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# Madyn Farm, Amlwch

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## Archaeological Record (Level I)

GAT Project No. 1969

Report No. 701

November 2007

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Report No. 701

Prepared for Mr. Dylan Jones

November 2007

By

John Roberts

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## Archaeological Record (Level I)

### Figure List

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Amlwch Parish Tithe Map (1840). Not to Scale

Figure 3: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1889). Scale: 1: 1250

Figure 4: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1924). Scale: 1: 1250

Figure 5: Direction of Plates. Scale: 1: 500

### Plates List

Plate 1: Southeast facing elevation of Block A: Roof detail, chimney and modern fittings

Plate 2: Southeast facing elevation of Block A: Roof detail, entrance and extent of overgrowth

Plate 3: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use

Plate 4: Northeast facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use

Plate 5: Southeast facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use.

Note the blocked entrance and apertures either side

Plate 6: Northwest facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use.

Note modern door fitting

Plate 7: Southeast facing elevation of Block A: Detailing lean-to construction

Plate 8: Northwest facing elevation of Block A: Detailing extent of overgrowth

Plate 9: Northwest facing elevation of Block A: Note chimney and metal posts in foreground

Plate 10: Detail of twentieth century stockade attached to northwest facing elevation of Block A

Plate 11: Detached building to the north of Block A detailing state of disrepair

Plate 12: East facing elevation of Block B detailing roof and fixtures. Note extent of overgrowth

Plate 13: Northwest facing elevation and South facing gable end of Block B. Note extent of overgrowth

Plate 14: South facing gable end of Block B. Note blocked window

Plate 15: Block B Northwest facing Internal elevation. Note remodelled archway entrance.

Plate 16: Block B Southeast facing Internal elevation. Note blocked archway entrance.

Plate 17: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block B (Ground Floor).

Note line defining where Block A and Block B are attached

Plate 18: Northeast facing internal elevation of Block B detailing modern stairs leading to first floor.

Note blocked entrance leading to adjacent ground floor room

Plate 19: Northeast facing internal elevation of Block B (First Floor). Note blocked window (For external view see Plate 14)

Plate 20: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block B (First Floor) detailing timber fittings

Plate 21: Northeast facing elevation of Block C. Note modern corrugated roof, blocked windows and modern entrances

Plate 22: Northwest facing elevation of Block C. Note blocked window

Plate 23: Southwest and south facing elevations of Block C

Plate 24: South and southeast facing elevations of Block C. Latter is obscured by overgrowth

Plate 25: Internal view of room within Block C detailing modern usage

Plate 26: Northwest facing elevation of Block D. Note modern roof, external staircase and blocked windows

Plate 27: Northwest facing internal elevation of Block D (First floor) detailing modern window fitting

Plate 28: Southeast facing internal elevation of Block D (First floor) with internal details

Plate 29: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block D room (First floor).

Note stockade constructed from timber and corrugated iron

Plate 30: Northeast facing boundary wall located between Block D and Ty Nesa Farm

## **Archaeological Record: Madyn Farm, Amlwch (G1969)**

### **SUMMARY**

*A Level I Archaeological Record has been undertaken in advance of proposed alterations and developments at Madyn Farm, Amlwch. The site currently comprises a series of outbuildings forming three blocks surrounding a courtyard. The buildings appear to have originally been a combination of cottages and farm buildings. The available map evidence suggests they were in use since at least the early nineteenth century and were part of the Trescawen (sic) estate belonging to Henry Prichard. The buildings are now derelict and are in various stages of disuse and collapse.*

*The Level I record comprised photographs and written descriptions of all accessible elevations. Additional information was recorded where relevant, including blocked entrances, alterations and use of timber in roof construction and building supports. Due to the various stages of collapse, certain building areas were inaccessible.*

*The four building blocks incorporated mixed-use structures built in a vernacular style. It appeared that the buildings saw a variety of uses based around agricultural activity. It was not possible to ascertain the original function for each structure, as all four blocks contained evidence of twentieth century alterations/conversions, but they did appear to include former stables*

*It is recommended that a watching brief is conducted during initial demolition work/development as this may provide further structural information not visible at present.*

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Mr. Dylan Jones has commissioned Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to undertake an archaeological record (Level I) in advance of a proposed development at Madyn Farm, Amlwch, Ynys Môn. The development is centred on NGR SH44159240 and is located towards the southwestern end of Amlwch, between Afon Goch and the B5111 Road (Figure 1).

The proposal, as detailed in Site plan BM1821-A1-02h, includes the development of the farmyard (including demolition of existing buildings), with options for residential disposal and drainage disposal in an adjacent plot.

An archaeological building record of existing farmyard buildings has been requested in advance of planning determination by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. The requirements are roughly commensurate with a Level 1 record (EH 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings *A guide to good recording practice*).

This comprised:

- A photographic survey;
- Measured plans;
- Written description of structures;
- Contextual summary of function and setting;
- Preparation of full archive report.

A Level I record states that:

The purpose of the survey is to produce a photographic record of the buildings prior to any demolition, alterations or renovation work and includes the recording of fixtures, fittings or features which come to light during the works. This survey may be the only record of the original form of the building available for future reference. The survey will then be deposited within the Regional Historic Environment Record for northwest Wales (held and managed by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust) in



order that the information is publicly available for study and reference. A paper copy of all photos along with the digital files on a CD must be submitted.

Photographs are required of all exterior and interior wall elevations affected by the proposed works together with photographs of the interior roof detail where altered. Features of particular interest (e.g. obvious differences in wall makeup, windows and doors whether blocked up or not, fireplaces, timber framing) should also be fully photographed. If available a scale of noted measurement, should be placed within any detailed shots. The applicant must indicate the direction in which each of the photographs has been taken on an architect's floor plan of the building.

## **2.0 TOPOGRAPHY**

The proposed development area is located at the southwestern end of Amlwch, between Afon Goch and the B5111 Road (Figure 1) and comprises Madyn Farm, the access point off the B5111 Road, a series of farm outbuildings and currently undeveloped land to the south of the outbuildings. The current report focuses solely on the upstanding farm outbuildings. The remainder of Madyn Farm comprises two occupied two storey structures.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background**

#### Amlwch

(Reproduced from GAT Report 699)

The port and town of Amlwch developed and declined with the fortunes of the copper mines at Mynydd Parys, a mile away, at one time the largest copper mines in the world. These were worked in the Bronze Age and, probably, in the Roman period (Rowlands 1981, 20), but thereafter lay unused until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Lord Burghley, in his capacity as President of the Mineral and Battery Workes and others made an assay of the ore (Hope 1994, 75). Possibly a small quay was constructed to ship what little was produced in this period; a map discovered in the State Papers Supplementary of the coastline of north-east Anglesey, undated but annotated in Tudor secretary hand, shows the '*Haven at Amlewyhe*' (Hope 1994, 16). It has been suggested that a length of quayside at Amlwch may belong to this period (Hope 1994, 18). Systematic exploitation of the ores began in the 1760s, and increased through the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However by 1800 operations were in decline though mining continued into the 1880s.

The scale of operations at Mynydd Parys not only called into being a community to house the workers but also required comprehensive port facilities. Amlwch creek was well suited to the purpose, because of its close proximity to the mines and in 1793 an Act was passed to permit the "enlargement, deepening, cleansing, improvement and regulation of the harbour" (Hope 1994, 98). Before this date it is likely that vessels were loaded and unloaded at the extreme southern end of the creek, at the point where the Afon Goch discharges. Operations concentrated on developing the eastern side of the creek, and it was here that storage bins, three for copper ore, one each for slag, iron and coal were constructed ((Hope 1994, 99). In 1816 an outer pier was built, and furnished with a small lighthouse in 1817. This was replaced by the present lighthouse in 1853 (Hague, 1994). Conical ore-burning kilns were set up "near to the coast" (Hope 1994; Davies 1810) but their precise whereabouts is unknown.

The Francis map of 1828 (UWB Llwydiarth Esgob, FS639), the primary source for the development of the port in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, shows that a small settlement existed around the port, with a number of industries, including a substantial brewery, in the immediate vicinity. Unfortunately, little of the west side, where the land belonged to the see of Bangor, is shown on the map, but it does clearly indicate a "Shipwright's yard", whose site survives.

An extensive copper smelting plant was established to the west of the port, on a site which has now disappeared under a housing estate. Two smelting houses were in operation by 1797 (Hope 1994, 47) and by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century were connected to the port by an incline, whose trace may be seen on the western slopes of the creek. It is possible that in some places rails and sleepers may survive under the road surface on the quayside (*pers comm* Bryan Hope). Paynter's saw mill lay at the top of the incline, on the opposite side of a small stream which issues from under the road at the base of a high terraced

wall. The wheel pit for the mill is still clearly visible. To the east of the mill lie the remains of the Newhaven public house.

Above the harbour lies Mona Mill, a windmill erected in 1816, also by the Paynter family. Archive photographs show the mill with a cluster of buildings around the base, though only the tower, an empty shell, now survives.

### The Study Area

The study area, comprising the proposed development incorporates three building rows forming a semi-enclosed courtyard. The buildings appear to be a combination of former dwellings and agricultural buildings.

The current owner, Dylan Jones, stated that the outbuildings may have been constructed in the 1600s and housed people and horses associated with the copper mine at Mynydd Paris (pers. comm. Dylan Jones). The house occupied by Mr. Jones at Madyn Farm, *Ty Nesa*, was constructed in 1717 (pers. comm. Dylan Jones). The Amlwch Tithe Map, published c.1840 (Figure 2), shows the study area as three building blocks surrounding a courtyard, with a similar ground plan to the present day. *Ty Nesa* house appears to be part of the block (it is now detached from the outbuildings). The outbuildings are located on the map within a large irregular field crossed by trackways. The associated Tithe Schedule states that this field belonged to Henry Prichard Esq. and was occupied by a John Hughes of “Madyn & bodnyfa bach”. Henry Prichard (c.1799-1881) was a Justice of the Peace and a landowner, based at Trescawen, in the parish of Llangwyllog. The Trescawen Estate owned land and/or properties in the parishes of Amlwch, Llanddyfnan, Llandyfrydog, Llanelian, Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, Llanfihangel Tre'r-beirdd, Llangwyllog and Penrhosllugwy; all in Anglesey. Henry Prichard's father was the sheriff of Anglesey in 1786 and his three eldest sons pre-deceased him without issue and he was succeeded by his fourth son, George Pritchard (1843-1893), sheriff of Anglesey in 1879.

The Francis map of 1828 (UWB Llwydiarth Esgob, FS639) does not show the study area in any detail; reference is made to the land belonging to *Henry Prichard Esq. Trescawen*.

The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25” Ordnance Survey Maps of the area (published in 1889, 1900 and 1924 respectively), show the outbuildings in the present location, with no visible alterations to the buildings or the surrounding lands. *Ty Nesa* house is detached from the outbuildings and is part of a smaller block.

The outbuildings were still in use as farm buildings until the 1980's. Subsequently, some of the buildings were let as commercial premises, with Block C used for storing building materials. Since 2004, the outbuildings have been completely abandoned (pers. comm. Dylan Jones).

## **3.2 Results of the Archaeological Recording (Level I)**

The recording of the outbuildings was undertaken on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2007. The recording was completed using digital photography (Nikon D40X) and written records (for the direction of the plates used in this report, see Figure 5).

Not all buildings were fully accessible due to their derelict state. Some of the external elevations were also covered by ivy and overgrowth, limiting full interpretation.

The archive is held by GAT under the project number (**G1969**).

Each entry is complimented by photographic records.

### **Block A**

#### External (Plates 1 and 2; 7 to 11)

A semi-derelict block, 47.0m long and 6.0m wide, formed by several low-lying buildings (Figure 1; Plates 1 and 2). The gable ends stand at 3.70m above ground level; the long elevations stand at 2.10m above ground level. There are three visible entrances on the southeast facing elevation: two are double-

door constructions, 2.0m high and 2.5m wide, with modern corrugated iron and wood doors (Plate 1). The other entrance is partly disguised by overgrowth, but measures 2.0m high and 0.90m wide (Plate 2). The remainder of the elevation is covered by overgrowth, making further interpretation difficult. The slate roof is in a state of disrepair and has collapsed in several places. A brick-built chimney protrudes from the centre of the block (Plate 1).

The northeastern most building within the block has collapsed, removing part of the northeast elevation. A brick-built “lean to” is attached to this end and appears twentieth century in construction (Plate 7).

The northwest facing elevation is almost completely covered by overgrowth, with no visible entrances or windows (Plate 8). The elevation, where visible, is constructed from irregular igneous stone, lime mortar bonded, with frequent examples of re-pointing. Attached to this elevation is a small concrete yard, partitioned by wooden stockades attached to metal posts (Plate 9). The materials used are twentieth century in appearance (Plate 10). There is, however, evidence for a structure in this location on the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1899 to 1924 respectively; see Figures 3 and 4), suggesting it was replaced by a modern example.

The map evidence suggests that Block A was attached to Block B: this part of the structure appears to have collapsed, with a ridge beam the only structural link between the two.

A small detached structure is also visible, c.5.0m to the north of Block A (Plate 11). The structure is built from similar irregular igneous stone, but is extant in an advanced state of decay and overgrowth making any functional interpretation impossible.

#### Internal (Plates 3 to 6)

Only limited areas inside the block are accessible due to the derelict nature of the buildings. Access into the two buildings is via the double-door entrances and the single-door building. The latter contains internal elevations of irregular igneous stone, partially covered with whitewash and render. The floor includes quarry tiles and concrete. The roof has a timber frame with (possibly) original and replacement fittings: the rafters appear modern but the collar tie appears to be earlier. There are blocked windows on both long elevations. The only entrance is on the southeast facing elevation. This currently comprises a wooden door on a wooden frame. There are no visible entrance points at either gable end. A 1.50m high wooden post is set into the ground (Plate 3); its function is unknown. The room contains household debris.

The two double-door buildings are partitioned by a brick-built wall, suggesting they are in fact a larger building divided in two. The brickwork is English bond. Access between the two rooms is via an internal wooden door. The original entrance is sealed by brick and is located next to the modern corrugated iron door. The roof details are similar to the single-door building; the floor surface includes cobblestone and concrete. The room accessed via the wooden double-doors is 2.50m wide, with a fireplace installed in the gable end. The fireplace is constructed from brick and appears to be a later addition to the structure (the brick-built chimney visible from the external elevation corresponds to this fireplace). Both rooms contain household rubbish.

### **Block B**

#### External (Plates 12 to 14)

Block B is a two-storey structure, 13.0m long and 6.0m wide (Figure 1; Plate 12). The structure is 6.70m high on the gable end and 4.60m high on the long elevation. The main entrances are on the southeast facing elevation. The majority of the structure, including the gable ends, is covered by overgrowth. The roof is constructed from slate with a timber frame.

The southeast facing elevation comprises a ground floor window and two entrances. A first storey window is also visible. Any other openings are hidden by overgrowth. The ground floor window is blocked with breezeblocks. Both entrances include wooden doors: the entrance closest to the blocked window is narrower and includes a timber frame and a stone lintel. The wider entrance is the only useable entrance into the building.

The southwest facing elevation comprises a gable end with a first floor window (Plate 14). The elevation is largely covered by overgrowth. The window is located in the centre of the elevation, c.2.00m above ground level and measures c.2.30m in height (width could not be determined due to the overgrowth). The window arch is constructed from brick (end on) and later alterations are visible in the form of a metal frame and the use of breezeblocks to seal the window.

The northwest facing elevation is completely overgrown, with no visible detail (Plate 13).

#### Internal (Plates 15 to 20)

Internal construction comprises two storeys divided into three rooms: two ground floor, one first floor. The large ground floor room is accessed via the main entrance and stands at 3.55m in height, 9.00m in length and 4.80m in width; the walls are 0.65m wide. The room includes a quarry tile/stone floor surface and rendered/whitewashed stone-built elevations. There are recessed rectangular ventilation “slits” in both long elevations (none extant in gable end). The northwest facing internal elevation comprises the main entrance and four of the rectangular shaped ventilation slits (Plate 15). The are roughly equidistant: c.1.20m apart and are c.1.00 in height, with a pair each side of the main entrance. The main entrance was originally an archway and has subsequently been altered to incorporate a timber frame for the current door (Plate 15). The archway measures 2.75m in height and 1.80m in width. The opposing southeast facing internal elevation also contains an archway of equal size (Plate 16). There are two windows, both blocked, towards the southern end of the elevation. Two rectangular shaped ventilation slits are also visible either side of the archway; one example is blocked.

The southwest facing internal elevation stands at 3.55m above ground level. There is evidence of alteration work, with an “earlier” elevation incorporated into the structure. This elevation stands at 2.50m above ground level. No specific details were visible but it appears to be a part of Block A, where the two blocks are joined (Plate 17).

The northeast facing internal elevation incorporates a blocked entrance to the smaller ground floor room (Plate 18; inaccessible both from the inside and outside). The doorway measures 1.72m in height and 1.10m in width, with a 0.20m high wooden lintel atop. Bricks are used to block the entrance, suggesting it was a relatively recent event. A modern wooden stairway is attached to the elevation, providing access to a first floor entrance. This entrance measures 1.50m high and 1.30m wide and provides access to the first floor loft space (Plate 20). A floor surface had been laid and copper pipes suggest the existence of plumbing to some degree. The blocked window, visible from the southwest facing external elevation, is also visible (Plate 19). No further details of note were apparent. This first floor loft space appeared to be a twentieth century improvement to the original construction. This was apparent from the materials used, including the timber, the copper pipes and the breezeblocks.

As with Block A, the timber frame roof has (possibly) original and replacement fittings.

### **Block C**

#### External (Plates 21 to 24)

Stone-built two storey block, detached from Blocks B and D, but with similar architectural features to the latter. The block stands two storeys high, with gable ends and a corrugated iron roof (with modern gutters and downpipes). The block measures 23.0m in length, 4.20m in height and 6.0m in width and is constructed from irregular-shaped igneous stone whitewashed render on the northeast facing elevation (Figure 1; Plate 21).

The northeast facing elevation incorporates four entrances, roughly equidistant. There are three ground floor windows (two of which are blocked) and six first floor windows (five of which are blocked). All the windows are of the same design and shape and measure 1.20m in height and 1.00m in width. The appearance of this elevation suggests may have functioned as three dwellings built in a vernacular style that was also used for agricultural purposes. No external chimneys were identified, but the roof had been altered during the twentieth century. Two of the entrances have also been altered, with modern door materials and fittings used (both measure 1.50m in width and 2.20m in height). The entrance at the centre of the elevation is smaller in size: 2.00m high and 0.90m in width, suggesting it represents

the original entrance dimensions. This entrance is currently the only example providing access inside the structure.

The northwest facing gable end measures 6.0m in width and 5.60m in height (Plate 22). A first floor window is located towards the centre, the window includes a wooden lintel and is currently blocked with breezeblocks. Evidence of repair/re-pointing is visible.

The southwest facing elevation measures 23.0m in length and 4.2m in height (Plate 23). There are three visible windows: one at ground floor level and two at first floor level. All three are blocked; the ground floor window, roughly towards the centre of the elevation, has recently been repaired/blocked, although earlier repair work is also evident (including a graffito with “1945” incised into the cement repair). Extensive repair work was also evident at eaves height along the length of the elevation.

The southeast facing gable end is largely blocked from view by a large tree, but an entrance or window is visible at ground floor level (Plate 24).

#### Internal (Plate 25)

Only one room was accessible, via the central entrance (Plate 25). The room had recently been converted for commercial use (*c.*1990 – *pers. comm.* Dylan Jones). The walls had been plastered and the floor concreted, thereby disguising any earlier structural information.

### **Block D**

#### External (Plate 26)

Stone-built two storey block, detached from Blocks C, but with similar architectural features. The block stands two storeys high, with gable ends and a corrugated iron roof (with modern gutters and downpipes). The block measures 13.0m in length, 4.20m in height and 6.0m in width and is constructed from irregular-shaped igneous stone whitewashed render on the northwest facing elevation (Figure 1; Plate 26). A 2.50m high boundary wall extends from the north gable end towards the occupied farmhouse *Ty Nesa* (Plate 30; Figure 1).

Only the northwest facing elevation was accessible.

The northwest facing elevation comprises two ground floor entrances and five visible windows (two ground floor; three first floor). Four of the windows and one of the entrances are blocked (breezeblocks used). A stone-built stairway has been added to the elevation, 3.0m high and 1.35m wide (Plate 26). The stairway partly covers one of the blocked windows, suggesting it was a later addition (the stairway is extant on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25” Ordnance Survey Map (1889), suggesting it was built prior to this date; Figure 3). The stairway provides access to the central first floor window, which has been converted to an entrance.

#### Internal (Plates 27 to 29)

The first floor, accessed via the stairway, is a large room running the length and width of the block. A small window with modern fittings is visible on the northwest facing internal elevation (Plate 27). No other fittings are visible. The timber frame roof has (possibly) original and replacement fittings, covered with corrugated iron. The floor surface is constructed from timber floor boards.

The ground floor, accessed via the entrance on the southern end of the elevation, measures 2.20m in height and is divided into two rooms of equal size, separated by a stone built partition wall. Only the room attached to the entrance is accessible. The walls are constructed from irregular sized igneous stone and are whitewashed (Plate 28). The floor is built from concrete and is littered with collapsed timber and floorboards from the first storey. A corrugated iron palisade in the centre of the room, attached to a wooden brace, suggests this room may have recently housed livestock and/or agricultural materials (Plate 29).

## **4.0 CONCLUSION**

The four building blocks incorporated agricultural structures built in a vernacular style. Block A appeared to be former agricultural buildings and/or stables used for livestock, whilst Blocks B, C and D all appeared to be former agricultural structures that saw a variety of uses. All four blocks contained evidence of twentieth century alterations/conversions. The appearance of Blocks C and D in particular suggested they may have had a residential function, existing as a series of terraced cottages. It was noted that no chimneys were attached to these structures, but as the roof had been altered during the twentieth century, any external evidence may have been removed. Internal access was severely restricted, thus limiting any further investigation.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that a watching brief is maintained during the initial demolition and development work as this may provide an opportunity to inspect the portions of the outbuildings that are currently inaccessible and/or overgrown, and in turn provide further information on building function and form.

## **6.0 SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **Ordnance Survey Maps**

First edition OS 25" 1889

Second edition OS 25" 1900

Third edition OS 25". 1924

OS 1:10000 County Series, Anglesey. Sheet SH49SW. 1977.

<http://www.amlwchhistory.co.uk>

<http://www.anglesey.info/PlasLlanddyfnan.htm>

<http://www.archivesnetworkwales.info>

Davidson, A. and Evans, R. Amlwch Wastewater Treatment Scheme: Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report **699**.

Hope, B., 1994. *A Curious Place: The Industrial History of Amlwch (1550 to 1950)*. Clwyd.



## **APPENDIX I**

### **MADYN FARM, AMLWCH**

#### **PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (G1969)**

Prepared for ERW Consulting, September, 2007

#### **1. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by ERW Consulting to provide a cost and project design for carrying out an archaeological record in advance of a development Madyn Farm, Amlwch, centred on NGR SH44159240. The development is located towards the southwestern end of Amlwch, between Afon Goch and the B5111 Road.

The proposal, as detailed in Site plan BM1821-A1-02h, includes the development of the farmyard (including demolition of existing buildings), with options for residential disposal and drainage disposal in an adjacent plot.

An archaeological record of existing farmyard buildings has been requested in advance of planning determination by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

#### **2. BACKGROUND**

The current farm building and associated outbuildings are marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1889) with the same ground plan. The outbuildings scheduled for demolition are currently abandoned and in a state of disrepair.

#### **3. REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements are for an archaeological record of the outbuildings, prior to demolition. There is no mitigation brief for the proposed development but Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services state that the requirements are roughly commensurate with a Level 1 record (EH 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings *A guide to good recording practice*).

#### **4. METHOD STATEMENT**

##### **4.1 Photographic Record**

A photographic record will be undertaken of the existing farmyard buildings. This will involve a photographic record of all principal elevations and selected features of particular interest. The photographs will be dated and indexed, and related to a basic site plan that might be taken from a published OS map as appropriate. It is anticipated that digital photographs will form the principal record.

A written description of the structure will be compiled to accompany the photographic record.

##### **4.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving**

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Specification and Project Design
- Methods and techniques
- Archaeological Background
- Description of structure
- Summary and conclusions

- Bibliography of sources consulted.

Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

### **4.3 Archive**

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the project.

## **5. STAFF**

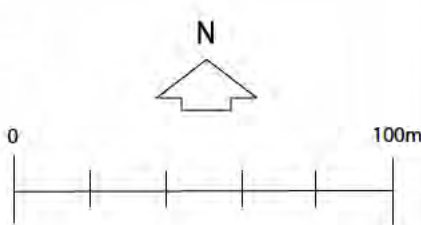
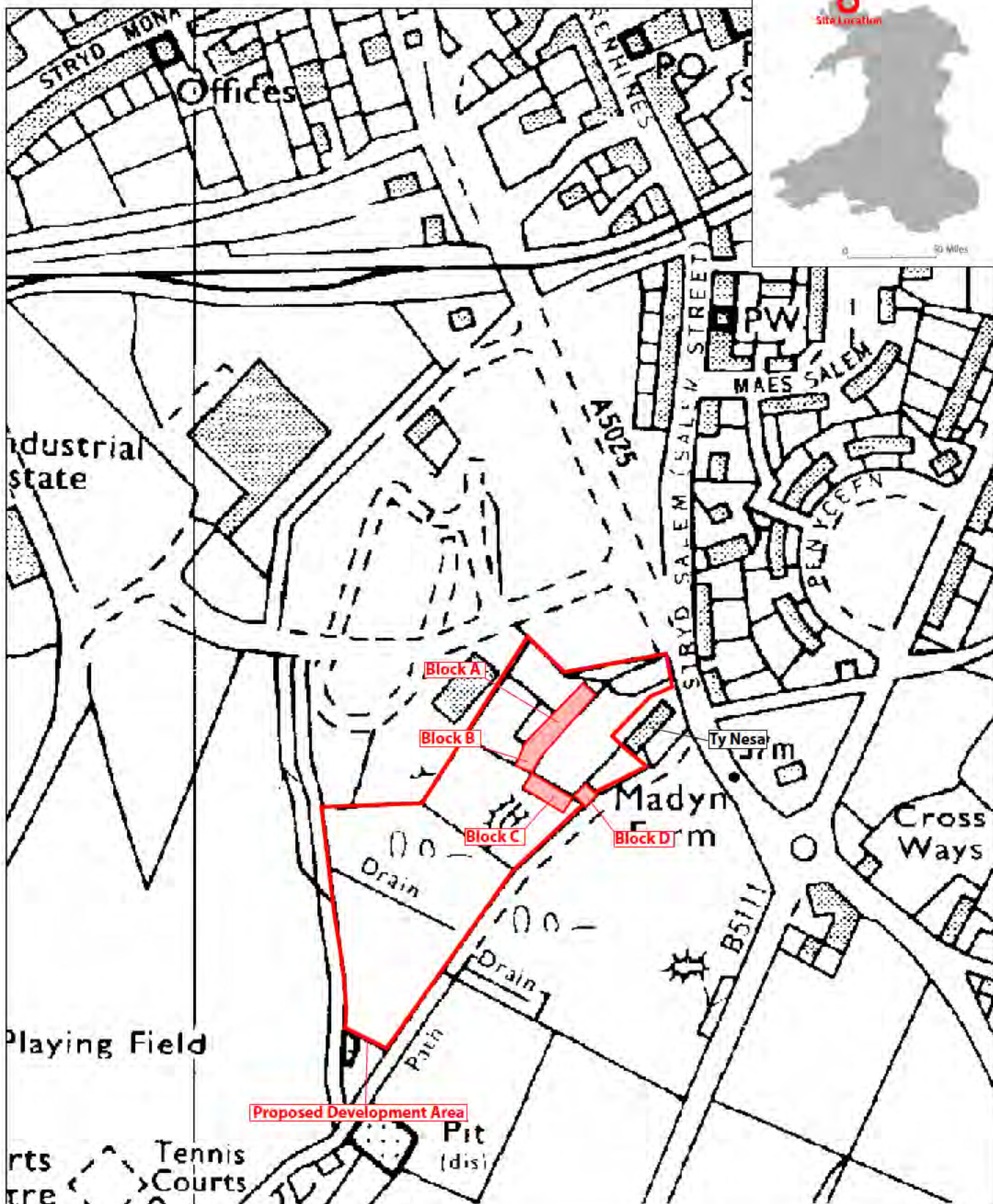
The project will be supervised by Andrew Davidson, Principal Archaeologist at the Trust, who has worked in various aspects of British archaeology for 18 years, and who has been responsible for managing all contract work at the Trust for the past five years, including archaeological programmes for major road contracts, pipeline construction and new development sites. The work will be carried out by fully trained Project Archaeologists who are experienced in conducting watching briefs and working with contractors and earth moving machinery. (Full CV's are available upon request).

## **6. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (1999).

## **7. INSURANCE**

The Trust holds public liability insurance with an indemnity limit of £2,500,000 through Russell, Scanlon Limited Insurance Brokers, Wellington Circus, Nottingham NG1 5AJ (policy 01 1017386 COM), and Professional Indemnity Insurance for £2,000,000 per claim (policy No. 59A/SA11818791).



Clwyd Brodyr, Ffynedd y Gwyl, Bwrdd, Gwynedd, LL57 3RT  
 Ffôn: 01248 352535 Ffacs: 01248 370925 email: g@bwrdd.co.uk

**G1969 Madyn Farm, Amlwch,  
 Ynys Mon**

**Figure 1. Site Location**  
 Scale: 1:2500@A4



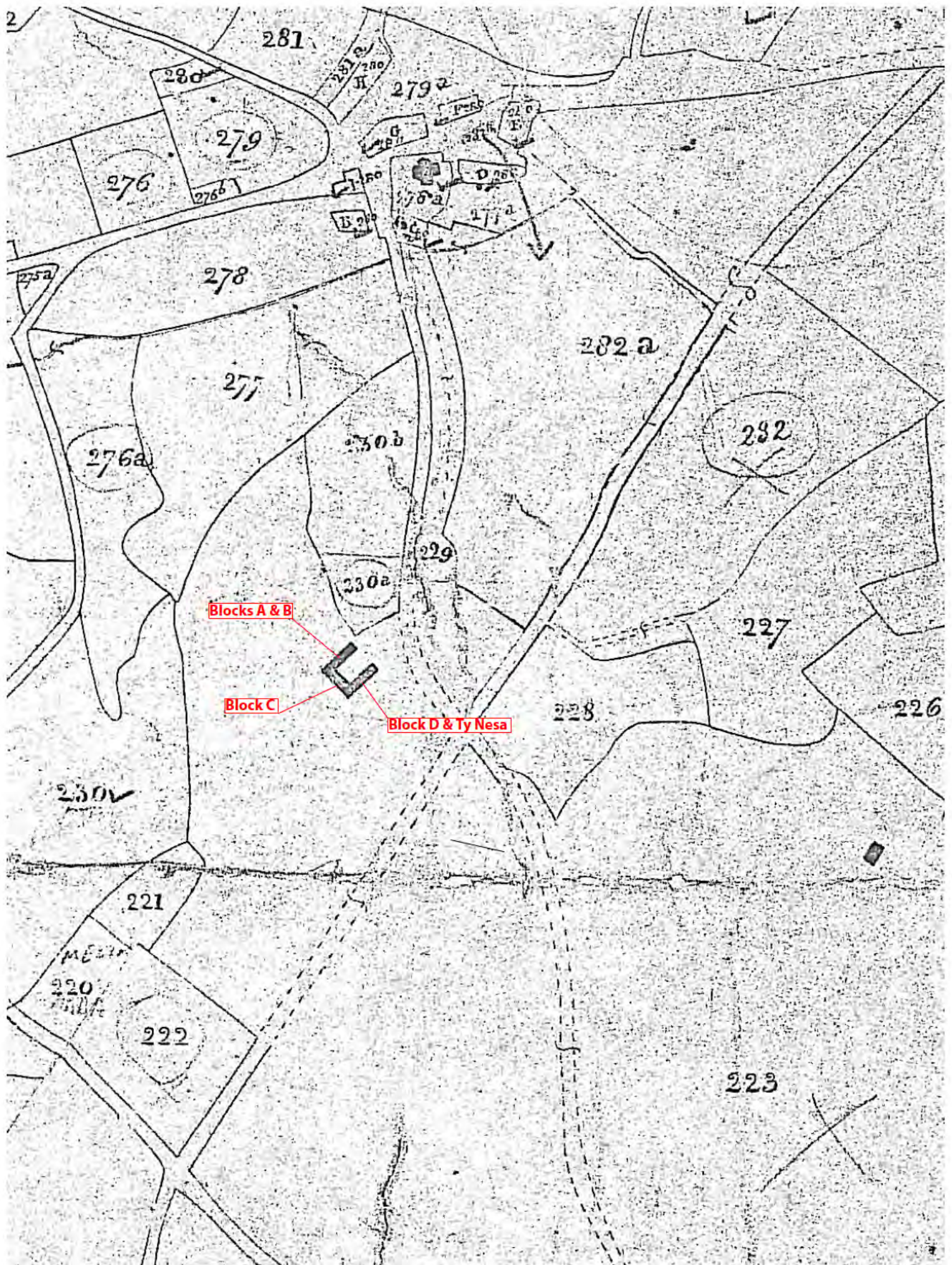


Figure 2: Amlwch Parish Tithe Map (1840). Not to Scale



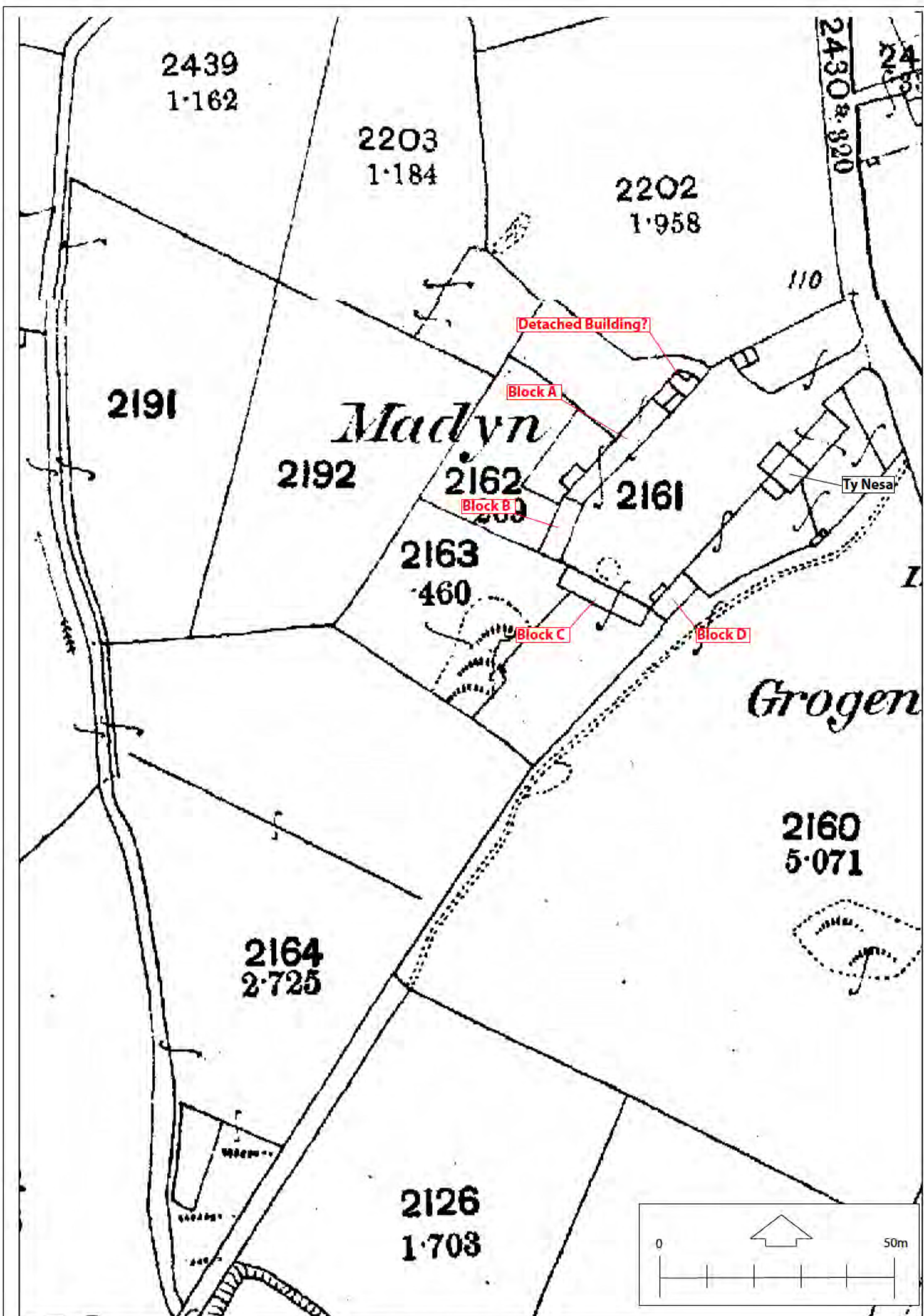


Figure 3: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1889). Scale: 1:1250

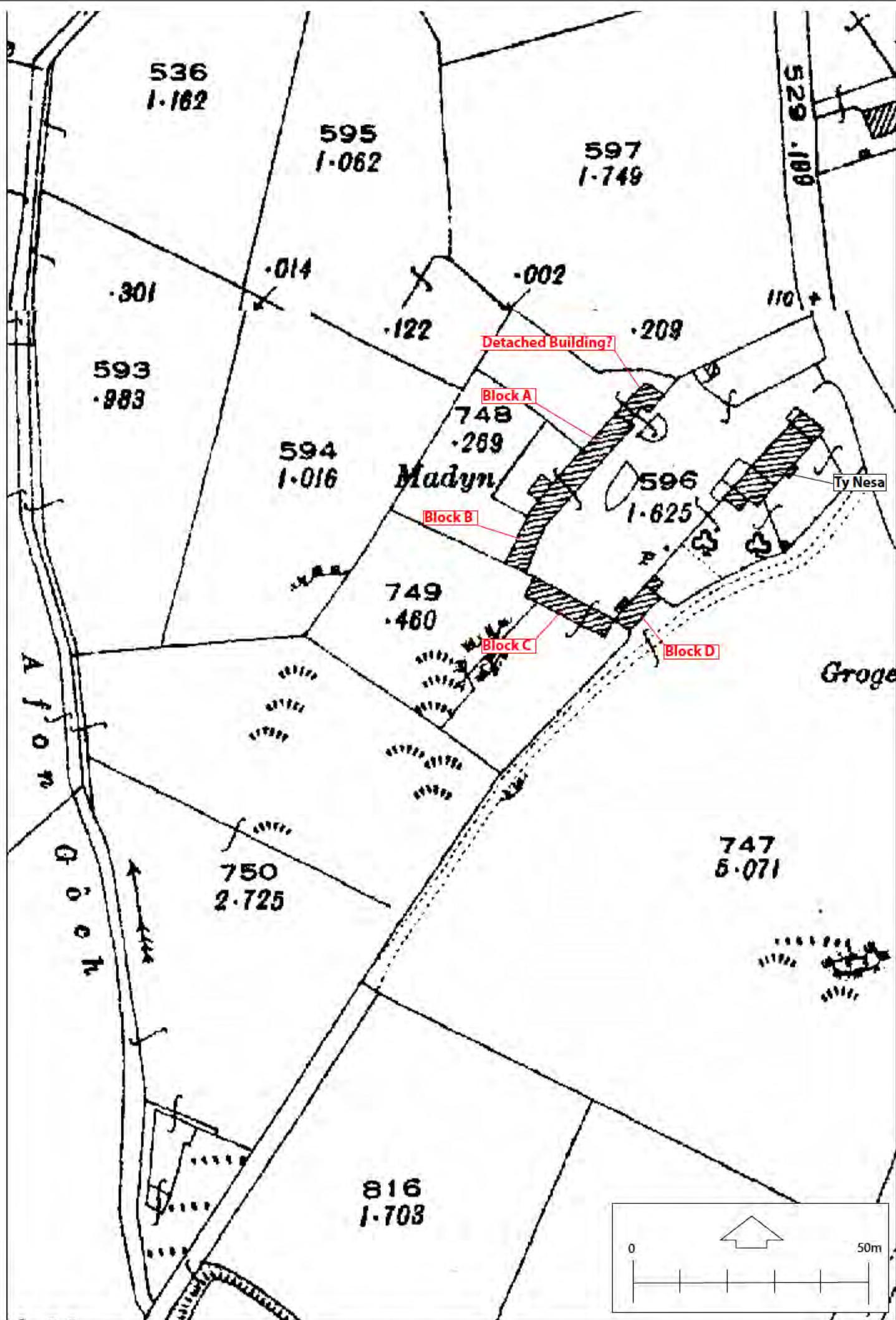


Figure 4: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1924). Scale: 1:1250



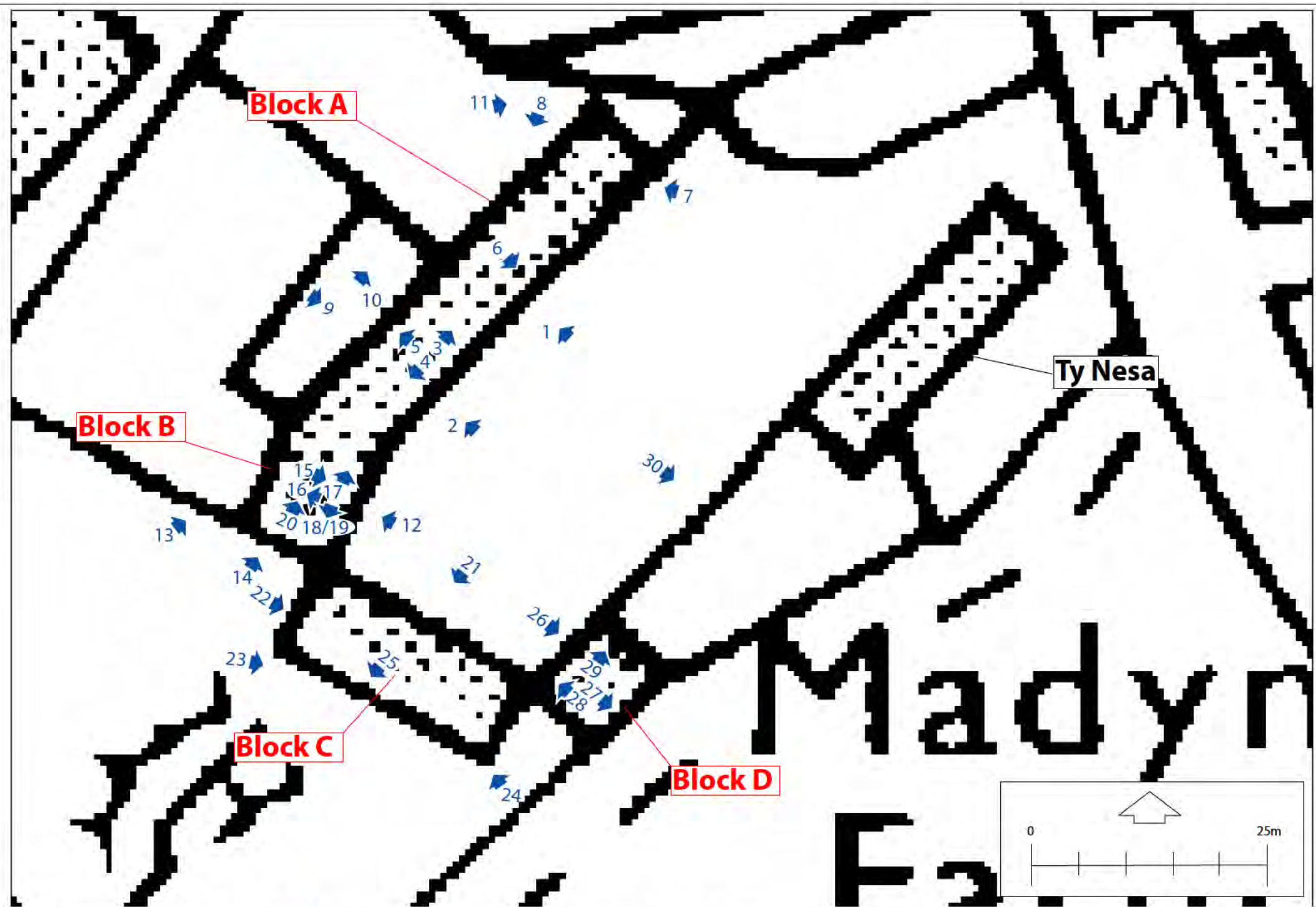


Figure 5: Direction of Plates. Scale: 1: 500  Represents direction of photograph with relevant Plate Number





**Plate 1: Southeast facing elevation of Block A: Roof detail, chimney and modern fittings**



**Plate 2: Southeast facing elevation of Block A: Roof detail, entrance and extent of overgrowth**





**Plate 3: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use**



**Plate 4: Northeast facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use**





**Plate 5: Southeast facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use. Note the blocked entrance and apertures either side.**



**Plate 6: Northwest facing internal elevation of Block A building: detailing wall and roof construction and current use. Note modern door fitting.**





**Plate 7: Southeast facing elevation of Block A: Detailing lean-to construction**



**Plate 8: Northwest facing elevation of Block A: Detailing extent of overgrowth**





**Plate 9: Northwest facing elevation of Block A: Note chimney and metal posts in foreground**



**Plate 10: Detail of twentieth century stockade attached to northwest facing elevation of Block A**





**Plate 11: Detached building to the north of Block A detailing state of disrepair**



**Plate 12: East facing elevation of Block B detailing roof and fixtures. Note extent of overgrowth**





**Plate 13: Northwest facing elevation and South facing gable end of Block B. Note extent of overgrowth**



**Plate 14: South facing gable end of Block B. Note blocked window**





**Plate 15: Block B Northwest facing Internal elevation. Note remodelled archway entrance.**



**Plate 16: Block B Southeast facing Internal elevation. Note blocked archway entrance.**





**Plate 17: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block B (Ground Floor).  
Note line defining where Block A and Block B are attached**



**Plate 18: Northeast facing internal elevation of Block B detailing modern stairs leading to first floor.  
Note blocked entrance leading to adjacent ground floor room**





**Plate 19: Northeast facing internal elevation of Block B (First Floor). Note blocked window (For external view see Plate 14)**



**Plate 20: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block B (First Floor) detailing timber fittings**





**Plate 21: Northeast facing elevation of Block C. Note modern corrugated roof, blocked windows and modern entrances**



**Plate 22: Northwest facing elevation of Block C. Note blocked window**





**Plate 23: Southwest and south facing elevations of Block C**



**Plate 24: South and southeast facing elevations of Block C. Latter is obscured by overgrowth**





**Plate 25: Internal view of room within Block C detailing modern usage**



**Plate 26: Northwest facing elevation of Block D. Note modern roof, external staircase and blocked windows**





**Plate 27: Northwest facing internal elevation of Block D (First floor) detailing modern window fitting**



**Plate 28: Southeast facing internal elevation of Block D (First floor) with internal details**





**Plate 29: Southwest facing internal elevation of Block D room (First floor).  
Note stockade constructed from timber and corrugated iron**



**Plate 30: Northeast facing boundary wall located between Block D and Ty Nesa Farm**



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ARCHAEOLEGOL  
GWYNEDD



GWYNEDD  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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