

**Archaeological Building Recording Level 3/4:  
at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN.**

April 2023



Report No. 2188

By

Susan Stratton and John Davey



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## Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a Level 3-4 Building Recording undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN. The work was undertaken for Mark Dauncey of the Amos Group Ltd. as a condition attached to Listed Building Consent ahead of the redevelopment of the site. The relevant Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn (Isle of Anglesey County Council) Planning Application number is LBC/2022/30.

Lleiniog is a Grade II listed building (LB5524) located in Penmon, on an eastern promontory of the Isle of Anglesey. The house was built by Thomas Cheadle shortly after 1630. The 17<sup>th</sup> century structure was a three-unit, two storey Plas or manor house, potentially constructed on the site of an earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century building of which only the northern chimney and part of the north wall may survive. The 17<sup>th</sup> century house was later altered and extended in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It was designated as a Grade II Listed Building (LB5524) in 1962, described as “a substantially sub-medieval house with significant surviving interior detail, and good external Georgian character retained from C18 remodelling”. In the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, substantial alterations were carried out which largely removed the historic details described in the listing in the original range and the exterior and some interior walls were faced with cement render. The works were stopped, and the building has remained vacant since.

All work was undertaken to the Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2020) as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3/4 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016).

## Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i Gofnod Adeiladau Lefel 3-4 a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Wales Cyf (AW) yn Lleiniog, Penmon, Ynys Môn, LL58 8RN. Gwnaed y gwaith fel amod sy'n gysylltiedig â Chaniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig cyn y gwaith o ailddatblygu'r safle. Rhif Cais Cynllunio perthnasol Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn yw LBC/2022/30.

Mae Lleiniog yn adeilad rhestredig Gradd II (LB5524) sydd wedi'i leoli ym Mhenmon, ar benrhyn dwyreiniol Ynys Môn. Adeiladwyd yr adeilad gan Thomas Cheadle yn fuan ar ôl 1630. Roedd y strwythur o'r 17eg ganrif yn Blas tair uned, dau lawr, a adeiladwyd o bosibl ar safle adeilad cynharach o'r 16eg ganrif, y mae dim ond ei simnai ogleddol a rhan o'i wal ogleddol wedi goroesi o bosibl. Cafodd y tŷ o'r 17eg ganrif ei addasu a'i estyn yn ddiweddarach yng nghanol y 19eg ganrif. Fe'i dynodwyd yn Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II (LB5524) yn 1962, ac fe'i disgrifiwyd fel "tŷ is-ganoloesol yn bennaf gyda manylion mewnol sylweddol wedi goroesi, a chadwyd cymeriad Sioraidd allanol da o'r gwaith ailfodelu yn y 18fed ganrif". Yn gynnar yn y 21ain ganrif, gwnaed gwaith addasu sylweddol a dynnodd lawer o'r manylion hanesyddol a ddisgrifiwyd yn y rhestr wreiddiol a gorchuddiwyd y waliau allanol a rhai o'r waliau mewnol â rendrad sment. Daeth y gwaith i ben, ac mae'r adeilad wedi aros yn wag ers hynny.

Gwnaed yr holl waith i'r Safon a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Ymchwilio a Chofnodi Adeiladau neu Strwythurau Sefydlog (2020) fel y'u pennwyd gan y Sefydliad Siartredig archaeolegwyr (ClfA) ac i safon sy'n cyfateb i Hanesyddol Lloegr Lefel 3/4 Deall Adeiladau Hanesyddol: Canllaw i Arferion Cofnodi Da (2016).

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF WORK

1.1.1 In February 2023 Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Mark Dauncey of the Amos Group Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN. The site is centred on OS grid reference NGR SH 62031 79212 (Figures 1-5).

1.1.2 The methodology and conditions of the building survey have been agreed with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service Development Control Archaeologist (GAPS-DCA) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn/Isle of Anglesey County Council. Their response to the planning application is laid out in a letter dated 31/10/2022, in which they recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a Level 3/4 Building Recording should be undertaken prior to any work being carried out.

1.1.3 As a consequence, a condition was attached to the Listed Building Consent (LBC), dated 19/12/2022. Condition 3 states that:

*a) No development (including structural alterations or Demolition Works) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.*

*b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.*

*Reason: i) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment.*

*ii) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA).*

1.1.4 Further consultation with GAPS-DCA was carried out by AW to clarify the requirements of a Level 3/4 Building Recording and establish which elements of a Level 3 or Level 4 were to be applied. The response from GAPS-DCA, dated 27/01/2023, indicated that the Level 4 aspect related to the background research into the building's history, including a comprehensive review of existing literature, mapping, and archives.

- 1.1.5 As a consequence, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Jessica Woolley (Woolley 2023) prior to the work taking place (Appendix I). This was subsequently approved by GAPS-DCA.
- 1.1.6 The purpose of the archaeological building recording is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.1.7 The building recording was completed in March 2023 by Dr Susan Stratton. The report was prepared by John Davey and Susan Stratton. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2019). AW is a Registered Organisation with ClfA.

## 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1 Lleiniog, sometimes known as Aber Lleiniog, is a Grade II listed building (LB5524) located in Penmon, on an eastern promontory of the Isle of Anglesey. It is 3.5km north-east of the town of Beaumaris and 1km east of the village of Llangoed. It is located to the west of a local road running from Tre-Castell to Penmon. The coast of the Menai Strait is 100m to the east.
- 1.2.2 The house lies within walled grounds, with former gardens to the east and south. To the north are a series of agricultural buildings, including stables and barns, now being converted into residential and holiday properties. It is surrounded by agricultural fields, although there is a small residential development, Pine Residential Park, 200m to the north-east. Castell Aberlleiniog (LB5523), a Norman motte with later medieval stone fortifications, is 400m to the west. Castell Aberlleiniog (NPRN 58448) is a medieval castle mound with the ruins of a mid-17th century fort set upon it. The site sits just 100m from the coast and can be accessed via a country road that leads to the village of Penmon.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the site is characterised by Ordovician Rocks comprised of Mudstone and sandstone, interbedded. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 485.4 and 443.8 million years ago during the Ordovician period. The superficial deposits are comprised of Till, Devensian - Diamicton. A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. (Geology of Britain Viewer – accessed 27/04/23).

## 1.3 METHODOLOGY

- 1.3.1 The methodologies for building recording levels are based on the Historic England guidance, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice* (Historic England 2016). GAPS-DCA specified a Level 3/4, requesting a more thoroughly researched and detailed historic background than would be usual for a Level 3.
- 1.3.2 A Level 3 Building Recording is an analytical record, which provides an account of the building's development and use, as well as a description, by means of high-resolution digital photography, of its interior and exterior elements. It also provides some discussion of the building's historic context and importance. A Level 4 is a comprehensive analytical record, drawing on all available sources to understand the building's significance.
- 1.3.3 The research and investigation into the building and its setting has included an examination of primary and secondary sources, including all relevant archaeological reports on works undertaken on the site and in the area, aerial photographic evidence, historic mapping, and all relevant sources held in local, regional and national archives.
- 1.3.4 The Building Recording was undertaken by suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologists who were able to understand and interpret the structure and record the important details.
- 1.3.5 Full access was possible to the exterior of the building at the time of the site visit, although the north wing was partially obscured by scaffolding. Internally, all rooms were accessible on the ground floor, although some areas were obscured by scaffolding or stored material. The basement room accessed from a separate door on the north exterior wall was not accessed. On the first floor, Rooms 19 and 20 could not be entered due to concerns about the safety of the floor. It was, however, possible to view these rooms from their doorways. Room 10 had no surviving floor, but could be viewed from the temporary stairs, while Room 11 was accessible only on a safe corridor along its western side. Plans and elevations of the building were provided by the client.
- 1.3.6 The work has been completed in accordance with ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2019) and to a standard equivalent to those laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The report has drawn on the following primary archives: the University of Wales (Bangor) Library (UWBL), The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales/Coflein (RCAHMW) Anglesey County Council Archives (AA) and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). The online resources of CADW, the National



Library of Wales (NLW), the British Library (BL), The National Library of Scotland (NLS). Photographic and planning materials have also been supplied by the client (Amos Group).

- 2.1.2 The report has also drawn on several key secondary sources: The listed building description, initially made in 1962 and updated in 2002; An Archaeological Appraisal undertaken in association with a previous planning application during January 2004 (Morgan 2004). In 2008 an article was published in the newsletter of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society in which new documentary evidence for the history of Lleiniog was presented (Williams & Hughes 2008). In March 2020, Amos Group Ltd commissioned a Statement of Significance in support of their proposals to repair and alter Lleiniog, Penmon (Copeman 2020). In January 2022, Amos Homes Ltd also commissioned a Heritage Impact Statement (St Paul 2022).
- 2.1.3 Documentary evidence indicates that early forms of the place name included *Clinioge* (1661) and *Llyneog* (1666) (Williams and Hughes 2008, 29). It appears then, that the name refers to a Salmon Lake, potentially a former tidal fish weir at Aber Lleiniog.

## 2.2 HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

### 2.2.1 Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawings: Conway. Robert Dawson, 1822 (Figure 6)

- 2.2.2 The earliest map available of the area is the Ordnance Survey Drawing of Conway from 1822 (British Library ref. OSD.312.25). Unfortunately, the legibility of the map is poor, but it is possible to make out the place names Lleiniog and Aber Lleiniog. The castle is also depicted to the west.
- 2.2.3 The map shows that at this time the road that passes Lleiniog did not continue to the south-west after crossing the Afon Lleiniog as it does today. Instead, the road from Penmon to the north and the one from the south-west both led to Lleiniog beach.
- 2.2.4 Two rectangular buildings, orientated roughly north – south, are shown at Lleiniog, with the eastern of the two probably representing the farmhouse. A short road from the end of the Penmon road westwards leads to the building, and probably represents the access to the property as it is today. To the north, a second road is shown running south-west, corresponding to the access to the former farm buildings. A small, square building depicted to the north of this track probably represents another farm building.
- 2.2.5 The main access route to the castle was via the farmyard at Lleiniog at the time of this map. The presence of a holloway leading directly to the castle from the beach, indicates that prior to the construction of Lleiniog, the castle was accessed directly along this holloway.

### 2.2.6 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Series, Sheet 78-NE Bangor, 1841, 1:63360 (Figure 7)

- 2.2.7 This large-scale map shows that the road layout depicted in the earlier surveyors' drawings described above had been altered in the intervening 19 years to link the two

roads approaching Lleiniog from the north and south. This apparently new link road ran to the east of Lleiniog which appears to have comprised a simple rectangular building at that time. There is a suggestion that this building was larger at the north end, although the scale of the map does not allow for any certainty or detail in this matter. Nevertheless, it is possible that the construction of a new through route to the east of the building may have encouraged a re-orientation of the building from fronting the farmyard to the west to now fronting the new road and the sea views to the east.

2.2.8 The map also appears to show a proliferation of farm buildings arranged around the yard to the west of Lleiniog, although the scale of the map is such that it is not possible to be certain of their form and number.

**2.2.9 Tithe Map: Penmon Parish in the County of Anglesey, John Ralph Haslam, 1846, 1:6,336 (Figure 7)**

2.2.10 The Tithe map of Penmon, produced in 1846, shows only one track off the road from Penmon in the location of Lleiniog, and only one building, depicted as orientated northeast – southwest. This discrepancy with the previous map is more likely to be the result of a lack of accuracy in the Tithe mapping, which was focused primarily on land apportionments rather than buildings, rather than a loss of structures in the intervening years.

2.2.11 Penmon Parish in general is shown as being relatively open, with few enclosed fields. However, this may be the result of a lack of detail in surveying rather than an actual lack of enclosed fields. Apportionment 19, a large area to the north and west of the building mentioned above, and including the area of Castell Lleiniog, is named as Lleiniog. It is described as owned by Lord Dinorben and occupied by Owen Jones. It comprises an area of just over 92 acres and had a titheable value of £20 4s 5d. The state of cultivation is not given, and this appears to be because the entire Lleiniog estate has been bundled together and recorded as a single plot. Two other plots, 16 and 17, are also listed with the same owner and occupier. They comprise two small, roughly rectangular plots that front onto the road to Penmon in the north-west of apportionment 19. Plot 17, which is to the south, is named Ton y lon and is shown as having a building located adjacent to the road. Plot 16 has no buildings. It is named Ton y lon, part of Lleiniog. They are the only holdings of Lord Dinorben recorded in the parish and Owen Jones is not recorded as occupying them.

2.2.12 Of interest is the fact that the house of Lleiniog appears to be shown as the only building or residence associated with the Lleiniog tithe plot 19, even though the area encompassed by the plot also appears to include that of Lleiniog Castle. This would indicate that the house of Lleiniog was certainly owned by Lord Dinorben at that time and was indeed occupied by Owen Jones. It is also interesting to note that the form of the house as depicted on the tithe map, despite its inaccuracies of location and orientation, appears to show a northern extension along the main axis, as well as a single projecting wing to the centre of the west facing elevation.

**2.2.13 Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheets XV.NW and XV.SW, surveyed 1887, published 1888, 1:10,560 (Figure 8)**

2.2.14 The First Edition OS County Series maps are the first to provide accurate and detailed representations of Lleiniog. The building is shown as being roughly north-south orientated. A northern extension and west projecting wing are both present, as is a second, longer west projecting wing to the southern end of the original range. Two small east projections are shown from the east front of the building, one of which is the former porch at the northern end of the original range, the other was probably a porch around a former doorway. The large, canted bay to the northern extension is also shown projecting east from the northern extension.

2.2.15 Further details include a glass house projecting south from the south facing elevation of the large south wing. This glass house appears to have a small outbuilding or shed attached to it on its west side at an acute angle (NW-SE oriented) with a similarly oriented yard or enclosure attached to the south. Clearly defined paths are shown linking the west projecting north and south wings and running around the north side of the northern bayed wing.

2.2.16 The building sits in a roughly triangular plot, matching its modern grounds, with footpaths and trees. Another plot crossed by footpaths is shown to the south-west. The farm buildings to the west and north are shown as having the same layout as exists today. The land to the north, described as being part of Lleiniog in the Tithe apportionments, is shown as a series of enclosed fields. A new building, named Dinorben Cottages, is shown in the north-east of the area.

**2.2.17 Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheets XV.10 and XV.6, published 1889, 1:2,500**

2.2.18 No discernible change.

**2.2.19 Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheets XV.NW and XV.SW, revised 1899, published 1901, 1:10,560**

2.2.20 Lleiniog (on this edition labelled Llienawg) and the surrounding farm buildings appear the same as in the preceding map. The only difference is that there is a small extension projecting from the south of the house, at the south-west corner of the original farmhouse. Neither of the two small projections, or the northern east facing bay to the front of the building are shown on this map. However, the form of the building appears more stylised than on the previous 1901 edition described above and is not necessarily a true reflection of its form.

**2.2.21 Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheets XV.10 and XV.6, revised 1913, published 1919, 1:2,500 (Figure 9)**

2.2.22 This more detailed map of Lleiniog (also labelled Llienawg on this edition) shows that the northern east facing bay was still present, as was the northern most of the two east-projecting porches. The southern east-projecting porch appears to have been

removed at some time between 1888 and 1913. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century photograph of the east front of the building, supplied by the client, shows a 'ghost' of the southern porch, which had been removed by then, within the pattern of ivy growth on the east facing wall. The pattern of the ivy suggests that the southern porch had been gabled, whereas the northern porch, which is still extant on the photo, was a single pitch lean-to conservatory (Figure 10).

2.2.23 Other details visible on this map include more accurate delineations of the south projecting conservatory or glass house shown on the 1887-8 OS map and its associated angled outbuilding and yard, as well as the paths linking the two west projecting ranges and that around the north side of the north wing, all unchanged from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century map. The arrangement of outbuildings around the farmyard to the west of the house is also unchanged from the earlier map. The only difference being that each of the outbuildings formerly had independent access to the south approach road but were only accessible from the yard to the north in this later map.

**2.2.24 Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheet XV.SW, Revised: 1948, Published: 1953 1:10,560**

2.2.25 This map is not as detailed as the one described above. Nevertheless, there have been no discernible changes to the house or yard in the intervening period.

**2.2.26 Ordnance Survey SH67NW – A, Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1962, Published: 1963 1:10,000**

2.2.27 No discernible changes are noted to the house or grounds.

## **2.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

2.3.1 The original house at Lleiniog was built by Thomas Cheadle, who was a constable of Beaumaris and Sheriff of North Wales, soon after 1630. The placename Lleiniog was already established, as the Norman castle of Castell Lleiniog (also known as Castell Aberlleiniog) lay 400m to the west.

2.3.2 The Cheadle family were relative newcomers to Anglesey. Thomas' father, Richard, had arrived in Anglesey in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, having driven a herd of pigs from the Bulkeley estates in Cheadle, Cheshire, to Beaumaris, where he stayed in service to the Bulkeleys (Williams and Hughes, 2008). The Bulkeley family themselves originated in Cheshire, but by the 16<sup>th</sup> century they were one of the most influential families in north-west Wales, owning land across all of Anglesey (biography.wales). Sir Richard Bulkeley 3rd was a friend of Queen Elizabeth. The family seat was at Baron Hill, to the west of Beaumaris.

2.3.3 Richard Cheadle was a Steward on the Baron Hill estate and later also acted as a shipping agent for Sir Richard in Beaumaris. He was granted property in Anglesey by Sir Richard but is thought to have lived in Beaumaris (Williams and Hughes, 2008). Thomas Cheadle was probably born in 1599. He was well educated, attending Beaumaris

grammar school, but at the age of 12 or 13 he ran away to sea to become a pirate. When he returned four years later, he was employed by Bulkeley, who was probably influential in gaining him a royal pardon in 1624. It has been speculated that Bulkeley may have employed Thomas to utilise his piracy experience in his own smuggling activities (Williams and Hughes, 2008). Whilst that may have been the case, Thomas was also involved in legitimate business for Bulkeley as an agent, and his signature is found as a witness on various documents in the 1610s and 1620s.

- 2.3.4 Sir Richard Bulkeley 3<sup>rd</sup> died in 1621, and his son, Sir Richard Bulkeley 4<sup>th</sup>, inherited the estate. Thomas began conducting an affair with Sir Richard 4<sup>th</sup>'s wife, Lady Anne. When Sir Richard met an untimely end in 1631, Thomas and Anne were charged with his murder by poisoning. They were found not guilty and were later married, resulting in a feud with the Bulkeley heirs and Lady Anne disowning her children. The Bulkeley family biographer, William Williams of Beaumaris, writing c. 1674, describes how after the marriage Thomas *"lived very handsomely, bought neere £80 per annu lands in Penmon, Lleiniog, Llanvaes etc. [He] built good houses, as the Red house in Bewmares, the house adjoining the Church of Penmon, the house at Lleiniog, and the Castle at Lleiniog"* (NLW MS 9080E, quoted in (Williams and Hughes, 2008)).
- 2.3.5 The house Thomas built at Lleiniog was a typical *Plas* or manor house for someone of Thomas' status in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Copeman, 2020). Still surviving as the core of the existing building, it was a three-unit, two storey gable roofed house constructed from stone. The interior had a massive central chimney that still survives. A second large chimney at its northern end has been suggested by Copeman (2020) to be from an earlier building. In Copeman's opinion, the fireplace is mid – late 16<sup>th</sup> century in form and its chamfered bressumer is older than that of the central chimney. He also points out that it would be unusual to have two hearths facing each other and that it is misaligned with the rest of the building. The use of modern cement render on the interior walls makes it impossible to be more confident about the phasing at this stage.
- 2.3.6 In the early years of the Civil War, Thomas Cheadle, now knighted, was accused of using the arsenal of Beaumaris castle to refortify Castell Lleiniog. While professing loyalty to the Royalist cause, according to William Williams he was simultaneously offering Castell Lleiniog for the use of the Parliamentary forces (NLW MS 9080E, quoted in (Williams and Hughes, 2008)). In 1646, a group of Parliamentarians in Beaumaris under truce began to doubt their safety and removed to Castell Lleiniog, writing to Lord Bulkeley that they had done so. The castle was besieged and taken by the Royalists and Cheadle was imprisoned until Anglesey was taken by the Parliamentarians later in the same year. Cheadle's health began to fail, not aided by two subsequent imprisonments in 1648 and 1650, the latter for debt. He died in 1653. In his will, dated 21<sup>st</sup> August 1651, he left all his lands, tenements and hereditaments to his brother, Rowland Cheadle, and on his brother's death his nephew, also Rowland and subsequently his heirs (NLW B1668-27W).

- 2.3.7 In the late 17th century, historical documents indicate that the house formed part of the Bulkeley's Baron Hill estate (UWB BH 718; BH 917 for example). However, tracing the history through the available documentary sources is made uncertain because the house 'Lleiniog' appears to be part of the same estate as Lleiniog Castle, both of which may have been referred to independently as Lleiniog in the documents. Furthermore, there appear to be records for various tenants or occupiers in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, for whom there is little in the way of further or corroborating information (Hughes & Williams, 2008, 30-31; ). In 1661 2 messuages at 'Clinioge' were granted by Lord Bulkeley to William Meredith (UWB BH 917). A deed of sale dated 24<sup>th</sup> June 1666 is recorded between the vendors John Bradshaw of Llyneog and Margaret Bradshaw and the purchaser William Bold of Plas Coch, Church Street, Beaumaris. In this document the Bradshaws grant Plas Coch to Bold (UWB BH 718). Hughes and Williams state that it is difficult to know who these Bradshaws were exactly, although there does appear to be a link with Thomas Cheadle who had owned their residence of Plas Coch (Hughes and Williams 2008, 30).
- 2.3.8 In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Lleiniog appears to have remained part of the Baron Hill estate. A series of tenants are listed in the Anglesey land tax returns for the parish of Penmon throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These include Rowland Williams 1730-1759; John Rowlands 1760- c.1770; Mrs Hughes 1771; Hugh Hughes 1773; Mrs Hughes 1786-8; Richard Lloyd 1789-1793; Rowland Williams 1794-1818) (ibid. 30-32). In terms of ownership of the property, Lleiniog was bought by Hugh Hughes (1706-1774), a small squire described as the 'the wily secretary' and agent to an eminent Anglesey landowner, Dr. Edward Wynne of Bodewryd, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford (Copeman 2020, 7). Hughes died in 1773-4 and his will, dated 1772, shows that the ownership of Lleiniog passed to his wife Mary who died on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1788 (NLW B/1789/13). After Mary's passing the ownership of Lleiniog passed to Hugh and Mary's eldest son The Reverend Edward Hughes (NLW B1774-45-W). Edward Hughes married into the Anglesey copper mining industry and bought Kinmel, Denbighshire in 1786, as the family seat. His son William became 1st Baron Dinorben in 1831 (Copeman 2020, 7).
- 2.3.9 Copeman notes that the list entry for Lleiniog mentions an 18<sup>th</sup> century episode of re-modelling. This is thought to have related to the refenestration of the openings in the east facing elevation. These windows, now lost, are shown in an early 20<sup>th</sup> century photograph supplied by the client (Figure 10). These comprised six regularly spaced sash windows to the first floor, and a mixture of single and tripartite sashes to the ground floor. The photograph *'...suggests a date close to 1800 for the changes. It is unclear to what extent they follow the proportions of the earlier openings, but their asymmetrical arrangement... suggests a correlation. The exact arrangement of the ground floor windows is unclear. The list entry notes a tripartite window in bay 5 (from south), and there was presumably either a window or door in bay 6. The main entrance was in what seems, as noted, to have been its primary location; roughly central, in bay 3. The photograph shows the scar of a porch here. It seems likely that the brick flue in*

*the south end wall and the reduction of the central first floor hearth are also 18th/early-19th century interventions.'* (Copeman 2020, 8).

- 2.3.10 The list description also mentions a 'Low rear wing (probably an early C19 addition)'. This is presumably the range running westwards from the south end of the house, visible on the 1889 OS map. A short west projecting wing is also visible on the Tithe Map of 1846, but not on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> series map of 1841 (Figure 7). Unfortunately, the scale and quality of these earlier maps do not allow for any secure deductions concerning the exact location and origins of this 19<sup>th</sup> century wing. It was demolished before 2004 (Morgan 2004, 2). Copeman also refers to a 2003 planning drawing (ACC Planning ref. 35C203C/LBC) in which a 12-pane sash stair window in the outshot rear wall of main range, roughly at the centre of the west elevation, is shown. Unfortunately, this part of the building has since been rebuilt. Nevertheless, the drawing may indicate that a straight flight of stairs formerly rose from north to south in what is now the corridor (Copeman 2020, 8-9).
- 2.3.11 At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there again appears to be some confusion as to tenurial relationships at Lleiniog. In 1814, Richard Owens, Farmer is recorded as occupying 'Lleiniog-bach' (UWB WQS/1814/15). However, the land tax returns for 1815 indicate that Rowland Williams was the occupier and Miss Hughes the proprietor (Hughes and Williams 2008, 32). In 1819 the land tax returns suggest that Mr Owens was the proprietor of Lleiniog and Rowland Williams the tenant, although by 1825-1833 the Rev. Edward Hughes is recorded as the owner once more (ibid). It is possible that the property, or a second premises forming part of the property was being sub-let during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.3.12 The earliest map to show the house at Lleiniog is the Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing of 1822. This map depicts Lleiniog Castle as an ancient monument by that time.
- 2.3.13 By 1833 ownership of Lleiniog passed to Rev. Edwards Hughes' recently ennobled son, the 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Dinorben. Rowland Williams remained the tenant. However, by 1838 Henry Roberts, a labourer, is mentioned as residing at Lleiniog (UWB WQS/1838/175). This again is at odds with the land tax returns which list Rowland Williams continuing as tenant throughout until 1844 when Owen Jones was recorded as Lord Dinorben's tenant there. Owen Jones is also listed as the occupier and Lord Dinorben as the owner on the Penmon Tithe Apportionment of 1847. Owen Jones remained the tenant, according to the Land Tax returns, until 1853. Again, there is some uncertainty as to tenurial relationships as John Bulkeley is recorded as being 'late of Lleiniog' in documents dating to 1846 (UWB WQS/1846/205).
- 2.3.14 The Tithe map of Penmon parish, 1846, is not of a scale and accuracy that allows a reliable assessment of the plan of the building at that time. However, the map does suggest that it was a linear structure with potentially an extension to the north and a further wing projecting west from the centre of the west facing elevation.

2.3.15 A document dated 14<sup>th</sup> June 1867 details the lease of the farm by the Baronets Dinorben of Llysduais to Henry Brasier Mitchell, estimated 94 acres known by the name of Lleiniog. That included the farmhouse (messuage or tenement) and outbuildings for a yearly rent of £100 (UWB Llysduais 146 & 147). The Mitchells were a wealthy couple, who became well-established in the neighbourhood over the following 30 years and supported many local causes. Copeman suggests that it was under their tenure, that the house became known as 'Lleiniog Castle' and was substantially extended (Copeman 2020, 9). This is borne out by documents held at the Anglesey archives in Llangefni (GB 221 WDD/570; WDI/39; WDD/2/5/5; WDAAK/3/1/7 for example).

2.3.16 Cartographic and architectural evidence indicates that the house has two sections that can be dated to the middle, or the second half, of the 19th century. The earliest good quality map to clearly show the extension to the north end of the original 17<sup>th</sup> century house, and a two-storey wing to its rear, is the 1888 OS County Series map (Figure 8). However, the large-scale earlier 1<sup>st</sup> series OS map of 1841 suggests that there may already have been an extension to the north by that time (Figure 7). Unfortunately, the scale of the map and the poor level of detail means that this interpretation remains speculative. Equally, the Penmon Tithe Map of 1846 suggests that there may have been a west projecting wing appended to the centre of the west facing elevation by that time. Again, the accuracy of the map does not enable us to be sure whether this represents the northern of the two west wings, or the southern, or indeed both together. By the time of the OS County Series map of 1888 (Figure 8) both west projecting wings, the northern canted bay extension and two porches projecting from the east elevation are recorded as in place. Other alterations during the later 19th and early-20th century are known only from the limited evidence provided by Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 9) and a single early photograph (Figure 10).

2.3.17 Copeman describes the north wing with the east facing canted bay as including:

*'...details typical of the period after c1860, distantly derived from the Gothic revival, such as the windows with segmental pointed heads (more commonly seen at small scale in urban housing) and deep roll-mouldings. The extension contrasts sharply in proportion and details with the Period 1 building; its idiosyncratic character does not suggest the hand of a professional architect. The new ground floor reception room is nearly as tall as both storeys of the old range. Its interior has heavily moulded architraves and a ceiling with moulded timber 'coffers', running into a (?) timber cornice. The chimney piece is a standard mid-Victorian design. The room is anecdotally described as a 'music room', which is consistent with the design of the ceiling as an acoustic 'baffle'. The first floor is conventional for its date. Its primary plan is uncertain; the present arrangement of bedroom, bathroom and dressing room is a later subdivision. Along with the music room extension, the northern unit of the Period 1 house was turned into a full-height entrance- and stair-hall with a new dog-leg staircase, eclectically detailed with 'Gothic' newels and turned balusters. It may have had a first floor gallery*



*(now destroyed) in front of the chimney on its north side. On the evidence of the 2004 description, the north end fireplace was blocked and the chimney rebuilt and heightened to serve the 'music room' extension. By 1889 there was a projecting porch to the new entrance, visible in the early photograph. (Copeman 2020, 10-11).*

Whilst it is an attractive and convenient documentary coincidence to conflate the development of the north wing and its ground floor music room with the tenure of the Mitchells, this ignores the evidence of the Historic maps which suggest the northern extension was in place by 1846 or possibly by 1841. Architecturally a case can also be made for this extension to be late Georgian in style and character, as postulated by Morgan (2004).

2.2.18. Mitchell's cousin William Preston was living at Lleiniog by 1891 (GB 221 WDI/39; WDD/2/6/11; WDAAN/9/43 for example). He was agent to the Baron Hill estates i.e. owned by the Williams-Bulkeleys, and of which Lleiniog formed a part. Preston lived at Lleiniog until at least 1904.

2.2.19. By 1912, a Dr. Richard Williams MD lived at the house. There is also evidence for further properties called Lleiniog. In 1912-13 documents relating to the conveyance and mortgage of two plots of land – part of an estate called Lleiniog in Penmon and a bungalow called Glanfon erected thereon, are held in the Anglesey archives (WM/375/1).

2.2.20. In 1923 two documents held in the Anglesey Archives record and confirm the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Clavel Esme Vivian M.C. of Lleiniog Castle, Beaumaris, to Deputy Lieutenant by Richard Henry Williams Bulkeley Baronet KCB (WDA/111; WDAW/686 & 687).

2.2.21. The house at Lleiniog was listed in 1962 and the list entry was amended in 2002. It appears to describe the house prior to the alterations of c2000-2003. The Listed Building Full description is as follows:

#### *History*

*Probably late C16 house, remodelled in the C18, then extended in the C19 by the successive addition of rear service accommodation and a large N wing. Probably originally a 3-unit, lobby entry house, the original entrance perhaps backing onto the surviving axial stack, and the present entrance inserted when the N wing was added. In 1847 Lleiniog was a substantial farm of over 90 acres (36.43 hectares), which formed part of the estate of the Right Honourable Lord Dinorben, farmed and occupied by Owen Jones and his family. Farm-buildings survive associated with the house, mainly converted to new uses.*

#### *Exterior*

*The original sub-medieval house is represented by the long and low two storeyed range to the left (south). Rubble masonry, grit rendered with slate hanging to south gable, and roof of old small slates. Tall central chimney, and further stacks at each gable end. Five-window range, the present entrance at the far right, in a C19 lean-top porch with trefoiled glazing. Windows are all small-pane sashes, those in the first, fourth and fifth bays tripartite, 16-pane elsewhere to ground floor, and 12-pane to first floor, where the windows are set immediately below the eaves. Slate-hung south gable has distinctive spayed angle to the rear, with small-pane tripartite sashes. Low rear wing (probably an early C19 addition), extended and altered in the C20. Twelve-pane sash as stair window in outshot rear wall of main range, and higher later C19 wing beyond. Later range to north is much taller, and is canted in plan, with 2-centred arched 2-pane sash windows in each facet (French windows to centre ground floor), and in the return wall to the right. Massive triple rendered stack to left.*

#### *Interior*

*Original range retains three-room plan, though right-hand unit was radically altered by conversion to full-height stair hall when the north wing was added. Central unit retains fine ceiling comprising stop-chamfered longitudinal beam with similarly stop-chamfered broad joists. Chamfered bressumer to fireplace. Boxed beam in lower room. This range also retains an intact roof structure: 6 bays, simple A-framed trusses of variable form, some with collars. Later C19 staircase inserted into end bay (though without apparent disruption to roof structure), contemporary with addition of N wing: ground floor music room has marble fireplace and high panelled and boarded ceiling.*

#### *Reason For Listing*

*Listed as a substantially sub-medieval house with significant surviving interior detail, and good external Georgian character retained from C18 remodelling.*

- 2.2.22. A series of photographs of the house pertaining to the late 20<sup>th</sup> or turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century have been located in the Anglesey Archives (Collection: Dr W. Parry-Jones, Doldir Glanhwfa Road, Llangefni; GB 221 WM1851/2/42). These show the state of the house largely as described in the list entry above, as well as some of the outbuildings and cottages, prior to its sale in 2000 and the most recent alterations in 2000-2003. The state of the building at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is not dissimilar to that as shown in the OS County Series 25-inch map of 1913-14 (Figure 9). Perhaps the largest change during the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the removal of a small conservatory or glass house projecting south from the south facing elevation of the southwest range, depicted on the early 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps (Figures 8 and 9) and an attached outbuilding at an angle to the west of it. These both appear to have been removed and replaced with an extension to the west facing elevation of the southwest range and a modern verandah projecting south from that (Figure 11).

- 2.2.23. The late 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs, coupled with the listed building description indicate that substantial alterations were made between 2000 and 2003 leading to the loss of significant areas of historic fabric. These losses include the slate hung south facing elevation of the main block; the spayed corner window to the first floor of this elevation; the entire south west wing, replaced by a modern construction; all of the sash windows to the east facing elevation of the main block and the lean-to porch to the south facing elevation with its decorative fenestration. A great deal of internal fixtures and fittings have also been removed.
- 2.2.24. A description of the house in 2004 by T Morgan mentions an additional block added to the south end of the west wall and entirely removed in the 1970s and replaced by a poor-quality bedroom and sunroom extension (Morgan 2004, 2). This appears to refer to the former conservatory visible on late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps, which, according to Morgan, was removed by the 1970's to be replaced by the poor-quality modern extension and verandah visible in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figure 11), itself removed during the 2000-2003 alterations. It is not clear from where Morgan obtained the dating evidence for the 1970's alterations.
- 2.2.25. Morgan's report also notes the fixings for a staircase on the west wall; Copeman presumes that Morgan is referring to the west face of the original block, at that time exposed by the ongoing alterations, prior to which it had been internal. Copeman adds that the present form of the bathrooms in the north and north-west wings appear to date from c1960s (Copeman 2020, 11-12).

### **3 The Building Recording Results (Figures 12-14)**

#### **3.1 GENERAL**

- 3.1.1 The building consists of four main elements. The original sub-medieval house is a long, roughly north – south orientated two-storey range. Originally constructed of large, squared rubble stone with lime mortar, the work in the 2000s almost entirely covered this in a reddish cement mortar. The gable roof is tiled with slate and it has three chimney stacks, one to the southern gable, one central, and one to the northern end.
- 3.1.2 The 19<sup>th</sup> century additions are at the north end of the building. They include a tall, two-storey range with canted front and a lower two-storey rear wing. The north range has a tall, triple stack chimney, the roof is slate. It is rendered in smooth cement render, painted white. The rear range is rendered with pebbledash.
- 3.1.3 The most recent additions in the south-west were not completed when work was stopped in the early 2000s. They are a cross gable from the main range with an additional cross gable to the south. It is of aerated blocks. This section will be demolished during the current works.
- 3.1.4 A detailed description of the building's exterior and interior can be found below:

## 3.2 EXTERIOR

### *Front (east-facing) elevation*

- 3.2.1 The front elevation consists of the long side of the original range and the canted front of the Victorian range (Plate 1). The original range is five-bays and two storey (Plate 2). The rubble stone walls have been rendered in modern reddish cement, including the window reveals.
- 3.2.2 The doorway is at the northern end of the range (Plate 3). The remains of a porch, possibly added in the Victorian period, are visible on the ground outside. It had an area of roughly 1.9m square. The door is likely to be Victorian or later. It is a narrow wooden double door with fielded panels to the bottom and two glazed panels to the top. It measures 2.27m high and 1.14m wide.
- 3.2.3 There are four window openings to the ground floor and five to the first. No windows survive. It appears that the height of the ground floor windows was raised during the work in the 2000s. They all have modern wood lintels above and are 1.59m high (Plate 4). From left to right their widths are 1.57m, 0.98m, 1.18m and 1.5m. The first floor windows are set immediately below the eaves.
- 3.2.4 The northern range has a canted front (Plate 5). It is smooth rendered and painted white. To the ground floor there is a French door to the centre (now boarded over) and full height window to each side facet, and to the first floor there is a smaller window to each facet. All are slightly recessed with centre-point arches. The windows are wooden framed, two-light sash windows with slate sills supported on square corbels.

### *North-facing elevation*

- 3.2.5 The north-facing elevation consists of the long side of the north range (Plate 6) and the gable end of the rear range. The north range is smooth rendered and painted white. There is a single, slightly recessed centre-point arch two-light sash window to the left of centre on the ground floor. To the centre of the first floor is a smaller window in the same style (Plate 7). Both have slate sills on square corbels.
- 3.2.6 The gable end of the rear range is partially dug into the hillslope. It is rendered in pebbledash and has a single stack chimney at the apex (Plate 8). There is a small, rectangular opening to the ground floor. To the first floor are two windows. The larger is to the centre of the elevation, the smaller to the right side. Both are four-light, wooden frame sash windows, slightly recessed, with cement sills painted black.
- 3.2.7 There is also a small basement room to the rear of the north range (Plate 9). The small section of exposed wall is in red brick. The doorway has a metal frame and wooden lintel.

#### *West-facing elevation*

- 3.2.8 The west facing elevation consists of the end of the north wing, the gable end of the cross gable of the rear wing (Plate 10), and the long side of the original range, which is obscured by the modern extension (Plate 11).
- 3.2.9 The hip end of the north wing is smooth rendered and painted white. There is a chimney to the centre. There are no features to the ground floor. To the centre of the first floor is a four-light, wooden framed sash window with slate sill (Plate 12).
- 3.2.10 The rear wing partially overlaps the north wing to the south. It is a gable end of the rear wing and the side of the rear wing cross-gable. It had a double stack chimney to the centre of the roof. The elevation is in pebbledash. The north end is built into the hill while to the south the ground has been dug out and held back with a retaining wall. A low porch and basement room extend from centre of the elevation (Plate 13). The porch is also in pebbledash, with a flat, cement roof.
- 3.2.11 To the ground floor the rear wing has a tall, formerly eight-light wooden framed sash window, in poor condition (Plate 14). It is slightly recessed, and has a cement sill, painted black. To the porch is a rectangular window opening, now blocked with board. There are two windows to the first floor. To the right of centre is a tall, two-light wooden framed sash window with black painted cement sill. To the left-hand side, is a smaller, four-light wooden framed sash window with slate sill (Plate 15).
- 3.2.12 To the south of the rear wing the modern extension entirely covers the original building. It consists of a two-storey cross-gable with a single storey cross-gable to the south, and a small lean-to section to the north which joins the rear wing (Plate 11).

#### *South-facing elevation*

- 3.2.13 The south-facing elevation consists of the gable end of the original range and the sides of the north and rear wings.
- 3.2.14 The gable end of the original range is covered with a modern reddish cement render (Plate 16). At the base of the building large, rubble stone foundation stones remain exposed (Plate 17). In the south-west corner there is a corner window inserted at both ground floor and first floor level (Plate 18). To the ground floor the opening has been surrounded with cement render. The opening measures 1.4m wide and 1m high. The first-floor opening, which extends from the eaves, has a brick surround in poor condition, with a supporting metal pillar exposed in the corner of the building. The openings are boarded over, and no windows survive.
- 3.2.15 The side of the north wing is smooth cement rendered and painted white, although in poor condition with some patching. It also includes the large triple stack chimney, also smooth rendered (Plate 19).

3.2.16 The side of the rear wing is partially covered by the lean-to modern extension. The pebbledash on this elevation has largely been removed, exposing rubble stone walls (Plate 20). To the ground floor are two eight-light wooden framed sash windows, side-by-side. They are in poor condition. They are slightly recessed and have a cement sill, painted black. There is a four-light wooden framed sash window to the first floor (Plate 21). It is slightly recessed and has a slate sill. The removal of the pebbledash has revealed red brick surrounds, which may suggest that the window was a later addition into the stone wall.

3.2.17 The modern extension is to the west of the original range (Plate 22).

### 3.3 INTERIOR

#### 3.3.1 Ground Floor

3.3.2 The ground floor consists of eight rooms, three in the original range, one in the north wing, two in the rear wing, and two in the modern extension.

##### *Room 1*

3.3.3 Room 1 is at the north end of the original range and is accessed by an exterior door on the east elevation. It has a poured concrete floor and cement rendered walls (Plate 23). The room was converted to a full height stair hall when the north wing was added. It is open to the roof timbers (Plate 24). Part of the modern works involved the creation of a faux-Tudor panel wall on the upper south wall, constructed using stop-chamfered ceiling joists taken from Rooms 2 and 3 (Plate 25).

3.3.4 The front door is as described in Section 3.2.2. The opening is recessed, with cement render to the reveals. There are wooden lintels over the door which appear to have been taken from ceiling timbers (Plate 26). Behind the timbers and over the pointed arch of the door is a brick arch of two rows of headers.

3.3.5 On the north wall is a large fireplace, 2.47m wide, 1.97m high, and 1.33m deep (Plate 27). It has a large curved oak lintel and to the inside of the fireplace there are several iron nails which presumably functioned as hooks (Plate 28). The fireplace has also been cement rendered, except for the bread oven in the north-east corner. This is in poor condition, but the curved outer structure is of rubble stone while the interior is brick-lined (Plate 29). The chimney breast would probably originally have tapered upwards, but it is now squared off. This may have happened during the 18<sup>th</sup> century or modern alterations. A very small section of lime plaster survives at the top of the chimney breast (Plate 30).

3.3.6 The 18<sup>th</sup> century stairs run up the south wall to a quarter landing, then up the west wall (Plates 23 and 31). The stairs are wood, painted white, with a gap in the centre suggesting the former presence of a runner (Plate 32). The risers have metal stair clips to hold the runner (Plate 33). The staircase has a fielded panel string and turned balusters, painted white, while the newels and hand rail are unpainted.

- 3.3.7 The doorway through to Room 2, on the south wall, is modern, with a modern, machine cut timber frame. It is 1m wide and 2.1m high. The doorway to Room 5, on the west wall, was cut through the original range wall as part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century alterations and the rubble stone is exposed. It is 1m wide, 2m high, and is cut through a 0.64m thick wall. It has a modern machine cut timber lintel and no door or frame (Plate 34).
- 3.3.8 The doorway to Room 4, on the north wall, is accessed by four steps of aerated blocks and cement. It was also created by cutting through the original range wall in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but the walls have been covered by modern cement render. It has a pointed arch of red bricks in two header rows over (Plate 36). Behind this, lintels have been added using former ceiling joists. The door frame on the Room 1 side is plain, white painted timber.
- 3.3.9 On the upper storey of the east wall is a boarded-up window (Plate 37).

#### *Room 2*

- 3.3.10 Room 2 is the central room in the original farmhouse range. It has a poured concrete floor, and the walls are rendered in cement render (Plate 38). The ceiling has a central, stop-chamfered longitudinal beam with a mixture of stop-chamfered and modern machine cuts joists, which have been raised from their original height (Plate 39). They are infilled with MDF boards.
- 3.3.11 There is a large fireplace on the south wall. It has a rubble stone surround with large, chamfered bressummer beam over. It is 1.9m wide, 1.5m high and 1.09m deep. There are stone slabs to the hearth and the rear of the fireplace is plastered. It has a plain iron canopy to the centre. To the right of the fireplace is a small, cement rendered alcove which was probably originally an oven (Plate 41). It is 0.5m wide, 0.9m high and 0.75m deep.
- 3.3.12 The doorway to Room 1 is at the east side of the north wall, as described above (Section 3.3.7). The entrance to Room 3 is on the east side of the south wall, to the side of the fireplace (Plate 39). There is no surviving evidence of a door, as both the exterior wall and the side of the fireplace has been rendered in modern cement.
- 3.3.13 There are two window openings on the east wall (Plate 42). Both are deeply recessed, and the reveals are rendered with modern cement. They have modern timber lintels.
- 3.3.14 On the west wall, at its north end, is a small opening (Plate 43). The date and function of this opening is unclear. It measures 0.7m wide and 0.8m high.

#### *Room 3*

- 3.3.15 Room 3 is the southernmost of the three original farmhouse rooms. It has a poured concrete floor, and the walls are mostly rendered in modern cement although some areas have exposed rubble stone (Plate 44). Of the ceiling, only the central, stop-chamfered longitudinal beam and a few stop-chamfered and modern machine cut

joists exist. As in Room 2, the joists were raised during the modern works. A temporary wooden staircase has been added in the north-west corner to improve access for the current works.

- 3.3.16 There is a small fireplace with rounded arch to the centre of the south wall (Plate 45). It measures 0.85m wide and 0.9m high. It has been entirely covered by modern cement render.
- 3.3.17 There is a doorway through to Room 7 at the north end of the west wall (Plate 46). The doorway has been cut through the original farmhouse wall, but it is not clear when this happened (Plate 47). There are metal joists over the top of the doorway, suggesting the alteration was made in the early 2000s. To the south of this is a recess that appears to be a blocked doorway. It measures 1.1m wide and 2.1m high. It has a cement lintel and is entirely rendered in modern cement (Plate 46).
- 3.3.18 In the south-west corner is the opening for a corner window, now boarded up. It is 1.7m high, 1.19m wide north – south and 1m wide east – west. It has a cement lintel and cement rendered reveals. There are two windows on the east wall which have been boarded up (Plate 48).

#### *Room 4*

- 3.3.19 Room 4 is in the north wing. It is an irregularly shaped room that is not fully aligned with the original farmhouse. It is reached by the flight of steps from Room 1 (Section 3.3.8). The room was formerly a music room. It has a wooden floor, painted plaster walls with moulded skirtings and picture rail (Plate 49). The ceiling is high panelled and boarded with moulded coving (Plate 50).
- 3.3.20 The door from Room 1 is a two fielded panel door in a moulded surround, both of white painted wood (Plate 51).
- 3.3.21 The bow front of the room has central French doors with pointed arch fan light above in a moulded surround with panels above (Plate 52). The doorway measures 1.3m wide and 3.1m high. The doors themselves appear to be more modern than the surround, possibly mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.3.22 The doors are flanked by windows in the same style of surround (Plate 53). They have low fielded panels below with column radiators in front. The windows are two light sashes with pointed arches, 1.2m wide by 2.2m high. There is a third window in the same style, although without a radiator, to the centre of the north wall (Plate 54).
- 3.3.23 To the centre of the south wall is a chimney breast measuring 2m in width (Plate 55). At the time of the site visit the fireplace was boarded over for protection during works. A photo of the fireplace has been provided by the client (Plate 56). It has a marble surround, including a mantel supported by moulded corbels with shell design. The interior is tiled with pale blue ceramic tiles and the grate is chrome. It has a slate hearth.



### *Room 5*

- 3.3.24 Room 5 is located in the rear wing, accessed via the doorway from Room 1 (Section 3.3.7). The doorway has not been fully rendered, leaving exposed the thickness of the original wall it was cut through, and on the north side the red brick structure of the rear wing (Plate 57).
- 3.3.25 The room has an exposed earth floor and cement rendered walls, although some of the upper walls are exposed stonework and brickwork (Plate 58). The ceiling is painted plaster over lathes (Plate 59).
- 3.3.26 The doorway through to Room 7 is on the east side of the south wall (Plate 60). It has been cement rendered and has a modern wooden lintel. The doorway to the Porch is on the west wall (Plate 61). It has a relatively simple moulded wooden frame and measures 0.87m wide by 2.12m high. There is no surviving door.
- 3.3.27 In the south-west corner are three windows, one to the west wall (Plate 62) and two on the south wall. They are in poor condition but were originally eight-light wooden framed sash windows in moulded frames. There is a brick arch over those on the south wall (Plate 60).
- 3.3.28 On the east wall are two fireplaces, both of which have been completely rendered in modern cement (Plate 63). The one to the right is larger, measuring 1.5m wide, 1.7m high, and 0.8m deep, while the one to the left was the same height but 1m wide and 0.6m deep. Both have low segmental arches, and it is possible to see two rows of header bricks forming arches under the render.
- 3.3.29 In the north-east corner of the room is an alcove with cement render on the east wall and the north wall is modern aerated blocks with a modern wooden lintel (Plate 64). The function of this alcove is not clear, but it may be related to the basement level doorway located on the north-facing elevation, possibly a blocked connection to the basement room.
- 3.3.30 There is a small rectangular opening on the north wall, which from the freshness of the cut stone seems to have been a recent alteration, probably as part of the early 2000s work (Plate 65).
- 3.3.31 At the northern end of the west wall is a rectangular alcove which appears to be a blocked window (Plate 66). It measures 0.5m wide and 1.2m high and has a wooden lintel. It has been entirely rendered in modern cement, but it is possible to make out a brick arch above. It is also possible to see bricks behind the render within the alcove. There is a second blocked window, this one blocked with bricks flush to the wall, high on the west wall (Plate 58).
- 3.3.32 Also on the west wall, above the door to the Porch, is the former servants' bell panel (Plate 67).

#### *Porch*

- 3.3.33 The Porch is a small, square plan room to the west of Room 5. It has a ceramic tile floor, cement render walls and a cement ceiling (Plate 68). There is a boarded up external door on the south wall and a boarded-up window on the west wall. On the north wall is a low door to Room 6, measuring 0.96m wide and 1.79m high. It has a plain wooden frame, and the door is batten with circular ventilation holes to the top (Plate 69).

#### *Room 6*

- 3.3.34 Room 6 is to the north of the Porch and was probably a former storage room or coal cellar. It has a cement floor, walls and ceiling. The ceiling is low and reinforced with metal rebars (Plate 70). On the north wall is an alcove, possibly a blocked window or shute, with a canted sill, 0.75m wide and 0.6m high.

#### *Room 7*

- 3.3.35 Room 7 is part of the extension built in the early 2000s. It runs along the west wall of the original farmhouse range, and its east wall is the original exterior wall of the farmhouse.
- 3.3.36 The floor is poured concrete. The east wall has been covered with modern cement render, while the north and west walls are of aerated blocks (Plate 71). The room is open to the south, covered with chipboard. The ceiling is modern cut timber joists with MDF boards.
- 3.3.37 To the northern end of the east wall is an opening, the date of which is unclear. On its left side are exposed bricks while to its right is rubble stone walling. It has a modern wooden lintel above (Plate 72).

#### *Room 8*

- 3.3.38 Room 8 is accessed from Room 7 and is also part of the modern extension (Plate 73).

#### **3.3.39 First Floor**

- 3.3.40 The First Floor consists of 13 rooms: two in the original farmhouse range, four in the north wing, four in the rear wing, and three in the modern extension.

#### *Room 10*

- 3.3.41 Room 10 is at the south of the original range, directly above Room 3. It has no surviving floor. The walls are exposed rubble stone with lime mortar (Plate 74). The ceiling joists have been removed, leaving it open to the roof timbers, consisting of surviving A-frame trusses and purlins with modern rafters (Plate 75).
- 3.3.42 There is a small, central fireplace on the south wall, directly over the longitudinal beam forming the ceiling of Room 3 (Plate 76). It has bricks to the surround and curved arch over with a stone lintel above.

- 3.3.43 In the south-west corner is a corner window, now boarded up (Plate 77). It has brick to the reveals, cement render to the sill and reinforced concrete lintels.
- 3.3.44 Directly below the eaves on the west wall is a former window blocked with bricks. The window opening is canted, of squared rubble stone, and it has a wooden lintel (Plate 78). On the east wall are two large, square windows (Plate 79). They have been altered as part of the works in the early 2000s. They have brick infill below the window opening, cement render to the reveals, and modern timber lintels.
- 3.3.45 The north wall consists of the central chimney breast (Plate 80). A modern stud partition has been added to the right of the chimney breast, which would previously have been open to Room 11 to the north. There is also an opening to the left of the chimney breast, which also appears to be original based on the finish of the rubble stone walls to either side.

#### *Room 11*

- 3.3.46 Room 11 is at the centre of the former farmhouse, above Room 2. It has a modern wooden board floor. The east and west walls are both rendered with modern cement (Plate 82). The north wall is a modern stud partition (Plate 83). To the south of the room is the central chimney breast, which is of exposed squared rubble stone with some lime plaster surviving at the top (Plate 81). There is no surviving ceiling, leaving the room open to the roof, which as in Room 10 is A-frame trusses with purlins supporting modern rafters (Plate 84).
- 3.3.47 The doorway through to the half-landing of the stairs in Room 1 is modern and part of the stud partition addition (Plate 83). There is an opening through to Room 20 on the west wall which has been cut through the original farmhouse exterior wall, probably during the 2000s alterations.
- 3.3.48 The fireplace is to the centre of the chimney breast. It has a segmental brick arch to the top and there is a bressummer beam above it (Plate 81).
- 3.3.49 There are two window openings on the east wall. Both are entirely rendered with modern cement and have modern wooden lintels (Plate 82).

#### *Room 12*

- 3.3.50 Room 12 is the landing in the north wing, reached by a short flight of stairs from the landing at the top of the stairs in Room 1 (Plate 85). The stairs are in the same style as the staircase in Room 1 (Plate 86).
- 3.3.51 The landing has wooden floorboards and moulded skirtings (Plate 87). The walls are plaster, with wallpaper to the height of the picture rail, painted above. The ceiling is painted plaster.
- 3.3.52 Above the stairwell is a pointed archway of plain painted plaster. There is a door to Room 15 on the north wall. It is a four fielded panel door with plain wooden frame,

measuring 0.9m wide and 2.1m high. The door to Room 13, on the east wall, is also four fielded panel, but in a more decorative moulded frame (Plate 88). It measures 0.88m wide and 2.1m high.

#### *Room 13*

- 3.3.53 Room 13 is to the east of the north wing. It has wooden floorboards, moulded skirting boards, and painted plaster walls with a picture rail (Plate 89). The ceiling is painted plaster and is canted to all sides except the west.
- 3.3.54 There are three windows on the canted east wall (Plate 90). They are all two-light pointed arch wooden sash windows in a wooden surround with panels above and below (Plate 91). Those to the sides have a column radiator below. They are all 0.74m wide and 1.78m high.
- 3.3.55 On the south wall is a fireplace with slate hearth. It has a wooden surround and mantel, green ceramic tile infill and a chrome grate (Plate 92).
- 3.3.56 On the west wall is the door to Room 12 to the south, as described (Section 3.3.54), and the door to Room 14 to the north. This door is four fielded panel and has a moulded frame, although not as wide as that to Room 12 (Plate 93).

#### *Room 14*

- 3.3.57 Room 14 is a small, rectangular room to the west of Room 13, also in the north wing. It has a carpeted floor, wooden skirting, and painted plaster walls and ceiling (Plate 94). It has narrow moulded coving to all walls except the south. There is a loft access hatch in the south-east corner (Plate 95).
- 3.3.58 On the north wall is a window and surround in the same style as those to Room 13 (Plate 96).
- 3.3.59 The door to Room 15 is at the eastern end of the south wall. It is a four fielded panel door in a wide, moulded frame. It is 0.8m wide and 2m high.

#### *Room 15*

- 3.3.60 Room 15 lies between Room 12 and 14. It has a carpeted floor, wooden skirting, and painted plaster walls and ceiling (Plate 98). The same narrow coving in Room 14 is present on all walls except the north. This wall, dividing Rooms 15 and 14, is a stud wall added to create the two rooms from an earlier larger room.
- 3.3.61 The room is a bathroom, and contains modern bathroom fixtures, including bath, sink and toilet.
- 3.3.62 On the west wall is a four-light wooden framed sash window. It is recessed, and the reveals are also painted plaster.
- 3.3.63 The door to Room 12 is as described above (Section 3.3.52) (Plate 99).

- 3.3.64 In the south-east corner of the room is a small boiler cupboard (Plate 100). It is a later addition to the room, and has stud walls, a low, plain skirting board and wooden door with plain wooden frame. To the inside of the cupboard the skirting board seen to the rest of the room continues.

#### *Room 16*

- 3.3.65 Room 16 is the corridor from the landing at the top of the stairs from Room 1 into the rear wing. It is orientated east – west. It has wooden floorboards, partially painted white, with the unpainted central section probably representing the former presence of a runner (Plate 101). It has torus profile skirtings, and the walls are paper over plaster, as is the ceiling, which slopes down to the north.
- 3.3.66 From the Room 1 stair landing there is a shallow pointed archway (Plate 102). There are two doors on the north wall, to Room 17 and 18, and one on the south wall to Room 19. All are four fielded panel with plain wooden frames, but that to Room 18 appears more modern than the other two. They are each of different sizes: to Room 17 is 0.7m wide and 2m high, to Room 18 is 0.66m wide and 1.9m high, and to Room 19 is 0.8m wide and 2m high.
- 3.3.67 On the west wall is a four-light wooden sash window with a wooden sill (Plate 103). It is 1m wide and 1.4m high.

#### *Room 17*

- 3.3.68 Room 17 is in the north-east corner of the rear wing. It has an angled north-east corner, presumably the former location of a fireplace and chimney breast (Plate 104). The floor has modern MDF boards. It has bullnose skirtings, and painted plaster walls and ceiling. There are two steps down in the western half of the ceiling (Plate 105), while the east end of the ceiling slopes downwards. At the western end of the ceiling the plaster has fallen away revealing the lathes (Plate 106).
- 3.3.69 There is a small, square four-light wooden framed sash window to the centre of the north wall (Plate 104). It is recessed, with painted plaster to the reveals and a wooden sill.

#### *Room 18*

- 3.3.70 Room 18 is a small toilet room in the north-west corner of the rear wing. It has wooden floorboards, torus profile skirting boards, and painted plaster walls and ceiling. It contains a modern toilet and sink.
- 3.3.71 On the north wall is a small, rectangular four-light wooden sash window. It is recessed, with painted plaster to the reveals and a wooden sill.

#### *Room 19*

- 3.3.72 Room 19 is a square room in the south of the rear wing. It has wooden floorboards, torus profile skirting boards, and paper over plaster to the walls and ceiling (Plate 108). The ceiling slopes down in the southern quarter of the room.
- 3.3.73 There is a central chimney breast with blocked fireplace on the east wall (Plate 109). The fire surround survives, and is of plain, painted wood with a mantle.
- 3.3.74 To the left of the chimney breast is a segmental arched recess with two shelves fitted. It is plastered with a wooden sill (Plate 110).
- 3.3.75 There is a recessed window on the south wall (Plate 108). The window is a large, four-light wooden sash with a fielded panel below. The surround and reveals are plain wood panelling.
- 3.3.76 There is also a large window to the centre of the west wall (Plate 111). It is a two-light sash window with narrow wooden frame and sill. It is of more modern appearance than the window to the south wall.

#### *Room 20*

- 3.3.77 Room 20 is part of the modern extension and is within the lean-to element along the west wall of the former farmhouse. The floor is modern chipboard. The east wall is the rubble stone with lime mortar former exterior wall of the farmhouse. The other walls are modern aerated block with cement mortar, and the ceiling is a modern lean-to (Plate 112).

#### *Room 21*

- 3.3.78 Room 21 is also part of the modern extension to the west of the original farmhouse. It is accessed from the corridor between Rooms 10 and 11. The floor is modern wooden sheet boards. The east wall is the former rubble stone with lime mortar exterior wall of the farmhouse, which has been partially covered with modern cement render (Plate 113). It is possible to see what appears to be a former stone lip protruding slightly along the top of the wall.
- 3.3.79 The doorway to Rooms 10 and 11 cuts through the original farmhouse wall, which is this location is 0.9m wide. The finish of the inside of the opening to a height of 1.8m suggests that this is not a new opening (Plate 114). Above this height the opening is slightly wider and completely covered by cement mortar, suggesting that this section was extended during the modern works. There are modern steel rebars over the doorway.

#### *Room 22*

- 3.3.80 Room 22 is the western part of the modern extension (Plate 115).

## 4 Discussion and Interpretation (Figure 15)

4.1.1 Lleiniog, Penmon, was built by Thomas Cheadle around 1630. The original structure was a three-unit, two storey *Plas* or manor house, which was later altered and extended in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It was designated as a Grade II Listed Building (LB5524) in 1962, described as “a substantially sub-medieval house with significant surviving interior detail, and good external Georgian character retained from C18 remodelling” (Cadw, Full report for Listed Buildings). In the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, substantial alterations were carried out which largely removed the historic details described in the listing in the 17<sup>th</sup> century range and the exterior and some interior walls were faced with cement render. The works were stopped, and the building has remained vacant since.

4.1.2 There is a substantial quantity of primary and secondary documentary material available to assist in the understanding of the historic background and architectural development of the house. These include a potted history of the ownership and tenure of the property during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century by Hughes and Williams based primarily on information derived from land tax assessments and published in the Journal of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society in 2008 (Williams and Hughes 2008). Morgan wrote a short archaeological appraisal of the house in 2004 during the modern alterations which were suspended at that time (Morgan 2004). Copeman more recently has produced an extensive analysis and description of the architectural and tenorial history of the property in the guise of a statement of significance undertaken in advance of the current phase of development (Copeman 2020). Primary documentary sources have also been examined in the Anglesey Archives, National Library of Wales, and the University of Wales Library Archives in Bangor. Cartographic and photographic evidence has been forthcoming from the above archive depositories as well as the National Library of Scotland.

4.1.3 Suggested phasing for the development of the house has been put forward by Morgan, revised by Copeman, but ultimately derived from the listed building description in the first instance. The current report concurs with those previous reports, with only minor refinements and additional detail. This report has identified six phases of development outlined below:

### 4.1.4 Phase 1: Pre 17<sup>th</sup> Century

There are several possible clues to indicate that the isolated elements of the primary south range of Lleiniog may predate the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most significant is the presence of a massive, early chimney at the north end of the main range. It is clearly not aligned with the main range to its south, and its chamfered bressumer is notably crude, suggesting that it is older than the central stack contemporary with the 17<sup>th</sup> century south range. The northern chimney has a single ground floor hearth and its arrangement, offset from and facing the central 17<sup>th</sup> century chimney, is unusual and requires explanation (Copeman 2020, 5). It is also interesting to note that the alignment of the northern chimney is parallel with the northern end wall of the primary south

range, but this wall is not truly perpendicular to the axis of the South block, again suggesting the north end of the primary south range may be of a different phase to the remainder.

In addition, the asymmetrical arrangement of ground floor openings to the east facing elevation of the primary south range also requires explanation, particularly in comparison with those to the first floor. The northern opening is offset to the north. This is the opening that is closest to the ground floor hearth described above and was altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible then that, to the north east end of the ground floor some vestige of a 16<sup>th</sup> century single storied precursor to Lleniog survives.

It is possible that Lleniog originated as a late medieval cross passage hall house with a single storey open to the rafters and a central entrance to both the east and west elevations providing access to the passage. The central stack may then have been added later, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The original eastern entrance was central to the east elevation, blocked during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced with a window. Morgan notes the presence of an amorphous blocked opening to the centre of the west elevation also (Morgan 2004, 1). However, this theory does not explain the acute angle of the north wall and the off-centre location of the northern chimney. The preferred interpretation is that only the north wall and the north chimney survive from the pre 17<sup>th</sup> century phase and that the primary south range was appended almost in its entirety during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This interpretation is at odds with the List entry description which interprets Lleniog as a 'lobby entry plan' house dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Copeman (2020, 6) notes that this interpretation was made before the publication of the documentary evidence for the house being built by Cheadle after 1630 (Williams and Hughes 2008, 25).

#### 4.1.5 Phase 2: 17<sup>th</sup> Century

'A History of the Bulkeley Family' written c. 1673-4 states that Lleniog was built by Thomas Cheadle. He came into possession of the estate after marrying Anne Bulkeley c. 1631 (Williams & Hughes 2008, 25-27). There is no known documentary reference to the house prior to this date. The principal south range that forms the core of the current house is architecturally consistent with an early 17<sup>th</sup> century date and potentially represents the *Plas* or Manor House built by Cheadle. In form it comprises a substantial two storey, 5-bay, stone-built house under a long, pitched roof. It is aligned NNE-SSW, parallel with the sea front, perhaps a deliberate re-orientation of the putative earlier building on the site, of which the mis-aligned north wall and chimney is all that remains. The east elevation may have been originally constructed close to its present form. The original windows are likely to have had mullioned casements rather than the 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden sashes that remained in place until the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Cartographic evidence from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century indicates that the original entrance was central to the east elevation. An old threshold survives here (Copeman 2020, 5). A blocked opening to the centre of the opposing west elevation may also have been for an entrance (Morgan 2004, 1). Copeman adds that '*Where window jambs are visible*



*(on the first floor) they appear to be unaltered. Wider ground floor openings- as still survive- would be typical at this date, although the more irregular pattern of ground floor openings does not exclude the possibility that it incorporates elements of an existing (pre-1630) structure. The north end of the west elevation was significantly altered in the 19th century alteration and the form of primary fabric here is unclear' (Copeman 2020, 5).*

Unlike the northern Chimney, the massive central chimney has hearths to both the first and ground floors and appears to have been designed as an integral part of the two-storey 17<sup>th</sup> century south range. It also varies from the northern chimney in that it has straight chamfered oak bressumers to both hearths, rather than the more primitive and arched one to the northern chimney. The ceilings to rooms 2 and 3, appear to be contemporary with the stack, they both have similar chamfered oak axial beams with run-out stops. Some apparently primary joists survive in Room 2, although they have been reset since the refurbishments of 2000-2003. Whilst these details are consistent with a date of c1630, recent dendrochronological studies of the dates of different styles of chamfer stops have shown that the run-out stop is very widely used at all periods from the late medieval up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and so, unfortunately, are not necessarily a useful dating feature (Moir & Parker 2020, 4).

The roof structure of the primary southern block, is of relatively simple design, consisting of surviving A-frame trusses and purlins with modern rafters, also broadly consistent with an early 17th century date. Despite extensive modern refurbishment, enough survives to indicate that it is of a single period. Nevertheless, the presence of some re-cycled timbers, does not rule out the possibility that the roof is partially derived from an earlier building.

Room 1, containing the potentially earlier and misaligned northern chimney is separated from Room 2 by a later partition comprising brick at ground floor level and timber-framed above, using modern sawn timbers. This may suggest that the central and northern hearths faced each other across a northern 'unit' of the 17<sup>th</sup> century house. This arrangement is unusual and difficult to explain unless there had always been a northern timber partition, perhaps suggesting a 3-unit ground floor arrangement. No evidence for a putative original partition here is currently visible.

Copeman summarises as follows: *'...it seems most likely that the house built for Cheadle c1630 comprised the long southern range in something close to its present form, including the roof and first floor structure, with two full storeys and two chimneys; and that the north chimney, perhaps some roof timbers and possibly other masonry were incorporated from an earlier building. The location of the 1630s stair (or stairs) in is uncertain; the recess next to the northern chimney is possible. Plaster to the upper part of the south face of the central stack shows that the upper floor was originally open to the roof.'* (Copeman 2020, 5-6).

#### 4.1.6 Phase 3: Mid-19th Century

Copeman maintains that the substantial extensions to the north and north-west of the house can be dated on stylistic grounds to the second half of the 19th century (Copeman, 2020, 10). Both the canted extension to the north end of the Phase 2 house and a two-storey wing to its rear are clearly shown on the first edition County Series maps of 1888 and 1889, along with an entrance porch to the centre of the east facing elevation and a small conservatory or porch to the north end of the same elevation (both now lost). The same maps also show a large west projecting extension to the south end of the west facing elevation and a larger conservatory project south from the south elevation of that wing. Again, both of these elements of the building were removed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

However, the assertion that the north and northwest extensions must date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century must remain uncertain. The earlier Tithe map of Penmon dated 1846 appears to show a 'T' shaped building, potentially suggesting that the two northern extensions were in place, or partially in place by that time. Nevertheless, there must remain a significant caveat to this interpretation in that the Tithe map, in relation to buildings, is inaccurately surveyed. The house is depicted with a NE-SW axis rather than the true NNE-SSW alignment on this map. The slightly earlier Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Series map is at the larger 1inch to the mile scale and shows even less detail than the Tithe Map. Even so, this also appears to show that Lleiniog was slightly larger at the northern end than the southern. It is possible then, that at least one of the two northern extensions could be early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The canted northern extension is certainly earlier than the northwest extension, the latter having been constructed against the west elevations of both the northern canted extension and that of the main Phase 2 house. Nevertheless, the mouldings within the ground floor room of the canted extension could stylistically be attributed to the late 19<sup>th</sup> rather than the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These include moulded architraves to the doors and windows, canted architrave pedestals, picture rails, pointed segmental arched windows, panelled doors and panels above the windows. Whilst the pointed gothic arch was common during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, the pointed segmental arches with brick voussoirs that form part of the phase 3 features at Lleiniog are perhaps rather more closely aligned with a reduced Chinoiserie style of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (plates 35 & 36 for example). The canted east front and roof could also potentially be viewed in this light. Furthermore, the slightly projecting eaves and dentilled cornice to the roof of the northern extension could also be late Georgian rather than Victorian gothic in style.

Copeman maintains that these details are typical of the period after c1860 and that the tenure of The Mitchells provides a historical context for these improvements (Copeman, 2020, 10-11). An 1860 date for the finished decorative elements of the northern extension could conceivably be compatible with the historic maps which suggest that construction may have begun by the 1840's. Although on stylistic grounds the earlier date is also plausible.

As part of the same phase of works, the northern unit of the Phase 2 17<sup>th</sup> century house was converted into a full-height entrance and stair-hall with a staircase running around the south and west walls. Copeman suggested that this staircase was built anew for this phase of work which he dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century citing '*Gothic' newels and turned balusters* (Copeman 2020, 10). However, the newels (plates 31 & 32) have a number of features that may suggest an earlier date for this stair, or at least elements of it. The newels are square sectioned and chamfered with curved step stops with a bar and nick. The use of curved step stops in Gloucestershire has been dated through dendrochronology with a range extending from the 1460s to the 1670s (Moir and Parker 2020, 2). Furthermore, the square, moulded newel cap, turned balusters and closed string could also be considered typical of early Georgian stairs. Although one example of a late Georgian stair (1830s-1840s) from the Rectory, Newton Longville, Bucks, has similar moulded newel caps, turned balusters and plain closed string rather than the panelled string at Lleiniog (Burton 2001, 22-3 & 48). The moulded wooden panels to the outside of the closed string are a unifying feature with the panels above the windows in Room 4. It may be that further unifying decorative elements were introduced to the interior of the phase 2 house during this period. If so, these might represent some of the *significant surviving interior detail* mentioned in the listing description, now lost. It should be noted that directly dating stylistic elements in rural and provincial settings from examples in London and other English cities may be problematical. Nevertheless, there is clearly enough detail surviving within the stair and other phase 3 elements at Lleiniog that a late 19<sup>th</sup> century date for this phase of work can no longer be held as a certainty.

Morgan's description of Lleiniog in 2004 suggests that the north end fireplace was blocked, and the chimney heightened to serve the northern extension as part of this phase of works (Morgan 2004). Copeman also speculates that there may have been a first-floor gallery in front of the north chimney (Copeman 2020, 10-11).

The OS maps of 1888-9 show a projecting porch to the new northern entrance to the stair hall, visible in 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figures 10 & 11), removed by 2003. This porch was glazed on three sides with trefoil arched fenestration to its east elevation. The single pitched lean-to roof was clad in slate. The 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs also indicate that a former window above this porch, visible on early 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figure 10) had been blocked by the end of the century (Figure 11). Late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps and early 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figures 8-10) also show that the original phase 2 entrance to the centre of the east elevation, gained an entrance porch, perhaps as part of the phase 3 works. This porch was gabled as evidenced by a scar visible in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figure 10) and had been removed by 1913 (Figure 9).

#### 4.1.7 Phase 4: mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century

Historic mapping also suggests that a west projecting extension had been added to the west elevation of the phase 3 house between 1841 and 1846 (Figure 7). Again, a

significant caveat to this interpretation must remain in that the Tithe map is inaccurately surveyed in respect of individual buildings. Nevertheless, this west projecting northern extension clearly post dates the phase 3 canted northern extension, which has been shown above to potentially date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

This phase may also have included the 'low rear wing' described in the list entry. This probably relates to the southern west projecting wing shown on late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century historic mapping and mentioned by Morgan as having been demolished in 2000-2003 and replaced with a modern blockwork version (Morgan 2004, 2). Two west projecting wings are shown as present by the time of the 1888-9 OS maps (Figure 8), although only one appears to be shown on the earlier inaccurately surveyed Tithe Map (Figure 7). According to late 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs, the two west projecting wings were both plain and with similar fenestration at that time (Figure 11 bottom right) and could have been broadly contemporary.

The extant northwest wing partially overlaps the west elevation of the phase 3 northern extension. It has a gable end to the west and the side of the rear wing cross-gable. It had a double stack chimney to the centre of the roof. It is rendered in pebbledash, with the north end built into the hill while to the south the ground has been dug out and held back with a retaining wall. A low porch and basement room extend from centre of the west gable end (Plate 13). The porch is later, also in pebbledash, with a flat, cement roof.

In general, the phase 4 extension is plain and was clearly constructed to function as a kitchen with service accommodation above as evidenced by the large hearth to the east wall of the first floor (Room 5) and former service bells to the opposite wall. The construction is generally rubble stone with brick detail to the openings where visible. The rear basement level room 6 is also constructed in rubble stone but does not appear of late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. This may simply be a reflection of its subterranean construction, a canted opening to the north elevation may represent a former coal chute. The small porch to the south of Room 6 is in brick with a flat roof and clearly a later addition.

The construction of a service wing would have been made necessary once the former north unit of the phase 2 17<sup>th</sup> century house had been converted into an entrance and stair hall, rendering the former northern hearth unusable. As such this phase might more correctly be considered as a sub-phase occurring more or less concurrently with, or immediately following phase 3. The former southern west projecting wing may have functioned as additional service or utility rooms, with a connecting passage between the two wings. Nevertheless, late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping indicates that a conservatory or glass house projected south from the south elevation of the southwestern wing by that time.

Morgan also notes that several small fireplaces were inserted into the phase 2 fabric during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These include two to the south elevation (rooms 3 and 10) and one to the first floor of the central stack (room 11) (Morgan 2004, 3).

#### 4.1.8 Phase 5: Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century

This phase includes a minor additions and alterations which do not appear on historic maps. Their date range must therefore remain broad and based on the use of plain utilitarian designs and modern materials.

The only surviving addition attributable to the 20<sup>th</sup> century appears to be brick built square porch with flat concrete roof (room 7) appended to the phase 4 north west wing. Morgan also records that the conservatory block projecting from the south elevation of the southwestern wing was demolished and replaced by a bedroom and sunroom extension of poor quality (Morgan 2004, 3). This extension is visible in late 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figure 11, top left) but was itself demolished in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century refurbishments.

Other elements of the building lost during the 20<sup>th</sup> century include the small gabled entrance porch to the centre of the east elevation. The northern entrance porch may have survived until the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

There are also minor alterations attributable to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These include the partial blocking of the original east entrance opening for a window. Morgan also notes that corner lights were inserted through the phase 2 fabric in the southwest corner of the 17<sup>th</sup> century range *'...in the so-called Lakeland style... The window reveals are formed with common brick and rubble infill, and the lintels of concrete.'* He goes on to note that the entire southern elevation of this range had formerly been clad in roof slates visible in late 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figure 11, top right). These had been largely removed by 2004 (Morgan 2004, 4). The corner windows were inserted in to both the ground floor and first floor and are also visible in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs (Figure 11, top left, top right and bottom right).

#### 4.1.9 Phase 6: early 21<sup>st</sup> century (2000-2004)

The most recent alterations to Lleiniog have been the result of planning applications submitted in 2001-2004. As a part of these plans the low 19<sup>th</sup> century southwestern range, including modern extensions, was demolished and replaced with a new range comprising a two-storied gabled wing projecting west from the south end of the west elevation of the main house. It includes wall-head dormers to north and south, a gabled projection to the centre of its south elevation and a lean-to porch in the recess between the new range and the old house. It was built using modern materials (blockwork) and exists as an unfinished shell today. The partly-subterranean space to the west of the northwest range now has a flat concrete roof supported by steel beams of later 20<sup>th</sup> century date and Perspex roof-lights than look to be post-2000.

- 4.1.10 While much of the fabric of the house at Lleiniog in its present state remains obscured by modern render, the phasing outlined above must remain tentative. Nevertheless, there may be opportunities to observe key sections of fabric during proposed renovations scheduled for 2023. Key questions that remain include:
- 4.1.11 To what extent does fabric from the pre-17<sup>th</sup> century phase 1 house survive within the northern wall of the phase 2 range. Is there any evidence for an original entrance at the northern end of the east elevation of this range.
- 4.1.12 If the fabric of the western wall of the phase 2 house is re-exposed, will there be surviving detail in terms of blocked openings and scars from former fixtures and fittings to help elucidate the original organisation of the interior of the 17<sup>th</sup> century house. For example, where were the original staircase, windows, doors and partitions?
- 4.1.13 Morgan mentions a brick lined cellar extending east from the phase 3 northern canted extension, below the lawn (Morgan, 2004, 3). Does this still exist and can it help date the phase 3 extension?
- 4.1.14 To sum up, this archaeological building recording report represents the fifth archaeological investigation or historical description of the house undertaken in the last 20 years or so.

The listed building description, initially made in 1962 and updated in 2002 suggested that the house originated in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, remodelled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, then extended in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the successive addition of rear service accommodation and a large north wing. The south range of the house retains its original 3-unit plan and roof structure. The original house was described as 'lobby entry' with the original entrance perhaps backing onto the surviving axial stack.

An Archaeological Appraisal was undertaken in association with a previous planning application during January 2004. This appraisal noted that the list description mentions features that existed in 1962 which cannot now be identified in the building fabric. The range running westwards from the south end of the house, visible on the 1889 OS plan was demolished before 2004. The outshot rear wall of main range, roughly at the centre of the west elevation, it is shown in the 2003 planning drawing, but this part of the building has since been rebuilt. A phased plan was produced which suggested that the primary south range of the house originated as a whole during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with central stack added in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the northern canted extension added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Morgan 2004).

In March 2020, Amos Group Ltd commissioned a Statement of Significance in support of their proposals to repair and alter Lleiniog, Penmon. The draft statement notes that when the building 'was listed in 1962, Lleiniog was described as a 'sub-medieval' house with significant surviving interior detail, and good external Georgian character.' Regrettably much of this special interest has been lost due to recent alterations and

neglect. What was then characterised as the 'sub-medieval' house survives largely as a shell; very little interior detail pre-dating the later 19th century and almost nothing of the external Georgian character survive. A further phased developmental sequence was proposed in which the main south range was seen to have been built in the 1630's based on documentary evidence from land tax returns (Williams and Hughes, 2002). Only the north wall and northern chimney of the south range were thought to date from an earlier building. Furthermore, a late 19<sup>th</sup> century date was preferred for the northern canted extension based on perceived Victorian Gothic details (Copeman 2020).

In January 2022, Amos Homes Ltd also commissioned a Heritage Impact Statement. This report highlights the importance of the building in its connected to Castell Lleiniog. In the past, unauthorised changes had been made that greatly damaged the building and its importance as a heritage asset. The report concluded that the proposal for the restoration and repair of the building would be wholly positive for not only the asset itself but also the historical significance for the area (St Paul 2022).

- 4.1.15 This current report has drawn on all the above descriptions as well as previously unsourced primary documentary, photographic and cartographic evidence. It concludes that the phased developmental sequence described by Copeman is largely correct except that an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the canted northern extension is preferred. This revision is not conclusive and based partly on inaccurately surveyed large scale historic maps as well as on stylistic comparisons from regions removed from Anglesey. It is hoped that an archaeological watching brief during the next phase of renovations may help to resolve this issue.

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WQ/S/POOR/432 Poor Law Papers. Examination and Deposition Of Mary Williams of parish Llangoed, widow of Robert Edwards, labourer, re. the place of her last legal settlement in parish Penmon in the right of her husband where he was hired for a year as a servant in husbandry by Mrs. Hughes of Lleiniog where she was a dairymaid at the same time. Endorsed Note: Order issued. 1804 Dec. 3

WQ/S/LIC/320 Quarter Sessions Licensing Papers. Trwyddedau Helgig, 299 - 332 / Game Licences, 299 - 332. Rholiau o geisiadau am drwyddedau, 317 - 330 / Rolls of requisitions for licences, 317... Roll of Requisitions for Game Certificates Containing requisitions from William Evans of Trefeilir; Charles Evans of Trefeilir; E. Lloyd of Maesyporth; Hugh Wynne of Beaumaris, surgeon; Rev. John Lewis of Llanerchymedd; John Thomas, Lord Bulkeley's gamekeeper; John Griffith Lewis of Tryslwyn, esq; John Bulkeley of Dronwy esq.; Mr. Holland Griffith of Carreglwyd; Evan Lloyd of Maes y Porth; George Smith of Bodior, esq; Evan Hughes of Plas coch esq; William Vickers of Llanfawr esq; Jared Jackson of Holyhead; Rev. Williams, gamekeeper to the father of Mr. I. Williams, Llanidan; Richard Lloyd of Lleiniog esq; Henry Lloyd of Tregayan, clerk; Owen Meyrick of Trefriw, esq; William Meyrick of Trosyrafon, esq; Robert Lloyd of Greenwich, esq; Paul Panton of Plas Gwin, esq; Sir Hugh Williams of Friars, Baronet; Robert Petters of Amlwch; Mr. Williams of Treffos for William Vickers of Llanfawr esq. Also contains lists of persons to whom certificates were issued. 30 items. 1790

## National Library of Wales, Archive

Citable Reference	Context Description	Title	Description	Covering Dates
B/1668/27	Welsh Probate Records, Diocese of Bangor.	Thomas Chedle, Sir, Knight	Will. Bond/Miscellaneous. Diocese: Bangor Parish: Penmon Township: Lleiniog County: Anglesey	1668
B/1789/13	Welsh Probate Records, Diocese of Bangor.	Mary Hughes	Will. Diocese: Bangor Parish: Penmon Township: Lleiniog County: Anglesey	1789
B/1668/26	Welsh Probate Records, Diocese of Bangor.	John Bradshaw, Gent	Bond. Inventory. Diocese: Bangor Parish: [Penmon]. Endorsed Llangloed. Township: Lleiniog County: Anglesey	1668
B/1774/45	Welsh Probate Records, Diocese of Bangor.	Hugh Hughes	Will. Diocese: Bangor Parish: Penmon. Lleiniog. Some or all of the parish name has been supplied from external sources County: Anglesey	1774

## Archifdy Prifysgol Bangor / Bangor University Archives

BHILL/4753

Richard Parry's book of accounts

(i) chief rents at Beaumaris, commencing Michaelmas, 1720 (pp.1-2);

(ii) rental of purchases...

LLYS/81

Disentailing conveyance by William Lewis, Lord Dinorben, to Lawrence Walker of Gray's Inn, of the...

LLYS/144-145

Conveyance by Thomas Peers Williams and John Williams to Gertrude, Lady Dinorben, of ands in the...

Also includes a deed of covenant for the production of title-deeds.

LLYS/146-147

Lease with counterpart by Gertrude, Lady Dinorben, to Henry Brasier Mitchell of Gorffwysfa near...

PEN/7/861

Receipt from Owen Hughes to John Owen, esq., for an Indenture of Feoffment dated 24 June 1676...

TYN/490

Assignment

1. Ann Hughes of Beaumaris, spinster, daughter and legatee of Hugh Hughes of Chwaen Wen, Anglesey...

BHILL

Baron Hill Manuscripts

THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS

A collection of 8933 items relating to the Bulkeley family of Baron...

BHILL/4710-4711

"The Rent role Boocke [for Commote Isaf] for the halfe yeares Rent due at Lady Day 1661 wch was...

Dame Anne Bulkeley was the widow of Sir Richard Bulkley [fourth], who afterwards married Sir...

BMSS/3083

Attorney's fee-book

A Manuscript of considerable interest and importance. It is useless to find in it details of...

HEN/8-10

Documents relating to a debt of £200 due from William Hampton to an Edward Lloyd of Wigan, co...

Copy of the recognisance under Statute Merchant dated 25th January, 1630-1

An assignment (24th...

HEN/11-12

Lease and release in trust of the capital messuage of Henllys with all appurtenances - names of...

Trustees included Thomas Cheadle and William Owen of Brondeg

HEN/13-23

Documents relating to the sale of Caeau Ffowc and Cae Mawr 'alias' Cae Eithin, situate in...

Thomas Cheadle was a prominent person in these transactions: others were John Griffith of Tal-y...

MOST/713

Lease

1. Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, esq.
2. Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Bulkeley of Cashell and Richard...

PENRH/31

Grant and confirmation

1. Richard Croxton, William Mershe, Roger Reve, Thomas Robynson and John Cudworth
2. Sir Thomas...

GB 222 BMSS IC.

Irene Carruthers Anglesey Papers

1824 November 13 -1934 January 4

### **Lleiniog journal and archive references**

Magazine of the University College of North Wales Vol. VIII no. 3, June 1899, p.29



Roberts R.O., 'From Anglesea to Swansea' in Gower: Journal of the Gower Society (7) 1954 p.34

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser, 25th September 1838, p.2

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser, 13 August 1892

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser, 19 January 1884

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser, 12 October 1895

Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion 1912-1913, 1 January 1914, p.50

Y Clorianydd, 2 June 1904

### British Library

ref. OSD.312.25

Draughtsman: Dawson, Robert; Date: 1822.

This plan of the Menai Strait extends along the coastline of Conway Bay from Penmaenmawr to Conway. Triangles are ruled in ink and pencil across the map, allowing the location of individual topographical features to be plotted. Colour washes depicting relief are combined with numerical annotations ('spot heights') indicating the heights of the hills. The brown ink used for place names and heights has smudged, making legibility poor overall. An area calculation table survives in black ink in the top left margin, below the formal title.

### RCAHMW Archive Documents Consulted

Archaeology Wales commissioned an archive search of documents relating to NPRN:300310, Lleiniog. Licence no: RCPL2/3/101/017, Reference Number: RC23-0094, Date: 11/04/2023

Item reference number	Site name and NPRN	Product type (Photocopy, colour copy, digital scan, digital dataset)
6508193	NPRN:300310, Lleiniog	11 pages of material which can be scanned, plus 2 floor plans
6347631	NPRN:300310, Lleiniog	

6013062	NPRN:300310, Lleiniog	
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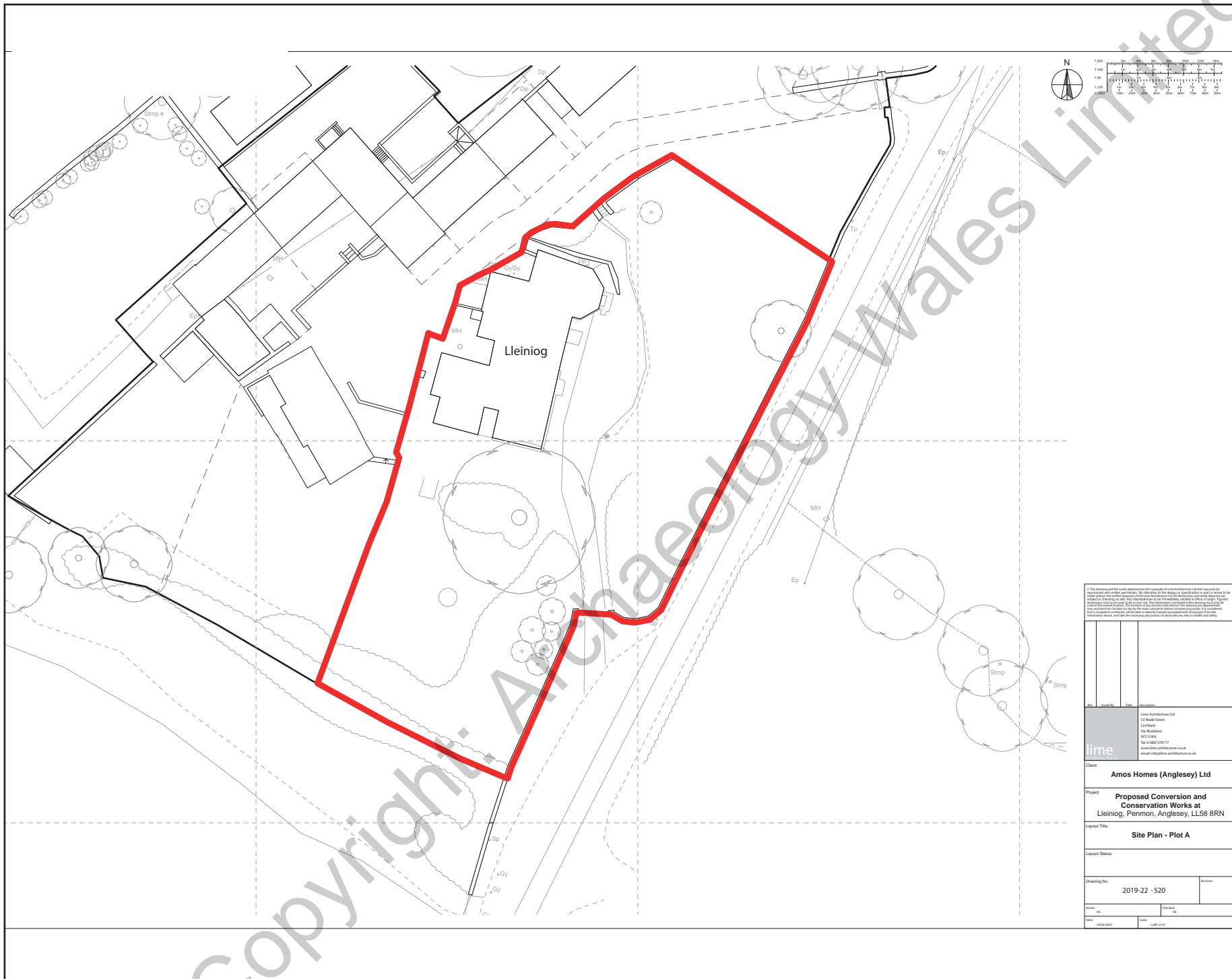
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 Site location

Figure 1: Location Plan

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 Site location

**Figure 2: Existing Site Plan**

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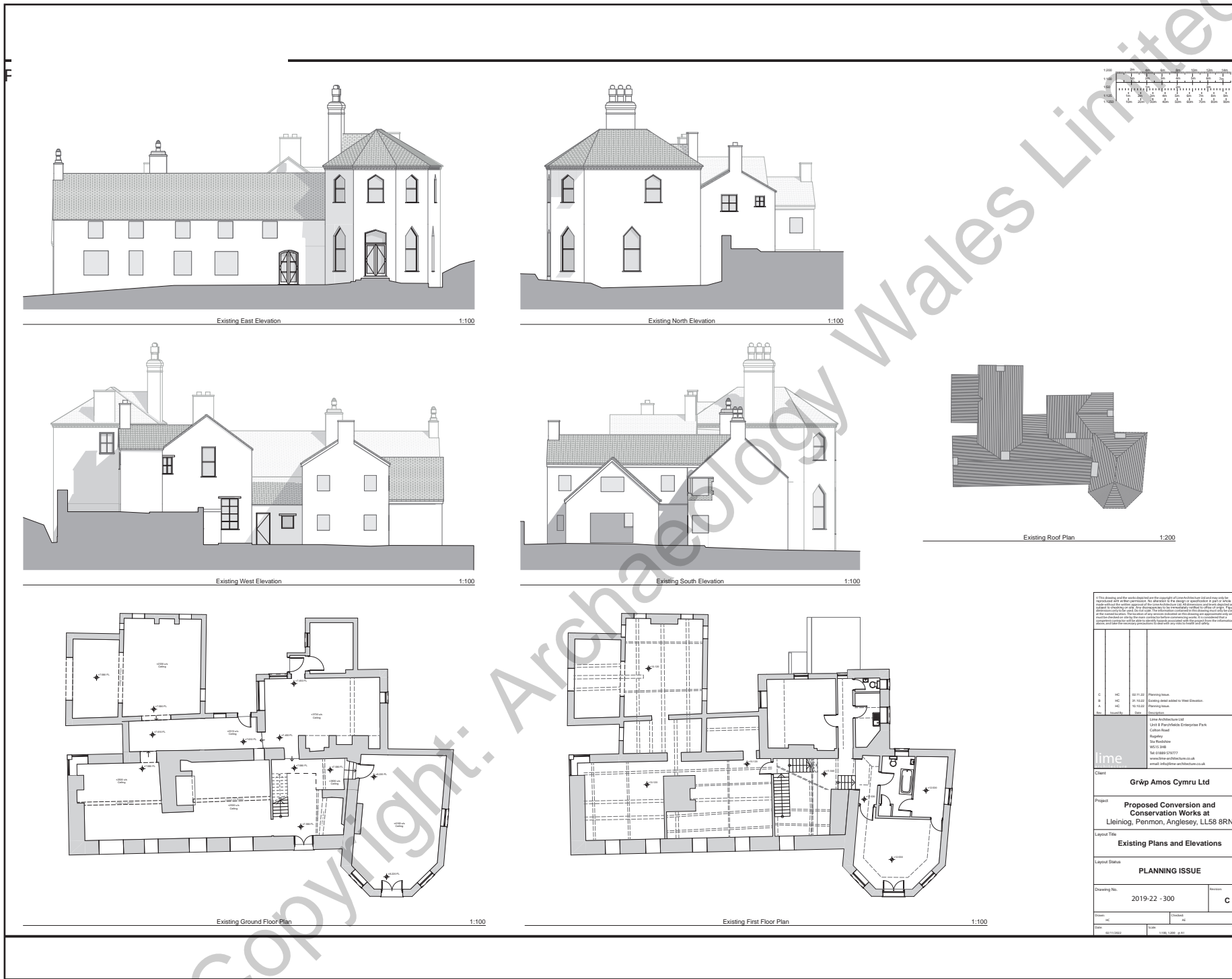


Figure 3: Existing Plan and Elevations

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Client	Grŵp Amos Cymru Ltd
Project	Proposed Conversion and Conservation Works at Llainiog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN
Layout Title	Existing Plans and Elevations
Layout Status	PLANNING ISSUE
Drawing No.	2019-22 - 300
Revision	C
Drawn	Checked
Date	Date

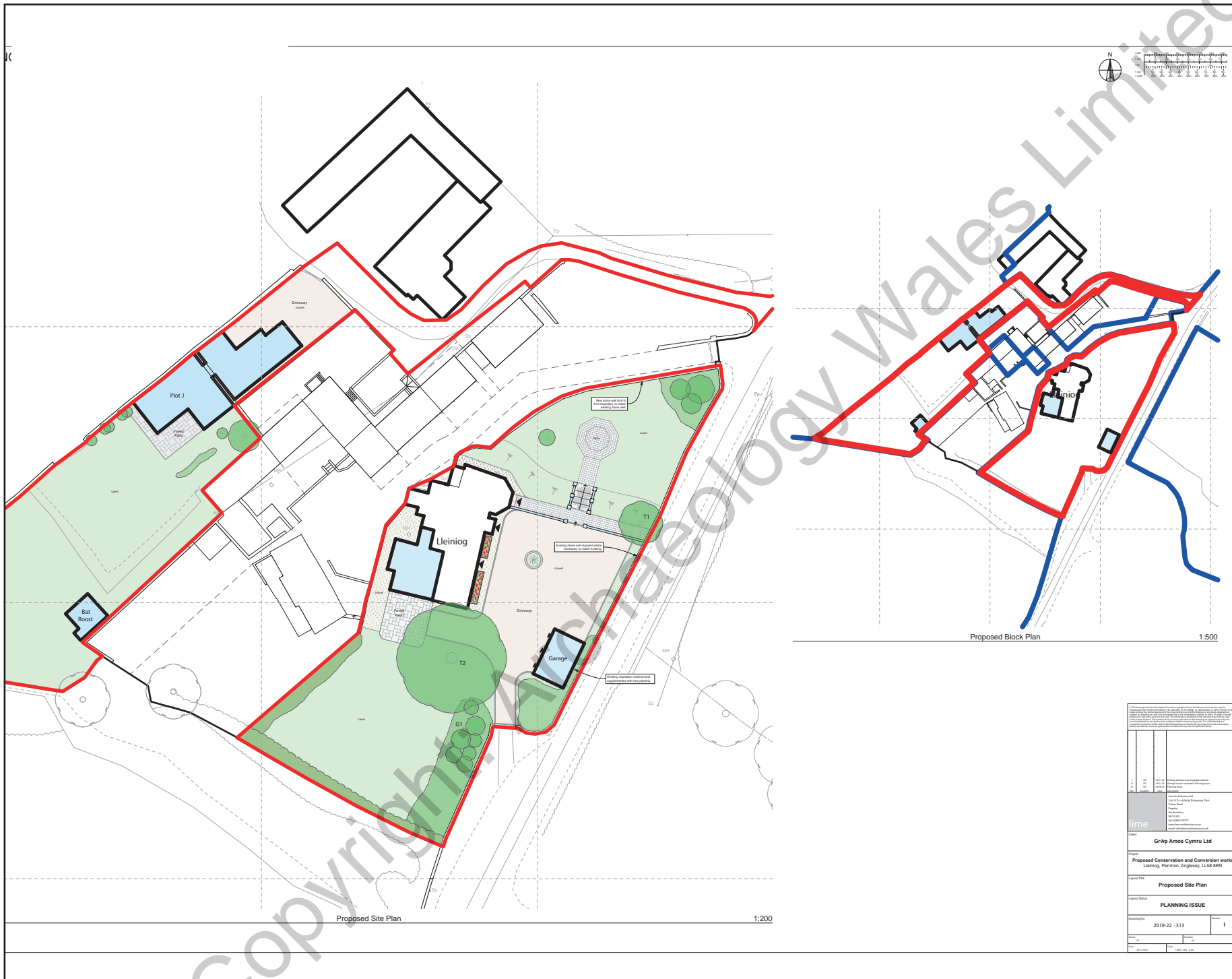


Figure 4: Proposed Site Plan

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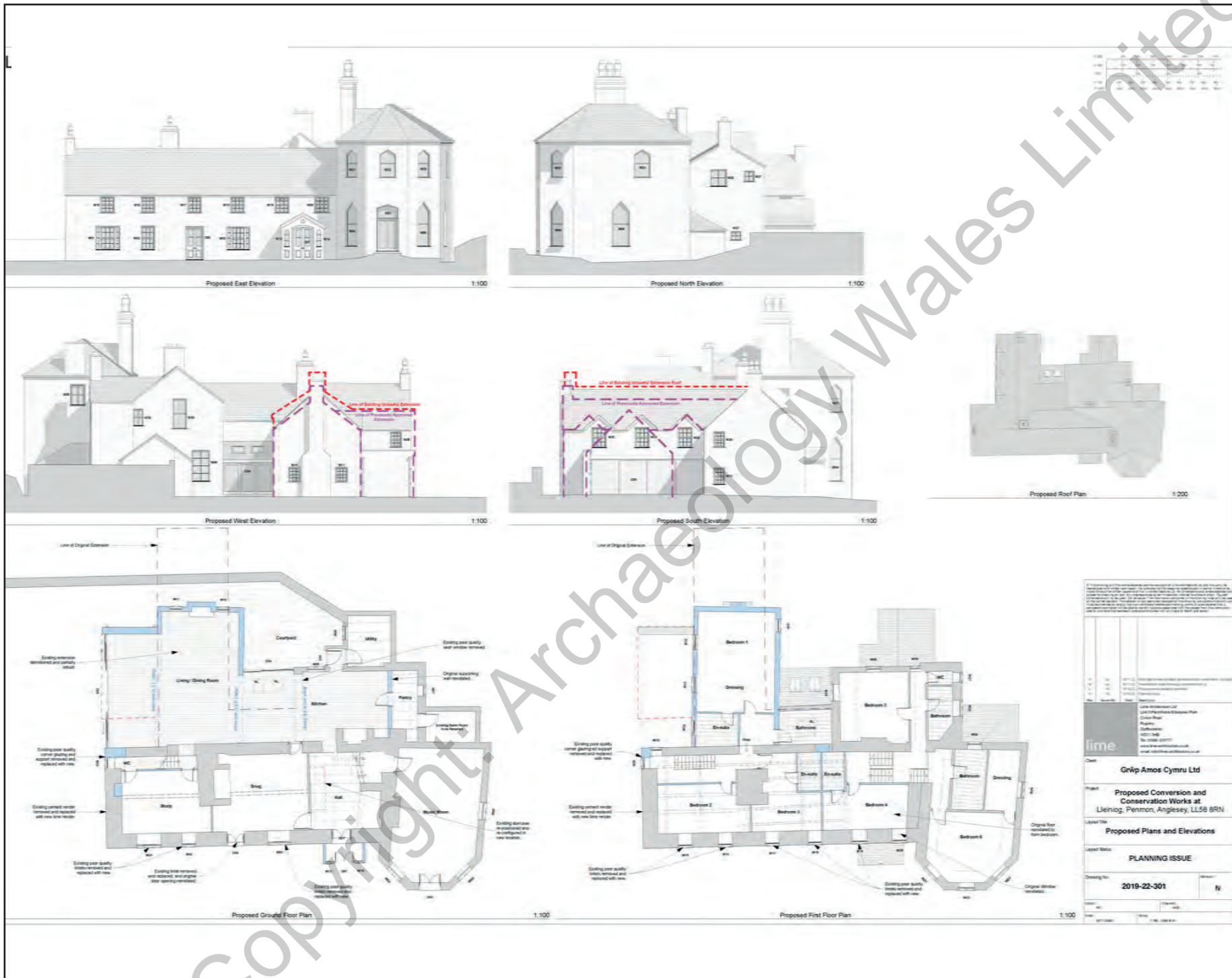


Figure 5: Proposed Plans and Elevations









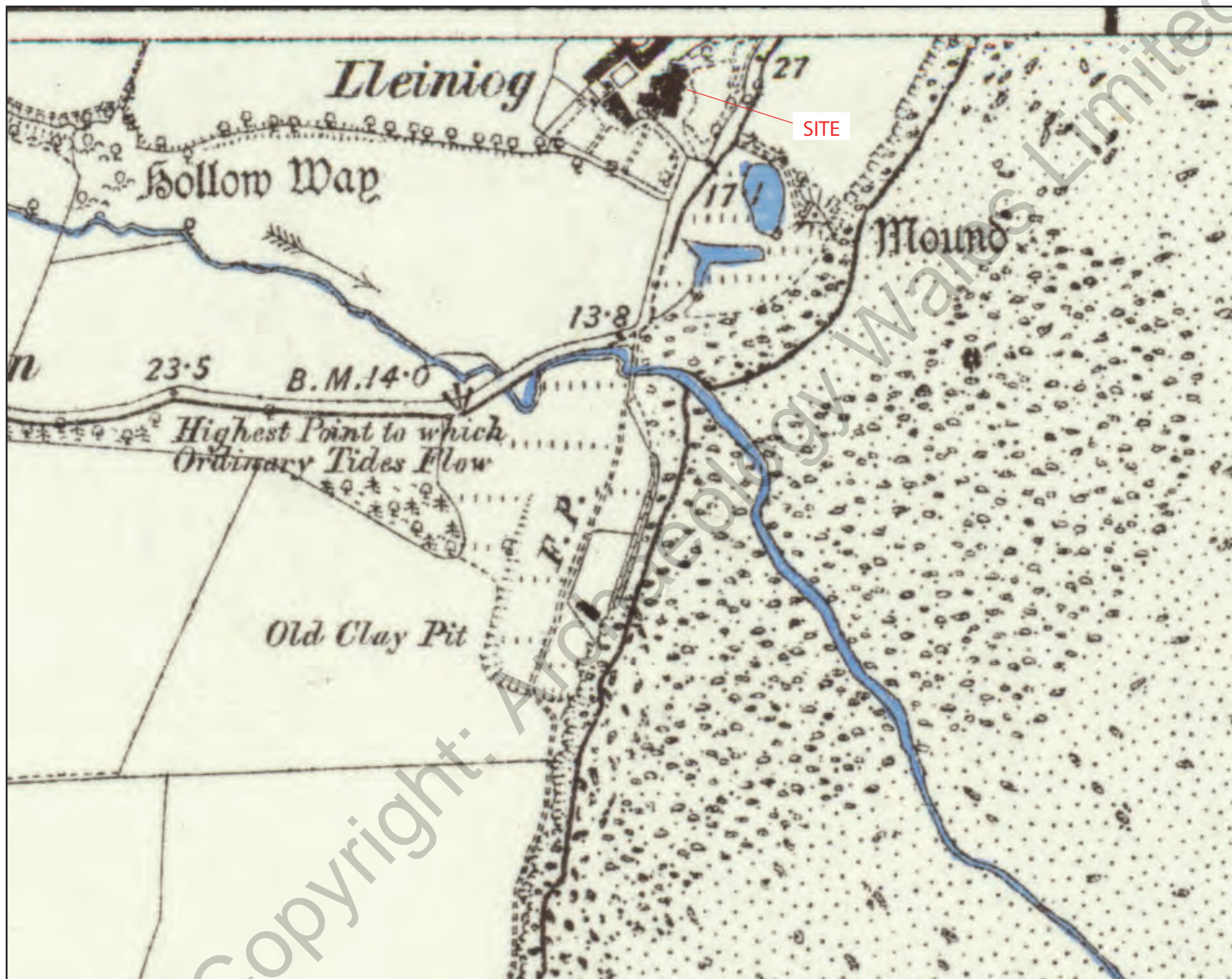


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheet XV.SW, surveyed 1887, published 1888, Originally Printed at 1:10,560



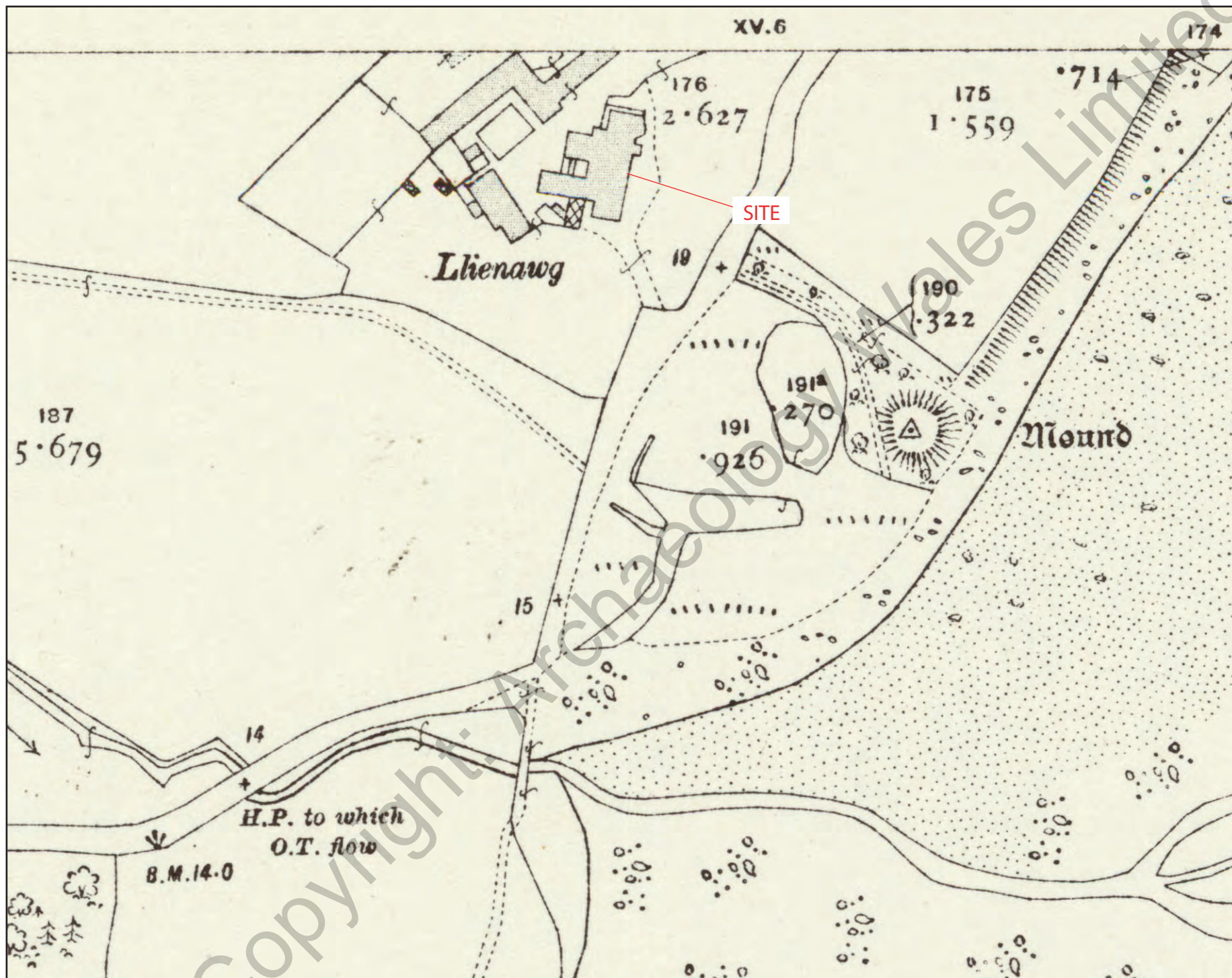


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey County Series, Anglesey Sheet XV.10 revised 1913, published 1919, Originally Printed at 1:2,500



Figure 10: Early 20th century photograph of the east front of Lleiniog (image supplied by client)





Figure 11: Late 20th century photographs of Lleiniog  
(Anglesey Archives Collection: Dr W. Parry-Jones, Doldir Glanhwfa Road, Llangefni; GB 221 WM1851/2/42)

Top Left: South Facing Elevation; Top Right: south and east facing elevations; Bottom Left: East facing elevation; Bottom Right: West facing elevation.

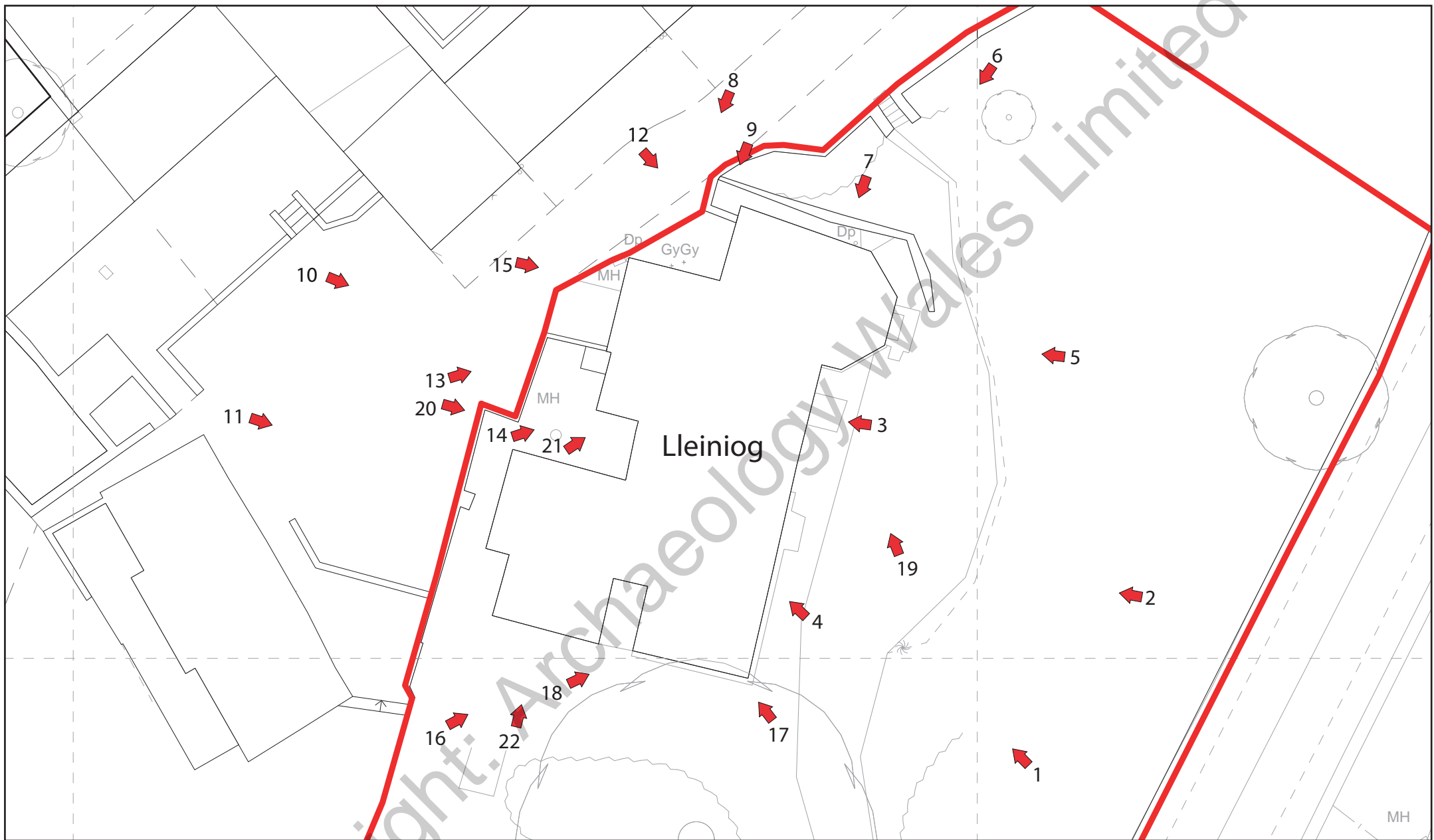


Figure 12. Exterior photo location plan.

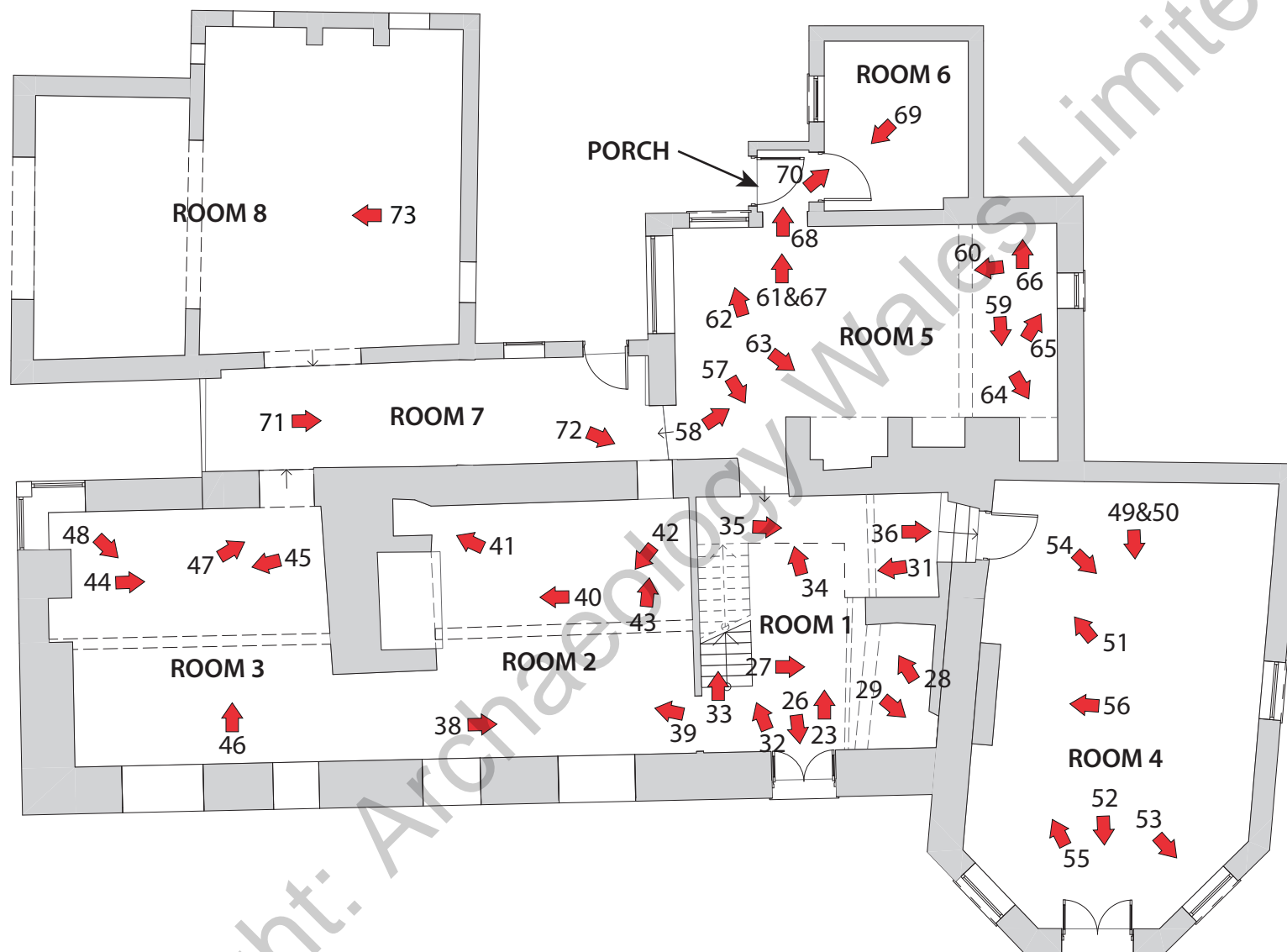


Figure 13. Ground Floor photo location plan.

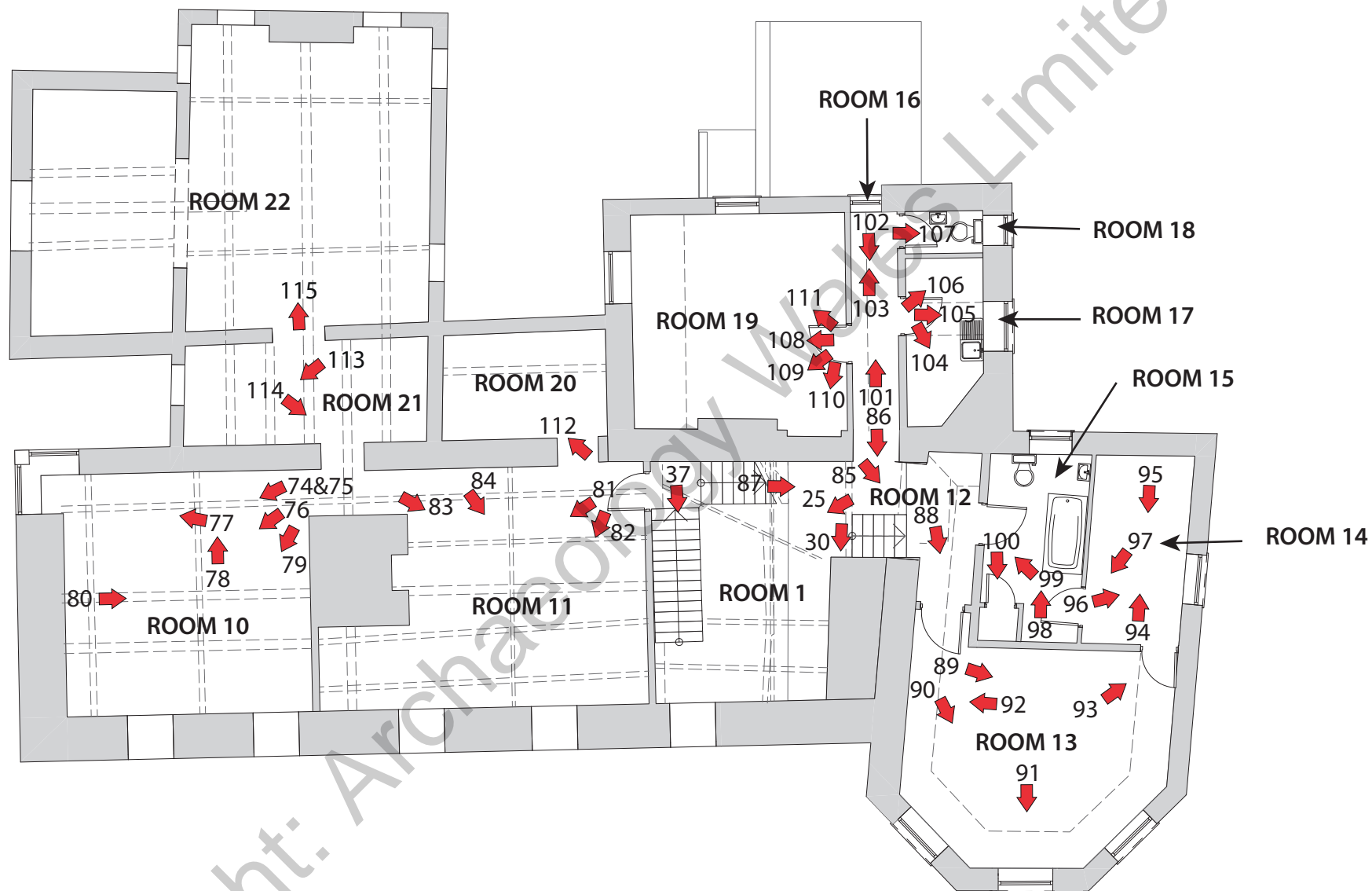


Figure 14. First Floor photo location plan.







Plate 1. Front elevation of Lleiniog, view north-west.



Plate 2. Front elevation of original building range, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 3. Door at north-end of original range, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 4. Second window opening from left, front elevation of original building range, view north-west. Scale 2m.





Plate 5. Front elevation of the north range, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 6. North-facing elevation of north range, view south-west.



Plate 7. First floor window to north-facing elevation of north range, view south.



Plate 8. North-facing elevation of rear range, view south.





Plate 9. Entrance to rear basement room, view south.



Plate 10. West-facing elevation, north end. View east.



Plate 11. West-facing elevation, south end. View east.



Plate 12. West-facing elevation of north wing, view south-east.





Plate 13. Low porch and basement room to rear of rear wing, view north-east.



Plate 14. North-facing elevation of rear wing, view north-east.





Plate 15. Left-hand window to north-facing elevation of rear wing, view east.



Plate 16. South-facing elevation of original range, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 17. Exposed rubble stone foundations in south-east corner of original range, view north-west.



Plate 18. Corner windows to south-west of original range, view north-east.





Plate 19. South-facing elevation of north wing, view north-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 20. South-facing elevation of rear wing (left of shot), view east.





Plate 21. First floor window to south-facing elevation of rear wing, view north-east.



Plate 22. South-facing elevation of modern extension, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 23. Room 1, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 24. Roof timbers in Room 1, view west.





Plate 25. Faux-Tudor panelling on upper south wall of Room 1, view south-east.



Plate 26. Lintels over front door, Room 1. View east.





Plate 27. Fireplace to north wall of Room 1, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 28. Interior of fireplace lintel with iron nails, view west.





Plate 29. Remains of bread oven in north-east corner of fireplace, Room 1, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 30. Surviving lime plaster to very top of chimney breast in Room 1, view east.



Plate 31. Lower half of stairs on south wall, Room 1, view south. Scale 2m.



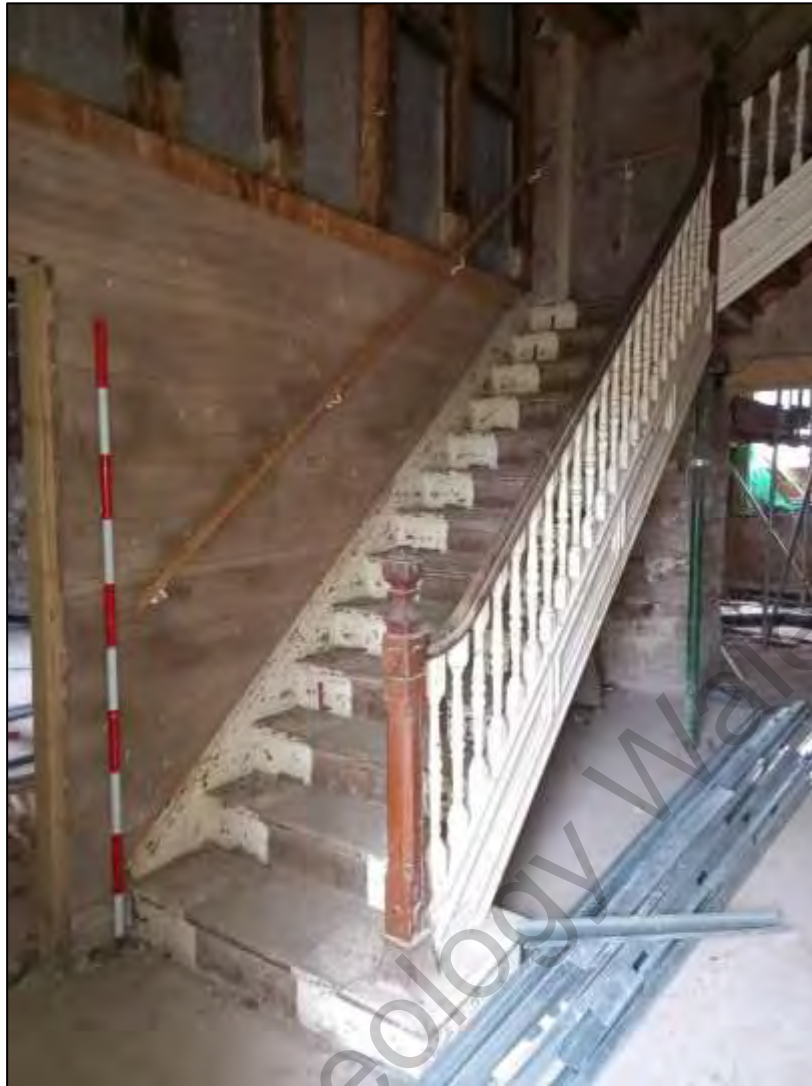


Plate 32. Stairs in Room 1, view south-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 33. Detail of stair clips on risers, Room 1.



Plate 34. Door from Room 1 to Room 5, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 35. Door from Room 1 to Room 4, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 36. Brick arch and wooden lintel over door from Room 1 to Room 4, view north.





Plate 37. Boarded up window on east wall of Room 1, view east.



Plate 38. Room 2, view north. Scale 2m.





Plate 39. Room 2, view south-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 40. Fireplace, Room 2, view south. Scale 2m.





Plate 41. Alcove, possibly a former oven, to right of fireplace in Room 2. Scale 1m.



Plate 42. East wall of Room 2, view south-east. Scale 2m.





Plate 43. Opening in north end of west wall, Room 2, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 44. Room 3, view north. Scale 2m.





Plate 45. South wall of Room 3, view south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 46. West wall of Room 3, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 47. Doorway from Room 7 to Room 3, cut through original farmhouse wall. View south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 48. East wall of Room 3, view north-east. Scale 2m.





Plate 49. Room 4, the music room, view east. 2m scale.



Plate 50. Room 4 ceiling, view east.



Plate 51. Door from Room 4 to Room 1, view south-west. Scale 2m.

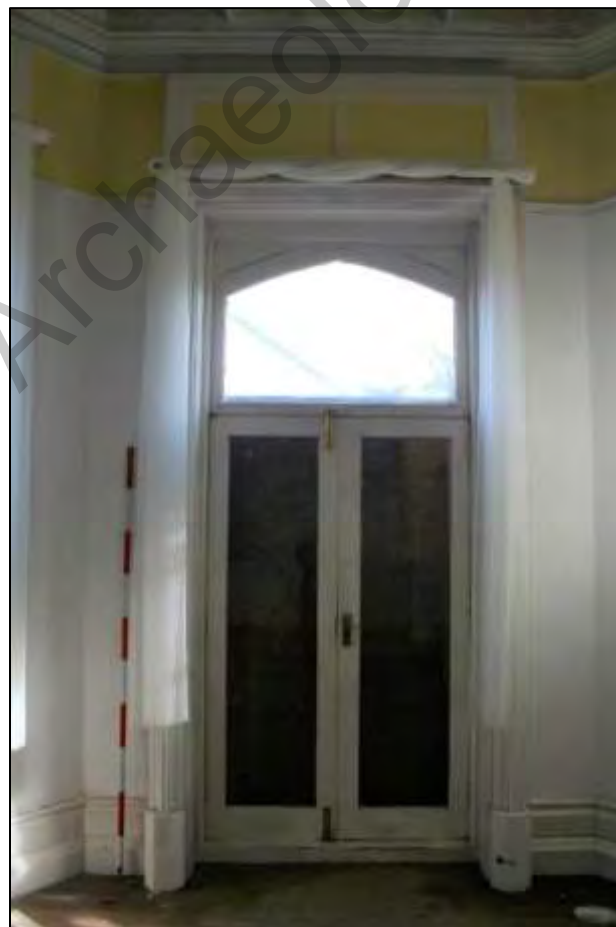


Plate 52. French doors to east wall of Room 4, view east. Scale 2m.



Plate 53. Window to left of French doors on east wall of Room 4, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 54. North wall of Room 4, view north-east. Scale 2m.





Plate 55. South wall of Room 4, with central chimney breast, view south-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 56. Fireplace in Room 4, view south.



Plate 57. Wall to north of doorway between Rooms 5 and 1, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 58. Room 5, view north-west. Scale 2m.





Plate 59. Ceiling at north end of Room 5 showing exposed lathes.



Plate 60. Room 5, view south. Scale 2m.



Plate 61. Doorway from Room 5 to Porch, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 62. Window in south-west corner of Room 5, view west. Scale 2m.





Plate 63. East wall of Room 5, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 64. Alcove in north-east corner of Room 5, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 65. Opening on north wall of Room 5, view north-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 66. Blocked window on west wall of Room 5, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 67. Servant bell panel on west wall of Room 5, view west.



Plate 68. Porch, view west. Scale 2m.



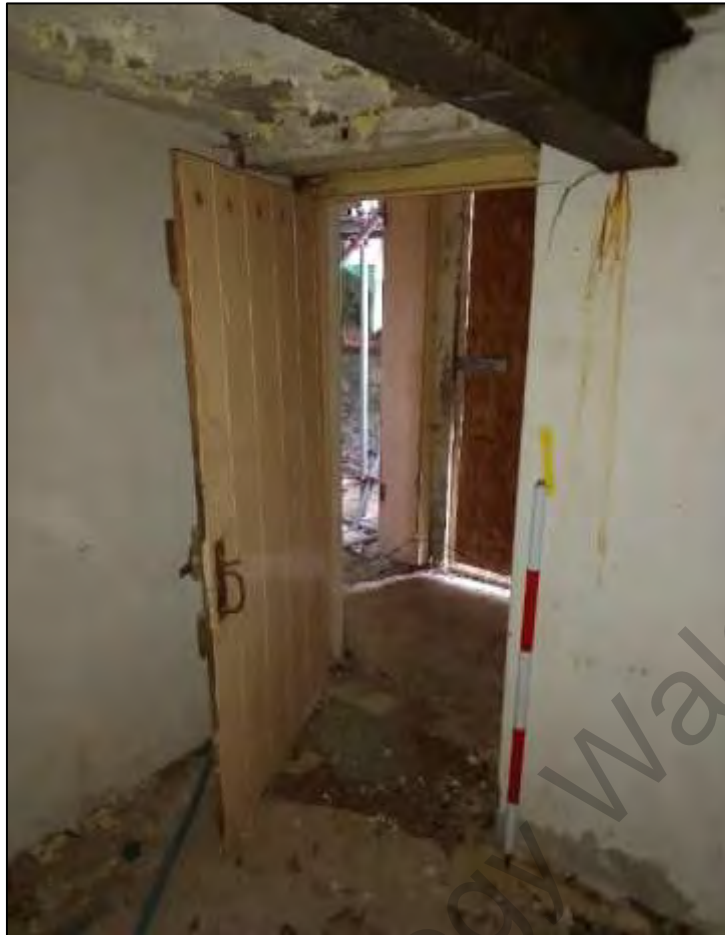


Plate 69. Door from Room 6 to Porch, view south-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 70. Room 6, view north-west. Scale 1m.



Plate 71. Room 7, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 72. Opening on east wall of Room 7.





Plate 73. Room 8, view south. Scale 2m.



Plate 74. Room 10, view south.





Plate 75. Roof trusses in Room 10, view south-east.



Plate 76. Fireplace to south wall of Room 10, view south.





Plate 77. Corner window in south-west corner of Room 10, view south-west.



Plate 78. Blocked window on west wall of Room 10, view west.



Plate 79. East wall of Room 10, view east.



Plate 80. North wall of Room 10, view north.





Plate 81. Room 11, view south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 82. East wall of Room 11, view south-east.



Plate 83. North wall of Room 11, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 84. Roof truss in Room 11, view north-east.





Plate 85. Short flight of stairs up to Room 12, view north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 86. Side view of stairs up to Room 12, view east. Scale 2m.



Plate 87. Room 12, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 88. Door from Room 12 to Room 13, view east. Scale 2m.



Plate 89. Room 13, view north. Scale 2m.



Plate 90. Canted east wall of Room 13, view north-east. Scale 2m.



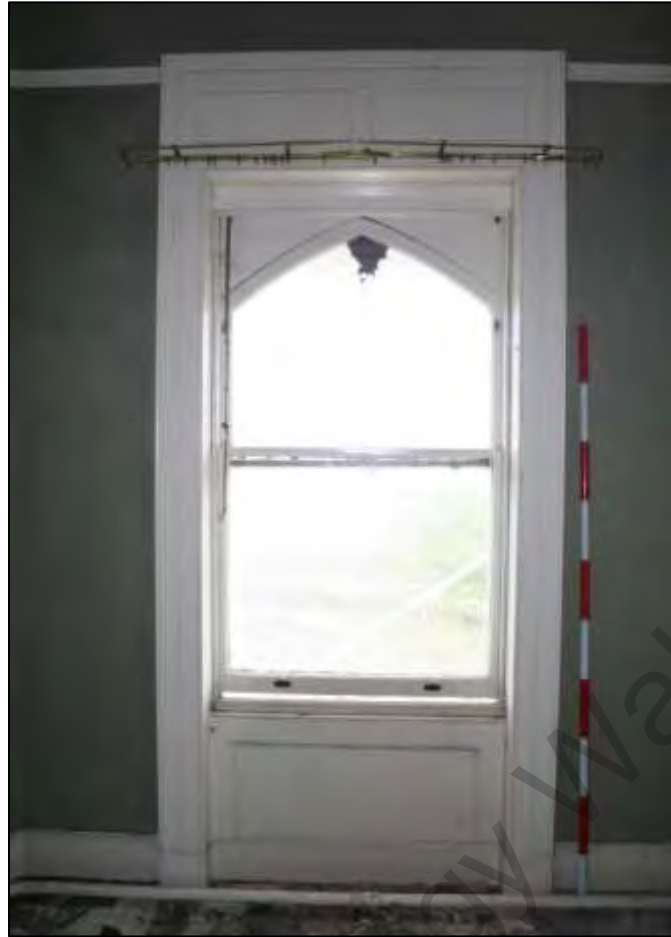


Plate 91. Central window on east wall of Room 13, view east. Scale 2m.



Plate 92. Fireplace on south wall of Room 13, view south. Scale 1m.





Plate 93. Door from Room 13 to Room 14, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 94. Room 14, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 95. Room 14, view east. Scale 2m.



Plate 96. Window to north wall of Room 14, view north-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 97. Door from Room 14 to Room 15, view south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 98. Room 15, view west.



Plate 99. Door from Room 15 to Room 12, view south-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 100. Boiler cupboard in south-east corner of Room 15, view east. Scale 2m.





Plate 101. Room 16, view west. Scale 2m.



Plate 102. Room 16, view east. Scale 2m.



Plate 103. Window to west wall of Room 16, view west.



Plate 104. Room 17, view east.



Plate 105. Room 17, view north.



Plate 106. West end of ceiling of Room 17 with exposed lathes, view north-west.



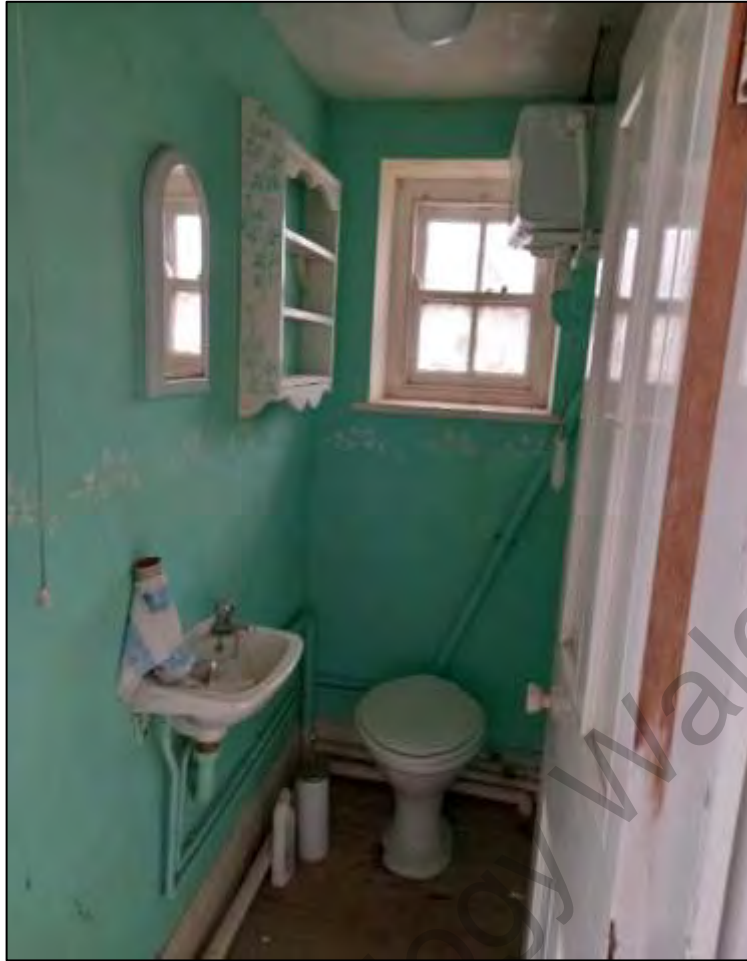


Plate 107. Room 18, view north.



Plate 108. Room 19, view south.





Plate 109. Fireplace on east wall of Room 19, view south-east.



Plate 110. Recess on east wall of Room 19, view south-east.



Plate 111. West wall of Room 19, view south-west.



Plate 112. Room 20, view south-west.



Plate 113. East wall of Room 21, view south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 114. Opening from Room 21 to Rooms 10 and 11, view north-east. Scale 2m.





Plate 115. Room 22, view west.



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: Written Scheme of Investigation**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
BUILDING RECORDING (LEVEL 3/4) AT  
Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN**

**Prepared for:**

**Grŵp Amos Cymru Ltd**

**Project No: 3069**

**Planning application Number:**

**LBC/2022/30**

**03/02/2023**



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## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of Archaeological Building Recording to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Grŵp Amos Cymru Ltd.*

*The Archaeological Building Recording will consist of a Level 3 building recording as outlined in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines, together some archival and research elements from Level 4. The building recording will be undertaken in advance of proposed conversion and conservation works at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN (LB 5524); Isle of Anglesey County Council Planning application Number: LBC/2022/30. The site is centred on NGR SH 62031 79212.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019) and Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines (2016).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

- 1.1 This WSI details the methodology for a programme of Archaeological Building Recording, to be undertaken in association with the proposed conversion and conservation works at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN (LB 5524); Isle of Anglesey County Council Planning application number: LBC/2022/30.
- 1.2 This WSI has been prepared by Jessica Woolley BA (Hons) MA, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Grŵp Amos Cymru Ltd (henceforth - the client).
- 1.3 The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (Henceforth GAPS) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. A consultation response dated 31<sup>st</sup> October 2022 issued by the Development Control Archaeologist at GAPS (Ref. 1031tf01/D3731) stated that there was potential for archaeological impact from the proposed development due to the fact that the premises comprises a Grade II listed building (LB 5524). They suggested:

*The archaeological mitigation should entail a formal programme of archaeological work known as a Building Record (level 3/4), including both drawn and photographic recording, as well as appropriate historical analysis of the building itself. In addition, an archaeological Watching Brief should be conducted on a partial basis, covering any groundworks or alterations likely to impact the building or its locale. Sufficient desk-based evidence should be provided as part of the wider report to support the above.*



- 1.4 Consequently they recommended the planning authority should require appropriate archaeological mitigation in the form of a level 3 / 4 building recording followed by an archaeological watching brief. Their condition states:

*In the light of these comments, and in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2021) and TAN 24: The Historic Environment, it is recommended that the planning authority should require that appropriate archaeological mitigation is undertaken, should planning be granted. The following condition wording is suggested to secure such a scheme of work:*

*a) No development (including structural alterations or demolition works) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.*

*b) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition (a), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.*

*Reasons:*

*1) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment.*

*2) To ensure that the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).*

- 1.5 This WSI has been prepared to cover the building recording element of the archaeological mitigation only. A separate WSI will be prepared to cover any required watching brief once a full planning application has been submitted and planning permission granted. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

- 1.6 All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019) and Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines (2016). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Site Description

- 2.1 Lleiniog, sometimes known as Lleiniog House or Castell Lleiniog, is a Grade II listed building (LB 5524) located in Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN, centred on NGR SH 62031 79212. The site is located 1.5 miles southwest from the village of Penmon and 1.5 miles east from the village of Llangoed. Just 0.5 miles to the west sits Castell Aberlleiniog (NPRN 58448), a medieval castle mound with the ruins of a mid-17<sup>th</sup> century fort set upon it. The site sits just 100m from the coast and can be accessed via a country road that leads to the village of Penmon.
- 2.2 The underlying geology is characterised by Ordovician Rocks comprised of Mudstone and sandstone, interbedded. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 485.4 and 443.8 million years ago during the Ordovician period. The superficial deposits are comprised of Till, Devensian - Diamicton. A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. (Geology of Britain Viewer - accessed 01/02/23).

## 3. Historical background

- 3.1. Lleiniog is a Grade II listed building that with origins in the late c.16<sup>th</sup> century, remodelled and extended during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 3.2. The following extract is taken from the Cadw Listed Building description.

### **Exterior**

*The original sub-medieval house is represented by the long and low two storeyed range to the left (south). Rubble masonry, grit rendered with slate hanging to south gable, and roof of old small slates. Tall central chimney, and further stacks at each gable end. Five-window range, the present entrance at the far right, in a C19 lean-top porch with trefoiled glazing. Windows are all small-pane sashes, those in the first, fourth and fifth bays tripartite, 16-pane elsewhere to ground floor, and 12-pane to first floor, where the windows are set immediately below the eaves. Slate-hung south gable has distinctive spayed angle to the rear, with small-pane tripartite sashes. Low rear wing (probably an early C19 addition), extended and altered in the C20. Twelve-pane sash as stair window in outshot rear wall of main range, and higher later C19 wing beyond. Later range to north is much taller, and is canted in plan, with 2-centred arched 2-pane sash windows in each facet (French windows to centre ground floor), and in the return wall to the right. Massive triple rendered stack to left.*

### **Interior**

*Original range retains three-room plan, though right-hand unit was radically altered by conversion to full-height stair hall when the north wing*

was added. Central unit retains fine ceiling comprising stop-chamfered longitudinal beam with similarly stop-chamfered broad joists. Chamfered bressumer to fireplace. Boxed beam in lower room. This range also retains an intact roof structure: 6 bays, simple A-framed trusses of variable form, some with collars. Later C19 staircase inserted into end bay (though without apparent disruption to roof structure), contemporary with addition of N wing: ground floor music room has marble fireplace and high panelled and boarded ceiling.

### **Reasons for Listing**

Listed as a substantially sub-medieval house with significant surviving interior detail, and good external Georgian character retained from C18 remodelling.

- 3.3. The earliest readily available mapping from the area, the 1846 tithe map of *Penmon parish in the county of Anglesey*, shows Lleiniog set within a landscape of unenclosed or unassessed land owned by The Right Honourable Lord Dinorben and occupied by Owen Jones. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, historic OS maps record that the building of Lleiniog remains unchanged while the landscape around it gradually develops. The immediate environs remain in agricultural use although the cultural and industrial development of the surrounding area is witnessed through the appearance of clay pits, limekilns, quarries, Taldrwst Smithy, a transmitting station for the BBC and the growth of Penmon and Llangoed villages.
- 3.4. According to the '*History of the Bulkely Family*' of 1673-4, the house at Lleiniog was built by Thomas Cheadle, agent to the local magistrate Sir Richard Bulkeley circa 1630 and remodelled between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This remodelling included re-fenestration of the front (east) elevation in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and both the extension to the north end of the original house and a two-storey wing to its rear had been added by 1889 (Copeman 2020).
- 3.5. An Archaeological Appraisal was undertaken in association with a previous planning application during January 2004. This appraisal noted that the list description mentions features that existed in 1968 which cannot now be identified in the building fabric. The range running westwards from the south end of the house, visible on the 1889 OS plan was demolished before 2004. The outshot rear wall of main range, roughly at the centre of the west elevation, it is shown in the 2003 planning drawing, but this part of the building has since been rebuilt (Morgan 2004).
- 3.6. In March 2020, Amos Group Ltd commissioned a Statement of Significance in support of their proposals to repair and alter Lleiniog, Penmon. The statement notes that when the building 'was listed in 1962, Lleiniog was described as a 'sub-medieval' house with significant surviving interior detail,

and good external Georgian character.’ Regrettably much of this special interest has been lost due to recent alterations and neglect. What was then characterised as the ‘sub-medieval’ house survives largely as a shell; very little interior detail pre-dating the later 19th century and almost nothing of the external Georgian character survive. Nonetheless, the house still has considerable architectural and historic interest’ (Copeman 2020).

- 3.7. In January 2022, Amos Homes Ltd also commissioned a Heritage Impact Statement. This report highlights the importance of the building in its connected to Castell Lleiniog. In the past, unauthorised changes had been made that greatly damaged the building and its importance as a heritage asset. The report concluded that the proposal for the restoration and repair of the building would be wholly positive for not only the asset itself but also the historical significance for the area (St Paul 2022).

## 4. Objectives

- 4.1 This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Archaeological Building Recording will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* (2019), and Historic England’s *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).
- 4.2 The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all the key internal and external components of the affected parts of the building so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation. This will be completed by means of a Historic England’s Level 3 building survey. Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support a historical analysis. This will and mitigate potential development impacts to the structure and fabric of the impact elements of the Lleiniog. At the request of GAPS, aspects of a Level 4 recording will also be included in the report, including a review of existing literature, mapping, and archives.
- 4.4 The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.



## 5. Timetable of works

### Fieldwork

- 5.1 The programme of Archaeological Building Recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed development. It is currently expected that the site and archive visits will be undertaken during February 2023.

### Report delivery

- 5.2 The report will be submitted to the client and to GAPS within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## 6. Details of work

- 6.1 The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2019) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

### 6.2 Building Survey

- 6.2.1 The level 3 building recording will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2019). The Level 3 archaeological building recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced building recording archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The following will be considered:

- site layout and organisation
- function
- materials, method of construction
- fenestration
- internal arrangements
- original fixtures and fittings
- subsequent fixtures and fittings
- evidence of use and status

- date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

At the request of GAPS, aspects of a Level 4 recording will also be included in the report, comprising a review of existing literature, The regional Historic Environment Record, mapping, and archives.

- 6.2.2 It is not anticipated that there will be any significant constraint to the ability to record the exterior of the building. However, it may be that safe access to the interior may not be possible prior to the commencement of the development. Should this prove to be the case further consultation with SC-PD will be undertaken on the appropriate level of internal recording required.
- 6.2.3 The work will be completed in accordance with ClfA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2019) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3 and aspects of Level 4 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016).
- 6.2.4 All photographs will be taken in a high-resolution digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location, and direction of shot. All digital photography will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines for Digital Image Capture and File Storage (2015).
- 6.2.5 A site plan and measured plans of the buildings will be included. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations will be used to supplement the report (Figures 3 -6) and further measured plans and elevations may also be provided to illustrate features not more readily obtained by photography. Any existing plans and elevations will be checked on site and amended where necessary. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

### **6.3 Recording**

- 6.3.1 Recording will be carried out using AE recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc). All recording will be carried out to a standard equivalent

to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016). Some aspects of Level 4 will also be included.

- 6.3.2 Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- 6.3.3 All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.
- 6.3.4 Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

## **7 Monitoring**

- 7.1 GAPS will be contacted prior to the commencement of archaeological works, and subsequently once the work is underway.
- 7.2 Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS for approval as archaeological advisors to the Planning Authority.
- 7.3 Representatives of GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments.

## **8 Archive and Reporting programme**

### **Site archive**

- 8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.
- 8.2 The site archive will be subjected to selection to establish those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan. The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with: Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines For Wales (National Panel for

Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA, 2020).

- 8.3 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the archive index and report will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record at GAT. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the *Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2018).

### **Analysis**

- 8.4 Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report as outlined in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016):

- Non-technical summary
- A contents list; a list of illustrations or figures.
- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area). Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- A longer summary statement summarising the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. The written Scheme of Investigation will be appended.



- Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced.
- A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of a circulation pattern or of a decorative or liturgical scheme. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose. In an industrial building, a sequential account of the way in which materials or processes were handled.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- Location plan showing the building/s assessed by the building recording, with all structures and features investigated.
- A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: its relationship to local settlement patterns or other man-made features in the landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
- An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.
- Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports (again with any necessary permissions), or a note of their existence and location.
- Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.

- Plan and elevation drawings with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all structural features identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features.
- Conclusion(s) as appropriate of all the structural remains investigated.
- An outline of the significance of the building. This can seek to identify both the significance of different features or phases of development in the building relative to each other, and also set important aspects of the building in a regional or national context.
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the building by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
  - Appendices as appropriate including maps, drawings and photographs taken.

## **Reports and archive deposition**

### **Report to client**

- 8.5 Copies of all reports associated with the building survey, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GAPS. On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record, GAT for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

### **Additional reports**

- 8.6 After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### **Summary reports for publication**

- 8.7 Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### **Notification of important remains**

- 8.8 Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### **Archive deposition**

- 8.9 The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.
- 8.10 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.
- 8.11 Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
- 8.12 Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GAPS.

## **9 Staff**

- 9.6 The project will be managed by John Davey PhD MCIfA (AW Senior Project Manager), and the fieldwork undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists from Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and the client.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10 Health and Safety**

#### **Risk assessment**

- 10.6 Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

#### **Other guidelines**

- 10.7 AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

## 11 Community Engagement and Outreach

- 11.6 Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the survey work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media. This will be discussed with and in agreement with the client. The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.
- 11.7 Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

## 12 Insurance

- 12.6 AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## 13 Quality Control

Professional standards

- 13.6 AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological building investigation and recording* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

Project tracking



- 13.7 The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## 14 Arbitration

- 14.6 Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

## 15 References

- British Geological Survey, 2023. *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 01/02/23)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019. *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Copeman, M. 2020. *Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey. Statement of Significance*. Draft 02: April 2020
- English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
- Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- Mitchell, P.D. and Brickley, M. eds. 2017. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Morgan T. 2004. *Lleiniog: Archaeological Appraisal, January 2004* (unpubl. report)
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*.
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019. *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention And Disposal Guidelines For Wales*. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
- St Paul, J. 2022. *The Impact on the Heritage Asset of Proposed Restoration and Enabling Works at Lleiniog House, Penmon*.
- Welsh Archaeological Trust's, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records*

Williams W., 'A History of the Bulkeley Family' m/s 1673-4, quoted in Hughes, L., Williams, T.P.T., 'Aber Lleiniog' in *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 2008.

**Websites consulted:**

British Geological Survey, accessed February 2023:

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

Listed building Report and Coflein Record accessed February 2023:

<https://cadwpublicapi.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=5524>

<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/300310/>

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Selection Strategy**

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## Selection Strategy

Project Information	
<b>ID</b>	3069, LPA/23/BR
<b>Name</b>	Lleiniog, Penmon
Project Management	
<b>Project Manager</b>	John Davey
<b>Post Excavation Manager</b>	Rhiannon Philp
<b>Organisation</b>	Archaeology Wales
Stakeholders	
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	RCAHMW; Heneb – Gwynedd HER
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	John Davey
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	Grŵp Amos Cymru Ltd
<b>Other</b>	
<b>Resources</b>	No unusual resources required outside of AW normal operating equipment and personnel to implement this Selection Strategy.

### Context

The Archaeological Building Recording consists of a Level 3 building recording of the grade II listed building at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN (LB 5524), as outlined in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines, together some archival and research elements from Level 4.

## 1. Digital Data

### Stakeholders



Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), John Davey (Project Manager), RCAHMW, Heneb – Gwynedd HER

### Data Management Plan (DMP)

#### Selection and De-selection

DMP Attached as a separate document

#### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
10/05/24	DMP final update	Project complete, final archive quantities now known	AW Staff, RCAHMW, HER

## 2. Documents

### Stakeholders

Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), John Davey (Project Manager),

#### Selection and De-selection

##### Selection

- 2.1. All original documentary material created during data gathering will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be de-selected during archive completion
- 2.2. Selection reviews will be undertaken after the following phases:
  - Fieldwork
  - Reporting
  - Archive Completion
- 2.3. Relevant Standards and Guidance:
  - CIfA. 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
  - CIfA. 2022 revision. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology
  - Any information provided by Receiving Institutions
- 2.4. It is not envisaged that the selection decisions will deviate from standard guidelines

##### De-selection

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be

duplicates, re-productions, miscellaneous material, correspondence and GDPR/confidentiality created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore be retained to supplement AW/AE's research files. A copy of the complete digital working archive incl. the preserved archive is stored on AW/AE's server.

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
10/05/24	No physical documentary archive to select	Digital-born archive will be dealt with as per the DMP.	N/A

### 3. Materials

No physical archaeological materials were collected during the building recording.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX III: Data Management Plan**

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## Data Management Plan

### Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID
3069 LPA/23/BR
Project Name
Lleiniog, Penmon
Project Description
The Archaeological Building Recording consists of a Level 3 building recording of the grade II listed building at Lleiniog, Penmon, Anglesey, LL58 8RN (LB 5524), as outlined in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines, together some archival and research elements from Level 4.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Grŵp Amos Cymru Ltd
Project Manager
John Davey – AW Senior Project Manager john@arch-wales.co.uk
Principal Investigator / Researcher
John Davey – AW Senior Project Manager john@arch-wales.co.uk
Data Contact Person
Rhiannon Philp – AW Post Excavation Manager rhiannon.philp@arch-wales.co.uk
Date DMP created
03/02/23
Date DMP last updated
10/05/24
Version
2
Related data management policies
This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, ClfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

### Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files has been added to this DMP.



Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Text/documents	PDF (.pdf and .pdf/a)	1 (10MB)
Images	Photographs (.jpg)	431 (410MB)
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	1 group - 5 files (5KB)

#### How will the data be collected or created?

##### **Data Standards / Methods**

- Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below if applicable and will be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

##### **Data storage / file naming**

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud based storage system to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance.

### Section 3: Documentation and metadata

#### What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

### Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

#### How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

### Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

#### How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed

- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).
- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

## Section 6: Selection and Preservation

### Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP have been reviewed and updated as part of the final report. Updated documentation has been included in all reporting stages.
- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.
- The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.
- Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.

### What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

- The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.
- The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

### Have you contacted the data repository?

- RCAHMW has been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

### Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

- A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget.

## Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The museum and digital archive repository and will be updated as the project progresses.</li><li>• The investigations have resulted in in a final report and digital photographic archive.</li><li>• A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.</li><li>• The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report</li></ul>
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No restrictions</li></ul>

## Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.</li><li>• Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager.</li><li>• Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.</li><li>• Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.</li><li>• Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.</li><li>• Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.</li></ul>



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