
Vaynol Park, Bangor, Gwynedd

Archaeological and Historical Assessment

GAT Project No. G1752

Prepared for Richards, Moorehead & Laing

March 2003

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Craig Beuno Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

**Vaynol Park Bangor
Archaeological and Historical Assessment**

Report No. 477

Prepared for
Richards Moorehead and Laing

by

D. Longley

**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
March 2003**

Archaeological Assessment at Vaynol Park, Bangor

Introduction

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Richards Moorehead and Laing (RML) to undertake an archaeological assessment of the Vaynol Park, Bangor. The assessment is to form part of a wider Conservation Plan.

The study area defined by RML is formed by the boundaries of the historic park at Vaynol. The entire park is to be covered by a rapid assessment, and the smaller area presently managed by Vaynol Cyf is to be examined in greater depth.

Archaeological Aims

The aim of the assessment, as identified in the project design, are:

- to identify and record the cultural heritage within the defined study area;
- to evaluate the importance of what has been identified;
- to identify the degree of sensitivity and vulnerability of the cultural heritage;
- to recommend ways in which impact upon the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.

An archaeological assessment is defined as “a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, IFA, 1999).

Definition of Categories of Significance Used

Following desktop and field survey, all available information was collated, and transferred onto digital overlays. The sites were then assessed and allocated to the categories listed below. These are intended to indicate the importance of the site and inform any recommendations which might arise.

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings (grades I and II*) as well as those sites that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected in situ.

Category B - Sites of Regional Importance

These sites are those which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing (grades I or II*), but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation in situ is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites which are of minor importance, or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites, rapid recording either in advance of or during destruction should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A-D, are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

Definition of Impact

As no specific development proposal has been identified, no site-specific assessment of impact has been undertaken.

Definition of Levels of Recording identified in Recommendations***None***

None required

Detailed recording:

A photographic record, survey and the production of a measured drawing.

Basic recording:

A photographic record and full description.

Archaeological Survey

Topographical description

The study area at its maximum extent occupies a broad elevated plateau of land on the eastern bank of the Menai Straits between Treborth in the north and Port Dinorwic in the south. The ground rises, steeply in places, from the Menai shoreline to a height of 40m OD at the ridge of Coed Twr, with additional localised high points reaching 50m OD across the otherwise generally level plateau. The centre of the demesne at Vaynol is, at 48m, one of the more elevated locations within the study area. The ground rises more gently from the south and east and the approach from Treborth in the north is across level ground.

Archaeological Background

The Prehistoric and Roman Landscape

The only direct evidence of activity in the study area before the Middle Ages is the record of the discovery of 73 Roman coins and a quern stone at 15m OD, close to the bank of the Menai in Limekiln Covert, near Bryn Adda. The hoard is of late 2nd-century date (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust SMR, PRN 793).

The Medieval landscape

Settlement is recorded in the area which later became known as the Vaynol Demesne during the Middle Ages. Vaynol or, in Welsh, *Y Faenol*, derives from a concept of lordship (*maenol*) associated, in this instance, with part of the lands of the Bishop of Bangor. A rental survey undertaken for the Bishop of Bangor in 1306 accounts for, among the many diverse lands of the Bishop, several communities grouped together under the heading Maenol Bangor (Ellis 1838, 93-95). These communities are identified by the names of the township (*w.tref*) or hamlet to which they belonged, although the houses and ploughlands of the individual tenants could be either nucleated or dispersed within the wider boundaries of each township. The designation, *maenol*, was, even by the 14th century, an ancient territorial concept referring to the several component parts of a large dynastic lordship. There is a relationship between the concept of the *maenol* and the equally early administrative and territorial unit, the *cantref*, a large subdivision of a kingdom. The *maenol* itself was a subdivision of the *cantref*, and one anachronistic and traditional insertion into a 13th century north Welsh redaction of the Welsh Lawbooks suggests that Cantref Arfon, the territory extending from Bangor in the north to the north flanks of Yr Eifl near Llanaelhaearn and inland to encompass the peaks of Snowdon, comprised nine *maenolau* (Owen, 1841 vol. 1, bk 2, 107). In the early 14th century the Bishop of Bangor held other lands in the *cantref* of Arfon outside Maenol Bangor. The designation *maenol*, with its associated and component settlements, therefore, does not indicate the extent of the Bishop's lordship at that time but must represent, within his wider interests, the retention of a coherent unit of lordship from an earlier past. An argument could be advanced that Maenol Bangor represents the extent of the Bishop's original domain in the early Middle Ages.

Eleven communities (townships and hamlets) are accounted for over an area which extends from Bangor itself to Aberpwll on the Menai Straits and Cilcoed near Rhiwlas. The entire area is nine times larger than the later demesne lands of the Vaynol estate but does entirely encompass them. It is also significant that by the end of the 16th century the term Maenol (or Y Faenol, anglicised to Vaynol) had transferred to those lands acquired by the Williams family in the area of Vaynol Park and, by extension, to the Williams' estate as a whole.

These components of the Bishop of Bangor's lands which are thought to have lain entirely or partly within the area of the later Vaynol Demesne include: Bodylgadwy, Pen y wern, Aberypwll and Y Farchwel.

Unfortunately, not all of these are securely located. Bodylgadwy was placed by Melville Richards near the southern perimeter of Vaynol Demesne, north-east of Aberpwll (Richards 1976, 71). Bodylgadwy

was an extraordinary township among the Bishop's possessions, comprising 62 tenants working nearly 500 acres of ploughland. Fifty-four of these tenants were freemen smallholders grouped in seven *gwelyau* or subdivisions of the larger township and related by kinship. Pen y Wern may have been on the eastern side of the Park, near Lodge Covert. This was a smaller community of four bond tenants who, nevertheless, together worked around 50 acres of ploughland. Aber y Pwll is more easily recognisable in the modern village of Aberpwll on the northern fringe of Port Dinorwic. In 1777 Aber y Pwll Tenement, retaining the more archaic nomenclature of the 1306 extent, lay outside Vaynol Demesne, on its southern edge, but was, nevertheless, a possession of the larger estate (CRO Vaynol Papers, 4055, 4056). It was surveyed at 21 acres in total, both arable and wooded waste. In the 14th century Aber y Pwll extended over 208 acres of arable, farmed by 14 bond tenants of the Bishop in 13 holdings. The majority worked small farms of just over 10 acres of ploughland. Two tenants, however, had larger holdings of 40 and 48 acres each. It would not be unreasonable to assume that the larger part of the Bishop's lands in Aber y Pwll extended over the southern slopes of what later became the Vaynol Demesne across Bryn Adda and Bryntirion to the level plateau beyond Hendre Las covert. The surviving name 'Hendre' - old settlement - is suggestive. Smallholdings are marked on the estate survey of 1777 in this area in the tenements of Caeau Cregin and Gwern y Goges. The field immediately to the west of Caeau Cregin house is named Llain y Pwll (for Llain Aber y Pwll?), Aber y Pwll quillet. This field and several others in the southern part of Vaynol Park display the surviving evidence of relict ridge and furrow agriculture of possible Medieval open field origin, or bear '*llain*' names indicative of the former presence of long strips in open fields. The landscape would seem to have been more open before the 18th century as ridge and furrow ploughing is now visible in certain areas which show the encroachment of woodland by 1777, but which have subsequently been cleared (aerial photograph, Getmapping.com).

Y Farchwel may have existed in the area of Treborth. The area under the plough is small, less than 30 acres of land between seven tenants. Nevertheless, the tenancies carry certain perquisites. Four tenants with only four acres of land between them are not required to pay death duties and marriage fees, nor do they make cash payments in lieu of traditional food renders. The remaining three tenants occupy one holding of 24 acres and pay nothing at all 'in respect of the office of Rhingyll'. The *rhingyll* was an official of the administration of a lordship. It is particularly interesting that the bond tenants of the large, and largely free, township of Bodylgadwy owed suit of court at Y Farchwel. Despite the fact that Bangor was the nerve centre of the Bishop's administration, and that he maintained demesnes at Bangor itself and at Treffos on Anglesey and Gogarth on the Creuddyn peninsula, it may be that Y Farchwel presents characteristics of an earlier, and now superseded, centre of lordship within the *maenol*. If Farchwel lands extended into the area of the later Vaynol, this may explain why the estate acquired the name as its defining characteristic. It may also be of significance that one of the tenements at the northern end of Aber y Pwll is recorded in 1777 as Gwern y Chamberlain.

The 16th century to the present day

William, son of William ap Gruffydd of Cochwillan, one of the gentry families of Caernarvonshire, acquired a lease in the Crown manor of Dinorwig during the reign of Elizabeth I. The Dinorwig lands were extensive, stretching westward from Snowdon and the slopes either side of the pass of Llanberis to the parish of Llanddeiniolen, where the manorial centre lay. These lands bordered the Bishop of Bangor's possessions in Maenol Bangor to the north. Towards the end of the 16th century the family acquired, by means unknown, a portion of Maenol Bangor, on the shores of the Menai Straits between Treborth and Aberpwll. Here Thomas Williams built an impressive house, taking the name Vaynol from the recently acquired lands. The new house became the centre of what was to develop into the second largest estate in Caernarvonshire, and the name Vaynol was extended to the estate as a whole.

Just over 100 years after the death, in 1592, of Thomas Williams, the first builder of Vaynol Hall, the last baronet of that line, Sir William Williams, died childless in 1696. By a will which has bemused later commentators, Sir William bequeathed the estate to the Crown, in the person of William III, after reserving a lifetime interest in the property for an acquaintance, Sir Bouchier Wrey, and his two sons. The Wreys did not treat the land well in their long tenure (Griffith, 1914, 368).

The reversion was apparently granted to a certain John Gore who transferred his interest to John Smith of Tedworth in 1699. This interest was bequeathed first to John Smith's son Thomas who died without issue, and so passed to Thomas' brother John, the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House. He did not live to take up his inheritance and the bequest fell to his daughter Harriet, wife of Sir Thomas Assheton of Cheshire (Griffith, 1914, 368). In 1756 the lifetime interest which had been left to the Wreys by Sir William Williams finally expired and Harriet's son Thomas took up his inheritance and residence at Vaynol, changing his name to Assheton Smith in the process. The saga is long and complicated but of direct relevance to an understanding of subsequent developments as it provides a fixed point after which the New Hall must have been built, contrary to the suggestion made (BSAHI) that the English influence evident might derive from the London connections of John Smith in the 1720s. Following the arrival of the Assheton Smiths the Old Hall was vacated and a new edifice was constructed some 150m to the south-west (CRO Vaynol estate maps for the years 1777 and 1832).

During the late 18th century the production of local slate quarries increased considerably. In 1806 Assheton Smith was instrumental in moving Parliament to enclose the Llanddeiniolen common, adding over 2500 acres to his own estate in the process and, with that, the right to dig slate (Aris, 1976). The Vaynol Estate's interests were focussed at the Dinorwig quarry in Llanberis. Initially these interests were leased out but in 1809 Thomas Assheton Smith brought the quarries under his own management. Tram roads, inclines and railways were constructed to move the slate and the port of Felinheli (the Welsh name refers to the tidal mill there) was re-Christened Port Dinorwic to reflect the significance of the industry and the port's role in the export of slate.

In 1869 the Duff family succeeded to the estate, George William Duff adding Assheton Smith to his name as a condition of his inheritance.

The Park had been developed for foxhunting since the 1820s under the influence of Thomas Assheton Smith. During the 19th century the parkland characteristics were enhanced. Open spaces were created but coverts were also planted. Both foxhunting and shooting were practised.

Several ornamental, recreational and visually interestingly picturesque features were added during the 19th century. The new Hall had been sited to maximise the impressive view towards Snowdon. Judicious planting also accentuated other sight lines, for example, towards the peaks of the Carneddau.

Sir Charles Duff Assheton Smith, who succeeded to the estate in 1904 and was created a baronet in 1911, was a great breeder of racehorses. His coat of arms is plainly visible on the facade of the Dairy Cottage and, opposite, above the wrought iron gates which lead to the Butler's House Garden. He was a Grand National winner with his horse Cloister in three successive years between 1912 and 1914 and the Best Stables, behind the Old Hall, fitted out under Sir Charles' direction, are very fine indeed.

The economic circumstances of the 20th century required that changes be made. Certain lands were disposed of early in the century and the estate remained otherwise virtually intact until 1967 when 21,560 acres were sold. Two years later the Dinorwig Slate Quarry closed down leaving only 'a small area around Vaynol Hall and Home Farm ... to remind us of what was once one of the largest and most powerful estates in Caernarvonshire' (Aris 1976, 134-7).

Archaeological Findings and Recommendations

The sites included in the gazetteer are those elements of the cultural landscape noted during the assessment which are within the area of interest. Almost all were visited in the field during the assessment. However, a small number of features on the BSAHI record could no longer be identified (March 2003). These are noted in the gazetteer. In certain other cases, access was not possible. The features are individually numbered and described within categories appropriate to the monument type. Each description is followed by recommendations appropriate to the development of a conservation strategy. Where monuments are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) or Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (BSAHI), the SAM or BSAHI name has generally been employed and the reason for

listing or scheduling is given in the gazetteer, together with the grade and Listing number.

This report has drawn heavily on two documents in particular:

Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Pentir (Gwynedd), Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, 1997.

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998, Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales; Part 1: Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey

Catalogue of sites

The Prehistoric and Roman Landscape

Feature 51. **Findspot of Roman Coin Hoard (Vespasian-Commodus), and quernstone**

NGR 252630 368360

Category E

Recommendation

None in the context of this study.

The Medieval landscape

There is reason to suppose (above) that the landscape within the southern part of Vaynol Park was more open during the Middle Ages than that depicted on the first recorded drawn survey of 1777 (CRO Vaynol MS 4055). Relict belts of ridge and furrow ploughing and the evidence of field names in areas shown to be wooded in 1777 suggest that an encroachment of trees on former arable land. Furthermore, it is probable that the ploughlands and perhaps the 14th century documented smallholdings of tenants of the Bishop of Bangor extended across what later became the Vaynol Demesne.

Feature 1. Areas of surviving ridge and furrow

Category C

The areas identified during an initial search of aerial photography are mapped, as are *llain* = quillet or strip field names recorded in 1777. Some extend into areas now occupied by woodland.

Recommendation

The potential association with documentation relating to the Bishop of Bangor's estates within Maenol Bangor contribute enhanced significance to these features. The recommendation is, therefore, for additional aerial photographic search to provide as complete a record as possible of the extent and orientation of the evidence for Medieval ploughing together with field observation to record the present condition of these features for interpretation and management. They constitute an important component in the historic development of the Vaynol Estate and should any development proposal have an impact upon these features it is recommended that an adequate record be made by basic plan and photograph.

Feature 2. Houses within the core area of Vaynol Demesne and the tenements of Caeau Cregin and Gwern y Goges

Category B

Houses are identified on the 1777 survey at the Vaynol Demesne and adjoining lands at the above locations: at Ty Glo (NGR 252640 369730), a precursor to the present Ty Glo, and now within and near the northern boundary of Boathouse covert, close to the shoreline of the Menai Strait; on the eastern boundary of Caeau Cregin (NGR 253000 369190), now an open area traversed by a north-south field boundary between Cefn Gwyn covert and Coed Twr; at Ty Robin Ddu (NGR 252720 368890), also within Caeau Cregin at the south-eastern boundary in an elevated position within and close to the southern edge of what is now Coed Twr and at Gwern y Goges below a raised rocky area, tree covered, between the lake in front of Vaynol Hall and Hendre Lâs covert (NGR 253830 368920). Ruins which survive here and are plotted on the 1998 1:25000 Ordnance Survey map at 253860 368975 relate to a dilapidated brick-built animal feeding shelter with hay-racks, slate water troughs and stone-walled paddock. This may overlie, or exist in the vicinity of, an earlier manifestation of Gwern y Goges.

Further indications of potentially significant structural remains are recorded within the former Vaynol lands at Pen y Llan (NGR 253550 369930) at the southern margin of Vaynol Wood, a precursor to the present Pen y Lan some 100m distant; at Bryn Adda (NGR 252720 368470), a precursor to the present house on the same site and at the site of the Old Mill in Aberpwll (NGR 253530 368340), within the boundary of the later Vaynol Demesne. These latter sites are mapped as contextual detail in respect of the evidence for early settlement but no recommendations are offered as they fall within private land outside the scope of the present report.

Recommendations in respect of House at Caeau Cregin, Ty Robin Ddu and Gwern y Goges. It has been suggested above that the existence of settlement at these locations in the 18th century which did not continue into the 19th century might represent an indication of the location of certain of the homesteads associated with the Medieval landscape. The recommendation is for assessment of these locations in the field and detailed recording where structural remains survive for interpretation and management. The site of House at Caeau Cregin is in open landscape and geophysical survey would be an appropriate survey technique in this instance.

The Post Medieval and Modern landscape

The core of the Vaynol Demesne

At the heart of the Vaynol Demesne there exists a complex of buildings ranging in date from the late 16th-century hall house and private chapel through the agricultural development of the home farm from the construction of the Great Barn in 1605 to the late 19th-century improvements reflected in the provision of buildings laid out as a model farm and the appurtenances, fixtures and fittings which reflect the estate owners' sporting interests in the high quality stabling of the early 20th century. From the late 18th century a new Hall on a new but adjacent site, dramatically different architecturally from the Old Hall, saw a sequence of structural and stylistic modification while, in its immediate vicinity, and that of the Old Hall, ornamental gardens were developed, each with their own particular character.

The particular character of the chronological phases of construction and development over nearly four and a half centuries and the personalities of successive owners are all reflected in the surviving remains, which contribute significant group value to the individual components.

Domestic components

The Old Hall

Feature 3. Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 253826 369536

Category A

The hall was begun towards the end of the 16th century as a two-unit hall on two floors with lateral fireplaces on the northern, front, side, an apparently contemporary projecting wing to the rear on the eastern side and a basement, entered from the outside at the rear where the existing ground level was lower than at the front. There may, additionally, have been a floor above the second floor, beyond the screen at the west end.

The porch was added soon after initial construction; an additional component, housing a stairway, completed the re-entrant on the south-east side in the 17th century and a projecting wing was added to the north-west corner in the later 17th century.

The significance and visual impact of this building is greatly enhanced by association with the arched wall adjacent, and the contemporary private chapel and terraced garden opposite.

Listed grade I (No 4166) as an outstanding house of largely 16th century date, lying at the heart of Vaynol Park and retaining an exceptionally well preserved main front, together with a good interior of special interest.

Recommendation.

The building plan is complex. Nevertheless many important original details survive. A detailed record comprising full measured survey and photographic record of the standing building is recommended for interpretation and management. The setting of this building, and others in the complex, is important and every consideration should be given to ensuring that the setting is not compromised.

Feature 4. **Chapel of St Mary to N of Vaynol Old Hall**

NGR 2538336957

Category A

The chapel, raised on one of the terraces of the Old Hall Garden, is approached by a flight of steps from the track between the chapel and the front (north) face of the Old Hall, 10m away. The chapel, aligned north-east, is of later 16th-century date with a balustraded porch added by William Williams in 1596, after inheriting the estate on the death of Thomas Williams in 1592. A date stone is visible as the projecting keystone of the arch to the porch. Charles Assheton Smith converted the building into a private family chapel, in the early 20th century, refacing the interior in Italian marble, and including a mortuary crypt.

Listed Grade I (No. 4172) as a late Medieval family chapel with a remarkable early 20th-century interior, and for its association with Vaynol Hall.

Recommendation

Detailed recording comprising measured survey and photographic record of the standing building is recommended for interpretation and management. The setting of this building, and others in the complex, is important and every consideration should be given to ensuring that the setting is not compromised.

Feature 5. **Arched Wall to forecourt of Vaynol Old Hall**

NGR 253819 369550

Category B

There are a number of intriguing features to this structure, which include the presence of vertical straight joints in the wall, the different treatment of the springing on each side of the arch and the relationship between the wall and the chapel (late 16th century) and the west wing of the Hall (late 17th century, not late 16th century as suggested by BSAHI).

Listed Grade II (No.18927) as a vital element in the setting of the Grade I Old Hall, and the Grade I chapel, and of group value with other surrounding buildings and listed features.

Recommendation

Detailed recording by measured drawing of the standing structure and photography for interpretation and management. The setting of this wall, and other structures in the complex, is important and every consideration should be given to ensuring that the setting is not compromised.

Feature 6. **Vaynol Hall**

NGR 253700 369430

Category A

Vaynol Hall replaced the Old Hall as the principal house in Vaynol Park after Thomas Assheton Smith took up residence at Vaynol in 1756. The design could not, therefore, as BSAHI suggest, have been influenced by Sir George Smith's London connections. Furthermore, Hyde Hall describes the house in 1810 as 'not been long built' (Hyde Hall, 1810, 170). He further adds that the house, in strong contrast to the Old Hall, 'is more in the style of a villa than a mansion, beautifully situated upon the banks of the Menai amidst extensive woods, much of which is of recent plantation and growth' (ib, 170). It was extensively remodelled in the 19th and early 20th centuries. One wing was demolished in 1959. The house is of three stories, of white painted stucco with slate roofs behind high parapets. The main entrance from the drive is on the north-east side, where a porch supported by two columns leads to a

dome-lobby. The garden on the south-west is bordered by a balustraded wall, supporting urns.

Listed Grade I (No. 4173) for the exceptional interest of the fine mid-Georgian interior of this country house at the heart of Vaynol Park. Of group value with other listed items at Vaynol.

Recommendation

BSAHI regard the style and decoration of the interior of the house as among its most significant attributes. As a Grade I building it is a requirement that consideration should be given to these details in any proposed use to which it might be put. Additionally, the house, on a different alignment to the Old Hall, is deliberately positioned to maximise the dramatic and picturesque view across the Park to Snowdon. Consideration should be given in any management, landscape or development proposal to ensure that this vista is not compromised.

Feature 7. **Chapel to north of kitchen garden**

NGR 2537436959

Category B

This late 19th century chapel occupies a position to the south-west of the farm buildings and north of the kitchen garden. It appears to have been provided for the use of the staff on the estate and is particularly distinctive for its original furnishings.

Listed Grade II (No. 4182) for the special interest of the interior furnishings and for its importance to Vaynol Park.

Recommendation

No specific recommendation except that this feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 8. **Butler's House**

NGR 253790 369570

Category B

A 19th-century house in the small walled garden between the dairy and the kitchen garden. Listed Grade II (No. 4196) for group value with Dairy Cottage and the Gates and gate-piers at the NE entrance to the walled garden, and part of the remarkably complete appurtenances of Vaynol Park.

Recommendation

No specific recommendation except that this feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 9. **Coach House to N of Vaynol Hall**

NGR 253670 369490

Category B

The so-called coach house is set some 50m behind Vaynol Hall. This three-storey 19th-century building was known as the Barracks and may have been used to house staff. A water tower abuts the back of the building.

Listed Grade II (No. 4181) for group value with Vaynol Hall.

Recommendation

No specific recommendation except that this feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 52. Ballroom

NGR 253675 369535

A long brick structure built against the north-west wall of the kitchen garden between 1869 and 1871. It has no architectural merit (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998).

Category D

Recommendation

Record by photograph and description as a component of the management and organisation of the estate, should any development be proposed.

Ice Houses.

Two ice houses are recorded within the complex of structures at the core of the demesne lands. One, described as the 'Old Icehouse', stood on the edge of the Butler's House Garden. The second stood somewhat apart from the main domestic buildings, north of the Kennel block. An ice house would be an important component of the culinary arrangements at the hall before the introduction of mechanical refrigeration. These features have group value as illustrative of the component parts of the domestic arrangements of Vaynol Hall.

Feature 53. Old Ice house

NGR 253783 369555

Category C

This is a later 19th century structure set against the north-western wall of a small garden plot immediately to the south-east of the Butler's House garden and accessible from the Butler's House. It is brick built, half-sunken into the ground and comprises two compartments. The larger, c.2.5m square, is accessed by a short flight of steps from the garden. There is a drain hole centrally placed in the floor. A smaller compartment communicates with the larger and once had an access hole in its roof through which ice was introduced.

Recommendation

Detailed record by measured survey, description and photograph for interpretation and management.

Feature 54. Ice House

NGR 253771 369736

Category D

This ice house, recorded to the north of the kennels, is now on Gelli Morgan property and was not accessible during this assessment.

Recommendation

Further field assessment to ascertain the condition of the feature followed by detailed recording by measured survey, description and photograph for interpretation and management.

Feature 10. The Best Stables on S side of Vaynol Old Hall and courtyard walls.

NGR 253815 369515

Category A

This stable block is attached to buildings to the rear and at the west end of the Old Hall and opens on to the east side of a cobbled courtyard. The stables were fitted out by Young & Co. in the summer of 1913 in buildings which were in place by the 1850s. The interior survives in largely original condition.

Listed Grade II* (No. 4167) as an exceptional example of estate stabling, representing the height of fashion and knowledge about the care of horses at this date.

Recommendation

No specific recommendation except that these features contribute and acquire enhanced significance

and group value by association with other features representative of the stabling and management of horses on the estate and consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations. This is a feature of National Importance which is strengthened by its association with other aspects of estate management which have survived (see feature 12) and the interpretative potential should not be undervalued.

Feature 11. Stable range to north-west of farmyard

NGR 253780 369680

Category B

Adjoining the Great Barn on the north and at right angles, and closing the west side of this farmyard. A blacksmith's shop and brick forge is at the N end.

Listed Grade II (No. 4185) for group value with neighbouring listed buildings as part of the important, and well-preserved, estate farm buildings at Vaynol Farm.

Recommendation

This block forms part of the complex of buildings of the model farm, but should also be considered in the context of the wider management of horses on the estate represented by the provision for the stabling and breeding of racehorses.

Feature 12. Stables and Brood Mare's Yard

NGR 253900 369510

Category B

East of the Old Hall walled garden, detached from the main stable block, among trees. Six units with individual yards.

Listed Grade II (No. 4197) for its considerable interest as an example of a specialist estate stable building designed for breeding horses. Part of the remarkably complete set of 19th-century estate buildings at Vaynol Park.

Recommendation

These features contribute and acquire enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the stabling and management of horses on the estate. Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present. (see feature 10).

Feature 13. L-shaped courtyard range to rear of Vaynol Old Hall with enclosing yard wall at S end

NGR 253800 369530

Category B

A range of buildings around three sides (north, west and east) of a cobbled courtyard, abutting the Old Hall on the west and south at the hall's south-west angle. Improvements were made during the later 19th century and later. The northern and western ranges incorporate garage and coach housing at ground floor level, with accommodation above, the eastern range houses the Best Stables adjacent to a 17th-century extension to the Old Hall.

Listed (4168) for group value with Vaynol Old Hall, and the Grade II Best Stables.

Recommendation

No specific recommendation except that this feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 14. Kennels

Early 20th-century kennels north of Y Bwthyn.

NGR 253710 369710

Category B

Listed Grade II (No. 18912) as a good example of the genre, and to complete the fine group of listed service buildings for Vaynol Hall.

Recommendation

This feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the sporting interests on the estate, including the landscaping of the park. Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present.

General recommendation for Domestic features

There is potential in further research into the different uses to which the different domestic structures were put as the estate evolved through time, as an aid to interpretation and management. It is recommended that a sequence of plans, using archive plans and published maps, be compiled, charting the chronological development of these features (including the stabling of horses) at the core of the demesne, accompanied by a descriptive catalogue and photographic record of individual structures.

Home Farm and Model Farm

The Great Barn is the only agricultural building recorded in 1777 in the central area of the Vaynol Demesne which became the nucleus of the home farm. There may have been others but they are not shown; neither are the major domestic buildings known to have existed in this area, which include the Old Hall and Chapel. By 1832, one range of buildings had been erected, parallel with the barn and 28m to the south of it. A second range runs perpendicular to the barn, to the north, along the side of a wall. The same buildings are shown in 1840 with the possible addition of one other running north-south and at the western limit of the yard defined by the barn and the southern range of 1832. A structured, rectilinearly-laid-out farmyard was clearly in the processes of development. By 1850 several additional buildings had been added and the farm complex had broadly attained the shape it was to retain into the 20th century. Modifications continued to be made and, before 1891, a new range had been added, parallel with and to the west of two existing blocks, perpendicular to and to the south of the Great Barn, replacing an earlier unit.

An earlier manifestation of the dairy (now Dairy Cottage) seems to have been in place by 1850.

The successive developments and replacements of the farm buildings led, by the turn of the 19th and 20th century, to the creation of an important example of a model farm. Several of the components are listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and, in particular, acquire enhanced significance as a group. The principal components are itemised as follows.

Feature 55. Great Barn

NGR 253760 369630

Category A

This barn is a very significant element of the working farm at Vaynol. It was the dominant feature recorded within the central area of the Vaynol Demesne on the Estate Survey of 1777, rather than the Old Hall, which is not shown. It was originally built in 1605 at over 30m in length and later extended in the 1660s. Its final length at 42m and 9m wide make it one of the largest in Wales. The early date stone bears the legend 1605 W.W.D for William Williams, and his second wife Dorothy. A clock and cupola was added in 1899. The Barn has two large opposed entrances, vertical ventilating slits, original timbering in the roof and an original flagged floor.

Listed Grade II* (No. 4184) as a well preserved and exceptionally impressive example of a large-scale sub-medieval barn, and for its group value among the listed buildings of Vaynol Park.

Recommendation

A detailed record comprising measured survey and photographic record of the standing building is recommended for interpretation and management.

Feature 15. **Cart shed to NW farmyard, including hammel to rear.**

NGR 2537536965

Category B

Set at right angles to the Long Barn on the N side, and closing the E side of this farmyard, facing the hammel and haystore in the NE farmyard.

Listed (No.4186) for group value with neighbouring listed items as part of the important and well-preserved estate model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 16. **Hammel and haystore to NE farmyard**

NGR 2537936967

Category B

Set at right angles to the NE end of the Long Barn, and on the opposite side of the narrower NE farmyard from the hammel at the rear of the cartshed range.

Listed Grade II (No. 4187) for group value with neighbouring listed items and as part of the important and well-preserved estate model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 17. **Range attached to W end of Long Barn**

NGR 2537536963

Category B

This range is contemporary with the 3 parallel farmyard ranges immediately S of the Long Barn. The building and yards were probably intended for cows with calves.

Listed Grade II (No. 4191) for group value with neighbouring listed items as part of the important and well-preserved model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 18. **Farmyard range to S of Great Barn**

NGR 2537436964

Category B

The westernmost of 3 parallel ranges which make 2 narrow gated farmyards aligned N-S, N of Dairy Cottage. The ranges are linked by a wall at the S end. Single storey animal accommodation and stores. A weighbridge is located at the N end.

Listed Grade II (No. 4190) for group value with the neighbouring listed items as part of the important and well-preserved model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 19. **Central farmyard range to S of Great Barn**

NGR 2538136961

Category B

This range is at right angles and to the S of the Long Barn, dividing the 2 narrow gated farmyards as the wider central block of 3 parallel buildings aligned N-S.

Single storey animal accommodation, with food processing units and stores. Voussoirs and ventilator, skylights and a chimney stack at the S end.

Listed Grade II (No. 4189) for group value with the neighbouring listed items as part of the important and well-preserved model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 20. Farmyard range to SE of Great Barn

NGR 2538336962

Category B

The range of farm buildings is at right angles to the SE of the Long Barn, and forms the easternmost of 3 parallel ranges which make 2 narrow gated farmyards aligned N-S. The three ranges S of the Long Barn appear later than those to the N. Single storey animal accommodation with stores.

Listed Grade II (No. 4188) for group value with the neighbouring listed items as part of the important and well-preserved model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 21. Detached small range to SW of Long Barn

NGR 253765 269618

Category B

This range is now detached following the demolition of adjoining structures at right angles to the W end of the Long Barn.

Listed Grade II (No. 4192) for group value with neighbouring listed items, as part of the important and well-preserved model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 22. Detached small range to NW of Dairy Cottage

NGR 2537836959

Category B

NW of Dairy Cottage and facing the S end of the westernmost of the 3 parallel farmyard ranges, S of the Long Barn.

Listed Grade II (No. 4193) for group value with neighbouring listed items as part of the important and well-preserved model farm complex of the late 19th century at Vaynol Farm.

Feature 23. Dairy Cottage with garden walls to rear.

NGR 2538126959

Category B

N of Vaynol Old Hall chapel, facing a drive leading N from the Hall to the Long Barn. Dated 1911 with the initials CAS for Charles Assheton Smith, above a coat of arms. Assheton Smith was created a baronet in 1911. This was the former dairy to Vaynol Farm. A verandah across the front and steps leading down from a terrace to a garden behind are particularly distinctive features.

Listed Grade II (No. 4194) for its special interest as a late example of this building type, and for its association with Vaynol Park, and of group value amongst the remarkably complete appurtenances of the model farm and Park.

Recommendation for agricultural features.

BSAHI has highlighted the group value of these structures. Their particular significance lies in that they are part of a planned layout, designed to work together in their complementary functions. Consideration should be given to ensuring the continuing integrity of the group.

There is potential in further research into the different uses to which the buildings were put as part of a working farm, and how this evolved through time, as an aid to interpretation and management. It

is recommended that a sequence of plans, using archive plans and published maps, be compiled, charting the chronological development of the agricultural features at the core of the demesne, accompanied by a descriptive catalogue and photographic record of individual structures.

The Gardens

Each of the gardens at the core of Vaynol Demesne has a distinctive character. The earliest is the terraced garden opposite the Old Hall and which may have origins broadly contemporary with the Old Hall.

There are additional areas of garden immediately to the east of the Hall. This was originally a large walled space extending from the east wall of the hall to the perimeter of the building and garden complex on the east side where the drive from the Old Hall met a north-south drive at right angles, leading ultimately south-east beyond the limits of the demesne. No detail is visible on the 1777 survey but in 1832 this area is shown as a single unit. By 1850, however, structures had been added to the back of the Old Hall and along the inside of the south wall of the walled garden. These units were certainly in use as stables by the end of the century. The range along the garden wall is a lean-to shelter.

The projection of the stable block beyond the east face of the hall was the occasion for restricting the garden adjacent to the hall to a smaller narrower walled space with, perhaps, the residue of the walled garden being used as an exercise yard.

The Rose Garden lies immediately to the west of the New Hall, established c.1913 where a wing of the front facade once stood.

Between the New Hall and the Old Hall, an Italianate, terraced water garden was established at about the same time as the Rose Garden, in 1913.

The two remaining gardens serviced the kitchen. Behind the water garden lay a large walled kitchen garden. The earliest mapped evidence for a development in this area is somewhat ambiguous. The estate survey of 1777 shows a track leading from the principal access route to the centre of the demesne, broadly in the direction of the site of the New Hall. The area in question is represented as a large rectilinear yard and small paddock. The Hall itself, however, is not shown; it may not have been built by 1777.

Over the formal plan are faintly sketched design lines indicating a curvilinear demarcation. By 1832 this line was in place and the New Hall built. Abutting the boundary on its northern side are two further swagging enclosures. The outer is planted with trees, the inner, from the evidence of an 1855 Estate map, is the kitchen garden.

The 'Butler's Garden' abuts the kitchen garden on its north-east side. This area was part of the outer swagging tree-planted enclosure in 1832. By 1855 it contained structures and on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1900 it is clear that some are glass-houses.

The gardens of the Vaynol Estate are dealt with in detail by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998. The following itemises certain significant features:

Feature 24. The Old Hall garden to N of Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 2538326955

Category A

The Old Hall garden is considered to be contemporary, or closely contemporary, with the building of the Hall and chapel in the late 16th century (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998). However, significant changes were undertaken during the first decade or so of the 20th century. There are now two main terraces on a sloping site. The upper terrace leads, through a stone-arched doorway, to a further garden behind the Dairy Cottage. There is an ornamental circular pond on the upper terrace

and flights of three stone steps between the terraces. However, before 1900, a wall stood at the back of the first terrace, on a slightly different alignment to that of the present break of slope. If a second terrace stood behind this wall, then it would seem, in 1900, to have formed part of the plot attached to the dairy, rather than part of the Old Hall garden. If, however, a doorway communicated between the two terraces, through this wall, then its frame may be the one that was reset in the curving section of the wall that now stands at the back of the second terrace created by the modifications of c.1913. This wall, and the circular pond in front of it, never formed part of the original garden arrangements. Certain small structures to the south of the dairy were removed to make way for the extension of this garden on the second terrace.

Listed Grade II* (No. 4169) as an especially well-preserved and important example of a 16th century or early 17th-century terraced garden of a type which very rarely survives in anything like a recognisable form. Also listed for its setting in front of the fine Grade I listed Vaynol Old Hall.

Feature 25. Stone bench seat on W side of Terraced Garden at Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 2538236955

Category B

The limestone seat, possibly 17th century, in classical style, is located at the west end of the lower of two terraces to the east of the private chapel opposite the west wing of the Old Hall.

Listed Grade II (No. 4171) for its group value as a feature within the Grade II Terraced Garden and other neighbouring listed items.

Feature 26. Gateway with inscription set in N boundary wall of Terrace Garden opposite Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 2538326957

Category B

This gateway is in the north wall of the Old Hall terraced garden. It is suggested in BSAHI that the gateway was erected in 1634 to embellish the terraced garden on the evidence that the arch carries the initials TW/K for Sir Thomas Williams, 3rd son of William Williams of Cochwillan and his wife Katherine. However, Mason in Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments (1998) has correctly suggested that the stonework might be reset. Furthermore she has reasonably questioned, on the basis of lettering and spelling, whether the legend 'YE MYSTIC GARDEN FOLD ME CLOSE, I LOVE THEE WELL', and under the arch, 'BELOVED VAYNOL', can be earlier than the early 20th century. The frame carries the initials SAS for Sybil Assheton Smith, 3rd wife of Sir Charles, married 1902. The northern boundary of the terraced garden is of early 20th-century construction (see Old Hall Garden, above)

Listed Grade II* (No. 4170) as an important dated element in the remarkable Terraced Garden facing Old Vaynol Hall.

Feature 27. Classical bust on stele in niche of garden wall at Vaynol Old Hall.

NGR 253868 369540

Category B

One of a number of classical garden ornaments placed around the garden by the Assheton Smith family. Not identified in March 2003.

Listed Grade II (No.18917) as one of the embellishments of the gardens in Vaynol Park.

Feature 28. The Rose Garden

NGR 253680 369420

Category B

The Rose Garden was created around 1913 on the west side of the New Hall, on the site of the demolished west wing of the house. The garden is approached on its south-west side via a balustraded area. A series of three wrought iron pergolas lead to short flights of steps down to a

grassed area immediately in front of the south-west side of the house. The balustrade supports ornamental urns; a brick wall on the south-east side supports 'pine-cone' ornaments. Certain of these have been damaged.

Feature 29. Classical statue to south-west of Vaynol Hall

NGR 253650 369390

Category B

A white marble statue, a standing draped figure of a goddess, stood on the axis of the south-west (Rose) garden of Vaynol Hall, in a clearing on the edge of woodland 18m beyond the garden balustrade. Not identified in March 2003.

Listed Grade II (No.4179) for its intrinsic interest, and for its group value as part of the classicising landscape setting for Vaynol Hall.

Feature 56. Garden seat in south-west (Rose) garden of Vaynol Hall

NGR 253661 369435

Eighteenth century limestone seat, segmental in shape, supported on three winged lions with a balustraded back-rest.

Listed Grade II (No. 18911) as an important element in the design of the south-west garden; part of the classicising setting of Vaynol Hall

Feature 57. Well Head to south-west of Vaynol Hall

NGR 253638 369388

A pink marble well head of late medieval date and Italian is set in woodland, 26m to the south-west of the Rose Garden. The Classical Statue originally stood close by.

Listed Grade II (No. 4180) for its intrinsic interest, and for group value with Vaynol Hall and the Classical Statue.

Feature 30. The Water Garden

NGR 253740 369495

Category B

The Italianate Water Garden was created around 1913 on ground sloping down from the Kitchen Garden. It lies between the Old and New Halls

Feature 31. Terrace Walls and fountain to formal garden to NE of Vaynol Hall.

NGR 253740 369500

Category B

The Water Garden occupies a series of terraces on ground which slopes down from the kitchen garden towards open parkland and the ornamental lake in front of the New Hall. The garden was created as part of major alteration work around 1913 and is sited between the Old and New Halls. The garden is formal with an oval pool, partly enclosed by a balustrade, on the upper terrace. The level ground at the base of the slope is also delimited by a balustrade. The principal axis of the water garden, emphasised by a low hedge-lined path and classical garden ornaments aligned along this axis, lead the eye south-east to the spectacular vista of Snowdonia beyond the Park.

Listed Grade II (4174) as a well-preserved example of this type of formal garden, of group value with Vaynol Hall at the core of the park.

Feature 32. Urn and pedestal in formal garden NE of Vaynol Hall.

NGR 253758 365490

Category B

Listed Grade II (No. 4175) as a very fine example of its type, and for group value as an important element in this garden associated with Vaynol Hall.

Feature 58. Ornamental fountain in oval pond of Water Garden.

NGR 253735 369513

Category B

Ornamental fountain set within the pond on the upper terrace of the formal Italian, or Water, Garden between Vaynol Old Hall and the New Hall. The ornament comprises a tiered arrangement of three dishes, the uppermost supported by a putus, who stands on the second dish. Three swans sit in the lower dish above a base which is also decorated with the figures of swans.

Feature 33. Putti and pedestal in formal garden NE of Vaynol Hall.

Category B

Eighteenth century garden ornament set on a stone platform in the grassed upper bay of the garden of the formal Italian, or Water, Garden between Vaynol Old Hall and the New Hall. The octagonal pedestal for this survives but the putus does not.

Listed Grade II (No. 4177) as a group of interest, and an important element of group value in the garden associated with Vaynol Hall.

Feature 34. Putti and pedestal in formal Garden NE of Vaynol Hall.

NGR 253709 369508

Category B

Eighteenth century garden ornament set on a stone platform in the grassed upper bay of the garden of the formal Italian, or Water, Garden between Vaynol Old Hall and the New Hall. The octagonal pedestal for this survives but the putus does not.

Listed Grade II (No. 4176) as a figure of interest, and as an important element of group value in the garden associated with Vaynol Hall.

Feature 35. Gateway with bellcage at head of formal garden NE of Vaynol Hall

NGR 253725 369528

Category B

The gateway is at the upper end of the formal Italian Garden. The frame is wrought iron and carries a foliated design above the gate. The bellcage is at the top of the right hand frame, viewed from the Water Garden.

Listed Grade II (No.4178) for group value with the other listed items at Vaynol, illustrating the working arrangements of a large country house.

Feature 36. The Kitchen Garden

NGR 253750 369550

Category B

This garden lies 100m north-east of the New Hall and appears to have been laid out towards the end of the 18th century at about the time or soon after the New Hall was built.

Feature 37. The Butler's House Garden: walled garden opposite Dairy Cottage, with two sets of gates.

NGR 2537936958

Category B

This garden, opposite Dairy Cottage, is known as the Butler's House garden. It once held several glasshouses, now only one remains, a vine house along the north west wall. The area is otherwise grassed. The garden is entered through ornate iron gates with a heavily scrolled wrought iron overthrow bearing the initials of Assheton Smith.

Listed Grade II (No. 4195) for group value with Dairy Cottage, the Butler's House, and other neighbouring listed items at the heart of Vaynol Park.

General recommendations for garden features

Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of the individual nature of the different gardens and, in particular, in respect of the Water Garden, the strong axial layout and the vista across the Park to Snowdon.

Much alteration has taken place in the area of the Old Hall terraced gardens. This, however, is potentially the most important of the ornamental gardens at Vaynol, having been described as a rare survival of a 16th- or early 17th-century garden. Archaeological techniques, which might include geophysical survey and excavation, might be employed to assist in establishing the original form of the garden for interpretation, re-instatement and management.

There are several ornamental features in the garden to the south-west (the Rose Garden) and the north-east (the Water Garden) of Vaynol New Hall which are listed as of special architectural or historic interest in BSAHI (Pentir). Many were originally listed in 1992 and the list was amended in 1997. During on-site assessment in March 2003 certain apparent discrepancies between the published listing details and those features it was possible to identify *in-situ* emerged. The above features identify those on the list as published. Those features which were not identified are noted in the appropriate entry. It is recommended that a new detailed assessment and inventory of garden features be compiled as a baseline for interpretation and management. Furthermore, certain ornamental features in both the Rose Garden and the Water Garden are damaged. Consideration should be given to repair and re-instatement.

Parkland features

The Vaynol Demesne was not very significantly less wooded in the 18th century than it became during the development of the Parkland during the 19th and 20th centuries. There are, moreover, reasons to suggest that the area had been more open in preceding centuries. Probable Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing is now visible on aerial photographs in areas which had previously been under tree cover in the 18th century but which were cleared in the 19th and 20th centuries. The principal distinctions between vegetation cover in the 18th century and subsequent periods is in the organisation of planting and the species.

In all documented periods Vaynol Wood and the northern part of the demesne were heavily wooded, as were the areas around Hendre Las covert, Lodge covert and Boathouse covert. In the 18th century woodland existed around the periphery of the core demesne, leaving the central area very open. During the 19th century the belts of woodland were re-sculpted. The ridge from Wern Gogas to Coed Twr, previously open, became a continuous belt of trees. Planting began to in-fill the area around the hall itself. Tree-lined trackways, particularly the drives to and from the hall, and strategically sited coverts, broke up the previously open landscape of the central demesne. The hunting and shooting interests of Sir Thomas Assheton and his successors encouraged this development, creating cover for game and foxes. Aesthetic and picturesque considerations were not neglected either. When Sir Thomas Assheton Smith decided to vacate the Old Hall at Vaynol he built his new mansion so that the facade faced the magnificent skyline dominated by Snowdon across the Vaynol Parkland. Later this vista was enhanced with the construction of an artificial lake in front of the house.

A number of features relevant to the management of the estate and enjoyment of the parkland survive outside the area of the core demesne. These include a bathhouse and shoreline bathing area in Vaynol Wood, a folly tower in Coed Twr, now no longer visible on the skyline as it was intended to be, and a family mausoleum in Vaynol Wood. Features more directly relevant to the management of the estate include a dock on the Menai shore line, several estate cottages, the imposing and continuous estate walls, their lodges at the main entrances and quarries for building stone.

A particularly unusual and interesting component of the Park in the late 19th century was a zoo of exotic animals, including a bear pit. No surviving indication of features associated with this were identified during field assessment other than the place-name Seal-pond covert and its recently refurbished pond.

Feature 59. Hendre Lâs covert

NGR 253620 368630

Category B

The area, which became known as Hendre Lâs Covert, is marked on the 1777 estate survey as Erwlâs with an added gloss 'Cae'r Deon etc.', the whole comprising a block of seven unenclosed fields totalling 42 acres. The name, Hendre Lâs, may derive from Erwlâs (Green acre) or may indicate the presence of a former smallholding, abandoned before the late 18th century, on this land (Hendre = old or former settlement. Lâs = green and could, in this context, signify grassed over, as in abandoned). The central portion of these 42 acres was wooded in 1777 and the general extent and shape of this woodland was retained through the 19th and 20th centuries. Planting considerably extended the area of woodland westward towards the Folly Tower, now within Coed Twr, during the 19th century, as cover for sporting pursuits. A lake, with a small island at the south end, was constructed within Hendre Lâs covert during the last decade of the 19th century. The feature is commonly described as a 'Japanese Garden'. However, the absence of, for example, bamboo, indicates that this was not the specific intention of the works here. The primary reason may have been as a decoy pond for duck shooting. However, aesthetic and ornamental features were also added. These include a wooden bridge to the island and a, now derelict, waterfall. Planting included laurel, rhododendron (both species rhododendron and ponticum), and box.

Recommendation

It is recommended that, prior to any work being undertaken in this area, there should be:

- a. An archaeological field investigation to identify and record, by measured survey and photograph, the surviving features of the pond, waterways, ornamental bridge, pathway system and other features of the covert.
- b. Botanical survey, by a specialist in species identification, to inform a strategy for conservation and management.
- c. Archaeological field survey within the larger area of Erw Lâs to establish whether archaeological features, relating to an early settlement of Hendre Lâs, survive, followed by detailed recording by measured survey and photograph should such features be identified.

It is recommended that the results of such investigation and recording be employed to inform the interpretation and management of this area of the Park.

Limekiln Covert

Feature 60. Limekiln NGR 252660 368370

Feature 61. Canal NGR 252560 368380

Feature 62. Tramway NGR 252700 368300

Category A

A substantial (4.5m by 5m), early 19th century, limekiln stands in Limekiln Covert immediately to the west of Bryn Adda and 130m from the estate wall and the shoreline of the Menai Straits. It is approached by a track which ramps up to the top of the kiln from the west, providing access to the hopper, and from the north-east by 90m of tramway, built in 1872 (Snow, 1993). A well-made canal, stone-revetted at its seaward end, provides access from the Straits as far as the kiln. There are several

stone quarries (limestone) in the immediate vicinity, particularly to the north of the canal with which the tramway connects. The canal would have facilitated the export of building stone from the quarries, communicating by barge with boats moored in the Straits. Slaked lime was sold to local tenant farmers. The road, which runs inside the estate wall, northward from Glan yr Afon Lodge, is carried over the canal on a stone bridge at this point. The kiln, canal, tramway and quarries have, together, considerably enhanced value in respect of their association as a related group.

An anomaly is marked on the 1777 estate survey at this point, in a field known as 'Part of Lleiniau'r Ffynnon' (=part of Well Quillets). The area was already wooded. The anomaly could represent a lowlying marshy inlet of the Straits here, later canalised. This remains an area of salt marsh. Alternatively, the mapped anomaly may indicate the presence of stone quarries before the end of the 18th century. Immediately to the south (about 100m distant) a small field, still within the later area of Limekiln Covert, was described in 1777 as 'part of Lleiniau'r Ffynnon with Limekiln'. The possibility exists that an earlier limekiln stood in this location. Certain overgrown anomalies are potentially suggestive but require more detailed investigation.

Recommendation

There are a number of interesting features within Limekiln Covert, associated principally with the extensive evidence of quarrying and the limekiln or succession of kilns first recorded in the 18th century and developed during the nineteenth. This area is also the location of the discovery of a late 2nd-century coin hoard. The recommendation is for detailed field assessment of the area of the covert with recording by measured survey and photograph. The kiln is badly overgrown and would benefit from clearance, consolidation and interpretative display, together with the adjacent canal and tramway. The features are within the National Trust property. Some consolidation has already been undertaken and there are indications that work is continuing.

Quarries

Several quarries are recorded within the area of the Park. These do not appear on the estate survey of 1777 with the possible exceptions of an 'Old Sand Pit' 250 metres south of the dock (OS 1:2500, 1900), which may be indicated in 1777 by the field name Cae'r Daearaw and Perllen y Twll ('the Field of ?earth-digging' and 'Pit Orchard') and by the anomaly marked in the area of quarrying at Limekiln Covert in 1777. Also recorded in 1777 is a Marl Pit to the west of Pen Lan Covert.

Stone quarries are recorded close to the shore, inside the perimeter of the estate wall to the west of the Folly Tower in Coed Twr; on the north side of Limekiln Covert to the north-west of Bryn Adda; inside the perimeter wall near the north-eastern corner of the Park within the development of Britannia Park, and within a small cluster of trees immediately to the north-west of Hendre Lâs Covert. All of these stone quarries are now overgrown in areas of tree cover. Those close to the perimeter wall are likely to have been specifically worked for the purpose of providing material for walling the estate, although those in Limekiln Covert were of wider application (see Limekiln Covert, above).

Feature 64. **Sand pit south of Dock**

NGR 252560 369200

Category D

Feature 65. **Marl Pit** (name only)

NGR 253190 369940

Category D

Feature 66. **Coed Twr** quarry

NGR 252580 368970

Category C

Feature 67. **Limekiln Covert** quarry

NGR 252710 368450

Category C

Feature 68. **Quarry at north-east corner of Park**

NGR 254620 370070

Category C

Feature 69. **Quarry north-west of Hendre Lâs covert**

NGR 253450 368870

Category C

Recommendation

These features (with the exception of the group value of Limekiln Covert) are only of interest in so far as they illustrate an aspect of the working of the estate and the construction of the estate wall. The recommendation is for basic record by photograph and description for purposes of interpretation and management.

Feature 38. **Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, including railings along the Menai Strait shore.**

NGR 254370

Category B

2.5km of stone boundary wall , built between 1863 and 1870, enclosing the landward side of Vaynol Park and bordering the A487. The boundary wall is lower at the Menai Straits edge. There is a stretch with a low wall and railings near the dock and again at Bath Cottage.

Listed Grade II (No. 18910) for its shape, construction and coping which make it, with the very similar wall at the Penrhyn Estate, amongst the finest of its kind in Wales. Of group value with the Main Entrance, the Grand Lodge, and other listed items at Vaynol Park.

Feature 39. **Main Entrance to Vaynol Park, including flanking approach walls**

NGR 2541336878

Category B

The gated entrance to the main drive is flanked by similarly designed stretches of broadly curved boundary walls, contiguous with the boundary walls to the Park. The Grand Lodge lies directly behind the W side of the gates. Arch to the main carriageway, and flanking semi-circular headed pedestrian arches. Iron gates with scrollwork. The boundary walls join at right angles. The coat of arms which once stood over the entrance, now stands below the Old Hall terraced garden.

A specific recommendation in respect of Feature 39 is that consideration be given to re-instating the coat of arms in its original position.

Listed Grade II (No. 4199) as an impressive park entrance, of group value with the Park Boundary Wall and Grand Lodge.

Feature 40. **Grand Lodge at Main Entrance to Vaynol Park**

NGR 2541236877

Category B

Set behind the boundary wall that curves inwards towards the Main Entrance to the drive. Late 19th century.

Listed Grade II (No. 4200) as an interesting example of picturesque lodge architecture, of intrinsic interest and of group value with the Main Entrance gates and screen at Vaynol Park.

Feature 41. Capel y Graig Lodge and adjoining gatepiers

NGR 2546036950

Category B

The lodge is set behind the boundary wall on the E side of the Park, on the road formerly leading to the village of Capel-y-graig. Built 1863-64 when work began on the perimeter wall. The lean-to verandah supported on limestone columns is distinctive and comparable with other estate cottages.

Listed Grade II (No. 4201) for group value with other listed items in Vaynol Park.

Feature 42. Gate piers in boundary wall by Wern Gogas

NGR 2533936830

Category B

The gate piers are located close to the road, on the track to Wern Gogas, and face SW towards Felinheli. Dated to around 1863.

Listed Grade II (No. 18925) as a bold and strong element in the listed Park Boundary wall of Vaynol Estate.

Feature 43. Gate piers on Bryntirion Drive

NGR 2532036830

Category B

Located on a short driveway from the Felinheli Road, on the drive to Bryntirion and Brynadda. Dated to around 1863.

Listed Grade II (No. 18926) as a strong and distinctive element in the listed park boundary wall of the Vaynol Estate.

Feature 44. Pen-lan Cottage

NGR 2534536986

Category B

Mid to late 19th century, on the edge of Pen-lan Covert, 380m north-west of the Great Barn. A house called Pen y Lann, with an orchard, stood 120m to the north-east in 1777. A large field, adjacent, belonging to this former property extended to the south and east including the area of the later nursery area and the 19th century Pen-lan.

Listed Grade II (No. 4208) for its distinctive design as a mid to late 19th-century estate cottage, and for its group value with other listed items in Vaynol Park.

Feature 45. Wern Gogas

NGR 2539536866

Category B

Built 1863-4. Single storey estate cottage in the picturesque style with timber-posted verandah.

Listed Grade II (No. 4202) as a well-preserved example of a Vaynol Estate worker's cottage.

Feature 46. Bryntirion

NGR 25313 36867

Category A

Late 17th or early 18th century in origin, remodelled in 19th century when it is documented as the agent's house and one of the important houses on the estate.

Listed Grade II* (No. 14924) as a fine early house with interesting development, for its well-preserved interior and importance to Vaynol Park.

Feature 47. Ty Glo
NGR 252640 369450
Category B

Built in 1845, near the Boathouse and intended for the estate coalman, close to the dock where the coal was shipped in. The design shares similarities with other estate cottages. A precursor, also called Ty Glo, is recorded in 1777, close to the shoreline 300m to the north.

Listed Grade II (No. 4205) as a good estate cottage designed for a specific function in relation to the smooth running of the estate, and of group value with the Dock.

Feature 70. Y Bwthyn
NGR 25371 36968
Category B

Mid to late 19th-century cottage
Listed Grade II (No. 4183) for group value with other listed items at the heart of the Vaynol estate and as part of the remarkably complete set of appurtenances on the estate.

Feature 48. Dock at NW edge of Vaynol Park (including the boathouse)
NGR 252550 369470
Category B

A small rectangular dock and square boat house was built on the shore of the Menai Strait between 1840 and 1855 (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998). The breakwater horns of the dock are curved on the northern side and perpendicular to the shoreline on the southern side. There are stone steps down to the shore. The dock allowed supplies to be brought to the estate, particularly coal. The Vaynol dock is directly opposite Plas Newydd's dock and the Straits also offered a direct means of communication between the two families which, on one occasion, led to marriage when Sir Michael Duff married Lady Caroline Paget in 1949 (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998). Boats were stored beneath the boathouse at a lower level on the shoreline. The boathouse verandah, supported by columns, is a recurring feature of houses on the estate.

Listed Grade II (No. 4206) as an unusual appurtenance of a large estate, relating to its economic prosperity, for its group value with Ty Glo and the boundary of Vaynol Park.

Feature 71. Bath Cottage
NGR 253395 370400

Bath cottage is a small cottage within Vaynol Wood, located alongside a small stream at the base of a steep slope down to the shoreline of the Menai Straits. The estate wall on the shoreline is some 13m distant. The cottage comprises a four-room single storey main building with a small, detached, two-cell store or privy set back into the slope. It is now dilapidated, overgrown and largely roofless but nevertheless retains some interesting picturesque features. There is a small garden attached, defined by a very low fancy slate fence.

It is first shown on an estate survey of 1832 but may have been planned earlier as there is a faintly sketched indication of a structure in this location added to the estate survey of 1777.

The cottage would seem to have been devised as a recreational bathing facility. There is now no obvious access to the Straits but the shoreline wall is low at this point, capped by iron railings. It may

have ceased to be used for bathing when the perimeter wall was built.

A tidal bathing area defined by a subcircular hollow and an apparent rubble dam revetment is visible beyond the estate wall on the shoreline.

Recommendation

The Bathhouse at Vaynol Wood is in a very poor condition and, unless remedial measures are already in place, the building is at serious risk from neglect. Consideration might be given to stabilising and consolidating the building with a view to incorporation of the site in an interpretative trail.

Feature 72. **Bath House**

NGR 253625 369530

This building which replaced Bath cottage as the venue for bathing appears on the first edition 25 in. Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It stands, in ruins, 130m north of Ty Glo, within Boathouse covert, on the shoreline of the Menai Straits. This bathing facility was provided with a tramway extending over 125m from the cottage onto the shore, allowing bathers to be transported, in a carriage, into the waters.

Feature 49. **Folly tower at Coed Twr**

NGR 252760 368940

Category B

The tower, a folly and more likely to have been intended as a picturesque landscape feature than a lookout, as there is no means of ascending it, is stone-built, round, battlemented and open to the sky. Although BSAHI suggest that the tower was 'probably built in the mid C18 at the high point of the Park where it continued to form a landmark', there is no evidence to confirm this. The site lay within the apparently arable field called Bryn Robin Ddu in 1777, adjacent to the house known as Ty Robin Ddu, and there is no indication of a tower. By 1840, however, the tower had been built, on the edge of a small covert (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998).

Listed Grade II (No. 4204) as one of a group of early estate buildings on the Vaynol Estate, intended to impart a picturesque quality, fashionable at that period.

Feature 50. **Mausoleum to N end of Vaynol Wood, with enclosing wall and railings**

NGR 253590 370330

Category B

Vaynol Wood has consistently remained the largest single area of woodland in the park. The surface area under tree cover was only marginally less in 1777 than it is today. A significant difference, however, is that much of the present wood has been replanted with conifers for commercial harvesting. Sometime before 1855, a large and imposing Victorian Gothic mausoleum was built in Vaynol Wood. The mausoleum is an elongated octagon in plan with an octagonal belltower, rising to a spire, adjacent. A railed enclosure was added around 1879. The wood itself is criss-crossed with a grid of tracks and the mausoleum is at the junction of two of these. A path also ringed around the mausoleum itself. The main paths were originally well-metalled with large crushed stone and are still lined with beeches despite the otherwise dominant conifer planting. Around the mausoleum there is deliberate planting of ornamental varieties including rhododendron and possibly some incense cedar.

Listed Grade II (No. 4207) for its special interest as a rare Welsh example of this building type, and a building of some grandeur of design.

Recommendation

The mausoleum in Vaynol Wood is approached along an avenue of beech trees which are now all but swamped by commercial conifer planting. The mausoleum itself is surrounded by plantings of probably species rhododendron and cedar in poor condition. If restoration of this planting, based on the original

species, was still possible it would enhance the setting of the mausoleum.

Field Boundaries

A variety of fences and boundaries are now in use throughout the Park. These include modern pig wire with barbed wire top, iron rail or iron cable fences, *clawdd* banks faced with stone, free-standing stone walls and hedgerows.

Feature 73. Iron fences Category B

These are very characteristic of the central area of the demesne. Both horizontal, cylindrical-sectioned iron rails of between 5 and 9 rungs and twisted wire cables were used to create fences of either 1.2m or 1.8m in height. The lower fences were to control livestock, the higher fences controlled deer. Certain of the fence posts and gate posts are cast iron and display a degree of elaboration which is distinctive and, together with the fences, contributes significantly to the parkland character of Vaynol. These late Victorian features have, however, been replaced intermittently by modern wire fences.

Feature 74. Clawdd banks Category B

There are examples on the north side of Coed Twr and on the boundary of Wern Gogas east of Hendre Lâs covert. They are not now common but may have been more frequently represented during the 18th century, before the development of the parkland.

Feature 75. Free-standing stone walls Category C

These are not common or typical field boundaries on the estate but do occur in the vicinity of stone quarries as, for example, on the north-western boundary of Limekiln Covert (recently rebuilt).

Feature 76. Hedgerows Category B

Hedgerows are not common. Nevertheless, it is of interest that a thick hedgerow marking the southern boundary of Limekiln Covert has been identified as earlier than the formation of the park (Snow 1993, 11).

Recommendation

Consideration should be given to retaining or extending the distinctive parkland iron rail fencing where possible. The National Trust have, since 1991, replaced certain boundaries with a more economic steel alloy equivalent in Glan Faenol in recognition of this particular distinctiveness.

Feature 77. Roads and tracks

Several roads and tracks cross the park. Certain of the principal points of access are mapped in fig 00. Some routes supersede others on different alignments which reflect the changing needs of the management of the estate. Other routes, such as a portion of the 18th century road from Felinheli to Bangor, were left redundant when the parkland expanded into the area of tenancies adjacent to the demesne in the early 19th century. This track is still visible and in use as a farm track between Aberpwll and the present Wern Gogas. Other early routes, identifiable in 1777, have now vanished from the face of the landscape. A tradition recounts that a ferry crossed the Straits to a quay on the shoreline at Vaynol Wood before the development of the estate and that an old track continued the route across the present demesne to Pentir parish church (Snow, 1993, 24). The evidence of former trackways is one key to unlocking the settlement pattern of the Middle Ages, it is equally an indication of the developing priorities of the estate.

Recommendation

Build in the mapped evidence of roads and tracks to an assessment of the evolution of the estate as suggested in the general recommendation for a digital collation of mapped evidence in a GIS format. Catalogue roads and tracks, including relict tracks, by photograph and description.

General recommendation for parkland features

The Folly at Coed Twr, Ty Glo and the Bathhouse in Vaynol Wood are on property in the care of the National Trust. The mausoleum is within the area in the care of the National Trust but is, we believe, privately owned. The dock and boathouse are also on private land. There is considerable potential at these locations for low key interpretation of the way in which a large estate was managed, used and enjoyed. Consideration might be given to exploring the possibility of further research towards leafleted guided walks, or, perhaps, strategically sited information panels along publicly accessible routes.

The National Trust has compiled an inventory of field boundaries for each surviving boundary within Glan Faenol. It is recommended that this should be extended to the park as a whole and that the scope should be extended to include the small, miscellaneous and incidental items of the estate landscape such as, for example, slate water troughs and animal shelters that are outside the scope of the present report but which nevertheless contribute character to the landscape and/or inform management decisions.

In respect of the wider parkland landscape of the historic estate and its landscaping, consideration should be given to the philosophy behind the original creation of stands, coverts and other planting in advance of any development or management proposals which might have an impact upon it and, as a first stage in retaining the visual character of the Park, to commissioning a species survey of the Park, which could then inform future management strategies (see Landscape Evaluation, below).

Historic Landscape Evaluation

Vaynol Park, incorporating the demesne land of the former Vaynol Estate, is a historic landscape of considerable importance. It falls within the Dinorwig Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (HLW (GW)6) and has been identified as a Historic Landscape Character Area by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as part of a Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments grant-aided programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation (Ardal Arfon Historic Landscape Character Area : 48 - Vaynol). Vaynol is also a Registered entry, of Grade I status, in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales; Part 1: Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey.

Using the criteria developed by the LANDMAP decision making process it is possible to identify what is archaeologically and historically important and significant in a particular landscape and why (LANDMAP Information System, Countryside Council for Wales, 2001-2002).

The evaluation criteria for history and archaeology aspects are:

Period

Rarity

Documentation

Group Value

Survival/Condition

Fragility/Vulnerability

Diversity

Potential

Integrity

Coherence

where values are attributed on a scale from Low to Outstanding.

In respect of Vaynol Park there were several areas which characterise a particular period very well. The most significant contribution to Period character at Vaynol, however, is the surviving evidence of built structures and the relatively well-preserved parkland landscape, representing the development of an estate demesne from the late 16th century to the 20th century. The evaluation for Period character is High.

The development of the estate is exceptionally well documented in an accessible archive from the 18th century to the 20th century and certain earlier documents also survive. The evaluation for Documentation is also High.

One of the particular features of both the structural remains and the parkland landscape at Vaynol is the extent to which there are meaningful associations and relationships so that the value of each component is enhanced through the Group Value of such associations. The integrity of the relationship between these components is a very important aspect and in this respect the evaluation is Outstanding for both Group Value and Integrity. Similarly, the Survival and condition of many features is High.

Vaynol scores High on Diversity. There are many different components which contribute character to a particular theme or aspect. These include, for example, the various buildings illustrative of the agricultural development and livestock management of the estate. Many are of National importance such as the early 17th-century Great Barn. Other instances bring diverse landscape features together with structural components, as in the organisation of sporting activities on the estate.

Of thirty-one parks and gardens in Wales which have been designated Grade 1 status, only four others are considered to be comparable with Vaynol in style and period (ex info. Welsh Historic Gardens Trust). On this assessment, Vaynol must score High on Rarity value. In respect of Coherence, defined as a survival of original historic function, however, the score is Low.

The Potential of the Vaynol estate is High. In the context of evaluation criteria this is a judgement on the potential for further information becoming available. The preceding discussion (The Medieval Landscape) indicates the potential for identifying components of the Medieval settlements and landscape of the tenants of the Bishop of Bangor within Maenol Bangor, from which the later estate took its name. The identification of such settlement on the ground is Rare in Wales and would add considerably to our understanding of the significance of Vaynol as a historic landscape.

On this assessment Vaynol Park is a historic landscape of high value and in some respects it is outstanding. It is outstanding principally in its retention of integrity and the group value of associated features.

In assessing Fragility and Vulnerability a number of very different considerations must be taken into account. These include natural decay, neglect and change of use. The Park itself has changed over the centuries and certain of these changes have contributed to its historic character. A balance must be struck between the requirements of development and change and the integrity of the Park. Sympathetic change of use might be acceptable if it is in sympathy with the historic character of the Park and the setting of the components of the Park. Change of use and development is less likely to be acceptable if it erodes the integrity of the park's historic components and their setting. The key words are integrity and setting.

The landscaped park is vulnerable if it is not actively managed. This is not a natural landscape and what contributes character and value is the regime of judicious planting, and management, in the past, bringing together utilitarian aspects appropriate to hunting and shooting, picturesque landscape features, built structures and distant vistas. Most planting was deliberate, rhododendron *ponticum* for game cover, for example, controlled and not allowed to flower; species rhododendron on driveways and similar locations. A number of exotic conifers were planted as were other trees in specific locations such as the continuous border of Scots pine and other conifers around the perimeter of the Park, reflecting similar planting on the neighbouring estate of Plas Newydd, the beech-lined drives in Vaynol Wood, Rhododendron and cedar around the mausoleum. As trees mature and grow old,

natural regeneration is unlikely to be an acceptable option as an alternative to active management and planting if the historic character of the Park is to be retained.

Similarly, the importance of deliberately designed distant vistas deserves recognition and consideration in any management plan. The impact of near and middle distance views also deserves consideration and the rolling tree-dotted parkland is regarded as particularly evocative of such designed landscapes, lending considerable character. Consideration might be given to the grazing regime as a management tool. In respect of the balance between belts of woodland, coverts, clumps and individual trees, the 1:2500 series of Ordnance Survey maps for the area at the turn of the 19th and 20th century is a particularly accurate and reliable guide in respect of individual planting, more so than more recent and more schematised editions. In another context the present writer has used 1940s vertical aerial photography to check the accuracy of individual stands of trees as represented on the c.1900 Ordnance Survey maps and the recommendation is that this technique should be applied to provide baseline data for Vaynol Park.

Consideration might be given, as a first stage in retaining the visual character of the Park, to commissioning a species survey of the Park, which could then inform future management strategies.

Conclusions and summary

These conclusions provide a summary of the significance of Vaynol Park and its components and of the recommendations advanced in the context of a conservation strategy. They do not substitute the fuller detail contained in the body of this report, above, but do offer, in addition, certain general recommendations for consideration.

Summary of significance

Vaynol Park, incorporating the demesne land of the former Vaynol Estate, is a historic landscape of considerable importance. It lies within a Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales and is a Grade I Park and Garden identified in the Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

In respect of the criteria commonly accepted in the evaluation of historic landscapes, Vaynol Park scores High on Period Character, Documentation, Survival, Condition, Diversity and Rarity and Potential. It scores Outstanding on Group Value and Integrity. It contains, within its boundaries, 50 individual features listed in the Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Register of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, of which a high proportion (over two and a half times the national average) are buildings or features of National Importance of exceptional or more than special interest. These include the exceptionally important and compact complex at the original core of the demesne, comprising the Old Hall, the 16th-century chapel, the arched wall, which links these features, and the adjacent terraced garden. Equally of national importance are the racehorse stables, now attached to the rear of the Old Hall, the early 17th-century Great Barn and New Vaynol Hall. Nevertheless, however intrinsically important these and other features may be, their significance is further enhanced by group value and association. It cannot be stressed strongly enough that what makes Vaynol Park an outstanding historic landscape is the surviving integrity of these associations and relationships. This concept extends across the designed landscape of the parkland, combining elements of the picturesque and ornamental with the requirements of the sporting interests of its owners within a context which retains the infrastructural components of estate management visible in the Hall, the buildings of the Model Farm, the Stables, the ornamental and kitchen gardens and estate workers' accommodation. There still survive structural manifestations of the working estate-cum-parkland philosophy, beyond the demesne core, in the dock and boathouse on the Menai shore, the lime kiln in Limekiln Covert which, in association with the canal from the Straits, the tramway and quarries, constitute an exceptionally interesting industrial group, Ty Glo, the exceptional perimeter wall and its lodges and, less utilitarian, at the Folly Tower, Hendre Lâs covert, the Bathhouse Cottage in Vaynol Wood and the Mausoleum.

The spatial dimension is clearly evident in this landscape. The important chronological dimension is represented by the survival of built structures of considerable significance which chronicle the

development of the estate demesne from the late 16th century to the 20th century. There is, furthermore, at Vaynol, a potential for identifying components of the Medieval landscape, settled and farmed by tenants on the Bishop of Bangor's estate, 'Maenol Bangor', from which the later 'Vaynol' took its name.

Summary of recommendations

The Prehistoric and Roman Landscape

Feature 51. **Findspot of Roman Coin Hoard (Vespasian-Commodus), and quernstone**

NGR 252630 368360

Category E

Recommendation

See Limekiln Covert.

The Medieval landscape

Feature 1. **Areas of surviving ridge and furrow**

Category C

Recommendation

Additional aerial photographic search to provide as complete a record as possible of the extent and orientation of the evidence for Medieval ploughing together with field observation to record the present condition of these features for interpretation and management. Record by basic plan and photograph.

Feature 2. **Houses within the core area of Vaynol Demesne and the tenements of Caeau Cregin and Gwern y Goges**

Category B

Field assessment at Caeau Cregin (NGR 253000 369190), Ty Robin Ddu (NGR 252720 368890) and Gwern y Goges (NGR 253830 368920) and detailed recording where structural remains survive, for interpretation and management. Geophysical survey at Caeau Cregin.

The Post Medieval and Modern landscape

The core of the Vaynol Demesne: domestic components

Feature 3. **Vaynol Old Hall**

Category A

NGR 253830 369570

Listed Grade I

Recommendation.

Detailed record comprising full measured survey and photographic record of the standing building is recommended for interpretation and management. Every consideration should be given to ensuring that the setting is not compromised.

Feature 4. **Chapel of St Mary to N of Vaynol Old Hall**

NGR 2538336957

Category A

Listed Grade I

Recommendation

Detailed recording comprising measured survey and photographic record of the standing building is recommended for interpretation and management. Every consideration should be given to ensuring that the setting is not compromised.

Feature 5. **Arched Wall to forecourt of Vaynol Old Hall**

NGR 253819 369550

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

Detailed recording by measured drawing of the standing structure and photography for interpretation and management. Every consideration should be given to ensuring that the setting is not compromised.

Feature 6. **Vaynol Hall**

NGR 253700 369430

Category A

Listed Grade I

Recommendation

The style and decoration of the interior of the house is among its most significant attributes. As a Grade I building it is a requirement that consideration should be given to these details in any proposed use to which it might be put. The house is deliberately positioned to maximise the dramatic and picturesque view across the Park to Snowdon. Consideration should be given in any management, landscape or development proposal to ensure that this vista is not compromised.

Feature 7. **Chapel to north of kitchen garden**

NGR 2537436959

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

Consideration should be given to maintaining the enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 8. **Butler's House**

NGR 253790 369570

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

Consideration should be given to maintaining the enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 9. **Coach House to N of Vaynol Hall**

NGR 253670 369490

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

Consideration should be given to maintaining the enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate.

Feature 52. **Ballroom**

NGR 253675 369535

Category C

Recommendation

Record by description and photograph for interpretation and management..

Feature 53. **Old Ice House**

NGR

Category C

Recommendation

Detailed record by measured survey, description and photograph for interpretation and management.

Feature 54. **Ice House**

NGR

Category E

Recommendation

Further field assessment to ascertain the condition of the feature followed by detailed recording by measured survey, description and photograph for interpretation and management.

Feature 10. The Best Stables on south side of Vaynol Old Hall and courtyard walls.

NGR 253815 369515

Category B

Listed Grade II*

Recommendation

These features contribute and acquire enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the stabling and management of horses on the estate and consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present.

Feature 11. Stable range to north-west of farmyard

NGR 253780 369680

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

This block forms part of the complex of buildings of the model farm, but should also be considered in the context of the wider management of horses on the estate represented by the provision for the stabling and breeding of racehorses. Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present.

Feature 12. Stables and Brood Mare's Yard

NGR 253900 369510

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

These features contribute and acquire enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the stabling and management of horses on the estate. Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present.

Feature 13. L-shaped courtyard range to rear of Vaynol Old Hall with enclosing yard wall at S end

NGR 253800 369530

Category B

Listed grade II

Recommendation

This feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the management and organisation of the estate. Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present.

Feature 14. Kennels

Early 20th-century kennels north of Y Bwthyn.

NGR 253710 369710

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendation

This feature contributes and acquires enhanced significance and group value by association with other features representative of the sporting interests on the estate, including the landscaping of the park. Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of these associations and to the interpretative opportunities they present.

General recommendation for Domestic features

There is potential in further research into the different uses to which the different domestic structures were put as the estate evolved through time, as an aid to interpretation and management. It is

recommended that a sequence of plans, using archive plans and published maps be compiled, charting the chronological development of these features (including the stabling of horses) at the core of the demesne, accompanied by a descriptive catalogue and photographic record of individual structures. As certain works have been on-going within structures at the core of the demesne, it is recommended that an assessment and inventory be compiled of fixtures, fittings and movable items of significance within the buildings of the complex for the same purposes of interpretation and management.

Home Farm and Model Farm

Feature 55. Great Barn

NGR 25376 36963

Category A

Listed Grade II*

Recommendation

Feature 15. Cart shed to north-west of farmyard, including hammel to rear.

NGR 2537536965

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 16. Hammel and haystore to north-east of farmyard

NGR 2537936967

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 17. Range attached to west end of Long Barn

NGR 2537536963

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 18. Farmyard range to south of Great Barn

NGR 2537436964

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 19. Central farmyard range to S of Great Barn

NGR 2538136961

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 20. Farmyard range to SE of Great Barn

NGR 2538336962

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 21. Detached small range to SW of Long Barn

NGR 253765 269618

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 22. Detached small range to NW of Dairy Cottage

NGR 2537836959

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 23. Dairy Cottage with garden walls to rear.

NGR 2538126959

Category B

Listed Grade II

Recommendations for agricultural features.

BSAHI has highlighted the group value of these structures. Their particular significance lies in that they are part of a planned layout, designed to work together in their complementary functions. Consideration should be given to ensuring the continuing integrity of the group. There is potential in further research into the different uses to which the buildings were put as part of a working farm, and how this evolved through time, as an aid to interpretation and management. It is recommended that a sequence of plans, using archive plans and published maps, be compiled, charting the chronological development of the agricultural features at the core of the demesne, accompanied by a descriptive catalogue and photographic record of individual structures. The Great Barn is of particular significance and a detailed record comprising measured survey and photographic record of the standing building for interpretation and management is recommended.

The Gardens

The Old Hall Garden

Feature 24. The Old Hall garden to N of Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 2538326955

Category A

Listed Grade II*

Feature 25. Stone bench seat on W side of Terraced Garden at Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 2538236955

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 26. Gateway with inscription set in N boundary wall of Terrace Garden opposite Vaynol Old Hall

NGR 2538326957

Category B

Listed Grade II*

Feature 27. Classical bust on stele in niche of garden wall at Vaynol Old Hall.

NGR 253868 369540

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 28. The Rose Garden

NGR 253680 369420

Category B

Feature 56. Garden seat in south-west (Rose) garden of Vaynol Hall

NGR 253661 369435

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 57. Well Head to south-west of Vaynol Hall

NGR 253638 369388

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 29. **Classical statue to SW of Vaynol Hall**

NGR 253650 369390

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 30. **The Water Garden**

NGR 253740 369495

Category B

Feature 31. **Terrace Walls and fountain to formal garden to north-east of Vaynol Hall.**

NGR 253740 369500

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 32. **Urn and pedestal in formal garden north-east of Vaynol Hall.**

NGR 253758 365490

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 58. **Ornamental fountain in oval pond of Water Garden.**

NGR 253735 369513

Category B

Feature 33. **Putti and pedestal in formal garden north-east of Vaynol Hall.**

NGR 253708 369510

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 34. **Putti and pedestal in formal Garden north-east of Vaynol Hall.**

NGR 253709 369508

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 35. **Gateway with bellcage at head of formal garden north-east of Vaynol Hall**

NGR 253725 369528

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 36. **The Kitchen Garden**

NGR 253750 369550

Category B

Feature 37. **The Butler's House Garden: walled garden opposite Dairy Cottage, with two sets of gates.**

NGR 2537936958

Category B

Listed Grade II

General recommendations for garden features

Consideration should be given to preserving the integrity of the individual nature of the different gardens and, in particular, in respect of the Water Garden, the strong axial layout and the vista across the Park to Snowdon.

The Old Hall terraced garden is potentially the most important of the ornamental gardens at Vaynol. Archaeological techniques, which might include geophysical survey and excavation, might be employed to assist in establishing the original form of the garden for interpretation, re-instatement and management.

There are several ornamental features in the garden to the south-west (the Rose Garden) and the north-east (the Water Garden) of Vaynol New Hall which are listed as of special architectural or historic interest in BSAHI (Pentir). Many were originally listed in 1992 and the list was amended in 1997. During on-site assessment in March 2003 certain apparent discrepancies between the published listing details and those features it was possible to identify in-situ emerged. It is recommended that a new detailed assessment and inventory of garden features be compiled as a baseline for interpretation and management. Certain ornamental features in both the Rose Garden and the Water Garden are damaged. Consideration should be given to repair and re-instatement.

Parkland features and estate management features away from the core demesne

Feature 59. Hendre Lâs covert

NGR 253620 368630

Category B

Limekiln Covert

Feature 60. Limekiln NGR 252660 368370

Feature 61. Canal NGR 252560 368380

Feature 62. Tramway NGR 252700 368300

Category A

Quarries

Feature 64. Sand pit south of Dock

NGR 252560 369200

Category D

Feature 65. Marl Pit (name only)

NGR 253190 369940

Category D

Feature 66. Coed Twr quarry

NGR 252580 368970

Category C

Feature 67. Limekiln Covert quarry

NGR 252710 368450

Category C

Feature 68. Quarry at north-east corner of Park

NGR 254620 370070

Category D

Feature 69. Quarry north-west of Hendre Lâs covert

NGR 253450 368870

Category D

Feature 38. Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, including railings along the Menai Strait shore.

NGR 254370

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 39. Main Entrance to Vaynol Park, including flanking approach walls

NGR 2541336878

Category B

Listed Grade II

Feature 40. **Grand Lodge at Main Entrance to Vaynol Park**
NGR 2541236877
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 41. **Capel y Graig Lodge and adjoining gatepiers**
NGR 2546036950
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 42. **Gate piers in boundary wall by Wern Gogas**
NGR 2533936830
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 43. **Gate piers on Bryntirion Drive**
NGR 2532036830
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 44. **Pen-lan Cottage**
NGR 2534536986
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 45. **Wern Gogas**
NGR 2539536866
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 46. **Bryntirion**
NGR 25313 36867
Category A
Listed Grade II*

Feature 47. **Ty Glo**
NGR 252640 369450
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 70. **Y Bwthyn**
NGR 25371 36968
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 48. **Dock at NW edge of Vaynol Park (including the boathouse)**
NGR 252550 369470
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 71. **Bath Cottage**
NGR 253395 370400
Category B

Feature 72. **Bath House**
NGR 252640 369520
Category B

Feature 49. **Folly tower at Coed Twr**
NGR 252760 368940
Category B
Listed Grade II

Feature 50. **Mausoleum to north end of Vaynol Wood, with enclosing wall and railings**
NGR 253590 370330
Category B
Listed Grade II

Field Boundaries

Feature 73. **Iron fences**
Category B

Feature 74. **Clawdd banks**
Category B

Feature 75. **Free-standing stone walls**
Category C

Feature 76. **Hedgerows**
Category B

Feature 77. **Roads and Tracks**

Recommendations for parkland features

There is considerable potential at these locations for low key interpretation of the way in which a large estate was managed, used and enjoyed. Consideration might be given to exploring the possibility of further research towards leafleted guided walks, or, perhaps, strategically sited information panels along publicly accessible routes.

Specific recommendations include:

Consideration given to stabilising and consolidating the Bathhouse at Vaynol Wood with a view to incorporation of the site in an interpretative trail.

Restoration of the original planting around the mausoleum in Vaynol Wood, based on the original species, and re-constitution of the pathway around it, to enhance the setting of the mausoleum.

Detailed field assessment is recommended in Limekiln Covert with recording by measured survey and photograph. Consideration given to clearance, consolidation and interpretative display at the limekiln, quarries, tramway and the adjacent canal.

Basic recording by photograph and description is recommended at the sites of quarries associated with the construction of the estate wall.

Archaeological field investigation in Hendre Lâs covert to identify and record by measured survey and photograph, the surviving features of the pond, waterways, ornamental bridge, pathway system and other features of the covert. Botanical survey, by a specialist in species identification, to inform a strategy for conservation and management. Archaeological field survey within the larger area of Erw Lâs to establish whether archaeological features, relating to an early settlement of Hendre Lâs, survive, followed by detailed recording by measured survey and photograph should such features be identified.

Consideration should be given to retaining or extending the distinctive parkland iron rail fencing where possible. The National Trust have, since 1991, replaced certain boundaries with a more economic

steel alloy equivalent in Glan Faenol in recognition of this particular distinctiveness.

General recommendations concerning the parkland

The importance of deliberately designed distant vistas deserves recognition and consideration in any conservation plan, as does the impact of near and middle distance views. In respect of the wider parkland landscape of the historic estate and its landscaping, consideration should be given to the philosophy behind the original creation of stands, coverts and other planting in advance of any development or management proposals which might have an impact upon it. Change of use and development is less likely to be acceptable if it erodes the integrity of the park's historic components and their setting. The key words are integrity and setting. The landscaped park is vulnerable if it is not actively managed. As trees mature and grow old, natural regeneration is unlikely to be an acceptable option as an alternative to active management and planting if the historic character of the Park is to be retained.

The rolling tree-dotted parkland is regarded as particularly evocative of such designed landscapes, lending considerable character. Consideration might be given to the grazing regime as a management tool. In respect of the balance between belts of woodland, coverts, clumps and individual trees, the 1:2500 series of Ordnance Survey maps for the area at the turn of the 19th and 20th century is a particularly accurate and reliable guide in respect of individual planting, checked against 1940s vertical aerial photographic coverage. The recommendation is that this technique should be applied to provide baseline data for Vaynol Park.

The National Trust has compiled an inventory of field boundaries for each surviving boundary within Glan Faenol. It is recommended that this should be extended to the park as a whole and that the scope should be extended to include the small, miscellaneous and incidental items of the estate landscape such as, for example, slate water troughs and animal shelters that are outside the scope of the present report but which nevertheless contribute character to the landscape and/or inform management decisions.

There is a considerable amount of mapped information available for Vaynol Park dating from the late 18th century to the present day. Much of this information has been drawn upon in this report and details of certain maps are reproduced here. The mapped information (and, for the later 20th century in particular, but also relevant to the earlier landscape, the evidence of aerial photography) is a key source in understanding the development of Vaynol Park, the individual structures and their changing relationships. It is recommended that an interpretative catalogue of this data be compiled and that the maps themselves be collated in digital format for analysis and interpretation through a GIS or comparable technique. It is recommended that the evidence of roads and tracks should be built into this assessment.

At a more detailed level, towards retaining the visual character of the Park, consideration might be given to commissioning a species survey of the Park, which could then inform future management strategies.

Bibliography, Abbreviations and Sources Consulted

- Aris, M. 1976. 'The Vaynol Estate' in T M Bassett and B L Davies (eds). 134-7
Bassett, T.M. and Davies B.L. 1976. *Atlas of Caernarvonshire*, Caernarfon
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998. Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special
Historic Interest in Wales; Part 1: Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey
Dodd, A.H. 1990 (2nd ed). *A History of Caernarvonshire*
Ellis, H. (ed) 1838. *Registrum Vulgariter Nuncupatum 'The Record of Caernarfon'*, Rec. Commission,
London
Griffith, J.E. 1914. *Pedigrees of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire families*, Horncastle
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2000. Ardal Arfon Historic Landscape Character Area : 48 - Vaynol
Hyde Hall, E. 1809-11. *A Description of Caernarvonshire*
Countryside Council for Wales 2001-2002. LANDMAP Information System

Owen, A. (ed.) 1841. *The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales*, 2 vols, Rec. Comm., London

Richards, M. 1976. 'Medieval Administrative Divisions' in T.M. Bassett and B.L.Davies (eds), 69-73

Roberts, R.O. 1973. *Farming in Caernarvonshire around 1800*, Caernarfon Record Office.

Royal Commission on Ancient & Historical Monuments in Wales, *Inventory of Caernarvonshire*, Vol II, Central, HMSO

Snow, S. 1993. *Historic Landscape and Land Use Survey, Glan Faenol*, National Trust.

BSAHI. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, 1997. *Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Pentir (Gwynedd)*

CRO. Caernarfon Record Office (Gwynedd Archives Service) Vaynol papers, Estate survey 1777 (4055,4056); 1832 (4067) and 1855 (6896)

Ordnance Survey Maps. 1:2500 series 1900, 1913; 1:10560 series 1891; 1:10,000 series 1980; 1:25000 series 1987

SMR. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record, Bangor

In addition this survey has benefited considerably from discussion with:

M. Mason, author of the entry on Vaynol in Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments 1998. Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales; Part 1: Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey.

Dr. S. Roberts, Chairman Welsh Historic Gardens Trust

K. Lench, Research student resident at Vaynol.

List of figures

- Fig. 1 Locator for features within Vaynol Park outside the core demesne (boundary features, examples only)
- Fig. 2 Key to features in core area of Vaynol Demesne (for location only, not all are contemporary with the map)
- Fig. 3 The core of Vaynol Demesne, 1840 and 1777
- Fig. 4 The core of Vaynol Demesne, 1889 and 1832
- Fig. 5 Vaynol Estate, 1777, in the area of the later park
- Fig. 6 Vaynol Estate, 1777
- Fig. 7 Ridge and furrow ploughing from AP evidence and field names
- Fig. 8 Vaynol Demesne and adjoining tenancies 1777 (tree cover)
- Fig. 9 Vaynol Estate 1891 (Tree cover)
- Fig. 10 The Vaynol Park in 1891
- Fig. 10a Access to the Park, c1890, and selected Park features
- Fig. 11 Vaynol Old Hall Private chapel and terraced garden
Old Hall second floor showing screen
Seventeenth century staircase in Old Hall
- Fig. 12 Private chapel opposite Old Hall and arched gate
Nineteenth-century chapel for estate workers
- Fig. 13 Dairy House cottage
The seventeenth-century Great Barn
Datestone on wall of Great Barn
- Fig. 14 The New Hall front façade
The Water Garden and view towards Snowdonia across the park
The Best Racehorse Stables
- Fig. 15 Estate fencing: gateposts
Hendre Lâs Covert and tree-dotted landscape near Hendre Lâs
Canal in Limekiln Covert

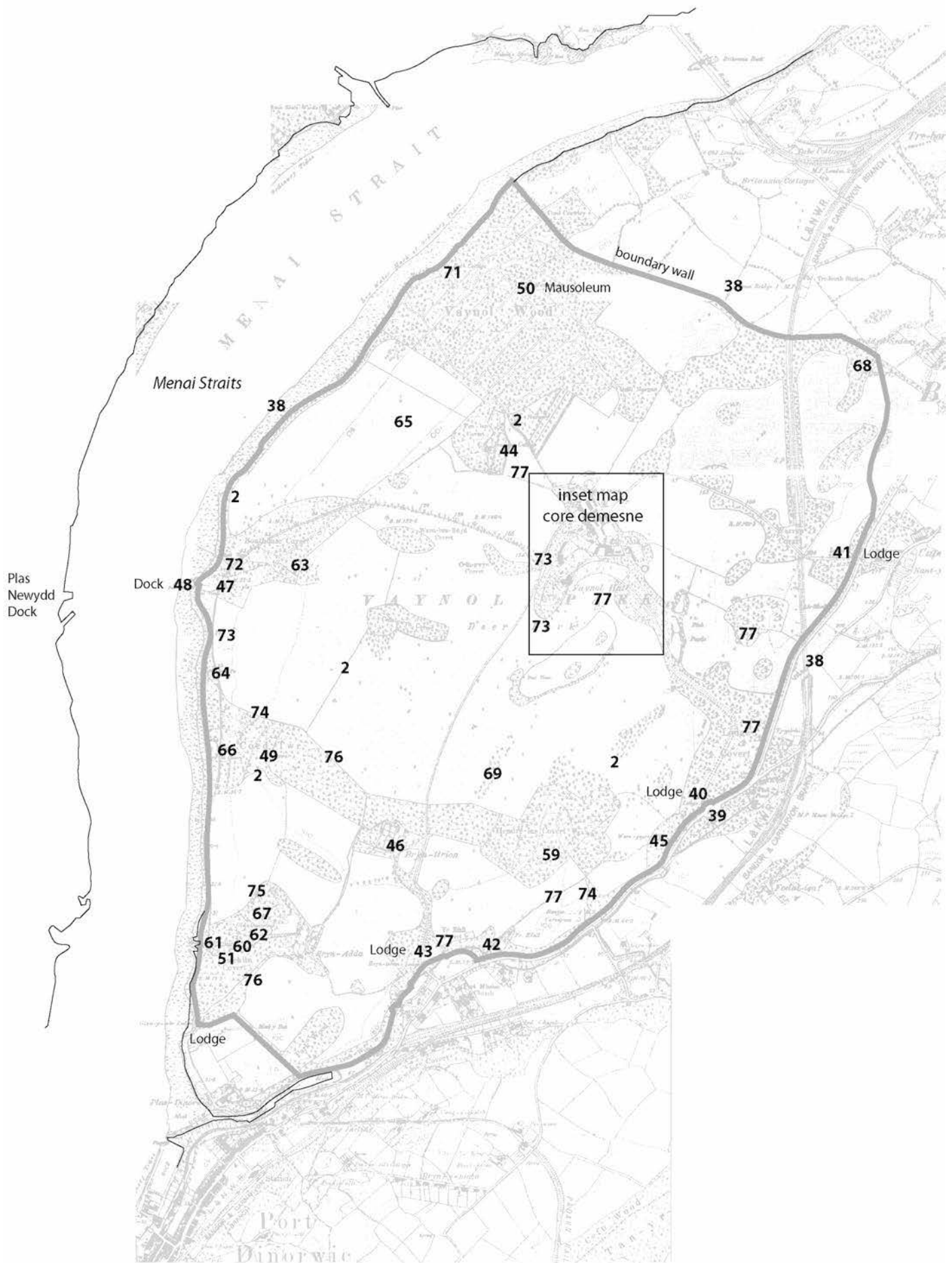


Fig. 1 Locator for features within Vaynol Park outside the core demesne (boundary features, examples only)

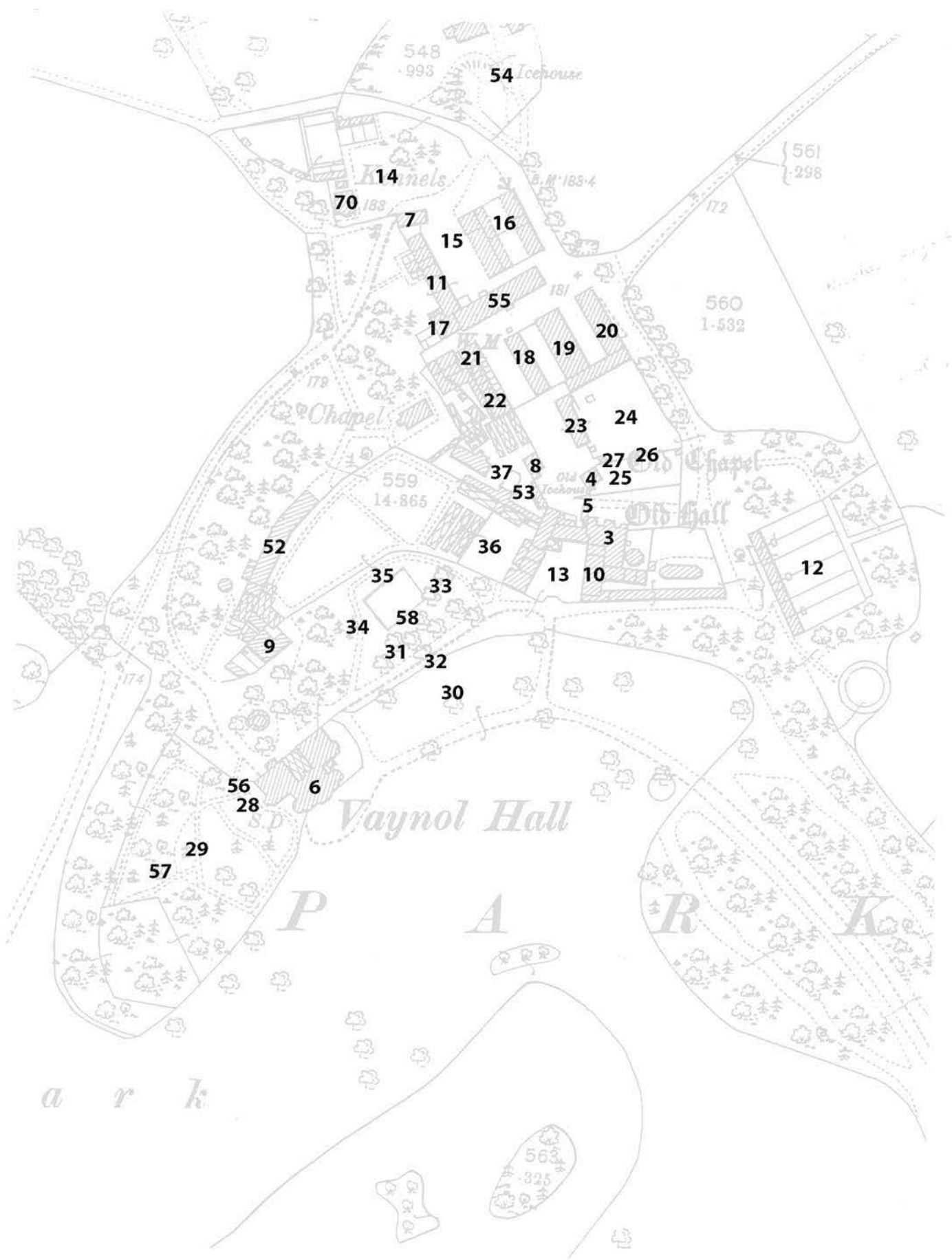
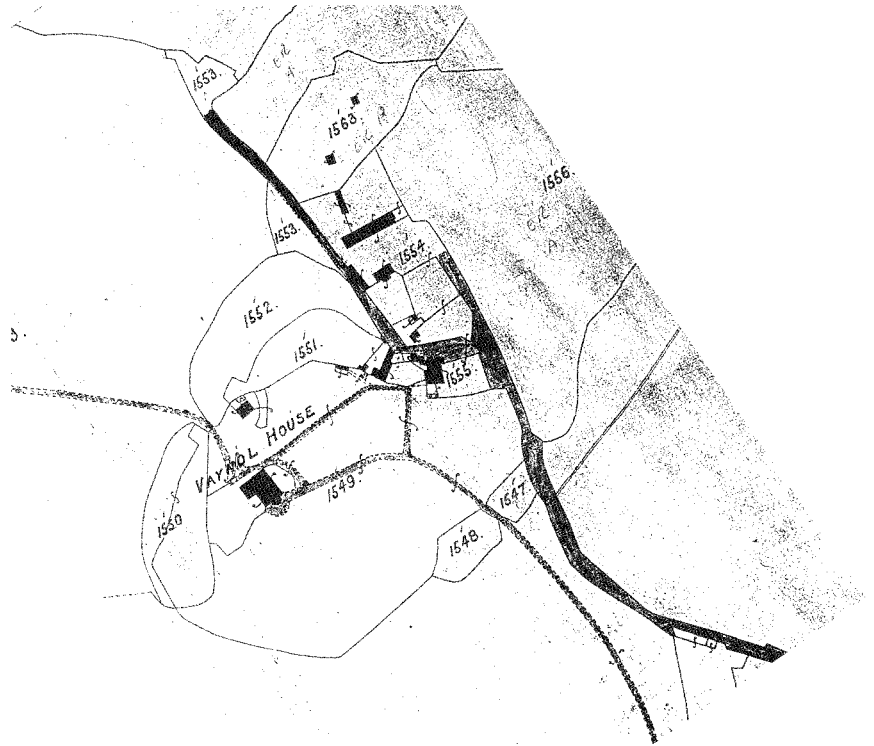


Fig.2 Key to features in core area of Vaynol Demesne (for location only, not all are contemporary with the map)

The core of Vaynol
Demesne, 1840



The core of Vaynol
Demesne, 1777

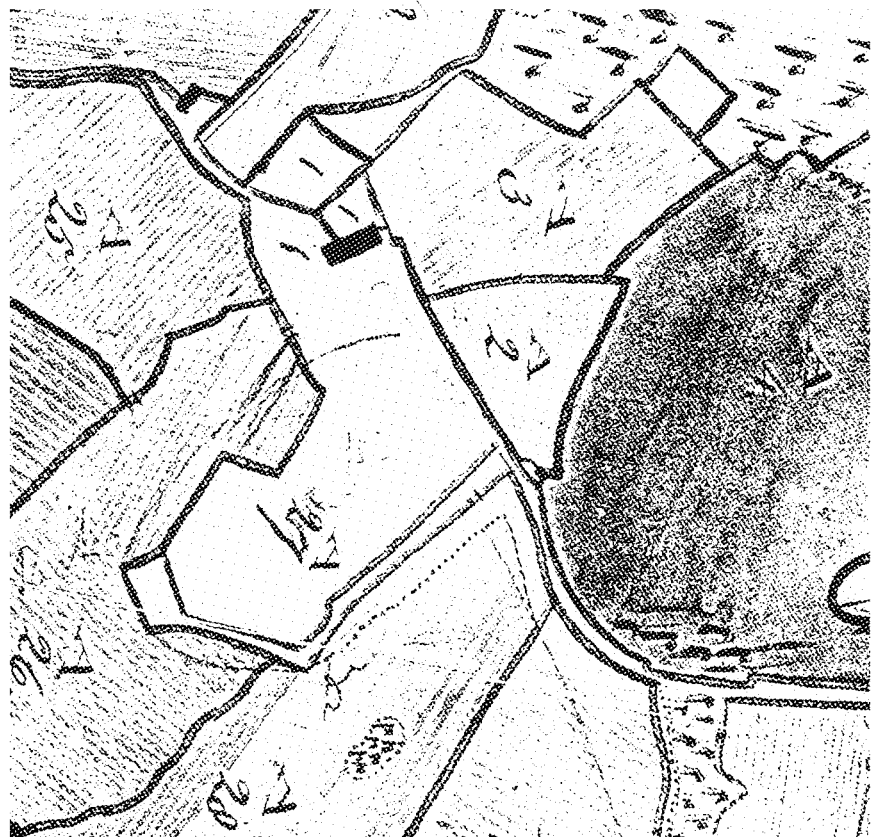
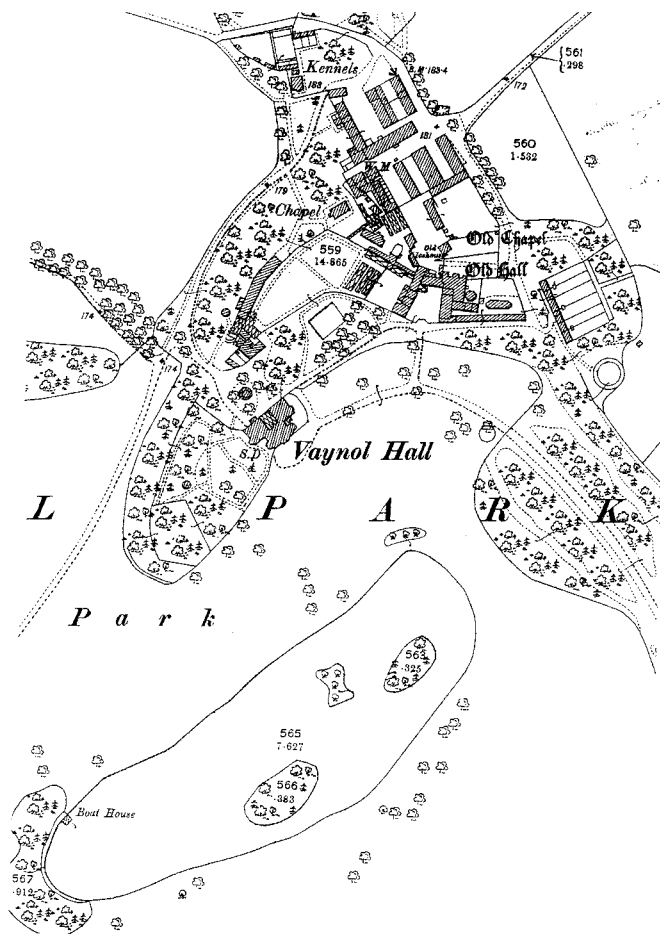


Fig. 3



The core of Vaynol
Demesne, 1889



The core of Vaynol
Demesne, 1832

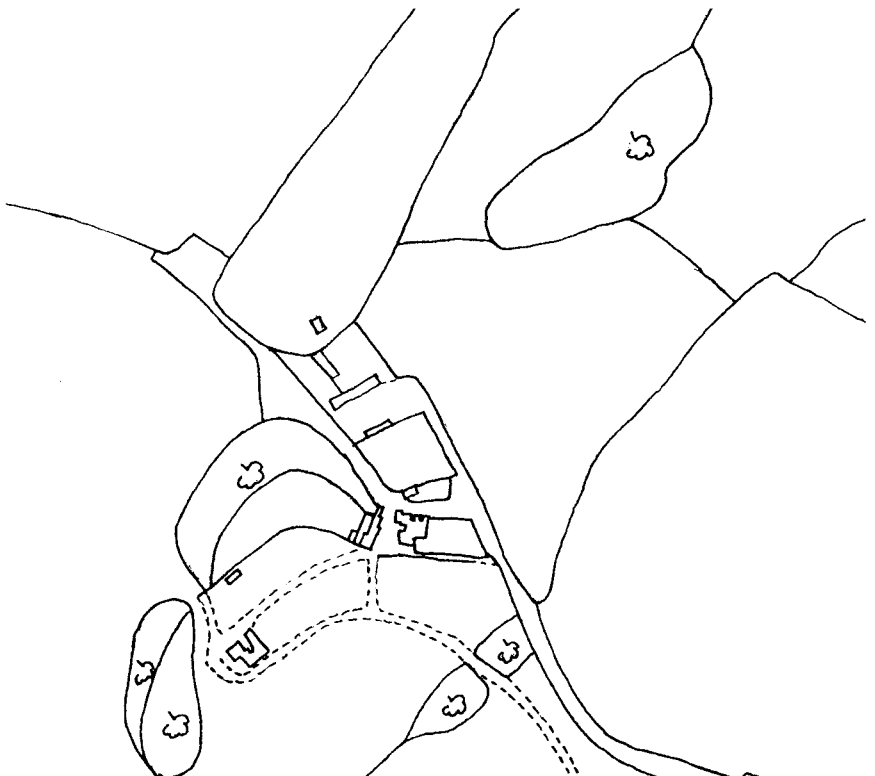


Fig. 4



Vaynol Estate, 1777, in the area of the later park.
 The map shows the demesne and adjoining tenancies (see fig 4 for boundaries).
 Note that Bryn Tirion demesne is not part of the Vaynol holdings at this time

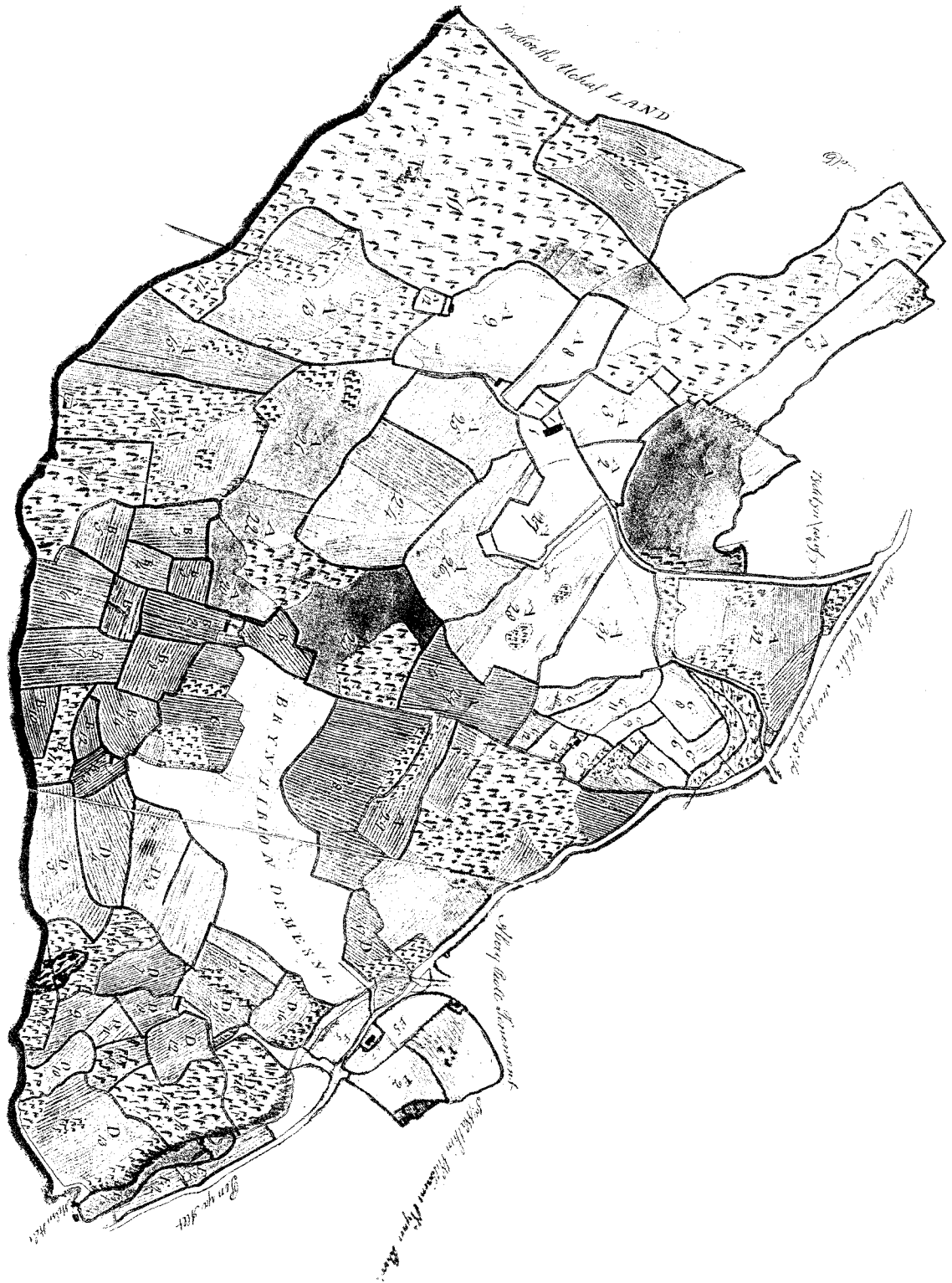


Fig.5

Vaynol Estate 1777:
components in
Vaynol Demesne
and adjoining tenancies



Fig.6

Ridge and furrow ploughing from AP evidence and field names
(Tone shows llain and erw field names)



Fig. 7

Vaynol demesne and adjoining tenancies 1777
Tree Cover

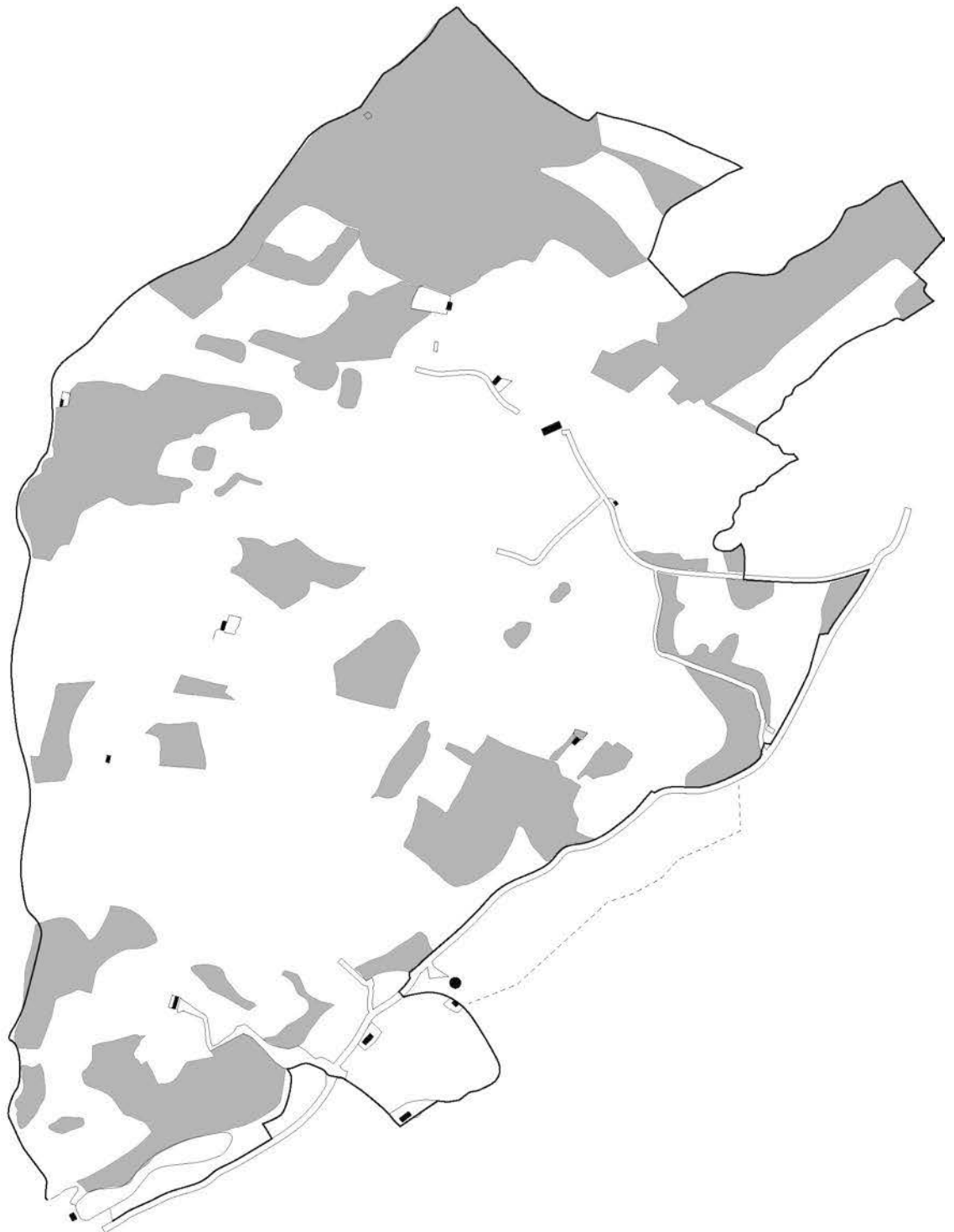


Fig. 8

Vaynol Estate 1891

Tree Cover (note continuous perimeter planting)



Fig. 9

The map is a detailed historical representation of Vaynol Park and its surroundings in 1891. It shows the park's layout, including various paths, fields, and wooded areas. Key features include the 'MEAI STRAIT' to the north, 'Vaynol Wood' to the west, and 'Vaynol Park' in the center. The 'D'ser Park' is also visible. The 'Vaynol Hall' is a prominent building within the park. The 'Brin-urion' and 'Brin-Adda' are other notable locations. The 'Port Dinorwic' is shown at the bottom, and the 'Llanwr' is to the east. The 'L.P.N.W.R. BANCOR & CAMLON BRANCH' railway line runs through the area. The map is labeled with various names and numbers, indicating specific locations and measurements.

Fig. 10



Fig. 10a Access to the Park, c 1890, and selected Park Features
(light tone: access 1777, open lines: access, 1891)

Fig. 11



Vaynol Old Hall , private chapel
and terraced garden



Old Hall second floor
showing screen



Seventeenth century staircase in
Old Hall

fig. 12



Private chapel opposite Old Hall and arched gate



Nineteenth century chapel
for estate workers

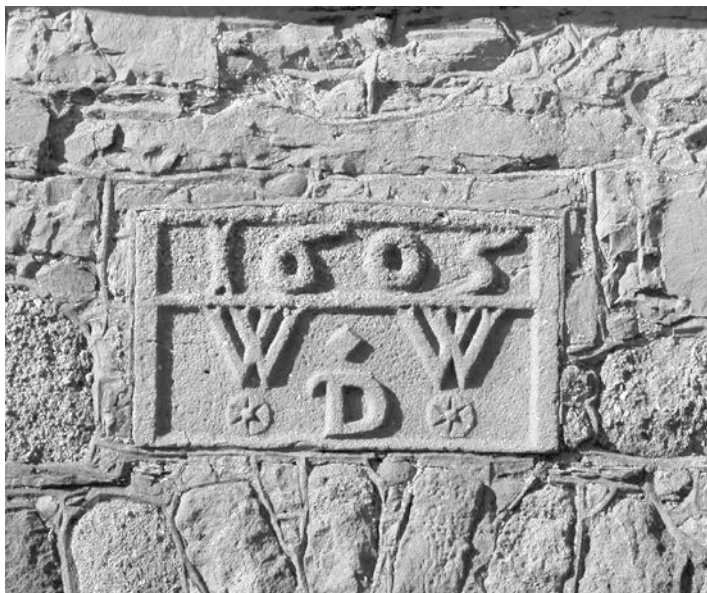
fig. 13



Dairy House cottage



The seventeenth century
Great barn



Datestone on wall of Great Barn



The New Hall front facade



The Water Garden and view towards
Snowdonia across the park



The Best Racehorse Stables



Estate fencing: gateposts



Hendre Las Covert (left)
Tree-dotted landscape near Hendre-Las
(above)



Canal in Limerkiln Covert

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH
ARCHAEOLEGOL
GWYNEDD



GWYNEDD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT Ffon/Tel 01248 352535 Ffacs/Fax 01248 370925
e-mail: gat@heneb.co.uk web site: www.heneb.co.uk