current level of understanding, the ditches remain undated. Environmental samples were taken from the fills of [0707], [0108] and [0305] and artefacts and or datable material may yet be recovered. Features 8 and 9 are currently designated as having low archaeological potential. (McGuinness, 2016).

PRN 66947**War Memorial, Newborough****NGR:** SH4253665790**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

War memorial located in the grounds of the Prichard Jones Institute. It has a stepped plinth supporting a heavily rusticated stone pylon which tapers in a rough, spire-like form above the tapering polished granite inscription plate on the front face. This is inscribed with the names of the men of the parish who fell in the 1914-18 war, and above it is a stone wreath encircling an inscription which reads 'Ir Bewrion'. A plaque was later added to commemorate those who fell in the 1939-45 war. This is inclined against the stepped plinth on the front face.

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20573)

The Pritchard-Jones Institute and cottage homes were endowed and built 1905; the war memorial dates from the 1920's.

War memorial; a stepped plinth supports a heavily rusticated stone pylon which tapers in a rough, spire-like form above the tapering polished granite inscription plate on the front face. This is inscribed with the names of the men of the parish who fell in the 1914-18 war, and above it is a stone wreath encircling an inscription which reads 'Ir Bewrion'. Later plaque added to commemorate those who fell in the 1939-45 war is inclined against the stepped plinth on the front face.

PRN 66954 NPRN 97214**Ebeneser Chapel house and Sunday school****NGR:** SH4249065554**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

The NMR (see NPRN 8827) says that the Sunday School and chapel house were built in 1892. Certainly the chapel house was built then as it appears on the 1889 County Series map, but at that date there were only two small buildings behind it. These may have been used for the Sunday School. By 1900 an extension had been built on the north-west end of the chapel house and the large present Sunday School building had been built. On the 1920 map the latter is labelled as the Sunday School. The chapel house is still known as Ty Capel.

NMR Description

Sunday School to Ebeneser Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (NPRN: 8827). Status (1999): other ; Sunday School.

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20556)

The chapel house comprises a 2-storey, 3-window range with added single window block at right (N) end; the school rooms to the rear comprises a 2-bay rectangular block with single window wing advanced at SE corner. The chapel house is built of rubble masonry with widely slobbered mortar and slate dressings. Slate roof with tiled ridge and copings; rectangular yellow brick gable stacks with stressed caps. Main part a 3-window range with openings offset to right; windows are slightly recessed hornless sashes with margin panes, central boarded door with rectangular fanlight over, ground floor openings with narrow slate lintels. The S gable return has a similarly detailed ground floor window towards the rear. The single window addition is set back slightly from

the main part; similarly detailed, but windows are 6-pane horned sashes, the first floor window in a gabled half dormer. The schoolrooms to the rear of the chapel house have rendered elevations; slate roof with projecting verges and rectangular yellow brick gable stacks. Windows are slightly recessed tall 12-pane horned sashes; entrance is through a square-headed doorway in the S wall. To the front of the chapel house the garden is enclosed by a low wall of Penmaenmawr granite rubble with roughly dressed coping; a single gate in front of the doorway with square granite piers with rendered caps. The gate has alternating short and tall vertical rails, with spearhead finials; cross rails between the lock and bottom rails. A similarly detailed gateway between the chapel and chapel house wall contains wider double gates.

PRN 66955 NPRN 23148

Prichard Jones Institute Cottage Home (No. 6)

NGR: SH4255665793

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Single-storey building, built of Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a simplified Neo-Tudor style. It has a pitched slate roof and a bay window.

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Single-storey building, possibly of stone construction, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20566)

This cottage is one of a group of 6, one of the 3 on the right on the approach to the Institute, and the furthest of the 3 from the building. Simplified Neo-Tudor style. Small single storey cottage, a 2-window range with advanced gabled bay to one side with gabled dormer, lean-to extensions to rear. Faced with local rubble with gritstone quoins and sandstone dressings, side and rear elevations rendered, gabled dormer with timber facing. Slate roof with shaped red-brick axial stack to end with advanced gabled wing and red clay ridge tiles, plain along hipped ridges, sawtooth along main ridge. The advanced wing has a canted bay window of 3-lights at the gable end with gabled dormer in the roof above; windows are top-hung casements, front window of 4-panes, sides of 2-panes (presumably replacing earlier sashes). The entrance is through a panelled door set under a small porch created by the roofline continuing down to be supported on corbelled brackets, formed in the angle of the advanced bay, a further casement window set to the side. Side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage.

PRN 66957 NPRN 23148

Prichard Jones Institute Cottage Home (No. 3)

NGR: SH4253365772

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Single-storey building, built of Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a simplified Neo-Tudor style. It has a pitched slate roof and a bay window.

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Single-storey building, possibly of stone construction, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20563)

This cottage is one of a group of 6, one of the 3 on the left on the approach to the Institute, and the furthest of the 3 from the building. Simplified Neo-Tudor style. Small single storey cottage, a 2-window range with advanced gabled bay to one side, lean-to extensions to rear. Faced with local granite rubble with Ruabon stone dressings, side and rear elevations rendered, gabled dormer with timber facing. Hipped slate roof with tiled cresting (sawtooth to main ridge) and enriched brick stack. Off-centre entrance alongside the advanced bay, with hipped roof broken by decorative dormer gable with timber framing, over a canted bay window of 3-lights; windows are top-hung casements, front window of 4-panes, sides of 2-panes (presumably replacing original

sashes). Four-panelled door in porch formed by the continuance of main roof-slope carried on corbelled brackets, recessed 4-light casement window alongside. Side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage.

PRN 66961 NPRN 23148

Prichard Jones Institute Cottage Home (No. 5)

NGR: SH4254965799

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Single-storey building, built of Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a simplified Neo-Tudor style. It has a pitched slate roof and a bay window.

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Single-storey building, possibly of stone construction, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20565)

This cottage is one of a group of 6, central one of the 3 on the right on the approach to the Institute. Simplified Neo-Tudor style. Small single storeyed cottage, 2-window range with advanced gabled bay to one side with gabled dormer, lean-to extensions to rear. Faced with local granite rubble with Ruabon stone dressings, side and rear elevations rendered, gabled dormer with timber facing. Hipped slate roof with tiled cresting (sawtooth to main ridge) and enriched brick stack. Off-centre entrance alongside the advanced bay, with hipped roof broken by decorative dormer gable with timber framing, over a canted bay window of 3-lights; windows are top-hung casements, front window of 4-panes, sides of 2-panes (presumably replacing original sashes). Four-panelled door in porch formed by the continuation of main roof-slope, carried on corbelled brackets, recessed 4-light casement window alongside. Side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage.

PRN 66962 NPRN 23148

Prichard Jones Institute Cottage Home (No. 4)

NGR: SH4254065806

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Single-storey building, built of Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a simplified Neo-Tudor style. It has a pitched slate roof and a bay window.

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Single-storey building, possibly of stone construction, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20564)

This cottage is one of a group of 6, one of the 3 on the right on the approach to the Institute, and the nearest of the 3 to the building. Simplified Neo-Tudor style. Small single storey cottage, 2-window range with advanced gabled bay to one side with gabled dormer, lean-to extensions to rear. Faced with local granite rubble with Ruabon stone dressings, side and rear elevations rendered, gabled dormer with timber facing. Hipped slate roof with tiled cresting (sawtooth to main ridge) and enriched brick stack. Off-centre entrance alongside the advanced bay, with hipped roof broken by decorative dormer gable with timber framing, over a canted bay window of 3-lights; windows are top-hung casements, front window of 4-panes, sides of 2-panes (presumably replacing original sashes). Four-panelled door in porch formed by the continuation of main roof-slope, carried on corbelled brackets, recessed 4-light casement window alongside. Side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage.

PRN 66965 NPRN 23148

Prichard Jones Institute Cottage Home (No. 2)

NGR: SH4252665779

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Single-storey building, built of Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a simplified Neo-Tudor style. It has a pitched slate roof and a bay window.

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Single-storey building, possibly of stone construction, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20562)

This cottage is one of a group of 6; the central one of the three on the left on the approach to the Institute. Simplified neo-Tudor style. Single storeyed, 2-window range, with advanced gabled bay to one side, lean-to extensions to rear. Faced with local granite rubble with Ruabon stone dressings, side and rear elevations rendered, gabled dormer with timber facing. Hipped slate roof with tiled cresting (sawtooth to main ridge) and enriched brick stack. Off-centre entrance alongside the advanced bay which has hipped roof broken by decorative dormer gable with timber framing, over a canted bay window of 3-lights; windows are top-hung casements, front window of 4-panes, sides of 2-panes (presumably replacing original sashes). Four-panelled door in porch formed by the continuation of main roof-slope, carried on corbelled brackets, recessed 4-light casement window alongside. Side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage.

PRN 66966 NPRN 23148

Prichard Jones Institute Cottage Home (No. 1)

NGR: SH4251865785

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Single-storey building, built of Anglesey granite with Ruabon stone detail in a simplified Neo-Tudor style. It has a pitched slate roof and a bay window.

The original plans and elevations produced by Rowland Lloyd Jones Architect are held in the Caernarfon Record Office (XM/MAPS/410/11).

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Single-storey building, possibly of stone construction, with pitched slate roof. Bay windows.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

Listed Building Description (Grade II, Reference No. 20555)

This cottage is one of a group of 6, one of the 3 on the left on the approach to the Institute, and the nearest of the three to the building. Simplified neo-Tudor style. Single storeyed, 2-window range, with advanced gabled bay to one side, lean-to extensions to rear. Faced with local granite rubble with Ruabon stone dressings, side and rear elevations rendered, gabled dormer with timber facing. Hipped slate roof with tiled cresting (sawtooth to bay which has a hipped roof broken by decorative dormer gable with timber framing, over a canted bay window of 3-lights; windows are top-hung casements, front window of 4-panes, sides of 2-panes (presumably replacing original sashes). Four-panelled door in porch formed by the continuation of the main roof-slope, carried on corbelled brackets, recessed 4-light casement window alongside. Side and rear elevations also have casement windows, set in a way so as not to look out into the neighbouring cottage.

PRN 67403

Field Boundary, New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw

NGR: SH42466600

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Boundary 1 comprised a northwest to southeast orientated field boundary centred on NGR SH42466600 and separating the two fields that comprise the site: Field 1 and Field 2 (Figure 01). The total length recorded was

155m. The boundary comprised both clawdd (earth and stone bank) and drystone wall and included a gateway between Fields 1 and 2 (Plates 01 to 08). The boundary no longer served as a barrier between the two fields, with livestock roaming freely between both fields, through the open gateway and across the dilapidated clawdd. The main drystone wall section measured 69m in length and was screened by a hedgerow for the majority of its length (Plates 01 to 04). The wall was built from irregular sized subrectangular and measured an average 0.4m in height and 0.5m in width, with upright stone capping. There was evidence of disrepair. This section was separated from the rest of the boundary by a 3.0m wide gateway (Plate 04 and Plate 09). The gateway comprised a 1.5m high and 0.5m wide stone carved gatepost on the southern side (Plate 10) and a drystone built, conical shaped gatepost on the northern side, 1.3m high and 1.4m wide (Plate 11). The drystone built gatepost included evidence of cement patch repair. The gate had been removed, with metal hinge supports still visible in the stone carved gatepost and a small hole visible in the cement render on the opposite gatepost, for receiving a sprung gate bolt. An additional 4m length of drystone wall continued north from the gateway, built in a similar style to the rest of the drystone wall, but in a more dilapidated state; the remainder of the boundary comprised a clawdd. The clawdd comprised three sections of varied construction and condition: a 36m long, 2.5m wide and 0.35m high denuded earth bank limited stonework (Plates 12 to 14); a 23m long, 2m wide and 0.7m high earth and stone bank, with the stone covering both sides and the top of the bank (Plates 15 to 16), and a final length of 22m long, 2m wide and 0.6m high earth bank (Plates 17 and 18). All three sections were surmounted by unpruned hawthorn and trees. Both sections incorporating the earth and stone bank used closely packed subrectangular and sub-angular stones of varying size, with the 23m long section more dilapidated, in part from root action. (Roberts, 2017)

PRN 67403

Field Boundary, New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw

NGR: SH42466600

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Boundary 1 comprised a northwest to southeast orientated field boundary centred on NGR SH42466600 and separating the two fields that comprise the site: Field 1 and Field 2 (Figure 01). The total length recorded was 155m. The boundary comprised both clawdd (earth and stone bank) and drystone wall and included a gateway between Fields 1 and 2 (Plates 01 to 08). The boundary no longer served as a barrier between the two fields, with livestock roaming freely between both fields, through the open gateway and across the dilapidated clawdd. The main drystone wall section measured 69m in length and was screened by a hedgerow for the majority of its length (Plates 01 to 04). The wall was built from irregular sized subrectangular and measured an average 0.4m in height and 0.5m in width, with upright stone capping. There was evidence of disrepair. This section was separated from the rest of the boundary by a 3.0m wide gateway (Plate 04 and Plate 09). The gateway comprised a 1.5m high and 0.5m wide stone carved gatepost on the southern side (Plate 10) and a drystone built, conical shaped gatepost on the northern side, 1.3m high and 1.4m wide (Plate 11). The drystone built gatepost included evidence of cement patch repair. The gate had been removed, with metal hinge supports still visible in the stone carved gatepost and a small hole visible in the cement render on the opposite gatepost, for receiving a sprung gate bolt. An additional 4m length of drystone wall continued north from the gateway, built in a similar style to the rest of the drystone wall, but in a more dilapidated state; the remainder of the boundary comprised a clawdd. The clawdd comprised three sections of varied construction and condition: a 36m long, 2.5m wide and 0.35m high denuded earth bank limited stonework (Plates 12 to 14); a 23m long, 2m wide and 0.7m high earth and stone bank, with the stone covering both sides and the top of the bank (Plates 15 to 16), and a final length of 22m long, 2m wide and 0.6m high earth bank (Plates 17 and 18). All three sections were surmounted by unpruned hawthorn and trees. Both sections incorporating the earth and stone bank used closely packed subrectangular and sub-angular stones of varying size, with the 23m long section more dilapidated, in part from root action. (Roberts, 2017)

PRN 67404

Field Boundary, New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw

NGR: SH42506591

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Boundary 2 comprised an east to west orientated field boundary centred on NGR SH42506591 and running alongside a lay-by attached to the B4421 road (north side). The field boundary formed the southern end of Field 1 and incorporated an earth bank and stone wall. Total length recorded was 77m, with 45m comprising the earth bank and the remaining length a stone wall (Plates 19 to 22). The earth bank was heavily obscured on both sides

by vegetation overgrowth and could not be accessed to measure the height or width of construction. No stone work was visible. The stone wall measured 1.4m in height and 0.5m in width and was built from mortar bonded irregular sized sub-angular and sub-rectangular stone, with crenelated capping of roughly square shaped stone. The stones used appeared similar to those used for the drystone wall and clawdd sections of Boundary 1. The field entrance was incorporated into the boundary and included a precast concrete pillar supporting the gate hinges (Plate 23). The roadside portion of the stone wall was partly obscured by a grassed embank and vegetation overgrowth (Plates 26 and 26).

(Roberts, 2017)

PRN 67571 NPRN 8825

Soar Independent Chapel, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH42356562

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889 and on 1st and 2nd edition maps labelled as Soar Chapel (independent). The NMR description says that the chapel was built in 1864 (NPRN 8825). The building has been demolished, with only a vacant plot where it stood.

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Soar Independent Chapel was built in 1864. Aerial photos suggest the building has been demolished.

RCAHMW, March 2010

PRN 67572 NPRN 43646

Eglwys Bach (St Thomas's Church), Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH42346578

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Shown on 25 inch maps from 1889 and labelled as St Thomas's Mission Church. The building has been extended to the NW and one of the porches rebuilt in the early 2000s. This building is now known as Eglwys Bach and is used as a community hall.

The mission room was built in 1870 by the popular vicar, Rev. Thomas Meredith, who revitalised the church in Newborough (Williamson 1985, 65), and was used as a parish hall by St Peter's Church.

The current garden was designed by Jamie Cunliffe.

Previous HER description

NMR Description

None

PRN 67573 NPRN 15796

Y Plas (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH42256587

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The Inventory describes this house as follows "Plas, house, 500 yards NE of the parish church, in a ruined condition, the SE gable and chimney stack standing but the remainder of the walls destroyed. A stone found buried in the ruins and now disappeared, was dated 1664 and had a shield with the arms of Llywarch. (The house has been completely demolished since examination.)"

The NMR record states that there were two houses, one 16th century and the other 17th century with a further structure.

Two houses are shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps and one house shown on 1920 map.

The tithe map shows a long building with short projecting wings on either side. It is situated a little back from the road in the southern corner of a large property, plot 233, known as 'Plas'. On the 1843 enclosure map (W MAPS 5) it is shown right on the edge of the road with the southern wing projecting into the road and no northern wing shown. This shows that the road at this point was once wider and by 1846 it had been narrowed and both Plas and Pen y Bonc were set back from the road, where they had previously been right on its edge. The enclosure map also suggests that the original house was L-shaped with a small barn on the north-west end. By 1846 the barn had been much extended and a short northern wing added. A photograph of the building before demolition collected by Morwenna Owen shows the building much as it is represented on the tithe map, with a short projecting southern wing and set back a little from the road. This shows that the house was the south-eastern part of the building with

a long barn on the north-western side.

The area is now in a pasture field but buried remains are likely to survive.

Previous HER description

NMR Description

1. Now completely demolished. A stone found in ruins dated 1664. Now lost.

2. Rubble construction with grit dressings. Comprised two houses, one C16, the other C17. A further structure, probably C16, stood on the S side.

(Source: site file AN/Domestic/SH46)

J Hill 13.11.2003

PRN 67574 NPRN 15763

16th century doorway, Newborough

NGR: SH4244465637 A

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Description from Inventory (RCAHMW 1937, 119) "Doorway; 350 yards SE of (3), reset in group of cottages in main street, an early 16th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label. Condition - fair."

Grid references are not given for sites in this volume but the NMR has SH423657 as the location. This is however too general and appears anyway to be wrong. Site (3) referred to in the Inventory is Y Plas, a house now demolished which was located at about SH42256587. 350 yards SE of this places the doorway within the houses at the NW end of Chapel Street. The 25 inch maps show an alley way through the building at Carrog House, which might be the location of the doorway as on the photograph on the NMR this appears to be the rear exit of an alley. Until this feature can be definitely located the grid reference for Carrog House is given as a better guess than that previously proposed.

The doorway was photographed in December 1960 by RCAHMW.

Previous HER description

NMR Description

An early 16th Century doorway, chamfered jambs, and a 4 centred head with a moulded label reset into a cottage in Main Street.

PRN 67575 NPRN 417451

British School, Newborough

NGR: SH4268465881

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The British School, later referred to as the Council School, was built in 1867 on the eastern edge of the village, on land that was part of plot 290 (Cae Coch) on the tithe map. The foundation stone was laid on 2nd August 1867 by Robert Davies of Bodlondeb, on the Menai Straits, near Bangor. Davies had owned the land and had gifted it for the use of the school as well as subscribing £100 towards its construction. Richard Davies, Robert's brother also subscribed £100 (plaque now in PJI).

The school had a large schoolroom and a smaller separate classroom, a master's house and separate playgrounds for boys and girls. The architect was John Thomas of Caernarfon and the original plans dated 12/3/1867 provide a good impression of what it would have looked like (Anglesey Archives WA/13/72). An additional class room for infants had been built by 1889 as it is shown on the first edition County Series map. In 1927 there was a proposal to construct new large playgrounds with a toilet block at the end with separate toilets for boys, girls and infants (Anglesey Archives WA/13/73). It appears that that this was never done as 1953 6 inch map (Anglesey sheet XXII SW) revised in 1949 does not show this extension.

A new school was built on adjacent land, being opened in 1970 by the Prince of Wales (<http://www.niwbwrch.anglesey.sch.uk/Hanes%20yr%20Ysgol.htm>). The original school was demolished and Stad Hen Ysgol was built in 2007.

Previous HER description

NMR Description

Newborough former British School was built in 1868. The present Primary School is built on land near to the site of the former British School.

PRN 67576

Town Hall (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH4239865665

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A town hall stood at or next to the cross roads. The building was still existing but in ruins in 1738-39 when a sketch plan was made by Lewis Morris (copied by Owen (Owen 1952)). The Lewis Morris sketch has "Shire Hall In ruins" marked on the side of it without a clear indication of the location of the hall. There is no clear indication of it on maps of 1799 (MISC 3/101) and 1801 (Penrhos II 777, p25), but a map of 1827 (Mostyn Mss 8450) does include a building on the edge of the cross roads. It seems odd that it was not marked on the earlier maps if it was the town hall, but perhaps as it was ruined it was not thought worth including and there is a faint pencil outline marked on the 1799 map may suggest the same building. The Enclosure map (W MAPS 5) also has what appears to be a building in the middle of the cross roads but this may just indicate the market cross.

Until better evidence is found the 1827 map may provide the most accurate location for the town hall. If this was the location it is likely that most of the buried remains of the hall were destroyed when Penrhyn House was built.

PRN 67577

Rectory, Newborough

NGR: SH4261965750

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The house now known as Llanerch was the rectory. The rectory is shown in its current form on the 25 inch maps from 1889, so it seems to have been little changed since it was built.

PRN 67578

Smithy, Newborough

NGR: SH4240565690

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

On the 25 inch maps from 1889 a building near the cross roads in Newborough is labelled as a smithy. It is not known whether any trace of this survives, though it is perhaps unlikely.

PRN 67579

Rhouse, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4237765717

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Rhouse was the house of the bailiff of the Corporation of Newborough and he kept the Corporation regalia in his house until it was donated to the Prichard Jones Institute in the early 20th century (Owen 1952, 37), where it is still on display. This is reputed to be the oldest house in the village, but its style, with brick arches over the lower windows and door, suggests late 19th century. However the ground floor may be older and the building rebuilt from the lower windows upwards.

PRN 67580

White Lion Pub, Newborough

NGR: SH4237965679

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The pub is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889 and is labelled as the White Lion.

Plot 102 is named as the White Lion on the tithe schedule. In 1845 it was owned the Right Honourable Lord Dinorben and the tenant was Robert Jones. The pub at that time probably occupied the corner of the street but the plot includes the land that the current pub is built on and the current building may include at least half of the original building. The plot also includes houses down Llain Stent.

First mentioned in the parish registers in 1830. Said to have been built by John Jones, husband of Elin Morus Sign-hare. Around 1800 opposite the White Lion was a "carreg orchest" (feat stone) lifted as a trial of strength (Owen 1952, 135).

PRN 67581**Pump, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4206766012**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Pump marked on modern digital mapping. Not shown on the 25 inch maps up to 1920.

This pump was in use by the local residents as late as the 1950s (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

PRN 67582**Llain Cleddyf cottage (site of), Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4222465854**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Both the 25 inch maps and the tithe map show a building that no longer exists to the SE of Boston Terrace. There is currently a gap in the houses here but in the 1950s the old cottage was still standing. The cottage was called Llain Cleddyf (sword quillet) and was occupied by a joiner who made coffins amongst other items (Norman Evans, David Owens, pers. comm.). It is plot 50, "Llain y cleddau" on the tithe schedule.

Llain Cleddyf or Llain Cleddau is first referenced in the parish registers in 1835. John Hughes built a weaver two small houses here and Captain Griffiths took a lease on it and built the existing houses (Owen 1952, 127).

PRN 67583**Pen y Bonc, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4227465850**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

The name Pen y Banc is first referenced in the Newborough parish registers in 1751 and that of Pen y Bonc in 1800 (Owen 1952, 129).

Owen (1952, 129) describes Pen y Bonc as built on a large terrace of sand at a higher level than the road. There were formerly two thatched houses here.

The farm buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on the tithe map. However the tithe map does show a small building that must have been the original Pen y Banc house. It is possible that part of this building was reused in a later barn but this seems fairly unlikely.

A map of 1782 shows a nice drawing of this house (Lligwy Additional Mss 1123).

The current buildings are late 19th century in date and are still surviving including the barns and outbuildings, though rather run down.

PRN 67584**Cottage (site of), Newborough****NGR:** SH4184666099**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Building shown on tithe map south of Bryn-felin. There is no building shown on the 25 inch maps but buried remains may survive.

PRN 67585**Tithe barn (site of), Newborough****NGR:** SH4257865770**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

There is a building shown on the 25 inch maps near the road that no longer exists. Local people thought that this used to be the tithe barn (David Owens pers. comm.). The building is shown on the 25 inch maps and on the tithe map, where the plot (210) is called Ysgubor degwm (tithe barn), so presumably this building was the tithe barn. Owen (1952, 135) says that it was used as an outbuilding for the Rectory and before the Rectory was built it was a house occupied by Rowland Thomas Sexton.

It seems highly likely that buried remains of the barn/house survive.

PRN 67586**Medieval road and occupation (excavated evidence), Chapel Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4245365583**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Evaluation trenches and a watching brief in advance of development revealed traces of cobbling probably for a yard and a midden deposit containing quantities of shells. There was also a terraced area on the street frontage. No dating evidence was obtained and it was assumed that these features related to the use of Bod Iorwerth and that they were post medieval in date.

The tithe map shows this plot as open land with no buildings, however the line of buildings shown on the tithe map suggests that the road was originally much wider here than at present. It seems likely that the terrace had been created for the road and that the occupation evidence on the edge of it could be the remains of medieval occupation. The road terrace seems to have been abandoned when the road was narrowed and infilled with garden soil and then was more formally backfilled with made ground. The watching brief involved inspecting the sides of the foundation trenches for the new house. There was no stripping of soil over a wider area. It is therefore hard to fully interpret the remains found.

PRN 67587**Ditch, Newborough****NGR:** SH4230565655**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A linear feature revealed in an evaluation trench and interpreted as a ditch. It ran for almost nine metres from east to west taking a slight kink to the north before turning to the south and continuing beyond the limits of the excavation. Two sections of the fill were recorded, the furthest east (Section 2) revealed a 0.90m wide cut 0.60m deep with steeply sloping side narrowing to a flat 0.30m wide base. The other (Section 3), further west showed the same feature to be 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep with less steeply sloping sides and a less pronounced profile. The two sections clearly showed that the 'open feature' had begun to silt up before alternating layers of wind blown sand and soil had accumulated within it. The feature was subsequently buried below a 0.70m deep layer of wind blown sand over which an earthen bank had been built. On the north of the feature a deposit of blackened brown soil overlay the old ground surface (Johnstone 1996).

The plan shows an awkward junction between the two parts of the ditch and the difference in depth and profile of the two parts also strongly suggests that there were actually two ditches; a deep straight ditch running NE-SW and terminating and a shallower curving one running into it from the S. The relationship between these was not investigated so it is not known which was earliest. This means that the deeper ditch could possibly be interpreted as a plot boundary defining the end of a plot running from Church Street. It seems possible that the plot now occupied by Hen Blas originally extended as far as this ditch. The shallower ditch may possibly be a much earlier feature. The deeper ditch probably cut through the buried soil but the relationship of the shallower ditch to the buried soil is not clear.

PRN 67588**Old cottage, adjacent to Coed Anna, Newborough****NGR:** SH4236365659**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

An old building survives now used as a shed that used to be cottage. It is shown on the 25 inch maps but seems to have been reduced in width. It is on the line of the houses shown on the tithe map and almost certainly is one of the buildings shown.

The building was used by women making marram grass items (Norman Evans pers. comm.). Women how did not have sheds themselves to work in clubbed together to rent this building for their marram grass weaving. This work was wet and dirty because the grass had to be soaked before it could be woven (Einir Thomas pers. comm.).

PRN 67589**Ffynnon Wrallt (site of), Church Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4226465579**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889. It is in an indentation in the roadside wall. This well was called

Ffynnon Wrallt and was the main public well for the village (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

PRN 67590

Cottage (site of), Chapel Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4255665513

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A small building, probably a cottage, is shown by the road side on the 25 inch maps up to 1920. This building is also shown on the tithe map. A cottage is also shown on a 1827 map (Mostyn Mss 8450). This seems to be a little further north-west than the one shown on the later maps, but the accuracy of this map is doubtful and it is probably the same cottage. A cottage is also shown on the Enclosure map (W MAPS 5) in the same place as on the tithe map but this map shows it within its own enclosed garden.

The survival of remains of this building seems likely as the site has been a field since the cottage was demolished and there has been no later development on the site.

PRN 67591

Tyn y Cae Farmhouse (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH4214265742

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A building is shown at this location on the tithe map, but not on the 25 inch maps. On the tithe map the building is within a single large plot (No 48) which is named as Tyn y Cae. It is highly likely that the building shown is the farmhouse associated with this land and that this is the original location of Ty'n y Cae, which has moved towards the north-west end of the plot by 1889. Ty'n y Cae is mentioned in the 1773 accounts of the King's Rents from Rhosfair and Hendre (Caernarfon Record Office X/Poole/1491).

It is possible that buried remains of the farmhouse still survive at its original location.

PRN 67592

Maen Lwyd boundary stone (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH4256265478 A

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Owen (1952, 128) says that the Maen Lwyd boundary stone stood where Tal-y-Braich stands today and this marked the borough boundary. The stone was broken up for use in a stone wall. It is therefore assumed that the borough boundary ran up the road until it reached this point.

The precise location of the former stone is not known.

PRN 67593

Tyn y Goeden barn, Chapel Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4252565506

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The name of Tyn y coeden is first referenced in the parish registers in 1830 (Owen 1952, 134). The building is shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map, where it is in plot 111 (Tyn y coeden). The current building is a corn barn and was built as such. It has ventilation slits along the full length of the NE elevation, and flanked by a cartshed on one side and a small loose box on the other. It is built of field stone with a slate roof. The barn is well-maintained but seems not to have been significantly altered with original features surviving.

The 1889 map shows the current house to the north of the barn and the barn was probably built when the house was built in the 19th century. However this barn is in exactly the same position and of the same size as the building on the tithe map, which it must have been built on and perhaps out of. The position in relation to the road and the shape of the building on the tithe map suggests that it was originally a terrace of medieval town houses later rebuilt as a barn.

PRN 67594

Tyn y Coed, Newborough

NGR: SH4204965659

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Tyn y Coed is shown on the 1846 tithe map. The shape of the building on the tithe map suggests that the western wing and central part of the main house are based on buildings present in the early 19th century. This building was not inspected on the ground for the G2404 Explore Newborough project.

Sir John Prichard Jones was born here (<http://www.penmon.org/page80.htm>) and in 1846 the tithe schedule shows his father Richard Jones as the tenant of Ty'n y Coed (plot 62).

PRN 67595

Tyn y Lôn, Newborough

NGR: SH4218465688

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Tyn y Lôn is shown on the 1846 tithe map exactly as it appears today. The current building must at least be based on buildings present in the early 19th century.

PRN 67596

Tyn y Lon barn, Newborough

NGR: SH4220565699

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A building is shown on the 1846 tithe map much as it appears today. The current building must at least be based on buildings present in the early 19th century.

PRN 67597

Minffordd, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4220465874

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A building is shown on the 1846 tithe map much as it appears today. The current building must at least be based on a building present in the early 19th century, but it has obviously been very heavily altered or largely rebuilt.

PRN 67598

Pengamfa, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4222965842

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

On the tithe map this plot (51) is called Pen y gamdda and there is a row of houses along the street. The layout of buildings on the tithe map is suggestive of medieval terraces. The current houses are at least built on the foundations of the earlier buildings and some may include earlier fabric. Pengamfa itself has a date stone of 1769, which suggests the house was rebuilt before the tithe map was made and even in this medieval fabric may be unlikely, but there could still be a medieval core to the house. The other houses in the row externally appear much more modern and may be all of 19th century date except their foundations. "Pengamfa" is first referenced in the parish registers in 1814 or as "Ty'n gamfa" in 1817 (Owen 1952, 129, 131).

This formerly belonged to Rev. Henry Rowlands, Plas-gwyn, H. C. Evans, who owned it when the tithe schedule was drawn up, was his nephew (Owen 1952, 129).

PRN 67599

Houses (site of), Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4232365734

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Site of a row of houses shown on the County Series maps from 1889. This has been entirely demolished but trench 5 dug by CR Archaeology (Rees and Jones 2015) may have revealed remains associated with the houses. The tithe map shows earlier houses on this site so there is a slight chance of earlier post-medieval or medieval foundations surviving. These earlier houses are also shown on a 1801 estate map (Penrhos II 777). In 1801 the house was called Tŷ a Thir and it had a new stable built against the plot boundary to the south of the house.

PRN 67600**Site of house adjacent to Bodfair, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4234465712**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A house is shown at this location on the County Series maps from 1889 to 1920. It has been entirely demolished. The tithe map shows a terrace of houses running across this area and under adjacent houses. It is possible that foundations of these earlier buildings still survive.

PRN 67601**Hendre Terrace, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4236665696**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

The buildings are shown the 1846 tithe map, but the terrace was rebuilt before the 1889 County Series map. The post office used to be in No 4 Hendre Terrace. The 1889 25 inch map shows the post office in No. 3 Hendre Terrace. The 2nd and 3rd edition maps suggest it was in No. 4 Hendre Terrace.

A pub called "Sign-hare" seems to have been located where Trefflyn stands. Owen (1952, 122) says that between Sign-hare and the White Lion was a plot of land. On the part opposite Rhosyr stood three small houses with a well between the footpath and the road. Samuel Roberts (Y Plas) bought the plot, pulled down the three houses, and built a large house and shop. The shop presumably became the post office.

It is unlikely that any earlier fabric survives within the modern houses.

PRN 67755**Building (Site of), Chapel Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4247665557**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

Hand excavation revealed the remains of a small structure comprising a stone wall (06) together with an associated roughly laid floor surface (07) and a stone capped drain (16). Within the subsoil above the structure was found a single stone quern fragment which is thought to have been ploughed out of the building floor.

Where the wall was surviving it was found to have been constructed using large squarish stones within a clay matrix. Voids within the wall facing were filled using smaller stones which had been embedded into the clay. The wall was orientated on an east-west axis and a length of 2.5 meters had survived. The wall terminated with a single large stone measuring 1.0m by 0.6m by 0.4m in height. This stone was utilised as a corner stone and from this the wall return continued 1.5 meters on a north-south axis.

Within the area enclosed by this wall were the remains of roughly laid stone floor which covered a maximum area of c. 4m by c. 4m. The stones in this floor were of mixed size and were flat and sub-angular in shape. The remains of 4 damaged quern stones were found laid within the floor layer. The floor was a single stone in thickness "on average 0.05cm and the stones had been pressed directly into the underlying natural.

Within this floor layer was a stone lined drain with a stone lintel capping which was at the same level as the floor layer. This feature ran on a north-east to south-west axis for a distance of 3.5m and was 0.80m in width. The internal space was 0.32m in width and 0.13m in depth.

Other than the quern stones which had been used as flooring material there was no artefactual material associated within the building remains. This building is however believed to be of Medieval date and given the presence of one possible mill stone is thought likely to postdate the establishment of the Medieval Borough. The rather rough appearance of the building and in particular the poorly laid floor, and the paucity of material cultural is indicative of either a low status "peasant" house or quite possibly an outbuilding for a structure located on the roadside element of the Burgess plot. (Rees, 2015)

PRN 67756**Stone Spread, Chapel Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4246765566**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

A slot was hand excavated through this feature which showed it to be a single stone thick and not to be in any cut.

It is possible that this was simply levelling or stone laid in a wet patch. (Rees, 2015).

PRN 67757

Possible Cist, Chapel Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4247165553

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

A sub-rectangular pit which on discovery appeared to be a child-sized cist burial. Four flat stones (context 09) had been used to cover the feature but on excavation it was found to be shallow with a maximum depth of just 0.16m. three small stones had pressed into the underlying natural and one of these was below the flat stones. The cut of the feature had steep sides and a flat base and contained a single grey sand-silt. It was orientated on an north-east to south-west axis and measured 1m by 0.4m at its widest point. It is unclear as to the function of this pit or the reason for the stones lining what appears to be its base. It would seem likely that the pit was originally deeper and that it has been truncated by later land use, and one cannot fully discount the possibility that these stones represent the base of a cist burial. It is however equally likely that the stone lined feature has a more mundane storage function and was possibly associated with the stone structure nearby. (Rees, 2015)

PRN 67758

Whetstone, Findspot, Chapel Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4246165554 A

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A whetstone was recovered from topsoil during machining for archaeological works in advance of a new development.

Previous HER description

Whetstone - a fine grained grey stone with very small flecks of quartz inclusions. It is 6.6cm in length and has a roughly square profile of 2.3cm by 2.2cm which tapers at one end to a square top measuring 1.6cm by 1.6cm. Both ends have been broken. The larger end appears to have been deliberately flattened and the piece can stand unaided. The tapered end if broken at a slight angle and doesn't appear to have been flattened. There would have been a hoop or method of attaching the stone to a belt at this end. the stone has clearly been well used and there are signs of wear on all faces. On one face, the wear is more extensive than seen on the other 3 faces. On this side there are two long slashes which cross a deep V shape with the point of the V pointing towards the tapered end. There is a further flash above this mark.

The whetstone is similar in shape and style to the complete Viking age pendent whetstone from Llanbedrgoch (Redknap 2000: 53). A study by O'Connor of Irish Iron Age and Early Christian whetstones also identified two similar whetstones to the artefact at Newborough although in his examples both have perforations at the smaller end and one still contains a surviving suspension ring (O'Connor 1991: 46, 56). The Llanbedrgoch example had a silver cap at the tapered end with a hoop attachment. the cap and hoop for this example has not survived so it is uncertain as to what metal or attachment was used, a factor which would greatly influence ones interpretation of the status of this item.

It is tempting to assign the whetstone an Early Medieval or Viking date and given the rich early and later Medieval history connected to the area it could certainly be considered a strong possibility. This must however be qualified somewhat as to date there is very little synthesis on whetstones from any period and as styles rarely change it would be hard to confidently assign a date to the stone. (Rees, 2015)

PRN 67759

Worked flints, Findspot, Chapel Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4246265553

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Two pieces of worked flint, the proximal end of a blade and a side and end scraper were hand recovered from the topsoil. Both pieces show evidence of post-depositional rolling and one piece (the blade) is completely covered with a white patina.

The proximal end of the small blade is 11mm in length, 15mm in width and 2.5mm in thickness. The lateral edges and proximal end exhibit evidence of post-depositional damage. the blade itself has a uniform white patina except for where the blade has broken; here the white patina is much less pronounced. This indicates that the break most

likely occurred in antiquity.

The side-and-end scraper is 22mm in length, 16mm in width and 10mm in thickness. It could also be considered a crude thumbnail scraper. (Rees, 2015)

PRN 67760

Straight Gully, Newborough

NGR: SH4251966113

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Gully [1307] was 0.11m wide and 0.04m deep, with steepish sides that broke gradually to an irregular concave base (Plate 49). It was filled with (1306), a soft mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of manganese and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 7cm long. No finds were associated with the gully and it is of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67761

Straight Gully, Newborough

NGR: SH4249065993

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

A shallow straight linear gully [1605] ran along the northern half of the trench from northnorthwest to south-southeast, perpendicular to the alignment of geophysical survey anomaly number 17 (Plate 59). It was 0.36m wide and 0.15m deep, with smoothish sides that broke imperceptibly to a concave base (Plate 60; Plate 61). It was filled with (1604), a firm light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 15cm long. It is interpreted as a drainage feature. No finds were associated with the gully and it is of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67762

Ditch, Newborough

NGR: SH4248165961

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Just to the south of [0404], a shallow straight linear ditch cut [0406] ran across the trench from east to west (Plate 17). The ditch was 0.40m wide with smooth concave sides which broke to a flattish slightly concave base 0.13m deep (Plate 18). It was filled with (0407) a loose mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized subangular stones. No finds were recovered from fill (0407) and the ditch is of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67763

Ditch, Newborough

NGR: SH4241265966

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Ditch [0705] was 0.30m wide with smooth concave sides which broke gradually to an irregular, slightly concave base 0.10m deep (Plate 30). It was filled with (0708) a loose mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered and it is of unknown date (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67764

Ditch, Newborough

NGR: SH4241165967

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Ditch [0706] to the north was 0.53m wide with smooth concave sides which broke gradually to an irregular, slightly concave base 0.12m deep (Plate 31). It was filled with (0709) a loose mid orangey brown silty sandy clay

with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered from fill (0709) and the ditch was of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67765

Probable Field Boundary, Newborough

NGR: SH4252966001

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Ditch [1907] was 0.65m wide with straightish, smooth sides that broke gradually to a flattish, smooth base 0.15m deep (Plate 76). It was filled with (1906), a firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 1-3 cm long. No finds were recovered from the fill but the location and orientation of the ditch is consistent with that of a now removed straight linear field boundary shown on both the 1782 Lligwy Estate Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3; Figure 4). Field boundary ditch [1907] is probably Post-medieval in date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67766

Field Bank or Wall, Newborough

NGR: SH4254466073

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

The remains of a possible earth and stone bank or wall (1804), comprised of angular blocks of schist up to 25cm long in a mid brown sandy silt matrix, was encountered at the central north eastern end of the trench (Plate 68). It had been constructed on top of the natural ground surface (1803) and was up to 0.20m high. It was straight linear in shape and orientated northwest to southeast with a maximum width of 1.14m. The bank / wall did not quite extend across the width of the trench into the southeastern baulk, it did appear to continue into the northwestern baulk. Similar sized stones visible in the ploughsoil in the northwestern baulk just to the northeast of the bank may be the result of plough damage to the bank / wall. No finds were associated with the feature and it is of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67767

Ditch, Newborough

NGR: SH4249566029

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

A shallow straight linear ditch [1505] ran across the trench from southwest to northeast at its northwest end, approximately 5m to the northwest of the location of geophysical survey anomaly number 16 (Plate 55). It was 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep, with generally smoothish sides, steeper on its southern edge, that broke gradually to a flattish base (Plate 56). It was filled with (1504), a subsoil-like firm-loose mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 3cm long. No finds were associated with the ditch and it is of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67768

Ditch Terminus, Possible, Newborough

NGR: SH4248265962

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

Ditch [0408] ran from southeast to northwest across the trench, terminating approximately 0.5m from the western baulk (Plate 19). It was 0.72m wide, with concave sides that broke imperceptibly to an irregular base 0.28m deep. It was filled with (0409), a firm mid orangey greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles fill. No finds were recovered from fill (0409) and the ditch terminus is of unknown date. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67769**Ditch Terminus, Possible, Newborough****NGR:** SH4253666112**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

Pit / terminus [1308] was located against the northern baulk of the trench and continued under it. It was sub-rounded in plan, at least 0.48m long and 0.73m wide, with gently sloping sides that broke gradually to an irregular base 0.11m deep (Plate 46). The pit was filled with (1304) angular, heat shattered stones up to 7cm long in a charcoal rich, firm dark grey sandy silt matrix. No finds were associated with the pit / terminus and it is of unknown date. (McGuiness, 2016)

PRN 67770**Ditch Terminus, Possible, Newborough****NGR:** SH4253666111**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

Pit / terminus [1309] was located opposite [1308] against the southern baulk of the trench and also continued under it (Plate 45). It was sub-rounded in plan, at least 0.50m long and 0.78m wide, with steep irregular sides that broke gradually to an irregular base 0.18m deep (Plate 47). The pit was filled with (1305) angular, heat shattered stones and occasional flecks of charcoal in a firm dark mid greyish brown silty sand matrix. Fill (1305) contained considerably less charcoal than (1304) and the stones in it were larger, on average they were between 9 to 10cm long but occasional examples were up to 20cm long. No finds were associated with the pit / terminus and it is of unknown date. (McGuiness, 2016)

PRN 67771**Ditch Terminus, Possible, Newborough****NGR:** SH4255466076**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

At the south east end of the trench, the cut of a shallow pit or ditch terminus [1806] emerged from the northwestern baulk (Plate 69). It was cut into the natural ground surface (1803). Its visible portion was 0.75m long, 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep. It was linear in plan with rounded corners and gently sloping sides which broke imperceptibly to a flattish base (Plate 70). The feature was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt with darker grey charcoal rich lenses and occasional small stones 1-5cm long (1805). The lack of evidence for heating of the natural ground surface suggests that the fill appears to represent a dumped deposit of charcoal and soil from a fire that had been lit elsewhere. No finds were associated with the pit and it is of unknown date. (McGuiness, 2016)

PRN 67772**Ditch Terminus, Possible, Newborough****NGR:** SH4246266047**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

The terminus of an apparently curvilinear ditch [2005] emerged from the western baulk in the central part of the trench (Plate 79). It was 2m long within the trench, 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep (Plate 80; Plate 81). The ditch was filled with (2004), a firm mid light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 1-3cm long. No finds were associated with the ditch terminus and it is of unknown date. (McGuiness, 2016)

PRN 67773**Pit, Newborough****NGR:** SH4252266032**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description****Previous HER description**

The remains of the shallow, charcoal rich pit in Trench 17 [1705]. As yet unprocessed environmental samples

taken from the fill of [1705] do have the potential to provide a date for the feature, but at this stage it remains undated. (McGuinness, 2016)

PRN 67774

Stone Slab, Newborough

NGR: SH4241065962

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

This slab, found during excavation in 2015, may be a flat stone laid on the natural ground surface in order to support a post, no other similar stones were identified within the confines of the trench however and the slab may be an isolated natural phenomena.

PRN 67786

Linear Feature, Newborough

NGR: SH4222965681

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Previous HER description

A single feature (107) was found cut into the natural which underlies the later relict soil evidencing an earlier activity horizon. It is hard to put a date on this feature as there was no artefactual evidence, but given the depth of the feature and the separate sand layers overlying which presumably represent different inundations events it is quite plausible that this feature of Medieval or earlier date. (Rees, 2015)

PRN 67787

Possible Medieval Structure, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4226265585

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Building remains found during an evaluation in advance of development.

Remains of the foundation of a stone structure surviving up to 2 courses high. A wall runs SE-NW for 4m then turns SW for 2m. Inside are remains of a roughly laid stone floor. On the outside of the wall there was also a floor surface and a fragment of a quern stone was found reused within this. Further north was a deposit of midden material containing animal bones and shell.

An evaluation trench dug in 1979 by GAT found a stone wall just to the north of the CR Archaeology structure and it seems likely that these were related. The 1979 evaluation trench also revealed gullies or slots, possibly for a timber building a little further north in this plot.

The midden deposit found in a small trench in 2013 (PRN 59776) in this same area is almost certainly related to this activity.

Previous HER description

A likely Medieval house found during excavation in 2015. Stones (203) were found to be part of a structure which has survived to a height of two courses. Some stone facing was identified on its south west edge, with the remaining structure consisting of a compact clay and stone core. A large displaced stone was found nearby which would indicate a large corner and facing stone which has been disturbed by later activity.

Wall (203) runs on a south-east and north-west axis for 4m then turns towards the south-west for a distance of 2m. This wall survives to a height of 0.50m at its highest point. Internally to this structure was a roughly laid stone floor (204) consisting large to medieval angular local schist stone with two fragments of worked red sandstone. This fragment of floor covers an area measuring 3m by 1.5m.

On the outside of the wall facing, there is a second roughly laid stone floor (context 205) which was constructed using local schist stone of small to medieval size. Within this floor there was a quarter fragment of a quern stone made from a local grit stone. The are covered by the floor measuring 3.2m by 1.8m. At the northern edge of this spread there was the beginning of a dark sandy soil (206) which was in a possible cut (207). Contained within the soil was animal (sheep and cattle) bone – some with butchery marks together with oyster and cockle shells. A grinding stone was also recovered from within this deposit. Context (206) was spread over an area which covered 1.5m by 5m and continued beyond the trench limits. (Rees, 2015)

PRN 67788**Water Pump, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4233165746**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

An iron pump by the side of the road. Shown on the 1900-1920 25 inch maps.

Cast iron pump with a handle for manual pumping. It is currently over grown but is in fairly good condition.

The writer of "Newborough and Its People" for the Penmon Family History website (Penmon.org) writes that about 1902 "With the increased demand for clean water, a pump at Malltraeth Street was put to use, with Mr Edwards as the officer responsible, having to see to it being opened daily between seven in the morning and five in the evening."

The pump was in use into the 1950s (Norman Evans (Newborough resident) pers. comm.).

PRN 69200**Market Cross (site of), Newborough****NGR:** SH4240165671**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

At the back of his book (Owen 1952) Owen includes some sketch maps that he has copied from Lewis Morris. One is titled "Plan Lewis Morris o ganol pentref Niwbwrch yn 1738-39". It is a sketch of the cross roads and clearly shows the cross and stocks in the middle of the cross roads. The cross or its base is still shown on the 1846 tithe map as a dot in the middle of the cross roads. The cross is marked on other maps, with a clear image on a map of 1799 (MISC 3/101) which represents the cross on its plinth.

Also in this area was a "carreg orchest" or "feat stone", a large stone that strong men attempted to lift to their shoulders (Owen 1952, 135).

PRN 69201**Rhenc Newydd/ Soar Terrace, Newborough****NGR:** SH4236865600**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A terrace is shown on OS maps from 1889 that closely resembles the current terrace but the style of the houses suggest that this must have been entirely rebuilt in the 20th century. There is a terrace on exactly the same line on the tithe map, but these houses were entirely rebuilt so nothing of the earlier terrace is likely to survive. This is part of plot 105 (Houses & Gardens) on the tithe map.

The terrace was originally called Rhenc Newydd, a name that was first referenced in the parish registers in 1825. Poorhouses were built here on land previously known as Llain-y-beiliaid (Bailiff's Quillett) in about 1815 or 1816 (Owen 1952, 93, 130). A map of 1799 shows that the land was then owned by the Corporation (MISC 3/101). Owen (1952, 130) says that the land was sold in 1866 and Soar Terrace was built in the place of Rhenc Newydd (Owen 1952, 110).

The terrace appears to have been rebuilt again in the late 20th century but it may just have been heavily modernised and extensions added to the back of each house. The terrace has returned to the name Rhenc Newydd.

PRN 69202**Row of houses, Chapel Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4243965641**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

There is a row of houses shown in this location on the 1846 tithe map that must originally have been medieval town houses. These were probably largely rebuilt in the late 19th century and appear in largely their present form on the County Series maps from 1889. The current houses may have earlier fabric within them.

There is a date stone on Cae Crwn (1806) which may give the rebuilding date of the whole terrace.

PRN 69203**Row of houses, Chapel Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4247965598**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

There is a row of houses shown in this location on the 1846 tithe map. There are suggestions from earlier maps that there were few houses in this area prior to the 1820s (MISC 3/101, Penrhos II 777 p25, Mostyn 8450). It is likely that the terrace was built in the early 19th century, which would roughly correspond with a date of 1834 which the resident of 1 Tyn y Gait gave for the building of his house. The terrace appears largely in its present form on the County Series maps from 1889.

According to the resident the upper floor of Derwyn has a trapdoor and used to have a pulley outside. This building was a warehouse to the house (Monfa) next door. 1 Tyn y Gait used to be a bakery and pigs were kept in the back.

PRN 69204

Rhenc Isaf (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH4251465601

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The tithe map shows a row of houses running perpendicularly to the street (plot 202, houses and gardens). There are also buildings, possibly sheds, opposite. A row of houses with sheds opposite is shown on the County Series maps from 1889 to at least 1920. This terrace was called Rhenc Isaf and was occupied by poorer families (Norman Evans pers. comm.). Part of the terrace possibly survives in the house called Wayside and in the buildings behind this but much has been demolished. However a few of the sheds survive.

PRN 69205

Hen Blas and neighbouring houses on Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4233065636

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The tithe map shows a terrace on the same line as the present buildings and it is possible that some traces of the earlier buildings remain inside the present ones, although the houses seem to have been extensively rebuilt in the late 19th century and are shown on OS maps from 1889. Hen Blas is first referenced in the parish registers in 1745 (Owen 1952, 126).

PRN 69206

Row of houses on Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4232565598

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The tithe map shows a row of houses on the same line as the present buildings and it is possible that some traces of the earlier buildings remain inside the present ones, although the houses seem to have been extensively rebuilt in the late 19th century and are shown on OS maps from 1889. Norman Evans suggests that the names College Mawr and College Bach come from this being the site of the priest's house (collegium) at the time of the llys and that this name has been remembered in the names of the houses.

PRN 69207

Row of houses on Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4228665576

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The 1846 tithe map shows a row of houses in this location. A 1801 estate map (Penrhos II 777), shows two cottages in this location, listed in the schedule as "cottage in ruins". It seems likely that the cottages were rebuilt and possibly extended before the tithe map was made. The terrace is shown on the County Series maps from 1889 and was still there when the 1953 6 inch map was surveyed in 1949. Fairview 1 and 2 are the remains of this terrace, though they suggest that it had been heavily rebuilt during the 19th century, as were most of the Newborough terraces. The rest of the terrace was demolished and Tan Rofft built some distance back from the street.

PRN 69208

Ty'n-yr-allt, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4220465547

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The 1846 tithe map shows a long building or row of houses in this location, as part of a fairly large holding (plot

65) called Tyn yr allt. They are also shown on a 1827 map (Mostyn 8450) and on the County Series maps and on the 1953 6 inch map, although from 1889 another house is also shown further back from the road, so it is possible that in their later history they became outhouses to the new house of Ty'n-yr-allt. These are probably in origin medieval town houses, though rebuilt during their history. The earlier houses were demolished when the present Tyn'rallt was built on the site. The site of the earliest houses is now a garden but it is possible that foundations survive.

PRN 69209

Plas Pydewau and Llain Stent, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4238065645

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The tithe map shows a row of houses on the same line as the present buildings and Plas Pydewau is shown on a map of 1801 (Penrhos II 777, p25). It is not shown on a map of 1799 (MISC 3/101), but it is unclear whether this is because they were not included or that the houses were built between 1799 and 1801. Owen (1952, 129) records that the old thatched buildings on this land were demolished around 1840 and William Owen, Gallt-y-rhedyn, built four houses in their place.

The adjacent Llain Stent is shown on the tithe map but not on the earlier maps, but was probably built and rebuilt at roughly the same time. The full terrace was in existence by 1827 (Mostyn Mss 8450).

PRN 69210

Bod Iorwerth, Newborough

NGR: SH4242065557

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The present house was built around 1844 by Edward Hugh Owen, Glas-coed, but he died before going to live there (Owen 1952, 122). Williamson (in his notes dated 1894 for his Hanes Niwbwrch, Bangor University Archives Bangor MSS 7391) says that the house was built by Hugh Owen Edwards "50 years ago", again placing it around 1844.

The house is shown on the tithe map and the building would have been new when the tithe map was drawn up. The tithe map shows an extension to the NW not shown on later maps.

PRN 69211

Buildings near Bod Iorwerth (site of), Newborough

NGR: SH4241765584

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A range of buildings is shown on the 1846 tithe map and what appears to be the same buildings are still marked on the County Series maps until at least 1920. They are now demolished but some buried remains might survive.

PRN 69212

Building (site of), behind Tan y Ffynnon, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4228865614

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A small building is shown on the 1846 tithe map in this location. It is on the original medieval street frontage and is probably the remains of a medieval town house. By 1889 there was a shed or outhouse in this location but this may have reused the earlier building. It is possible that medieval archaeology is present in this area.

PRN 69213

Sign Cottage, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4239065654

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A cottage formed by combining three previous dwellings as can be seen from the blocked doors used as windows. A building in this location is shown on a 1799 map (MISC 3/101) as well as on the tithe map attached to a larger building, probably Sign Fawr (PRN 69250), after which the cottage is named. The 1889 and 1900 County Series maps show two cottages in this location, but the 1920 map shows three. The current appearance of the building

therefore dates to the early 20th century, which is demonstrated by the brick arches over the windows and doors, which seem to be a feature of later houses in the village. It appears that the cottages were rebuilt in the early 20th century, though it is possible that the earlier building was converted.

PRN 69214

R Parry's House, Sign of ye Greyhound, Newborough

NGR: SH4242965612

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

At the back of his book (Owen 1952) Owen includes some sketch maps that he has copied from Lewis Morris. One is titled Plan Lewis Morris o ganol pentref Niwbwrch yn 1738-39. It is a sketch of the cross roads and seems originally to have been titled "to R Parry's House Sign of ye Greyhound". Buildings are approximately marked but one building on Chapel Street is labelled "RP". It appears that this is R Parry's house. "Sign of ye Greyhound" means that this was an inn called the Greyhound. This building existed in the early 18th century but had been demolished by the time the tithe map was produced in 1846. However there is an inset on plot 107 (Caeau Llidiart) which appears to be where a building had stood. The position of this compared to the Morris plan makes it likely that this is where Sign-greyhound used to be. A building is shown on earlier maps, particularly on a 1827 map (Mostyn Mss 8450), which marks the building and calls it "Ty Pydw House" with a garden and unenclosed space between it and the road.

There may be a possibility that the foundations of this building still survive underground.

PRN 69215

Sign-hare (site of), Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4235165704

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Sign-hare was a pub first mentioned in the parish register in 1792 and kept by John Jones and Elin Morus (Morris) around 1808 to 1828. After John Jones died in 1835 Elin continued to run the pub but then moved to the White Lion and John Prichard ran the Sign-hare (Owen 1952, 133-1). Owen describes the pub as being adjacent to Hendre Terrace. The pub would have been in the house shown on the tithe map, a little further back from the street than the present house (Treflys). The old houses were still shown on the 1900 County Series map but by 1920 they had been demolished and Treflys was built.

PRN 69216

Sign-delyn (site of), Pendref Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4245765688

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Sain Delyn means the sound of the harp but Owen (1952, 130) has it as Sign-delyn, i.e. an inn called the harp. He says that it was occupied recently (recently to 1950) by a cobbler called David Owen, but before that there was a pub in the front of the house and the innkeeper was Edward Michael. A building is shown on a 1799 map in a plot called "Gardd gerig" (BUA MISC 3/101), but this building, which only fills part of the width of the plot is on the street front whereas the buildings on the tithe map and the present buildings are set back. By 1846 when the tithe map was produced there was a terrace of at least 4 houses. The present building was probably part of this and was originally built in the early 19th century. The SW end of the terrace had been demolished by 1889 and the remaining building has been reduced to two single storey cottages. The cottages were made into one dwelling about 40 years ago (David Owen pers. comm.).

Although it is hard to imagine from the current exterior most of the fabric of the current building must be early 19th century in date.

PRN 69217

Idan House and Sign-sloop, Pendref Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4242565703

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Idan House was previously known as Sign-sloop, as it was a pub with the sign of a sloop (a kind of ship). It was also called Tafarn-Racs in about 1844 and was the location of Siop-Sharp, first mentioned in the parish register in 1808 (Owen 1952, 131).

Idan House and the two houses SW of it appear as a terrace on a 1799 map (MISC 3/101) but have been entirely rebuilt in the 19th century. Idan House was demolished in the 1960s and rebuilt as a modern house so remains of the earlier buildings are unlikely to survive.

Elm Grove, adjacent to Idan House, was formerly called Pwll-Gro (Owen 1952, 130) and it is suggested that the name referred to a pond next to the street. There is a story that in the 1930s an Irish navvy drowned in the pond (presumably after coming out of the pub next door) (David Owens pers. comm.), but there is no trace of a pond on the County Series maps.

PRN 69218

Row of houses, Pendref Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4247965739

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A row of houses is shown here on the tithe map and it is also suggested by earlier maps. Maps of 1799 (MISC 3/101) and 1801 (Penrhos II 777, p25) show some of the row. In 1801 one of the buildings is listed as a barn and yard. The houses have been extensively altered and some may have been largely rebuilt but it is probable that some 18th century fabric remains and possibly traces of medieval origins.

Glas-coed is first mentioned in 1797 and was a town house associated with the farm of Tir Glas-coed (Owen 1952, 126).

PRN 69219

Cae Coch Terrace, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4236565732

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Owen (1952, 123) says that this terrace was built by William Owen of Gallt-y-rhedyn. Owen does not say when this was but probably around 1840 when William Owen also rebuilt Plas Pydewau (Owen 1952, 129). There were buildings here in 1801, when a house and stable are shown on an estate map (Penrhos II 777, p25), with a stable next to them belonging to Tŷ a Thir.

The houses seem to have been too heavily rebuilt to have remains of the earlier buildings within them.

PRN 69220

Pendref, Pendref Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4261165808

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

In 1801 (Penrhos II 77, p25) was composed of three adjacent buildings on the street frontage at the grid reference given, by 1846 more buildings had been added as shown on the tithe map to the NW. By the first edition County Series map of 1889 all these buildings had been demolished and a new farm built a little back from the street. Some of these buildings have been demolished in their turn but the main house survives. It is possible that foundations of some of the earliest buildings might survive in the modern front gardens and that these buildings were in origin medieval.

PRN 69221

Tŷ Gwyn (site of), Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4215665948

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

The house of Tŷ Gwyn stood on the street frontage of the area now occupied by Stad Tŷ Gwyn. A single small house is shown on the tithe map on plot 232, then known as Llain y Plas. This house still existed by 1889, when the name Tŷ Gwyn was used on the map, but a new house had been built on the north-western side of the frontage. By 1900 the old house had gone.

There seems to have been no archaeological work done when Stad Tŷ Gwyn was built so any remains of Tŷ Gwyn are likely to have been lost, although some foundations could remain in gardens.

PRN 69222**Pump (site of), Erw Goch, Newborough****NGR:** SH4271065896**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A pump shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps next to Erw Goch.

PRN 69223**Well/pump (site of), Pendref, Newborough****NGR:** SH4264165823**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well then a pump shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps in front of Pendref.

PRN 69224**Well (site of), Glascoed, Pendref Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4246165733**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Glascoed. Possibly the well survives infilled and sealed.

PRN 69225**Well (site of), Idan House, Pendref Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4241565718**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Idan House. Possibly the well survives infilled and sealed.

PRN 69226**Well/ pump (site of), Gorphwysfa, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4239765705**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well then a pump shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Gorphwysfa. Possibly the well survives infilled and sealed.

PRN 69227**Pump (site of), Rhouse, Malltraeth Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4237965720**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A pump shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Rhouse. Unlikely to survive.

PRN 69228**Well (site of), Tŷ Gwyn, Newborough****NGR:** SH4215565943**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well then a pump shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps at Tŷ Gwyn.

PRN 69229**Well (site of), Arosfa, Newborough****NGR:** SH4234065717**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Arosfa.

PRN 69230

Well (site of), Bodfair, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4233965702

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Bodfair. Possibly infilled but still surviving.

PRN 69231

Pump (site of), Bronderwydd, Malltraeth Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4235665691

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A pump shown on the 1900 25 inch map behind Bronderwydd, unlikely to survive.

PRN 69232

Well (site of), White Lion, Newborough

NGR: SH4237365678

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind the White Lion pub. This must have been destroyed when an extension to the building was built.

PRN 69233

Well (site of), Bodnant, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4233565669

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps in the yard behind Bodnant. Probably infilled.

PRN 69234

Well (site of), Tir Ffynnon, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4233365650

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps in the yard behind Tir Ffynnon. Probably infilled.

PRN 69235

Well (site of), Hen Blas, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4231965635

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps in the yard behind Hen Blas. This has probably been destroyed during building the present house.

PRN 69236

Well (site of), Spier House, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4231765598

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps immediately in front of Spier House. Not currently visible.

PRN 69237

Well (site of), Plas Pydewau, Church Street, Newborough

NGR: SH4239265626

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Plas Pydewau. Probably infilled.

PRN 69238**Well (site of), Tŷ Nant, Chapel Street, Newborough****NGR:** SH4241465637**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Tŷ Nant. A boy is said to have been drowned in this well and it was sealed (David Owens pers. comm.), but it may still exist.

PRN 69239**Pump (site of), Bod Iorwerth, Newborough****NGR:** SH4241765568**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A pump shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps behind Bod Iorwerth.

PRN 69240**Well (site of), Tyn'y Goeden, Newborough****NGR:** SH4253365522**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A pump shown on 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps near roadside at Tyn'y Goeden.

PRN 69241**Pump (site of), Tal y Braich, Newborough****NGR:** SH4255265464**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A pump shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps behind Tal y Braich.

PRN 69242**Spring (site of), Tal y Braich, Newborough****NGR:** SH4263565441**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A spring shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps by the roadside south-east of Tal y Braich.

PRN 69243**Pump/ well (site of), Ty'n Lôn, Newborough****NGR:** SH4216865683**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A pump then a well shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps behind Ty'n Lôn.

PRN 69244**Well (site of), Bryn Awel, Newborough****NGR:** SH4261965973**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps next to Bryn Awel.

PRN 69245**Penrhyn House (site of), Newborough****NGR:** SH4239665663**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

The house at the corner was knocked down relatively recently to make the corner easier to turn in a vehicle. The corner house was called Penrhyn House (Norman Evans pers. comm.). It was part of a row built in the 19th century after the tithe map but before 1889.

PRN 69246**Ty'n Pant, Newborough****NGR:** SH4223165735**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

The main house is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889 but building to the NW is not present till 1920 then it is half its present size. The tithe map shows a small building on the site of the current house. On the tithe map this plot is sub-divided into 4 strips (56 (Tyn y pant), 57 (Tyddyn tylodion), 58 (Tywadus), 59 (Tyn yr ardd)), with Tyn y Pant only having the first strip with the house on. These strips were probably originally burgage plots.

PRN 69247**Well (site of), Lôn Twnti, Newborough****NGR:** SH4238965823**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

A well shown on 1889-1920 25 inch maps next to No. 1 Lôn Twnti.

PRN 69248 NPRN**Erw Goch, Newborough****NGR:** SH4272565906**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Erw Goch or Cae Coch is shown on the County Series maps from 1889 in exactly its current plan. It is also on the tithe map in a very similar form. The building is on the street frontage of a long plot (290) called Cae Coch.

Erw Goch is composed of a single storey cottage with dormer windows with a long barn attached. The main cottage would appear to be early 19th century in date and still has original timbers in the roof. The barn may possibly have been older and developed from a long house with a dwelling at one end and barn at the other. Many features survive in the barn including a stall with a drinking trough and chain to fasten a cow. There is a door to a hay loft in the end gable. The barn is built of field stone with massive, in worked stones for quoins. There are slate lintels over the doors and windows.

A small building shown on the County Series maps next to the house still survives but in a ruined condition, lacking its roof.

PRN 69249**Bryn-sinc, Newborough****NGR:** SH4271866033**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Bryn-sinc was an important farm mentioned in the list of places along the borough boundary (Rowlands 1846). The County Series maps show a range of barns extending to the north-east of the house into what is now the garden of Bryn Aber. A long building is shown on the tithe map, suggesting the house with the barns was in existence by 1846 looking much as it did later in the 19th century. The mention of this farm on the borough boundary does suggest a much earlier origin than the 19th century and some earlier archaeological remains may survive.

PRN 69250**Sign Fawr (site of), Newborough****NGR:** SH4239865651**Location:** Rhosyr, Ynys Mon**Description**

Sign or Sign Fawr was a tavern in Newborough. In 1810 Hugh Owen of the Sign obtained a licence to keep an inn (WQS/1810/M/149), but presumably had been running a tavern there for some considerable time previously, as the name Sign is suggestive of a tavern. Owen (1952, 130) refers to Sign or Sign Fawr and records the first mention in parish records as in 1746, but he does not give an indication of its location. A map of 1799 (MISC 3/101) shows property belonging to Sign in the centre of Newborough. It does not mark a specific building as Sign but does show a large building on the cross roads. In 1772 a lease was obtained on a property called "Plas Mawr alias the Sign in the village of Newborough" (Llwydiarth Escob Papers 226). This is confusing as it might refer to Y Plas (PRN 67573) but the building shown in 1799 in the centre of the village was fairly large and could have been known as Plas Mawr. There is currently a cottage known as Sign Cottage, which was originally attached

to the building on the cross roads. Local residents, when asked, suggested that Sign Fawr was in the terrace on Chapel Street, now occupied by Kingslow Cottage and Ty Nant. This could not have been the original location for Sign Fawr, as this terrace is not shown on the tithe map and seems to have been built in the mid or late 19th century. However it does further suggest that Sign Fawr was on this street corner and almost certainly was the building shown on the tithe map and earlier maps on the corner between Church Street and Chapel Street. This building must have been demolished when the current terrace was built, reducing the width of Chapel Street. It is possible that remains of this building survive under the yards behind the present buildings.

PRN 69251

Stone circle, near Pen y Bonc, Newborough

NGR: SH4231965812

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

A stone circle in the middle of a field next to Pen y Bonc. Most of the stones are small but one is about 1m high. There seems to be a central feature, possibly an “altar” stone now over grown with brambles, and 2 outliers stones on the east side, forming an entrance. This was not closely investigated. The stones are all angular quarried stone and the feature is clearly recent.

These are gorsedd stones erected when Eisteddfod Môn was held in Newborough in the early 1980s (David Owen, pers. comm.). There was also an Eisteddfod Môn in Newborough in 1959.

PRN 69252

Cambrian House, Newborough

NGR: SH4238565671

Location: Rhosyr, Ynys Mon

Description

Cambrian House is named by Owen (1952, 135), who says that it was built as a shop and records transcribed by Owen show that the shop was in existence by 1870 and was owned by RP Jones (Owen 1952, 111, 115). The building is shown on the 1889 County Series map. An elderly resident of Newborough remembers that the shop was owned by the brother of John Prichard Jones (Richard Prichard Jones) and each year the latest London fashions would be sent from Dickins and Jones department store to be sold in the shop. Social hierarchy was strictly observed as the gentry had the first choice of the clothes, then the more substantial farmers then finally the people of the village.

The building had been left empty and neglected for 23 years and only two and a half years ago was renovated and is now the home of Twinkle Toes Foot Care.

13. APPENDIX II: SITES STUDIED FOR THE DEPOSIT MODEL

13.1. CR Archaeology: Land at Church Street

(Rees and Jones 2015b)

Trench 1

Size 30m x 2m

Max depth 1.5m

0.2m deep – turf/topsoil

0.14-0.18m deep – dark brown sandy loam, plough/garden soil

0.21-0.32m deep – lighter brown loamy sand

0.22m deep – clean yellow sand

0.35-0.42m deep – clay, sandy layer with occasional small stones, buried soil

0.1m deep – very clean windblown yellow sand in eastern part of trench

1.35m below surface – pinkish clay (natural substrate)

Features – a narrow ditch feature running across SW end of trench and a linear hollow filled with clean sand occupying much of eastern half of trench (possibly a natural feature). Both sealed under the possible buried soil.

Trench 2

Size 10m by 8.5m

Max depth 1m

Topsoil – 0.46-0.55m deep

Plough/garden soil – 0.22-0.50m deep

Building remains – highest point about 0.68m below surface

Features - Remains of the foundation of a stone structure surviving up to 2 courses high. A wall runs SE-NW for 4m then turns SW for 2m. Inside are remains of a roughly laid stone floor. On the outside of the wall there was also a floor surface and a fragment of a quern stone was found reused within this. Further north was a deposit of midden material containing animal bones and shell.

Trench 3

Size 20m by 2m

Max depth 1.2m

Turf – 0.4m

Dark brown loamy sand, plough/garden soil – 0.20-0.32m deep

Clean yellow sand – 0.5m deep

Firm brown clayey sand with occasional small stones, buried soil – 0.1m

Pinkish clay natural substrate

No archaeological features

Trenches 4 and 5

Size T4 12m by 2m

T5 15m by 2m

Max depth T4 0.42m

T5 0.37m

Topsoil – 0.37m deep

Orange red clay natural substrate immediately below topsoil

Features – Line of slates on bed of white plaster, under topsoil and on natural. Laid along edge of shallow ditch/gully with sandy fill. Probably related to 19th century building.

13.2. GAT: Land at Church Street 1979

(White 1979)

Trench A

Size c.16m by 1.2m with width of 2m over ditch
Max depth 2.25m
Modern sandy overburden – 1.0-1.2m deep
Buried soil with occupation deposit on top between walls – c.0.4m deep
Natural substrate – 1.6m below surface

Features – Ditch about 1.4m deep, cut through buried soil and sealed by overburden. Two parallel stone walls, a minimum of 0.6m below surface with occupation deposit between.

Trench B

Size c.30m by 1m
Max depth 1.6m
Sandy soil – 0.7m deep
Yellow sand – 0.4m deep
Buried soil – 0.1-0.15m deep
Natural substrate – 1.25m below surface

Features – Slots up to 0.4m deep; at least one of which was seen to be cut through the buried soil but under the sand. A stone wall, relationship to deposits unknown.

13.3. GAT: Land at Church Street 1996 (Report 191)

(Johnstone 1996)

Trench A

Size 24m by 2m
Max depth 1.5m
Topsoil – c.0.3m deep
Brown sand – up to 0.7m deep
Yellow sand - 0.1-0.35m deep
Brown clayey soil, buried soil – 0.5m deep
Natural substrate, orange clay – 1.5m below surface

Features – A ditch up to 0.7m deep running SW to NE. This was interpreted as turning S at its SW end but the plan and differences in the depth and profile of the ditch here suggest that this is a separate feature, probably a shallower ditch, about 0.3m deep. The deeper ditch probably cut through the buried soil but the relationship of the shallower ditch to the buried soil is not clear. There were also some shallow, straight linear features, possibly furrows running SW-NE.

Finds – a sherd of medieval pottery was found in the buried soil

Trench B

Size 22m by 2m
Max depth not recorded
Deposits not recorded, presumed to be similar to trench A
Features – a narrow slot or furrow is shown on the trench location plan but not described.

Trench C

Size 7m by 2m
Max depth not recorded
Deposits not separately recorded, presumed to be similar to trench A. The buried soil layer at the SE end of Trench C contained cockle shells.
Features - shallow, straight linear features, possibly furrows, running SW-NE.

13.4. EAS: Land at Church Street (Report EAS2013/08)

(Brookes 2013)

Trench 1

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m

Max depth 1.7m
Topsoil – 0.7m deep
A lens of clean yellow sand – 0.1m deep max.
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.85m deep
Midden deposit with marine shells (largely cockles) and occasional animal bones in yellowish brown sand – 0.2m deep

Trench 2

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m
Max depth 1.5m
Yellowish brown sandy soil, dumped topsoil – 0.5m deep
Modern track of crushed stone and quarry waste – 0.2m deep
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.8m deep

Features – a water pipe trench cut through the windblown sand

Trench 3

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m
Max depth 1.7m
Topsoil – 0.2m deep
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.5m deep
Mid brown slightly clayey sandy soil with some stone, possible buried soil – 0.4m deep
Natural substrate, bright yellow clayey sandy gravel – 1.1m below surface

Trench 4

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m
Max depth 1.45m
Topsoil – 0.2m deep
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.75m deep
Mid brown slightly clayey sandy soil with some stone, possible buried soil – 0.50m deep

Trench 5

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m
Max depth 1.6m
Topsoil – 0.2m deep
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.85m deep
Mid brown slightly clayey sandy soil with some stone, possible buried soil – 0.3m deep
Natural substrate, bright yellow clayey sandy gravel – 1.35m below surface

Trench 6

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m
Max depth 2.1m
Up cast from the construction of the car park, yellowish brown sandy soil with fragments of concrete kerbstones and modern debris – up to 0.5m deep
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.85m deep
Natural substrate, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel lenses – 0.85-1.40m below surface

Trench 7

Size c.2.5m by 0.3m
Max depth 1.5m
Topsoil – 0.3m deep
Yellowish brown silty sand, windblown sand deposit – 0.5m deep
Midden deposit, marine shells including cockles and a few oysters in yellowish brown silty sand – 0.3m deep
Natural substrate, dark yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel lenses – 1.1m below surface

13.5. CR Archaeology: Land adjacent to Tŷ Capel, Chapel Street (Rees and Jones 2015a)

Area 1

Size 80m by 4m

Max depth 0.8m

Turf and topsoil – 0.25-0.32m deep

Dark brown silty sand, plough/garden soil – 0.4-0.5m deep

Light brown sandy clay - natural substrate 0.8m below surface

Features – Modern pit containing modern glass and iron in the fill

Remains of a stone structure with part of a wall, a roughly laid floor surface and a capped drain.

Quernstones were reused in the floor.

Finds – pieces of 5 querns stones, 4 built into the floor and 1 in the garden soil, all made from an Anglesey conglomerate gritstone

Area 2

Size 30m by up to 25m

Max depth 0.8m

Turf and topsoil – 0.25-0.32m deep

Dark brown silty sand, plough/garden soil – 0.4-0.5m deep

Light brown sandy clay - natural substrate 0.8m below surface

Features – Uneven spread of stones 1m by 0.5m

Truncated base of a sub-rectangular pit with stones lining the base.

Finds

From the topsoil: areas 1 and 2 - two pieces of worked flint, a snapped blade and a thumbnail scraper

Whetstone of possible early medieval date.

Rough slate disc, 40mm in diameter, possible counter or pot lid

2 sherds of medieval pottery: a strap handle of a jug (possibly of 13th century date) and a decorated sherd (14th-15th century but possibly earlier).

13.6. EAS: Land adjacent to Bod Iorwerth

(Brookes and Price 1997; Brookes and Laws 2003)

Trench 1

Size 9.1m by 1.6m

Max depth 1.0m

Sandy loam with stones, modern levelling layer – 0.2m deep

Mid brown sandy loam, plough/garden soil

Mid brown sandy loam, slightly less humic, plough/garden soil

Area of cobbling – 0.16m deep, cut by two gullies

Natural substrate 1.0m below surface

Features – Area of rough cobbling cut by two gullies; one with a stony fill which was possibly a wall trench

Trench 2

Size 8.2m by 1.8m

Max depth 0.9m

Sandy loam over a mid brown sandy loam, topsoil/garden soil – c.0.5m deep combined

Mid brown sandy loam, slightly less humic, plough/garden soil – up to 0.5m deep

Sandy loam with fragments of bone, shells, occasional slates and one fragment of coal, not dense enough to be a midden but suggestive of activity in the area – up to 0.4m deep

Natural substrate 0.9m below surface

Features – Area of rough cobbling (c0.7m below surface) with possible base of wall on top (c0.45m below surface), irregular hollow containing occasional bone fragments and shells.

Trench 3

Size 10.5m by 1.8m
Max depth 0.55m
Humic sandy loam, topsoil and garden soil – 0.55m combined
Gravelly natural substrate 0.55m below surface

Features – Patch of rough cobbling and small patches of burnt clay associated with 19th century pot and glass. The base of a wall crossing the trench at an angle.

Section 1

Sketch section along foundation trench
Max depth c.1.1m (precise depths unclear)
Topsoil – up to 0.6m deep
Made-up ground – between 0.2-0.3m deep
Buried garden soil - between 0.2-0.3m deep

Features – Part of a terrace cut down to road level on which soil has developed then level was raised again by made-up ground.

Section 2

Sketch section along foundation trench
Max depth c.1.2m (precise depths unclear)
Topsoil – up to 0.6m deep
Buried garden soil covering a linear dump of boulders, probably terrace revetting

At SW end, beyond the terrace a layer of midden 0.15m thick underlies the topsoil.

Features – Cut of the terrace seen in section. The terrace is roughly revetted with stone and a garden soil has built up over the stones. To the SW beyond the terrace the ground level is higher and a deposit of shell midden lies between topsoil and natural.

13.7. GAT: New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School: trial trenching (McGuinness 2016)

Trench 1

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.8m
Topsoil: A dark orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt – 0.35m deep
Ploughsoil: A mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones – 0.45m deep
Natural substrate: Light orangey brown sandy clay - 0.8m below the surface

Features – a field bank, field drain, ditch and wall. The wall may be related to a building recorded in this area on the historic mapping.

Trench 2

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.60m
Topsoil: A mid orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt – 0.20m deep
Ploughsoil: A mid orangey brown silty clay – 0.40m
Natural substrate: Reddish brown clay with gravel and stones – 0.60m below the surface

Trench 3

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.52m
Topsoil: A mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones – 0.15m deep
Ploughsoil: A mid brown slightly silty sand with very occasional small stones – 0.37m deep
Natural substrate: A mid reddish brown sandy clay with sub-angular stones and cobbles – 0.52m below the surface

Features – a substantial ditch.

Trench 4

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.8m

Topsoil: mid orangey greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt – 0.20m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sandy clay – 0.60m deep

Natural substrate: A mid reddish brown sandy clay with gravel and occasional sub-angular cobbles – 0.80m below the surface

Features – Three ditches, one terminating in the trench.

Trench 5

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.9m

Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.25m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand – 0.65m deep

Natural substrate: Slightly reddish brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones and cobbles – 0.90m below the surface

Features – None

Trench 6

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.95m

Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.25m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand – 0.70m deep

Natural substrate: Reddish brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones and cobbles – 0.95m below the surface

Features – None

Trench 7

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.8m

Topsoil: soft mid orangey brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid orangey brown silty clayey sand – 0.60m deep

Natural substrate: Light orangey brown sandy clay – 0.80m below the surface

Features – Three straight, shallow ditches or gullies. A 0.6m square schist slab set horizontally onto natural, possibly a post pad

Trench 8

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.95m

Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.25m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand – 0.70m deep

Natural substrate: Reddish brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones and cobbles – 0.95m below the surface

Features – None

Trench 9

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.63m

Topsoil: soft mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand – 0.43m

Natural substrate: Reddish brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones and cobbles – 0.63m below the surface

Features – L-shaped mortared stone wall with foundation cut; modern levelling deposit in gateway

Trench 10

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.75m

Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.25m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.50m deep

Natural substrate: Reddish brown sandy silty clay with sub-rounded stones and cobbles – 0.75m below the surface

Features – None

Trench 11

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.65m

Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.15m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.50m deep

Natural substrate: Firm, yellow and greyish brown mottled silty sandy clay with stones and cobbles – 0.65m below the surface

Features – None

Trench 12

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.65m

Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.45m deep

Natural substrate: Firm, yellow and greyish brown mottled silty sandy clay with stones and cobbles – 0.65m below the surface

Features – None

Trench 13

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.56m

Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.36m deep

Natural substrate: Firm mid brown and orangey brown mottled silty sandy clay – 0.56m below the surface

Features – Two pits with burnt stone fills; a shallow straight gully

Trench 14

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.90m

Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.25m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.65m deep

Natural substrate: Firm orangey brown silty sandy clay with stones – 0.90m below the surface

Features – A tree throw hollow

Trench 15

Size 30m by 2m

Max depth 0.70m

Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep

Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.50m deep

Natural substrate: Firm, mottled orangey brown and brownish yellow silty sandy clay – 0.70m below the surface

Features – A straight shallow ditch

Trench 16

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.78m
Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep
Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.58m deep
Natural substrate: Firm, orangey brown silty sandy clay – 0.78m below the surface

Features – A straight shallow gully

Trench 17

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.55m
Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.15m deep
Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.40m deep
Natural substrate: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay – 0.55m below the surface

Features – A pit with charcoal-rich fills

Trench 18

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.59m
Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.20m deep
Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.39m deep
Natural substrate: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay – 0.59m below the surface

Features – Angular blocks of schist, probably the remains of an earth and stone field bank; pit with charcoal-rich lenses in the fill

Trench 19

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.55m
Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.15m deep
Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.40m deep
Natural substrate: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay – 0.55m below the surface

Features – A 0.51m deep straight ditch, with a blunted V-shaped profile and a shallow straight ditch.


Trench 20

Size 30m by 2m
Max depth 0.90m
Topsoil: soft loose mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.30m deep
Ploughsoil: Mid brown slightly silty sand – 0.60m deep
Natural substrate: Firm, mottled orangey brown and mid brown silty sandy clay – 0.90m below the surface


Features – Apparent terminus of a shallow curvilinear ditch and a land drain.

13.8. GAT: New Ysgol Bro Aberffraw Primary School: mitigation
(Evans forthcoming)


14. APPENDIX III: THE FORMS USED FOR CHARACTERISATION RECORDING

 <p>Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust</p>		<h2>Archwilio Niwbwrch: Adeiladau</h2>	
Parth			
Enw (au)		Dyddiad	
Ffurff Adeilad a Chyd-destun Stryd	Rhowch ystyriaeth i drefn yr adeiladau (e.e. rhesi tai), sut maent yn dwyn perthynas â'r stryd (e.e. yn wynebu, grisiau at y drws), talwynebau a chyfliniadau'r adeiladau.		
Defnydd yr Adeiladau	Beth a wneir gyda'r adeiladau? Oes rhywun yn yr adeiladau, ynteu a ydynt yn wag? Oes tystiolaeth fod y defnydd a wneir o'r adeiladau wedi newid ers eu hadeiladu?		
Oed a Chyflwr	Amcangyfrifwch oed yr adeiladau (modern, diweddar iawn, 19 ^{eg} ganrif neu cynt). Ydych chi'n gwybod pryd codwyd yr adeiladau? Beth yw eu cyflwr cyffredniol?		
Defnyddiau	Beth yw'r prif ddefnyddiau adeiladu (gan gynnwys y to)? Oes unrhyw ddefnydd sydd yn amlwg yn wahanol?		
Arddull a Manylion	Oes arddull bensaernïol i'r adeiladau? Nodwch (a thynnwch lun) unrhyw fanylion a/neu nodweddion diddorol. Oes arddulliadau/nodweddion tebyg ar hyd y stryd?		


Toeau, Ffenestri a Drysau	Pa fath o ffenestri sy'n amlwg (e.e. fertigol/llorweddol, ffenestr godi/adeiniog, pren/metel/uPVC/ffenestr wreiddiol siop)? Oes unrhyw ffenestri yn y to? Pa fath o ddrysau sydd, a pha nodweddion drws sydd i'w gweld (canopi, cyntedd, cilfachog, gyda grisiau)?
Personoli	Pa effaith mae'r trigolion eu hunain yn gael ar ardal? Rhowch sylw i ddyluniad gardd, arwyddion neu ddewis addurno, peintio allanol (gan gynnwys dewis lliw) ac addurniadau. Os yn berthnasol, rhowch ystyriaeth i effaith graffiti, sbwriel a.y.y.b.
Hanes	Ydych chi'n gwybod unrhyw beth am hanes neu ddefnydd blaenorol y parth hwn? Ydych chi'n cofio pryd codwyd y tai neu yn gwybod pwy oedd yn byw ynddynt?

 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust		<h2>Exploring Newborough: Buildings</h2>	
Zone			
Name (s)		Date	
Building Form and Street Context	Consider the arrangement of buildings (e.g. terraces), how they relate to the street (e.g. facing, stepped entrances), building frontages and building lines.		
Building Use	What are the buildings used for? Are buildings occupied/vacant? Is there evidence of change of use since buildings were built?		
Age and Condition	Estimate the age of the buildings (modern, very recent, 19 th century or earlier). Do you know when the buildings were constructed? What is their general condition?		
Materials	What are the main building materials used (including roofing)? Does any material stand out as different?		

Style and Detail	Have the buildings an architectural style? Identify (and photograph) interesting details and/or features. Are similar styles/features repeated along the street?
Roofs, Windows and Doors	What type of windows are evident (e.g. vertical/horizontal, sash/casement, timber/metal/uPVC/original shop front)? Are there any dormer windows? What types of doors are used and what doorway features are evident (e.g. canopied, porch, recessed, stepped access)?
Personalisation	What impact do the residents themselves have on an area? Consider garden design, signage or preferences for decoration, external painting (including colour choice) and ornaments. If relevant, also consider the impact of graffiti, rubbish etc.
History	Do you know anything about the history or previous use of this zone? Can you remember when the houses were built or know who lived in them?

 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust		Archwilio Niwbwrch: Strydoedd a Lleoedd	
Parth			
Enw (au)		Dyddiad	
Cyd-destun Tirwedd	Sut mae'r parth wedi ei osod yn y tirwedd, a pha ddylanwad mae hyn yn gael ar y cymeriad neu'r synnwyr o le?		
Lle	Disgrifiwch y lleoedd cyhoeddus yn y parth (gan gynnwys stryd a phalmant). Oes unrhyw arwyddion penodol i ddynodi eich bod yn mynd i mewn/gadael lle? Beth mae lleoedd preifat gwladwy'n gyfrannu at (neu'n dynnu oddi wrth) y cymeriad? Pa mor hawdd yw adnabod enwau strydoedd neu adeiladau?		
Lleoedd Gwyrdd	Pa ffurf sydd ar leoedd gwyrdd yn y parth? Beth sy'n eu nodweddu - o safbwynt perchnogaeth (preifat neu gyhoeddus), rheolaeth, math ac amrediad llystyfiant?		
Adeiladau a Mannau Gwag	Sut mae mannau gwag ac adeiladau yn cydberthnasu â'i gilydd? P'run sydd gryfaf? Oes swyddogaeth bwysig i'r bylchau rhwng adeiladau, neu ydynt yn cynnig golygfeydd arwyddocaol?		

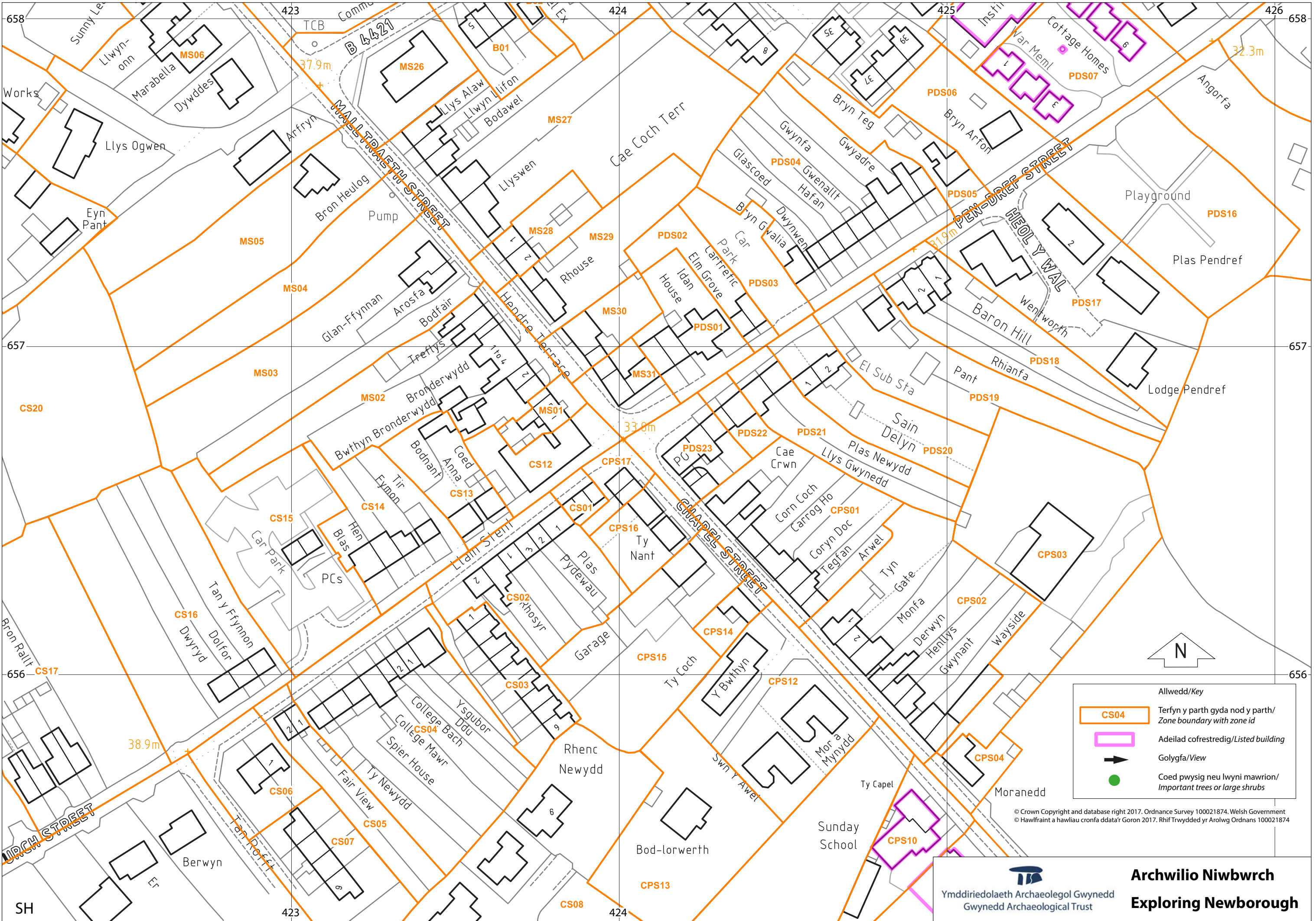
Tir Amgaeedig	Disgrifiwch y ffiniau sydd tu mewn ac yn diffinio'r parth. Ydynt yn : agored, gwrychoedd, ffensys, waliau? Pa effaith gânt ar gymeriad y parth? Beth yw maint a siâp y lleiniau tir a sut mae'r adeiladau wedi eu gosod ynddynt? Beth yw ffurf y tir o amgylch adeiladau e.e. palmant, gardd breifat â glaswellt, gardd breifat balmantog?
Defnydd, Gweithgarwch a Symud	Oes libart prysur i'r adeiladau, h.y. pobl yn mynd i mewn ac allan o adeilad fel siop? Beth yw swyddogaeth traffig ar y strydoedd (e.e. priffordd, ffordd drwodd, ffordd bengaead, cerddwyr yn unig)? Oes prysurdeb cerddwyr yma (troedffyrdd ynteu distaw)? Oes mynediad blaen a chefn i'r adeiladau? Oes problemau parcio?
Defnyddiau, Dodrefn Stryd	Pa ddefnyddiau sydd ar gyfer gosod wyneb ar y ffyrdd, llwybrau, ymylon? Pa mor dda cânt eu cynnal? Oes unrhyw ddodrefn stryd? Llinellau melyn? Dulliau gostegu traffig?

 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust		<h2>Exploring Newborough: Streets and Spaces</h2>	
Zone			
Name (s)		Date	
Landscape Context	What is the setting of the zone in the landscape and what influence may this have on the character or sense of place?		
Space	Describe the public spaces in the zone (including street and pavement). Are there particular markers that identify when you are entering/leaving a space? What do visible private spaces contribute to (or detract from) character? How easy is it to identify the name of the street or buildings?		
Green Space	What form do green spaces take in the zone? In terms of ownership (private or public), management, vegetation type and range, what characterises them?		
Buildings and Spaces	How do the spaces and buildings relate to each other? Which is dominant? Do gaps between buildings have important functions or provide significant views?		

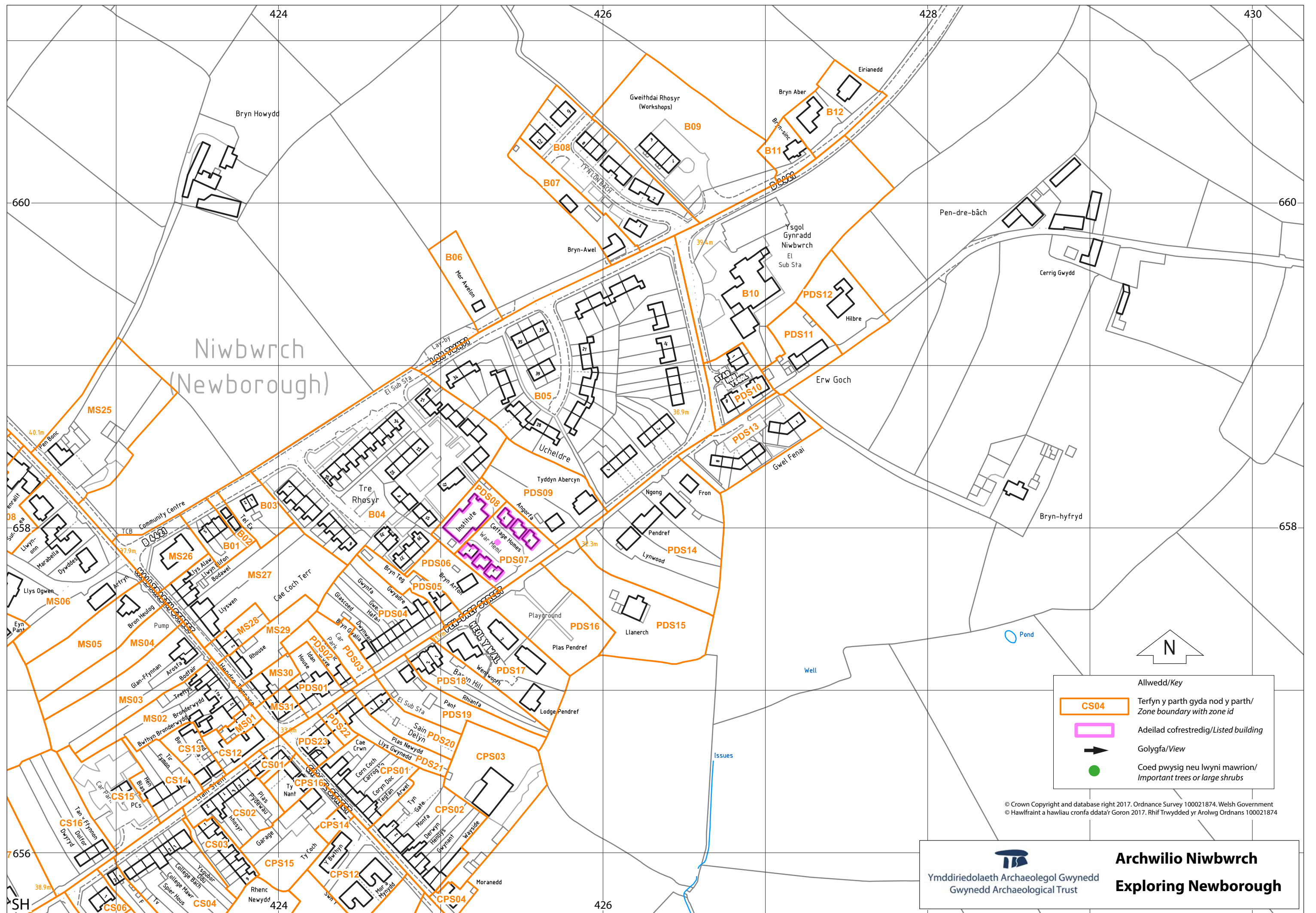
Enclosure	Describe the boundaries within and defining the zone. Are they: open, hedges, fences, walls? How does this affect the character of the zone? What size/shape are building plots and how are buildings positioned within plots? What form does the space around buildings take e.g. pavement, private grassy garden, private paved garden?
Use, Activity and Movement	Do the buildings have active frontages, i.e. people going in and out of the building, such as a shop? What is the traffic function of streets (e.g. main road, through area, cul-de-sac, pedestrianised)? Is it normally busy with pedestrian activity (foot-ways or quiet? Do properties have front or rear access? Parking issues?
Materials, Street Furniture	What materials are used for surfacing the roads, paths, verges? How well maintained are they? Any street furniture? Yellow lines? Traffic calming measures?

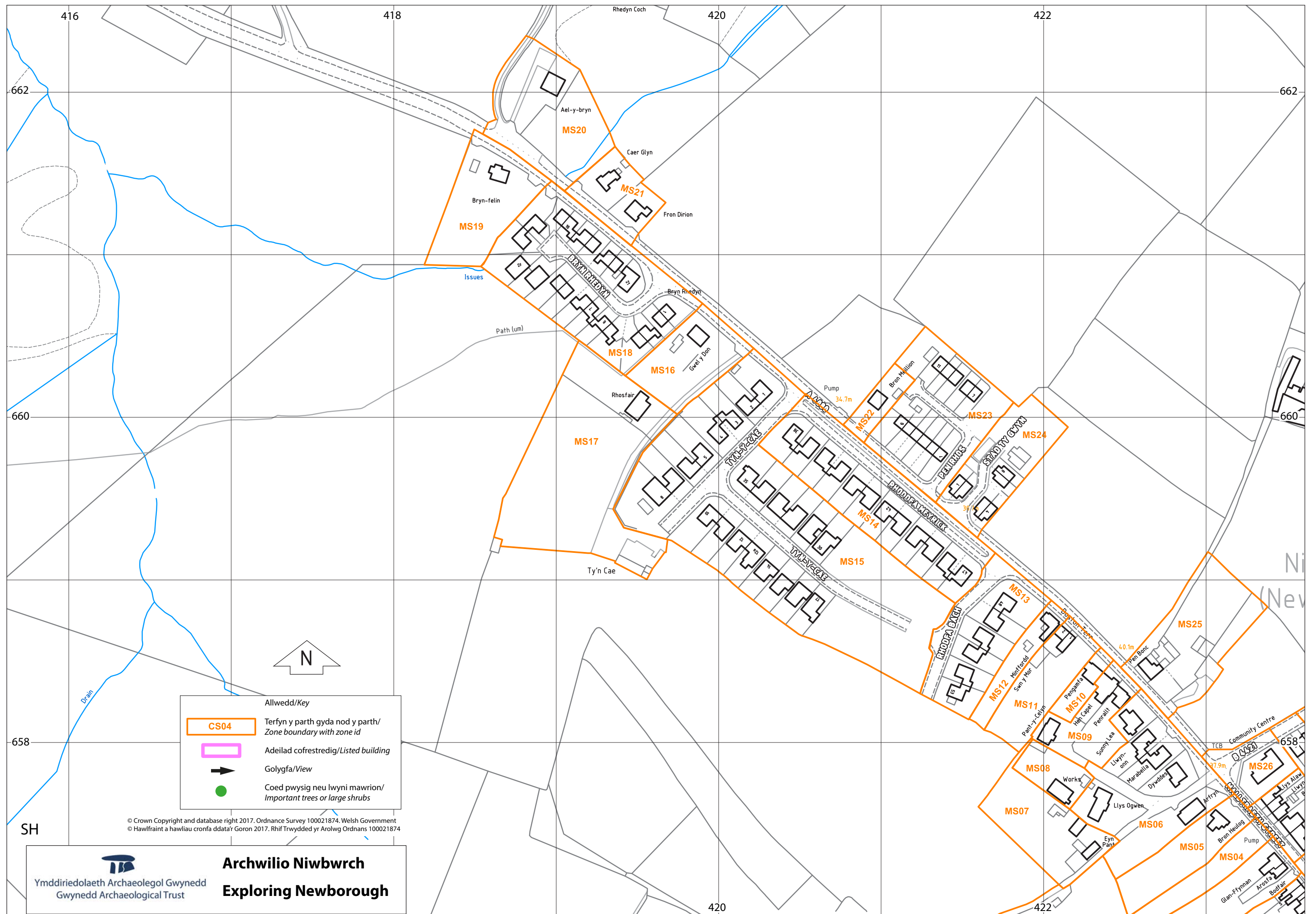
15.

16. APPENDIX IV: MAPS OF ZONES USED IN THE CHARACTERISATION RECORDING



© Crown Copyright and database right 2017. Ordnance Survey 100021874. Welsh Government
© Hawlfraint a hawliau cronfa ddata'r Goron 2017. Rhif Trwydded yr Arolwg Ordans 100021874





17. APPENDIX V: DESCRIPTIONS OF NEWBOROUGH BY ZONE

These descriptions are transcribed from the recording sheets filled in by the project volunteers.

Zone: B01, Terrace, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Marion Gash and Anne Harris, on 29/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Small terrace of 3 single fronted houses facing the street. Each house has two storeys. Small gardens to the front.

Building Use

Residential use. All seem to be occupied. No evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Buildings modern in style.

Appear in good condition.

Materials

Light brown pebble dashing in the walls.

Roof made of slate.

Style and Detail

All 3 houses are similar in style with gable roof. No chimney stacks, but one house has a metal chimney (see diagram).

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Doors and windows are made of uPVC and open vertically. Each house has an enclosed porch around the front doorway.

Personalisation

The houses are very similar, but show personalisation of the gardens at the front e.g. one has flowers in pots, another has bushes.

History

The terrace is not on the 1920 25 inch map so built in the 20th century. The location is within plot 218 (Tyn yr ardd) on the tithe map, this was originally a burgage plot.

Landscape Context

Terrace houses, B road with through traffic- relatively busy traffic area. Fields opposite.

Space

Houses are clearly numbered but the road appears unnamed, outside the houses there is a tarmac pavement which looks well kept as there are no visible potholes, there are concrete curbstones at the edge. On the opposite side of the road there is a grass verge separated from the fields by a wall covered with overgrown ivy.

Green Space

There are private gardens in front of the houses, covered with slate chips with garden furniture and pots, there is a concrete path which leads to the front doors. On the opposite side of the road is a grass verge and fields.

Buildings and Spaces

Terrace of three houses with drive along one side (to the west) which looks across the road with a view of the fields.

Enclosure

The front gardens defined by low walls, roughly 2 inches high, the walls between the gardens are painted white.

Use, Activity and Movement

Road is a B road with through traffic, relatively busy. The pavement is quiet, there is some pedestrian traffic as well as some cars parked on the road.

Materials, Street Furniture

No yellow lines, long white dashes mark the centre of the road. Telegraph pole on opposite side of the road to houses.

Zone: B02, Telephone exchange, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Marion Gash and Anne Harris, on 29/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Single storey building facing the street with a second, similar building (? an extension) to the rear.

Building Use

Non-residential building. No signage indicating use, but looks like an electricity sub-station.

Age and Condition

Modern utility building.

Appear in good condition.

Materials

White pebble dashed walls with black guttering and drainpipe.

Roof made of slate.

Style and Detail

Utility building.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Tiled gable roof on both buildings.

Central utilitarian doors, probably metal, with faded blue paint.

Air vents in the side of the front building.

Small window visible in the rear building. None in the front one.

Personalisation

N/A

History

20th century. The location is within plot 218 (Tyn yr ardd) on the tithe map, this was originally a burgage plot.

Landscape Context

Building beside B road with through traffic, fields opposite.

Space

Building is not numbered. Outside there is a tarmac pavement and concrete curbstones, on the other side of the road there is a grass verge separated from fields by an ivy covered wall.

Green Space

Grass verge on side of the road opposite to building (North side.)

Buildings and Spaces

Building is dominant in small plot. There is a view over the fields across the road from the building.

Enclosure

There is a high cement wall (roughly 4-5ft high) with strong net supported by posts with barbed wire on the top. Some ivy is growing on the posts. The area around the building is covered by a mixture of paving and gravel.

Use, Activity and Movement

No public access to building. Access from the road is through a pad locked gate (metal with grey paint, peeling) Traffic as BI.

Materials, Street Furniture

No yellow lines, long white dashes mark centre of the road. Telegraph pole on front west corner of building enclosure.

Zone: B03, Mon-Arfon, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Marion Gash and Anne Harris, on 29/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Two semi-detached houses of two storeys facing the street at a slight angle. Both extended at the rear. Minimal front gardens. The houses are single fronted with one upstairs window.

Building Use

Residential use. Both seem to be occupied. No evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Buildings modern in style.

Appear in good condition.

Materials

White pebble dashed walls.

Roof made of slate.

Style and Detail

Both houses are similar in style with gable roof. Black trim around the doors, windows and corners. Corners show patterned smooth stone finish. Chimney stack on either end of the building.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Doors and windows are made of uPVC and open horizontally. The doors next to each other and windows at the outside edges. One upstairs window visible in each house.

Personalisation

The frontages look the same, but the outside spaces are personalised e.g. one has flowerpots while the other has a children's play area.

History

Shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map. The location is within plot 219 (Houses & Gardens) on the tithe map. This appears to originally have been the NE end of plot 218 and was originally a burgage plot, but it

was acquired by the neighbouring plot. A building is shown on the tithe map between the current houses and the eastern boundary.

Landscape Context

Building (semi detached houses) beside B road with through traffic. Fields opposite.

Space

Houses are clearly numbered or names. Outside the building is a tarmac pavement, concrete curbstones. Opposite side of the road there is a grass verge separated from fields with an ivy covered wall.

Green Space

On each side of the building there is a drive then an area of garden. On the west side there is a raised gravel area with plant pots, on the east side there is a wooden climbing frame. The garden area in front of the building is tarmacked with potted plants. There is a grass verge on the side of the road opposite to the building.

Buildings and Spaces

Buildings and gardens are well balanced, there is a view over the fields across the road from the building.

Enclosure

Front boundary is a low wall (painted white) with railings (painted black) on top. There are drive ways at both sides of the building to garages at the rear. West side there is a wooden gate, east there is a metal gate east side has a wooden fence dividing the side garden and rear garage area.

Use, Activity and Movement

At least one side of the building uses the side door as main entrance, there is a plant pot in front of the door on the road side of the building.

Road is a B road with through traffic, relatively busy. Pavement is quiet, some pedestrian traffic. Some cars parked on the road side.

Materials, Street Furniture

No yellow lines, long white dashed mark through centre of the road. Street lamp and telegraph pole on roadside opposite.

Zone: B04, Tre Rhosyr, Off B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Marion Gash and Anne Harris, on 29/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A housing estate of approximately 39 houses. Some houses face the street while others surround 2 small courtyards which are used for car parking and also have green space. The estate consists of both 2 storey houses and bungalows. They are arranged mostly in small rows of terraces, but there are 2 semi-detached houses, one set of 3, and one large detached house. The houses have single frontage, except for the detached house which is double. The bungalows are also double.

Building Use

Residential use and occupied. No evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Modern looking houses/bungalows in good condition, although the condition of the paintwork varies between buildings.

Materials

The dwellings have pebbledash walls, of various pastel colours, and slate roofs. Occasionally a house will have decorative trim.

Style and Detail

The houses are similar in style, apart from the detached house which has an extension to the side. The bungalows are also similar to each other, but a different style to the houses.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The houses (except one) have one chimney stack with 2 pots and porches. The bungalows and the detached house have recessed doorways. All have white uPVC windows and doors.

Personalisation

The houses show some variation in the style of porches and colour of their pebble-dashing. Most are very similar, but occasional houses have decorative trim.

History

Late 20th century housing estate. Occupies what was plot 220 (Tyn y coeden) on the tithe map. The building shown on the tithe map in zone B03 seems to have opened into this plot. There are no other buildings shown on this plot.

Landscape Context

Housing estate set back from side of B road with side roads leave to more housing at the rear.

Space

Estate name (Tre Rhosyr) and house number are clear.

Green Space

There are areas of grass between the main road and the estate. More grass in the centre of the estate, grass in the front gardens. On opposite side of the B road, there is a grass verge separated from fields by a wall (mixture of stone and slate.)

Buildings and Spaces

Housing estate houses are all similar, planned as a whole.

Enclosure

Housing facing the B road only one house has wall enclosing front garden the others are open mostly grass (with paths to front doors) one house has covered ground and plant pots. Houses facing side roads some have fenced front gardens and some walls (grey pebble dash, with cap stones.)

Use, Activity and Movement

Laybys for parking between B road and front of estate. Parking area in centre of estate.

Materials, Street Furniture

Roads are tarmac, as are the pavements. 3 lamp posts on grass verge on opposite side of B road to estate, telegraph pole between laybys on side of B road.

Zone: B05, Ucheldre, Off B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Marion Gash and Anne Harris, on 29/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A housing estate of approximately 40 houses. Most houses face the road, as there is a road around 2/3 of the area. Others are arranged in a crescent shape around a central space used for car parking. The area consists mainly of 2 storey single fronted houses with either 1 large and 2 small windows upstairs or 2 large windows. These are mostly semi detached, but there are also 3 rows of 4 terraced houses. In addition there are 5 double fronted bungalows arranged in a set of three and a set of two.

Building Use

Residential use and occupied. No evidence of change of use. Three of the bungalows have disabled access.

Age and Condition

Modern looking houses/bungalows in good condition, although the condition of the paintwork varies between buildings.

Materials

The dwellings have pebbledash walls, of various pastel colours, and slate roofs.

Style and Detail

The houses are similar in style and the bungalows are also similar to each other, but a different style to the houses.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The houses have one chimney stack with 2 pots and porches. The bungalows have recessed doorways. All have white uPVC windows and doors.

Personalisation

The houses show some variation in the style of porches e.g. Some are built up, and colour of their walls. One house has solar panels and 4 of the 5 bungalows had solar heating panels on the roof.

History

20th century housing estate. Occupies what was plot 221 (belonging to Plas) on the tithe map and part of an extensive plot 195 (part of Pendref farm).

Landscape Context

Housing estate on side of B road. Built around cul de sac.

Space

Estate road with pavement leading off B road, going round 3/4 of a crescent which is completed by a footpath returning to the B road. The estate road is also connected to Pen-Dref road by a footpath (which goes under an arch.)

Green Space

Generous gardens in front of houses and bungalows. Grass along the side of the foot path which completes the crescent with the estate road.

Buildings and Spaces

Housing estate-houses similar, planned as a whole.

Enclosure

Front gardens- some open, some defined by low walls mostly grey pebble dashed with cap stones.

Use, Activity and Movement

Estate road quiet, residents traffic only. Parking on estate road some parking bays marked by white lines.

Materials, Street Furniture

Road and pavement well maintained tarmac.

Zone: B06, Mor Awelon, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Marion Gash and Anne Harris, on 29/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A double fronted detached house facing the road with small front garden. The house has 2 storeys.

Building Use

Residential use and occupied. No evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Modern looking house in good condition.

Materials

Brown pebble dashed walls with wood trim.

Roof made of slate.

Style and Detail

The house has a double gable roof. Has 2 chimney stacks - one on either side of the house. There are 2 chimney pots on each.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Windows are made of brown uPVC. Door centrally placed and probably made of the same material but obscured by hedge. No porch.

Personalisation

Good sized hedge. Looks tidy.

History

Previously known as Llain y Pwll (OS 25 inch maps). The house is shown on OS maps from 1889, and also on tithe map as plot 222 (Llain y pwll). The current house is on exactly the same footprint as the 19th century house but appears to have been entirely rebuilt.

Landscape Context

Beside B road with through traffic. Facing zone B5 estate.

Space

Grass verge between front garden and road crossed by gravel drive. Boundary of front garden-wall overgrown with bushes and brambles.

Green Space

Grass verge, view of front of garden blocked by overgrown bushes and brambles, Rear of the house lawn and flower beds.

Buildings and Spaces

View over road to housing estate. View to rear-unable to observe.

Enclosure

Front garden wall, overgrown with bushes and brambles with grey gate posts and gate. Drive gravel as it crosses grass verge then concrete in garden and by side of the house. No view of front garden lawn and flower beds to the rear of the house.

Use, Activity and Movement

Road is a B road, with through traffic, relatively busy. Main pavement is on opposite side of the road.

Materials, Street Furniture

Grass verge between road and building. School (Ysgol) warning sign on verge west side of the drive. Lamp-post on verge on east side of drive. Telegraph pole in boundary of front garden on west side. No yellow lines, white dashes mark centre of road.

Zone: B07, Bryn Awel, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Alex Kraus, on 5/11/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Single house, facing the road. (House name: Bryn Awel)

Building Use

Presumably residential

Age and Condition

Front part of house I would guess early 20th century. Looks like there is a more modern extension at the back.

General condition is OK. The pebbledash is a bit dirty. Roof looks intact.

Materials

The house is pebble-dashed (white pebbledash) so it's difficult to know for sure what's underneath, but I would

assume stone.

Roof of the front part of the house is slate, ridge is tile. The extension at the back looks like it's got a flat roof.

Style and Detail

Fairly standard house. Chimneys at each side of the roof (at the gables).

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Front of house (facing street): 8 vertical windows (4 per floor, 2 floors). The windows are divided horizontally, the top part of each window looks like a casement window. Wooden door between the first and second ground floor window (counted from the left). No porch. Very small step at door.

Right side of house: in the extension: door with a round top. Window on each side of the door. Slight larger window in first floor directly above the door. (I am unable to establish what type of door or windows they are - they are on private property and I can't get any closer.) No porch.

Personalisation

Very little individualisation. The front area between the low wall adjacent to the pavement and the house itself is tarmacked, no decorations or plants.

Rusty satellite dish on front right hand corner of house.

Sign with name of house on the front of the house, near the right hand corner.

History

Previously known as Ty'n Lôn Bach (OS 25 inch maps). Shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map.

Landscape Context

House (Bryn Awel). Facing the road. According to the map there might be further buildings at the back, but since it's private land, I am unable to verify that.

Space

Narrow pavement in front of the house. No other public space in this zone.

Green Space

No public green space. There is probably some lawn at the back of the building, but since it's private land, I am unable to verify.

Buildings and Spaces

There is only one visible house at the front.

Enclosure

Low wall at the front. Hedge to the left. Wall to the right, further back hedge. I can't see the back of the zone.

Use, Activity and Movement

No one going in or out of the house/zone at the moment.

Materials, Street Furniture

No public roads in zone. Tarmacked area to right of house, leading to the back - has quite a few potholes.

Zone: B08, Ty'n Lôn Bach, Off B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Alex Kraus, on 5/11/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Cul-de-sac with 5 detached, 2 semidetached houses and a terrace of 3 houses.

Building Use

Residential buildings, look all occupied.

Age and Condition

Modern (just a few years old). Very good general condition.

Materials

Brick houses, slate roofs. The terraced houses have solar panels on the roof.

Style and Detail

The detached and semi detached houses are rendered in light brown pebble dash, the terraced houses in white pebble dash. Overall similar style of houses. (The terraced houses look slightly different due to the different colour of the rendering and doors/window frames, but still a similar style).

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Windows: uPVC. Window frames are brown on the detached and semidetached houses, and white on the terrace.

Windows consist of several vertical panels (either two or four), some of the panels appear to open to the side.

Doors have two glass panels. The detached and semidetached houses have a vertical window next to the door (same height as the door and same style).

All doors have a slate covered canopy.

Personalisation

Very little individual features. All houses have small lawns at the front.

History

Early 21st century estate built on the site of a modern industrial unit. Google Earth shows that building had not started at the end of 2006 but by 01/06/2009 the industrial unit had been demolished and house building was well underway. By 27/05/2010 most of the houses had been completed.

Landscape Context

Cul-de-sac with 8 buildings (5 detached houses, 2 semi-detached houses, 1 terrace).

Space

The public space in this street are the road and pavement on both sides. Private spaces fit well in (the whole cul-de-sac seems to have been planned and built in one go).

Green Space

Small front gardens in front of the houses. No public green spaces.

Buildings and Spaces

Coming into the cul-de-sac, there is a detached house on the left right at the front. The rest of the space to the left of the street are parking spaces. To the right there are 4 detached houses, then a terrace of 3 houses. The cul-de-sac ends in a T shape, on the opposite side of the T there are 2 semi-detached houses.

Between house 1 and 2, and house 3 and 4 on the right there are garages, with no gap between. The detached house on the left has a garage to the right of it.

Between house 2 and 3 on the left, and house 4 and the terrace there is space with access to the back gardens.

Between the 2 semi-detached houses there is space (parking and access to back gardens).

Enclosure

The gardens have wooden fences.

On the left hand side of the zone, after the house at the front, there is hedge. At the ends of the short arms of the "T" of the cul-de-sac there are low brick walls.

Use, Activity and Movement

Cul-de-sac, all residential properties. Presumably little pedestrian traffic.

Properties have front access. Back gardens can only be accessed from the street or the house (no little alleyways or similar on the back).

Ample parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

Road and pavement: Tarmac. New and well maintained.

Parking areas (at front of houses, and on the left hand side of the road): paving stones.

Zone: B09, Gweithdai Rhosyr workshops, Off B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Alex Kraus, on 5/11/2017

Building Form and Street Context

One building containing four workshops.

Front of the building facing road/entrance gate - no doors or windows. Workshops are accessed from right hand side of building.

Building Use

Workshops.

Age and Condition

Modern (1980s or 90s, I guess).

Condition is good, paint is flaking a bit at the top part.

Materials

Brick at the bottom (one floor high), corrugated metal at the top.

The roof is difficult to see, but I think it's corrugated metal as well.

Style and Detail

Functional building.

Green fence with gate to left of building, fencing off the left side of the building. I'm unable to tell if the workshops have a back door to this area. It looks like there is an oil tank in there.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Four garage style doors. Between the first and the second, and the third and fourth door are shuttered Windows.

Personalisation

Workshops - no residents. No real personalisation.

CCTV camera at front.

No signs to indicate what the workshops actually are.

History

Late 20th century

Landscape Context

Workshops at edge of village (Rhosyr Industrial Units).

Space

The area is fenced off, therefore there are no real public spaces.

Tarmacked areas at the front and right side of the building (as seen from the road). Between those, on the front right hand corner of the building, there is a small grassy area. Larger grassy areas to right and at back of building. Small grassy hill to right of entrance gate.

Sign at front with name of Industrial Unit, and indicating which companies are there.

Green Space

Small grassy area front right hand corner of building. Larger grassy areas to right and at back of building. Small grassy hill to right of entrance gate.

Buildings and Spaces

Just one building (with several workshops).

Enclosure

Fenced off area. Gate at front, which is open. Wooden fence at front, partly broken down. Hedge on other sides.

Use, Activity and Movement

Parking at front and side of building.

No people about (but then I was here on a Sunday).

Only one entrance gate to the industrial unit.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac.

Zone: B10, Ysgol Gynradd Niwbwrch, Off B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Alex Kraus, on 5/11/2017

Building Form and Street Context

School buildings, steps at the entrance, entrance facing the main gate.

Building Use

School.

Age and Condition

Fairly modern.

Materials

Difficult to say because it's plastered. There is a layer of bricks at the lower part.

A large proportion has a flat roof, building part in the middle has slates.

Style and Detail

Functional style.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Fairly large windows, divided into four parts, two larger lower and two small upper. The upper parts are casement.

I'm not sure if the lower parts can be opened.

Two part door at main entrance.

Personalisation

School - paintings on walls, play stuff on the lawn in front.

History

Opened 1970.

Landscape Context

School at edge of village

Space

No public spaces in the zone - it's a fenced off school.

Green Space

Lawn in front of school.

Buildings and Spaces

School building with adjacent sports facilities and playground. A lot of things can't really be seen from the road.

Enclosure

Fence around the school ground.

Enclosed/fenced off sports ground.

Use, Activity and Movement

School.

Materials, Street Furniture

Yellow zig-zag line in front of school gate, and the words "school-keep-clear/Ysgol-cadwch-yn-clir".

Zone: B11, Bryn-sinc, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached two storey, double fronted. On outskirts of the village. Porch. Along quiet road. Annex attached.

Building Use

House, occupied.

Age and Condition

Modern 19th century or earlier. Good condition.

Materials

Pebble dash and slate roof.

Style and Detail

Detached, double sided 2 storey. Annex attached, similar style to area.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roof. UPVC windows, wooden door, porch painted yellow on inside.

Personalisation

Front garden, climbing plants up front of house. Painted porch. Still similar to rest in area, but looked more looked after

History

Shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map.

Listed as Brun Sink in 1780 rents for the Borough of Newborough (Owen 1952, 31).

First referenced in the parish registers in 1785 (Owen 1952, 123).

A document recording the agreement to sell various properties dated 1768 mentions Brynsink (Caernarfon Record Office X/Poole/3259)

Land sold in 1910 (CRO Vaynol 2377)

Landscape Context

Outskirts of town, northern side.

Space

Road and pavement in front of house, but pebble-dashed wall and gate define public/private space. Name 'Bryn Sinc' above front entrance.

Green Space

Some trees and climbing plants.

Buildings and Spaces

Detached with small annex

Enclosure

Pebble dashed wall and gate

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic, quiet road and pavement

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: B12, Bryn Aber/Eirianedd, B4421/Lôn Twnti

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached bungalows. Outskirts of village on small road but set back off road with small garden out front.

Building Use

House, occupied

Age and Condition

Modern and good condition

Materials

Slate roof. One house was rendered and painted yellowish, other was pebble-dashed and painted cream

Style and Detail

Detached bungalows. Very similar in style to each other and rest of the area. One has attached garage. One has wall with a gate into the back garden

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roofs. Wooden windows and doors. One has skylights

Personalisation

Gardens have plants. Both painted. Wall with gate to back garden. Both very similar.

History

The current house is modern but the Bryn Sinc farm buildings extended into this zone. These buildings are now completely demolished but buried remains might survive (see B12 for Brynsinc historical references).

Landscape Context

Detached property, quiet area.

Space

Facing pavement and road. Own driveway. Easily identify name 'Bryn Aber' on slate plaque near front of entrance

Green Space

Small green space in front with some trees and bushes.

Buildings and Spaces

Both detached and single storey bungalows. Built in different styles.

Enclosure

Stone walls

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic. Quiet area.

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CPS01, Carrog House etc, Chapel Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 30/7/2017

Building Form and Street Context

One building line for frontage, broken only by bay at Cae Crwn.

Building Use

Now residential. Some of them could be housing lets. According to nearby resident, Tegfan used to be barber shop, Nisa used to be cobblers.

Age and Condition

Cae Crwn has datestone WW 1806. All look 19th century. Good condition, all new roofs, 4 pebble-dashed

Materials

Tyn yr Ardd - Green stone. Stands out because not rendered

Cae Crwn- rusticated render, building material not visible

Others - pebble-dashed, building material not visible

Slate roofs on all

Style and Detail

Cae Crwn- double fronted with bay. Attractive white building

Tyn yr Ardd - 2 storey, single fronted

Corn Coch - Double fronted, symmetrical

Carrog House - Double fronted with alley to back

Nisa - Single fronted

Tegfan - small single fronted

Arwel - single fronted but wider

Roofs, Windows and Doors

All now use PVC. Corn Coch has substantial original window sills outside - possible store?

Tyn yr Ardd and Carrog House has slate window sills.

Others have any early features hidden by modern façade.

Personalisation

Cae Crwn - Style of render and white paint give a distinctive look.

Tyn yr Ardd - nicest looking because of original stone extensively repointed

Corn Coch - Red paint on door and window sills give a distinctive look to it

Carrog House- brackets for hanging baskets but not in use - looks neglected

Tegfan - blue paint personalise look

Others less distinctive

Names: Then property named as Coryn Doc on the map is now called Nisa.

History

Terrace shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map, which shows the terrace much as it is today. The gardens behind are clearly burgage plots. The tithe map plots covered are 206a (House & Garden) and 205a (House & Garden). The date stone on Cae Crwn may give the rebuilding date of the whole terrace (1806).

The 16th century doorway (PRN 67574) is probably located in this zone.

Landscape Context

Terrace of 7 individual houses. On main road into village leading to crossroad, uphill towards north

Space

Tarmacked pavement. Corn Coch and Carrog House have breeze block low wall cutting off private front yard (hard ground in both) cutting off private space. Nisa has steps down to pavement. Other properties abut directly onto pavement. Recycling boxes in front of Tyn yr Ardd suggest private use of that space.

Dropped kerbs from Arwel to Carrog House continuing the same practice along CPS02.

Sign on Carrog House alley "Carrog House Private Entry Access by Consent Only"

Green Space

No green space visible. Garden behind not accessible.

Buildings and Spaces

Each distinct in character (unlike in CPS02) No gaps, door to alley in Carrog House closed.

Drives to side Arwel allows vehicle access behind.

Gates to left of Cae Crwn give vehicle access to garage behind.

Enclosure

Properties abut directly on pavement except Corn Coch and Carrog House which have very small enclosure yards defined by breeze block walls.

Boundaries behind not visible.

Use, Activity and Movement

No active frontage - main street into village. Front access only except Cae Crwn and Arwel with drives to the side.

Carrog House with pedestrian alley through house. Parking is in the street for remaining properties.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac.

One electricity/telephone pole in zone.

Zone: CPS02, Henllys etc, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones; David Elis-Williams, on 01/08/17; 30/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Row of 8 terraced cottages fronting directly onto the street. The roof line is common to the first four cottages from the left end. The roof line on the next three is slightly lower (following the slight slope of the street). The last cottage (on the extreme right) is smaller and has a markedly lower roof than the others. The cottages are all double storey (two down two up) but the last one is one down one up at the front. The chimneys are at the left hand end of the first five cottages (from the left of the terrace). The next, Gwynant, does not have a chimney but the last two's chimneys are at the right end of the cottages. All the cottages have stepped entrances.

House names: 1 and 2 Tyn y Gait, Monfa, Derwyn, Henllys, Gwynant, Wayside

1 and 2 Tyn y Gait are a pair.

Building Use

All are apparently occupied. Six have satellite dishes. There is no evidence of any change in use. Derwyn, fourth, from the left may be a holiday let as there is a sign on the door asking for mail to be redirected next door but it was occupied at the time of the survey.

Age and Condition

Probably mid 19th Century, although the resident of Tyn Gait 1 told me that his was built in 1834. Another resident thought that they were late 18th Century which would tie in with the date on the chapel opposite.

The two left hand cottages (Tyn Gait 1 and 2) may be earlier than the others: their style is typical of late 18th century cottages. The cottages to the right of these two seem more modern in style. All are generally in good condition: the two cottages on the extreme left and the one on the extreme right are in the best condition and apparently the best looked after. The other five look a little dowdy.

Materials

Roofing is grey slate all across the terrace. The slate on the extreme right end cottage is slightly greener in colour. The ridge tiles on the four left hand cottages are grey slate. The ridge tiles on the next three are brick red in colour but the last one is grey slate. All are heavily rendered of varying quality. From the left the rendering is Yellow, Green, five a greyish brown colour and the last is a light brown/fawn pebble dash.

All rainwater gutters are black uPVC. Satellite dishes on all except 1 Tyn y Gait and Wayside.

Style and Detail

Tyn Gait 1 and 2 look the most original in style and could be best described as terraced cottages. The ground floor of Tyn Gait 2 seems to have been altered at some stage: the door is to the left rather than in the middle and there is only one wide ground floor window, rather than two small ones (as in Tyn Gait 1). From the left end the next two cottages (Monfa and Derwyn) have gabled dormer windows above the two upper bedrooms. The next three (Henllys, Gwynant and Wayside) are very similar in style and look more modern. Gwynant is wider than the other two; there is a ground floor passage-way fronting on to the street and leading to a rear garden. The right hand

end cottage is smaller than the others (as described above) and has a more distinctive, more modern style with a small porch, a small downstairs bay window and a short wall jutting on to the pavement at the front. Further investigation revealed that this building goes much further back than the others and has some connection with the farm in CPS03.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Tyn Gait 1: original style small sash windows; 2- PVC windows, smaller on upper floor; 3- PVC windows; 4 (Derwyn)- has an extra unstepped door (leading through to back garden?); 3 and 4 each have two dormers (as described above); 5,6 and 7 all have PVC windows; 5 and 7 have PVC doors; 8 has modern double glazed windows with wooden frames and a small porch with double doors. All doorways have stepped access. All non-PVC doors are wooden with glass insets.

Personalisation

Tyn Gait 1 has a distinctive creamy yellow (magnolia) rendering with dark green window frames and door frame. Very well presented. 2 has a light green rendering. The chimney between 1 and 2 is half cream and half green to match the general colouring of the two cottages below. The right hand end cottage has been tastefully modernised as described above: it has brown wooden window frames and expensive looking pebble dashed rendering. The five other cottages look a bit dull and drab. There are satellite dishes on 6 of the cottages.

History

All the buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map. On the tithe map they are in plots 204a and 203a (houses and gardens) and the terrace is similar but with no extensions and a gap at the NW end. The zone also covers part of plot 202 (house and gardens).

The terrace extending away from the street on the SE edge of this zone was called Rhenc Isaf and was occupied by poorer families (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

Derwyn - according to resident the upper floor has a trapdoor and used to have a pulley outside. This building was a warehouse to the house (Monfa) next door.

1 Tyn y Gait used to be a bakery and kept pigs in the back. Resident of this house said that it was built in 1834.

Landscape Context

The zone fronts on to the main A4080, which runs through the village. It is close to the central cross roads in the village which seems to act as a social fulcrum. There is a village store, a cafe and pub virtually on this cross roads. There is some sense of community but the traffic on this main road and the parked cars causing congestion seem disruptive to any sense of community or place.

Space

There is a pavement bordering the street, which fronts on to the cottages in the zone. This is wide enough for the residents to park a car off the road. There are cars parked on the opposite side of the road, partly on the narrow pavement. Walking to the centre of the village is not easy, as the parked cars get in the way. A woman with a push chair was obviously experiencing problems in this regard.

There are very few visible private spaces but it is possible to glimpse the gardens at the back of the cottages from the ends of the zone and the passage-way leading through Gwynant to the rear. These contribute positively to the character. The building names are clear and easy to identify. The right hand end cottage appears not to have a name.

There is a dropped kerb along length of pavement allowing parking on the pavement.

Green Space

Gardens to the rear not clearly visible except as described above (under 'Space')

Buildings and Spaces

Public space (road and pavement) as described above. It could be argued that the road traffic dominates. Private spaces are the gardens at the back of the cottages.

There are alleys to the back between several houses.

Enclosure

Open boundary to pavement at the front of the zone with a short wall jutting onto the pavement at the front of the right end cottage (no name). There seem to be fences dividing the gardens at the rear of the cottages, although not possible to see them all from the front. At the left hand end of the zone there is a driveway running alongside the right hand end cottage of zone CPS01. There is a wooden fence alongside Tyn Gait 1 marking its boundary all the way back to the rear of its garden. There is a small gate at the side of Tyn Gait 1 leading to the back garden which is visible behind a small shed. At the right hand end of the zone the boundary runs along the wall of the end cottage, which extends further back than the others. There is no discernible garden.

Use, Activity and Movement

As mentioned above (under 'Space') there is little sign of pedestrian activity due to the parked cars and the through traffic on the main road wending its way past them. What sign there was illustrated the difficulty that a woman with a push chair was having in gaining a footway passage through to the centre of the village. Parking is

willy-nilly causing problems to pedestrians and through traffic alike.

Materials, Street Furniture

There are no yellow lines on the main road bordering this zone. The road and pavements are tarmacked and reasonably well maintained. There are no traffic calming measures. There is a 30 mph speed limit. Tarmac throughout. 2 electricity/telephone poles in pavement in zone.

Zone: CPS03, Sheds, Chapel Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 30/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Property not visible from the road so no building form.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Modern barn. A terrace is shown on the tithe map and 25 inch maps extending into this area with other buildings along the western boundary. Some of the latter might survive in existing sheds along this boundary. Part of Rhenc Isaf extended into this zone with other buildings on the opposite side of the track, all shown on tithe map and early OS maps. Some of the sheds that still survive seem to be the ones that appear on the 1889 map.

Landscape Context

Most of the zone not visible, only a short alleyway from the road.

Space

Alleyway has closed gate-assumed this is now private space.

Green Space

Wilderness in distance-looks like untended lands, otherwise there is no visible green space.

Buildings and Spaces

Sheds to the left and right within the zone as viewed from street.

Slate scalping on ground.

Enclosure

Mostly not visible.

Use, Activity and Movement

Looks like service area-Private parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

No street in zone.

Zone: CPS04, Moranedd, Chapel Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams; Chris Jones, on 30/07/2017; 01/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

The single building is a detached two storey house with a loft. There is an adjoining integral one storey structure forming part of the house, probably a through sitting room. There is also an adjoining Car Port extension. There is an entrance porch, which is side on to the street, but the frontage of the house faces on to the street. There is a gabled roof at three different levels (the main house, the through sitting room and the Car Port extension). There is a wall at the front of the house protruding on to the pavement which demarcates the private space. Within the wall there is a gated entrance to the Car Port.

Building Use

The building is a private dwelling, which appears to be occupied. There is no evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Local knowledge suggests that the building was constructed in the 1920's. To outward appearance it has since been extensively modernised. It is in excellent condition.

Materials

The exterior is a uniform, high quality, creamy white rendering. The roof is high quality grey slate, with matching grey ridge tiles at three different levels.

Style and Detail

The style seems quite unique. There is an interesting turret at the front in the shape of a gabled dormer but it has no window. However there is a loft window near the centre top of the roof. The single storey through lounge with French windows may be a later addition to the house or was perhaps originally an out-house. There are three

chimneys, one at each end of the higher roof and one at the right hand end of the single storey roof. Style is 20th century.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The quartered windows are double glazed with classy modern brown wooden frames. There are French windows (as described above) on the single storey through lounge, opening out to the front of the house. The porched main doorway has an interesting hipped roof; the porch itself extends onto the outside road pavement between the exterior walling. The doorway itself is side on to the road and is stepped, with a small metal gate at right angles to the doorway and set into the wall. The porch has a small quartered window in the wall fronting the road. The doors are made of brown wood, which matches the window frames. There is a solar panel on the main roof and there is a loft window in the roof as described above.

Personalisation

Quite striking bright cream/yellow rendering covers the whole building. There are quartered stylish modern brown window frames as described above with matching doors with brass handles. There is a small, neat, well designed garden to the rear with a small wooden potting shed.

The whole appearance is of a tastefully designed and decorated, well updated house with probably proud owners. There are interesting design features, such as the turret described above and the porched doorway.

History

Shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map. Building was redesigned after 1900, so about 1920 would be right for the building of the new house. It has clearly been added to extensively since.

The interesting porch protruding onto the pavement could be consistent with an original toll-house, though this would make the original date much earlier than the 1920's given above.

Two buildings, probably houses, are shown in this area on the tithe map and this is part of plot 202 (houses and gardens).

Landscape Context

As for CPS02, the zone fronts on to the main A4080, which runs through the village. It is not far from the central cross roads in the village which seems to act as a social fulcrum. There is a village store, a cafe and pub virtually on this cross roads. There is some sense of community but the traffic on this main road and the parked cars seem disruptive to any sense of community or place.

However unlike CPS02 this zone seems more private and independent and is probably less affected by the through traffic and disruption this may cause.

The house is on the right hand side as one enters the village and provides a cheerful first impression of the village. In terms of the general landscape context see also 'Buildings and Spaces' below.

Space

The building is called 'Moranedd' but this is not indicated on the house itself. There is a pavement to the front of the building alongside the main street running through the village. The retaining wall and gates to the front of the building jut onto the pavement leaving little room for parked cars. There is a small garden to the rear of the house and a short driveway leading to the Car Port. There is a small well kept wooden shed at the back and shrubs in the garden. These all add to the neatness and the general character of the building.

Green Space

There is a small private garden to the rear, which is partly visible. There appears to be a small lawn bordered by flowering shrubs.

Buildings and Spaces

To the right of the zone there is a large green field with views looking across towards Snowdonia's mountains. There is a tree-line at the rear of the field with farm buildings in the distance. This adds to the rural setting within which the zone is placed, which by contrast is not clearly visible from CPS02.

Enclosure

The boundary surrounding the building within the zone is a retaining wall to the front jutting on to the public pavement interspersed by metal gateways to the main doorway entrance and the driveway. The boundary to the right hand side is a wall alongside the driveway and private garden to the rear separating the zone from the adjoining field. The boundary of the left hand side of the zone is the wall of the house itself bordering the access passageway to CPS03. The walls are consistent with the general character of the zone described above. The space around the buildings is as described above.

Use, Activity and Movement

The traffic function is a main road as described above (under 'Landscape Context'). There was little sign of pedestrian activity at the time of the survey: this may be partly due to the parked cars further up the street outside and opposite the cottages in CPS02 and the through traffic on the main road wending its way past them. There does not appear to be a Parking Issue particular to this zone. The private Car Port was not in use at the time of the survey.

Materials, Street Furniture

There are no yellow lines on the main road bordering this zone. The road and pavements are tarmacked and reasonably well maintained. There are no traffic calming measures. There is a 30 mph speed limit but this may not be strictly adhered to.

Zone: CPS05, Llwyn Helyg, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones, on 15/08/17

Building Form and Street Context

Llwyn Helyg is a large detached two storey house set in its own grounds. There is an adjoining integral one storey structure forming part of the house at the far end from the road. There are two outhouses including a double garage to the rear of the house which is side on to the main road. The front of the house is at right angles to the road and faces the Snowdonia mountains in the distance. The house is set back some 40 metres from the road. The substantial side doorway acts as the main entrance to the house. There is a one metre high stone wall, with hedge behind, alongside the roadside pavement to the side of the house with two double gateways some 30 metres apart. The gateways provide a looped driveway access to the main entrance with ample car parking space outside the main doorway. The main building is in two connected portions with two parallel roofs at right angles to the road. The rear portion is slightly lower and set back slightly from the front portion (see also Style and detail below).

Building Use

The building appears to be a private dwelling, which is occupied, but it is possible that it is a business premise. There may be multiple occupancy (three cars were parked in the drive) but there is only one letter box on the outside wall next to the main gate. There is no evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Probably early 20th Century. The general condition is excellent: Very well maintained and kept up.

Materials

The exterior has a uniform, high quality, white rendering. The roof is of grey slate with redbrick ridge tiles.

Style and Detail

The style seems fairly typical of a large late 19th/early 20th century detached house. The main roof is gabled but the rear parallel roof is hipped. This roof slopes right down to single storey level at the back. It has a small dormer and skylights within the roof. At the front two rectangular bays jut out to the full height of the house both with gabled roofs at right angles to the main roof. At the far end of the house (from the road) there is a single storey edifice attached to the main building. This has a skylight in the sloping roof which also shows part of the outhouse to the rear). There is an interesting arched recess to the main doorway at the side of the house. There are three chimneys, one at each end of the main front roof and one very tall one at the back of the rear roof. Between the two bays at the front of the house there is a doorway with a wooden balcony above. The garage has a gabled roof but the outhouse has an interesting hipped roof with a smaller hipped roof at right angles to it with an attached building having a gabled roof.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The roofs are as described above (under 'Style and Detail'). At the front of the house there are large rectangular PVC windows at both levels. Within the rectangular frames there are small vertical window frames at each side. The windows to the side of the house facing the road in the rear portion are similar in style but not as wide. To the side of the front bay nearest the road there are narrow vertical windows at each level opening at the top. To the right hand side of the doorway there are two small vertical slit windows set at ground floor level (possibly a cloakroom) but no windows above except for a wider vertical window above the door. There is only one dormer window in the rear sloping roof as described above. The arched double doorway with stepped access at the side of the house appears to be the main entrance. There is a small front doorway as described above (under 'Style and Detail'). It is difficult to tell from the roadside whether this is in use.

Personalisation

There is a lawned garden at the side of the house nearest the road with two young trees. There are short tidy hedges protruding above the roadside wall. There are shrubs lining the driveway along the wall to the left of the zone. The general appearance is of a well kept, tidy house and gardens set back from the road. The impact on the area is pleasing to the eye. The window surrounds, doors and eaves are all painted black with contrasting white rendering to the walls.

History

A large modern house, probably early 20th Century. No previous building on this site.

Occupies part of plot 199 (Tir glasgoed) shown on tithe map.

Landscape Context

The zone is to the right of main A4080 as it enters the village from the South just within the 30 mph speed limit signs. It is set within the rural landscape: green fields, trees and hedges etc at the edge of the village and facing

the Snowdonia mountains to the front.

This rural idyll seems quite separate and independent from the bustling centre of the village only 300 yards or so away.

Space

The name of the property within the zone is clearly marked outside both entrance gates as 'Llwyn Helyg'. The main road is quite wide at this point with plenty of room for two cars to pass; the pavement within the zone is also quite wide. The 30mph speed limit signs signify the village boundary which is just outside the zone. The main visible private space is the lawned garden and pebbled driveways which contribute to the overall character of the zone.

Green Space

Formed of the spacious private lawned garden with small trees and the trees behind the main building away from the road.

Buildings and Spaces

Generally the spaces surround the buildings, especially if the fields on three sides of the zone are included. Outside the zone to the front of the building there is a prominent well mown green field with an orchard beyond (see photo 0065). There is space between the rear of the building and the outhouses allowing access. There are views across to the Snowdonia mountains from the front of the main building. There is a nice balance between buildings and spaces.

Enclosure

There is a stone wall alongside the roadside pavement marking the boundary between the public and private space to the edge of the zone. Set within the wall there are two double metal gates set about 30 metres apart giving access to the private looped driveway. There is a stone wall along the left hand edge of the zone at right angles to the road. There is a wooden fence running alongside the curved lower driveway forming the boundary between the right hand side of the zone (from the roadside) and the field beyond (see photo 0064). The front of the house forms the remainder of the zone boundary at this side.

The space around the buildings is as described above.

Use, Activity and Movement

There was little sign of any movement from the buildings within the zone or to or from the zone. The main road was busy with holiday traffic much of it exceeding the 30 mph speed limit as it entered and exited the village. There were one or two passing walkers but otherwise little sign of pedestrian activity. There are two gateways allowing access from the road to the property as described above. There do not appear to be any Parking issues in this part of the village. There is ample private parking space for cars within the zone.

Materials, Street Furniture

There is street lighting on the right hand side of the main road, just within the edge of the zone, looking towards the centre of the village. There is a tarmac surface to the road and the pavement both of which are well maintained. There is a 'Slow/Araf' instruction to motorists painted on the road surface adjacent to the 30mph speed limit sign. There is also a notice on the sign asking motorists to drive slowly through the village. There is a white line painted on the road side part of the way through the zone and a broken white line in the middle of the road. There is plenty of space for two way traffic at this point in the village. (Photos 0066 and 0067 refer. Zone CPS05 is to the right of these pictures).

Zone: CPS06, Tal y Braich, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones, on 15/08/17

Building Form and Street Context

Tal y Braich is a detached two storey house set in its own extensive grounds. There are three conjoined outhouses to the rear of the house which is side on to the main road. The front of the house is at right angles to the road and faces the Snowdonia mountains in the distance. The house is set back some 10 metres from the road-side. There is a long stone-walled boundary (about one metre in height and 80 metres in length) bordering the road to the side of the house. There is footway access to a porched door through a small metal gate in the wall. There is narrow driveway access to the rear of the property and the outhouses via a wooden gate to the far right hand side of the boundary wall, looking from the road-side. The house consists of two conjoined portions at the same height placed at right angles to one another. The rear portion is sideways onto the road and the front portion is at right angles to the road (see also Style and detail below).

Building Use

The building appears to be a private residence, which is occupied. It is possible that the house and outbuildings were once a small farm incorporating the surrounding fields.

Age and Condition

Probably late 19th Century. The general condition of the house is excellent and well maintained. The outhouses

less so.

Materials

The outhouses are built of grey stone with slate roofs. The exterior of the main house is rendered with cream/white rendering. The roof is of grey slate with redbrick ridge tiles. The four chimney stacks are built of yellow bricks with red brick ribbings. The red chimney pots are ceramic.

Style and Detail

The style is fairly typical of a late 19th Century farmhouse. Several layers of overlapping semi circular roof tiles are of interest as are the chimney stacks described above. Both the front and side roofs, at right angles to one another, are gabled. The front door porch with its side doorway facing the road is also of interest.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The roofs are as described above (under 'Materials' and 'Style and Detail'). The windows to the front and near side of the house are uniformly of traditional style quartered frames. They are now made of PVC but at one time would have been sash windows. There are no dormer windows. The porch with its doorway to the side has a smaller quartered window at its front. The porch door is the only visible door to the house. It faces the roadside and there is a 15 metre path to the roadside gate. It is a wooden door with two small windows at its top.

Personalisation

There is a walled lawn garden to the front and the side of the house bordering the road with border shrubs and a small palm tree. The front part is split by a wooden fence at right angles to the front of the porch alongside a short path leading to a small gateway, which leads to a larger walled lawn garden to the front of the house. Within this garden there is a small greenhouse growing tomatoes and some raised beds growing plants and vegetables. Beyond a hedge which cuts across this walled garden there is a small field with a young fruit tree. On the far side of this field there is a gate in the wall leading to a much larger field at the back away from the road. The house rendering is cream/magnolia in colour, the window frames are white and the door and eaves are black. The impact on the area is pleasing to the eye.

History

Shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

Owen (1952, 128) says that the Maen Lwyd boundary stone stood where Tal-y-Braich stands today and this marked the borough boundary. The stone was broken up for use in a stone wall. It is therefore assumed that the boundary ran up the road until it reached this point.

Captain William Thomas, Cae Coch, who the house and Tal-y-Braich in about 1879 (Owen (1952, 131).

In tithe map plot 142 (Hendy), but no trace of an old house here on the map.

Landscape Context

The zone is to the left of the main A4080 as it enters the village from the south; the zone's southern and eastern boundaries end at the 30 mph speed limit sign. The zone is set within the rural landscape: green fields, trees and hedges etc. at the edge of the village and faces the Snowdonia and Llyn mountains to the south.

This rural idyll seems quite separate and independent from the bustling centre of the village only 300 yards or so to the north.

Space

The name of the property within the zone is clearly marked on the left gateway pillar as 'Tal y Braich'. The main road is quite wide at this point with plenty of room for two cars to pass; there is a grassy verge on the public side of the property's boundary wall. This [grass verge] widens into a lay by/bus stop outside the main house itself. There is no pavement on this side of the road. The visible private spaces are as described in the 'Personalisation' section of the CPS06 Buildings report as follows:

'There is a walled lawn garden to the front and the side of the house bordering the road with border shrubs and a small palm tree. The front part is split by a wooden fence at right angles to the front of the porch alongside a short path leading to a small gateway, which leads to a larger walled lawn garden to the front of the house. Within this garden there is a small greenhouse growing tomatoes and some raised beds growing plants and vegetables. Beyond a hedge which cuts across this walled garden there is a small field with a young fruit tree. On the far side of this field there is a gate in the wall leading to a much larger field at the back away from the road.' This all adds to the character of the zone.

Green Space

The green spaces are as described under 'Space' above. The overall character is of a relaxed and comfortable smallholding, formerly a small farm, with a few crops as described above but with no visible sign of grazing animals.

Buildings and Spaces

The buildings within the zone are at the northerly, village end, of the zone. The green spaces are to the westerly and southern sides of the zone. In terms of their area the green spaces predominate and provide a nice frontal view to the magnificent mountain scenery of Snowdonia beyond.

Enclosure

As described above under 'Space' the boundaries within the zone are walls but also hedges and a fence. These are demarcations within the zone rather than boundaries as they all appear to relate to a single property. The boundary surrounding the property, and for the most part the zone, are all stone walls.

The space around the buildings is as described above.

Use, Activity and Movement

There was little sign of any movement to or from the buildings within the zone, although a car did come and go from the drive at the rear of the buildings. The main road was busy with holiday traffic much of it exceeding the 30 mph speed limit as it entered and exited the village. There were one or two passing walkers but otherwise little sign of pedestrian activity. There do not appear to be any Parking issues in this part of the village. There is a sizeable lay by and bus stop at the road side of the property boundary wall in front of the house itself.

Materials, Street Furniture

There is street lighting on the opposite side of the main road in front of CPS05. There is a tarmac surface to the road and the lay-by both of which are well maintained. There is a worn 'Slow/Araf' instruction to motorists painted on the road surface adjacent to the 30mph speed limit sign at the southern tip of the zone. There is also a notice on the sign asking motorists to drive slowly through the village. There is a worn white line painted on this side of the road passing through the zone and a broken white line in the middle of the road. There is plenty of space for two way traffic at this point in the village.

Zone: CPS07, Cae Ffynnon, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones, on 07/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

The single building is a large detached two storey house with a substantial adjoining double garage nearest to the street. The whole is side-on to the street and is set back some 30 metres from the street in its own spacious grounds. The garage juts out in front of the main building at the front but is level with the rear wall at the back. A wide, spacious driveway opens onto the street via a wide wooden gate. There is a 4 foot high wall alongside the street surmounted by a high hedge which demarcates the private space. The combined height of wall and hedge is some 8 feet thus obscuring much of the house and the garden behind it. The gated entrance to the drive is at the northerly end of the boundary wall adjacent to zone CPS08.

Building Use

The building is a private dwelling, which appears to be occupied. There is no evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

The building appears to have been recently modernised; in style and outward appearance it seems to have been built in the 1950's or 60's but there may have been an earlier building on the site. It is in excellent condition.

Materials

The building has a uniform, high quality, greyish brown rendering. There is brickwork at each corner of the building and to the front of the adjoining garage. The roof is made up of modern small uniform slate tiles with redbrick ridge tiles covering both the main house and the adjoining garage.

Style and Detail

The style seems fairly unique but reflects a 1950's architectural style. The roof is gabled at both ends of the rectangular main building and the roof on the adjoining garage is also gabled. There is a single chimney stack in the centre of the roof to the rear of the building, with two red ceramic chimney pots which appear to be central heating outlets.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

At the front upper storey there are three different rather unique window styles (see photo 89). All are double glazed with classy modern brown wooden frames. The one nearest the road to the left is the widest with three vertical window frames set into the rectangular main frame; the one above the main doorway is square and smaller with four quadrants; the one to the right is slightly larger and has two vertical windows set into the rectangular frame. The two upper windows at the back of the house (photo 92) have wide rectangular frames with a large rectangular pane set in the middle with two vertical side panes. There is a side window in the garage which is similar in style to the first one described above.

Aside from the garage double doors there are two visible doors, the main door at the centre of the lower storey of the house and a side door to the garage. The doors are made of brown wood, which matches the window frames. There is an unusual triangular feature above the main door etched into the wall.

Personalisation

The well kept garden has lawns to the front and far end of the house, looking from the road side. There are herbaceous borders with shrubs and flowering plants along the wall beside the drive and flowering shrubs (hydrangeas and the like) behind the wall alongside the road. The front garden (i.e. the one beside the road) is

separated by a hedge from the gardens behind. However the gardens are not clearly visible from the road so have little impact on the area.

History

The house in this plot is known as Cae Ffynnon and it is 20th century. On the tithe map this is part of a field (plot 112) identified as Tir Glascoed but many fields are labelled with the farm they belong to not a proper field name and this seems to be part of the Glascoed lands. The field was presumably called Cae Ffynnon. In 1876 the parish vestry decided that "The water of the well-" Ffynnon-dwr-cloddiau"-in Cae Ffynnon, Bod Iorwerth to be drain into the High road by means of a drainage, properly piped, & a cistern to be placed to hold water for the convenience of those concerned" (Owen 1952, 110). The resulting cistern is probably the well shown by the road side in front of Ty'n y Goeden on the 1st and 2nd edition 25 inch maps.

Landscape Context

The zone is in the gentrified outskirts of the village and is the second zone on the left after entering the village on the main A4080 road from the south. Both zones contain large detached houses in their own grounds. The zone is in a rural setting despite being bounded on both sides by other buildings. There are trees and fields behind the zone to the rear and fields opposite the zone on the other side of the main road. The zone is close to the busy centre of the village and within easy reach of the village amenities.

Space

The name of the building (Cae Ffynnon) is clearly marked on the gate to the driveway. The private spaces add to the neat, tidy character of the zone. There are unfussy lawns to the front and rear of the zone with neat hedges and shrubs. There is the continuation of a wide lay-by to the front of the zone alongside the main road. This tapers to a narrower pavement at the northern end of the zone.

Green Space

As above (under Space) there are lawns, shrubs and small trees all well spaced out within the zone. The green space is very uncluttered.

Buildings and Spaces

There is a nice balance between the building and the surrounding, mainly green, space. There is a garden shed, just visible, and trees at the far end of the zone well away from the main road.

Enclosure

There is a hedge within the zone as described above but this acts as a partition between two parts of the garden rather than as a boundary. The boundary to the roadside separating the private from the public space is a 4 foot high stone wall surmounted by a high hedge giving a total height of some 8 feet. A low wall, with a hedge behind and trees growing above forms the northern boundary with zone CPS08. The boundary with zone CPS06 to the south is a stone wall surmounted by a hedge. The space around the buildings is predominately private grassy garden as described above.

Use, Activity and Movement

The gateway to the drive at the top (north) end of the roadside boundary wall provides the only access to the private space and buildings within the zone. There was some pedestrian activity on the opposite side of the main road where there is a pavement but on the whole it was quiet. There are appear to be no parking issues. The lay-by bordering the road-side immediately to the public side of the boundary wall provides parking space and acts as a bus stop. Residents park within the private space.

Materials, Street Furniture

There are street lamps on the opposite side of the main road. The 30 mph speed restriction signs as traffic enters the village are placed some 60 metres to the south of the zone. There are no other traffic calming measures, The road and lay-by are tarmacked and well maintained. The lay-by has paved edging demarcating it from the road.

Zone: CPS08, Tyn y Goeden, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones, on 07/09/17

Building Form and Street Context

Tyn y Goeden is a two storey cottage set at right angles to the street. There is a one storey extension forming part of the cottage possibly built at a later date. This extension juts out onto the pavement at the side of the street. The cottage also has a lean-to construction at the far end away from the street. There is an outbuilding, which is set back some 20 metres from the street, at right angles to the cottage, and which faces the street. This outhouse is in the shape of a 50 metre long single storey building with four entrances and may originally have been a terraced building. There is a gated passageway between the cottage and the outbuilding allowing access to the field behind. Within the field there are a number of huts and sheds and a recently built concrete building which may act as a garage. There is a narrow footway to the left of the outhouse also allowing access to the rear. A low stone wall forms the boundary between the private property and the lay-by/pavement at the side of the street with two large gateways allowing access.

Building Use

The cottage is clearly being used as a family dwelling. The listed outbuilding seems to be used for storage of building materials. The outbuilding may originally have been a small holding or a crofter's cottage.

Age and Condition

The cottage was probably built in the mid 19th Century. The listed outbuilding is much older and may date back to mid 18th century or earlier. The cottage is well maintained and has been tastefully renovated. The outhouse is in reasonable condition apart from the doors, which look like old barn doors.

Materials

The cottage walls have been rendered.

The listed building is built of grey stone of varying sizes and types, which are held together by cement. Large stones and boulders have been used at the base of the building and at the lower levels. Rocks such as red sandstone and granite have been used in the construction. Smaller stones have been used at the upper levels. The door lintels are made of slate slabs.

The cottage has a slate roof. There are older, larger slates on the outbuilding roof, tapering in size towards the top. There are slate ridge tiles on both buildings

Style and Detail

The cottage style is fairly typical of a traditional mid 19th Century two-up, two-down double fronted cottage. The single storey extension may once have been an outhouse or a privy but now forms part of the main residence. There is a chimney at each end of the main roof and a chimney at the end of the extension. The listed outhouse does not have any chimneys and the 'windows' are slits in the walls.

The roofs of the main cottage and the extension are both gabled

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The square windows at the front of the cottage are probably originally sash windows but are now PVC windows opening outwards from the top. They have retained their original style, the two windows above being slightly smaller than those below. There is a smaller window on the extension in the same style.

At the back of the house (sideways onto the road) there are two upstairs windows in the same style but differing in size; however there is only one small vertical window downstairs with a similar sized vertical window to the rear of the extension (see photo 82).

The cottage has a central main door with a canopied doorway. This does not appear to be currently in use: the family seem to use the side door (barn door style) in the extension as their main access to the cottage. The lean-to at the far end also has a small wooden door (See photo 79).

The outhouse has four doorways, three in the shape of wooden barn doors and one in the shape of a stable doorway with a corrugated metal door (see photo 76).

Personalisation

The area in front of the listed building bordered by the cottage to one side is about 50 metres by 20. This is used as a yard to store building materials and there is a restored 1950's 'Ferguson' tractor on view. It is also used as a play area for children with children's toys on view. There are parked cars and a kennel for a small dog. There is bagged up building debris. There are plant pots with flowers at the front of the cottage with a small lawned garden. Alongside and to the rear of the boundary wall there is a small garden with shrubs, two trees and some ornaments including an original water hand pump. The impact is untidy and higgledy-piggledy but not too displeasing to the eye.

History

First referenced in the parish registers in 1830 (Owen 1952, 134).

The house and barn are shown on OS maps from 1889. A building is shown on the site of the barn on the tithe map, in plot 111 (Tyn y Coeden).

Landscape Context

The zone is in the outskirts of the village to the left of the main A4080 as it enters the village from the south. The zone is between two large detached houses to the south and Capel Ebeneser to the north on the approach to the more built up centre of the village. The setting is rural but at the same time close to the village centre and its amenities.

Space

The name of the property within the zone is clearly marked on the main gate as 'Tyn y Coeden'. The main road is quite wide at this point with plenty of room for cars to pass in opposite directions; there is a lay by on the public side of the property's boundary wall. The lay by tapers into a pavement beyond the cottage extension, which juts out into the roadside. The visible private spaces are as described in the 'Personalisation' section of the CPS08 Buildings report as follows:

'The area in front of the listed building bordered by the cottage to one side is about 50 metres by 20. This is used as a yard to store building materials and there is a restored 1950's 'Ferguson' tractor on view. It is also used as a

play area for children with children's toys on view. There are parked cars and a kennel for a small dog. There is bagged up building debris. There are plant pots with flowers at the front of the cottage with a small lawned garden. Alongside and to the rear of the boundary wall there is a small garden with shrubs, two trees and some ornaments including an original water hand pump (See photos 78 and 81). The impact is untidy and higgledy-piggledy but not too displeasing to the eye.'

In terms of character the potted plants and flowers in front of the main door to the cottage add some neatness to the overall ramshackle impression.

Green Space

The green spaces to the front of the zone are as described under 'Space' above i.e. a small lawned garden at the front of the cottage and a small garden with shrubs and two medium sized trees immediately behind the boundary wall, which separates the public from the private space .

To the rear of the zone, not visible from the road, there is quite a large green field which is broken up by various huts, sheds and a caravan.

Buildings and Spaces

As described under the CPS08 Buildings report, the cottage is at right angles to the main road. The listed outbuilding, which is set back some 20 metres from the street is at right angles to the far end of the cottage, and faces the street. There is a large rectangular space (some 20 x 50 metres) in front of the outbuilding. There is a gated passageway between the cottage and the outbuilding allowing access to the field behind. There is a narrow footway to the left of the outhouse also allowing access to the space behind.

From the roadside the buildings appear dominant but there is also plenty of space behind the buildings to the rear of the zone.

Enclosure

The only boundary within the zone is the low stone wall, probably original, separating the private from the public space. There are two gateways in the wall allowing access to the front yard, the lower one of which appears very recent. The higher one (towards the village centre) allows access to the cottage and the inner gateway between the cottage and the outhouse to the field beyond.

To each side of the zone the boundary is formed by a stone wall leading away from the road towards the rear. On the north side the wall is interrupted by the rear wall of the cottage itself (see photos 84 and 85). There are high hedges surmounting the wall towards the rear of the zone. The end of the cottage which juts out into the roadside interrupts the frontal boundary wall and forms the boundary between public and private space at this point (See photos 80 and 82).

There is evidence of an entrance behind the cottage from the road, which has now been walled up (photos 84 and 85). This now forms part of zone CPS09.

There is evidence of a low stone stile in the wall to the front of the cottage which would have provided footway access (See photo 80).

Use, Activity and Movement

Quite active: family and friends coming to and from the property, cars coming and going. Some work going on in the front yard though sporadic; children playing.

Some pedestrian activity e.g. people walking their dogs from the village.

Cars parked in the private front yard and occasionally in the lay-by to the front of the zone.

The street is the main A4080 road passing through the village from south to north.

Materials, Street Furniture

There is street lighting on the opposite side of the main road. There is a tarmac surface to the road and the lay-by both of which are well maintained. No traffic calming measures apart from the worn 'Slow/Araf' instruction to motorists painted on the road surface adjacent to the 30mph speed limit sign at the village entrance to the south of the zone. There is also a notice on the sign asking motorists to drive slowly through the village.

Zone: CPS09, Ebeneser Chapel and Burial Ground, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones, on 26/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

There is only one building, Capel Ebeneser, within the zone. It is a large rectangular building and it rises high above the surrounding buildings in adjacent zones. It fronts on to the main street running through the village and is set some 2 metres back from the street. The frontage is about 10 metres wide and the building extends some 15 metres to the rear. There is a hugely impressive arched, open porch entrance facing the street.

Building Use

The building does not appear to be still in use for religious services. However it does appear to be in use, probably for public meetings, concerts etc.

Age and Condition

The date on the building is 1785 but it appears to have been extensively rebuilt at a later date, probably in the early 19th Century. The earliest dates on the gravestones in the cemetery behind the building are around the 1850's. The building is in a good state of repair.

Materials

The roof is made of slate. There are no chimneys. The building itself is rendered in white all the way round. It is likely that the walls are built of grey stone.

Style and Detail

I would say that the style is Georgian (or mock Georgian). It is fairly typical of a large well to do Welsh Methodist chapel. The arched portico/porch entrance beyond the double main gates is quite striking. Within the open porch there are doors opening to either side into the building interior (see photos 96, 97, 116 and 117).

Roofs, Windows and Doors

To the front of the building at the upper level there are Georgian style windows, which are vertical and curved at the top. There are two small vertical sash windows to either side of the porch and inside the porch, in the interior wall, there is a large wide Georgian style window facing the entrance. On each side of the building there are four large rectangular vertical sash windows at both upper and lower levels. These are all of identical size. At the back of the building there are only two windows, which are at ground floor level. These are high vertical windows with wooden/metal frames, which open outwards at the bottom (see photo 101). The doors are as described above (under style and detail) but there is also a small side entrance to the rear right hand side of the building within a low lean-to extension to the building (see photo 99).

Personalisation

The building is not residential

History

The current chapel is shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map. A chapel on this site was present in 1785. The building was restored in 1835, rebuilt in 1861 and rebuilt again in 1881. The date on the current chapel refers to the first chapel not to the construction of the existing building. A building is shown on the tithe map named as the chapel (plot 110, chapel and land, owned and occupied by the Trustees of the Chapel). The building shown on the tithe map is a long narrow building similar to the terrace houses in the town. It is possible that the original chapel was established in an existing terrace of medieval houses.

Williamson (1895, 66) says that the first chapel was built in 1785 and that this was the first Methodist chapel in the area.

Landscape Context

The position is about mid way between the centre of the village and the outlying zones. The single building within the zone is higher than the surrounding buildings and is predominant. The chapel adds a historical/religious feel to the immediate landscape and is a reminder of the importance which it used to play in the community in former times. It may still act as a social fulcrum.

Space

There is a solid stone wall in front of the building alongside the pavement. This is broken by two gateways one of which leads to the main porched entrance of the chapel itself. Between this gateway and the main entrance there is a paved space for the public to congregate prior to entering the chapel via the porch or exiting from it. The pavement at the front of the building is of sufficient width to park a car.

Behind the chapel there is a large well kept cemetery extending for some 50 metres to the rear of the zone (see photo 103). To the left of the chapel building, behind the roadside wall, there is a small field extending to the rear of the chapel. This is accessed by a small gate in the wall. It is bounded to the rear by another wall and a large tree, beyond which is the cemetery. The boundary to the left is the house in CPS08 (see photos 94 and 95). This field appears to be a private rather than a public space.

The name of the chapel (Capel Ebeneser) is clearly visible near the top on the front of the building.

Green Space

Beyond the cemetery behind the chapel building there is a further 20 to 30 metres of well kept, mown grassed area presumably intended for future graves. The width of this area is about 20 metres. In addition to this green space there is the small field to the left of the chapel building as described above.

Buildings and Spaces

There is a large cemetery behind the chapel building as described above and there is a small field to the left of the building at the front, whose function is unclear. There is space at the front of the chapel within the front boundary wall for people to congregate as described above. The chapel is dominant owing to its size and function.

Enclosure

The right hand boundary (northern boundary) of the zone is defined by the wall of the chapel building itself. This wall continues in a straight line as the cemetery wall, within which there is a small gate leading to a linear path which extends through the width of the cemetery. There is a driveway, which is in Zone CPS10, to the right of

the chapel building. This leads to a double gate directly ahead of it which gives vehicular access to the cemetery. Beyond this gateway and to the right of it there is stone wall surmounted by a wooden fence extending to the rear of the zone. This forms the boundary between CPS09 and CPS10 beyond the vehicular access. The remainder of the cemetery, to its rear and its southern side, is bounded by stone walls surmounted by hedges.

The small field at the front of the zone to the left of the chapel building is bounded by a white metal fence separating it from the main chapel entrance, the chapel itself, a stone wall to the rear separating it from the cemetery and the wall of the house in CPS08.

Use, Activity and Movement

At the time of the survey there was no activity apart from one person leaving the cemetery. The main through A4080 highway passing through the village passes to the front of the zone. There was some evidence of pedestrian activity but it was not busy. Parking in this part of the village does not appear to be an issue although there were cars parked on the pavement in front of the zone.

Materials, Street Furniture

The main road and pavement are tarmacked. They are both well maintained. There are no specific traffic calming measures in this part of the village.

Zone: CPS10, Sunday School and Tŷ Capel, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones, on 26/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Ty Capel is the old chapel house set back one metre from the street and fronting on to the roadway. There is a one metre high stonewall separating the building from the public pavement with two narrow gateways giving access to the house by foot. To the right of the original chapel house in the same style there is an extension, which has been added at a later date, along the same line but with the roof at a slightly lower level. To the rear of this extension there is a more modern extension. There is a 'Sunday school' building behind and adjoining the original chapel house. The main part of the Sunday school building is at right angles to the chapel house and it extends some 10 metres to its rear. There is a side extension which is behind and parallel to the Chapel house with a three metre overlap to the left of the house viewed from the road. There is an outbuilding to the rear of the Sunday school which consists of toilets, a garage and a small brick walled yard.

Building Use

Ty Capel is unoccupied. The Sunday school building is well maintained and appears to be in use, probably as a community centre.

Age and Condition

The original Tŷ Capel was probably first constructed in 1785, which is the date on the Chapel building in the adjoining zone. The side extension was possibly added in the early to mid 19th century. The further extension behind the side extension is more modern. The Sunday school building was probably built at the same time as the chapel was enlarged and rebuilt in the early 20th century. Its style is identical. Tŷ Capel is in a poor state of repair and the garden to the front is overgrown with brambles and bushes.

The outbuildings are probably contemporary with the original Tŷ Capel and may have served as the outbuildings of a small holding if Tŷ Capel was largely self sufficient.

Materials

The roofing of all of the buildings is slate. The chimney stacks of both Tŷ Capel and the Sunday School are of yellow brick with yellow ceramic chimney pots. Tŷ Capel and the outbuildings are built of greystone/rock of various sizes cemented together with the larger boulders tending to be near the base and at the corners. The door and window lintels are of slate slabs.

The Sunday School has a white rendering which matches the chapel in the adjoining zone.

Style and Detail

The original Tŷ Capel building is fairly typical of a late 18th century or early 19th century North Wales two storey cottage in style. It is double fronted with a window above the main doorway. The extension to the right is one up, one down with a doorway to the rear in the later extension. The original extension is in the same style as the original building but is clearly a later addition. There is a small archway to the right and to the rear of the extension leading to what appears to be a small outhouse or a privy. The style of the Sunday School is identical to the main chapel (Georgian) and appears to be part of that rather than the Chapel house.

The five chimneys across the two buildings are identical in style and have an interesting arrangement. They are similar in style to the chimneys on the farm house in CPS06.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The original Tŷ Capel has large vertical sash windows, three above and two below, all of the same size. The extension has smaller windows with a dormer built into the roof at the front. The Sunday School has large vertical sash windows (Georgian style) one at the front (set back from Tŷ Capel) and several at each side (two on the inner

side and four on the outer). There are three stylish narrow vertical windows at the back of the Sunday School, the one in the middle being higher than the one at each side.

The Sunday school roof is at right angles to Tŷ Capel roof but slightly higher. The side roof is at the same height as Tŷ Capel's roof. The Sunday School has a porch doorway behind the side portion of the building, which juts out beyond the porch by a metre or two (see photo 108). Tŷ Capel has a single main narrow doorway at the front accessed by a narrow gateway. There is also a small rear doorway round the back of the later extension.

Personalisation

The Tŷ Capel building is not currently occupied. However the front garden is completely overgrown and derelict. Rubbish has been thrown behind the wall and into both the front and side gateways. The wrought iron gates have been left open and are impossible to close. The impact on the neighbourhood is poor.

History

Two small buildings are shown on the site on the 1889 25 inch map but by 1900 the chapel house and Sunday school have been built. On the 1920 map the rear building is labelled as the Sunday School and the building on the street frontage is still called Tŷ Capel.

No buildings are shown on this site on the tithe map.

Ty Capel was partly built on the chapel land (plot 110) and partly on some of the adjacent plot (109, Tyn y pydew).

Landscape Context

The position of the zone is about mid way between the centre of the village and the southern edge of the village. The chapel house and the Sunday School provide a reminder of the place that they would have held in the local community in former times. The present 'Sunday School' building may still act as a social fulcrum.

Space

There is a low narrow pavement alongside the main road in front of the wall separating the public from the 'private' space. The pavement has a flat kerb allowing cars to park but making it difficult for pedestrians to pass by. There is a lightly grassed driveway, with access from the road via double white metal gates, between the main chapel in CPS09 and the Sunday School, which leads to the outbuildings and cemetery to the rear of this zone and the adjoining CPS09 (see photo 118). The overgrown unattended garden and the accumulated rubbish in front of and to the right hand side of Tŷ Capel detracts from the character of the zone. The nameplate 'Ty Capel' to the left of the front door has fallen to an upside down position so that the name of the building is not easy to identify.

Green Space

There is a green space to the rear of the Sunday School alongside the outbuildings in the form of a mown grassed area. The vehicle access to the cemetery in CPS09 via the driveway described above (in 'Space') leads to a further grassed area beyond.

To the left hand side of Tŷ Capel (viewed from the road) in front of the Sunday School extension there is a fenced off overgrown grassy area, which presumably would have been a lawn at one time. There is a small gate in a wall leading to the front garden of Tŷ Capel (See photo 115).

The overgrown garden to the front and right hand side of Tŷ Capel with high overgrown bushes and ivy on the walls is the only other green space in the zone.

Buildings and Spaces

Apart from the overgrown garden as described above the only significant space in this zone is the driveway between the main chapel building in CPS09 and the buildings in this zone leading to the outbuildings at the back and the cemetery in CPS09. The buildings are of prime importance and dominate the zone.

Enclosure

Viewed from the road the left hand boundary of the zone is the main chapel wall of CPS09 continued by the cemetery wall to the rear of the chapel as far as the vehicular access/gateway to the cemetery. The right hand boundary of the zone is formed by a low stone wall from the right hand side gateway to Tŷ Capel extending to the outbuildings behind the Sunday school. The rear wall of the outbuildings themselves continued by a wooden fence form the remainder of the boundary on this side of the zone.

Within the zone there is a low stonewall, within which are set three gateways, alongside the public pavement and to the front of Tŷ Capel. To the left hand side of Tŷ Capel in front of the Sunday School extension there is a fenced off grassy area as described above (under 'Green Space').

Use, Activity and Movement

The buildings in the zone did not have active frontages at the time of the survey but it is clear that the Sunday school building and the outbuildings are in use. The busy main through road, the A4080, passing through the village passes to the front of the zone. There was some evidence of pedestrian activity but it was not busy. Parking in this part of the village does not appear to be an issue although there was a car parked on the pavement in front of the zone thus impeding pedestrian activity.

Materials, Street Furniture

The main road and pavement are tarmacked. They are both well maintained. There are no specific traffic calming

measures in this part of the village.

Zone: CPS11, New houses, Off Chapel Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached, 3 two storey houses, two bungalows. All in a row on a cul de sac. All facing to road of the cul de sac but set back off the road

Building Use

House, occupied

Age and Condition

Very modern, good condition

Materials

Sandy pebble-dash, red brick corners and under windows. Slate roof

Style and Detail

Detached. All similar in style, similar to rest of village with pebbledash red brick is different.

Bay windows in the bungalows

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roof, wooden windows and doors, each house has different layout of doors and windows.

Personalisation

Some have solar panels. Each differently set out. Some with drives, others gardens. Although each has a different layout their exterior appearance/materials are similar.

History

Houses built in 2015 or 2016. There was previously no building on this area. No buildings are shown on the 25 inch maps. This was plot 109 (Tyn y pydew) on the tithe map, but it had no buildings.

Remains of a medieval building have been found in this zone. Also a possibly early medieval whetstone. Medieval town houses were probably across this plot some distance in from the present road.

Landscape Context

Newly built area set away from street. Different/ more modern character than other buildings in the area.

Space

Use of small front gardens and red brick paving/drives to distinguish property boundary from pavement. Easily identify house names as they have been engraved on slate plaques and placed on houses front.

Green Space

Small front gardens with some small plants

Buildings and Spaces

All buildings are detached from one another providing some privacy

Enclosure

No walls built to separate front gardens from pavement but clear use of small garden and different paving material for drives/walkways to house to distinguish what is private/public

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic, own parking. Only though using properties would use road and pavement (cul de sac)

Materials, Street Furniture

road and pavement - concrete

driveway and walkway - red brick

Zone: CPS12, Mor a Mynydd etc, Off Chapel Street

Recorded by:

Building Form and Street Context

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Houses built in 2003. No buildings are shown in most of this area on 25 inch maps, but there was a small building under Y Bwthyn, on the 25 inch maps but not the tithe map and a range of outbuildings along the NW boundary, the latter also on the tithe map. These buildings were related to Bod Iorwerth.

Archaeological remains including a midden and stone surfaces and possibly the original road edge have been found in this zone.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: CPS13, Bod Iorwerth, Off Chapel Street

Recorded by:

Building Form and Street Context

Not accessible

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

The present house was built around 1844 by Edward Hugh Owen, Glas-coed, but he died before going to live there (Owen 1952, 122). Williamson (in his notes dated 1894 for his Hanes Niwbwrch, Bangor University Archives Bangor MSS 7391) says that the house was built by Hugh Owen Edwards "50 years ago", again placing it around 1844.

Shown on OS maps from 1889, and on the tithe map. The building would have been new when the tithe map was drawn up. The tithe map shows outbuildings along the NW boundary of the property and a NW wing on the main house, as also shown on the 25 inch maps.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: CPS14, Cartref, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Jane Kenney, on 16/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Double fronted house on street frontage. House extends to right over what is probably now a garage with double doors but may have been an access passage to the rear of the house.

Building Use

Domestic

Age and Condition

Probably 19th century

Materials

Pebble-dashed walls

Style and Detail

Straight-forward, simple design

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roof, uPVC windows, wooden door and door to garage

Personalisation

Light next to door, shrub in front of house

History

Shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

Landscape Context

On street frontage

Space

Garden behind. Open yards of neighbouring properties to either side.

Green Space

Rear garden

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Fronts directly on to pavement, no enclosure.

Use, Activity and Movement

On busy road

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: CPS15, Garage, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Jane Kenney, on 16/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

A two storey building on street frontage with a flat roofed extension on the side and other buildings behind.

Building Use

The main building is a dwelling but the adjacent buildings and extensions are related to the use of the property as a garage.

Age and Condition

Fairly modern. Extension has a slightly 50s feel.

Materials

Painted rough-cast render on the main house and other buildings. The house has a panel covered in planking for decorative effect.

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Modern UPVC windows and doors.

Personalisation

Decorative panel in door, Michelin sign

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

Plot 107 in the tithe schedule is "Caeau Lliadiart" and is shown with a house. "Cay y Lliadiart & house in Town" is listed in 1780 rents for the Borough of Newborough (Owen 1952, 30).

Landscape Context

On main street, open ground to side and rear

Space

Tarmacked areas to side of house and behind used for storing vehicles

Green Space

Very little

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Not enclosed, at least at the front, except by buildings

Use, Activity and Movement

Garage

Materials, Street Furniture

No waiting sign adjacent

Zone: CPS16, Kingslow Cottage etc, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace attached. Facing street, on the street. Similar to surrounding buildings. Double fronted, two storey

Building Use

Modern 19th century or earlier, good condition

Age and Condition

slate roof, stones painted yellow

Materials

Terrace attached. Small alcove attached, with tall metal gate with Shop furniture such as a fridge seen behind it. This feature marks the property as different from others on the street.

Style and Detail

Slate roof and UPVC windows, dark wooden door.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Yellow painted stone house, small attached alcove to store with gate, otherwise similar to rest of the terrace.

Personalisation

Yellow painted stone house, small attached alcove to store with gate, otherwise similar to rest of the terrace

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

A boy is said to have been drowned in the well in this zone (David Owens pers. comm.).

Landscape Context

Terrace, facing street and pavement. No surrounding green space.

Space

Property has small walkway leading onto pavement. Easily identify it's name 'Ty Nant' carved onto slate plaque on house front.

Green Space

Flower boxes and small potted plants

Buildings and Spaces

Gap with metal gate/railing used as walkway to back space and for keeping bins and other objects such as a large fridge

Enclosure

Gate/ railing to separate part of the properties space from the public. Stone wall used to mark small front space away from pavement.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic, main road and pavement with pedestrian use. Road parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CPS17, Red Squirrel Cafe, Chapel Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached shop and house facing main street and pavement. Shop entrance right on public pavement.

Building Use

House occupied. Shop 'The Male Groom Room' occupied. Shop maybe a change of use since it was first built.

Age and Condition

Modern, good condition

Materials

slate roof and pebble-dashed shop in lighter colour than adjoining house

Style and Detail

Terrace style, similar to rest of street except the large shop window in front, shop has no upstairs windows.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roof, uPVC windows and doors. Shop front green and red wood door.

Personalisation

Green and red shop door. Big shop window and shop sign. Building and house similar to rest of street.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

The house at the corner of this zone was knocked down relatively recently to make the corner easier to turn in a vehicle. The corner house was called Penrhyn House (Norman Evans pers. comm.), and is shown on the 25 inch maps. Was Red Squirrel Café until very recently.

Landscape Context

Used as a business, domestic house next to it.

Space

Facing street/pavement, easy access for customers into shop and to be noticed by passing cars. Big sign on one building 'The Male Groom Room'. No visible name/number on adjoining house.

Green Space

none as on main street/pavement.

Buildings and Spaces

The shop is dominant due to its larger size and function. Property of owner/employee next to business as we saw them walk from domestic building to unlock business front door.

Enclosure

No boundaries both have front door facing pavement

Use, Activity and Movement

Business and domestic. Parking issues as very busy road. No driveway

Materials, Street Furniture

Double yellow lines.

Zone: CS01, Llain Stent cottages, Llain Stent/Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

One small long two storey house, single file, semi detached on the street and corner of a crossroads.

Building Use

House, occupied

Age and Condition

Modern, 19th century or earlier. Good condition. Used to be 3 homes now one

Materials

Stone built and painted white. Built of rough field stone.

Style and Detail

semi-detached two storey . Older looking and more traditional than rest of street

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roof, wooden windows and doors- white painted

Personalisation

painted white. Not much extra done but different to rest of street.

History

The building is called "Sign Cottage" and was a tavern. The owner believes this to be Sign Hare, but it is more likely to be the inn known as Sign or Sign Fawr. It was certainly part of the land included in the tenancy of Sign (BUA MISC 3/101).

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map, as well as on the 1799 estate map (BUA MISC 3/101).

The name Llain Stent refers to a medieval strip field (though it may alternatively mean the narrow burgage plots) and "stent" is an unusual Welsh word that can mean "a source of water".

Landscape Context

Facing pavement and street. No surrounding green space

Space

No divide between public and private space. Front door leads straight out to pavement.

Green Space

One tree on side of house.

Buildings and Spaces

Large property in comparison to those in adjacent zones

Enclosure

No boundary. Public use of pavement

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic use. Pedestrian use on pavement. Street parking

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS02, Plas Pydewau etc, Llain Stent/Church Street

Recorded by: Owenna Orme, on 30/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A terrace of 6 houses adjoining Sign Cottage; 3 Plas Pydewau cottages and 3 Llain Stent cottages.

Plas Pydewau: No1 is double fronted, Nos 2 and 3 single fronted, mirroring each other.

Llain Stent: No1 double fronted, No 2 currently single fronted but looks as if it was originally double fronted, No 3 double fronted.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Well-maintained and heavily restored with new windows etc.

Materials

All terrace have pale grey pebble-dashed walls with No 2 Plas Pydewau painted cream.

Style and Detail

This terrace was renovated by the Council so it has a uniform character.

A white barge board runs the length of the 3 Plas Pydewau properties. Guttering in white plastic.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

The roofs are of slate with red ceramic ridge tiles and chimney pots. All windows white plastic.

Slate canopies over the doors of the 3 Plas Pydewau cottages. Plas Pydewau No 1 has a white plastic door, while Nos 2 and 3 have brown plastic doors with brass letter boxes. Slate canopy over the door of Rhosyr.

Llain Stent have dormer windows with slate covering.

Rhosyr has 2 large windows and a small sash window

Personalisation

No 1 Plas Pydewau and No 1 Llain Stent have street sign-type name plates high on the wall.

Rhosyr has its own name plate on slate near the door.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map. This is plot 105 (Houses & Gardens) on the tithe map.

Soar Independent chapel formerly stood on the gap at the end of the terrace.

Owen (1952, 129) says that this land belonged to the Wynnes of Glyn-llifon some three centuries ago. The old thatched buildings were demolished around 1840 and William Owen, Gallt-y-rhedyn, built four houses in their place, giving his name to one of them.

The name Plas Pydewau (big holes) may refer to wells on the property; one house still has a well.

The street is believed to be haunted by a woman called Mary who was murdered.

Landscape Context

Terrace on a main street in the village

Space

Green Space

The houses have narrow strip gardens behind. There is a grassy area at the end of the terrace where the chapel used to be. There is a “no ball games” sign on the end wall of the terrace.

Buildings and Spaces

The buildings open directly onto the street.

Enclosure

No enclosures or boundaries visible at the front of the terrace.

Use, Activity and Movement

Some cars parked on the street but fairly quiet.

Materials, Street Furniture

Traffic calming humps outside No 3 Llain Stent.

Zone: CS03, Soar Terrace/Rhenc Newydd, Llain Stent/Church Street

Recorded by: Owenna Orme, on 30/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A terrace of 9 identical Council-built 2 storeyed single fronted houses.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs with red ceramic ridge tiles, black chimneys with red chimney pots.

Gables project above roofline over the upper windows.

Windows all white plastic, doors white plastic with slate roofed canopies.

Personalisation

History

A terrace is shown on OS maps from 1889 that closely resembles the current terrace but the style of the houses suggest that this must have been entirely rebuilt in the 20th century. There is a terrace on exactly the same line on tithe map, but these houses were entirely rebuilt so nothing of the earlier terrace is likely to survive. This is part of plot 105 (Houses & Gardens) on the tithe map.

Previously Rhenc Newydd, a name that was first referenced in the parish registers in 1825. Poorhouses were built here on land previously known as Llain-y-beiliaid (Bailiff's Quillett) in about 1815 or 1816 (Owen 1952, 93, 130). Owen (1952, 130) says that everything was sold in 1866 and Soar Terrace was built in its place, but he also records vestry records where the sale of Rhenc Newydd is discussed in 1878 to fund the expansion of the cemetery (Owen 1952, 110).

In literature the term “rhenc” is used for the straight rows that reapers or haymakers form across a field.

Landscape Context

Space

At the back of the terrace is a very private concrete communal area.

Green Space

Small front gardens, increasing in size from No 1 to SE. Gardens generally lawned with seasonal garden furniture and children’s toys.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Gardens enclosed by pebble-dashed walls.

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Away from the road.

Zone: CS04, Spier House etc, Church Street

Recorded by: Owenna Orme, on 30/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace of 8 rather variable houses.

Carreg yr Eglwys is double fronted, Ysgubor Ddu 1 and 2 are single fronted; all three have the same roof line. Coleg Bach and Coleg Mawr have a higher roof level and both are single fronted, but Coleg Mawr is much wider and was probably originally a double fronted house. Spier House No 1 has the highest roof of the terrace and is double front. Spier House No 2 and Tŷ Newydd have the same lower roof line and are both double fronted.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

They all have modern features but there are likely to be old houses behind the facades. The different roof lines suggest some were built at different periods and to different styles.

Materials

All pale grey pebble-dashed except for Ysgubor Ddu No 1 which has rough cast render painted green and Coleg Bach is rendered and painted white.

Style and Detail

Coleg Bach has decorative surrounds to the windows that may have been original features on several of the houses. Spier House No 1 is a well proportioned, symmetrical house, unlike the others.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

All roofs are of slate. All windows white plastic except Coleg Mawr, which has brown window frames, probably plastic. Doors generally plastic of different colours.

Personalisation

Carreg yr Eglwys has a trellis for plants around the door with then house name over the door. Ysgubor Ddu No 2 has the house name next to the door. Ysgubor Ddu No 2 has red painted trellis on the walls.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on tithe map.

Norman Evans suggests that the names College Mawr and College Bach come from this being the site of the priest’s house (collegium) at the time of the llys and that this name has been remembered in the names of the houses.

“College”, presumably College Mawr/Bach is first referenced in the parish registers in 1814 (Owen 1952, 124).

Spier House was previously known as Tŷ Debra, named after Deborah Williams (Owen 1952, 131).

Landscape Context

Space

All have front yards, mostly with hard standing used for parking cars. The yard at the Spier Houses is neatly paved.

Green Space

Carreg yr Eglwys has small trees and shrubs in its front yard, Ysgubor Ddu No 1 has hanging baskets and window boxes. Ysgubor Ddu No 2 has potted shrubs.

Buildings and Spaces

The terrace is set back a little from the street with the yards in front. Tŷ Newydd has access to the back through a narrow passageway.

Enclosure

Yards enclosed by stone walls. Those of Carreg yr Eglwys are pebble-dashed but most of the others are exposed stone. Some have square gate pillars. A few of the pillars have concrete pyramidal caps. The Spier Houses have

fancy metal gates.

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

There is a lamp post in front of Ysgubor Ddu and the road has speed bumps.

Zone: CS05, Fairview, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Semi detached, facing street, single fronted, two storey

Building Use

House, occupied

Age and Condition

modern and good condition

Materials

slate roofs, pebble-dashed one lighter colour, one darker.

Style and Detail

Semi detached two storey. Different to each other in architectural style. But still similar to rest of street and each other in detail.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roofs and uPVC window and wood doors (one light blue, other dark) with glass panels.

Personalisation

not much other than door colour.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

Landscape Context

Zone facing pavement and street. No surrounding green space.

Space

Pavement and street front of property. Small walk ways and gates to mark entrance. No house names or numbers visible.

Green Space

No green space. Small concrete space in front of house, small potted plants.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Stone wall defining public/private space. Wall used to divide neighbouring front spaces.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic, public use of pavement in front

Materials, Street Furniture

concrete

Zone: CS06, Tan Rofft, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Semi detached two storey, facing the street and small porch overhanging over front door.

Building Use

House, occupied

Age and Condition

Modern and good condition

Materials

Slate roofs, pebble-dashed, one white one not painted

Style and Detail

Single fronted, two storey semi detached both similar in style and detail to each other and rest of the street. Small front gardens

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs and UPVC windows, wooden doors.

Personalisation

Painted pebbledash, one white, one not which fits in with rest of street. Front gardens with few plants.

History

The current buildings are 20th century, not shown on 1920 map, but they were preceded by a terrace of houses

along the street which are shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889. There is also a row of houses shown on the tithe map.

This is the site of Siamber-newydd, first referenced in the parish registers in 1745. A number of houses, called Tan-yr-offt, were built by John Rowland and William Morris, the carpenter, around 1840 (Owen 1952, 130).

“Rofft” is a spade so the name may indicate spade cultivated ground.

Landscape Context

Street facing, no green space surrounding property. More urban feel.

Space

Zone facing street/pavement. Pebble-dashed, hip height, walls with gates used to define public and private space.

Green Space

Small front gardens some greenery and bushes

Buildings and Spaces

Both same style buildings, pebble-dashed. Wire fencing used to separate both properties front spaces.

Enclosure

Wire fencing used to separate both properties front spaces. Pebble-dashed walls and gate used to define public/private space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic. Pedestrian pavement

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS07, Tan Rofft terrace, Tan Rofft

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Four terrace houses, attached. Facing side street. Small front gardens. Two storey.

Building Use

House, occupied

Age and Condition

Modern/very recent. Good condition not necessarily well looked after.

Materials

Slate roof, pebble-dashed exterior.

Style and Detail

Terrace attached. Porches over front doors, same pebbledash as each other and others on street.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

UPVC windows, doors and drains. Porches over front doors

Personalisation

None

History

Modern housing.

Landscape Context

Terrace of four houses. No green space surrounding properties. More urban feel.

Space

Zone facing pavement and street. Gates used to mark entrance to properties. Easy to identify house numbers as they were present on each front door.

Green Space

Hedges in front, facing pavement. Some grass and small potted plants

Buildings and Spaces

All identically pebble-dashed. All relate to each other and conform to same style.

Enclosure

Hedges define public/private space. Hedges and fencing used to separate each properties own front space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic. Road parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS08, Crud yr Awel, Crud yr Awel

Recorded by: Jane Kenney, on 16/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Development of bungalows around short streets

Building Use

Domestic

Age and Condition

Late 20th century

Materials

Pale pebble-dash on the walls

Style and Detail

Decorative stone facing panel on the corner of many of the bungalows

Roofs, Windows and Doors

UPVC windows and doors

Personalisation

Variation in gardens. Some have decorative house numbers and names.

History

Late 20th century estate built on fields. On the tithe map this land is part of plot 113 (Tyn y Coeden).

Landscape Context

On slight slope facing south with good views of the hills

Space

Spacious development with gardens around the bungalows and broad streets.

Green Space

All bungalows have small gardens, some now fairly mature.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Pebble-dashed walls around the gardens.

Use, Activity and Movement

Very quiet area

Materials, Street Furniture

Lamp-posts but few other items of street furniture and no road markings.

Zone: CS09, Forest Lodge etc, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached oblong shaped house. Three facing the street and two not. All set back from the pavement and gardens in the front.

Building Use

Houses all occupied.

Age and Condition

Modern. All in relatively good condition. Very recent = being constructed

Materials

All slate roofs. All pebble dashed with two painted over (white and yellowy cream)

Some UPVC windows, some wooden.

Style and Detail

Some bungalows

Some two storey

One balcony

one with other accommodation (caravan) in garden

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Some UPVC windows, some wooden. Some solid wood doors, others glass panned. Some have skylights

Personalisation

All very different houses in terms of style, detail and building materials. Some have more personalised garden than others. One has a balcony. Two houses have external painting one white, one yellowish.

History

Modern houses built on an area shown as a field on the 25 inch maps.

Landscape Context

Zone on corner street leading to cul de sac

Space

All have driveways and are set back from the street. Difficult to view house names as they are too far back from pavement.

Green Space

Some front gardens with few trees and bushes.

Buildings and Spaces

All detached and don't appear to relate to each other.

Enclosure

Use of walls, and driveways to define public/private space

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic. Sign of additional living spaces in front gardens e.g. caravans

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete. One property used slate chippings to define parking area.

Zone: CS10, Hedd y Mynydd, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Facing street. Detached two storey. Gabled roof. Nothing else like this in other zones

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Very modern, good condition

Materials

slate roof, red brick front, pebble-dashed sides- painted white. Pale brown brickwork around the windows.

Style and Detail

Attached garage, not like any other house on that street.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Wooden windows and door all same colour. Seven windows of differing shapes and sizes.

Personalisation

Red brick exterior. Very dominant house that stands out in comparison to the rest of those surrounding.

History

Modern house built on an area shown as a field on the 25 inch maps.

Landscape Context

Very different to other properties in area. Large house with big green space surrounding it. Unkempt brambly field next to zone.

Space

Driveway to enter property. Stone wall to divide private garden space from pavement. Mane of house on slate plaque beneath the houses outside light

Green Space

Large green garden. Hedges line one side of property not much else done in garden.

Buildings and Spaces

Dominant due to its size and garden space.

Enclosure

Stone wall to define private garden space. Green garden used to set house back even further from pavement/street.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete driveway.

Zone: CS11, Hendref, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached two storey and extension. Far off the road, looks like a farm building with outhouses. Over looking the Straits.

Building Use

House/Farming, occupied

Age and Condition

Modern 19th century or earlier. Good condition but not as well kept as others on the street.

Materials

Slate roof, pebble-dashed walls - greyer than rest of street.

Style and Detail

T shaped house = small extension ?

Outbuildings/ barns

Same exterior to surroundings. Porch?

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roof, extension UPVC windows and guttering. Old house wooden windows.

Personalisation

Extension. Looks more rural and working farm like than rest of street which is more residential

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on the tithe map.

Hendre Fawr first referenced in the parish registers in 1745, Hendre Bach in 1777 (Owen 1952, 126).

Hendre Fawr had a date stone marked W RT 1769 (Owen 1952, 126).

Landscape Context

Field in front of house. Property overlooking the Straits and mountain range. Very rural feel.

Space

Set away from public space, appears very private. Difficult to identify name of building.

Green Space

Field in front of house. Shed/farm buildings on property.

Buildings and Spaces

Appears to be older farmhouse, which differs from the more recent on modern builds in adjacent zones.

Enclosure

Field and private driveway set it back from public space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic and perhaps some farming use.

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS12, Corner of Church Street, Church Street/Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Sian Barker, on 14/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Building on corner of Malltraeth street and Church Street.

Building Use

Shop (foot health clinic) and door to first floor flat on Malltraeth street. Entrances to two residential properties on church street. It is thought that a shop was part of original building.

Age and Condition

19th century building. Renovated 2 and a half years ago. Good condition. Previously, empty and neglected for twenty three years.

Materials

Slate roof Pebbledash walls. Black stone edging on corner.

Style and Detail

Two storeys. Cambrian house has flat roofed extension with four PVC windows to side and door.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

New shop front PVC door and window. Also fronting Malltraeth street wooden door. Two PVC windows, one each floor fronting church street numbered two wooden door, four PVC windows fronting church street (west) "Cambrian House" recessed wooden door with red brick surround. Four PVC windows facing road.

Personalisation

Shop signage "Twinkle toes" details of services offered in foot health clinic. Three wall baskets, shop front contain colourful plants. Ceramic sign "Cambrian house" on wall of first dwelling, approaching from West in church street.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889. Most of the present buildings are those built in the 19th century to the SE of those shown on the tithe map but some current buildings do over lie those shown on the tithe map. The tithe map plot is 102 (White Lion).

A shed in this zone is an old cottage shown on the tithe map that was used for marram grass working.

The building on the street corner was known as Cambrian House (Owen 1952, 135).

Cambrian House is thought to have been built as a shop at the same time as the White Lion pub in the late 18th century. It was renovated 2 1/2 years ago after having been empty and neglected for 23 years.

Landscape Context

At corner of central village crossroads opposite village store, next door to White Lion pub, at junction of road to

beach.

Space

Church street sign.

Green Space

Some roses and shrubs growing at rear of side yard.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

West end of zone iron gates, tarmac yard-single storey, new building east side attached to Cambrian house on west side attached to Coed An, abandoned outbuilding brick. Concrete walls at back of yard. Used as parking space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Active area-shops, pub, beach traffic. Front access to properties limited parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac. Give way sign and street lamp in church street.

Zone: CS13, Coed Anna etc, Llain Stent/Church Street

Recorded by: Sian Barker, on 14/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Semidetached (2) facing street.

Building Use

Occupied residential dwellings.

Age and Condition

Possibly late 19th century.

Materials

Slate roofs. Pebble dashed walls in contrasting colours.

Style and Detail

Double fronted houses-tunnel entrance to back yard between them. "Bronant" window above entrance. Walled front gardens. Distinctive style.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs, new uPVC windows. "Bronant" (West) canopy frames. "Coedana" canopied front door. Bronant-red wood and glass front door. Coedana-white wood door with small glass pane.

Personalisation

"Bronant" (West) overgrown front garden bushes climbers. Decorative plaques at front door-owe and 'garden friends'. Red door grey pebble dashed. Canopy brackets at front door. "Coedana" window boxes pots, hanging baskets. Canopy over front door. Garden gates and satellite dishes.

History

The current buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map. The tithe map buildings were located a little further back from the present road edge. The zone covers parts of the tithe map plots 102 (White Lion) and 101a (house and garden).

This was originally one house divided in two by the alleyway. There was a slaughter house behind this building. The original name of the house was Llaethdy.

Landscape Context

On busy road to beach very near main road village crossroad, shop and pub. Busy with pedestrians and traffic.

Space

Tarmac road and pavement, yellow line on the road.

Green Space

To the west there is a hedge, flowers, bushes, climber.

Coedana- window boxes, pots, and hanging baskets.

Buildings and Spaces

Tunnel gap between houses leads to drive and open space, backed by old stone buildings, with new, attractive barn doors. View of well tended garden areas each side of concrete drive.

Enclosure

Walled front gardens with metal gates, Bronant-concrete garden path with plants on each side. Coedana stone floor

Use, Activity and Movement

Busy with pedestrians and traffic, accessing beach and parking across road. Parking for residents of terrace opposite and for customers of village shop and pub on crossroads.

Coedana parking in zone CS12 yard.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac, yellow line on road, traffic calming measures taken.

Zone: CS14, Hen Blas etc, Llain Stent/Church Street

Recorded by: Sian Barker, on 14/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace of four houses, facing street.

Building Use

Residential buildings seem occupied.

Age and Condition

Site of old residential buildings see four houses bought and renovated by Newborough man sixty years ago. Good/ reasonable condition.

Materials

Slate roofs, pebble dashed.

Style and Detail

Houses 1,2 and 4 (reading east) are single fronted, house 4 is double fronted. Two storeys, first two houses heading east have one storey flat roof back extensions. Third house has two storey flat roof back extension. Last house has a two storey and a one storey flat roof back extension.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

uPVC windows, slate roofs. First two houses heading east have front porches with side doors and windows to front, other two have brick porches with recessed door. Slate roofs on all porches.

Personalisation

First house, heading west has sign- "I Tir Ffynnon" This house has stone plant pots and garden gnome. The garden is open at east side to the rough drive that leads to backyard. Whitewashed stone wall at back of yard.

History

Hen Blas is first referenced in the parish registers in 1745 (Owen 1952, 126). The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889. The tithe map shows a terrace on the same line as the present buildings. The zone covers parts of the tithe map plots 102 (White Lion) and 101a (house and garden).

Landscape Context

Very near village centre. Busy road to beach. On road parking opposite. Frequent road congestion. Terrace houses (four.) View of long terrace opposite.

Space

Narrow pavement. Double yellow lines on the road. Mid-terrace-sign on boundary wall "HenBlasBach"

Green Space

East end house has overgrown shrubs with walled garden. Each house has some shrubs or small tree in front.

Buildings and Spaces

Terrace. Third house heading east is double fronted, others single fronted. First and last house have two doors facing front one grants access to the house the other to the back garden.

Enclosure

Waist-high stones walls from each house to pavement. First three houses, heading to east, have concrete parking spaces in the front, Third house has double metal gates. Last house has pebble dashed wall at pavement. Also has garden gate with gate posts. At east end of terrace rough drive to the back.

Use, Activity and Movement

Main road from village centre to beach is very busy, often congested. Properties have from access, rear access at East end of Terrace. Busy with pedestrians in street as next to parking area (CS15) and residents' parking on opposite site of main road. Three of the four houses have parking spaces off road. Fourth side drive.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac road and pavement. Double yellow lines on terrace side of road. Traffic calming measures.

Zone: CS15, Carpark, Church Street

Recorded by: Sian Barker, on 14/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Set some distance from street. Facing street.

Building Use

Closed public conveniences , purpose built. Eleven parking bays in front of building, sixteen parking bays behind access prohibited by concrete bollard

Age and Condition

Built about 40years ago? Walls and rood in good condition rusty iron grilles and door.

Materials

Slate roof. Concrete between entrances, stone at each end.

Style and Detail

Functional. Stone wall is a feature.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Hipped roof. Skylight windows small window east side. Three front entrance doors- 2 with iron grilles. Solid metal pack locked.

Personalisation

Garden shrubs planted all around car park. Now overgrown. Graffiti on back wall, a lot of rubbish-drink cans etc. especially at back of building.

History

Excavation revealed the remains of a building on the street frontage, a midden and a ditch further back. The building remains suggest medieval houses in this gap.

This zone lies within the tithe map plot 103 (Cae Llewelyn).

Landscape Context

One of the last buildings on the road to the beach. Busy setting between village centre and beach. Pedestrians and traffic make place feel central to New borough.

Space

Car-width entrance from road. Shrub border to

Single yellow line on road, public space in front and to the side. Parking pays tarmac stone slabs near public convenience parallel stone walls in front of building with paving in between. 16 parking bays behind building.

Green Space

Tall trees and shrubs border three sides of carpark. Small shrub border at edge of pavement. Attractive plants now overgrown signs of neglect.

Buildings and Spaces

View of section of carpark road to beach and terrace across the road.

Enclosure

Parking bays at back. Entrance to them blocked by concrete bollard. Tarmac. On east side behind PC Collapsed wooden and wire fence.

Use, Activity and Movement

Wall in front of pc is where young people often congregate to drink and smoke. Local residents use parking spaces. Main road to beach is busy, on road parking on other side of road means frequent hold ups.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac single yellow line in road parking bays marked out in white lines. Sign posts "P, Llys Rhosyr, Institute, village centre" at entrance to carpark.

Zone: CS16, Dolfor etc., Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Semi detached and attached row of 3. Two storey, facing street, double fronted

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern/ 19th century or earlier. All in good condition

Materials

Slate roofs. Two pebble-dashed and painted (white and cream). One stone exterior.

Style and Detail

Two storey, all the same style, double fronted

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs. One wooden and painted windows and door in mint green. UPVC windows in two and wooden doors

Personalisation

Painting of the pebbledash/stone exterior. Painted window and door frames. Small front garden.

History

The houses are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map, though a small building behind the houses may have been used as a shed shown on the 25 inch maps.

Ffynnon Wrallt, the main public well for the village, was located at the roadside just with this zone.

Remains of a medieval building and a midden have been found in the field in this zone.

Landscape Context

On street front

Space

pavement and street in front. Small front spaces with gates and walls to define public/private space

Green Space

small front areas with space for some small trees and plant pots

Buildings and Spaces

Semi detached and attached houses. No gaps. (terrace)

Enclosure

Walls/hedges to divide each properties garden from one another and from pavement.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic. Pedestrian activity in front. Road parking

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS17, Awelon etc, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Semi detached facing on to the street, stepped entrance 2 up 2 down?

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Good condition and well looked after. Modernish (20th century) House on right looks like it has a newer roof to the one on left due to its condition and skylight

Materials

Slate roof with skylight, sandy brown pebbledash

Style and Detail

Semi-detached, similar to one next door. Porch over front door. 1.5 chimneys (1 shared), 3 in total. Skylight in right hand house. Single fronted

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Vertical windows, house on left has white UPVC windows and door = sash window. House on right has dark brown wooden frames and door. Porch on both and stepped access.

Personalisation

Door types. Garden, left has flowering bush, right not much of a garden. Same colour pebbledash, however both appeared neat from front.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on tithe map.

Landscape Context

Houses slightly set back from street. Area appeared to be quiet and set away from the main part of the town.

Space

Names of houses appeared on the front of them so were easy to identify.

Green Space

Unkempt bramble field next to the houses. Awelon has large flowering bush in front of house. Green hedge used to divide space between both properties. Some patches of grass.

Buildings and Spaces

Semi-detached house, use of hedge to divide front space on Awelfon side, stone wall on other property side.

Enclosure

Hedge and wall. Front area used for parking

Use, Activity and Movement

Pavement in front of house. Private parking

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS18, Tyn'rallt, Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached bungalow with annex and garage. Facing street. Driveway, set back off road

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern and in good condition

Materials

Slate roof, sandy pebble-dashed. Porch stone cladding in mismatched bond. Red brick small walls in stretcher bond.

Style and Detail

Annex built into the house, possible single pile. Different to further down street.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roof, front door, dark wood. Six front facing windows wooden. Skylight. Porch?

Personalisation

Stone cladding not seen elsewhere on street. No garden design, just grass

History

“Tyn rallt” is listed in 1780 rents for the Borough of Newborough (Owen 1952, 31).

The current house is not shown on the 25 inch maps so was built after 1920. The buildings that are shown on the 25 inch maps in this plot were closer to the road and are also shown on the tithe map.

In the mid 18th century Shôn Dafydd lived at Ty’n Rallt and held religious meetings in his house when the church was closed for repairs. This became the start of the Methodist movement in the area (Williamson 1895, 66).

Landscape Context

Set back from road. Area appears quite and set away from main part of town.

Space

Street and pavement in front of house. Private driveway.

Green Space

Large green garden in front of house with some hedges and a couple of plant pots where the flowers appear to have died.

Buildings and Spaces

Detached from others on street, very different appearance as it’s a large bungalow with an annex, garage and big front space.

Enclosure

Stone walls on pavement defining the properties boundary and marking public/private space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic, private driveway and garage

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS19, Pengwern, Behind Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached bungalow behind the main street accessible via public footpath. Off the road and surrounded by fields but loops back to the road.

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern and good condition

Materials

slate roof, pebble-dashed, wooden windows and doors

Style and Detail

Detached bungalows and pebbledash. A lot of personalisation

Roofs, Windows and Doors

wooden windows and doors, slate roof

Personalisation

gardens and potted plants. Children’s playhouse and big windows

History

A modern building on land that was previously a field.

Landscape Context

Detached and off the main road making it more private and rural

Space

Stone wall used to mark boundary of property from pavement

Green Space

large green space in front with evidence of some shrubbery and potted plants. Washing line and children’s play house to rear of house.

Buildings and Spaces

set away from other buildings

Enclosure

stone wall as a boundary from pavement. House positioned in centre of green space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: CS20, Ty'n-lon, Behind Church Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached bungalow off main street, accessible via public footpath

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern, good condition

Materials

slate roof, pebbledash painted white, UPVC windows and door with glass pane

Style and Detail

Detached bungalow and pebble-dashed painted. L shaped building with possible annex, wooden shed, nothing like rest of street.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roof, UPVS windows and doors. Porch. Private access.

Personalisation

Painted white pebbledash

Fairy lights and potted plants. Garden furniture. Wooden shed.

History

The buildings are shown on the tithe map and on the 25 inch maps from 1889.

Landscape Context

Secluded property quiet and rural. Own private driveway/walkway leading to front door.

Space

Driveway/walkway to front of property defined by a hip height stone wall. Property appears more private.

Green Space

Some plants and hanging baskets near front entrance

Buildings and Spaces

More secluded than others in surrounding zones

Enclosure

Stone walls and private paved garden. Public footpath on other side of wall which didn't appear to be used often.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic

Materials, Street Furniture

Public footpath

Driveway and street concrete

Zone: MS01, White Lion, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Sian Barker, on 14/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Facing street. Impressive frontage when viewed from across the street.

Building Use

Public house. Originally built as hotel

Age and Condition

Late 18th century, very good condition. Currently under renovation-new roof and windows.

Materials

Slate roof. Lime render walls.

Style and Detail

three storey. Original front porch door to each side, window to the front. Two gabled dormer windows third storey, double wooden doors at original entrance through building to stable yard. Decoration around porch and dormer

windows, gargoyles above dormers, hipped slate roof on porch.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

New uPVC windows, 3 ground floor, 4 first floor (one above stable yard entrance), 2 dormer windows-second floor. Wooden doors-each side of front porch double wooden doors at stable yard entrance now access to storage area. Access to yard now through building.

Personalisation

Current free house owners started renovating 7 years ago. Still work in progress. Hope to re-render in lime. Attractive plants on wooden wall put up July 2017. "Free house White Lion Tŷ Rhydd" sign. Metal post box with red dragon, two chalk boards, neon sign with opening times in window. Solar lights among plants. Six hanging baskets and two wall baskets- colourful.

History

The White Lion is listed under that name in the tithe schedule (plot 102) and shown on the map but was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century and the current building, shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889, is larger than that on the tithe map.

First mentioned in the parish registers in 1830. Said to have been built by John Jones, husband of Elin Morus Sign-hare. Around 1800 opposite the White Lion was a "carreg orchest" (feat stone) lifted as a trial of strength (Owen 1952, 135).

Landscape Context

Central location. Opposite village store next to foot health clinic. Near junction of road to beach. Restricted parking layby at front entrance. Traffic and pedestrians here constantly.

Space

Prior to 1970's building on wider road. In the 1970's council built pavement and parking layby 30minute parking restriction.

Green Space

July 2017, potted plants installed in newly constructed wooden stands fronting all building.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Wooden walls and plants erected July 2017. Beer garden in previous stable yard at back of building. Access to garden through pub as original yard entrance is now a storage tunnel.

Use, Activity and Movement

Front access. Active frontage, restricted parking in layby in front of building- used by customers to shop opposite. Very busy junction/crossroads.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac. Parking instructions signs-by council.

Zone: MS02, Hendre Terrace, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Louise Williams, on 22/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terraced houses with stepped entrances facing the main road with available off-road parking

Building Use

Residential – occupied. Detached garage - Treflys

Age and Condition

E. 19th century (?)

Materials

Roofing – slate. Bay windows - roofing tiles are different shapes. Pebble-dashed exterior

Style and Detail

Similar styles of houses, with the majority of houses being single fronted, with downstairs bay windows. Similar arch-frame design can be seen at the upstairs windows and the front doors. In some instances there are gaps within the front elevation where there is an alternative entrance to the particular building

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Gabled roof – slate material, half round ridge tile, clay angular ridge tile (Treflys)

Single fronted houses

Pebble-dashed houses

Treflys – Corner stone

Bay windows – downstairs with hipped roof (?), slate covering

Chimneys – Stretcher bond style of overlap

Windows – uPVC windows both upstairs and downstairs, top hung casement (Treflys, Bronderwydd); bottom hung casement windows can be seen in instances on the roof itself

Doors – includes glass panels i.e.. Radial glazing bars

Bottom hung casement windows can be seen on the roof of one of the house

Personalisation

Colour choices for this residential area tend to coincide with each other – white/grey/black/beige

In some cases, Victorian ornamental lamps can be seen by the front doors, hanging ornaments for hanging for gardening purposes can be seen outside the downstairs bay windows

Different door design

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on the tithe map, parts of plots 101 and 101a (houses and gardens).

The post office used to be in No 4 Hendre Terrace.

A pub called “Sign-hare” seems to have been located where Trefflys stands. Owen (1952, 122) says that between Sign-hare and the White Lion was a plot of land. On the part opposite Rhouse stood three small houses with a well between the footpath and the road. Samuel Roberts (Y Plas) bought the plot, pulled down the three houses, and built a large house and shop. The shop presumably became the post office. It is unlikely that any earlier fabric survives within the modern houses.

Sign-hare was a pub first mentioned in the parish register in 1792 and kept by John Jones and Elin Morus (Morris) around 1808 to 1828. After John Jones died in 1835 Elin continued to run the pub but then moved to the White Lion and John Prichard ran the Sign-hare (Owen 1952, 133-1).

Landscape Context

Residential – close to the local amenities i.e. tavern and convenience shop. Due to this, the character/sense of place of the area may be affected by the noise made by frequent traffic and building construction within this part of the area.

Space

Pavement outside the houses, where there is consistent foot-traffic

Available space for parking outside, apart from entrance to private space to parts of the residential area

Visible private spaces such as Trefflys does not detract from the character of the area. However, it is comparatively different to the rest of the residential houses in this zone.

Green Space

Green spaces are minimal in the front side of the building with lack of garden space/shrubs/plants etc.

Gardens which lead to the back of the house are mostly paved over in order to i.e. construct a driveway/entrance for residents.

Buildings and Spaces

There are no gaps between houses in this zone, as the houses are terraced. However gaps can be seen in some instances within the front elevation of the buildings for access.

Enclosure

Enclosures are on the majority, walled. This feature keeps in character with the rest of the area, who also have walled enclosures

Use, Activity and Movement

Main road with vehicles regularly pass, including being the main road used by public transport

More vehicle traffic rather than local pedestrianised traffic

Materials, Street Furniture

Single white lines indicating no parking on entrance to the rear of the property

Zone: MS03, Arosfa etc, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Louise Williams, on 22/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Single and double fronted houses

Building Use

Occupied buildings

Age and Condition

19th century (?)

General condition is very good

Materials

Roofing – slate, clay angular ridge tile

Pebble dashed exterior

Style and Detail

Pebble dashed exterior

Shrubbery covering the majority of the front elevation (Glan-Ffynnan)

Front porches are comparatively different in colour, shape, size and roof type (hipped roof (?); gabled roof)

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Mixture of window styles, including variation in colour (white and brown); side-hung casement windows, including top-hung casement on the outside area (Arosfa), curved top-hung casement windows (Glan-Ffynnan)

Glass panel doors

Hipped roof on the front entrance (Glan-Ffynnan)

Low slope-flat roof

Personalisation

Both houses are colour co-ordinated apart from the white and brown window frames used

Vine trees is seen in both houses. However, one house is minimal, with plants, shrubs etc.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on the tithe map. Part of plot 101 (houses and gardens).

Landscape Context

Indicated by the number of vehicles and traffic, both foot and vehicle, this zone tends to accrue high amount of vehicle and foot-traffic with occasional public transport passing through. Due to this, this zone seems to be the most active along Malltraeth Street

Space

There are white lines in some instance outside private entrances, indicating no parking

The walls on the front access are similar in colour and shape

Unlike other zones on Malltraeth Street, this zone seems more difficult in terms of locating and identifying building

Green Space

In some instances, plantation seems to cover the front face of houses within this zone, although this feature increases the character of the building, as this feature does make the building stand out.

Buildings and Spaces

Both houses (Glan-Ffynnan and Arosfa) are semi-detached, terraced houses, they both share the same wall

The gaps on each side of the houses are indicated by hedges between the next house (Trefflys), or private entrance towards the garden of Glan-Ffynnan

Enclosure

The boundary on the front of the buildings are stone walled

On either side, houses are separated by hedges/shrubs

Use, Activity and Movement

Active frontages - only by residents of the buildings

High traffic area due to the numerous amount of vehicles parked in this zone, which causes difficulty in some instances for two-way traffic

There is a moderate amount of foot-traffic on the pavements, due to the local convenience store nearby.

Both houses have front access. However, Glan-Ffynnan has in addition a paved entrance for vehicles

Materials, Street Furniture

There are white lines indicating to keep access clear for entrances

No yellow lines, apart from those that are on the opposite side of the street

There are no traffic calming measures

Zone: MS04, Field with pump, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Louise Williams, on 22/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

The pump is located in between two entrances to terraced houses on both sides

Building Use

It is a water pump for the village. However, this zone is overgrown with various plants, trees and shrubs, so it is unlikely that there has been any movement within this zone in regards to the pump being used/maintained. On the other hand, there is a mention of a pump on Malltraeth Street on the 'Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water' website.

Age and Condition

The earliest mention of the construction of the pump – c.1902

General condition reflects the age of the pump i.e. rust

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

The impact of overgrown plantation ruins the character of the area as unlike the rest of the village, this zone is

severely unmanaged.

History

Pump (PRN 67788) survives near the roadside. This was in use into the 1950s (Norman Evans pers. comm.).

In the early 1900s, there was an increase demand for clean water, a pump at Malltraeth Street was used, with Mr Edwards as the officer responsible, having to see it being opened daily between seven in the morning and five in the evening (<http://www.penmon.org/page82.htm>; accessed 02/08/2017).

The 25 inch maps show the houses that used to stand on this site and these are also shown on the tithe map. This is plot 100 (houses and gardens) on the tithe map.

Landscape Context

This zone is noticeably out of character in comparison to the rest of the village, as this zone is unmanaged as for one there is overgrown plantation, which would make the pump in particular easily missed.

Space

Barred fence indicating restricted area/unsafe for pedestrians to enter the zone

Visibility overlooking the zone is difficult

Green Space

Lack of management and due care as there are overgrown plantation, which dominates this zone.

Buildings and Spaces

In terms of this zone, this contains a water pump, which provides water for the village (and is listed on the 'Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water' website) – which was installed in the early 1900s

This zone does detract from the character of the village, as it is out of place in comparison to the rest of the street, which contains housing.

Enclosure

Boundaries are indicated by the hedges on both the left and right side of the zone, and a metal fence on the front as a barrier, which has a pavement for pedestrian use in front by the main road.

The overgrown plantation affects the character of the zone by cluttering the area, which is comparatively different to other maintained areas within the village.

Use, Activity and Movement

Pavement outside the fence receives consistent, light foot-traffic, mainly by local residents

Function of the street is primarily for vehicles and also the main route for public transport i.e. to and from Bangor/Llangefni

Materials, Street Furniture

Available on street parking spaces available – only to one side of the street

Electrical and telephone poles on the street

Zone: MS05, Bron Heulog, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Louise Williams, on 22/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Detached house – double fronted

Stepped entrance with cobbled path

Building Use

Residential – occupied

Age and Condition

Modern Victorian – late 19th century(?)

Materials

Pebble dashed noticeable on the front elevation

Stone covering on the pathway which leads to the front door

The stone walls which are by the front gates are discoloured and different to the rest of the remaining wall. This might suggest that these two 'wall-posts' pre-dates the remainder of the front wall or the latter was rebuilt

Style and Detail

Name of house clearly identified on the pillars by the front door

Angled porch – which reflects the roof style of the house

Cobbled path to the front access

Roofs, Windows and Doors

uPVC windows

Pitched roof

Gable and valley roof (?)

Stepped frontal access through the porch

Windows: Top-hung casement

Personalisation

The building exterior is very well designed and colour co-ordinated, which balances greatly with the various plants and shrubs in the garden.

The cobbled path matches the beige exterior of the house

Wind-chimes located within the pillars of the porch

Trees that are used are unusual in comparison to other trees within the area.

History

The house is shown on OS maps from 1900, but not on the 1889 map. The tithe map shows that there were earlier buildings on this site, although there was nothing shown in 1889. This is plot 99 (Tyn yr ardd) on the tithe map.

Landscape Context

Setting of the zone is situated by the public walkway, the main road and a cross junction

Actively this zone, because of the public walkway and the cross junction, will receive moderate level of vehicle traffic from all sides.

Space

Available outside parking

More vehicles than foot-traffic

Gates in front of houses for entry for vehicles and individuals

Building names are easily identifiable as they can be seen displayed on the outside porch near the front door

The private space in this zone does not detract from the overall character of the area as the gardens on the whole are managed, and contain various trees and plants

Green Space

The front garden contains numerous trees and plants. In some instances, these can obstruct the view of the front elevation of the houses

Ownership, the green space on the whole are privately owned i.e. private gardens.

Buildings and Spaces

The gaps between buildings, separate by either hedges, stone walls or paved tarmac, they simply either provide parking for the occupant, or simply creating a barrier between houses

Enclosure

The building are positioned facing the main road

There are stone walls in front of the gardens, which seems to be a pattern within the area

Detached houses tend to acquire more space in terms of a private garden than terraced or semi-detached etc.

Use, Activity and Movement

No active frontages

There are pavements outside for pedestrians

As the zone is situated by the main road, there are vehicles and public transport passing on a regular basis

Generally quiet with regards to foot traffic. However, the foot traffic tends to be local residents.

Properties in this zone tend to have front access

There are no parking issues as there are no yellow lines etc., apart from the opposite side of the road

Materials, Street Furniture

Roads surface is concrete/cement

The pavement height on the road is not consistent, with the lower dip ends to be in front of entrances, in order to provide ease of access to vehicles, wheelchair users and pedestrians.

Pavement, roads etc., are generally well maintained

There are telephone poles and light posts in various parts of the area.

Yellow lines are situated on one side of the road

There are no traffic lights

Zone: MS06, Marabella etc, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Louise Williams, on 22/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

The buildings by the main road are semi-detached bungalows, whereas the other buildings are detached

From the main street, the front and back entrances for the buildings are on the either sides

Residential buildings by the main road - the entrance pathways are flat (block concrete) in order to provide access to the buildings for vehicles and residents. The majority of houses within this zone are flat, in order to provide ease of access.

Building Use

Buildings are occupied. However, Arfryn, there were no signs of this building being occupied i.e. lack of garden maintenance including uncut grass etc. On the other hand, there were no visible 'For Sale' signs outside the house,

so there may be occupants still residing/are on vacation (blinds were closed).

No visible evidence could be seen in regards to change of use since the construction of these buildings

Age and Condition

Age of dwelling (by main road) approx. 1970's

The general condition of these buildings are good. However, plastering could be seen peeling off the side walls

Materials

All roofing material seem to be slate

No material seems to 'stand out' as with regards to external wall covering, which tend to be pebble-dashed, as it is the pattern in this area. However, what is comparatively different in this zone, is the amount of handlebars that are situated outside the houses and on both sides of the front entrance. This is due to ease of access for disabled/wheelchair users.

Style and Detail

There are various buildings within this zone with conservatories either on the back or side of the buildings, which are easily accessible for elderly or wheelchair users.

Interesting slate signage for Llys Ogwen with a right arrow to indicate where the entrance to the house is. There is a metal gate next the sign, which follows concrete slabs and a green patch towards the front door. There is another metal gate to the same building along the fork of the road. Here there are many light ornaments along the walls within the garden.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Along the main road the roofs of the building are Gable. However, there are examples of gable roof with shed roof addition.

Upvc Double Glazing windows: Fixed light side-hung casement; top hung casement

Stepped access doorways

Personalisation

Exterior wise, the majority of the houses within the zone have similar colours to the exterior of the buildings i.e. white/beige/yellow with the exception for Llys Ogwen who have red frames surrounding their windows.

Ornaments – There are quite a few ornamental lights on the façade of the buildings, which gives a 'Victorian' feel to the area

History

Sunny Lea is built on the site of a row of one storey cottages called Tai Ty'n Buarth, which existed into the 1950s (Norman Evans, David Owens, pers. comm.).

The current houses are late 20th century in date but the 25 inch maps show houses along the street up to at least 1920. These houses are also shown on the tithe map. This zone covers plots 53 (Pen y banc), 54 (Tyddyn tylodion), 55 (Tywadus), and 98 (Houses & Gardens) on the tithe map.

Landscape Context

Setting of the zone is situated by a public walking path, and a cross junction which delivers moderate amount of both foot and vehicle traffic.

The residential area that is not by the main road is more quiet to those which are, as there is mostly foot-traffic or vehicles used by the residents. Although there is a lack of the latter.

Space

There is a gap between the walls of the houses which are jointly used by residents as a means of entry to the property either by vehicles and residents.

Pavement outside for pedestrians

Very easy to identify the name of the houses as the signage tends to be either on the left side or front elevation of the house. These sides also face the main road.

There is a public walkway for pedestrians, which is shown the sign accompanying a 'No through Road', where the walkway splits in two, one of which leads between Llys Ogwen, and the back residential areas of Llwyn-Onn, Marabella and Dywddes

Green Space

Green space ownership tends to be private grassy gardens, although gardens houses facing the main road tend to be minimal in comparison to the residential houses off the main road by the public walkway.

Green space opposite Llys Ogwen, one assumes is public and not private, due to the lack of maintenance, and overgrown plants and shrubbery

Buildings and Spaces

The amount of flat paved access, and handlebars by the front entrance indicates the residential houses are only suitable for wheelchair users or disabled individuals

Gaps tend to be dominant in residential areas that are not situated by the main road, as the land opposite Llys Ogwen is unmanaged with overgrown plantation.

Enclosure

Boundaries by the main road tend to be closed apart from the entrance gaps for the residential houses.

Building plots by the main road (except Dywddes) tend to be single-storey which would be suitable for wheelchair users/elderly occupants. However, all houses within this zone have purpose built aids for elderly/wheelchair users. There are similar stone structure walls along the main road

Private residential areas away from the main road, are walled, although less in height than those on the main road. The residential area here also have a high amount of trees and shrubs obscuring the view of the houses.

Use, Activity and Movement

No active frontages. However, it is occupied.

Traffic function by the main road is generally moderate. However, with the public pathway, the traffic is mostly foot-traffic for those houses that are not situated by the main road.

There are two front access points, for those houses situated by and off the main road. In some instances, there are three front and rear access i.e. Llys Ogwen which has two front access and another access through the conservatory. There are no parking issues in this zone, as for being in a private residential, there is private parking and parking available on the street. However, 'No Parking' signage can be seen outside residential houses i.e. Llys Ogwen

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete slabs can be seen in some drive-ways

The roads and paths are well maintained

There no yellow lines in the private residential area away from the main roads

Zone: MS07, Ty'n y Pant, Off Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Marianne and Glyn Jones, on 01/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Detached property off main street and up narrow lane. Porch running width of house with two canted bay windows and front doors. Slated gable roof.

Building Use

Domestic dwelling currently vacant. Could have been a small holding before modernised

Age and Condition

Could be 13th to 19th century, good condition.

Materials

Building could be stone construction and pebble-dashed. Gable slated roof. Chimney stack at both gables.

Style and Detail

The canted bay windows are a feature and no similar properties on this lane.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Windows are vertical light brown uPVC. Front door is half glazed and is light brown uPVC.

Personalisation

Garden to the side of the property. Very small concrete frontage with a low pebbledash wall.

History

The main house is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889 but building to the NW is not present till 1920 then it is half its present size. The tithe map shows a small building in the SE corner of the plot. On the tithe map this plot is sub-divided into 4 strips (56 (Tyn y pant), 57 (Tyddyn tylodion), 58 (Tywadus), 59 (Tyn yr ardd)), with Tyn y Pant only having the first strip with the house on.

Landscape Context

This house is situated on the side of a branch of the lane leading from the main Newborough street. This lane is also a public footpath that culminates at Llanddwyn Island.

Space

The lane is tarmacked, no pavements, no identifiable markings, name of house not visible.

Green Space

The house has an overgrown garden to the left-hand side. Its unoccupied. The house is facing fields to the front.

Buildings and Spaces

This house is detached and stands in its own grounds. It has a yard to the right hand side and out building to the back.

Enclosure

Very small pebble-dashed wall with curved coping. The house sits to the front of the plot. Garden to the side of house, small tarmac area to the front of house.

Use, Activity and Movement

The house is up a land wit a property higher up. The property has side access and parking area.

Materials, Street Furniture

The lane is tarmacked and very well maintained. No street furniture, no street lamps. No visible traffic calming measures.

Zone: MS08, Works, Off Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Marianne and Glyn Jones, on 01/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Building is at the end of a cul-de-sac and is independent of any other building. It is the only commercial property in the area. Small office block at entrance. Substantial yard at front and side of building surfaces in tarmac.

Building Use

Building was used as a roofing contractors storage unit. Property is vacant. No evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Very good condition. Building could have been built around 1990.

Materials

Building is constructed of half corrugated metal and half concrete blocks rendered in pebbledash.

Style and Detail

This building is a typical industrial unit. No other unit in this area.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

No windows or doors in view.

Personalisation

Only commercial premises up this lane.

History

Modern.

The land is part of plot 55 (Tywadus) on the tithe map.

Landscape Context

this workshop is situated up a cul-de-sac branching off the main Newborough street. Small narrow land.

Space

The lane is tarmacked no pavements, no identifiable markings. The workshop and office are owned by Pant-y-cabyn. No name on property.

Green Space

This workshop has a big yard to its front and side. Small office block at the entrance. It was once a roofing contractor business owned by Pant-y-Celyn occupies.

Buildings and Spaces

This workshop is detached, small office is detached and rendered in pebbledash. No view from this workshop.

Enclosure

High wall surrounding premises, the workshop is at the left-hand side of the plot. The yard is tarmacked.

Use, Activity and Movement

The workshop is situated up a cul-de-sac, and on the left hand side of the lane. Large parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

The lane is tarmac, very well maintained. Very well maintained. No street lamp, no yellow lines no calming measures.

Zone: MS09, Hen Capel etc, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Marianne and Glyn Jones, on 01/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace house facing street and in front of building line. Low sloping porch. Front door to the right hand side with three steps leading up to porch. An integrated garage to the right side of the house. Doors and windows are imitation leaded glass.

Building Use

Occupied domestic dwelling.

Age and Condition

House could be 18th or 19th century. Well maintained and in good condition.

Materials

The house is rendered in pebbledash. Likely to be of stone construction. Slated gable roof. Dormer windows have slated gabled roofs. One chimney stack on left hand side gable.

Style and Detail

The sloping porch projects, and differs from the rest of the terrace.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Vertical windows in brown uPVC with imitation leaded glass. Two dormer window upstairs with gabled slated

roofs. Front door and garage doors in brown uPVC.

Personalisation

Small garden with garden seat. Wall to front in pebbledash.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889. There was a row of houses here on the tithe map, but it is assumed that they were entirely rebuilt in the 19th century.

Hen Capel is on the site of the Wesleyan Methodist chapel (PRN 7828).

Williamson (1895, 68) says that the Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1804.

On the tithe map this zone covers plots 51 (Pen y gamdda) and 52 (House & Garden).

Landscape Context

The settling of this house is on the main road from Newborough to Malltraeth.

Space

The street has an asphalt pavement with dropped concrete curbs. No identifiable marks within this zone. The house is at the centre of the terrace. The house name is visible on the front of the porch.

Green Space

No green spaces in this zone. This house is privately occupied and has no visible vegetation.

Buildings and Spaces

This building stands out with the low porch to the front. No gap between the houses.

Enclosure

Pebble-dashed wall with brick top, the house stands in front of the building line. One plot within this zone, small gravelled area to front.

Use, Activity and Movement

The building is a private dwelling, busy main road from Newborough to Malltraeth. The road leads to private houses and estates. This property has parking space within the garden.

Materials, Street Furniture

The road and pavement are asphalt, well maintained. One street lamp, no yellow lines. Traffic calming's.

Zone: MS10, Pengamfa, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Marianne and Glyn Jones, on 01/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

This house faces the street, and is two storeys, this is an end of terrace double fronted cottage, with an attached single garage to the right side. The property extends to the left with a single door and Velux windows in roof.

Building Use

Occupied domestic dwelling-left side of house possibly previously used as a school room to the next door Hen Capel.

Age and Condition

The house has a date plaque above the front door "W T E 1769" the house is in good condition.

Materials

The house is constructed of stone covered in cement render with a pattern of imitation block work, painted white, roof is gabled with slates and has chimney stacks each end of building.

Style and Detail

Typical 18th century cottage with small windows and painted white.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Small uPVC four pane windows to ground and first floor. One small Velux window in the roof. The front door is uPVC barn type design with a small window in a shallow canopied porch.

Personalisation

Front yard running full length of house, surrounded by low stone wall. The house is currently being renovated inside and the yard is full of building material. Name plate and letterbox on each side of porch.

History

The house is shown on OS maps from 1889. On the tithe map this plot (51) is called Pen y gamdda and there is a row of houses along the street. The layout of buildings on the tithe map is suggestive of medieval terraces, but the date stone on Pengamfa (1769) suggests the house was rebuilt before the tithe map was made and the OS maps indicate later additions to the main house. There could still be a medieval core to the house.

"Pengamfa" first referenced in the parish registers in 1814 or as "Ty'n gamfa" in 1817 (Owen 1952, 129, 131).

This formerly belonged to Rev. Henry Rowlands, Plas-gwyn, H. C. Evans, who owned it when the tithe schedule was drawn up, was his nephew (Owen 1952, 129).

Landscape Context

The setting of the zone is on the side of the main road.

Space

The street has an asphalt pavement with dropped concrete curbs. No identifiable marks within this zone. The house is at the end of the terrace and appears to be one of the oldest in the area. The house name is on the front porch.

Green Space

No green spaces in this zone. The house is privately occupied and has a few plant pots at the front and a garden to the right hand side.

Buildings and Spaces

This house is interesting due to its age, 1769. No gaps between houses.

Enclosure

Stone wall curved cement top. The house is rectangular and is positioned set back from the boundary. Wide front concrete yard.

Use, Activity and Movement

This building is privately occupied. On the busy road from Newborough to Malltraeth. The property has room for parking inside garden, no rear access.

Materials, Street Furniture

The road and pavement are asphalt, well maintained with white land down middle. No yellow lines, no traffic calming.

Zone: MS11, Boston Terrace, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Marianne and Glyn Jones, on 01/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

two storey house, a pair of terraced houses, facing the road, with small tiled yard to the front with a low brick wall surrounding them. No gates and is in line with the other houses.

Building Use

A pair of domestic dwellings, occupied. No evidence of change in use.

Age and Condition

No indication of age, possibly 19th century. Good condition. Built by the Boston estate.

Materials

Stone buildings rendered in pebble dash gabled slate roofs, Number one with one chimney and number two having two chimneys and is double fronted.

Style and Detail

Typical plain terraced houses.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Windows are vertical uPVC with upper openings in white. Doors are brown half glazed uPVC.

Personalisation

plain featureless dwellings. House one and two have house numbers on the right hand side of the front doors.

History

The present buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on the tithe map. Both the 25 inch maps and the tithe map show a building that no longer exists to the SE of the present houses.

In 1950s there was still the old cottage in the gap next to Boston Terrace. This was called Llain Cleddyf (sword quillet) and was occupied by a joiner who made coffins amongst other items (Norman Evans, David Owens, pers. comm.). It is plot 50, "Llain y cleddau" on the tithe schedule.

Llain Cleddyf or Llain Cleddau is first referenced in the parish registers in 1835. John Hughes built a weaver two small houses here and Captain Griffiths took a lease on it and built the existing houses (Owen 1952, 127).

Landscape Context

The settling of these two terraced houses on the side of the main Newborough to Malltraeth road.

Space

The street has an asphalt pavement with dropped concrete curbs. No identifiable marks within this zone the lack of garden and enclosure walls leave the frontage exposed. The name plate is on number one house and the numbers are on both houses.

Green Space

No green spaces in this zone, these two houses are privately owned and have no visible vegetation.

Buildings and Spaces

they are semi-detached terraced in the same style. Both are the same. No gaps between buildings.

Enclosure

very low brick walls to the front, boundary walls are out of character there are two plots in this zone. Pots are rectangular and houses fill space. Tiled area to front of both houses.

Use, Activity and Movement

These are private dwellings, the houses are on the main through road. Street leads to private houses and estate on the Newborough to Malltraeth road . No front parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

The roads and pavement are asphalt, they are well maintained with white line down the middle. Street lamp in front of house one. No traffic calming.

Zone: MS12, Minffordd, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Marianne and Glyn Jones, on 01/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Two storey house, detached house facing main street, three steps to front door. Small concreted front garden surrounded by low stone wall. The house is in line with the other houses

Building Use

Single domestic dwelling, the house is occupied. There is no evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

Estimate age is early 20th century and the house is in good condition.

Materials

The house is brick built with spa-dash rendering. The roof is gabled and slate construction. Front of dwelling has some moulding, house has chimney stacks to each gable.

Style and Detail

The house is villa style with a double canted bay window incorporating a porch with a sloping slate roof. This house is the only one with these features on this street.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

the ground floor windows are imitation white uPVC. Front door is half glazed timber with two half glazed panels each side. First floor windows are small panes, white uPVC with side opening lights.

Personalisation

This house has a pattern of cream stucco moulding on front. Name of house and letterbox on the left hand side of the front door.

History

The buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, and on the tithe map, although only the house is shown on the latter with no extension to the SW. Plot 50a (House and Garden) on the tithe schedule.

Landscape Context

The setting of the house is on the side of the main road to Malltraeth, and is on the outskirts of the village.

Space

The street has an asphalt pavement with dropped concrete curbs. No identifiable marks within this zone. The house is at the end of the terrace and is quite a substantial building. The house name is on the front above post box.

Green Space

This building is the dominant one on this zone. It has a small gap between this house and next door. This house is privately occupied and has no visible vegetation.

Buildings and Spaces

This building is the dominant one on this zone. It has a small gap between this house and next door. The gap provides access to back of house.

Enclosure

Low stone walls with vertical coping front and side. In keeping with rest of terrace. There is one plot within this zone, rectangular shape and is positioned centrally. Small gravelled area to front and side.

Use, Activity and Movement

The building is a private dwelling. Busy main road from Newborough to Malltraeth. Street leads to private houses and estates. This property has off road parking to side and back.

Materials, Street Furniture

The roads and pavement are asphalt, they are well maintained with a white line down the middle. One street lamp no yellow lines. No traffic calming.

Zone: MS13, Rhoddfa Bach, Rhoddfa Bach

Recorded by: Natalie Herring, on 14/11/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A development of bungalows, most detached but two joined by their garage.

Building Use

Domestic, all appear occupied

Age and Condition

Less than 10 years old and in good condition.

Materials

Walls covered in painted render and/or pebble-dash. Slate roofs

Style and Detail

Modern style. Most painted white but one painted mint green.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

PVC windows with double glazing. The windows are generally white but one has brown windows. Doors also PVC, matching windows.

Personalisation

Gardens have been personalised. Some low walls round the garden, some have hedges. One has a large hedge blocking the view of the house.

History

20th century development built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS14, Rhoddfa Meyrick, Rhoddfa Meyrick

Recorded by: Natalie Herring, on 03/10/2017

Building Form and Street Context

A development of bungalows, some semi-detached, some detached and some joined by their garage.

Building Use

Domestic, all appear occupied

Age and Condition

Less than 10 years old and in good condition.

Materials

Walls covered in painted render and/or pebble-dash. Some with wooden 'slat' detailing on one side. Slate roofs

Style and Detail

Modern style

Roofs, Windows and Doors

PVC white windows with double glazing. Doors also white PVC.

Personalisation

Gardens have been personalised. Some have mainly lawns with a few bushes, some have hedges or large shrubs at the boundary. Some have flower borders and one has plant boxes.

History

20th century development built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS15, Tyn y Cae, Tyn y Cae

Recorded by: Natalie Herring, on 03/10/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Development of detached bungalows.

Building Use

Domestic - occupied

Unlikely to have altered.

Age and Condition

Less than 10 years old and in good condition

Materials

Pebble dashed, stripe of cream colour. Slate slab roof.

Style and Detail

Slightly modern in appearance

Roofs, Windows and Doors

White PVC double glazing. No visible door.

Personalisation

Tiled driveway. Some bushes and plant life.

History

20th century development built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS16, Gwel y Don, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached bungalow/ two storey oblong. Outskirts of main village along main road set back with garden in front and drive

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern and good condition

Materials

Pebbledash, slate roof similar to rest of area stone work around door

Style and Detail

oblong detached bungalow/two storey, very similar to rest of area

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roof, UPVC windows and doors with glass pane

Personalisation

stone work around door, metal gate to property. No other personalisation very similar to rest of area.

History

20th century house built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

outskirts of main town. Quiet area

Space

pavement and road in front of property but stone wall used to define public/private space. Could not see name/ number of house

Green Space

green space in front

Buildings and Spaces

double storey bungalow in keeping with other properties in surrounding zones

Enclosure

stone walk and metal gate

Use, Activity and Movement

domestic and quiet

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete

Zone: MS17, Rhosfair, Off Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

off main road, accessed via public footpath. Unable to get clear photograph as obscured by trees. Detached two storey

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern 19th century, good condition

Materials

slate roof, rendering painted yellow/cream

Style and Detail

Detached two storey similar to rest of area

Roofs, Windows and Doors

slate roof

upvc windows and door

Personalisation

Not on main road, more hidden, big garden with lots of plants. More secluded. Painted rendering. Still similar in style to rest of area.

History

Rhosfair is a modern house with a caravan site in the field behind but the original farm of Ty'n Cae is in the SW part of this zone. This is shown on the 25 inch maps since 1889 and now seems to be reduced to sheds. Ty'n y Cae is mentioned in the 1773 accounts of the King's Rents from Rhosfair and Hendre (Caernarfon Record Office X/ Poole/1491), but the tithe map suggests that the original location of the farmhouse was further SE.

Landscape Context

Was difficult to find, placed in middle of other houses

Space

Public footpath leading to back of property but then stops with gate with sign 'Beware, Bull in Field'

Green Space

Large grassy back garden, potted plants, hedges, and trees

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Gate with sign defined boundary to garden

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic

Materials, Street Furniture

Muddy public footpath

Zone: MS18, Bryn Rhedyn, Bryn Rhedyn

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Cul de sac, detached bungalows on both sides of the cul de sac. Outskirts of village. All facing the road set slightly off, some with gardens others drives

Building Use

House occupied

Age and Condition

Modern, some in better condition than others but generally good condition

Materials

Pebbledash, some painted others not. Slate roofs. Some red brick details (walls and porch)

Style and Detail

All oblong bungalows all very similar some with conservatories or porches. The street very similar

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Roof slate. Windows and doors all different, some upvc some wood. A few porches. A few with a slope/ path down to the front door.

Personalisation

Some have painted white, cream, yellow. Some with red brick features. Some with gardens well kept/ overgrown. One house with a lot of garden ornaments and signs. Some with conservatories or porches. All look slightly different but very similar.

History

20th century development built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

cul de sac. Outskirts of the village. Tight cluster of houses

Space

Road leading off the main road into the cul de sac. Each property has own driveway, providing private space.

Some houses numbers were easy to identify other however were out of view

Green Space

some garden space, hedges and one with late chippings as front garden. Green space and flowers minimal.

Buildings and Spaces

All quite closely placed together and similar mundane exterior.

Enclosure

Small bungalows slightly set away from pavement. Private small front garden. Fencing and small walls used by some to distinguish private/ public space.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic. Relatively quiet. Houses had own driveways. On outskirts of town, therefore not much public use.

Materials, Street Furniture

concrete. Some slate chippings and stones used for driveways. No road markings

Zone: MS19, Bryn-felin, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Site of medieval windmill.

The current house is shown on OS maps from 1889, and the tithe map has a circular symbol that is presumably the windmill on exactly the site of the house. There is also a small building shown on the tithe map to the south of the windmill.

Owen (1952, 122) says that the windmill stood where the house now stands. The mill appears to be empty in 1856-7, because the taxes on the mill were forgiven for that year. Samuel Jones the tenant took the mill down and built the house.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS20, Ael-y-bryn, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

20th century house built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS21, Caer Glyn and Fron Dirion, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

20th century houses built on previous fields.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS22, Bron Mellion, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Natalie, on 19/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Facing main road, enclosed with drive. Detached house very much stands alone.

Building Use

Domestic appearance.

Age and Condition

House appears much older than these around it possibly 1800's/ early 1900's. Kept in good condition garden appears bright and tended.

Materials

Stone, similar covering to others in area and possibly added later. Slate roof.

Style and Detail

Presents slightly gothic in nature, however this may not reflect when the building was built.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Double glazing white PVC windows. Door is on side possible small extension entrance. Roof slants heavily at back.

Personalisation

Garage to back of house and driveway. Plain garden.

History

20th century house built on previous fields. Shown on 6 inch map revised in 1949.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS23, Pen Rhos, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Natalie Herring and Bethany Crabtree, on 19/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace of 6 houses, terrace of 3 houses and 2 semi-detached houses built around a cul-de-sac. The SW terrace faces onto Malltraeth Street and the other houses onto the cul-de-sac.

Some with single-chimney.

Building Use

House/domestic. Unlikely evidence for change of use.

Age and Condition

Likely late 1900's by traditional appearance and uniform build.

Materials

Covered stone painted. Slate roof.

Style and Detail

Minimalistic appearance. Same for entire section. All have enclosed front garden.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Evident double glazing, white PVC material.

Personalisation

Reflected in the maintenance of properties gardens. Some gardens in this zone show no personalisation except for being slightly unkempt, others however appear to have well kept green grass, hedges and some flowers. The exteriors of houses within this zone were typically uniform, though some alterations were made for some such as one property having installed a safety rail and ramp for disabled access, and a few having built an extensions and conservatories. One property was however unique and eye catching with a pink painted porch and flower box beneath window by door.

History

20th century development built on previous fields. SW terrace shown on 6 inch map revised in 1949.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS24, Stad Tŷ Gwyn, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Natalie Herring and Bethany Crabtree, on 14/09/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Three pairs of semi-detached houses around a slightly curving cul-de-sac.

Building Use

House/domestic dwellings. Occupied with no sign of change or extensions since built.

Age and Condition

Modern and well kept. Likely less than 2 years old. Gardens cared for.

Materials

Building 1 - orange painted porch. Painted house. Brick and mortar construction, covered and painted.

Building 2 - Red and white painted. Brick and mortar construction covered and painted for more modern appearance.

Building 3 - Red painted porch catches eye. Cream painted house with exception of front. Bricks and mortar construction covered and painted.

Style and Detail

All modern in style and use same construction . Uniform to those in zone MS24. Some differences in colours of porches.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

All Upvc windows. Differing door styles. Hipped style roof.

Personalisation

Gardens uniform.

Varying porch colours provide some personalisation.

Building 3 hanging light in front of house.

History

Early 21st century development built on the site of Tŷ Gwyn, which is shown on the 25 inch maps from 1889. Google Earth shows that by the end of 2006 Tŷ Gwyn had been demolished but building had not yet started on the new houses, which had been built by 01/06/2009.

The house of Tŷ Gwyn stood on the street frontage of the area now occupied by Stad Tŷ Gwyn. A single small house is shown on the tithe map on plot 232, then known as Llain y Plas. This house still existed by 1889, when the name Tŷ Gwyn was used on the map, but a new house had been built on the north-western side of the frontage. By 1900 the old house had gone.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement
Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS25, Pen Bonc, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: Natalie and Bethany, on

Building Form and Street Context

Detached house facing street (main road). A step in front (entrance). Wall enclosing. Two storeys tall, neglected garden space at front. Hipped roof.

Building Use

Home/Dwelling. Likely occupied with evidence of remodelling of extensions show change and enlargement of dwelling.

Age and Condition

Appears un-modern. Signs of wear and tear. Single glazed windows suggest this building is of an older date to others in the area, and hasn't been as well maintained. Other than possible extension there is no sign of the house being updated.

Materials

Possible slate roof. Brick chimney. Stone in back (for out buildings). Old barn structure in back (suggests older age) made from stone largely untouched. Front/sides appear pebble dashed, the back extension appears to be white washed.

Style and Detail

Three chimneys. Possible split into three at one point. Wall has white line, stripe along it. Barn at back of building as well as what appears to be a shed, barn looks to have been connected due to new looking double glazing windows on top.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

All windows uniform, looks single glazed. Canopied (stick out) wooden, white painted. Matching style door, all from the same time period - porch area small. Back barn has double glazed modern windows however like doors, lower floor appeared to be blocked off.

Personalisation

Garden seems abandoned and overgrown in front. Back looks white washed although the front does not. Rear garden also looks unkempt and has old buildings which still stand but also appear to have been abandoned.

History

The name Pen y Banc is first referenced in the parish registers in 1751 and that of Pen y Bonc in 1800 (Owen 1952, 129).

Owen (1952, 129) describes Pen y Bonc as built on a large terrace of sand at a higher level than the road. There were formerly two thatched houses here.

The farm buildings are shown on OS maps from 1889, but not on the tithe map. However the tithe map does show a small building that appears to have been later converted into a barn that still survives. The small building must have been the original Pen y Banc house.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: MS26, Eglwys Bach, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 27/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Neuadd Cymunedol Eglwys Bach Community Hall. Arranged at corner of junction as to be visible and accessible to both roads. Telephone box in centre of splayed junction corner also visible from all direction except approaching from north west.

Building Use

Eglwys Bach Community Hall. Evidently once a church or church schoolroom partly extended. Appears to have undergone three phases of development between late 19th century to 2000's. Local stone, partly pebble dashed.

Age and Condition

Fair condition - Older parts could do with re-rendering. Caps of guttering missing in places.

Materials

Original building appears to be greenish local stone (where visible). Phase 2 - has coped style especially re. buttresses to exterior

Phase 3 - very different and limestone walling does not suit original building.

Slate roofs, all the same, appears to have been re-roofed. Plastic rainwater gutters, vanished wood frame windows.

Style and Detail

Original building is typical ecclesiastical architecture of 19th century. Arched windows, with moulded concrete surrounds. Buttresses appear stylised not structural. Bell tower and cross on top of phase 1, at south east corner, chimney at corner of phase 2. No similar buildings nearby. Modern ramps and handrails for access, benches and sculptures in garden area.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Phase 1 - North East three tall lance, arched top

Phase 2 - North East end two rectangular, also doorway, rectangular top south east

Phase 3 - North West two arched window and arched doorway (main entrance)

Phase 1 - SW end 2 lancet windows blocked off with concrete, these look like an original design feature.

Phase 1 - South east side six arched windows evenly spaced between seven buttresses. Brick infill around windows suggest these are later modifications where earlier windows were larger.

Personalisation

No resident as it is a community hall.

History

Previously St Thomas's Mission Church.

This mission room was built in 1870 by the popular vicar, Rev. Thomas Meredith, who revitalised the church in Newborough (Williamson 1985, 65).

The tithe map shows a small building at the corner of the road.

Landscape Context

Located on corner-junction of Malltraeth Street and B4421 to Llangaffo and contains a former church - therefore focal point for immediate vicinity. Zone includes whole junction, and telephone box on corner facing former church building. Junction spaced at both sides (of B4421). Also bus stop at south east of zone.

Space

Larger than usual area around junction, with footways following junction splay includes litter bin and call box on north west corner, also 3 signposts on SE corner. Could be public space for people to meet. Former church is 'Neuadd Cymunedol Eglwys Bach Community Hall' and a public building and has gardens in surrounding land, so although bounded off these appears also as public space.

Green Space

Garden of Eglwys Bach is planted out with mainly low maintenance shrubs and a variety of plants meant enjoyment for the public. Some self-seeded plants also evident, not that much maintenance of plot. Many evergreen shrubs, would be a comfortable semi-public space at all times all year. Garden design by Jamie Cunliffe see building sheet.

Buildings and Spaces

Plot is denoted by Eglwys Bach.

Enclosure

North west stone wall 1.8m high, local rock unmortared except for coping stones, bounds open field, covered by vegetation to east. North east mostly rendered brick wall bounds the building from the lane in BO1 zone. South east wood trellis bounds the Eglwys Bach gardens from Llys Alaw in zone MS27. South West zone boundary in road. Boundary of Eglwys Bach garden to pavement and road is mortared stone wall, mostly limestone to Malltraeth Street 1.2m high; random local rock splayed corner and facing B4421, 1.5m high lowering to east.

Use, Activity and Movement

No frontage to Eglwys Bach but clearly has public access. Junction is with principal road eastward of Newborough therefore much coming and going.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac on road and pavement, fair condition. Single yellow line around junction on all sides. Dropped kerb at pedestrian crossing across B4421 and Malltraeth Street. Three road signs at south east of junction; call box, litter bin and telephone pole at other corner; bus stop towards south east corner of zone.

Zone: MS27, Llyswen etc, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 27/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace of three at same level while street slopes, therefore Llys Alaw is at street level while the other two are above the street. Tyn Llan is slightly below street level, also Llyswen. All on common building line set back from street but parallel with it.

Building Use

Residential. Bodawel may not be occupied.

Age and Condition

early 20th century. All similar design except central property has rectangular rather than angular bay - but may be modern change. Tyn Llan looks older than the buildings either side. Llyswn late 20th century? Garage to rear may be extension. All in good condition.

Materials

Slate roofs. Pebble-dashed exteriors, Upvc windows, hard to distinguish what may be underneath. Llyswn has green slate cladding around front door.

Side of Tyn Llan - brick visible where pebble-dash could not reach narrow gap - suggests brick construction of whole.

Style and Detail

Three of the houses for a single terrace in the same style. Bay windows add interest to the houses that would otherwise be very plain. Tyn Llan - double fronted. Llyswn - bay with roof coming out above adds some character to a plain house.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Upvc. Llys Alaw has what may be an original wooden door

Llyswn front door has slate canopy - this and the green slate cladding could be a later stylistic additions.

Personalisation

Llys Alaw has hanging basket outside and Virginia creeper on outside of property adds some personal touch.

History

Llys Alaw, Llwyn Llifon and Bodawel were previously known as Tal Braich Terrace (David Owens, pers. comm.). On the tithe schedule this is plot 217a "warehouse". Owen (1952, 33, 37, 130) mentions "y rheinws" (jail) that was used in the early 19th century as a warehouse by grocer John Jones, possibly the same place, especially as the occupier in the schedule is William Jones. John Jones was using this as a warehouse by about 1820.

Landscape Context

Residential zone on Malltraeth Street.

Tyn Llan and Llyswn each detached (unlike on map) but only about 20cm between them.

Space

High pavement, even walk. Clear boundary wall to all properties, each with their own gate, marking of public and private space. All houses except Llys Alaw have name plates. No street name here.

Green Space

Small front gardens at end of property - private space. Large garden behind not seen.

Buildings and Spaces

Single terrace of three in the same style. Narrow passage behind Bodawel and Tyn Llan. Only minimal space between Tyn Llan and Llyswn.

Enclosure

Boundaries to rear of properties not seen. Front pavement - single limestone wall with crenulations. Corner of Llyswn given over to parking car and trailer, also has access to garage.

Use, Activity and Movement

No shops, buildings solely residential. Street is main road. No parking to front, Llyswn only has garage and parking space within property. Alleyway to rear between Llyswn garage and Cae Coch (zone MS28). Ownership not clear except it has some paint colour at Llyswn garage

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac street and pavement. Single yellow line. One lamp post.

Zone: MS28, Cae Coch Terrace, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 27/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace of two. Parallel to street and on same building line as properties either side.

Building Use

Residential, no evidence of change of use.

Age and Condition

20th century.

Materials

Slate roofs, pebble-dashed, Upvc windows. Underlying building material not visible

Style and Detail

Both double-fronted

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Upvc windows and doors. Tiled outside windowsills - suggesting 20th century rather than 19th.

Personalisation

None.

History

This terrace was built by William Owen, Gallt-y-rhedyn (Owen 1952, 123)

Landscape Context

Terrace of two, residential.

Space

As MS27 crenelated limestone wall separating public and private space (pavement/front garden). Two houses together identified as 'Cae Coch Terrace' by a single sign. Southern most house has No.1 on door, other house has 2. This numbering is not as the map supplied.

Green Space

Both front gardens are concrete slabs. Back garden not seen.

Buildings and Spaces

Terrace of two identical buildings.

Enclosure

Front wall divides front garden from pavement, both gated. Back boundary not seen.

Use, Activity and Movement

No shops or parking. Alley to left of No 2 MS27 zone - ownership not obvious.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac street and pavement. Single yellow line on MS27. Road sign and electrical distribution box on pavement at corner near boundary with MS29.

Zone: MS29, Rhouse, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 27/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Parallel to street, conforms to building line of properties either side. Possible derelict store building behind the small building, a wall only visible from the car park behind.

Building Use

Small building to north east - former shop or workshop, derelict

Rhouse - residential

Age and Condition

Small building - could be 18th century, no later than 19th century, but brick is visible and it looks as if it has been at least mended much more recently. Derelict and boarded up. Roof timbers sagging in centre.

Rhouse - 19th century

Materials

Small building - brick where visible, but could be infilling timber frame, also visible, roofing originally slate, then mortared over then sealed.

Rhouse - Random stone, mostly local green stone but also others. Repointed with mortar. Brick arches one door and window - slate roofing, pebble-dashed on south east side elevation.

Style and Detail

Small building - Bay display window walled in front of original windows suggests some sort of shop. Electric cable to former shop sign.

Rhouse - double fronted and extension added to south side.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Small building - now boarded up, but bays added in front

Rhouse - upvc, slate sills, brick arch lintels

Personalisation

The greatest impact the residents of Rhouse have had is not having the house pebble-dashed. Untidy front garden detracts from attractiveness of house.

History

Rhouse was supposed to be the oldest house in the village. In the early 19th century it was the home of the Corporation Bailiff and the corporation regalia was kept here until it was given to the Prichard Jones Institute (Owen 1952, 37).

Williamson (1895, 71) says that at Gorphwysfa and House (Rhouse) recent houses have been erected on the site of old ones. He suggests that Rhouse was intended as the new Hall or Council House and Gorphwysfa as the Mayor's house when he visited the town. He says that the town's regalia was kept in Rhouse.

Landscape Context

Residential and former shop.

Space

As MS27, 28, crenelated limestone wall divides public and private space. Small rubble wall between two properties. House name not shown.

Green Space

Rhouse has untidy front garden, Large grassed area behind Rhouse, also visible from car park behind. Some trees here, mostly conifers.

Buildings and Spaces

Rhouse is improving double-facing house. Different to others on the street because its not pebble-dashed.

Enclosure

Limestone wall facing pavement, rubble wall between properties. To south west of Rhouse is a car access (with dropped kerb), gateway through to garden behind.

Use, Activity and Movement

Derelict small building and may have been a shop or workshop. Main road passed properties. Car access to south west and Rhouse allows parking on driveway - gate behind but no garage.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac road and pavement. Electricity/telephone pole not on street but within property. Single yellow line.

Zone: MS30, Gorphwysfa, Malltraeth Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, on 27/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Buildings parallel to street and on common building line with neighbouring properties.

Building Use

Residential. May have been a shop at one time.

Age and Condition

Late 19th century

Materials

Slate roof, pebble dashed extension, upvc windows except for single storey shed to rear has painted corrugated main roof, painted stippled cement walls.

Style and Detail

Original home double fronted with bays on ground floor which may be a later feature. Canopy connecting both bays above front door. On first floor dormers windows (matching a few other homes in village) Extension to rear may have been a garage but tastefully incorporated into style of main building. Shed to rear now painted in same colours as property in MS31 and may form part of that property.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

upvc, two dormer windows above, with smaller window between them not a dormer.

Personalisation

None.

History**Landscape Context**

Borders residential and commercial zone in village

Space

North end of block in zone MS28, 29: limestone wall, borders present front garden. But half way along property this wall turns in, pavement comes up to front wall of house and allows space for parking bay, recently constructed? House is named 'Gorphwysfa'. Single storey shed to south east has double doors labelled 'keep clear' - but in front of a public parking bay. Some conflict here.

Green Space

Front garden is all hard standing. Back garden not seen.

Buildings and Spaces

Single building - Gorphwysfa with extension to left then shed. No gaps.

Enclosure

Boundaries behind not seen. Limestone wall to front part of property, sets apart private space.

Use, Activity and Movement

No active frontage, but parking bay allows access to shops in MS31 and nearby.

Materials, Street Furniture

Street is tarmacked as well as the pavement up to where the wall turns in.

Zone: MS31, Shop, Malltraeth Street/Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

The single storey part of the property was at one time the villages smithy.

Building Use

The building now used as a general store. It is roofed in slate and store built. The rendering is painted.

Age and Condition

Probably built in mid Victorian period although being lose to centre a building would probably of been on the site the borough was established.

Materials

There is no parking area for customers and there is no pavement. An electricity pole is located adjacent o the south west gable. There is room for one small car to park alongside the part that was the old smithy.

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

In the late 19th century there was a smithy in what is now part of the shop.

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS01, Idan House etc, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Idan House - Part of the building to the south west was a grocer's shop and was converted to a dwelling c. 1995. It is stone built and slate roofed. The remainder was demolished in 1960 and rebuilt.

Plas Newydd 1 and 2 - These properties were at a time a shop (No 1) and a family home (No 2) - which is now a 'buy to let' property and is unoccupied.

Building Use

Idan House - To the rear there are three sheds, one of which was used as a ... at some point. There is a lawned garden to the front of Idan House and a concentrated area.

Plas Newydd 1 and 2- There is off road parking and a small yard to the rear.

Age and Condition

Idan House- To the front of the old shop. There is a large rear garden accessed via a side entry (north east)

Plas Newydd 1 and 2 - The buildings are of stone with slate roof.

Materials

Idan House- There is a perimeter and painting restrictions. The property is surrounded by stone walls. An electricity supply pole is located adjacent to the old shop.

Plas Newydd 1 and 2- The road to the front is paved and there is parking restrictions and in the layby to the south west of No 1.

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Idan House had previously been known as Sign Sloop, suggesting that it had been a pub with the sign of a sloop (David Owens pers. comm.)

Owen (1952, 131) also says that this building used to be a pub called Sign-sloop. It was also called Tafarn-Racs in about 1844 and was the location of Siop-Sharp, first mentioned in the parish register in 1808 (Owen 1952, 131).

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS02, Cartrefle/Elm Grove, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Stone built, slate roofed.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Elm Grove was previously known as Pwllgro (gravelly pool). It is suggested that there was a pond next to the street here and there is a story that in the 1930s an Irish navvy drowned in the pond (presumably after coming out of the pub next door) (David Owens pers. comm.).

Owen (1952, 130) also says that Pwll-Gro was the property next to Idan House.

Landscape Context

Cartrefle- small front garden. Large paved rear garden. Extension to rear. Built about 30 years ago.

Elm Grove - Previously Pwll Gro. Concreted front garden Moderate sized.

Space

Rear garden accessed via path alongside. Cartrefle garden to north west of Idan House garden. Elm Grove has no access to rear other than through the house extension to rear (built 30 years ago).

Green Space

Pavement outside both houses (brick and paving stones) Parking restrictions (double yellow lines)

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS03, Carpark, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Landscape Context

Site of previous garage and house. House situated onto gable end of Bryn Gwalia.

Space

Space for approximately fifteen cars including disabled space. Clothing bank situated to rear allows rear access to Bryn Gwalia, Dwywnwen and Cartrefle.

Green Space

Lit at night. Sycamore tree to north west. Sometimes sight of criminal and antisocial behaviour.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS04, Hafan etc, Pendref Street

Recorded by: Chris Jones; David Owen, on 08/07/17; 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Row of 8/9 separate terraced dwellings with front gardens or spaces. All face the street with buildings opposite. They are all double storey dwellings. The gabled roof line may originally have been common across the terrace

but it now varies.

Gwynndre appears to have been rebuilt: it now appears to be two separate dwellings merged into one. The original entrance to Gwynfa seems to have been altered but Genallt, Gwynfor and Tan-y-fon entrances seem to be original. Glascoed has been rebuilt and rendered.

Building Use

The buildings all appear to be occupied but one or two may be holiday lets. There is little evidence of change of use: they are primarily dwellings.

Age and Condition

Probably mid 19th Century. Their general condition is good but there are differences in upkeep. Chimneys vary in age and condition. The original chimney style appears to be on Gwenallt (fifth from the left end).

Materials

All the buildings are rendered so it is difficult to say what the original material is but in all probability it is grey stone. All are slate roofed but of differing age and quality. Some have clearly been recently replaced. Ridge tiles are fairly consistent but they are missing on the next but one cottage to the right end of the terrace.

Style and Detail

Style as above: double storey terraced with gabled roof (of differing heights).

Some upper stories have been replaced by Dormers with windows at a higher level than is the norm.

The second property from the left end of the terrace has a two storey bay (with upper and lower windows) jutting out the whole height of the property up to the roof (see photo)

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Four of the dwellings have Dormer windows, two of which stretch across their whole width i.e. they are built above the general roof level and adjoin one another. Most of the doorways have stepped access.

Personalisation

Three of the buildings have front gardens but others have paved over the garden space and have used them for car Parking.

History

Landscape Context

Close to the central cross-roads in the village fronting on to Pen Dref street.

Space

The street is wide enough for two cars to pass; there is little evidence of on-street parking (see double yellow lines under 'Street Furniture' below. There is a front pavement, alongside the road, outside the common boundary of the properties running the length of all the buildings in the zone. The boundary is marked variously by walls and front gates to the garden areas.

Some private spaces to the front of the properties are used for parking cars. This detracts from the character of the zone as the original intention for these spaces must have been for gardens.

It is quite easy to identify the names of the buildings.

Green Space

Three of the properties have gardens. One in particular, the end one on the right of the terrace, has flowering bushes (rhododendrons) and palm trees which add to the general character of the zone.

Buildings and Spaces

As above: see under 'Space'. The buildings dominate but there are pleasing to the eye variations in size and style between the buildings.

Enclosure

See above under 'Space'. The boundaries are walls with metal gates, in one case wide enough to accommodate two cars.

Use, Activity and Movement

The street is a side through road leading to the B4421. It did not appear to be very busy at the time of the survey. Properties have front access onto this street. There do not appear to be any Parking issues.

Materials, Street Furniture

Road and pavements are well maintained. It is an ordinary tarmacked road with double yellow lines on both sides of the road.

Zone: PDS05, Bryn Teg, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen; Einir Thomas, on 26/07/2017; 06/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Set from road as terrace to the left - inline on slight elevation . Detached house.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

1960 rebuilt? Very nice condition.

Materials

Slate roof - brick - doorway 60's style. Two bay window. Single storey.

Style and Detail

No repeated style within the street. Cottage/bungalow - one floor with two windows and door.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

upvc two bay windows.

Porch - brick gothic style

Chimney - Two on gable ends.

Personalisation

"Cottage" feel

History

Shed in back garden was used for marram grass weaving (Einir Thomas pers. comm.).

25 inch maps show a small narrow separate property on the NE side of the house. This is now part of the main building. The building used to originally be joined to the terrace to the SW, though slightly offset from that line, but it seems to have been reduced in size at this side to make it a detached property.

Landscape Context

Open space within a street setting.

Bryn Teg - Double fronted bungalow built in 1960. Elevated position. Access to rear on south west side of property.

Slate roof.

Space

Pavement with 'bumps'. Double yellow line up to boundary. Small front garden along the front of the house. Stone boundary wall to the left of the boundary there is a driveway. Part of the boundary wall to the left is stone.

Bryn Teg - No parking restrictions in road opposite. Views over Heol y Wal to Snowdonia and beyond.

Green Space

Cottage style garden

Bryn Teg - large rear garden. Small elevated front garden with patio and flowers such as roses, lilies etc.

Buildings and Spaces

Gap to left of house - access to back of property
- house back yard

Garden and house of equal dominance

Bryn Teg - Front garden surrounded by brick/ concrete block wall.

Enclosure

Road boundary wall - red brick rendered copping.

Boundary wall - traditional stone

Use, Activity and Movement

Foot-way

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac road and pavement

Zone: PDS06, Bryn Arfon, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen; Sian Barker; Natalie Herring, on 26/07/2017; 06/07/2017; 06/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Two story double fronted detached property. Front door porch. Double gables to front. Front door to street. Set back. Very recent conservatory add-on. Older extension on other side.

Building Use

Sold sign. Occupied.

Age and Condition

Pre-war. Well maintained

Materials

Pebble dashed. Slate roof. Ceramic ridge tiles.

Style and Detail

Round ridge tiles. Wooden barge boards. Very plain window openings.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Modern plastic windows. Modern door with coloured glass.

PVC plastic double glazing throughout. Brown PVC door - unlike windows.

Personalisation

Large front garden .Many shrubs. Tending overgrowth. Slate chippings. House name. 'Because of our very large hungry dog' sign.

History

This house was formerly called Nyth Gôg (David Owen pers. com.).

Landscape Context

View to mountains - through Heol y Wal. Residential street. Through road. Open space in front. Green park and playground opposite. Sound of sheep. Institute clock chimes.

Space

Park and playground opposite. Sense of openness. Straits view beyond park.

Green Space

Overgrown. Many shrubs. Hedges and trees before mountain view.

Buildings and Spaces

Gap opposite (Heol y Wal) gives views.

Enclosure

Stone wall with cement repairs. Cement rendered gateposts in poor repair. Modern metal gates - farm style. Tarmac pavement and road. Slate chippings. High wooden fencing gate. Original shingle rendering on boundary wall (pre-war).

Use, Activity and Movement

Main through road. Front access. Parking to side and rear - lots of space.

Materials, Street Furniture

Speed bump and tarmac.

Zone: PDS07, PJI Cottage Homes, Pendref Street

Recorded by: Natalie Herring and Bethany Crabtree, on 08/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Six detached stone built cottages. Three on either side in unison. Facing war memorial.

Building Use

Residential - occupied. No real evidence of significant change. Similar windows to hall.

Age and Condition

Good condition and well maintained presumably by a trust or charity. Built in 1905.

Materials

The cottages are stone built with slate roofs. They are faced with ashlar masonry and have bay windows surrounded by blank dormers in a mock Tudor style. There are ornamental red ridge tiles and highly ornamented brick chimneys.

Style and Detail

Red brick chimneys and black and white painted timber accents on the gables.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs and wooden window frames. Wooden doors white are painted black and white with handle under letter box.

Personalisation

Gardens done individually. Some houses have garden sheds. Otherwise they are all quite similar.

History

Built in 1905 with the hall to house locals.

Landscape Context

Main street on a residential area.

Space

Stone walls with large open gate leading into/ out of the Pritchard Jones Hall/cottages. Park space gives clear indications of area - gives an open feel. Sign just by the hall giving its name clearly.

Green Space

Private front garden area for each cottage, with some vegetation such as grass and some flowers. War memorial has four small potted shrubs, one on each corner framing it.

Buildings and Spaces

Wall dominates the area with the six cottages framing it (three on each side) and the war memorial in the centre giving more presence to the hall.

Enclosure

Stone walls along the edges of the boundary with the large gate helping frame the hall. Majority of the space in centre dedicated to parking both for cottage residents and public parking access for hall.

Use, Activity and Movement

Hall used for public meetings/events and local library. Cottages are private residential homes.

Materials, Street Furniture

Stone walls which are well maintained with no damage. Tops and pillars made of different stone to main body.

Tarmacked road and pavement seems well maintained.

Speed bump before cottages end - reinforces residential area.

Zone: PDS08, Pritchard Jones Institute, Pendref Street

Recorded by: Natalie Herring and Bethany Crabtree, on 08/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Setback from main street on the north west side of Pendref Street. There are 6 cottage homes within the grounds, all detached. Two storey, made of local granite. Ground floor has hipped roofed advanced block to front. Previous windows covered but stone setting not removed. Detached. 3 chimneys.

Building Use

Meetings and library

Age and Condition

Built 1905. Kept in good condition with functioning areas such as the library and clock tower.

Materials

Local granite, rubble for lower part, half timbered above. Ruabon stone dressing throughout. Slate roof, red brick stack with moulded caps.

Style and Detail

Flamboyant neo-tudor style. A symmetrical. Functioning clock tower, ornate floriated tiled fireplace. Planters outside. Possible timer frames. Institutional building. Denticulated (2 prong) arch above main door.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roof. Wooden window frames, portrait facing. Some windows with curved tops. Third story, right has mullioned windows. Sandstone lintel.

Personalisation

War memorial on grounds. Planters for flowers decorating outside.

History

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS09, Tyddyn Abercyn etc, Pendref Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached two storey double fronted houses, facing the street but set back with front garden.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Modern, good condition

Materials

Slate roof, pebble-dashed. Rendering painted cream.

Style and Detail

Oblong detached two storey houses similar to each other in style. Similar to other houses in the area. Porches differ slightly in both.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs, uPVC windows and doors. One house has reddish windows ledges and bay windows.

Personalisation

One has garden ornaments and steps up to the front door, the other has a solar panel and more plants in the garden.

History

Tyddyn Aberkin first referenced in the parish registers in 1814 (Owen 1952, 131).

Landscape Context

Built-up, residential

Space

Pavement and small road. House names on front.

Green Space

Small front green spaces. Hedges and potted plants. Garden ornaments.

Buildings and Spaces

Both houses are relatively large. One has a more modern exterior with solar panels, the other may be 1970s or 80s.

Enclosure

Walls and greenery used to define public and private space. Space around buildings, concrete paths leading to back space for keeping bins.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic use. Pedestrian use of pavement.

Materials, Street Furniture

Concrete.

Zone: PDS10, Stad Hen Ysgol, Off Pendref Street

Recorded by: Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

3 sets of semi-detached two storey houses = 6 in total. Single fronted, in a cul-de-sac.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Modern, good condition

Materials

Slate roofs, pebble-dash.

Style and Detail

All exactly the same.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs, uPVC windows and doors. All exactly the same.

Personalisation

No personalisation except a bench outside one house and a bike outside another.

History

On the site of the British School. Originally part of plot 290 (Cae Coch) on the tithe map. Stad Hen Ysgol built on the site of the demolished school.

Google Earth shows that building had not started at the end of 2006 but the first house was sold in 2007 (Street Check).

Landscape Context

Fairly densely built-up area. Cul-de-sac. Identical houses.

Space

Paving and small road indicate entrance to cul-de-sac. House numbers on front.

Green Space

No green space.

Buildings and Spaces

Cul-de-sac, rows of two houses, all identical. Family homes, child's bike outside, close to the school.

Enclosure

Small step up to front door. Pebbles to indicate front space and parking for some.

Use, Activity and Movement

Domestic use. Own parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

Pebbles - front space and parking.

Concrete - pavement and road.

Zone: PDS11, Erw Goch, Pendref Street

Recorded by: Jan Hale, on 03/08/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Farmhouse, dairy and barn. Pigsty, byre, washroom outbuildings. Tin Barn.

Building Use

Occupied by Jane Hale. Used to be a farmhouse but is now just 1 acre. Frontage of dairy changed from large opening to small window. Cow byre now workshop/fuel store. Dairy now 'crog loft' is for overflow guest accommodation. Barn is still used as a barn. It is unclear what the 'washroom' may have been used for.

Age and Condition

Farmhouse has pebbledash, higher roofline. No pebbledash to rear. Age c.1600? Dairy and barn - welsh longhouse c14/1500's as told to by longhouse expert. Pigsty roof had collapsed, I reused the good slates and reslated one side in manner found albeit using tacks not wooden pegs and adding felt.

Materials

Local volcanic stone - all but farmhouse partly pebble-dashed at some stage and roof altered. 'A' frame beams to farmhouse and dairy. Roof to farmhouse reroofed 2016 was slate with lime mortar covering. Barn and dairy reroofed 1996 as roof had collapsed evidence of second floor in barn- high door to end and lintel high up wall.

Style and Detail

Lots of stone walls. Slate well/pig water trough

Roofs, Windows and Doors

PVC to farmhouse and dairy. Original window opening to barn end

Personalisation**History**

Previously known as Cae Coch (OS 25 inch maps).

Listed as "Cay Coch bach and the Dwelling house" in 1780 rents for the Borough of Newborough (Owen 1952, 31).

Several suggestions as to the origins of the name by locals it has been suggested that it may have been that the owner use to grow carrots, it may have been the site of a bloody battle, or a red jasper in stonework.

Landscape Context**Space****Green Space****Buildings and Spaces****Enclosure****Use, Activity and Movement****Materials, Street Furniture**

Zone: PDS12, Hilbre, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 22/01/2018, 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached dormer bungalow. Set back off road with small garden. Garage attached to rear right corner.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Modern, good condition

Materials

Some brick cladding visible, mostly pebble-dashed. Slate roof. Plastic cladding to dormer windows.

Style and Detail**Roofs, Windows and Doors**

uPVC windows. Long dormer window across nearly the whole width of the front. Porch may be later addition.

Personalisation

Very plain house and garden. Plant pots, bench outside.

History**Landscape Context**

Single detached home set back from street.

Space

Private driveway. House name easy to identify.

Green Space

Grassy garden. Flower beds in front of house. Trees to back of property.

Small grassy verge in front of boundary wall.

Buildings and Spaces

Single building in garden. Views of surrounding greenery.

Enclosure

Stone wall between house and road is rather imposing and part of character. Garden is mostly grassed in front.

Use, Activity and Movement

No active frontage. Access to property with lots of parking space. Street here is a No Through Road.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac road, narrow grass verge

Zone: PDS13, Gwel Fenai, Off Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 22/01/2018, 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

An attractively designed group of 8 two-storey houses, designed to fit the plot. Grouped into 2 terraces.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Modern houses in good condition

Materials

Rendered in pebble-dash with slate roofs.

Style and Detail

All the buildings are the same design.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

uPVC windows and doors. Porches with slate roofs.

Personalisation

History

Landscape Context

Designed to fit the plot. The frontage is to the south to take advantage of the view, with large windows on that side and smaller windows on the north side with the street access.

Space

On street side there are parking spaces, grassed areas and footpaths, all apparently communal. Gwel Fenai clearly labelled and each property numbered.

Green Space

Private enclosed gardens on S side. Birch trees on the street side provide character.

At the far western edge of the zone is a disused gateway now very overgrown.

Buildings and Spaces

Buildings joined in two groups, one of 3 houses, one of 5 houses.

Enclosure

Some of the space in front of the houses is enclosed by brick walls. On the S side each property has a small enclosed yard/garden area.

Use, Activity and Movement

Houses on quiet cul-de-sac. No active frontage.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac street, pavement and parking area. Concrete footpaths. 2 telephone poles in the street and 2 bollards at access to path between the buildings.

Zone: PDS14, Pen-dref, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 22/01/2018, 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

4 very different detached houses. 3 two storey houses and 1 bungalow. Building line not parallel to the road but all the buildings respect it.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Lynwood - post 1945

Pendref - 19th century

Ngong - post 1945

Y Fron - late 20th century

Materials

Lynwood is rendered and the rest are pebble-dashed. Ngong has wood cladding to the gable end

Style and Detail

Lynwood - originally a bungalow with a new wing added to rear

Pendref - double fronted two storey house with single storey extension

Ngong - bungalow with loft conversion

Y Fron - two storey square house with possible extension.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roofs, uPVC windows and doors

Personalisation

Lynwood - dense hedge round garden

Pendref - on-going work

Ngong - trees in pots

Y Fron - low maintenance garden

History

Pendref is first referenced in the parish registers in 1745 (Owen 1952, 129).

Landscape Context

Four houses of different styles on a small quiet road.

Space

No footpath on this side of road. Each house has its own entrance and house name.

Green Space

Narrow open field at SW end of zone. Each house has a garden in front and behind.

Buildings and Spaces

4 buildings in different styles that don't relate to each other. Pendref is the oldest and dominates.

Enclosure

Boundary walls in different styles. Mostly stone but Ngong has breeze block wall. Lynwood has a dense hedge.

Use, Activity and Movement

Own off road parking.

Materials, Street Furniture

Telephone/electricity pole just inside Ngong property boundary. Traffic hump in road.

Zone: PDS15, Llanerch/Rectory, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Elis-Williams, Jade Owen and Megan Howe, on 22/01/2018, 05/02/2018

Building Form and Street Context

Detached 2 storey house, bigger than most in the area, set far back from the street. Double gabled house.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

Datestone in porch A.D. 1876.

Poor condition

Materials

Slate roof, render painted cream.

Rendered and pebble-dashed. Yellow brick chimneys. Extension with corrugated asbestos-style roofing

Style and Detail

Attractive chimney to left of porch.

According to owner much preserved Victorian detail inside.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Slate roof, uPVC windows

Personalisation

Window surrounds painted black, gargoyle on gate post.

Blue painted shed.

History

The house now known as Llanerch was the rectory. The rectory is shown in its current form on the 25 inch maps from 1889, so it seems to have been little changed since it was built.

There is a building shown on the 25 inch maps near the road that no longer exists. Local people thought that this used to be the tithe barn, but there was also a tradition that the tithe barn was across the road in the building next to Tyddyn Bercyn (David Owens pers. comm.). Both buildings are shown on the 25 inch maps and on the tithe map. Owen (1952, 135) says that the Rectory was built on the tithe barn plot, making the building near the road the tithe barn itself. This was used as an outbuilding for the Rectory and before the Rectory was built it was a house occupied by Rowland Thomas Sexton.

Landscape Context

House set back from street with private track and high walls.

Space

Private, separated from other houses on the street. Private track and gate.

Green Space

Garden around house and paddock between house and street.

Buildings and Spaces

A very private space.

Enclosure

Tall wall (c. 2.5m high) along street boundary. Lower wall round garden but also hedge.

Use, Activity and Movement

Private property, no public access, no active frontage.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac road, no pavement on this side.

Zone: PDS16, Playground, Pendref Street

Recorded by: Natalie Herring and Bethany Crabtree, on 08/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

The original plans for the Prichard Jones Institute and almshouses show that this area was intended as gardens for the almshouses (Caernarfon Record Office XM/MAPS/410/11).

The field was originally called Coryn Ci or Dynadas Quillet and was part of Dynadas Farm. It was sold to the Institute by Lord Boston in 1904 for £120, partly because he was intending to sell most of his land in Newborough for building plots and this prevented building opposite the Institute (Bangor University Archives Lligwy Papers 261-282).

Landscape Context

Park containing play equipment. Directly off main street with open grass area separating it. (park itself is enclosed)

Across from historical building - library/meeting place

Family friendly atmosphere giving sense of a close community.

Space

Park is enclosed with gate keeping it separate from the road, it is just off of the main road. Street name is not visible from the park/main road in this zone. Name of park visible when entering (at entrance only)

Green Space

Walls cover three sides of the park, all of which have a type of vegetation more so in the lower eastern corner where there are large trees and bushes overgrowing the wall.

Buildings and Spaces

Most dominant building in the historical listed building across the main road from the park, however there are houses/residential areas surrounding the park, there is a blank area at the south eastern part of the park which allows for a view of the mountains across the water.

Enclosure

All sides of the park are enclosed which is the entire zone which thick looking stone walls which appear to be of different stone. The park itself has an additional fence to cordon off the area further - silver metallic colour. There is a grassy area before reaching the park itself giving it a more open appearance.

Use, Activity and Movement

The park has families and children coming and going during the day. The traffic of the main street doesn't affect those using the park only when crossing the road is a problem.

Materials, Street Furniture

Paths appear around side and partially the centre of the park, seemingly made from gravel. The items themselves are made from a variety of different materials including wood, metal and rope. The grass of the park seems to be well maintained and is not overgrown. There are wooden benches in the park as well.

Zone: PDS17, Heol y Wal, Off Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen; David Elis-Williams, on 26/07/2017; 06/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Modern development of four bungalows which are accessed by a private tarmac road. Each property has a single garage and off road parking space.

Building Use

Residential

Age and Condition

20th century

Materials

Grey brick facing at entrance of one house; cream painted pebble-dash on others. The roofing is slate and the walls rendered.

Style and Detail

Simple modern style. Three of the buildings are of a similar style but Wentworth is older and different in style.

Roofs, Windows and Doors

uPVC windows and doors

Personalisation

Llandelwyn has a conservatory to the south with lawned garden to front.

Plas Pendref has stone chip front court

Lodge Pendref has extensive bushes and plants.

History

A rectangular building with small yard is shown in this plot on the 1889 and 1900 25 inch maps. By 1920 it had been extended to form a chunky L-shape. The original building was also shown on the tithe map so it must have been early 19th century in date at the latest. All traces of this building have now been lost under the modern development. On the tithe map this plot is 208 and called Tir Glascoed.

Landscape Context

Modern cul-de-sac of bungalows. No through traffic. Possible area for retirement homes.

Space

Turning space at end of road. No hard pavement.

Green Space

Generally hard carparking in front of houses but one house has a small lawn running down to the road

Buildings and Spaces

Lodge Pendref has extensive views of Snowdonia.

Enclosure

The perimeter of the development is enclosed by old boundary walls, that to the NE was originally the boundary to a garden for the Prichard Jones cottages.

Use, Activity and Movement

Quite cul-de-sac.

Materials, Street Furniture

Tarmac, no street furniture

Zone: PDS18, Rhianfa etc, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Terrace of three dwellings. Rhianfa probably built separately from the two Baron Hills.

Building Use

Age and Condition

All three dwellings in good order.

Materials

Rhianfa clearly stone built and all slate roofed. Baron Hill 1 and 2 pebble dashed.

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Landscape Context

All three slightly below street level and at risk of flooding.

Space

Green Space

No separate access to rear at Rhianfa. No 2 Baron Hill has right of way to rear through gate to north east of No 1 off road car parking at No 1. Extensive rear gardens with out buildings. Views of Snowdonia to rear.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Cast iron railings around front spaces of No 1 and 2 Bron Hill.

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Parking restrictions in road outside.

Zone: PDS19, Pant, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Small two floored cottage, slate roofed, stone walled slightly below street level.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Landscape Context

Small concrete space to front. Extensive garden to rear. Access to rear via entry to north east of house.

Space

No parking space. Parking restrictions on road. Speed bumps close. Overgrown field adjacent.

Green Space

In good order. Front space enclosed by stone wall. Rear garden also enclosed.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS20, Sain Delyn, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Site of two single storey cottages amalgamated into one dwelling about 40 years ago.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Tiled roof. Painted rendering. Gated.

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Sain Delyn means the sound of the harp but Owen (1952, 130) has it as Sign-delyn, i.e. an inn called the harp. He says that it was occupied recently (recently to 1950) by a cobbler called David Owen, but before that there was a pub in the front of the house and the innkeeper was Edward Michael. A building is shown on a 1799 map in a plot called "Gardd gerig" (BUA MISC 3/101).

The present building was two old single storey cottages, which were made into one dwelling about 40 years ago.

These were probably built in the early 19th century and are the NE end of the terrace shown on the tithe map.

Landscape Context

Space

Moderate sized garden to front, large to rear with views to Snowdonia. Garage and parking space on site.

Green Space

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Front gardens surrounded by brick walls.

Rear gardens enclosed by stone/earth walls.

Use, Activity and Movement

Materials, Street Furniture

Speed bump in road outside. Electricity substation adjacent to north east. Double yellow lines outside property.

Overgrown small field adjacent to north east.

Zone: PDS21, Llys Gwynedd etc, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Semi detached probably Victorian dwellings.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Slate roof. Walls of perhaps local gneiss

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Personalisation

History

Llys Gwynedd - site of former police station. Old "cell" still evident to rear. Llys Gwynedd used to be the police station and the small shed at the back of the building was the prison cell. The police officer was Mr Bryant (David Owens pers. comm.).

On the tithe schedule this is plot 203 "Bryn hywydd"; "brun howydd bach" is listed in 1780 rents for the Borough of Newborough (Owen 1952, 31).

Landscape Context

Space

Green Space

Small front gardens in both houses. Extensive rear gardens. No separate access to rear gardens. No parking area. No space for storage of recycling bins in a non obvious situation.

Buildings and Spaces

In good order with attractive views of Snowdonia from rear of properties.

Enclosure

Wall front and rear gardens

Use, Activity and Movement

Double yellow lines outside properties but space in car park opposite.

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS22, Cermar/site of chapel, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Modern dormer bungalow on site of former Seion Baptist Chapel.

Building Use

Age and Condition

Materials

Style and Detail

Roofs, Windows and Doors

Roof and external fabric in good condition.

Personalisation

History

Site of Seion Baptist Chapel. Old chapel plaque is mounted on wall facing road.

Landscape Context

Space

Vehicles access to rear garden. Parking off road on site of old chapel house.

Green Space

Lawned garden to rear.

Buildings and Spaces

Enclosure

Front and rear gardens enclosed by back wall (front) and stonewall (rear)

Use, Activity and Movement

Traffic situation occasionally problematic for occupants when cars park illegally on road opposite which has double yellow lines.

Materials, Street Furniture

Zone: PDS23, Post Office Corner, Pendref Street

Recorded by: David Owen, on 26/07/2017

Building Form and Street Context

Two prominent buildings in the centre of the village.

Building Use

Age and Condition**Materials**

Fabric of slated roofs and walls in good order.

Style and Detail**Roofs, Windows and Doors****Personalisation****History**

New venture (café) on site of former general store and later post office. Victoria House flat - site of former pharmacy, butcher, chip shop and wood shop (at various times in the past).

Landscape Context**Space**

Surrounded by wide pavement. Parking bay adjacent. Not very prominent signage on pavement outside. No back garden but small concreted space in front of Victoria House.

Green Space

No green space

Buildings and Spaces**Enclosure**

No separate entrance to rear.

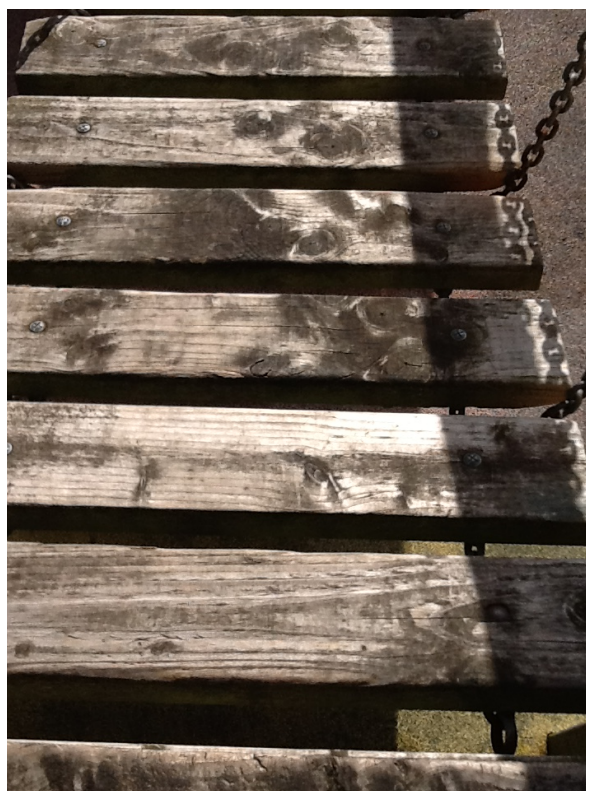
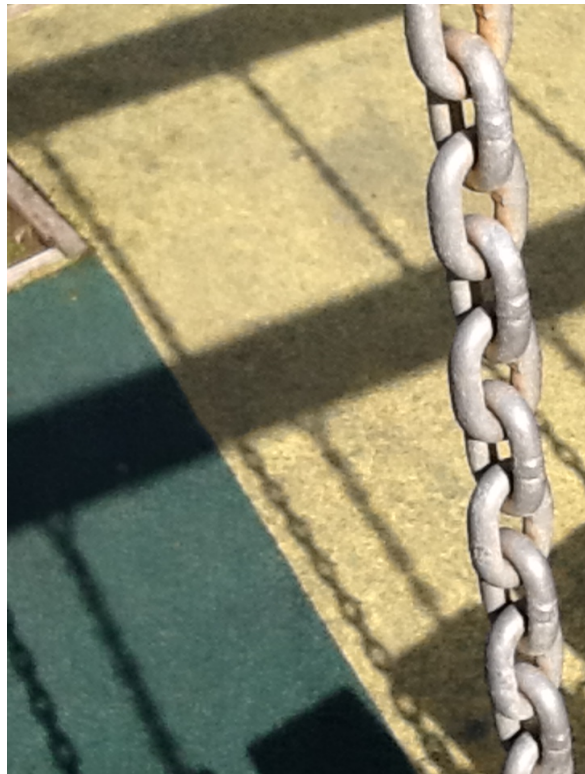
Use, Activity and Movement

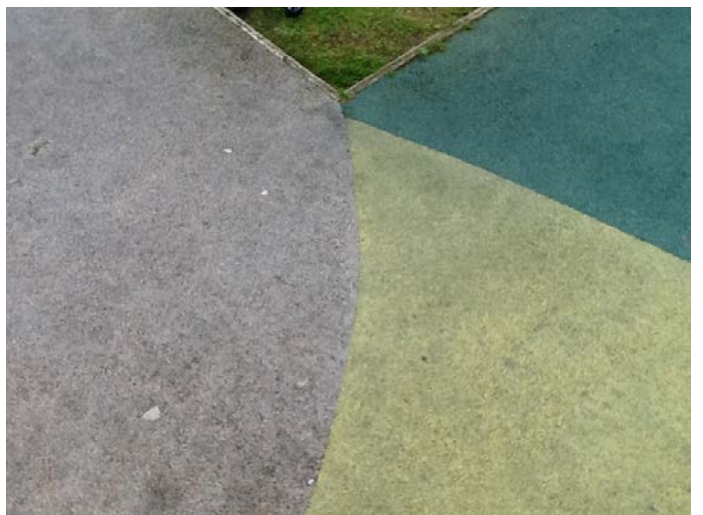
No off road parking. Double yellow lines of Victoria House. No space for refuse bins out of public view.

Materials, Street Furniture

Post box situated outside shop. Street lamp outside Victoria House.

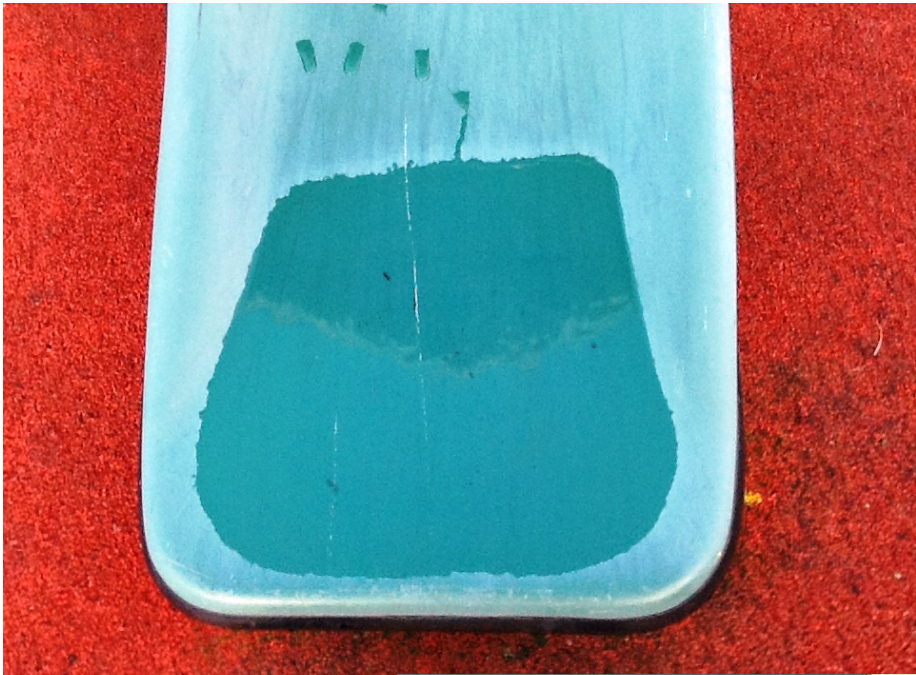
**18. APPENDIX VI: A SELECTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE SCHOOL PUPILS AS
PART OF THEIR EXHIBITION**















Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

