
3.77. The term 'Celtic Fields' refers to a regular system of small square or rectangular fields which are usually bounded by banks or lynchets. They are much smaller than the size of today's fields ranging in size from two hectares to three hectares. In Britain they can date back as far as the Bronze Age c.2000BC, but they were also used throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods (Roman Britain ND). However, preserved prehistoric and Roman fieldscapes rarely survive within the landscape today, but upstanding remains of Iron Age and Roman settlements still remain on Anglesey, such as the Scheduled Roman settlements of Din Lligwy and Llifad Carreglefn, and the Iron Age hut circles and hillforts of Llanbadrig, Bodafon and the Ty Mawr Hut Circles.

3.78. Evidence of the Iron Age is both recorded within the Site and the study area.

Settlement within the Site

3.79. One area of potential late prehistoric/Iron Age settlement is recorded within the centre of Maen Hir South B (Fig. 5: **E19**; Fig. 8: **61**). A geophysical survey recorded a small sub-circular enclosure that covers an area 0.11ha in size named Ynys Bach. The enclosure also survives as a shallow polygonal earthwork that was noted on the LiDAR imagery (Fig. 25). Despite its small size and its non-defensive location, it has a substantial bank and a ditch measuring 3m wide with evidence for internal settlement (Kelly 1988; Hopewell *et al.* 2007). Testing pitting within the enclosure recovered no artefactual evidence, but the archaeological horizons were encountered between 0.24m and 0.38m below the ground surface (Hopewell *et al.* 2007). It is characterised by the compact nature of the settlement, with at least one house built into or closely adjoining the enclosure bank. This layout is typical of the class of courtyard house settlements where the houses cluster around a central space, rather than being set centrally within the enclosure, detached from the enclosure bank (Kelly 1988; Hopewell *et al.* 2007). Whilst these types of settlement are late prehistoric in date, they can also be Roman in date also.

3.80. A recent review of aerial photography and LiDAR by a PhD student in 2023 (Owen 2023) recorded a possible cropmark of an enclosure that is polygonal in shape located within Maen Hir Central (Fig. 12: **147**). The feature roughly measures 56m by 49m and a series of other cropmarks are visible nearby, although their relationship to the enclosure is unclear. Due to the enclosure's shape and character, a late prehistoric/Iron Age date could be possible.

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- 3.81. Furthermore, two possible enclosures were identified on LiDAR imagery during the student's PhD (Owen 2023) within Maen Hir North. The first feature is a possible shallow upstanding earthwork of a potential prehistoric enclosure, recorded within the northern end of the Site (Fig. 6: **144**; Fig. 18).
- 3.82. The second feature is located just outside of Maen Hir North and therefore associated archaeological remains could extend into the Site (Fig. 6: **145**). It is located c.230m north of the nearest Cable Route Corridor and c.500m of the Highway Works. The feature consists of a large curvilinear earthwork measuring c.36m in diameter with possible traces of a multivallate bank system identified on LiDAR Imagery (Owen 2023; Fig. 17). A geophysical survey undertaken as part of the PhD identified anomalies indicative of an upland prehistoric settlement. In addition, during the site work, a large gritstone bowl was also observed and recovered from the site. The present landowners stated that the bowl was recovered from the ploughsoil during the summer of 2022 and moved to the hedge line (Owen 2023).

Settlement within the study area

- 3.83. Extensive Iron Age or broadly dated late prehistoric settlement is recorded to the north of Maen Hir North. A small circular gully that may represent the drip gully of an Iron Age roundhouse was recorded c.810m to the north of Maen Hir North (Fig. 6: **48**) (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). However, a concentration of archaeological features representing a settlement dating to the late prehistoric/Roman period are recorded c.350m to the north of Maen Hir North (Fig. 4: **E4**; Fig. 6: **49, 63 to 68**). The remains comprise a large rectangular enclosure, pits, circular gullies, a livestock enclosure, and ditches (Wessex Archaeology 2015a; 2015b).
- 3.84. In addition, a cropmark of sub-circular enclosure is located c.740m to the north of Maen Hir North (Fig. 6: **47**), indicating that potential settlement or a livestock enclosure is located in this area. These remains are located c.480m to the north of the Scheduled remains of Llifad, Carreglefn, a pentagonal Roman enclosure nearby (Fig. 2: **D28**).
- 3.85. A broadly dated prehistoric sub-circular earthwork is recorded c.80m to the north-east of Maen Hir South A (Fig. 7: **52**). A field survey showed that only one side of the feature is readily visible on the ground, and this could be interpreted as a platform c.30m in diameter, indicating a prehistoric settlement site. However, it could also be

a later feature such as a haystack stand (Smith and Hopewell 2010). The earthwork has not been excavated to ascertain its date and character.

- 3.86. A potential late prehistoric/Roman settlement is recorded c.980m to the south of Maen Hir South (Fig. 8: **55**) comprising of a large number of curvilinear, rectangular and square features as a series of cropmarks (Owen and Woods 2020b). These features have not been investigated to ascertain their form, function or date.
- 3.87. A triangular containing a circular anomaly feature broadly dated to the prehistoric period was recorded during a geophysical survey (Sykes *et al.* 2017) and is located c.1.1km to the east Maen Hir Central (Fig. 7: **59**). The archaeological anomalies have not been investigated to ascertain their form, function or character.

Findspots

- 3.88. Two findspots are recorded along the northern shore of Llyn Alaw Reservoir comprising a rotary quernstone (Fig. 7: **46**) and fragment of slag that may be the part of bowl furnace (Fig. 7: **46**). The presence of these two findspots could indicate the location of further late prehistoric/Iron Age settlement on the slopes around the once former marshland before it became a reservoir in the 20th century.

Summary

- 3.89. In summary, evidence of late prehistoric/Iron Age settlement and findspots are recorded within the Site, in particular within Maen Hir Central and Maen Hir South. The assessment has identified that the landscape that the Site occupies was extensively settlement during the Iron Age, with some settlement sites crossing over to the Roman period also illustrating continuity of people living within well-established settlements that span multiple periods. Therefore, there is potential for further archaeological remains associated with these known settlement sites to be located within the Site, for example agricultural features, or previously unknown settlements.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 3.90. Following the initial invasion of Britain by the Roman army in AD 43, Wales proved a difficult place to conquer. Anglesey was the final area to be taken, in AD 60; however, the troops were withdrawn soon thereafter due to the Boudiccan Rebellion and did not return until AD 77/78. Anglesey, known to the Romans as Mon, was of strategic importance and rich in resources; forts were established at Holyhead and Cemlyn, and Parys Mountain was exploited for its copper ore (Pegasus Group 2021).

3.91. Evidence of the Roman period is both recorded within the Site and the study area.

Within the Site

Settlement

3.92. There is a concentration of potential Roman archaeological remains within Maen Hir South B, in the form of the previously discussed small sub-circular enclosure (Fig. 5: **E19**; Fig. 8: **61**). The layout of the enclosure and internal activity is typical of the class of courtyard house settlements where the houses cluster around a central space, rather than being set centrally within the enclosure, detached from the enclosure bank (Kelly 1988; Hopewell *et al.* 2007). Similar enclosure from north-west Wales have been dated to the Romano-British period, although in some cases they were constructed over earlier timber roundhouses (Kelly 1988). A Roman date can also be suggested due to a recorded findspot close by (Fig. 8: **70**) comprising a flat circular copper alloy object that could be a coin or a token. This site is located 1.1km to the north of a suggested route of a Roman road, discussed below.

3.93. A potential oval enclosure is recorded in Maen Hir South A (Fig. 7: **76**). The field boundary here is curvilinear and could be following the route of a former enclosure boundary (Fig. 9.1). LiDAR Imagery, historic mapping and aerial photographs do not illustrate or depict any cropmarks within this rounded area of the field. There is a possibility that it could also be a natural feature as its northern and southern boundaries are formed of streams (Waddington 2013).

Roman Roads

3.94. A section of potential Roman road is located within the southern area of Maen Hir South B (Fig. 8: **71**). It is on an orientation of east to west. It was suggested that this formed part of a Roman road crossing from Beaumaris to Holyhead (Longueville Jones 1855). There are a series of 5m or wider probable early roads, between hedge banks were traced by Talwrn Archaeology Group (Fig. 8: **72**, **73** and **74**), and are suggested to be Roman origin, however they have not been investigated to prove their date and character (Hopewell 2005). During the Roman period, roads were usually the focus for roadside activities, such as burials, religious sites, areas of depositing artefacts, agriculture or settlement. This may be evidenced by the presence of multiple findspots of coins, pottery and a bead c.1km to the west of Maen Hir South B (Fig. 8). If the road is indeed Roman, then further Roman activity could be located either side of the route within the southern area of the Maen Hir South B.

Within the study area

- 3.95. Evidence for the Roman period is recorded extensively within the study area.

Maen Hir North

- 3.96. Extensive Roman settlement is recorded c.350m to the north of Maen Hir North (Fig. 4: **E4**; Fig. 6: **49, 63 to 68**), comprising a concentration of archaeological features representing a settlement dating to the late prehistoric/Roman period recorded. The remains comprise a large rectangular enclosure, pits, circular gullies, a livestock enclosure, and ditches (Wessex Archaeology 2015a; 2015b). These remains are focused on a large Roman defended enclosure located c.320m to the north (Fig. 4: **E2**; Fig. 6: **82**). The enclosure comprises an earthwork bank, and the excavation of the associated ditch revealed a feature 4m and 5.40m wide by c.3m deep (Wessex Archaeology 2007). This is a substantial ditch and combined with an inner bank, perhaps with a palisade, would have proved an effective defensive rampart. No internal structures or features were identified which appeared contemporaneous with the enclosure ditch. No evidence of settlement was identified, although the size of the surrounding ditches implies that they were protecting something other than livestock (Wessex Archaeology 2007).
- 3.97. Further potential Roman Scheduled settlement named Llifad, Carreglefn, is recorded c.270m to the north of the Site (Fig. 2: **D28**; Fig. 6: **81**). The settlement comprises a rough pentagonal enclosure with a ditch and two earth banks. The defences remain in their original state on the eastern side only, elsewhere the earthwork has been almost ploughed away. The enclosure is classed with other 2nd-4th centuries AD sites in the same category of Din Lligwy (Waddington 2013).
- 3.98. Roman industry is recorded within the study area and comprises Parys Mountain c.1.5km to the east of the Site. The mountain was mined for copper during the period, and a copper cake (a large circular ingot) was found on the mountain (Fig. 6: **78**). Two more copper cakes were recorded c.420m to the south (Fig. 6: **80**) and c.900m north (Fig. 6: **79**), illustrating that such objects are not exclusive to Parys Mountain, and are found within the surrounding landscape when they brought down from the mines.

Maen Hir South

- 3.99. A potential Roman settlement is recorded c.980m to the south of Maen Hir South B (Fig. 8: **55**) comprising of a large number of curvilinear, rectangular and square

features identified as a series of cropmarks (Owen and Woods 2020b). This settlement also could be associated with the route of the suggested Roman road located c.1.4km to the north (71).

- 3.100. Located c.430m to the west of Maen Hir South A is the route of a possible Roman trackway on an orientation of east to west (Fig. 7: 77). Local knowledge suggests that this may be the location of a road of possible Roman date and is known by locals as "The Roman Road" (Owen & Wood 2020a). However, a later date cannot be ruled out at this stage.
- 3.101. The Scheduled Bodafon Mountain Hut Groups recorded on Bodafon Mountain c.1.7km to the north-east of Maen Hir South B (Fig. 3: D7; Fig. 8: 75) comprising hut circles with stone foundations are located within an enclosure demarcated by a low bank. The site was inhabited well into the Roman period as midden contained frequent burnt stones, charcoal, and sherds of Samian ware dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Waddington 2013).
- 3.102. A series of undated earthworks consisting of large banks and shallow earthworks covering an area 300m by 200m are located c.500m to the south of the Site (Fig. 16: 140). These features were located on LiDAR Imagery (Owen and Woods 2020), and have not been investigated to ascertain their date, form and character. They could be the remains of a potential Roman farmstead (or later settlement) as they are on different orientation to the current field system.
- 3.103. Potential undated small mounds were identified on LiDAR Imagery c.190m to the south of the Site (Fig. 16: 141) running alongside the route of a possible Roman road. They were interpreted as possible funerary monuments, but it is possible that they may also be natural mounds (Owen and Woods 2020). If they are indeed Roman funerary monuments, they would correspond with common placing of such Roman graves alongside roads.

Summary

- 3.104. In summary, the Site is situated within an extensively occupied Roman landscape, with multiple recorded settlement sites positioned within the study area. Notably there are a multiple small sub-square/pentagonal defended enclosures within the study area and one being located within Maen Hir South B, and an extensive settlement located to the north of Maen Hir North.

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- 3.105. The projected route of a Roman road passes through the southern end of Maen Hir South B on an east to west trajectory and may have been the route between Beaumaris to Holyhead. The route of the road was speculated in the late 19th century, and further routes projected in the 20th century. However, no excavations have been undertaken to prove whether these routes are indeed Roman in date.
- 3.106. Whilst it is possible the further unrecorded Roman settlement sites are located within the Site and study area, the Site may have largely formed the agricultural landscape surrounding the known recorded settlements.

Early medieval (AD 410 to 1100)

- 3.107. The early medieval period is of importance in Welsh history for the development of the Welsh language and identity. However, the archaeological record on Anglesey provides relatively limited evidence of occupation and activity (Pegasus Group 2021).
- 3.108. Evidence for the early medieval period is not recorded within the Site, but limited evidence is recorded within the study area.
- 3.109. The majority of early medieval evidence comprises religious sites, holy wells and carved stones. A holy well dedicated to St Elaeth is located c.20m to the east of Maen Hir North (Fig. 9: **83**), c.50m to the west of the Highway Works and within the Cable Route Corridor. The well now appears to have been converted into a tank. (Parry *et al.* 2011). St Elaeth was a Briton from the north, was driven into Wales by the Picts, and became a monk under Saint Seiriol in Anglesey at Penmon (Baring-Gould 1907) c.16km to the east of Maen Hir South B.
- 3.110. Located c.400m to the north of Maen Hir Central and c.200m to the north of the Cable Route Corridor and Highway Works was the position of inscribed stone (Fig. 9: **84**) dating to the 6th century AD. The stone is currently within Bangor Museum but has a Latin inscription in one line reading vertically downwards: *ETTORIGI (S) H [IC IACIT]* - *'the stone of Etorix. He lies here'* in Roman capitals (Waddington 2010).
- 3.111. The location of a demolished early medieval church named Capel Ligach is located c.960m to the east of Maen Hir South A, c.450m to the north-east of the Cable Route Corridor and c.870m to the north of the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **86**). Lewis Morris in *Celtic Remains* writes *'Ligach, the name of some Irish General, or Prince, who once had possessions in Anglesey. His gravestone was shewn me in the high road near*

Dulas, and called Bedd Ligach, where tradition had it that he was buried there in his arms' (Baynes 1920; Davidson 2004).

- 3.112. A settlement site is recorded c.1km to the east of Maen Hir Central, c.970m to the north-east of the Cable Route Corridor and c.90m to the east of the Highway Works (Fig. 9: **85**). An excavation revealed a hearth with an arc of stake holes at one side, seven postholes, two gullies and two pits (White 1977) dating to 6th to 11th centuries.
- 3.113. Two early medieval holy wells, Ffynnon Cybi and Ffynnon Seiriol, are located c.470m to the north-east of Maen Hir South B, c.50m to the south and east of the Cable Route Corridor and the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **87**), one dedicated to St Cybi and the other St Seiriol. St Cybi was a 6th century AD bishop from Cornwall who later moved Wales and was granted the old Roman fort at Holyhead later known as Caer Gybi. He founded a large and important monastery there (Lloyd 1959). Cybi was a great friend of Saint Seiriol. He would always face the Sun while travelling to meet him at Llanerch-y-medd at the Clorach wells, and his resulting tanned complexion led to him being known as Cybi Felyn (Yellow Cybi) (Lloyd 1959). St Seiriol set up a cell at Penmon Priory on the north-east coast of Anglesey.
- 3.114. Located near to these two holy wells is the site of a nunnery, identified on a 2 Inch Ordnance Survey drawing dated 1818-1823 c.540m to the north-east for Maen Hir South B, c.130m to the north-east of the Cable Route Corridor, and c.230m north of the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **88**). Physical evidence of the nunnery has not been recorded and therefore may only be based on conjecture.
- 3.115. An early medieval incised stone dating to the 7th-11th century AD is located within the Grade II Listed St Michael's Church, the north of Maen Hir South B and c.50m to the west of the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **89**). The stone is decorated with a large circle, two vertical bars with a shorter bar between, all of which are conjoined, with two small circles and a larger circle respectively in upper and lower spaces (Nash Williams 1950).

Summary

- 3.116. The Site likely comprised the agricultural landscape beyond the periphery of early medieval settlements within the study area. Early medieval settlements are likely to have been positioned close or near to religious centres or churches. Although churches from this period are limited in number within the study area, they were likely the precursors of medieval churches, as they were demolished and rebuilt during the

period. Nonetheless, there is a religious/social presence within the study area, due to the presence of holy wells, a suggested nunnery and incised stones.

Medieval (1066 – 1539)

Background

- 3.117. After the end of Viking activity and raids causing much destruction on the island in the 12th century, Anglesey saw increased development, as many of the churches on the island originated from this period (Anglesey History 2023). Figs. 10 and 11 depict the density of medieval churches within the landscape.
- 3.118. During the medieval period the Site likely formed the agricultural hinterland beyond the periphery of farmsteads, nucleated villages and churches. Agriculture seems to have flourished from the beginning of the 13th century when the island was known as “*Mon Mam Cymru*”, Anglesey Mother of Wales. It was recognised that the sheltered lowlands of Anglesey acted as a granary for the incipient Welsh state after the conquest of the Welsh by Edward I’s armies in the 1280s. The completion of a general survey 1284 of property, rights, renders and dues escheated to the Crown (Thomas 1968) may have facilitated Anglesey becoming known as *Mon Mam Cymru* in the 13th century, as cereal produce could be taxed, and trade controlled and monitored by the English.
- 3.119. In the 13th century, the settlement of Aberffraw within the southern area of Anglesey, had an overall total of 747 sheep, 265 cattle, 136 oxen and 69 horses in the 13th century. Although, the value of a cow was ten times that of a sheep, sheep had a fiscal value that was the lowest (Thomas 1968). Further example of how prevalent livestock was in the 13th century, the average number of oxen per *tyddyn* (homestead) in Aberffraw is two (the median shows one), and this distorted view is caused by the existence of two very large herds, one consisting of 20 beasts and the other of 16, whereas in reality, of the 50 households (out of a total of 68 in the *maerdref* (*chieftain’s court*) and its hamlets) which actually held oxen, no less than 40 per cent owned only one animal (Thomas 1968).

The landscape in the medieval period

- 3.120. Throughout most of the history of Parc Cybi, Holyhead, species used for fuel were predominately oak, with some hazel and willow/poplar. The only change comes in the early medieval period when a wider range of species were used to fuel corn dryers. This included buckthorn, alder, ash and rosaceae as well as oak, willow/poplar and

hazel, suggesting a change in the available woods during this period. As evidence from elsewhere shows an expansion of woodland in the post-Roman period this may represent shrubby species expanding onto previously open land (GAT 2020).

- 3.121. It is likely that parts of the landscape around Maen Hir North and Maen Hir Central would have been heavily wooded in the early part of the medieval period, as the settlement name Llannerch-y-medd (Fig. 10: 98) suggests Llannerch = glade or clearing. Whilst it is likely that forest clearance would have been under way even in Neolithic times, the presence of this place-name element suggests that substantial clearance had not taken place locally until the medieval period. By this stage, documentary evidence confirms intensive exploitation of the agricultural resources of the historic landscape area (Carr 1982; Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2023b)

Evidence of medieval agriculture in Anglesey

- 3.122. Whilst upstanding medieval agricultural features rarely survive on Anglesey, evidence of early medieval and medieval landscapes survive as below ground features, recorded via geophysical survey and excavated at Rhuddgaer on the southern coast of Anglesey, which provide some context to what these early medieval/medieval fieldscapes would have looked like on the island. A number of small farmsteads were identified which comprised a rectangular stone building, surrounded by a medieval open field system which contained below ground remains of ridge and furrow measuring over 5m in width. The geophysical survey suggests the existence of eight sub-rectangular stone buildings, some conjoined, one set within a rectilinear enclosure, and all located within a system of small rectilinear fields (Hopewell and Edwards 2017).
- 3.123. In the medieval period, land was to some extent held collectively in South Wales, as in feudal England, with villages surrounded by ridge-and-furrow open fields. In contrast, in North Wales, farmers living in the same hamlet may have co-operated to the extent of sharing plough teams, but land was held by individuals (Pryor 2011). Welsh medieval land holdings, were disrupted by partible inheritance (where all the land was shared amongst all the sons of a landowner), creating small farms which often failed. Partible inheritance was abolished by Parliament in 1542 (Pryor 2011).
- 3.124. Evidence of the medieval period are both recorded within the Site and the study area.

Within the Site

Maen Hir North

- 3.125. A small number of medieval archaeological remains are located within the Site. The site of a mill (Fig. 9: **90**) was noted on Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd and 3rd maps, which could be of medieval date (Davidson 2002). The LiDAR data illustrates the site of the mill contains earthworks and a potential circular earth platform (Fig. 20). These remains are however located within a small, wooded area next to the water course, Afon Wygyr. The remains of the mill are closely associated with the location of an additional medieval mill c.25m to the south of the Site, also along the Afon Wygyr (Fig. 9: **94**). Furthermore, located c.500m to the south of the Site is the recorded location of another mill along the watercourse (Fig. 9: **96**), indicating that the Afon Wygyr was a focus for medieval water mills. It should be noted that these mills are illustrated on the 1824 map of North Anglesey², name Felin-y-nant (Mill of the Stream) and Pentre Haflyn (Haflyn Village), and therefore were present in the 19th century.

Maen Hir Central

- 3.126. Two recorded medieval remains are located within Maen Hir Central. The remains of a sinuous field bank forming a boundary between two farmsteads is present within the south-western area of the Site (Fig. 9: **91**). This bank forms the remains of an earlier rectilinear field system and may be the boundary of the medieval hamlet of Gwaundog (Davidson and Flook 1994). Furthermore, the remains of an earthen house platform are recorded (Fig. 9: **92**). The platform is known as 'Cae Hen Eglwys', or 'Old Church Field' and by tradition is thought to be the site of an old church (Pearson 1995). The LiDAR data does not depict a platform but rather a series of indistinct undulations c.50m to the south of the HER point (Fig. 21). If the platform is indeed the site of a house or a church, there will be associated archaeological remains within its immediate environs, such as outbuildings, route ways, pits, ditches, or even a burial ground. The platform has not been investigated to ascertain whether the feature is indeed a church or a dwelling.

Maen Hir South A

- 3.127. Agricultural features are recorded within Maen Hir South A and comprise a former field boundary (Fig. 10: **97**), illustrating that remains of former medieval field systems

² https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ac/Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Holyhead_%28OSD_317%29.jpg

are present within the Site and study area as above ground archaeological remains although they are rare.

- 3.128. One particular field boundary, which was previously discussed as a possible Roman enclosure (Fig. 7: **76**), within Maen Hir South A stands out amongst the rest, which are predominately straight and represent later post-medieval enclosure of the landscape. The north-western boundary of Maen Hir South A can be described as 'bulbous' or semi-circular (Fig. 9.1). This has the potential to be the remains of an older field boundary as it seems to be purposely avoiding something that is not currently visible within the landscape, perhaps following the line of a former church enclosure as they are often oval or circular in shape. LiDAR Imagery, historic mapping and aerial photographs do not illustrate or depict any cropmarks within this rounded area of the field. The boundary does however sit within a low point within the landscape its northern and southern boundaries are formed of streams (Waddington 2013).

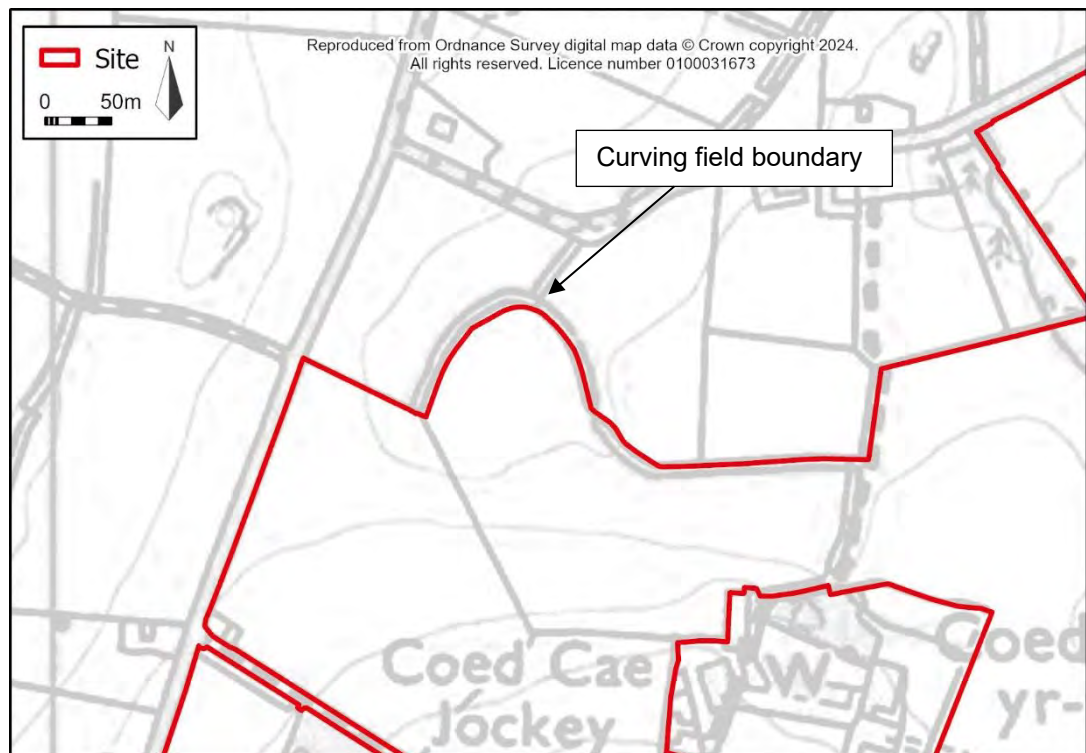


Fig. 9.1 Semi-circular field boundary, Maen Hir South A

Maen Hir South B

- 3.129. Metal detecting survey undertaken in Maen Hir South (Fig. 5: **E19**) recovered two medieval objects (Fig. 10: **93**): a body fragment of a copper alloy cauldron and a cauldron leg.

Within the study area

- 3.130. The Listed farmstead/hamlet of Plas Bodewryd (the name originating from *bod* meaning 'dwelling', and *Ewryd*, a personal name) is located outside of the Site boundary but is surrounded by Maen Hir North, the closest Site boundary being c.90m to the west and c.220m to the north of the Cable Route Corridor and the Highway Works (Fig. 2: **D4**; Fig. 9: **95**) and has its origins in the medieval period. The farmstead is closely associated with a medieval mill nearby (Fig. 9: **96**), and the Grade II Listed medieval Church of St Mary (Fig. 2: **D4**).
- 3.131. There are a large number of recorded medieval churches, some of which are located within settlements with medieval origins within the study area and beyond, which were the focal places of worship for a sparse agricultural community, a hamlet or a village. Medieval churches of note within the study area are:
- The Grade II Listed the Church of St Mary c.40m to the north of Maen Hir North (Fig. 2 : **D4**);
 - The Grade II Listed Church of St Peirio (Fig. 2: **D29**) located c.950m to the west of Maen Hir North;
 - The village of Llanerch-y-medd with the Grade II Listed Church of St Mary at its centre c.660m to the south-west of Maen Hir South A, and the Highway Works passes through the village itself (Fig. 10: **98**);
 - The Grade II* Listed Church of St Pabo within the hamlet of Llanbabo c.320m to the south of Maen Hir Central (Fig. 2: **D26**);
 - The village of Llanfechell c.1.6km to the west of Maen Hir Central which has the Grade II* Listed Church of ST Mechell (Fig. 2: **D30**) at its centre;
 - The Grade II Listed Church of St Michael located c.20m to the north of Maen Hir South B (Fig. 3: **D19**) near to the hamlet of Maenaddwyn;
 - The Grade II* Listed Church of St Tyfryfog located within the village of Llandyfrydog located c.300m to the east of Maen Hir South A; and
 - The Grade II* Listed Church of Eleth located c.1.9km to the north-east of Maen Hir North (Fig. 2: **D89**) within the centre of Amlwch. It is clear from documentary evidence that Amlwch was situated on some of the best soils in Anglesey, as the parish church was rated the third most valuable in the island in 1254 on tithes, oblations and income from glebe (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2023b).

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- 3.132. A circular cropmark located c.330m to the east and west of Maen Hir South B, c.380m to the south of the Cable Route Corridor and c.810m to the south of the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **99**), may be the remains of a ring-motte, a type of defended medieval settlement. An additional defended medieval settlement is recorded c.990m to the south-west of Maen Hir South B and c.810m to the south-west of the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **100**).
- 3.133. The recorded position of a medieval battle site is located c.1.4km to the west of Maen Hir South B, c.1.5km to the south-west of the Cable Route Corridor, and c.810m to the west of the Highway Works (Fig. 10: **101**). The placename, '*cae cyrch gwyddel*' / '*field of the bloody Manx/Irishman*' suggests this location is the possible battle site between Llywelyn ap Gruffydd and loyalist forces in an area called 'Coettanau' in 1194 (Owen 2010; Owen and Wood 2020).

Summary

- 3.134. In summary, the Site likely formed, for the majority, the agricultural hinterland beyond the villages and settlement sites within the study area. The archaeological evidence presented in this assessment illustrates that the medieval landscape was a rural landscape, interspersed by churches which would have been the foci of multiple small hamlets and farmsteads, as well a small number of water mills located upon watercourses to exploit the energy. Very limited evidence of former medieval field boundaries is recorded within the study area, and two of which are recorded as being above ground earthworks. Nonetheless, it should be anticipated that further medieval agricultural features (such as ridge and furrow and/or field boundaries or enclosures) may survive as below ground features as the agricultural landscape altered over times.

Post-medieval (1540 to 1900) and modern (1900 – present)

- 3.135. The majority of 'monuments' recorded within the study area are of post-medieval and modern date and comprise agricultural features, farmsteads, findspots, buildings and industrial sites.

Agricultural activity

- 3.136. During the post-medieval period the Site likely formed the agricultural hinterland beyond the periphery of farmsteads, villages and churches. The post-medieval period saw to the drastic change in agricultural practices on Anglesey and to the transformation of the rural landscape that we see today (Ferreira 2023). During this

period, shared open-field systems held by hamlets were gradually broken down and formed into compact farm units and 14 landed estates. By the 17th century, these open-field systems were enclosed and bordered by cloddiau (a wall of soil thrown up when digging a pit or ditch which is faced with stone) and hedgerows, and arable farming went into decline with the emergence of livestock rearing and dairy farming (Ferreira 2023).

- 3.137. As it might be expected in an area which was isolated and remote, draught animals were more highly prized than any other type of livestock in the 16th century, for example both oxen and horses were valued at 5 shillings each, cattle at 3 shillings and 4 pence each, and sheep at 6 pence each (Thomas 1968). In comparison, at this time, cereal cultivation in the early post-medieval period did not command a high price, because soils had mediocre fertility, and combined with rigorous coastal climate (cloud cover, high rain and strong winds) deterred extensive cultivation of corn, which was valued at 2 shillings and 6 pence for four bushels (Thomas 1968).
- 3.138. The increasing importance of fatstock production during the 19th century as a result of the railway network that connected the island to the mainland, led to the increase in size of farms mainly through the merging of smallholdings (Jones 2021; Ferreira 2023). There are a small number of recorded post-medieval farms recorded within the Site's surrounding landscape. However, there are an abundant number of 19th century farmsteads across the whole of the Site and the study area, likely reflecting this rapid increase in agricultural activity during the period.
- 3.139. Farming on Anglesey shifted its focus from pastoral to arable farming during the Second World War, which also continued into the Post-War period. In the 1939-1949 period, arable land use was more extensive on Anglesey covering c.14,382ha, which was influenced by the 'Dig for Britain' campaigns (Kernon Countryside Consultants Limited 2023). The small land parcels and surface exposures of the bedrock would have caused serious issues cultivating crops, and after less than a decade of intensive arable farming on Anglesey this method was stopped. Between 1933 and 1991, there was an 83% contraction in arable land use on Anglesey (Kernon Countryside Consultants Limited 2023).

Farmsteads

- 3.140. The prevalence of farmsteads recorded within the landscape is presented on Figs. 12, 13 and 14, indicated as triangles. There are very few known recorded post-

medieval farmsteads within the study area. The most notable examples are those that are Listed Buildings, for example the Grade II* Listed Plas Bodewryd near to Maen Hir North (Fig. 2: **D4**), the Grade II Listed Fferam-gyd to the south of Maen Hir Central (Fig. 2: **D26**), and the Grade II Listed Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse to the immediate south-east of Maen Hir South A (Fig. 3: **D15**).

- 3.141. It was not until the 19th and 20th centuries that farmsteads were established in abundance, as indicated by the blue triangles on Figs. 12 to 14. The majority of these farmsteads are located outside of the Site's boundary, some of which are completely surrounded by the Site. Historic mapping from the 19th century indicates that the only a small number of former small farmsteads or dwellings were located within the Site that have been subsequently demolished. These are discussed within the map regression section of this assessment.

Field boundaries

- 3.142. A small number of former field boundaries dated to the post-medieval period are recorded within the study area by the HER around Maen Hir North (Fig. 11: **102** to **109**). In addition, many undated linear ditches forming former field boundaries and trackways have been recorded across the Site and study area (Figs. 14, 15 and 16: **118**, **119**, **120**, **122** to **128**, **132** to **135**, **138**, **139**, **142**), reflecting the alterations/establishment of the fields over time. Post-medieval cloddiau field boundaries were also noted within all areas of the Site during the site visit also. Aerial photographs from 1945 to 1992 and historic mapping from 1818 to 1995 all depict alterations to field boundaries throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. These changes to field boundaries likely relate to the shift to arable farming in the 20th century, for example from 1939 to 1949, to allow for larger field plots and the use of modern machinery.
- 3.143. A concentration of agricultural features was recorded during an excavation c.740m to the north of Maen Hir South A (Fig. 4: **E9**; Fig. 15: **118**). The features remained undated but related agricultural activity prior to the 19th century (Archaeology Wales 2022). Their density may also be attributed to their proximity to a 19th century farmstead named Cae Mawr (Big Field). Therefore, based on this example it is likely that further below ground agricultural features such as field boundaries or trackways may be present within the whole of the Site near to known historic farmsteads, as well as remains of former field boundaries throughout the whole of the Site.

Ponds

- 3.144. A small number of ponds are located within the Site that would have facilitated irrigation and drinking water for livestock. A single pond was recorded within Maen Hir North (Fig. 14: **115**) on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map for example.
- 3.145. An undated enclosure recorded as a ploughed out circular earthwork approximately 25m to 30m in diameter, is located within Maen Hir North (Fig. 14: **131**). In 1988 it was recorded as a clear cropmark during a routine visit (Boyle 1988). The feature has not been investigated to ascertain its date, character and function, but it is visible on LiDAR Imagery as a shallow depression (Fig. 20) and as a circular anomaly on 1982 aerial photography³. There is a possibility that the feature could be former pond or remains of a quarry, although it is not depicted on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map (Annex 3). However, the earthwork has not been investigated to ascertain its date, function or character.
- 3.146. LiDAR Imagery of the Site has noted a small number of ponds are present, which are in existence as both functioning ponds or have been backfilled and survive as shallow depressions (Figs. 21, 22, 25 and 26). These ponds are also recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping (Annex 3).

Ridge and furrow

Maen Hir North and Central

- 3.147. An assessment of LiDAR data illustrates that in some areas of Maen Hir North, Central and South (Figs. 21 to 26) there are small 'pockets' of potentially surviving ridge and furrow. These above ground archaeological features are very shallow and may represent post-medieval arable farming, potentially before the increase in pastoral farming in the 19th century. The potential remains of individual ridges measure between 5m and 10m in width, and therefore could even date to the medieval period. The presence of small areas of surviving ridge and furrow throughout the Site may indicate that further ridge and furrow may survive as below ground archaeological features.

Maen Hir South A

- 3.148. A review of LiDAR Imagery and aerial photography of Maen Hir South A indicates that potential remains of ridge and furrow survive as both above ground earthworks

³ 1982 RC8-ET 89

and crop marks. The south-west of the dwelling Llwydiarth Fawr is a rectangular strip of woodland, and noted on LiDAR Imagery within this woodland are visible earthworks of potential earthwork of ridge and furrow (Fig. 23.1). Three distinct parcels survive on differing orientations, one north-east to south-west, one north to south, and one north-west to south-east.

- 3.149. An additional small section of potential upstanding ridge and furrow are located within the southern area of the Site, on an orientation of north-west to south-east. In addition, aerial photographs from 2017 and 2018 (Google Earth, not reproduced) also indicate that possible ridge and furrow may be present as below ground remains within the central and eastern areas of Maen Hir South A as well. The visible ridges within the Site measure between 4m and 5m in width. The width of individual medieval ridges varies considerably and may reach as much as 20m, but more recent ridge-and-furrow of narrow form rarely exceeds 5m in width (Historic England 2018). Therefore, these potential ridge and furrow likely date to the post-medieval period based on their size.

Maen Hir South B

- 3.150. Potential remains of ridge and furrow are present in discrete locations on aerial photographs throughout the Site as well, which are depicted on Figs 24, 25 and 26, and on aerial photographs from 1791⁴ and 1985⁵. These remains are all on differing orientations in comparison to the direction of modern cultivation lines, possibly indicating that the present large fields were once divided into small land parcels and utilised for arable farming.

Industrial activity

Mining

- 3.151. The northern area of Anglesey in the post-medieval period saw rapid development and expansion of industrial activity, chiefly deriving from the mining of copper at Parys Mountain, located c.1km to the east of the Site (Fig. 11: **111**). It should be noted that mining activity is not recorded within the Site but is recorded within the study area.
- 3.152. Parys Mountain origins lie in the Early Bronze Age, when underground levels were worked on the northern part of the site. There is circumstantial evidence for Roman

⁴ 1971 MAL 102_71 091

⁵ 1985 8512 168

and medieval (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2023a). Major mining operations began in the 18th century, when the ‘Great Golden Venture Lode’ was discovered only 1.8m below the surface in 1768 (British Mineralogy 2023). The copper mines were the largest in the world, with copper being exported across the world from the small harbour at Amlwch. Over the next 30 years, some 4.4 million tons of high-grade copper ore was raised from the large opencast workings, which still survive today as a Scheduled Monument (Fig. 2: **D10**). By the end of the 18th century the more easily accessible surface ores had been exhausted, and underground mining was introduced (British Mineralogy 2023).

- 3.153. The settlement of Amlwch (previously discussed within the medieval section of this assessment), c.1.1km to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 11: **112**) saw rapid expansion and development in the 18th century. The need to export the copper ore resulted in the development of the port at Amlwch from a small fishing harbour to a location for the repair and eventual building of new ships. This in turn resulted in the growth of smaller industries in the area and the migration of people to and from the area (Amlwch History 2023).
- 3.154. By the beginning of the 20th century, most of the underground workings has ceased production. During the preceding 150 years of mining, about 143,000 tons of copper metal has been recovered (British Mineralogy 2023).
- 3.155. The nearest recorded mine to the Site is located c.25m to the east of Maen Hir North (Fig. 11: **110**) within the farmstead of the Grade II Listed Gwredog.

Quarries

- 3.156. There is a number of known recorded quarries within the Site and within proximity to the redline boundary:
- One quarry is located within Maen Hir Central (Fig. 12: **113**),
 - One quarry within Maen Hir South B (Fig. 13: **114**),
 - One quarry located within the southern area of Maen Hir South A (Fig. 13: **148**), and
 - One quarry outside of the redline boundary towards the centre of Maen Hir Central (Fig. 12: **149**).
- 3.157. These quarries were likely opened to utilise the stone locally for the construction of drystone walls, dwellings or farm buildings. Additional unrecorded quarries that were

noted on historic mapping of the Site are discussed within the map regression section below.

Llyn Alaw

- 3.158. The construction of the reservoir Llyn Alaw began in November 1965 was completed in January 1966 by flooding the pre-existing marshland. The marshland can be clearly viewed on a 1948 aerial photograph⁶. The lake, which covers a length of 4.8km (area of 315ha) and provides drinking water for northern Anglesey, is now a designated SSSI due to the wild fowl species that visit the lake (Anglesey Info 2023). The reservoir borders the current Site boundary for Maen Hir Central, and just over 1km to the north-west of the reservoir is the Llyn Alaw windfarm.

Former Oil Depot

- 3.159. The site of the Former Oil Depot is located within the centre of Maen Hir North (Fig. 11: **142**). Both aerial photographs and historic mapping from the 1970s (Annex 3) onwards provide a detailed layout of the depot. Due to difficulty in maintaining crude oil supplies, floating oil receiving station was built just off Amlwch in 1972. Oil from the station was pumped to a shore station at Amlwch port and was pumped to a holding station at Rhosgoch (the former depot area within the Site) and then onwards via underground pipes to the oil refinery at Stanlow (Amlwch History 2023). The project was a success, however by the mid-1980s the use of large crude oil tankers was diminishing, and the terminal and the depot were closed by 1990. During the site visit, the depot was visited and currently comprises the foundations of the former depot structures which are currently overgrown by vegetation and surrounded by a tall earth bund, namely on its northern side topped by a road, and tall mature trees, which block the majority of views outward in all directions from within the centre of the depot.
- 3.160. To the south of the depot is a hill which contains the route of a former railway line that once linked the depot with the line from Amlwch to Gaerwen (Fig. 11: **143**). In the 1970s this private siding was constructed off the mine line between Rhos Goch and Amlwch to the Shell tank Farm which was used to store crude oil from the Shell offshore mourning buoy before its transfer to the oil refinery at Ellesmere port (Amlwch History 2023).

⁶ 1948 540_39 130

Amlwch to Gaerwen Railway Line

- 3.161. The route of the former railway line that linked up the harbour of Amlwch with Gaerwen passes through the eastern side of Maen Hir North and Maen Hir Central (Figs. 12 and 13: **143**). The line fully opened to Amlwch in 1867 and was used to move copper ore from Parys Mountain to the harbour. The Line ceased being used for passenger travel in 1964, however the line was still being used for the transport of freight until 1993 (Amlwch History 2023).

Map regression

Robert Dawson's 1824 of North Anglesey

- 3.162. The first available map of the Site is Robert Dawson's 1824 map of North Anglesey⁷ which depicts the Site and environs in a detailed fashion with road systems, individual field plots, farmsteads, standing stones and open areas. Each part of the Site will be described below.

Maen Hir North

- 3.163. The settlement pattern of farmsteads and small villages is the same as those depicted on the later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The only difference is that the map depicts field systems that the Tithe Maps do not. These field systems are depicted as faint lines, but are noted as rectilinear clusters near to farmsteads, such as Bodewryd and Gwredog.

Maen Hir Central

- 3.164. Similar to Maen Hir North, the pattern of farmsteads around and within Maen Hir Central is similar to that depicted on later 19th century mapping. It is noted that smaller field plots are present, which have been later enlarged throughout the 20th century. One small detail the map depicts is an 'erect stone' towards the centre of the Site located in between the former farmsteads Cae Mawr and Pen-y-Castell (these farmsteads are described below). This erect stone is not recorded on the HER but none the less could be the location of an additional unrecorded prehistoric standing stone that has been later removed. This standing stone is not present on later 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 36. 1).

⁷ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ac/Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Holyhead_%28OSD_317%29.jpg

Maen Hir South A

- 3.165. The pattern of farmsteads around and within Maen Hir South A is similar to that depicted on later 19th century mapping. Field systems depicted are too faint to make out in detail, but some fields are co-axial in character, using the parish boundary between Llandyfyrdog and Amlwch as anchor point. This somewhat reflects the field system that is present today.
- 3.166. The map does depict a farmstead within the northern part of the Site, close to the location of the Scheduled chambered tomb Maen Chwyf (Fig. 3: **D9**). This farmstead is named Gorseddau (Thrones) but was later demolished by the late 19th century. In addition, the map depicts two quarries nearby to this farmstead, these were also not depicted on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping.

Maen Hir South B

- 3.167. The pattern of farmsteads around and within Maen Hir South B is similar to that depicted on later 19th century mapping also. No other archaeological features were noted within this area of the Site on the map. Field systems are again depicted in faint blocks, but do not seem to follow those boundaries depicted on 19th century mapping, therefore there must be some degree of inaccuracy illustrated.

Tithe Maps

- 3.168. It should be noted that the available Tithe Maps do not illustrate individual fields, but rather a number of fields combined and depicted in large blocks associated with a farmstead (Annex 5 - Figs 27 to 33). The majority of these field blocks retain the same or similar boundary to those field boundaries still in existence today. However, some of the current field boundaries do not follow a small number of the boundaries or roads depicted on the Tithe Maps, but this could be attributed to a degree of inaccuracy displayed on the maps.

Maen Hir North

- 3.169. Maen Hir North occupies three parishes, Llanbadrig, Rhosbeirio and Amlwch. The Tithe Maps for these parishes date from 1840 to 1841 (Annex 5 - Figs. 27 to 29) and the tithe apportionments are with Table 3.1.
- 3.170. The Tithe Maps for Maen Hir North depict little change, except for a number of potential farm buildings located within some parcels of the Site that are not in existence today. Some of these depicted structures were located within Plot 136, which is now the site of the Former Oil Depot. This would have been the site of a

historic farmstead named Rhyd-y-gwyr (Stream of Menfolk) (Fig. 28). This farmstead was first depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map (Annex 3) and its layout before the construction of the depot is depicted on a 1971 aerial photograph⁸. In addition, the farmstead named Trogof-uchaf (High Trough), located within the north-eastern area of Maen Hir North (Fig. 28), is not present on the Tithe Map.

- 3.171. It should be noted that a Tithe Map was not available for the Parish of Bodewryd within the centre of Maen Hir North. Usually, lands owned by the church were exempt the paying of tithes, and therefore no map of the parish would have been produced. There is the potential that the Parish of Bodewryd was in church ownership during this period.
- 3.172. The majority of the field names from the Tithe Maps do not suggest a historic or previous use of the plot of land, except for Plot 8 named 'Pyllan Budron' or 'Dirty Pit', which could be referencing mines or a quarry within the plot, and Plot 196 named 'Bettws and heffynnon' or 'House of Prayer and Well' (Table 3.1). No religious structures are recorded within this plot from the HER; however, the name possibly indicates that the large plot may have some religious connection.
- 3.173. One of the landowners of the Site was William Huges, 1st Baron Dinorben (Table 3.1), the family that owned Parys Mountain. Hughes was the son of Reverend Edward Hughes, of Kinmel Hall, Denbighshire, and Mary, daughter of Robert Lewis, Rector of Trefdraeth. Mary had inherited the Llysdulas Estate on Anglesey from her uncle, including Parys Mountain, which later became the largest copper mine in Europe (Hayward 2016).
- 3.174. The Tithe Maps also illustrate that some of the land parcels of the Site were once owned by notable people, such as; The Right Honourable 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley, who was a Member of Parliament from 1831 to 1866 (The History of Parliament 2023); The Most Noble the 2nd Marquess of Anglesey served as Member of Parliament and Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey until 1869 (The Peerage 2023); and The Right Honourable Lord Newborough who was Deputy Lieutenant of Carnarvon and High Sheriff of Anglesey.

⁸ 1971 MAL 102_71 073

Llanbadrig Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
90	The Right Honourable Lord Dinorben	Elizabeth Jones	Clegyrog Blas (Craggy Essence)
91	Hughes William Bulkeley Esquire	Robert Jones	Pentre Heilin (Village of Heilin)
Rhosbeirio Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
2	The Right Honourable 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley	Hugh Williams	Rhosbeirio (Rosary)
Amlwch Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
86	The Most Noble the 2nd Marquess of Anglesey	George Palmer	Four Crosses
87	The Right Honourable 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley	Grace Evans	Pyllan budron (Dirty Pit)
135		Owen Jones	Gwredog
136	Richard Lloyd Edwards Esq	John Owen	Dwy gwr (Two Men)
141	The Right Honourable Lord Dinorben	Dorothy Griffiths	Hafod onnen (Ash Summer Pasture)
142	Miss Jane Thomas	John Paynter	Pen y crw (Head of the Group)
143	Mrs Emma Meyrick	Hugh Owen	Ysgellog (Chicory) & Minffordd
144	The Most Noble the 2nd Marquess of Anglesey	Owen Owens	Hafod y llin (Summer Pasture of Flax)
145	Miss Jane Thomas	Hugh Thomas	Hafod llin bach (Summar Pasture of Small Flax Seed)
147	The Right Honourable Lord Newborough	Owen Prichard	Not labelled
196	Miss Jane Thomas	Hugh Thomas	Bettws & heffynnon (House of Prayer and Well)
197	Owen Jones	Robert Thomas	Trogog isaf (Lower Tick)

Table 3.1 Maen Hir North Parish Tithe Map Apportionment

3.175. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps dated to 1888 and 1889 (Annex 3) depict the Maen Hir North in greater detail than compared to the Tithe Maps. Whilst they depict a similar field system layout to those depicted on the Tithe Maps, they provide

information regarding the layout of individual field plots, which are irregular in shape and character, possibly reflecting the undulating topography the landscape, multiple streams and water courses forming natural boundaries and natural geology. These field systems alter little over the 19th and 20th centuries, as field boundaries are removed gradually to allow for large fields to be created. Between the 1995 Ordnance Survey mapping (Annex3) and the 2024 aerial photographs Google Earth), there have been very few alterations to the field system layout within Maen Hir North.

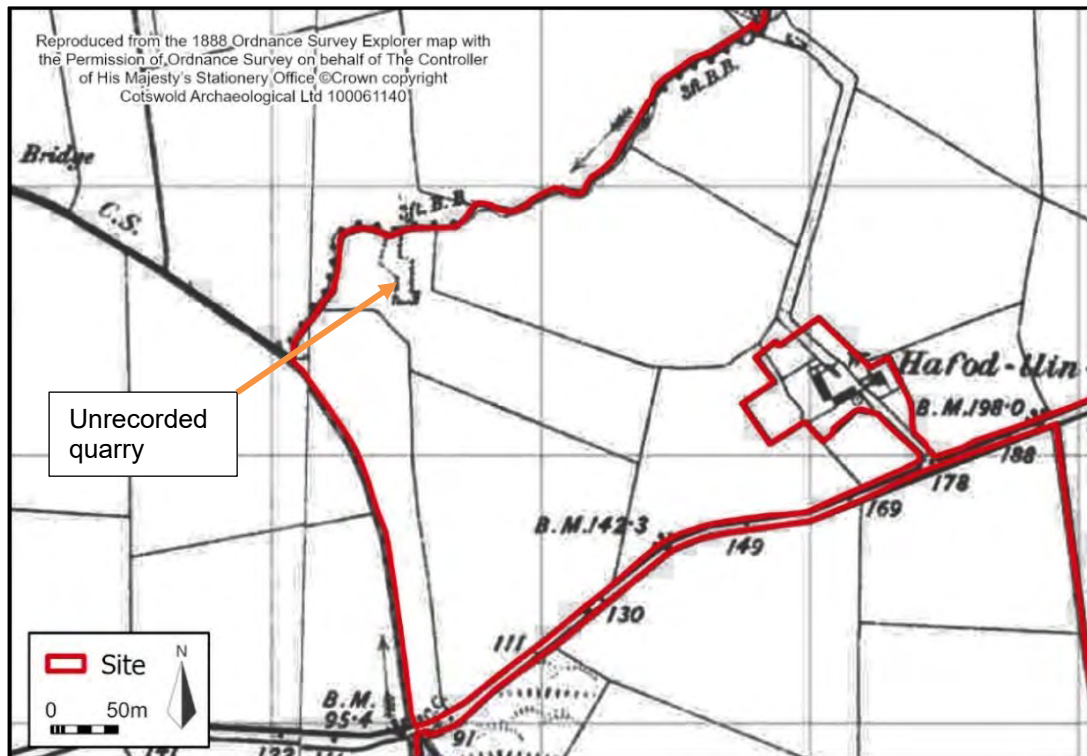


Fig. 34 Extract of the 1889 Ordnance Survey map depicting a former quarry, Maen Hir North

- 3.176. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1889 also depict areas of previously unrecorded quarrying within Maen Hir North, one being located on the northern boundary of the Site (Fig. 34), and a cluster of quarries located close to the eastern boundary of the Site (Fig. 35). These former quarries were depicted on successive Ordnance Survey maps and are both illustrated on the 1993-1995 OS map (Annex 3).
- 3.177. Former farmsteads are also depicted on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map within Maen Hir North. A former farmstead, which was also noted on the Tithe Map, is depicted within the north-western are of the Site (Fig. 36) named Hen-hafod-Llin (Old Flax Summer Pasture) and comprises a single building/dwelling with an associated small field/garden plot. This small dwelling was present within the 20th century, by the 1971 Ordnance Survey map the structure had been demolished.

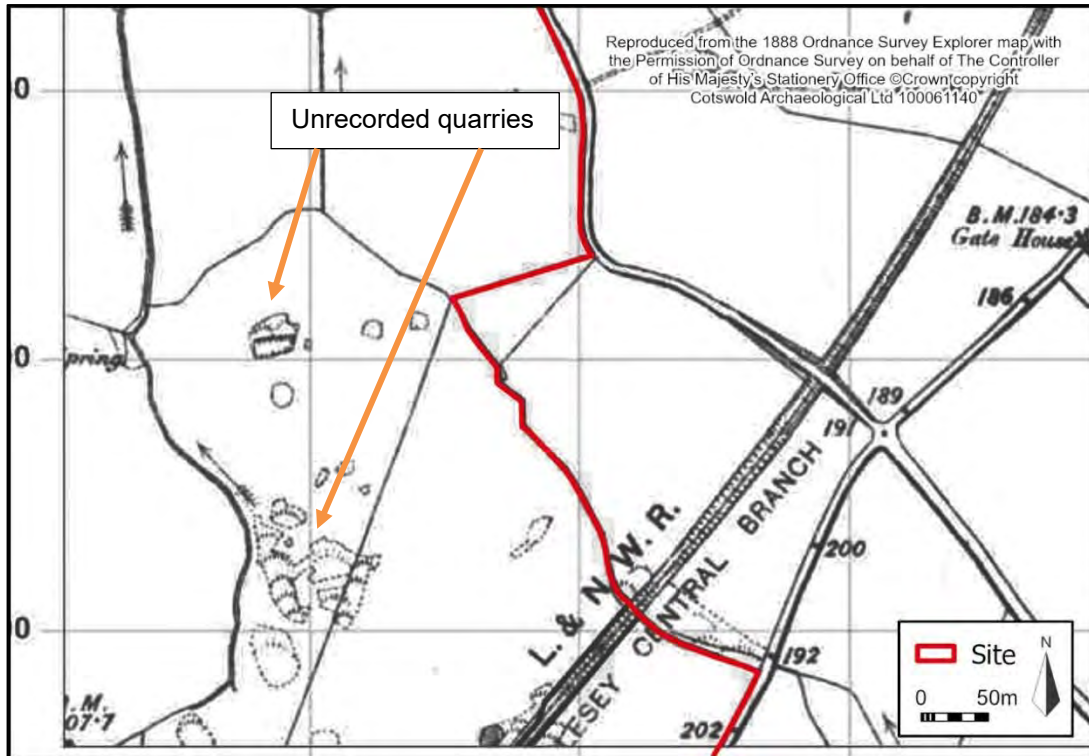


Fig. 35 Extract of the 1889 Ordnance Survey map depicting a former quarry, Maen Hir North

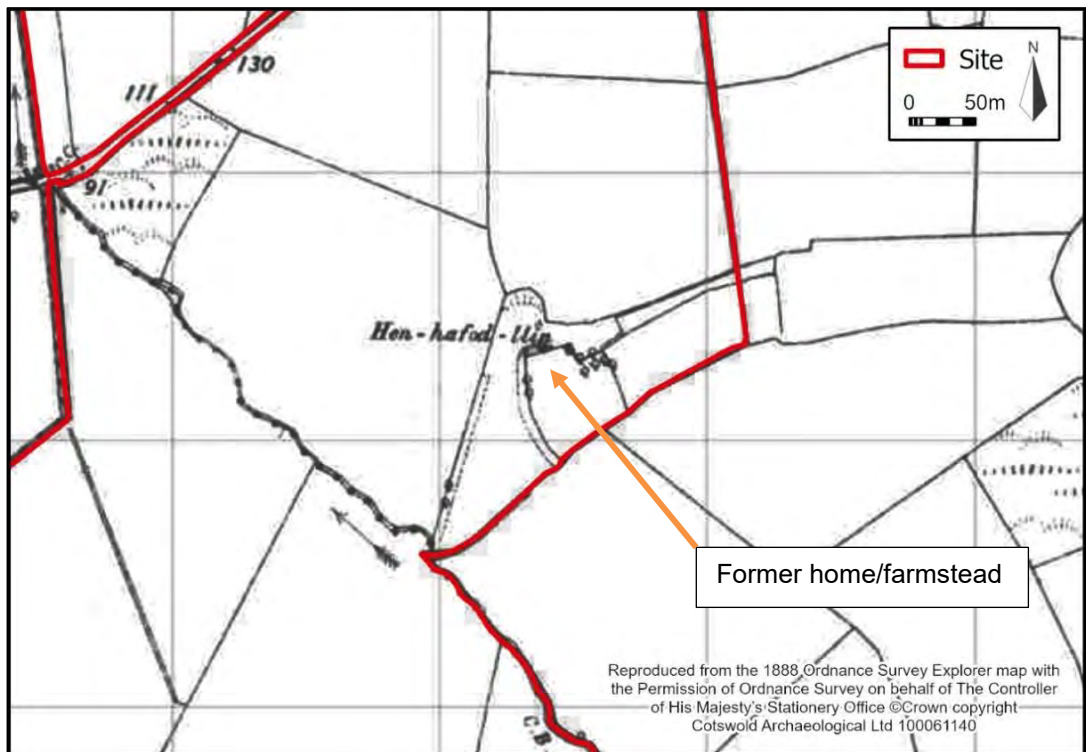


Fig. 36. Extract of the 1889 Ordnance Survey map depicting a former farmstead, Maen Hir North

Maen Hir Central

3.178. Maen Hir Central occupies two parishes, Llanbabo and Amlwch. The Tithe Maps for these parishes date to 1841 (Annex 5 - Figs. 29 to 31) and the tithe apportionments

are within Table 3.2. The Tithe Maps also depict similar field boundaries to those in existence today, albeit a slight degree of inaccuracy of the tithe maps and the maps depicting large parcels of land rather than individual field plots (which is likely combining a number of fields into one parcel). The Tithe Maps also depict a number of farm buildings are located within the Site that are not in existence today, notably within Plot 27 towards the centre of the Site.

Llanbabo Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
11	Baronet William Bulkley	John Owen	Fferam isaf (Low Farm)
12		Robert Roberts	Tyddyn bach (Small House)
13		Thomas Jones	Fferam gyd (Together Farm)
14		Robert Rowlands	Cae mawr (Big Field)
15		John Williams	Tyn y rhos (Close to the Moor)
Amlwch Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
25	The Right Honourable 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley	John Owen	Penrhyn (Headland)
26	The Most Noble the 2nd Marquess of Anglesey	John Roberts & Richard Owen	Glas Crug Fawr (Great Heath Glas)
27	The Right Honourable 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley	Hugh Roberts	Pembol isaf (Lower Limb)
29	The Most Noble the 2nd Marquess of Anglesey	Robert Roberts	Pembol ucha farm (Pembol Top Farm)
32		John Evans	Ynys y hwch (The Sow's Island)

Table 3.2 Maen Hir Central Parish Tithe Map Apportionment

- 3.179. The 1887 Ordnance Survey maps depict this part of the Site in greater detail (Figs. 36.1 and 36.2). Historic mapping of the western part of Maen Hir Central (Fig. 36.1) depicts only a few archaeological features comprising a pond, and two sets of agricultural buildings, one named Cae Mawr (Big Field) and the other named Pen-y-castell (Top of the castle). The pond was present throughout the 20th century until it was backfilled. A shallow depression of the pond is present on the LiDAR Imagery (Fig. 21).
- 3.180. The small set of buildings or farmstead named Cae Mawr were present throughout the 19th century and 20th century until it was demolished in the second half of the 20th century. A single barn remained (which is present today) and from the 2006

aerial photographs (Google Earth, not reproduced) a plantation was created around it, along with the construction of four wind turbines nearby.

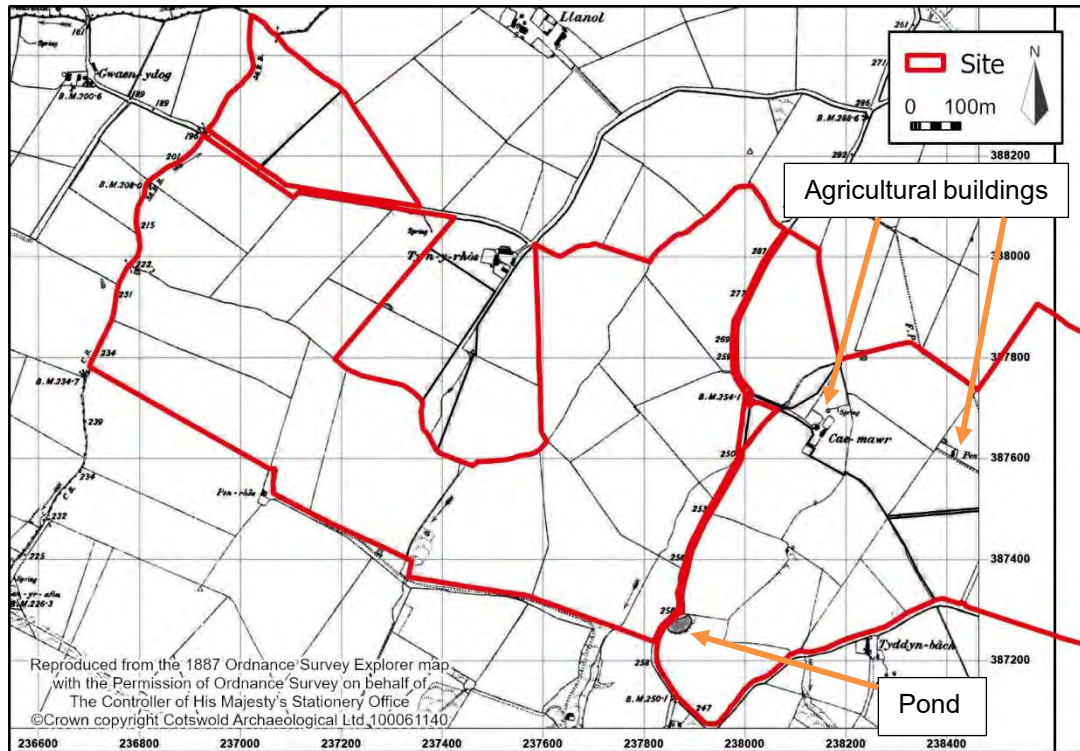


Fig. 36.1 Extract of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, Maen Hir Central

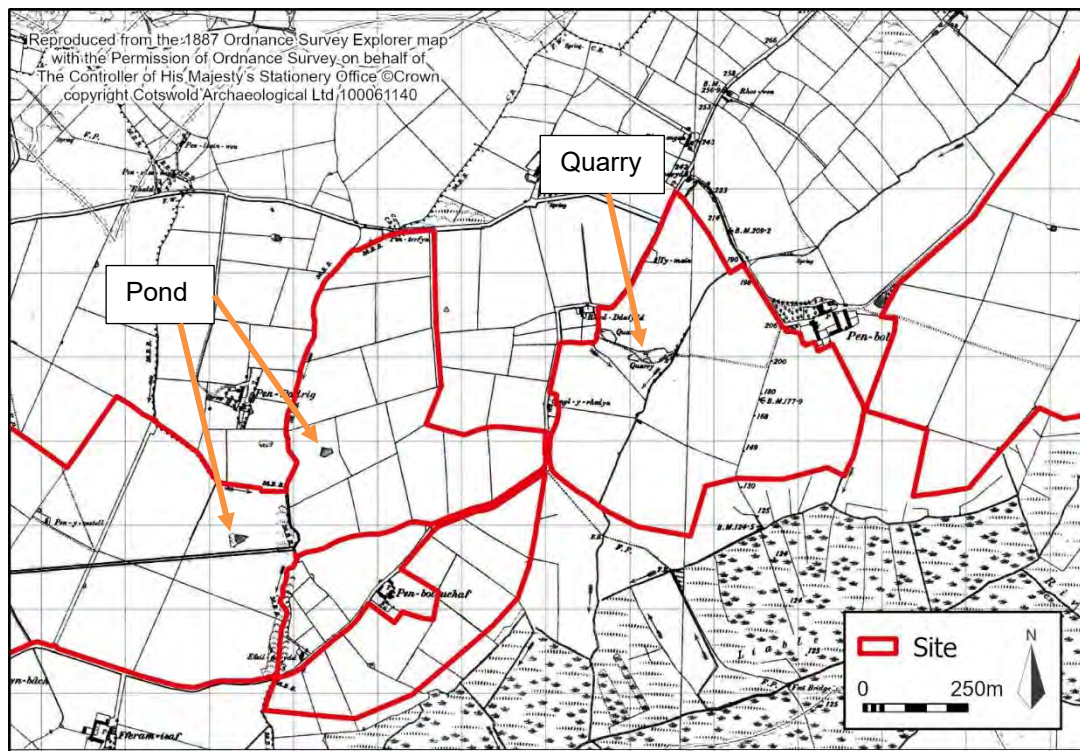


Fig. 36.2 Extract of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, Maen Hir Central

-
- 3.181. The single structure within a rectangular enclosure named Pen-y-castell (Top of the Castle) is also present throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, until it was demolished in the second half of the 20th century. The name '*Top of the Castle*' does not seem to refer to any historical use of the field plot, or any remains of a castle within proximity to the structure noted on the HER, aerial photographs or LiDAR. However, the name could derive from the siting of the possible dwelling on top of a hill.
- 3.182. Located towards the centre of Maen Hir Central are a small number of archaeological features on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 36.2) comprising ponds and quarries. The two ponds identified were present throughout the second half of the 20th century, but one was backfilled in the second half of the 20th century. The second pond is still in existence today. The quarry (Fig. 12: **113**) is located near to the farmstead named Rhyd-Dafydd (Stream of David) and was in existence throughout the first half of the 20th century as it is depicted on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map⁹. The quarries were decommissioned in the second half of the 20th century, with one being backfilled and another turned into a pond which is in existence today.
- 3.183. The 19th and 20th century historic Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photographs also illustrate that there has been a degree of field boundary loss has been experienced within Maen Hir Central within the second half of the 20th century. This boundary loss is likely due to the enlargement of fields for modern machinery.

Maen Hir South A

- 3.184. Maen Hir South A occupies two parish Llandyfydog and Amlwch. The Tithe Maps for these parishes date to 1840 to 1841 (Annex 5 - Fig. 32) and the tithe apportionments are on Table 3.3.
- 3.185. The two parish Tithe Maps depict large plots of land which are a combination of smaller field plots occupied by one tenant. These small field plots are not depicted on these maps unfortunately. Although, the boundaries of these large plots do remain similar to those field boundaries present today.
- 3.186. The Tithe Maps do however depict structures within the Site. Plot 15 within the Amlwch Parish Tithe Map contains two structures of a farmstead, who William Prichard Lloyd likely occupied as he was also the landowner. This farm is still present

⁹ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101603860>

within the Site near to the dwelling named Llwydiarth Fawr. Similarly, within Plot 93 of the Llandyfydog Parish Tithe Map a structure is also present representing a small farmstead with also still present today.

- 3.187. The Tithe Maps illustrate that the owner who owned the majority of the plots that form Maen Hir South A was Lloyd William Prichard, who occupied the Grade II Listed Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse c.60m to the south-east of the Site (Fig. 4: **D15**). The present owners are descended from the Prichard family, who bought the property in 1806, and the original house may have been built when they acquired the property. On the 1840 Llandyfydog Tithe Map of the parish, the house is shown as a simple rectangle alongside some of the early agricultural buildings on the site.

Llandyfydog Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
92	David Jones	John Hughes	Plas (Mansion)
93	Lloyd William Prichard	Rice Hughes	Dwyran (Two Parts)
94		Lloyd William Prichard	Part of Llwydiarth (Grey Headland)
95		Rowland Hughes	Cae Latti (Field of Milk)
108	Hughes Hugh	Robert Prichard	Tymawr (Big House)
Amlwch Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
3	Lloyd William Prichard	John Burrows	Part of Tyddyn Bacha (Little House)
15		Lloyd William Prichard	Llwydiarth (Grey Headland)

Table 3.3 Maen Hir South A Parish Tithe Map Apportionment

- 3.188. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map¹⁰ depicts this part of the Site in greater detail. There are extensive blocks of woodland that surround the dwelling Llwydiarth Fawr, perhaps representing former fields that were incorporated to form a 'parkland' and blocking lines of sight around the dwelling. This former woodland to the north-west and west of the farmstead began to shrink in the 20th century.
- 3.189. Also depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map to the south-west of Llwydiarth Fawr is a large pond. By the 1901 Ordnance Survey map¹¹ this is a brick works with

¹⁰ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101603929>

¹¹ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101603926>

the pond as an open quarry or extraction pit, but by the 1949-1953 Ordnance Survey map¹² the brick works were demolished, and the pond reinstated.

3.190. The 19th century and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps also depict changes to field boundaries within Maen Hir South A, chiefly within the eastern area of the Site around farmstead named Cae Latti/Lati. Nineteenth century mapping depicts the fields around this farmstead as small square or rectangular shaped, in comparison to the rest of the surrounding fields. These former fields are visible as faint shallow lines on LiDAR Imagery (Fig. 23.1). These fields were later enlarged in the late 20th century likely to allow for the use of modern machinery.

Maen Hir South B

3.191. Maen Hir South B occupies four parishes of Coedana, Llangwyllog, Llandyfydog and Llan'ï Tre'rbeirdd. The Tithe Maps for these parishes date to 1841 (Annex 5 - Figs. 32 and 33) and the tithe apportionments are on Table 3.4.

3.192. The Tithe Maps also depict similar field boundaries to those in existence today, again, albeit a slight degree of inaccuracy of the Tithe Maps. Although two former farm buildings are located within the Site recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map that are not in existence today, within Plot 117 towards the centre of the Site and within Plot 37 close the western boundary of the Site. Four farmsteads, named Cwrt (Court), Ynys Bach (Small Island), Ynys Groes (Cross Island) and Ynys Goed (Island of Trees) are not depicted on the Tithe Maps but are present on later 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, even though their names are included on the tithe apportionment (Table 3.4). It is uncertain whether these farmsteads were indeed in existence in 1841, or the later farmsteads took their name from the names of the field plots. However, these farmsteads are depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map (Annex 3).

Llandyfydog Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
112	Griffith Richard Esq	William Williams	Cwrt (Court)
115	Lewis John Hampton Esq	Owen Williams	Ty ys gaw (House of Sinew)
114			
117		William & John Prytharch	Ynyn ynyd

¹² <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101603920>

118	Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams	Morris Hughes	Ynys groes (Cross Island)
119	Rowlands John	John Owens	
Coedana Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
31	T. Bulkeley Owen Esq	Thomas Roberts	Neuadd (Hall)
35	Fuller Meyrick Esq	William Roberts	Bettws (House of Prayer)
37	The Most Noble the 2nd Marquess of Anglesey	Henry and Owen Williams	Tyhen (Old House)
38	Richard Griffith Esq	Owen and William Williams	Part of Cwrt (Court)
Llangwyllog Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
2	William Prichard	William Prichard	Trescawen
Llandyfydog and Llan'li Tre'rbeirdd Parish Tithe Map			
Plot	Owner	Occupier	Field Name
1	The Right Honourable 2nd Lord Stanley of Alderley	Richard Hughes	Meillionen (Clover)
15		Owen Williams	Caer Tyddyn (Chester Tyddyn)
18	Lewis John Hampton Esq		Plas (Mansion)

Table 3.4 Maen Hir South B Parish Tithe Map Apportionment

- 3.193. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps dated to 1887 (Annex 3) depict the Maen Hir South B in greater detail than compared to the Tithe Maps. Whilst they depict a similar field system layout to those on the Tithe Maps, they provide information regarding the layout of individual field plots, which are regular in shape and character. These field systems alter little over the 19th and 20th centuries, as field boundaries are removed gradually to allow for large fields to be created, except for the north-eastern area of Maen Hir South B is where the greatest change in field boundaries around the farmstead Plas-Llanfihangel (Mansion of St Michael's Church) is depicted.
- 3.194. Within this area of the Site, 26 small field plots are illustrated on the 1887 map (Fig. 37). However, this layout remained the same into the 20th century, but by the 1976 Ordnance survey map (Fig. 38) the many small fields had been altered to create eight large fields. Across the rest of Maen Hir South there are very few alterations to the field system layout noted on historic mapping and aerial photographs.

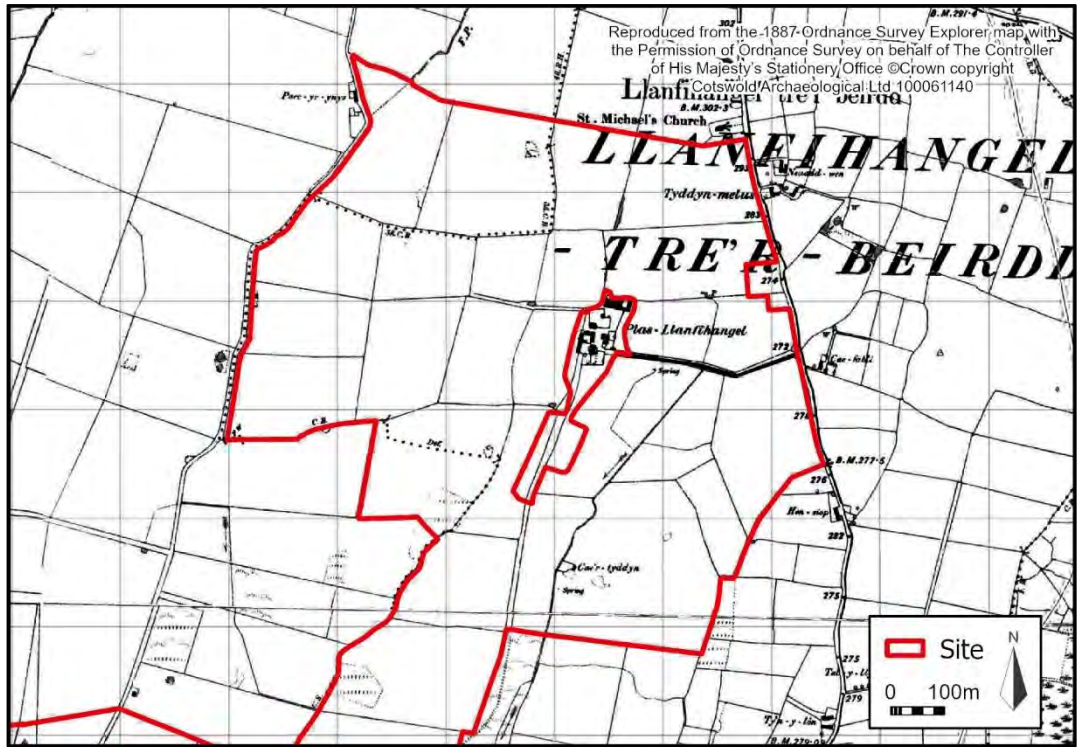


Fig. 37 Extract of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, Maen Hir South

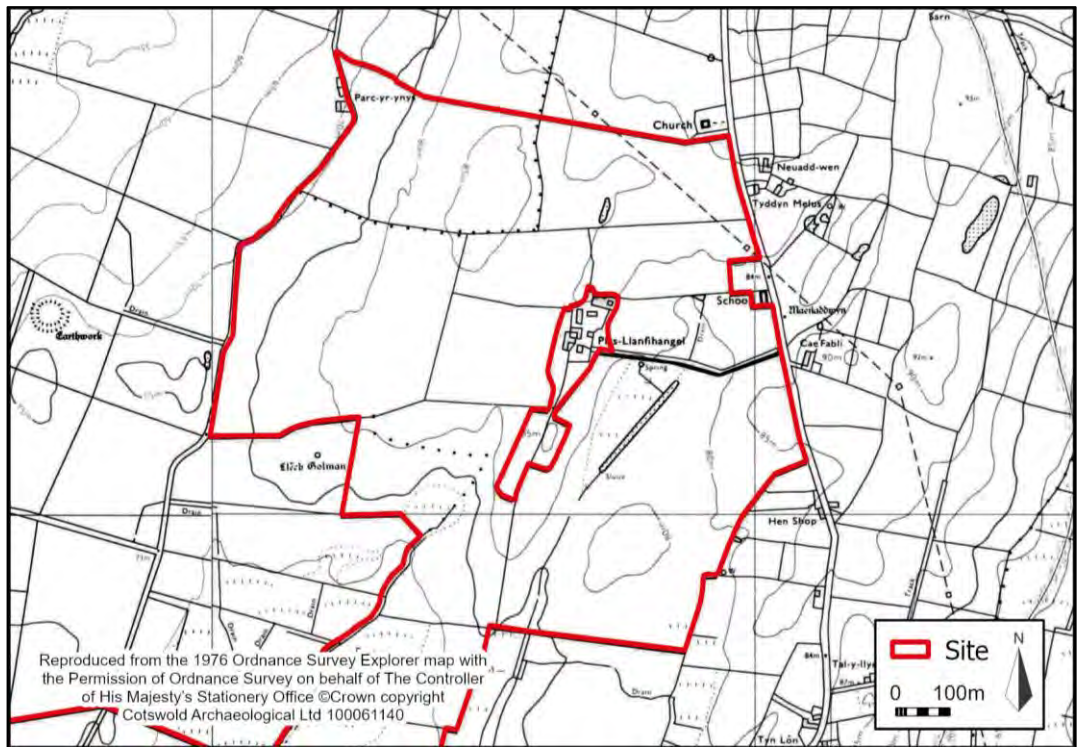


Fig. 38 Extract of the 1976 Ordnance Survey map, Maen Hir South

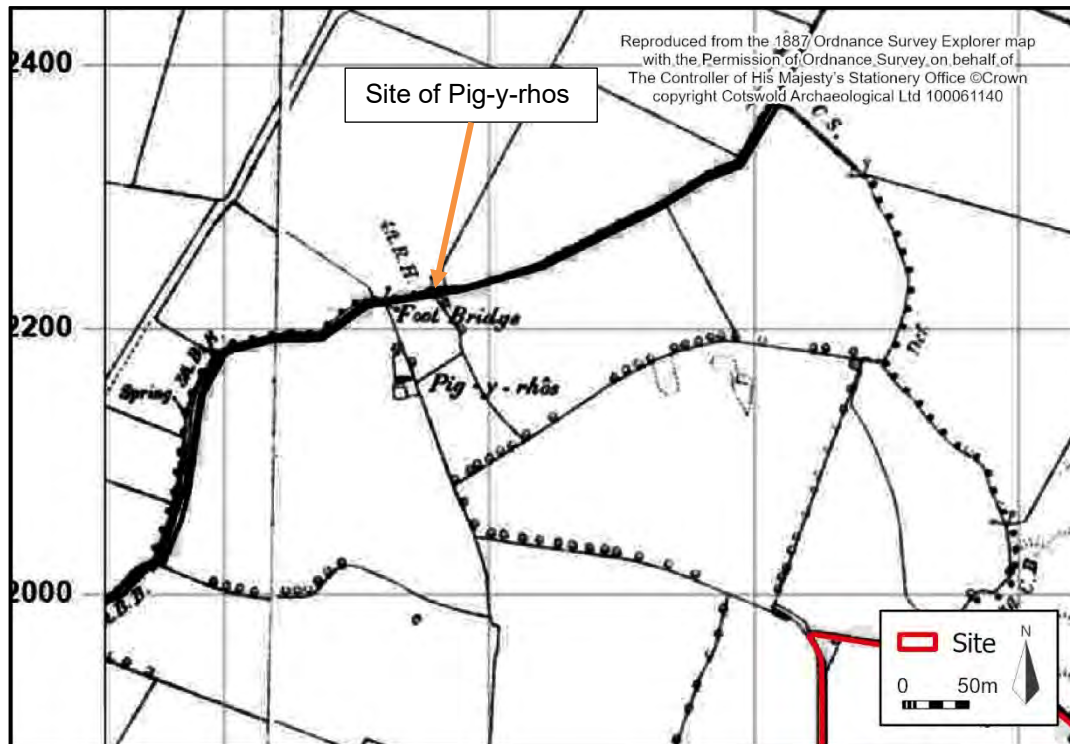


Fig. 39 Extract of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map depicting a former farmstead within parcel P22.27.22, Maen Hir South

3.195. One former farmstead or dwelling is recorded on the 1887 Ordnance survey map (Fig. 39) named Pig-y-rhos (Beak of Moorland). The farmstead comprises a single structure or dwelling with three small associated garden plots. The dwelling is present in the early 20th century, but by the 1949 Ordnance Survey map¹³ the structure had been demolished. The site of the homestead is present on the LiDAR Imagery (Fig. 25).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

3.196. The Site is not situated within distinct areas recorded by Heneb HER as part of their Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). The nearest parcels of land subject to Heneb's HLC relate to Parys Mountain, Amlwch and their immediate environs, c.1km to the east and north-east of the Site. However, HLC data for the Site was obtained from DataMapWales (2017).

3.197. This assessment has analysed the landscape that the Site is situated within and has attempted to characterise the Historic Landscape using a combination of aerial photographs, historic mapping and a site visit (Fig. 41).

¹³ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101604088>

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- 3.198. The character types that follow are those used from DataMapWales, although these character types were then developed and refined as part of this assessment utilising historic mapping and aerial photographs. Each HLC area is summarised below:
- 3.199. Rhosbeirio Irregular Fieldscape – An inland area of gently-rolling, large fields with a scattered settlement of large farms, though the historic character is significantly altered by the windfarm which now dominates the appearance of the area. Prehistoric occupation of the area is illustrated by a number of archaeological remains, especially from the Bronze Age, including round barrows. Occupation in the Roman period has also been demonstrated by the presence of artefacts and earthworks from this period. There are several medieval and post-medieval chapels and churches in the area, while other post-medieval constructions include Plas Bodewryd, built in the 15th century. Field boundaries within this region comprise earth/turf banks, cloddiau and stone and earth banks (DataMapWales 2017).
- 3.200. Penryrd Lastra Irregular Fieldscape – An area of indistinct fields and scattered settlement patterns, with field boundaries comprising boulder walls, stone rubble banks, cloddiau, and stone and earth banks dating from c.1536 onwards (DataMapWales 2017).
- 3.201. Mynydd Mechell Irregular Fieldscape - This higher-lying, rocky area contains a very distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths. This area contains post-medieval (c.1536 onwards) agricultural features comprising dry stone walls, single thickness dry stone walls and stone rubble banks. It is an area defined by topography which has led to its distinctive field and settlement pattern (DataMapWales 2017).
- 3.202. Central Eastern Mon Irregular Fieldscape – This area covers a large part of central Anglesey. Most of (inland) Anglesey is essentially rural in nature, and this large, disparate area occupies most of the island. Although there are smaller differences in the types and natures of the field patterns, and the scattered, non-nucleated settlements, mostly due to historical processes. Field boundaries within this region comprise hedgerows, hedgerows with trees, hedge banks, stone-faced drystone walls, stone slab walls, earth/turf banks, stone rubble banks, cloddiau variants/stone and earth banks (DataMapWales 2017).

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- 3.203. Tre-Ysgawen Regular Fieldscape – This is a largish area of estate parkland, 18th/19th century in date, overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields. Field boundaries within this region comprise hedgerows with trees, hedge banks and earth/turf banks dating from c.1536 onwards (DataMapWales 2017).
- 3.204. 18th/19th century agriculture – An area of coaxial fields around the settlement of Rhosybol that were formed in the 18th century recorded on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. These regimented fields were likely established in order to produce food for the growing industrial population at Amlwch and Parys Mountain.
- 3.205. 19th century parkland – Parkland associated with Tre-Ysgawen recorded on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 3.206. 19th century woodland – Blocks of woodland that are recorded on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 3.207. Chicken Farm – A large set of agricultural buildings to the immediate east of Maen Hir South A which could be interpreted as a chicken farm.
- 3.208. Drumlin – Areas of higher lying rocky areas with multiple rocky outcrops.
- 3.209. Former Shell Oil Depot – The site of the former Shell Oil Depot that was constructed in the 1970s and was closed by 1990.
- 3.210. Llyn Alaw – The Llyn Alaw that was created in the 1960s.
- 3.211. Reservoir edge – An agricultural buffer zone around the Llyn Alaw that was created when the Llyn Alaw was constructed in the 1960s.
- 3.212. Floodplain/Managed Wetland – Floodplain or an area of managed wetland of the former Afon Alaw that was later turned into the Llyn Alaw in the 1960s.
- 3.213. Solar Farm – A solar farm established in the 21st century.
- 3.214. Wind Turbines – Onshore wind farms formed of multiple wind farms with access tracks that were established in the late 20th century or 21st century.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

- 4.1. A review of the available cartographic, documentary and satellite evidence indicates that the Site has remained undeveloped throughout its documented history. As such, pre-existing impacts to any potential buried archaeological remains would be minimal, and would chiefly derive from earlier agricultural practices, including ploughing and the excavation of boundary markers and land drainage such as ditches. These activities are expected to have impacted mainly upper soil horizons. Past impacts will have reduced the completeness of any features and therefore reduced their significance.

Area of Low to moderate areas of previous impacts

- 4.2. The majority of the pre-existing impacts to potential preservation of buried archaeological remains are likely to have occurred during the post-medieval period and the 20th century. Localised areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of fence lines, ploughing and the movement of modern farming machinery through the Site. This activity may have truncated or removed the upper horizons of any underlying archaeological remains, but any ground impacts are unlikely to have been of sufficient depth to cause significant damage to any below ground archaeological remains. A greater degree of impact would have been experienced in the footprint of the post-medieval or modern boundary ditches excavated to form field boundaries and land drainage.
- 4.3. Centre of fields – fields have been subject to earlier agricultural impacts such as plough activity, fencing and land drainage. These activities are expected to have had a fairly limited impact on any underlying archaeological remains, mainly affecting the upper soil horizons.
- 4.4. Field Boundaries – the Site's external boundary, as well as the internal parcel boundaries follow the extant field boundaries, running closely alongside hedgerows, ditches, cloddiau and drystone walls. These areas of the fields are less likely to have been subject to ploughing damage in the past, but potential archaeology is likely to have been impacted to some extent by the roots of the long-established hedgerows or the excavation of ditches and installation of fence lines. It is also possible that the hedgerows or other boundary markers have been slightly adjusted in the past, and

this would have likely resulted in the damage or destruction of any potential archaeology in their footprint.

- 4.5. Vegetation – localised, higher areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of current field boundaries where these are represented by ditches and hedgerows, or wooded belts. Given the dense, established nature of the hedgerows, any potential archaeology within their footprint is likely to be heavily truncated or removed by rooting. Any field boundary ditches associated with the hedgerows, and densely vegetated wooded belt like those situated around the remains of the Former Oil Depot, are likely to have removed any archaeological remains within their footprint.

High areas of previous impacts

- 4.6. The construction of the Former Oil Depot and associated landscaping towards the centre of Maen Hir North in the 1970s (Annex 5 - Fig. 11: 142; Photos 11 and 12) would have had a major impact on any below ground archaeological remains. These impacts are summarised below:

- The site of the Depot had been landscaped and the slopes of the nearby hill to the east had been cut into;
- A large earth bund had been placed around the north and north-western boundary of the depot area;
- platforms had been erected for roads;
- Installation of the oil pipelines through the depot toward Amlwch;
- The areas of the depot structures and oil storage had been levelled;
- The cutting and platforms for the route of the railway line that joined the Amlwch to Gaerwen Railway Line; and
- Extensive tree planting was undertaken around all boundaries of the area.

- 4.7. It is likely that archaeological remains within the footprint of the Former Oil Depot had have been heavily truncated or entirely removed within the north-eastern half of the area, as this area did not include depot structures. However, it is anticipated that archaeological remains within the south-western area of the depot have been entirely removed.

- 4.8. Located within multiple parcels of Maen Hir Central and Maen Hir South B are wind turbines (Annex 5 - Fig. 41; Photos 13, 14 and 15). It is anticipated that any below ground impacts to potential buried archaeological remains would be located within

the footprint of the turbines and associated cable trenches. It is likely that the upper and lower soil horizons and any archaeological remains within their footprint would have been truncated or entirely removed.



Photo. 11 **Remains of the Former Oil Depot, viewed from the south**



Photo. 12 **Remains of the Former Oil Depot, viewed from the north**



Photo. 13 **Wind farm within Maen Hir Central, viewed from the south-east**

4.9. It was noted during the Site visit that overhead power lines pass through Maen Hir North, Maen Hir Central and Maen Hir South B (Annex 5 - Fig. 41; Photos 16 and 17). It is anticipated that any below ground impacts to potential buried archaeological remains would be located within the footprint of the telegraph poles and foundations

for the transmission towers. It is likely that the upper and lower soil horizons and any archaeological remains within their footprint would have been truncated or entirely removed as well.



Photo. 14 Wind farm within Maen Hir Central, viewed from the north-west



Photo. 15 Wind turbines within Maen Hir South, viewed from the south-west



Photo. 16 Overhead powerlines within Maen Hir North, viewed from the north

4.10. It is anticipated that the construction of the Amlwch to Gaerwen Railway Line that opened in 1867, that passes through Maen Hir North and Central into the area of the Former Oil Depot (Figs. 12 and 13: **142**), would have had a substantial impact on any

below ground archaeological remains. It is likely that any archaeological remains within the footprint of the railway line would have been truncated or removed entirely.



Photo. 17 Transmission tower within Maen Hir Central, viewed from the north-west

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site
Scheduled Monuments within the Site

- 4.11. This assessment has identified that designated archaeological remains are located within the Site, namely the Scheduled chambered tomb Maen Chwyf located within the northern area of Maen Hir South A (Fig. 3: **D9**). Chambered tombs are of national importance for their potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. They are important relics of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. Standing stones and chambered tombs are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value, for example the chamber tomb shares intervisibility with the Scheduled Llys Einion Standing Stone c.250m its west. The scheduled area around the chambered tomb comprise the remains described and the area around it has a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence (Cadw ND).
- 4.12. The emerging design plan indicates that the field plot where the Scheduled Monument is located is designated for mitigation or enhancement. There are no plans to development this field plot or install PV Arrays, cable routes or Highway Works. Therefore, no designated archaeological remains will be adversely physically affected by development within the Site.

Scheduled Monuments within the Cable Route Corridor

- 4.13. This assessment has identified that designated archaeological remains are located within the Cable Route Corridor, namely the Scheduled Monuments comprising Bodewryd Standing Stone, Maen Hir North (Fig. 2: **D6**), Llys Einion Standing Stone, Maen Hir South A (Fig. 3: **D9**), and Carreg Leidr, Maen Hir South B (Fig. 3: **D5**).
- 4.14. These Scheduled standing stones are of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. They are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value, for example Llys Einion Standing Stone's proximity to the Scheduled Maen Chwyf chambered tomb.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains

- 4.15. The assessment has identified that evidence of the Palaeolithic is not recorded within the Site or the study area, and limited evidence of the Mesolithic is recorded within the study area comprising a single find spot at Mean Hir Central, and a findspot of a small assemblage of worked flint c.740m to the west of Maen Hir South B.
- 4.16. The presence, however, of a single findspot for three pieces of worked flint on the shore of Llyn Alaw could indicate that the former marshland area and route of the Afon Alaw that the lake currently occupies, could have been a focus of Mesolithic activity. In comparison, the small assemblage of worked flint at Maen Hir South B is located within an area of potential streams, but upon more of an elevated position within the landscape. Nonetheless, marshland area or the presence of streams would have likely had the natural resources for a hunter gatherer group to exploit. Should such discoveries occur, any artefacts will likely be within the topsoil/subsoil layers, or as residual objects within later features. Therefore, based on the presence of one recorded findspot within the Site and study area, there is a low potential for further findspots within the Site.
- 4.17. The significance of any Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts or remains would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to contribute to Palaeolithic to Mesolithic Research Agendas of the Research Framework for North West Wales (IFA Wales/Cymru 2008).

Neolithic remains

- 4.18. The assessment has identified that Neolithic remains are both present within the Site and the study area comprising; the Scheduled remains of a chambered tomb previously discussed (Maen Chwyf) and cup marks carved into a possible chamber tomb within Maen Hir South A; pits, a ditch, potential funerary deposits and findspots within Maen Hir Central and near to Maen Hir South A and B. The two Neolithic pits recorded near to Maen Hir South A did not contain any artefacts, but did contain remains of hazelnuts which provided a radiocarbon date to the period. The presence of preserved organic remains within archaeological features suggests that further features dating to the period may also have the potential to contain similar significant organic remains or deposits. These two areas of Neolithic activity, along with the chambered tombs, are located on higher elevations that would have once likely overlooked or in proximity to the valley of Afon Alaw (now the present site of the Llyn Alaw) and Afon Goch. Based on the evidence of Neolithic archaeology remains and artefacts, there is a moderate potential for further Neolithic remains within the Site, in particular within Maen Hir Central in proximity to areas of known recorded remains.
- 4.19. The significance of any further Neolithic funerary remains, features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to contribute to the Neolithic Research Agenda of the Research Framework for North West Wales (IFA Wales/Cymru 2008), in particular those research aims regarding burial sites and settlement.

Bronze Age remains

- 4.20. The assessment has identified that the evidence for the Bronze Age is extensively recorded across the Site and the study area. These remains consist of round barrows placed within prominent high and low-lying positions within the landscape, multiple burnt mounds and multiple standing stones, and findspots.

Burnt Mounds

- 4.21. Within and around Maen Hir North and South there are Bronze Age burnt mounds, located near to a water course. In addition, further Bronze Age burnt mounds are recorded within the study area, also situated near water courses within low points within the landscape. The siting of burnt mounds is a common theme, and many other burnt mounds recorded within the area are also located near to streams. Therefore, where the two burnt mounds are positioned within the Site, there is a high potential for further Bronze Age archaeological features to be present as below ground.

archaeological remains that may increase the understanding of the form and function of these known recorded features within the north-eastern area of Maen Hir North. But overall, there is a moderate potential for further additional unknown Bronze Age burnt mounds located near to water courses across the rest of the Site, as numerous streams are located within all areas of the Maen Hir site.

Round barrows

- 4.22. Whilst a small number of known Bronze Age round barrows are recorded as upstanding monuments within the study area, previous archaeological investigations have recorded numerous ring ditches of potential round barrows within the study area around Maen Hir North, Central and South B. The presence of these potential round barrows indicates that the Site is located within a funerary landscape where both prominent elevated and low-lying positions were the siting of round barrows. This further suggests that settlement was also present within the surrounding landscape, which evidence of has been hitherto limited within the study area. Whilst the analysis of LiDAR and aerial photographs did not record further such ring ditches or mounds within the Site, the presence of numerous potential round barrows within the study area indicates that there is the potential for additional previously unknown barrows within the Site.

Standing stones

- 4.23. Recorded within the study area are also a number of Scheduled Bronze Age standing stones, in particular around Maen Hir North and South. These stones are of national importance for their potential to enhance our knowledge of Bronze Age burial and ritual practices. The areas of land around the standing stones retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits (Cadw 2023). Therefore, any Bronze Age archaeological remains within the vicinity of these standing stones will aid will enhance the understanding of these monuments.

Summary

- 4.24. The significance of any Bronze Age remains, features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to understand settlement and funerary patterns during this period. In addition, any such unrecorded Bronze Age settlement activity would assist in understanding the location and positioning of the many standing stones and round barrows (some of which are Scheduled Monuments) located within the landscape. Any such remains will

contribute to the Early and Late Bronze Age Research Agendas of the Research Framework for North West Wales (Longley 2003; Lynch 2003), in particular those research aims regarding rural settlement patterns, agriculture and communication systems.

Iron Age and Roman remains

- 4.25. The assessment has recorded extensive Iron Age settlement within the Site and study area, in particular around Maen Hir North and within Maen Hir South. Whilst these sites date to the Iron Age, they also cross over into the Roman period, illustrating continued settlement in these areas over the two periods. Due to each area of the Site containing differing amounts of recorded late prehistoric/Iron Age and Roman archaeological remains and artefacts, the potential for such remains will be discussed per part of the Site.

Maen Hir North

- 4.26. Extensive late prehistoric and Roman settlement was recorded c.380m to the north of Maen Hir North, comprising a defensive enclosure, ditches, pits, livestock enclosure and roundhouses. In addition, the Scheduled remains of a Roman enclosure are located c.300m to the north-west of the Site also. It is therefore likely that the surrounding landscape, including the northern area of Maen Hir North would have been the wider agricultural hinterland to these settlements. Based on the presence of surrounding late prehistoric/Roman settlement around Maen Hir North, there is a moderate potential for further archaeological remains within with Site, as this area of the Site was likely agricultural hinterland and therefore agricultural features may be present. However, the presence of additional unrecorded settlement sites within the Site should not be discounted.

Maen Hir Central

- 4.27. Evidence for the Iron Age period within Maen Hir Central is limited to two findspots of a quern stone and pieces of slag close to the shore of Llyn Alaw. Three prehistoric enclosures are also located within and around the western area of Maen Hir Central. Whilst these features have been identified as cropmarks, they have not been investigated to ascertain their date, function or character.
- 4.28. Potential prehistoric enclosures are located within and close to the western area of Maen Hir Central as cropmarks, along with the presence of Iron Age slag and a quernstone could also suggest the presence of a settlement on or near to the northern

shore of Llyn Alaw. Therefore, there is a moderate potential for potentially late prehistoric remains within this part of the Site based on these findspots and undated cropmarks.

Maen Hir South A and B

- 4.29. Within Maen Hir South A and B potential circular enclosures are present. Whilst one enclosure has not been fully intrusively investigated, a single Roman coin has been recorded within its vicinity as surface find suggesting that the enclosure could also date to the period.
- 4.30. The projected route of a Roman road is suggested to pass through the southern area of Maen Hir South. The route of the road was projected in the 19th century, with further projections in the 20th century, but is yet to be investigated to confirm whether the road exists. Roman roads also were the focus of settlement and funerary activity, although such evidence has not been recorded along this projected route. A spread of Roman artefacts was also recorded to the west of Maen Hir South close to a projected route of the Roman road, therefore these artefacts could be in association with a potential road.
- 4.31. Therefore, is also a high potential for late prehistoric/Roman archaeological remains within Maen Hir South A and B due to the presence of a known recorded sub-rectangular enclosure within the Site.

Summary

- 4.32. The significance of any Iron Age or Romans remains, features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to understand and date the settlement patterns during these periods. Any such remains will contribute to the Iron Age and Roman Research Agendas of the Research Framework for North West Wales (Longley 2003; Davies 2003), in particular those research aims regarding rural settlement patterns, agriculture and communication systems.

Early medieval and later agricultural remains

- 4.33. Based on the available information, it is considered the Site formed the rural hinterland of settlements and farmsteads from the early medieval period onwards. Historic mapping from the 19th century onwards illustrates that the majority of the field boundaries within the Site still retain their same position and layout; however, throughout the second half of the 20th century field boundaries were removed to allow

for the formation of large fields, likely to facilitate the use of modern machinery, in particular within Maen Hir North, Central, South A and the northern end of South B. Therefore, there is a high potential that former post-medieval and modern field boundaries will be present within the Site.

- 4.34. An assessment of historic mapping, aerial photographs and LiDAR Imagery showed that the Site (Maen Hir North, Central and South) contains a small number of ponds, both active and back filled features. The majority of which are recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping and were used for irrigation or water for livestock. Therefore, there is a high potential for former ponds within specific areas of the Site where ponds are depicted no historic mapping and have been later backfilled.
- 4.35. Cartographic evidence from the 19th century has identified remains of at least two former homesteads or small farm holdings within the Site, in particular Hen-hafod-Llin, Maen Hir North, and Pig-y-rhos, Maen Hir South. A further site visit will be required to visit the locations of these former sites to assess whether any upstanding remains or earthworks are present, although earthworks are recorded on LiDAR Imagery at these two sites (Figs. 18 and 25).
- 4.36. Within the study area are recorded potential ridge and furrow, which exist as very shallow above ground archaeological remains identified on the LiDAR Imagery. The LiDAR Imagery does not indicate that such features survive as above ground earthworks throughout the majority of the Site, likely due to modern ploughing levelling them or some fields were never actually utilised for arable farming throughout their history but rather concentrated on pastoral farming. Ridge and furrow are only recorded within discrete areas on the LiDAR Imagery, therefore, there is a moderate potential that post-medieval (or medieval) ridge and furrow may be present within the Site as below ground archaeological remains.
- 4.37. Any buried agricultural remains such as ridge and furrow, former field boundaries, ponds, agricultural/dwellings and former farmsteads where some remains might be extant, are considered to be remains of very limited significance and are well documented through historic aerial/satellite photography, LiDAR Imagery and historic mapping (and likely of insufficient interest to comprise 'historic assets'). Any remains associated with 20th century agricultural use (such as the identified modern cultivation marks) are of no archaeological interest also and would not comprise 'historic assets'.

Industrial remains

- 4.38. The assessment has recorded a small number of quarries within the Site, in particular within Maen Hir North and South A and B focuses upon elevated rocky outcrops within the landscape. These quarries were also recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, as well as one former quarry noted during the site visit within Maen Hir South B. These small-scale quarries were likely quarrying the local stone for the construction of drystone walls as field boundaries or dwellings/farm structures. The majority of these quarries have been backfilled but were still recorded on late 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping. In addition, the presence of the route of a former 19th century railway line passes through the Site, which would have connected with the former 20th century Former Oil Depot within Maen Hir North. Therefore, there is a high potential for industrial features to be present within all four areas of the Site.
- 4.39. These features are considered to be remains of very limited significance and are well documented through historic aerial/satellite photography, LiDAR Imagery and historic mapping (and likely of insufficient interest to comprise ‘historic assets’).

Historic landscape & field boundaries

- 4.40. The Historic Landscape Character of the Site indicates that the majority of the landscape is classed as an irregular fieldscape, with a mixture of large and small fields with scattered settlement patterns and scattered farmsteads. Only the southern area of Maen Hir South B is classed as a regular fieldscape which is 18th/19th century in date, overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields (DataMapWales 2017).
- 4.41. The boundaries of the fields within all three areas of the Site likely date to the post-medieval period and some, but not all, are depicted Tithe Maps from the 1840s (Figs. 27 to 33). Hedgerows along historic boundaries meet the criteria of ‘important’ historic hedgerows as laid out in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations criteria for Archaeology and History (see Annex 1). ‘Important’ hedgerows are normally considered to comprise non-designated historic assets of low heritage value. It is normally desirable to emphasise retention of such hedgerows in new development where possible; although removal of elements to facilitate suitable place-making, circulation and access is normally acceptable in heritage terms (without necessarily leading to harm to intelligibility of the hedgerow pattern of the local area).

4.42. Drystone boundaries or cloddiau are a common feature within the landscape of Anglesey and are extensively present within all four areas of the Site. These walls feature extensively within the Site and the widespread surrounding landscape within Anglesey. These types of boundaries are characteristic to Wales and are there significant as part of the development and character of the historic landscape.

Potential development effects

4.43. As previously discussed, the assessment has identified that a number of historic assets of the highest significance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments) are present within the Site and the Cable Route Corridor. These Scheduled Monuments will be avoided by the Project (i.e. within mitigation areas with cable routes avoiding them etc). If further investigations find further remains of similar high significance, appropriate mitigation can be implemented to ensure those nationally important are not affected by the Project.

4.44. As such further investigation may be required prior to determination in order to fully understand the archaeological potential and significance within the Site. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon any less significant archaeological remains within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction. Such groundworks might include:

- Installation of PV Arrays;
- Excavation of cable trenches and works within the working corridor;
- Excavation for any foundations associated with buildings and equipment (Project and Parcel substations, BESS, inverters and transformers);
- Installation of fencing, security and ancillary infrastructure;
- Stripping associated with the construction of access tracks and highway works;
- Stripping associated with temporary works compounds; and
- Excavation to facilitate drainage and services.

PV Arrays

4.45. It is anticipated that the construction methodology of the scheme will entail the installation of minimally intrusive piles, piled to a depth of 2.5m, in order to mount the panel frames for the PV Arrays, which cover the majority of the Site. Overall, the footprint of the development – piling, topsoil stripping and excavations – is anticipated to be very limited in area (typically a fraction of any given solar park), resulting in only

minor adverse effects upon most classes of archaeological features. With regard to piling, the quantity of displaced archaeological remains in the case of larger features such as ditches would be insignificant compared to that left undisturbed. For discrete or less robust buried features such as pits, postholes or stake holes, the probability that piles would be aligned in such a way that any more than a small percentage of the features would be affected is very low, and complete avoidance is the most likely outcome.

- 4.46. The proposed development presents an opportunity to restrict further damage to the buried archaeological resource by removing the Site from arable use (albeit only a small percentage of the Site is currently under arable farming), and therefore the effects of modern ploughing. The already limited and localised impact of the development on surviving archaeological remains would be minimal, compared with the potential risks posed by modern agricultural methods, which could lead to the continued degradation of any underlying features. The construction of PV Arrays within the Site will take any arable fields out of plough and will therefore remove any below ground impacts to archaeological remains caused by ploughing. This will comply with Paragraph 3.10.101 of National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) which states: *“equally solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated”* (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2023).

Low Voltage Cabling

- 4.47. Low Voltage Distribution Cabling between PV Modules and the inverters will typically be located above ground level (along a row of racks), fixed to the PV Tables, and then buried underground in trenches within the Solar PV Site and potentially within the Mitigation and Enhancement Areas. The excavation of cable trenches, which are anticipated to be up to 1.5m deep and up to 1.5m wide, has the potential to remove any potential archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.48. Due to the narrow width of the trenches for the fencing and services, most of the likely archaeological features which may be encountered (such as ditches or furrows) would be preserved. This would result in only limited impacts overall on any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Inverters and transformers

- 4.49. String inverters can be mounted underneath or behind the PV Modules whilst central inverters, distributed throughout the Solar PV Site, would be housed in containers on an area of hardstanding. Transformers are typically housed within containers distributed throughout the Solar PV Site, with a typical footprint of 5.5m by 4.5m, or alternatively within a separate outdoor cabinet alongside central inverters.
- 4.50. Stripping for any foundations/hardstanding will likely comprise the removal of the topsoil and subsoil layers. Depending on the depth of the strip, and the thickness of the overburden sealing archaeological remains, the works could truncate or entirely remove any archaeological features or remains within their footprint.

Parcel Substations

- 4.51. The 33kV Parcel Substations will be a container or brick building at a maximum size of 13m by 4m, and the 132kV Parcel Substations will be 30m by 40m and enclosed by a palisade fence. The current parameter plan has provided the location of potential areas for the 132V Parcel Substations, however none of the potential locations have known recorded archaeological remains within the plot.
- 4.52. It is anticipated that stripping for the Parcel Substations will likely comprise the removal of the topsoil and subsoil layers to provide a foundation for the compound and equipment. Depending on the depth of the foundations and the thickness of the soil layers, the works would likely impact upon buried archaeological remains.

Project Substation and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

- 4.53. The maximum size of the Project Substation compound will be 200m by 200m. It is anticipated that stripping for the 400kV Substation will comprise the removal of the topsoil and subsoil layers to provide a foundation for the compound and equipment.
- 4.54. The BESS compound will be approximately 150m by 150m in size, and the maximum battery container dimensions will be 15m in length by 4m in width. The compound would also contain the Twin MV Skid approximately 12m by 7m. It is anticipated that the stripping for the BESS compound will comprise the removal of the topsoil and subsoil layers to provide a foundation for the compound and batteries.
- 4.55. The current parameter plan has provided the locations of potential areas of the project Substation and BESS. One is located within the site of the Former Oil Depot within Maen Hir North. It is anticipated that the construction of the former depot would have

removed any archaeological remains within its footprint. Therefore, it is expected that Project components within this area will not impact upon any below ground archaeological remains.

- 4.56. A second proposed location is within the eastern end of Maen Hir Central. This assessment has identified that Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary remains were recorded within proximity of this second potential BESS site (Fig. 7: **2** and **22**), along with a potential circular enclosure located just beyond the redline boundary (Fig. 7: **60**). Therefore, these works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of any buried archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint.

Cable Route Corridor

- 4.57. The dimensions of trenching will vary depending on underground cabling and the associated number of ducts they contain but will typically be up to 2.5m wide with a maximum depth of 1.5m for each trench and will be dependent on the method of installation and ground conditions. The construction works would have a working width of 6.5m. Joint pits will be approximately 12m by 5m with a depth of 3m. The works within the Cable Route Corridor will have the potential to truncate or entirely remove any archaeological features or remains within their footprint.

Grid Connector Corridor

- 4.58. The Grid Connection Corridor will comprise 400kV cables within a trench up to 2.5m in depth. The Grid Connection Corridor would have a working width of 20m. Therefore, the works will have the potential to truncate or entirely remove any archaeological features or remains within their footprint.

Access tracks

- 4.59. It is anticipated that internal access tracks will follow the alignment of the existing agricultural tracks, where possible. New internal access tracks will be up to 4.5m wide, passing bays will be provided along the internal access tracks. The internal access tracks will be constructed of compacted stone or tarmac with excavation kept to a minimum. Depending on the depth of the excavations required, and the thickness of the overburden, the works could impact upon the upper horizons of archaeological deposits.

Construction Compounds

- 4.60. Temporary construction and decommissioning compounds will be located within the Project. It is anticipated that there will be one main construction compound (with an

approximate footprint of 250m by 250m) and up to seven smaller compounds (with an approximate footprint of 100m by 100m) across the Solar PV Site. The main construction compound may contain offices, mobile welfare units, canteens, storage and waste skips, construction worker car parking areas and space for storage, laydown and turning area.

- 4.61. It is anticipated that topsoil will be stripped to provide a suitable foundation for the compounds and will likely involve the removal of topsoil and/or subsoil layers. Depending on depth of the excavations, such works could truncate or remove below ground archaeological remains.

Fencing, security and ancillary infrastructure

- 4.62. The fence which will enclose the operational areas of the Solar PV Site will likely to be a 'deer fence' comprising wooden or metal posts, with a wire mesh, up to 2m high. Palisade fencing up to 3.5m in height would be required around the perimeter of the 132kV Substations, the Project Substation and the BESS. Pole mounted closed circuit television (CCTV) systems installed at a height of up to 3.5m are also likely to be deployed around the perimeter of the operational areas. Access gates will be of similar construction and height as the perimeter fencing.
- 4.63. Due to the very limited extent of the ground disturbance any surviving buried archaeological remains (and their intrinsic archaeological interest) in proximity to these works are likely to be unaffected.

Plantations/Mitigation Areas

- 4.64. The proposed development comprises areas for mitigation or enhancement. The exact details of what these areas will include are currently unknown but could include the planting of vegetation or biodiversity areas. It is anticipated that the topsoil and subsoil layers will likely be impacted if trees and other vegetation will be planted, and potentially the upper deposits of archaeological horizons where present, depending on the depth of possible cable routes.

Historic boundaries

- 4.65. The assessment has identified that the majority of field boundaries within the Site are post-medieval in date based on their typology (dry stone walls, cloddiau (a wall of soil thrown up when digging a pit or ditch), and hedgerows). The existing field boundaries and important hedgerows will be preserved as part of the proposed development where practicable, except for parts of the hedgerows that will be likely removed for

access tracks, fencing or cabling. Given that these remains are of overall low heritage significance, their removal/loss would not be considered a significant impact. Existing agricultural gateways/tracks between the fields will be used where practicable. The width of any new accesses will be reduced as far as practicable.

Highway Works

- 4.66. To facilitate construction access there is the potential need for Highway Works on public highways. The Highway Works are likely to comprise road widening, new access points, hedgerow removal and junction works. The widening of roads and junctions have the potential to remove or truncate any archaeological remains within their footprint. In addition, the widening of roads and junctions may have the potential to remove historic field boundaries, such as cloddiau or hedgerows that line the narrow lanes.

Further investigation and mitigation

- 4.67. The detailed design phase will allow for the implementation of a specific and targeted mitigation strategy to minimise or avoid any construction effects on important buried archaeological remains. These works will comprise:
- Additional research and investigation work to enhance the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment;
 - A geophysical survey of the Site; and
 - Possible subsequent archaeological trial trenching based on the results of the geophysical survey.
- 4.68. Any potential remains that may be impacted are not anticipated to be of a level of significance that would warrant their consideration as designated assets; however, the nature, extent and composition of any archaeological remains within the Site are currently unknown. On that basis, further archaeological investigation within the Site will be devised in consultation with stakeholder, though it is anticipated that the scope of any further investigation could be limited to the areas of highest below-ground impact, i.e., any cable route trenches, buildings, drainage trenches or stripping for access routes etc.

5. THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS

5.1. This section assesses any potential effects of the proposed development on the significance of designated historic assets through the alteration of their setting. An initial appraisal carried out as part of Stage 1 of the assessment methodology utilised readily available information to determine whether any historic asset's setting may be affected by the proposed development. Designated historic assets within 5km of the Site were scoped into a settings assessment, an approach that is considered standard for this type of development. These assets have been mapped on Figs. 2 and 3 and are compiled in Annex 6.

5.2. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017a) and the impact of the proposed development on the nearby designated historic assets will be assessed in due course.

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets

5.3. Stage 1 of the 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' is to identify which historic assets and their settings are affected. The guidance notes that Stage 1 should identify the historic assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (Cadw 2017a).

5.4. A total of 193 Listed Buildings, 41 Scheduled Monuments, four Conservation Areas, one Registered Park and Garden, and one Registered Historic Landscape are located within the 5km study area.

5.5. All historic assets located within the 5km study area were assessed under Stage 1 conditions and results of the assessment are presented in Annex 6. These assets have been identified and scoped out of the setting assessment using a primarily ZTV analysis to assess lines of sight. In addition to the ZTV, a combination of GIS analysis and field examination, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance. Historic assets that were viewed as potentially more sensitive to the Project were scoped out at Stage 1 following site visits.

5.6. All historic assets assessed as part of Stage 1, but which were not progressed to Stage 2, are included in the gazetteer in Annex 6 of this report.

Stage 2: Assessment of setting

- 5.7. This section presents the results of Stage 2 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken regarding those potentially susceptible historic assets identified in Stage 1. Stage 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible historic assets.
- 5.8. Further detail is anticipated to be added to Stage 2 following additional research and site visits, especially with regard to the setting assessments of the Scheduled Llys Einion Standing Stone and Maen Chwyf (Fig. 3: **D9**), and the Grade II* and Grade II Listed Llwydiarth Esgob assets (Fig. 3: **D15**) that have been added to Stage 2 with the introduction of Maen Hir South A. In addition, further analysis is required to assess intervisibility between the Scheduled Llech Golman (Fig. 3: **D2**) and Carreg Leidr (Fig. 3: **D5**).
- 5.9. A detailed consideration was carried out including recommendations for selected historic assets that are representative for each area of the Site, to undergo a recommendation for mitigation measures/mitigation by design, as an example of what measures can be put in place to limit non-physical impacts to their significance by the proposed development.

Scheduled Llech Golman (D2)

- 5.10. The Scheduled Llech Golman (Golman's Stone) standing stone (Photo 18; Fig. 3: **D2**) is located c.70m to the south and west of the boundary of Maen Hir South B. The historic asset is described in the listing as:

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone 2.7m high by 1.5m by 0.9m, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c.2300 - 800 BC). The ground surface has been worn away around the base of the stone revealing a number of packing stones. The stone itself is cracking badly, and pieces could well have fallen off it in the past. The monument is intervisible with AN067 Carreg Leidr to the north, but a low ridge block views eastward to AN069 Maen Addwyn (Cadw ND).

- 5.11. The standing stone is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Bronze Age burial and ritual practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits (Cadw ND).



Photo 18 Llech Golman standing stone, viewed from the north

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.12. Llech Golman is situated within a prominent landscape position at 78m aOD and overlooks the valley to the west, south-west and south, which slopes downwards to an elevation of 60m aOD. These open views of the standing stone are also facilitated by its position within the middle of an open pastoral field which is not encroached upon by tall hedgerows, fence lines or drystone walling. This prominent visible position within middle of open field provides the crucial and important landscape setting of the standing stone.
- 5.13. The Cadw listing states that the monument is intervisible with the Carreg Leidr (Fig. 3: **D5**) standing stone c.1.3km to the north-west; however, Llech Golman standing stone does not share invisibility with an additional standing stone Maen Addwyn standing stone c.890m to the north-east. In between these two standing stones is a ridge and working farmstead, although, it is anticipated that during the prehistoric period there was no intervisibility between these two monuments on account of the ridge blocking these views. Therefore, within this part of the Maen Hir South landscape, three Bronze Age standing stones are present, all of which were placed in prominent positions and likely would have associated with one another, and the focus of prehistoric activity, either in the form of ritual, burial or potentially settlement activity. The association with these two nearby standing stones contributes to the significance of Llech Golman.
- 5.14. It should be noted that the landscape that the Llech Golman standing stone is situated within is not a preserved prehistoric landscape, but rather a landscape enclosed fields that were established in the post-medieval period and altered to create large fields in the 20th century. Whilst there has been a degree of change to the wider agricultural landscape over time, interspersed with farmsteads and individual dwellings and small

hamlets, and the introduction of modern turbines and transmission towers to the asset's north-east, the standing stone is situated within a primarily rural sparsely populated landscape. This open rural landscape contributes to the significance of the standing stone.

Experience – 'What Matters and Why'

- 5.15. Llech Golman is not publicly accessible and is located on private land owned and maintained by the nearby farmstead of Plas-Llanfihangel. Whilst access to the standing stone was afforded during the site visit and was able to be viewed closely, the standing stone can only be experienced and appreciated at a long distance from publicly accessible roads, such as the B5111 c.2.1km to the west and a road c.1km to the north. Whilst these are distant views of the standing stone, its situation within a wide open rural agricultural valley unobscured by nearby modern buildings and tall trees, allows for the asset to be appreciated within its wider landscape context.
- 5.16. As previously stated, Llech Golman is likely closely associated with two additional nearby standing stones, Maen Addwyn and Carreg Leidr. However, this association and interpretation of the monument and the prehistoric landscape is not perceivable within the Site' environs. There are no information panels for example, therefore the relationship between the monuments could only be appreciated via other means of information (i.e. websites or books).
- 5.17. The asset is situated within the middle of rural landscape away from busy roads, which provides a remote and quiet location and sense of seclusion. The only noises that can be heard near the asset are those from the nearby working farmstead, from machinery and cattle. These sensory aspects contribute to the experience of the standing stone set within a rural location.

Scheduled Maen Addwyn (D3)

- 5.18. The Scheduled Maen Addwyn standing stone (Photos 19 and 20; Fig. 3: **D3**) is located c.10m to the east of the boundary of Maen Hir South B. The historic asset is described in the listing as:

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c.2300 - 800 BC). The stone measures 3m high by 1.1m wide by 0.7m thick (Cadw ND).

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- 5.19. The standing stone is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value (Cadw ND).



Photo 19 Maen Addwyn standing stone, viewed from the west

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.20. Topographically, Maen Addwyn standing stone is situated upon a ridge of land that extends to the north and south at c.86 aOD. The ridge rises to the north at an elevation c.98m aOD and rises to the south at c.90m aOD. The standing stone does not overlook the lower lying valleys to the west or east, therefore it is not situated within a perceivable prominent position in comparison to the nearby Llech Golman standing stone which is located on edge of a valley slope. However, Maen Addwyn is somewhat overlooking a nearby dip in the valley that contains a natural spring or water course c.160m to the south-west, which flows out into the valley bottom to the south-west. This lower lying area with a spring may have influenced the siting of the standing stone, although this is based on conjecture only. The location of the standing stone upon the ridge near to the course of a spring/stream contributes to the asset's significance, in terms of landscape setting.

5.21. However, its immediate setting has been negatively impacted upon by the presence of a drystone wall, likely constructed in the post-medieval period, and nearby modern dwellings (one being c.10m to the south-west of the asset), modern transmission towers and telegraph poles, and a road. Maen Addwyn was incorporated into a present-day field boundary, as drystone walling abuts the asset on its northern and southern sides. Whilst this wall provides a neutral impact upon the setting of the standing stone, it is, however, constructed out of local stone which is similar to the asset and has given the asset a new function as part of a field boundary wall, which could ensure it is relevant and maintained as a boundary stone. The presence of modern dwellings, transmission towers and telegraph poles in its immediate setting impacts negatively upon significance of the asset as they modern features that would not have been present at the time the standing was erected. In essence the landscape that the asset was once set within has altered greatly, through agricultural means and modern development. Any tangible evidence of what the prehistoric landscape would have been like has been removed.

5.22. It should be noted that there is no intervisibility between Maen Addwyn and the two other Scheduled standing stones within the landscape, Lech Golman c.870m to the south-west and Carreg c.1.4km to the north-west. Whilst there is no intervisibility between these monuments and Maen Addwyn, the presence of them in the wider landscape contributes to the significance of the monument.



Photo 20 **The Site viewed from Maen Addwyn from the east**

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

5.23. The prehistoric experience of the asset would have been defined by its potentially prominent location within the landscape. This experience has ultimately been altered and lost over the centuries, with the introduction of agricultural activity, a road, and modern dwellings, transmission towers and telegraph poles. It is not the most

prominent feature within the landscape with modern development dwarfing the standing stone.

- 5.24. The asset is located on the eastern edge of a road, which allows for the asset to be best experienced and appreciated as a prehistoric monument, either travelling within a vehicle or on foot. In comparison to the two nearby standing stones, Llech Golman and Carreg Leidr being located within privately owned inaccessible fields, Maen Addwyn is the best example of a prehistoric standing stone in this area that can be easily accessed by the public. However, there is no degree of interpretation or promotion of the asset, plus the presence of the nearby road adds additional sensory experiences, for example the noise of vehicles passing by, which also negatively impacts upon the asset.

Grade II* Listed Plas Bodewryd and Grade II Listed Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd (D4.1)

- 5.25. The Grade II* Listed Plas Bodewryd and the Grade II Listed Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd (Photos 21 and 22; Fig. 2: **D4.1**) are located c.330m to the north-east and c.90m to the west of Maen Hir North. The historic assets are described in the listings as:

Farmhouse - The present house at Plas Bodewryd consists of a late 15th century or early 16th century central block, orientated north to south, a Regional house type with a lateral chimney and inside cross-passage. A south wing was added or rebuilt in the early 17th century. The central block was extended to the north in the late 17th century and a staircase bay added to the east. A small wing was added on the eastern side of the central block in the early 18th century, and a west wing is also possibly of this date. A large wing was added to the north-west in the late 19th century, and a small wing added to the east. Formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos), Plas Bodewryd was the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford. Said, by P. Smith, to have a shield of arms dated 1615 (Cadw ND).

Dovecote - A late 17th century dovecote forming part of the Plas Bodewryd estate, which was formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos). Plas Bodewryd was the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford. Given to Isle of Anglesey County Council by Miss A. C. Walker in 1977; restored 1978-9 (Cadw ND).

5.26. The heritage significance of Plas Bodewryd and the Dovecote is derived from a number of factors. Their evidential value, which substantially contributes to their significance, derives from the tangible physical remains and historic fabric as a multi-period gentry house retaining substantial surviving fabric of a sub-medieval 17th century house, and a well-preserved late 17th century dovecote which forms a prominent landmark and once formed an integral part of the estate buildings centred around Plas Bodewryd. The physical fabric of the house and dovecote also holds aesthetic value in its architectural design, whereby craftsmanship and quality of building materials can be appreciated. The buildings serve as a surviving example of historic settlement patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value.



Photo 21

Plas Bodewryd, viewed from the west



Photo 22

Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd, viewed from the north-west

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

5.27. The primary aspect of the setting of the two Listed buildings comprises the below main elements. Firstly, these structures form a group of medieval and early post-medieval buildings, whose historical patterns of use are likely to have been closely connected. Secondly, the grouping evokes typical medieval associations between a

high-status residence (Plas Bodewryd) and church (Church of St Mary; Fig. 2: **D4.2**). The association between Plas Bodewryd and the dovecote is also reminiscent of many other high-status dwellings. In this way the relationships between all form an important facet of the historical context of the Listed buildings, allowing all to be understood against the wider backdrop of medieval settlements.

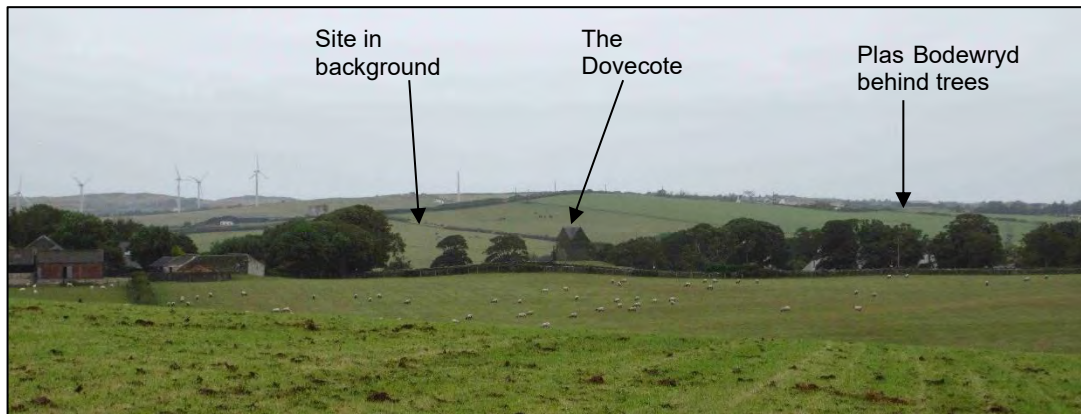


Photo 23 Plas Bodewryd and the Dovecote, viewed from the west from within the Site

- 5.28. As an individual building, the immediate setting of Plas Bodewryd is characterised by the farm buildings which surround it, and by the garden area in which it sits, demarcated by a wall and tree-lined boundaries. The historic farmstead has undergone modern alterations with the construction of large modern barns to the north and south of the asset, which provide a neutral contribution to the asset, but none the less reflects the fact that Plas Bodewryd is still a working farm. The fields that immediately surround Plas Bodewryd are bordered by tall mature trees (Photo 23), and tall mature line the access route to the south, along with a small, wooded area to the asset's south-east. The presence of these tall mature trees and the incorporation of nearby fields evokes a planned 'parkland' setting, whereby trees were deliberately planned to block lines of sight toward the farmhouse. This vegetation and the immediate surrounding small fields provide a positive contribution to the setting of Plas Bodewryd.
- 5.29. The dovecote lies within a field, c.120m to the west of Plas Bodewryd, close to the road. It is one of the estate buildings of Plas Bodewryd. The dovecote lies on a slight rise in the landscape. The topographic situation of the dovecote is an important aspect of its setting, emphasising the prominence of the structure (this prominence is also noted in the Listing description).

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- 5.30. Both assets are located within the wider hamlet of Bodewryd, with another farmstead being *located* c.140m to the west of the Plas Bodewryd. These farm structures and Bodewryd House are 19th century in date and reflect the later development of the area around Plas Bodewryd, perhaps illustrating the wider selling of the Plas Bodewryd estate to other farmers. In addition, the siting of a medieval mill is located c.310m to the north-west of Plas Bodewryd (Fig. 9: 96) further illustrating that hamlet of Bodewryd has medieval origins, likely associated with the asset. The presence of the hamlet and the medieval mill site all make a neutral to positive contribution to the farmhouse and dovecote.
- 5.31. Unfortunately, there is no Tithe Map for the Parish of Bodewryd (as previously discussed in Section 3). This might be due to the parish being owned by the church and therefore exempt from tithes, but this is uncertain. Therefore, assessing whether the fields that form the Site are historically associated with Plas Bodewryd cannot be understood. It can only be assumed that the fields that formed Maen Hir North to the north-east of the asset are historically associated and contribute to the significance of the asset due to their proximity to the farmstead.
- 5.32. It should be noted that the wider landscape has also been altered by the presence of wind turbines c.730m to the north-east of the asset, and the site of the Former Oil Depot c.620m to the east. The site of the depot cannot be viewed from the asset due to the presence of dense wooded belts around the depot; however, the wind turbines can be viewed and form a backdrop to the asset. The presence of the wind turbines does not compete with the setting of Plas Bodewryd or the Dovecote, they are distance features that integrate themselves into the later modern development of the farmstead.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.33. In terms of experiencing the assets, there are a number of views which contribute to the significance of the Listed buildings. Whilst Plas Bodewryd is not publicly accessible, it is anticipated that it is best experience up close within its front garden whereby the west facing principal elevation can be viewed, and from within the working farm courtyards to its east so the association with any other historic agricultural buildings can be experienced. The presence of the tall mature trees and small wooded area within the immediate surrounds of the asset likely provide a sense of seclusion and intimacy set away from the road.

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- 5.34. Whilst the below section discusses important views, the surrounding landscape and hamlet of Bodewryd also aid in the experience of the asset. The wider surrounding fields that are associated with the farmstead (which includes the Grade II Listed Church of St Mary within the hamlet) contributes to the experience of Plas Bodewryd and the Dovecote. They are not viewed in an isolated rural environment, but rather a small settlement that has developed from the medieval period onwards, thus illustrating how the landscape and needs of the inhabitants of Bodewryd have formed and changed over time and adding to the overall experience of the assets.
- 5.35. Partial views toward Plas Bodewryd are possible from the road leading from the Church of St Mary to Plas Bodewryd, which also forms the driveway of the latter indicating that the view is of some historical importance. These views, however, have undergone changes and the views now include modern agricultural buildings (which are a dominant feature). The view is also of the southern façade of the Listed Building, which is partially obscured by trees. Wind turbines are visible in the distance, beyond the Listed building. The Site is also partially visible in these views.
- 5.36. Further northward along the road which passes through Bodewryd, from the area to the west of the Dovecote, the viewer is afforded a view of the dovecote and the western frontage of Plas Bodewryd (partly screened by trees). This is an important view, allowing the frontage of the Grade II* Listed Building to be seen, and the connection between Plas Bodewryd and the dovecote to be understood. The prominence of the dovecote can also be understood in this view. Wind turbines are visible in the distance to the left of this view; however, they do not take focus away from the prominent dovecote or Plas Bodewryd. The eastern part of the Site is also partially visible on the periphery of this view, as distant agricultural land.

Grade II Listed Church of St Mary (D4.2)

- 5.37. The Grade II Listed Church of St Mary (Photo 24; Fig. 3: **D4.2**) is located c.50m to the north-west of the boundary of Maen Hir North. The asset also includes the Grade II Lychgate which provides access to the churchyard. The historic asset is described in the listing as:

The character of the church now owes much to extensive restoration in the late 19th century, although it was listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 and the walls of the church are thought to be medieval. The earliest dateable feature is the doorway into the north porch, which is of 15th century

character, and the east window is late 16th century. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric designs, which is a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. He became a convert to the Muslim religion and gave money to local rural churches on condition that any restoration work should include detail which reflected elements of his religion. The north porch is an addition, with the reset doorway of 15th century type (Cadw ND).

Exterior – A simple rural church with continuous nave and chancel, with an added north porch. It is built of local rubble masonry on boulder foundations, heavily mortared, with freestone dressings, along with a modern slate roof with slate coping and ridge, and western gable bellcote. The nave is of two bays, each of which has a round-headed window; there is a similarly detailed west window with a projecting stone over. The rectangular 16th century east window has three arched lights with hoodmould over. The north porch has a small rectangular leaded light in the north wall, and entry is afforded through a round-headed doorway in the east wall (Cadw ND).

The Lychgate – A simple lychgate built of local rubble masonry, with a round-headed arch of rough voussoirs with flanking rectangular sides. The arch retains a much-weathered timber lintel and was previously hung with the gate to the church and churchyard. The lychgate has no dateable features but is similar in style and build to others on the island; possibly contemporary with the late 19th century restoration of the adjacent church (Cadw ND).

- 5.38. The Church is listed as a simple, rural church of medieval origins. It retains medieval a fabric, but is largely of 19th century character, and a simple vernacular building (Cadw ND). The significance of the Church is primarily derived from this historic (illustrative and associative) value, as well as aesthetic and evidential values embodied in its physical form and the survival of fabric and elements of medieval, post-medieval and modern craftsmanship; for example, the windows contain small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs, which is a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. This also includes the simple rural lychgate with a vernacular character which forms a group with the adjacent church. Communal value also contributes to the significance of the Church, which was an important communal and ritual space for the hamlet of Bodewryd from

the 13th century onwards, whereby it formed the focal point of the settlement and surrounding countryside.



Photo 24 Church of St Mary, viewed from the south

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.39. Church and churchyard are accessed via a Grade II Listed 19th century lychgate and a footpath from the road to the north-west. The Church is located in isolation upon a raised platform to the south of the hamlet of Bodewryd, which is focused upon on the 15th century Grade II Listed farmhouse Plas Bodewryd, and still forms a focus within the hamlet and surrounding countryside. The churchyard forms the assets important and crucial intimate setting. It is a raised trapezoidal shaped platform that is faced with a stone retaining wall and topped with hedgerows and contains sporadic tall mature trees, namely within its north-eastern end close to the road. The churchyard is accessed from the north-west from the road, but once past the first gate, a short section of path leads to the lychgate which is flanked by tall mature hedgerows. The church itself is positioned within the north-eastern end of the church close to the lychgate. The churchyard containing gravestones are situated within the south-western half of the churchyard. This somewhat secluded setting within a raised churchyard, along with well-maintained hedgerows and a deliberate enclosed access route to the church through a lychgate from the road forms the asset’s important and crucial setting.
- 5.40. The height of the Church windows are low and views outwards from within the church are somewhat obscured to the north by a tall hedge along its northern boundary but are obscured to the west and south which include the Site. The whole of the church is visible from these directions from within the Site. The nearby hamlet further

contributes to the significance of the asset through preserving its historic and functional setting.

- 5.41. In their wider setting, the church and raised churchyard as a whole are surrounded by a rural landscape in all directions (Photos 25 and 26). This wider agricultural land accentuates the rural nature and character of the Church but has a neutral contribution to its significance by neither adding nor detracting to its appearance. As religious structures, the asset has no direct historical and functional association with the agricultural land which comprises the Site. In addition, the presence of the hamlet of Bodewryd to the north of the church contributes to the significance of the asset, as the church is located within the Parish of Bodewryd and would have formed the focal point of worship for the local community from the medieval period onwards.



Photo 25 **The Site from the Church of St Mary, viewed from the north-west**



Photo 26 **The Site from the Church of St Mary, viewed from the north-east**

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.42. The church and lychgate are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings, formed by the extent of the churchyard bordered by stone walls topped with maintained hedgerows, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the structures can be appreciated at close proximity. Experience of the church for

religious devotion can be appreciated primarily within the building, but also within the peaceful churchyard surroundings.

- 5.43. The church is clearly visible from various position within the landscape including from the Site, due to undulating landscape that the Site is situated, few large barriers that may block views from the Site, and the church being constructed upon a raised platform. However, the views onto the church from the agricultural land that forms the Site are not relevant to its significance as they were not associated with the Listed Building. Approaching the Church from the south-east, it can be seen, beyond a line of trees. The trees lining the southern graveyard boundary partially screen visibility toward the Listed building. Thus, this viewpoint is not considered to make a large contribution to significance, although the asset can be partially viewed from this area. Views toward the Church from the north-west along the road are much clearer and allow the northern façade of the structure to be viewed. When moving along the road through the farmstead to the west of Plas Bodewryd, the church is not visible, but the church is revealed when exiting the farmstead, where upon the asset can be viewed in the distance along with the nearby Grade II Listed Dovecote (previously discussed) This revealing view along the road when exiting the hamlet contributes to significance.

Scheduled Bodewryd Standing Stone (D6)

- 5.44. The Scheduled Bodewryd Standing Stone (Photo 27; Fig. 2: **D6**) is located c.130m to the south of the boundary of parcel Cong.29.2, Maen Hir North. The historic asset is described in the listing as:

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c.2300 - 800 BC). It measures 4m high by 1.9m by 0.75m (Cadw ND).

- 5.45. The standing stone is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value (Cadw ND).



Photo 27

Bodewryd Standing Stone, viewed from the south

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.46. Bodewryd Standing Stone is situated within a somewhat low-lying landscape position at 50m aOD. The landscape gently slopes away to the north at c.40m aOD and slopes upwards to the south-west to c.65m aOD. The asset is located within an open pastoral field, and its boundaries are formed by the densely wooded boundary of the Former Oil Depot and water course to the north, a band of dense tall mature trees along the southern boundary, and drystone walls forming the western and eastern boundaries.
- 5.47. The standing stone itself is situated within a dip in the landscape, which is difficult to perceive due to the presence of tree belts and the dense woodland that surrounds the site of the Former Oil Depot. The construction of the Former Oil Depot to the immediate north would have had a detrimental effect on the character of the landscape to the north of the standing stone and would have altered the stone’s landscape setting. It could have been that wide open views to the north across the valley were afforded prior to the construction of the depot, as historic mapping from the 19th century indicates that this area was open fields. The presence of open pastoral fields to the west, east and south therefore crucial the wider rural setting of the asset. Although, the stone is located near to a flowing stream, which runs along the eastern boundary of the field, around the Former Oil Depot where it joins a tributary of the Afon Wygyr. This stream is recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping and its course has not been altered by the construction of the oil depot. The presence of a stream, if it was active in the prehistoric period, may have influenced the siting of the standing stone. Alternatively, the stream was diverted

around established field boundaries in the post-medieval or modern periods and the stream had no influence on the siting of the stone. The original route of the stream is hitherto uncertain but should not be discounted.

- 5.48. There are no other designated historic assets within the wider landscape that are contemporary with the standing stone. However, located c.1.6km to the north-west of the asset are two possible round barrows (Fig. 6: **14** and **35**) and a cist burial (Fig. 6: **13**). This illustrates that the wider landscape around the standing stone is indeed populated with funerary monuments, and could have had some association with asset, but this is based on conjecture only.
- 5.49. Therefore, it is likely that the asset was once situated within a once prominent position in the Bronze Age; however, its immediate environs have altered in the last two centuries. Nonetheless, this somewhat low-lying rural position within middle of open field near to a known water course provides the crucial and important landscape setting of the standing stone.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.50. Views toward the Bodewryd Standing Stone differ from which direction the asset is approached. When approaching along the road from the north-west, the asset cannot be viewed, but after cresting a rise in the landscape the standing stone is immediately visible within the field with the valley rising up behind it with Parys Mountain in the background. However, when the asset is approached from the south-east along the same road, it cannot be viewed at all due to the undulating landscape and tall mature trees forming field boundaries. The asset can be viewed at a distance from the road near the Listed Building Gwredog, but the standing stone is difficult to be perceived at this distance. Therefore, as asset is best experienced and appreciated from the nearby road to its south/south-west and when from approaching from the north-west.
- 5.51. The open field in which the stone stands and the immediately surrounding pastoral fields contribute to the experience and appreciation of the asset, as this open rural landscape allows for unobscured views that are not dominated by modern development, such a roads, dwellings or infrastructure. In turn, this provides the asset with a sense of a remoteness and tranquillity away from busy modern roads. Therefore, the open fields around the asset contribute to the overall experience of the Bodewryd Standing Stone.

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- 5.52. One positive contribution to the asset's significance is the demolition of the Former Oil Depot in the 1990s. This would have had a majority effect upon the experience and setting of the asset, but now that the structures have been demolished and tall mature woodland screen the depot from the asset, provides a positive benefit to the experience and appreciation.

Grade II Listed Gwredog (D8)

- 5.53. The Grade II Listed Gwredog (Photo 28; Fig. 2: **D8**) is located c.50m to the south and east of parcels P12.10.5 and P12.10.7, Maen Hir North. Gwredog is described in the listing as:

An early 19th century gentry house built c.1830. Gwredog is listed as a township in the Extent of Anglesey, 1352; settled by descendants of Goronwy ap Ednyfed, who formed the 'Tudor' branch of Ednyfed's descendants in the 14th century. By the late 16th century Gwredog was noted as being the largest farm on Anglesey, valued at over £1000 per year and home to the Lloyd family. By the late 18th century, the farm had passed to John Owen, who benefitted from the prosperity at Mynydd Parys and the present house at Gwredog was probably built for his heir, Owen Jones. The tiled frieze in the dairy includes a depiction of what may be his daughter, Mary, who married Elias Jones, farmer, Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant and Provisional Chairman of the first meeting of the Anglesey County Council and elected as 1st county councillor for the parishes of Rhosybol and Llandyfrydog (also one of the foremost laymen in the Methodist denomination). After his death in 1892 the farm was managed by his daughter, Mary Jane Jones and there are numerous accounts books and diaries dealing with the administration of the largest farm on the island; the rent to Lord Stanley of Alderley being £217 per annum at the end of the 19th century (Cadw ND).

Exterior - Early 19th century two storey gentry house, with attics and a basement, with a three-window range with a rebuilt service wing set at right angles to the rear. It has rendered elevations, probably over rubble masonry, and a slate roof with rendered gable stacks with capping. The principal elevation faces the enclosed garden to north-east, with a three-window range and a central entrance in a glazed timber porch. The windows are large 16-pane hornless sashes with moulded architraves and slate sills. The left gable

return has a single, central, 1st floor window and has a smaller window above with narrower flanking windows; all are 12-pane hornless sashes with slate sills. The right gable return has more modern windows, a mix of horned sashes and modern lights. The basement floor has three windows and a doorway, and the ground floor has two windows. There is a central stair window of coloured glass flanked by 1st floor windows, and a single attic window set in the gable apex. The rear elevation of the house is mostly obscured by the modern flat roofed extension, built to replace the former service wing. The first floor, however, retains two large 16-pane hornless sash windows, the ground floor has a modern replacement casement (Cadw ND).



Photo 28

Gwredog, viewed from the east

- 5.54. Gwredog is listed as a good early 19th century gentry house retaining much original character and detailing, including an exceptionally well-preserved interior and an unusual basement dairy, richly decorated with hand-painted tiles, and slate cooling benches (Cadw ND). The physical fabric of the house also holds aesthetic value in its architectural design, whereby craftsmanship and quality of building materials can be appreciated. The building serves as a surviving example of historic settlement patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.55. The primary aspect of the setting Gwredog is that it is located within a farmstead halfway down a gentle slope which forms part of a shallow valley with the hill, Gorsedd Wygyr, forming the north-western edge of the valley. The farmstead plot itself contains abundant tall mature trees which reduced the openness of the plot and enclose the Listed Building and associated farm buildings. From a distance the

farmstead looks like a small woodland nestled within this valley setting, where only a small number of the farm buildings can be glimpsed (Photo 29).

- 5.56. Gwredog is situated within the eastern/north-eastern part of the farmstead, with its principal elevation facing north-east overlooking a small, contained garden plot, along with partially blocked views overlooking fields beyond. To its immediate west and south south-west are associated farm buildings as it is currently a working farm. A small number of these structures are illustrated on the 1888-1913 Ordnance Survey map and could be contemporary with the house's construction; however, the farmstead has been subject to over 50% loss of historic farming structures in the mid to late 20th century, where a number of structures were demolished and replaced with modern barns. It should be noted that the surviving historic farm structures are likely constructed out of similar materials to those used in the construction of Gwredog, further illustrating that they are contemporary with the Listed Building and contributing to its significance. Nonetheless, whilst the overall farmstead has altered over time, it is still a working farm, therefore there are tangible functional relationships between Gwredog and its associated agricultural buildings.
- 5.57. In addition, historic mapping from the 19th century indicates that there are three access routes to the farmstead, one track leading from the north that crosses the route of the former railway, a second track that leads from the road from the north-east with the entrance way bordered by an ashlar stone wall and an iron gate. The third entrance leads to the farmstead from the south-east from the road. This was the main driveway into the farmstead in the 19th century and remains so today. These three routes, whilst two of them are historic trackways that lead from the farmstead into the surrounding fields, provide a limited contribution to the wider setting of the historic farmstead and its interactions with the surrounding fields.
- 5.58. The 1841 Amlwch Parish Tithe map also illustrates the surrounding fields (Plot 135) were (and still is) associated with Gwredog. Therefore, the immediate surrounding fieldscape has a historic association with the Listed Building and contributes to the significance of the farmstead, providing it with a crucial rural setting.
- 5.59. That being said, the wider setting of the farmstead was also impacted on by the construction of the 19th century railway line which would have passed through the low point in the landscape to the north-west of the asset (Photo 29) and truncated the landholding of the farmstead. This railway line was used up until 1993 when it was

decommissioned. The removal of the railway line has made a positive contribution to the setting of the farmstead.

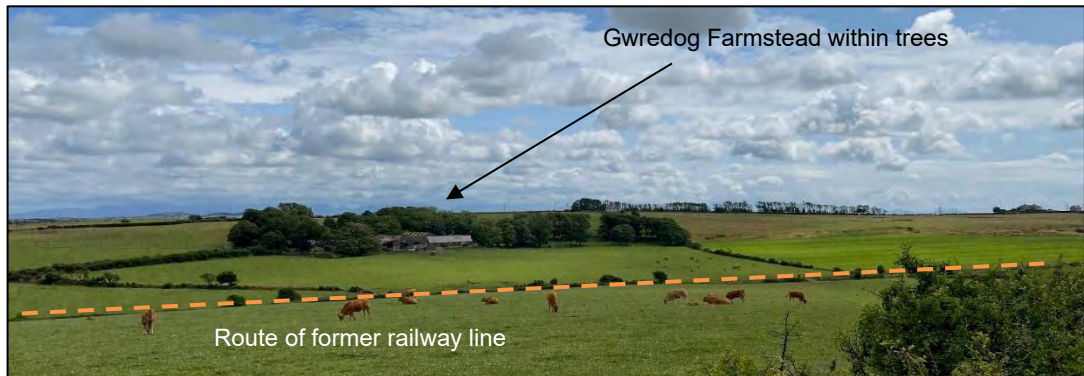


Photo 29

Gwredog, viewed from the west within the Site

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.60. It is anticipated that the Listed Building is best experienced, and its architectural qualities appreciated, from within the enclosed farmstead and its contained gardens in front of its principal elevation. Whereby Gwredog’s association with the surviving historic farm structures and the modern barns can be appreciated and understood as a working historic farmstead.
- 5.61. Gwredog, whilst being surrounded by tall mature trees which effectively block the majority of views in all directions, can be partially glimpsed from the nearby road from the south-east and north-east. The first floor and roof of its principal elevation can be partially viewed between the trees from the north-east from the road, and its south-eastern elevation can be partially glimpsed between the trees also. These two views from the road are also facilitated by the open pastoral fields located within the immediate vicinity of Gwredog and the farmstead, including those fields located down in the bottom of the small valley. These open fields assist in the experience and understanding of the structure as a farmhouse and a working farm.
- 5.62. The abundant dense tall mature trees that are located within the farmstead’s plot also create a sense of seclusion, enclosure and privacy, which would also assist in reducing noise from the nearby road, providing a viewer with a sense of remoteness of rural farmstead.

Scheduled Llys Einion Standing Stone and Maen Chwyf (D9)

- 5.63. The Scheduled Llys Einion Standing Stone is located c.85m to the north of Maen Hir South A (Photo 30; Fig. 3: **D9**). It is described in the listing as:

The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c.2300 - 800 BC). It measures 1.6m high by 1.0m by 0.6m at the base (Cadw ND).



Photo 30 The Llys Einion Standing Stone, viewed from the south-east

- 5.64. The Scheduled Maen Chwyf is located within the northern part of Maen Hir South A (Photo ...; Fig. 3: **D9**). It is described in the listing as:

The monument comprises the remains of a chambered tomb, dating to the Neolithic period (c.4,400 BC - 2,900 BC). Chambered tombs were built and used by local farming communities over long periods of time. There appear to be many regional traditions and variations in shape and construction. The burial chamber is formed by a large stone 3.6m in length, 2.1m wide and 1.5m high which rests on other stones which protrude from underneath. A small upright stone 0.5m tall stands to the east of the boulder (Cadw ND).



Photo 31 Maen Chwyf, viewed from the north

- 5.65. These monuments are of national importance for their potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. They are an important relic of a

prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape, and both retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence around these monuments. Standing stones and chambered tombs are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled areas comprise the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive (Cadw ND).

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.66. The Llys Einion Standing Stone and Maen Chwyf are situated within prominent landscape positions, and both overlook the valley to the south-east. The standing stone is situated within the western area of a field near to a small farmstead named Llys Einion which is bordered by medium size trees and hedges, and Maen Chwyf is located toward the eastern boundary of a field, which is also bordered by hedgerows and trees. These field boundaries are a post-medieval addition to the landscape, and during the Neolithic/Bronze Age the landscape was likely open with wide ranging views of the surrounding landscape, allowing for potential additional invisibility with other prehistoric monuments. Nonetheless, these prominent visible positions provide the crucial and important landscape setting of the standing stone and the chambered tomb.
- 5.67. The Cadw listings for both designated historic assets do not state that the monuments are intervisible with one another despite being c.240m from one another. In between these two assets is a lane which is bordered by low hedgerows, therefore there is the potential that there is some intervisibility between the two assets over the hedgerows, although this needs to be assessed during the next site visit. Therefore, within this part of the Maen Hir South landscape, burial chambers and standing stones are present, all of which were placed in prominent positions and likely would have associated with one another, and the focus of prehistoric activity, either in the form of ritual, burial or potentially settlement activity. The association and invisibility with Maen Chwyf contribute to the significance of Llys Einion Standing Stone. Furthermore, a series of prehistoric cup marks carved into stone are located upon a hill c.1.4km to the south (Fig. 8: **54**, **62.1** and **62.2**) indicating that elevated positions in the wider landscape these two Scheduled Monuments are the focus of producing markers within the landscape. In addition, a cropmark of a large sub-circular enclosure along with a potential house platform are recorded c.250m to the north-

east of Maen Chwyf (Fig. 8: **52**) illustrating that potential prehistoric settlement is located with proximity to the chambered tomb.

5.68. It should be noted that the landscape that the Llys Einion Standing Stone Maen Chwyf are situated within is not a preserved prehistoric landscape, but rather landscape that was enclosed by field boundaries in the post-medieval period onwards. Whilst there has been a degree of change to the wider agricultural landscape over time, interspersed with farmsteads and individual dwellings and small hamlets, the standing stone and chambered tomb are still situated within a primarily rural sparsely populated landscape. This open rural landscape contributes to the significance of the standing stone.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

5.69. The Llys Einion Standing Stone and Maen Chwyf are not publicly accessible and are both located on private land owned and situated near to farmsteads named Llys Einion and Bryn Dyfrydog. It should be noted that further visits to these assets will be undertaken to assess their setting.

5.70. Whilst access to the standing stone and chambered tomb were not afforded during the site visit and were only able to be viewed at a distance from the nearby road that divides them, the standing stone and chambered tomb are best experienced up close within their immediate setting. Whilst these are distant views of the standing stone and chambered tomb from the road and is difficult to make out from this position, their situation within a rural agricultural context, unobscured by nearby modern development and tall trees, allows for these assets to be appreciated within their wider landscape context.

5.71. As previously stated, the Llys Einion Standing Stone is likely closely associated with the nearby Scheduled burial chamber, Maen Chwyf. However, this association and interpretation of the monument and the prehistoric landscape is not perceivable within the Site’ environs. There are no information panels for example, therefore the relationship between the monuments could only be appreciated via other means of information (i.e. websites or books).

5.72. These assets are situated within the middle of rural landscape away from busy roads, which provides a remote and quiet location and sense of seclusion. The only noises that can be heard near these assets are those from the nearby working farmsteads (for example machinery and livestock), infrequent passing cars and the wind on the

trees. These sensory aspects contribute to the experience of the standing stone and chambered tomb set within a rural location.

Scheduled Parys Mountain and Amlwch and Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape (D10)

- 5.73. The Scheduled Monument of Parys Mountain is located c.1.9km to the east of Maen Hir North, and the Amlwch and Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape is located c.1km to the east as well (Photos 32 and 33; Fig. 2: **D10**). Within, or partially within, the boundaries of the Amlwch Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape are 27 Listed buildings, three Scheduled monuments and two Conservation Areas (both in Amlwch). The Scheduled Monument of Parys Mountain is described in the listing as:

The Scheduled Monument comprises four elements – a windmill tower, engine house, precipitation pits and Great Opencast. Work began on Parys Mountain copper mine about 1765, though there are traces of prehistoric and Roman mining. Opencast mining ceased about 1800, though underground work continued until about 1880. The precipitation pits, engine house and windmill (which assisted a nearby steam engine in pumping a mine work) are probably 19th century in date (Cadw ND).



Photo 32 Parys Mountain and the Windmill, viewed from the west

- 5.74. The Amlwch Parys Mountain Registered Historic Landscape description indicates that *'Parys Mountain was once the greatest copper mine in Wales and Britain and the largest copper producer in Europe in the late 18th century. Its relationship with the town and port of Amlwch which sustained it make it a landscape of considerable industrial archaeological importance and the only internationally important non-*

*ferrous mining site in Wales*¹⁴. Mining in this area began during the Bronze Age and intensified during the post-medieval period from adits and pits to opencast mines: the Mona and Parys mines.



Photo 33

Parys Mountain, viewed from the west

- 5.75.** The evidential and historic value of the mines comes from its physical remains, evidence of development of mining in the area and from the growth of the associated settlement and harbour at Almwch in addition to infrastructure which connects the mines to this settlement. Historic value is also derived from an understanding of the wider Welsh industrial, and mining, context. Mining has an important place in Welsh national identity, and it is from this connection that the Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest derives some communal value. Specific points within this landscape are also foci of communal value, such as the Grade II* Listed Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, St Winifred within Almwch. The opencast mines themselves also hold aesthetic value. *'The opencasts became one of the Sublime spectacles of late 18th and early 19th centuries industrial Wales, much visited by travellers and artists in search of the 'contemporary aesthetic notions of the Beautiful, the Picturesque and the Sublime'* (Cadw 1998; Cotswold Archaeology 2015).
- 5.76.** Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have produced information relating to the historic character of some of the areas defined by the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales. Historic Landscape Characterisation has been carried out for Amlwch and Parys Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Gwyn and Davidson 2009).
- 5.77.** The landscape may be broadly characterised as an industrial mining landscape in the south with evidence for historic copper workings on Parys Mountain, associated with

¹⁴ Cadw CCW & ICOMOS UK 1998 The Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 2.1: Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Cadw: Cardiff: 70-72

spoil heaps and features relating to processing. Coastal settlement characterises the north, which, through its harbour, provided a point of connection with maritime trade, through which means much of the copper was exported (Cotswold Archaeology 2015).

- 5.78. In terms of Parys Mountain Windmill, this Listed building was built during the late 19th century in order to provide supplementary power to the mines, in addition to that already provided from the nearby steam engine (also listed, but outside the ZTV). The power from these structures was used to operate a mine pump, for pumping water and raising ore and miners in the Cairn's shaft. The Listed building derives its evidential and historic values from its physical form and known functions and connections (Cotswold Archaeology 2015).

Physical Surrounds – 'What Matters and Why'

- 5.79. The surrounding mining works, and in particular Cairn's shaft form the key aspects of the setting of the windmill. The nearby Pearl Engine House also forms a key part of the setting of the Listed building. As an industrial feature views to and from the asset are not considered to be integral to the significance of this asset.
- 5.80. A number of features form key aspects of the setting of the designated historic assets associated with Parys Mountain. The first is the geological make-up of the area. The bedrock comprises mineral-rich Silurian shales, with a '*mixture of granular quartz and pyrite (iron sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper and iron sulphide), chalcocite (copper sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide)*' (Cadw 1998). It is these mineral deposits which formed the *raison d'être* for the existence of the mines in this area.
- 5.81. The connection between the mines, settlement of Almwch, its associated harbour and the sea beyond is also a key aspect of the setting of the mines. These associated features housed the workforce for the mines and allowed the copper to be traded. The disused railways which had connected the mines and Almwch are also an important part of the functioning of the mines, contributing to the significance of the designated historic assets at Parys Mountain.
- 5.82. The Site (in particular Maen Hir North) currently forms surrounding agricultural land and does not make a contribution to the significance of this mining landscape. There is no functional relationship between the assets and the agricultural land that forms the Site, but the rural landscape sits in contrast to the industrial assets. Mining at Parys Mountain was a big change to the rural landscape and is still perceivable today.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.83. As an industrial mining landscape views would not have been a material consideration in the formation or operation of the assets on Parys Mountain. However, in terms of its connection with the philosophical debate centring upon the Beautiful, Sublime and Picturesque, views to the mines are likely to be of some significance. The latter relates to views which were considered worthy of inclusion within pictures, and typically contained a variety of features, details and textures with light and dark tones (such as shadows cast by the high-sided mines) in order to emphasise the features. The Beautiful and the Sublime were both considered by some to be emotional reactions to nature, and the latter is connected with greatness in nature, and could relate to features of nature which could provoke feelings of terror and awe in the viewer. The concept is often associated with precipitous mountains, and thus from this perspective close-up views over the mines and views from within the mines are likely to have been important. Numerous paintings, many of which were executed during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, are in existence which show the working mines at Parys Mountain from within and display clear connections with the philosophical debate surrounding the Beautiful, Sublime and Picturesque¹⁵.
- 5.84. Views to and from the mines along a north-south axis are important. These views allow a visual appreciation of the connection between Parys Mountain and the mining landscape, Almwch and the sea.
- 5.85. Parys Mountain and its associated designated historic assets are best experienced from within their immediate setting atop the hill, whereby the opencast mines, Grade II Listed windmill, associated ruined administrative buildings and large spoil heaps can be best appreciated. When parking at the nearby public car parking space, only the spoil heaps of waste mining material can be viewed and experienced, which due to their colour and size already create a sensory and atmospheric feeling. When walking along the public footpaths on the western side of the Scheduled Monument, and then cresting a slope, the opencast mines are revealed. The size of the mines, the colours and the associated structures provide an overwhelming sensory experience. These aspects of the experience are important, and crucially views of the Site are not included within these internal views of the asset, as they are to the west

¹⁵ See a selection of paintings via <https://amlwchhistory.co.uk/mining-techniques/>

behind a viewer and intervisibility blocked by spoil heaps and a modern mining complex on the western edge of Parys Mountain.

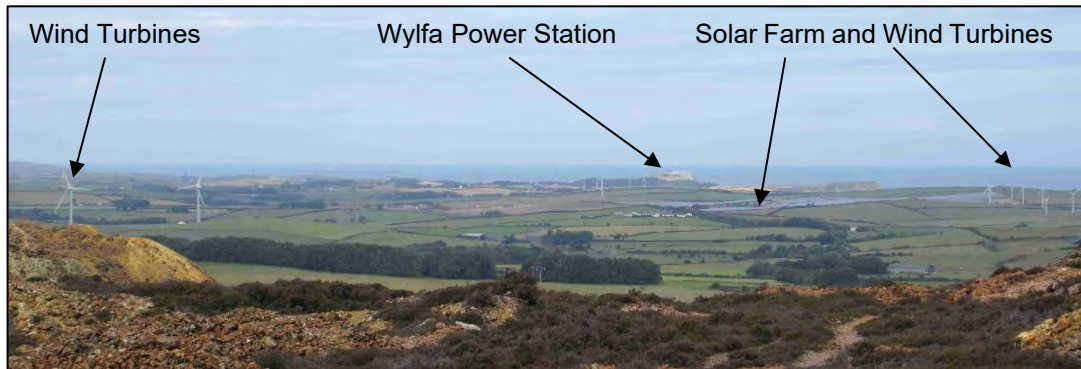


Photo 34 Maen Hir North, viewed from the east atop Parys Mountain

- 5.86. In addition, Parys Mountain can also be viewed at a distance from the surrounding lower lying landscape, from public footpaths and roads, as the assets and the hill form a prominent landmark within the landscape. Although the Scheduled Monuments are not discernible at a distance at the bottom of the hill as they are set within a slightly lower position within the middle of the hill, and the wheelhouse structure of the more recent modern mind forms the dominate structure of Parys Mountain's silhouette (Photo 33).
- 5.87. Views from the top of Parys Mountain overlook the surrounding agricultural landscape, and these views extend great distances (Photo 34). From these commanding views from the edge of the hill the Maen Hir North can be seen in its entirety, but also other large solar farms, wind turbines and Wylfa Nuclear Power Station can be viewed also. It can be considered that outward looking views form a backdrop for Parys Mountain, but do not contribute to the significance or experience of the assets.

Grade II Listed Old Rectory (D11)

- 5.88. The Grade II Listed Old Rectory (Fig. 3: **D11**) is located c.50m to the west of Maen Hir South B. The Old Rectory is described in the listing as:

An early 20th century rectory, built to accommodate the Rector of the parish of Coedana, following the re-building of the nearby church in 1893-4, on land belonging to the Bodorgan Estate. The Old Rectory is in an eclectic vernacular revival style (incorporating an 'Elizabethan' ground plan, Dutch gables and Georgian window patterns). A two-storey, seven window range

built to an E-shaped plan. It has a central entrance in an advanced storey porch flanked by larger and more advanced wings and built of rubble masonry which has been rendered. The structure has a hipped roof of green slates with red clay ridge tiles, projecting feathered eaves and rectangular rendered axial stacks along the ridges of the advanced wings. The windows are small paned horned sashes. The entrance is through a round-headed doorway with stressed architrave and keystone (Cadw ND).



Photo 35 **The Old Rectory, viewed from the south-east**

- 5.89. The heritage significance of The Old Rectory is derived from a number of factors. Its evidential value, which substantially contributes to its significance, derives from the tangible physical remains and historic fabric as an early 20th century rectory in an eclectic domestic revival style, an example of the strong tradition of loosely Arts and Crafts building on Anglesey. The physical fabric of the rectory also holds aesthetic value in its architectural design, whereby craftsmanship and quality of building materials can be appreciated. The buildings serve as a surviving example of historic settlement patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value. Its historical association with the renowned architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, who designed the building in the Arts & Crafts style, is also of importance.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.90. The Old Rectory is situated within a rectangular shaped garden plot which is bordered on all sides by low hedgerows and sporadic small to medium sized trees. The house is surrounded on all sides but a well-maintained garden plot, with a large, tarmacked driveway on its eastern side which as access to the B5111 to the immediate east (Photo 36). Located to the asset’s south-east is a large three-vehicle garage which was also constructed in the early 20th century. The garage also looks to have been built in a similar style to the asset, with rendered walls painted white and with slate

roof tiles. There has also been little change to the plot throughout the 20th century with the exception of the driveway being widened, as the layout the asset and the garage are same as those depicted on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map. This rectangular plot, along with the garage, contributes to the asset's significance, in terms of landscape setting.

- 5.91. The asset is set in an isolated rural location, although the nearest church to the asset is the non-designated asset located c.530m to the north named the Church of St Anna. The church was built in 1893 and was a complete rebuilt of the previous medieval church named the Church of St Blenwydd. The proximity of the church to The Old Rectory would suggest that the two are associated with one another. It is not clear if there is intervisibility between the historic asset and non-designated church.



Photo 36 **The Old Rectory, viewed from the south from within the Site**

- 5.92. In addition, the asset's principal elevation faces east, overlooking the busy route of the B5111 and open pastoral fields. The closeness of the location of the asset to the road, and the low vegetation cover suggests that the asset was meant to be viewed from the road. The easy access of The Old Rectory and the road could be in part due to requiring easy access between the asset and the Church of St Anna to the north, but also in part of the owner wanting to evoke some local status with a well-crafted and designed house.

Experience – 'What Matters and Why'

- 5.93. The Old Rectory is best experienced, and its architectural qualities appreciated from directly in front of the asset on the B5111. The principal elevation of the asset faces east, overlooking the road and fields beyond, and the majority of its eclectic architectural characteristics are exhibited on its eastern façade. The low stone walls and vegetation on the plot's eastern side assist in facilitating wide views of the asset. This can be considered as a key view.

5.94. The Old Rectory seems to have been deliberately positioned within the landscape along the road in order to be viewed, but also set at a distance from the Church of St Anna and potentially other parish residents. The fields to either side of the asset and to the rear, whilst not being historically associated with The Old Rectory, assist in framing this view and providing a sense of remoteness and seclusion. The asset is situated within isolation, with only a small number of residential dwellings and farmsteads along this part of the B5111, thus helping to create to a sense of rural character.

5.95. The asset can also be viewed whilst approaching along the B5111 from the south and the north. Due to the low vegetation cover around the asset and the low hedgerows forming field boundaries nearby, the asset can be viewed at distance. Although only the southern and northern facades can be viewed from these directions, which are devoid of the eclectic architectural qualities. It is only when the asset is closely approached that the principal elevation can be viewed, which exhibits those architectural qualities.

Grade II* and Grade II Listed Llwydiarth Esgob assets (D15)

5.96. The Llwydiarth Esgob farmstead comprises one Grade II Listed Building and four Grade II* Listed Buildings (Photo 37; Fig. 3: **D15**), and are located c.40m to the south-east of Maen Hir South A. These are listed below:

- Grade II Listed Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse, an 18th century farmhouse, listed as an early 19th century gentry house, remodelled in the late 19th century but retaining Georgian character, which forms the centrepiece of the unusually comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm. The house reflects the expanding fortunes of the estate and the elevated social position of the estate owners;
- Grade II* Listed Range including corn barn, granary, threshing room and lofted cowhouse at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, listed as a good early 19th century corn barn, unusual on Anglesey for having paired threshing doors, and with later additions reflecting agricultural improvements made during the Victorian period of high farming on Anglesey;
- Grade II* Listed Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, listed as an exceptionally good agricultural range, but is notable for the retention of a complete series of

timber stalls, and other internal features, which enable an unusually detailed interpretation of their function;

- Grade II* Listed Range including pigsties, laundry, slaughterhouse, cart sheds and coal shed at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, listed as an exceptionally good agricultural range, but is notable for the retention of a slaughterhouse, which together with the other parts of the range provide an unusually detailed picture of life on a large, progressive farm in the mid-late 19th century; and
- Grade II* Listed Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, listed as a good agricultural range, built in two phases but retaining a unity of vernacular design and construction.

5.97. Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse, which also describes the agricultural ranges, is described in the listing as:

Large gentry house with a complex ground plan and development. The fabric of the original house (possibly 18th century or early 19th century) is retained in the rear block of the present dwelling which was extended to form a double-pile plan in the mid-19th century. Service wings were also added to either end of the original house plan, probably in the mid-late 19th century, as was a solicitor's office, probably built c.1880s. The house has been re-roofed and sympathetically restored in the late 20th century, with the replacement and addition of some new windows.

The farm ranges were developed in two main phases; in the early 19th century a number of new (freestanding) buildings were built to the north, west and east of the farmhouse, including a corn barn, cowhouse, stable and hammel/cart shed. These buildings are characterised by stone voussoir heads to the openings. In the mid-late 19th century, the buildings were extended to allow stabling for a greater number of horses, storage for carts and carriages, and extra grain storage areas, the latter a result of the need to feed more horses, and the mechanised production methods employed. These later buildings employed similar stonework, and retain the arched form of the openings, made in brick (Cadw ND).

5.98. The physical fabric of the farmhouse and the ranges holds aesthetic value in their architectural design, whereby craftsmanship and quality of building materials can be appreciated. These buildings serve as a surviving example of historic settlement

patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing them with historical illustrative value.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.99. The primary aspect of the setting Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse, the ranges and hammels are that they are located within a farmstead within the base of a valley c.520m to the north of the hamlet of Bachau. The farmstead plot itself contains abundant tall mature trees which reduces the openness of the plot and encloses around the Listed Buildings and other associated farm buildings. From a distance the farmstead looks like a small woodland nestled within this valley setting, where only a small number of the farm buildings can be glimpsed (Photo 37).



Photo 37 Entrance to Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, viewed from the south-west

- 5.100. Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse is situated within the eastern part of the farmstead, with its principal elevation facing north-west overlooking a small front courtyard, Grade II* Listed ranges and the access route that passes through the farm. To its immediate west and south-west and north are the associated Grade II* Listed ranges and slightly further afield 20th century barns, as it is currently a working farm. Overall, the farmstead has not been subject to any major loss of historic agricultural buildings, as illustrated by the number of Grade II* Listed ranges and hammels surviving. It should be noted that the surviving historic farm structures are likely constructed out of similar materials to those used in the construction of Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse, further illustrating that this historic development of the farmstead over time and contributing to their significance. Whilst the farmstead has an important historic core of surviving ranges, it is still a working farm, therefore there are tangible functional relationships between Gwredog and its associated agricultural buildings.

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- 5.101. The farmstead's immediate surrounding landscape, formed by a number of large and medium-size fields are bordered by tall mature trees. This surrounding landscape forms the farmstead's important wider agricultural setting which allows it to be understood as a working historic farm.
- 5.102. The 1840 and 1841 Amlwch and Llandyfydog Parish Tithe maps also illustrates the surrounding fields (Plots 3, 15, 93, 94 and 95; Table 3.4; Fig. 23.1) were once owned by Lloyd William Prichard who occupied Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse. Therefore, the immediate surrounding fields that includes the Site has a historic association with the Llwydiarth Esgob farm and contributes to the significance of the farmstead, providing it will a crucial rural and agricultural setting.

Experience – 'What Matters and Why'

- 5.103. It is anticipated that the Grade II and II* Listed Buildings are best experienced, and their architectural qualities are appreciated from within the enclosed farmstead along a public footpath that passes through the farm, working farmyards/courtyards and its contained gardens. It is from within this enclosed farmstead setting that Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse's association with the surviving historic farm structures and the modern barns, along with its surrounding fields reflective of historic setting, can be best appreciated and understood as a working historic farmstead.
- 5.104. The first floor and roof of Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse can be partially viewed from its entrance way above a set of historic ranges (Photo 37), although its principal elevation cannot be viewed from this public location as it faces north-west across the farm. Even from the road c.520m to the south the farmstead cannot be viewed as it is hidden amongst dense tree cover that surrounds it.
- 5.105. There is a historic association with Maen Hir South A and Llwydiarth Esgob Farm, based on the 1840 and 1841 Amlwch and Llandyfydog Parish Tithe maps. The Tithe Maps illustrate that the majority owner of the plots that form Maen Hir South A was Lloyd William Prichard who occupied Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse. The present owners are descended from the Prichard family, who bought the property in 1806, and the original house may have been built when they acquired the property (Cadw ND). This historic relationship is not experienced within the Site and is best experienced via historic documentation and mapping.
- 5.106. The abundant dense tall mature trees that are located within the farmstead's plot and those tall mature trees that form the field boundaries that immediately surround the

farmstead create a sense of seclusion, enclosure and privacy, which would also assist in reducing noise from the nearby road, providing a viewer with a sense of remoteness of rural farmstead within the base of a valley.

Grade II Listed Melin Llidiart (D17)

- 5.107. The Grade II Listed Melin Llidiart (Photo 38; Fig. 3: **D17**) is located c.260m to the east of parcel P22.27.12, Maen Hir South. The windmill is described in the listing as:

Probably one of the oldest surviving windmills on Anglesey, thought to date to mid-18th century. Was listed in the Slaters Directory of 1883, with Hugh Pritchard as miller; and by the time of the 1895 directory his wife had taken over. Not long after this entry in 1970, the mill was irreparably damaged in a storm and never worked again. Now in use as outbuilding (Cadw ND).

- 5.108. A review of Google Street View from 2009 to 2011 (no reproduced) depicts Melin Llidiart as ruined structure that is located within a small overgrown enclosure that fenced off with a low wooden fence. Later in 2012 a planning application (Ref: 23C80J) was submitted to allow for the conversion of the mill into a residential dwelling which was granted.
- 5.109. The heritage significance of Melin Llidiart is derived from a number of factors. Its evidential value, which substantially contributes to its significance, derives from the tangible physical remains and historic fabric as a mid-18th century windmill, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey. Melin Llidiart is of interest as one of the earliest windmills recorded on the island. The physical fabric of Melin Llidiart also holds aesthetic value in its architectural design as the remains of a windmill. The building serves as a surviving example of local agricultural and industrial practices and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.110. Melin Llidiart is located within the centre of an irregular shaped plot set back from the nearby country road to the east. Historically, the asset was set within an irregular shaped farmstead as indicated by the 1888 Ordnance Survey map¹⁶, and remains similar to this day albeit with later modern alterations to the nearby farmhouse and agricultural buildings. In addition, the 1888 map depicts a large pond to the asset's immediate north and seems to have been backfilled in the second half of the 20th

¹⁶ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101604097>

century. In its current setting, to the asset's immediate east are large open tarmacked areas for access and vehicle parking, and to the north, west and south-west are open small field plots bordered by medium to tall hedgerows.



Photo 38

Melin Llidiart, viewed from the east

- 5.111. The asset's position within the landscape contributes to its significance. It is located upon an elevated position in order to for it to harness the wind and the turn the sails to power the milling mechanism inside. Therefore, it was not explicitly constructed in order to be viewed widely in the landscape, but more of a practical position in order for the wind to power the mill. In the present-day wider setting, the asset is surrounded by tall mature trees mainly along the nearby road and along its western boundary in order to reduce intervisibility from publicly accessible areas. It is anticipated that when the mill was in use, there would not be any trees nearby that would block the wind and thus reducing the capabilities of the windmill.
- 5.112. To the windmill's immediate east are structures that are contemporary with the windmill but have been converted into residential dwellings. These structures front onto the nearby road, but also create an internal courtyard area. Therefore, historically associated structures, such as agricultural outbuildings and a dwelling (likely the miller's dwelling) remain, and these contribute to the setting of the asset. However modern dwellings have been constructed within the plot, notably a small barn-like structure to the north-west, which provides a neutral contribution to the setting of the asset.
- 5.113. The Cadw listing states that the windmill was irreparably damaged by a storm in 1970. However, a review of aerial photographs and Google Street View indicates the mill remained ruinous until the asset was redeveloped between 2012 and 2017 into

a residential dwelling. As part of the redevelopment, the asset's exterior was rendered, going from exposed stone to a white render and the top of the mill having a viewing area with windows and a roof. In addition, a two-story extension on the asset's north-western side was constructed. This extension has been constructed out of a mixture of wood panelling, stone, slate roof and white rendered walls, which reflects similar building materials exhibited in the nearby historic dwelling and former agricultural buildings. The presence of the extension provides a neutral contribution to the asset by neither detracting nor improving its setting, although, historically, the asset was an isolated structure without any attached buildings.

Experience – 'What Matters and Why'

- 5.114. Melin Llidiart is positioned atop an elevated ridgeline that was originally for the purpose of harnessing the wind in order to power the sails. These sails were damaged in a storm in 1970 and were removed, and the tower converted into a residential dwelling between 2012 and 2017. Therefore, the mill was heavily altered after the storm when the sails were damaged and not replaced, therefore the experience of the asset as a working windmill was negatively impacted upon.
- 5.115. The asset is best experienced up close from within the secluded and privately owned gardens and courtyard, whereby the historic association with the nearby 19th century agricultural buildings and the dwelling (likely the miller's dwelling) can be experienced.
- 5.116. Before the mill was converted into a residential dwelling, previous photographs of the mill show that it was a structure of exposed stone. It was anticipated that the mill in its former ruinous state provided a somewhat picturesque and sensory experience. However, now that the mill has been rendered in white and topped with a viewing area and roof, and a two-story extension, it stands out within the landscape, but does not provide the same sensory experience.
- 5.117. That being said, the presence of the modern extension does not impact upon the experience of the asset, as the mill tower remains partly obscured from the road due to the presence of tall mature trees and can be seen from the north from the road and from in between the 19th century structures to the asset's east (Photo 38). In addition, the modern dwelling cannot be seen from the public footpaths within Maen Hir South B due to the presence of tall mature trees, and all that can be seen from this position

if the top of the tower. None the less, it is still intelligibly a mill tower, and the modern extension has not enveloped the asset.

- 5.118. The presence of the tower, however, alludes to its once previous use as a windmill, but without its sails, it does not remain a striking structure. That being said, the asset does visually dominate this part of the landscape, as the white tower can be viewed from the Site (Photo 39) and from along the country road. There are no other similar in height structures that compete with the tower, therefore accentuating the prominence of the tower.



Photo 39 Melin Llidiart, viewed from the west from within the Site

- 5.119. Overall, whilst the tower can be experienced a distance, it can be best experienced up close from the nearby road, but it is anticipated that from within the central yard there is a sense of seclusion and privacy away from public routes of way. The nearby contemporary 19th century dwellings also aid in understanding the former use of the windmill as an agricultural structure.

Grade II Listed Church of St Michael (D19)

- 5.120. The Grade II Listed Church of St Michael (Photo 40; Fig. 3: **D19**) is located c.20m to the north of Maen Hir South B. The Church is described in the listing as:

A simple medieval rural church, repaired and refitted in 1811 and 1844, and extensively rebuilt by Henry Kennedy in 1888. Parts of the walling, and some features such as the north doorway and chancel windows, are 14th century. A predominantly late 19th century Gothic revival church comprising three-bay nave with a lower single bay chancel and north-west porch. It is built of rubble masonry with freestone dressings and the nave has stepped angle buttresses. The outer porch doorway is a pointed arch above which is a tablet which bears the date 1888. The reset 14th century inner doorway is a pointed arch with broach stop chamfered jambs. The nave has a single trefoil headed

lights; the west wall has a narrow rectangular light to the left of which is an inscribed stone which bears the date and initials: WW WT 1811. The eastern window is a late 19th century ogee headed light with cusped tracery; the mould has medieval heads as terminals. The north wall of the chancel has a reset window of a single cinquefoil light and sunk spandrels, and the south wall has a single trefoil headed light; both are repaired and appear to be late medieval in date (Cadw ND).

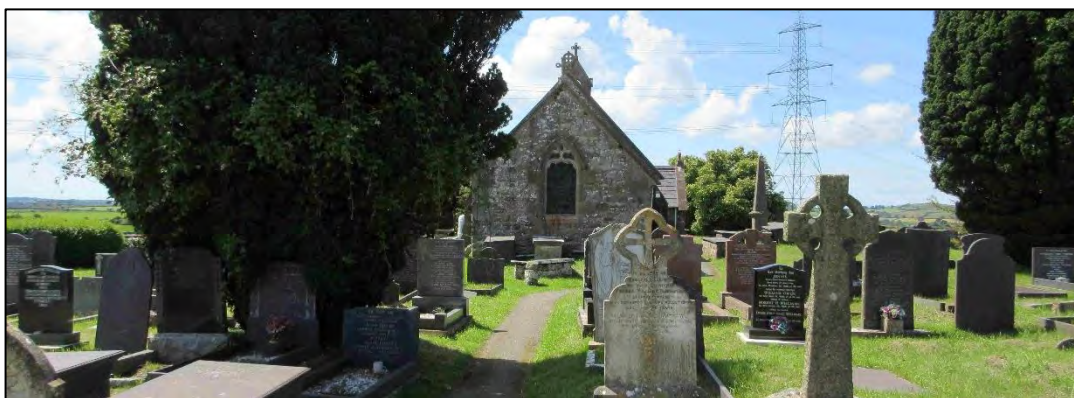


Photo 40 **The Church of St Michael, viewed from the east**

- 5.121. The church is listed as a well detailed late 19th century rural church in a simple Gothic style, which includes some medieval features within its fabric, and which retains some late 18th century memorials (Cadw ND). Communal value also contributes to the significance of the Church, which was an important communal and ritual space for the hamlets of Maenaddwyn and Capel Coch from the 14th century onwards, whereby it formed the focal point of the settlement and surrounding countryside.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.122. The Church is located within a small churchyard which is formed by a raised platform bordered by stone retaining walls and is accessed via a gate and a footpath from the road to the east. The Church is located in isolation to the south and north of the hamlets of Maenaddwyn and Capel Coch, and still forms a focus for the hamlets and surrounding countryside. The whole of the church is visible from these northerly and southerly directions, and from within the Site (Photo 41). The raised churchyard that is bordered by low well-maintained hedgerows and stone walls forms the Church’s immediate and important setting and contributes to its overall significance.
- 5.123. In its wider setting, the church and raised churchyard as a whole are surrounded by a rural landscape in all directions (Photos 41). This wider agricultural land

accentuates the rural nature and character of the Church as it is separated from the hamlets of Maenaddwyn to the north and Capel Coch to the south. That being said, within the asset's environs are modern transmission towers, overhead power cables and two small wind turbines to the south-west. Whilst these structures are quite visible and impose themselves upon the landscape they do not impact upon the asset's setting, as they are set away from the churchyard. Therefore, the rural landscape provides a neutral to positive contribution to its significance by neither adding nor detracting to its appearance as the churchyard is the most important setting. As religious structures, the asset has no direct historical and functional association with the agricultural land which comprises the Site.

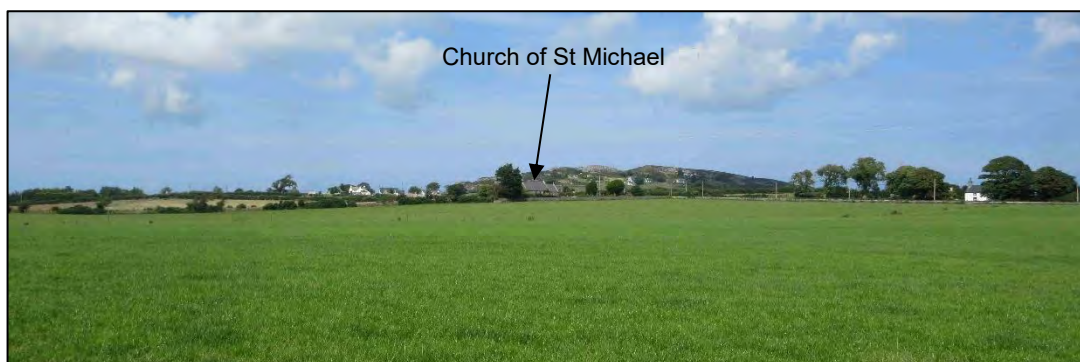


Photo 41 The Church of St Michael, viewed from the south-west within the Site

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.124. The church and churchyard are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings, formed by the extent of the churchyard and sporadic small to mature trees, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the structure can be appreciated at close proximity. The experience of the church for religious devotion can be appreciated primarily within the building, but also within the peaceful churchyard surroundings.
- 5.125. When approaching the asset from the road, the churchyard is accessible by an iron gate through a low stone wall that is also integrated with vegetation, so it looks almost like a hedgerow. A straight path leads from the gate through the churchyard to the church, which is set back from the road within the western end of the yard. From the footpath, the church is partly obscured by sporadic trees, but is revealed in full when up close. Whilst viewing the church from within the churchyard the surrounding open fields form a rural backdrop that has not been encroached upon by modern development, as it has been separated from the nearby hamlets. It should be noted that the HER recorded an incised stone within the church (Fig. 10: 89) which dates

to the early medieval period. The presence of the early medieval stonework aids in the experience of the church and informs a viewer of the history of the asset.

- 5.126. The Church is clearly visible from the Site as the asset is located to the immediate north of the Site, and being constructed upon a raised platform assists in making the Church more prominent within the landscape, especially when approaching the church from the north and south along the road, and from the nearby farmstead that is located within the Site to the south-west. However, the views onto the church from the agricultural land that forms the Site are not relevant to its significance as they were not associated with the Listed Building. When approaching the Church upslope from the south, it can be clearly seen upon the ridge line. This view is also framed by the open pastoral fields of the Site, and modern transmission towers that also pass through this corner of the Site. The few small trees located within the churchyard do not obscure views of the asset from the south, thus this southerly viewpoint can be considered to make a contribution to the experience of the asset. Views toward the Church from the north are also clear, however the Site is not visible from this viewpoint from the road as the landscape gently slopes downwards. This view from the north also contributes to the experience of the asset.

Grade II* Listed Church of St Pabo and Grade II Listed Fferam-gyd (D26)

Church of Pabo

- 5.127. The Grade II* Listed The Church of St Pabo is located c.330m to the south Maen Hir Central (Photo 42; Fig. 3: **D26**). The Listed Building is described in the listing as:

A medieval rural church, listed in the Norwich Valuation of 1254, with predominantly 12th century, 12th century window in the south wall and fragments of chevron and weathered faces reset over the south doorway (enlarged probably in early 19th century). The interior retains a medieval arch-braced trusses and a 12th century font. The eastern wall was rebuilt in 14th century, and the church contains a 14th century monument to St Pabo which was, according to Lewis Morris, discovered in the churchyard opposite the southern door by the sexton when digging a grave in the second half of the 17th century. The east window is 14th century, and there is a late 14th century or early 15th century window in the southern wall. There is a 18th century doorway in the north wall which has been partially blocked and had a window inserted at the head. The church was restored and re-roofed in the early 20th century, with the interior fittings dated 1911 (Cadw ND).



Photo 42 Church of St Pabo, viewed from the south-west

- 5.128. The Church is listed as a simple, rural medieval church. It retains medieval a fabric, which retains a great deal of the medieval fabric, including decorative fragments of probable 12th century date, and a fine later medieval roof. Therefore, the church of St Pabo can be considered an important survivor and is of particular interest for the extremely well-detailed 14th century monument effigy of St Pabo (Cadw ND).

Fferam-gyd

- 5.129. The Grade II Listed Fferam-gyd is located c.80m to the south Maen Hir Central (Photo 43; Fig 3: **D26**). It is described in the listing as:

A late 18th century or early 19th century farmhouse incorporating significant elements of an earlier house. Extended by the addition of an extra bay in later 18th century or early 19th century which housed the kitchen with servants' quarters, and a dairy was added at right angles to rear in mid-19th century; modern brick built porch in angle to rear. The farmhouse is recorded in both the parish Census Returns for 1841 and the Tithe Schedule of 1842; an extensive farm of over 213 acres (86.27 hectares) owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley Baronet and farmed by Thomas Jones and his family (Cadw ND).

- 5.130. Fferam-gyd is listed as a well-preserved late 18th century or early 19th century farmhouse which retains its vernacular character, some good fenestration and interior detail (Cadw 2023). The building serves as a surviving example of historic settlement patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value.



Photo 43

Fferam-gyd, viewed from the east

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

Church of St Pabo

- 5.131. The Church is located within a small sub-oval churchyard bordered by stone walls which has embedded vegetation within and is accessed via an iron gate and a footpath from the road to the west. The Church is located in an isolated location set within a dip in the landscape with an existing farmstead to its immediate north-west. A small stream flows past the churchyard to the west, down through a small, wooded valley towards the Llyn Alaw. This immediate churchyard setting within the base of a small valley with a small stream flowing past it forms the asset’s important and crucial setting.
- 5.132. In its wider setting, the church and churchyard as a whole are surrounded by a rural landscape in all directions, which includes three farmsteads dating from the post-medieval and modern periods. It is likely that, whilst the church is rural in character, it would have served as a focal point of communal worship for a primarily agricultural community. The presence of these three farmsteads (one of which includes the Grade II Listed Fferam-gyd to the north) and the immediate surrounding fields accentuates the rural nature and character of the Church and has a positive contribution to its significance by adding to its appearance. That being said, as a religious structure, the asset has no direct historical and functional association with the agricultural land which comprises the Site.

Fferam-gyd

- 5.133. Fferam-gyd is situated on the eastern side of a modern working farm complex, with a small well maintained garden plot to its immediate east, which its principal elevation faces overlooks. The working modern farm buildings which comprise of many large barns are situated to its south-west, west and north-west, along with an additional