

**Tyfos, Llandrillo,  
Corwen, LL21 0TA  
Impact on Setting of  
Tyfos Stone Circle, ME024  
from New Rural Enterprise Dwelling  
07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry and Partners

September 2020



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2020/737  
CPAT HER Event record - 164250

For: Roger Parry and Partners

September 2020

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*Cover photograph: Tyfos Stone Circle, Scheduled Monument ME024, looking southwest up the Dee valley.*

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**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER:** Trysor 2020/737

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**DYDDIAD** 30<sup>ain</sup> Mis Medi 2020      **DATE**      30<sup>th</sup> September 2020

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.***

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## Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	CPAT164250
Name	Tyfos, Llandrillo, Corwen, LL21 0TA Impact on Setting of Tyfos Stone Circle, ME024 from New Rural Enterprise Dwelling 07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire)
Type	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
NGR	SJ0285038756
Easting	302850
Northing	338756
Summary (English)	In August and September 2020, Trysor carried out an assessment of impact on the setting of Tyfos Stone Circle (scheduled monument ME024), near Llandrillo, Denbighshire, from of a new rural enterprise dwelling proposed at SJ0269138778, planning application 07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire). © Trysor 2020
Summary (Cymraeg)	Yn Awst a Medi 2020, fe gariwyd allan asesiad gan Trysor ar effaith adeiladu annedd menter wledig newydd ar Gylch Cerrig Tyfos, ger Llandrillo, Sir Ddinbych (SJ0269138778), cais cynllunio 07/2019/1001 (Sir Ddinbych). © Trysor 2020
Description	In August and September 2020, Trysor carried out an assessment of impact on the setting of Tyfos Stone Circle (scheduled monument ME024), near Llandrillo, Denbighshire, from of a new rural enterprise dwelling proposed at SJ0269138778, planning application 07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire). © Trysor 2020
Sources	Trysor, 2020, Tyfos, Llandrillo, Corwen, LL21 0TA Impact on Setting of Tyfos Stone Circle, ME024, From New Rural Enterprise Dwelling 07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire)
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## **Summary**

*This report examines possible impacts on the setting of the statutorily protected historic asset, Tyfos Stone Circle, scheduled monument ME024, from a new rural enterprise dwelling. The proposed dwelling at SJ0269138778 would consist of house and garage and new access track and lies to the southwest of the farmyard at Tyfos.*

*The proposed development would take place some 150 metres to the west of the Tyfos Stone Circle. Cadw previously raised concerns about the potential impact on the setting of the scheduled monument, with particular reference to views of the historic asset from the roadside to the southeast and from the scheduled monument Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, ME013, 3.2km to the southeast.*

*Trysor visited Tyfos and Moel Ty Uchaf in early August 2020 to carry out a setting impact assessment. This resultant report has established that the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle and the Tyfos Stone Circle belong to a large group of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments in the district. The Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle is not visible to the naked eye from the Tyfos Stone Circle and there is no evidence to demonstrate that there should be any particular importance attached to their relationship.*

*It was also found that the view of the Tyfos Stone Circle from the road already includes the existing farm buildings at Tyfos Farm. This is not a key view of the monument and the proposed rural enterprise dwelling would not cause a significant impact on setting.*

*It is concluded that development would cause a Low Negative to Moderate Negative impact on the setting of the Tyfos Stone Circle. With mitigation, this could be reduced to a Very Low Negative to Low Negative impact on setting.*

*Regardless of the level of impact on setting there would not impact on the significance of the monument, which is drawn mainly from its evidential value.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Trysor at the request of Roger Parry & Partners, 1 Berriew Street, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7SQ on the impact of the proposed development of a rural enterprise dwelling at Tyfos, Llandrillo, Corwen, Denbighshire, LL21 0TA on the nearby Scheduled Monument, Tyfos Stone Circle, ME 024, see Figure 1.
- 1.2 The proposed development would include the erection of a new house, garage and access drive (centred on SJ0269138778) on land to the southwest of Tyfos (Denbighshire planning application 07/2019/1001).
- 1.3 In a letter dated 13<sup>th</sup> February 2020, in response to the planning application 07/2109/1001, Cadw stated:

*"The application area is located some 120m northwest of scheduled monument ME024 Tyfos Stone Circle and will increase the scale of modern development that will be visible behind the scheduled monument in views from the adjacent road. This will have an adverse impact on the setting of the scheduled monument.*

*This will be a material consideration in the determination of this application (see Planning Policy Wales 2018 section 6.1.23): However no information on this issue has been submitted with the application and therefore we are currently not in a position to provide your authority with advice. Consequently we advise that your authority requests more details of the proposed development to be provided. This will require an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the scheduled monument to be prepared by a competent and qualified expert in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Welsh Government's best-practice guidance Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). Once this information has been submitted, Cadw should be reconsulted on this application."*

- 1.4 In a letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2020, Cadw further stated:

*"The proposed building will extend the extent of modern buildings behind the scheduled monument and will overshadow it. As well as the direct view from the road it will also be seen in the background of the significant view from scheduled monument ME013 Moel Ty-Uchaf Circles to scheduled monument ME024 Tyfos Stone Circle. It therefore remains my (sic) opinion that the impact of the proposed development on setting of the scheduled monument is an important material consideration in the determination of this application."*



1.5 This Impact on Setting Assessment has been prepared to consider the concerns raised by Cadw with regard to potential impacts on the Tyfos Stone Circle at Tyfos Farm, Llandrillo.

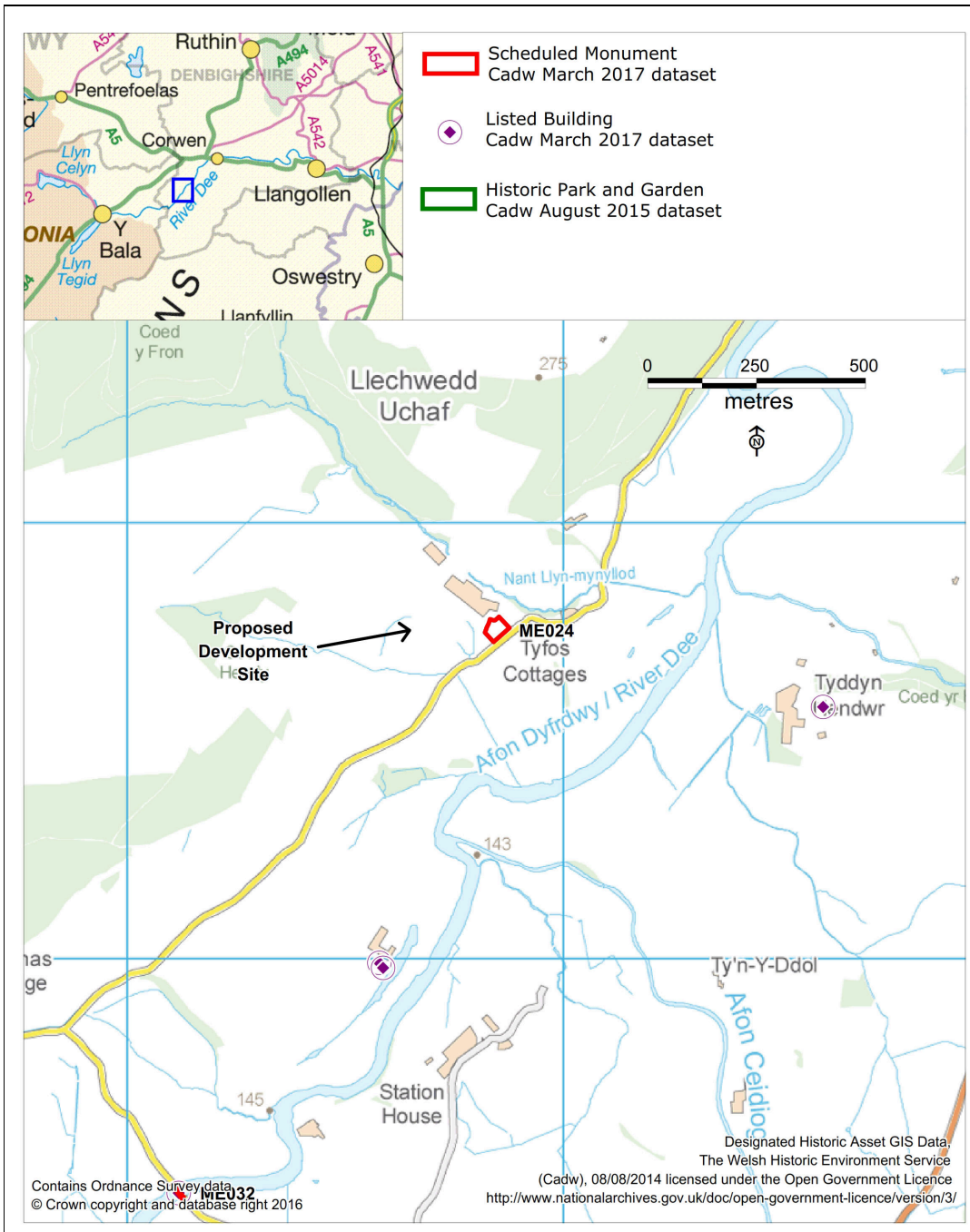


Figure 1: Location of the development.

## **2. The Proposed Development Site**

- 2.1 The proposed development site is underlain by sedimentary bedrock of the Dolhir Formation, which includes interbedded mudstone and limestone laid down in deep seas at the edge of a continental shelf some 444 to 449 million years ago during the Ordovician period. The superficial deposits along the valley here are sediments of glacial origin, deposited at the end of the last Ice Age. The soils here are classed as free draining, slightly acid loamy soils of low fertility, dominated by grassland, by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute (<http://landis.org/soilscapes>).
- 2.2 The proposed development site is situated at the northern side of a section of the relatively broad Dee valley, which flows south-southwest to north-northeast between Llandrillo and Cynwyd, in southwest Denbighshire. A number of small tributary streams flow down from the uplands which rise to either side of the valley and feed into the Dee. One of these, the Nant Llyn Mynyllod, flows through Tyfos Farm, less than 150 metres to the northeast of the development site.
- 2.2.1 This section of the Dee valley is characterised by a gently undulating landscape with enclosed farmland across the valley floor and lower valley slopes. Hedges and hedgerow trees define the field parcels. The valley itself is an important communications route in modern times, with the B4401 running from Bala to Corwen along the southeastern side of the valley. A minor rural road also runs along the northwestern side of the valley, passing close to Tyfos Farm. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the Corwen & Bala Railway also ran through the centre of the valley.
- 2.3 The proposed development site itself is found at the northern edge of sub-circular pasture field, situated on moderately sloping ground with a southeasterly aspect. The field runs up the slope to the northwest from the minor road linking Llandderfel and Cynwyd, which passes to the southeast of Tyfos Farm. The shape of the field is the result of drainage ditches having been cut to allow surface water to drain away either side of the field.
- 2.3.1 The Tyfos Stone Circle is situated at the southern edge of a large pasture field approximately 150 metres to the east of the proposed development site. The portion of the field where the Tyfos Stone Circle is located is relatively flat. The Tyfos Stone Circle is located approximately 30 metres to the southeast of the farmhouse and farm buildings of Tyfos Farm.

### **3. Tyfos Stone Circle: Historical & Archaeological overview**

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies within a field at Tyfos Farm, some 100 metres west-southwest of the farm buildings and 150 metres to the west of the scheduled Tyfos Stone Circle.
- 3.1.1 The Tyfos Stone Circle was first described by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments when they visited in 1913 (RCAHM, 1921, 84). They recorded 14 stones in the ring, with a possible 15<sup>th</sup> stone on the periphery. The monument was measured at 62 feet to 66 feet in diameter (c.19 metres to 20 metres).
- 3.1.2 The monument was again described by Bowen and Gresham in 1967 as the *"remains of denuded round cairn or barrow, most of material of which has been removed exposing a ring of large, recumbent stones that were originally hidden within. 13 stones remain and perhaps an equal number have been removed"* (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 78-9)
- 3.1.3 The monument is recorded in the National Monuments Record, held by the Royal Commission on the Historic and Ancient Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) under NPRN 93720. This record echoes the description made by Bowen and Gresham and describes the monument as a Cairn Circle, composed of 13 surviving, recumbent stones, measuring up to 26 metres in diameter, though the stone ring itself is recorded as being no more than 16 metres in diameter.
- 3.1.4 The monument is also described in the regional Historic Environment Record, held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) (PRN 100834). This record emphasises the fact that the stones of the circle are set on a raised platform, less than 1 metre high but very obvious in the field. CPAT describe the circle as being composed of 16 stones.
- 3.1.5 The Tyfos Stone Circle has been scheduled as a Bronze Age Stone Circle ME024. Cadw describe it as having 14 visible stones defining a circle measuring "19 yards" in diameter (17.37 metres). It is said to date to the period 2300BC to 800BC.
- 3.2 The lack of certainty about its true character arises due to the lack of excavated archaeological evidence and the disturbance of the monument in the past, including the probable removal of stone from the site.

- 3.2.1 As it survives today, the monument consists of an incomplete circle of 14 recumbent stones or boulders, set around the edge of a circular platform raised slightly above the field surface.
- 3.2.2 The field evidence is suggestive of the monument being more likely to be a robbed out and denuded Bronze Age cairn or round barrow than a Stone Circle. The stones which form the partial circle should be seen as the exposed remains of the kerb of the cairn mound. CPAT's HER record quotes an earlier and undated Cadw description which noted that there are "some smaller stones visible in interior of the circle". The presence of smaller stones was noted also by Trysor in 2020, as were hollows and undulations in the ground surface inside the circle. This suggests that the monument is a robbed-out cairn or barrow. The landowner believes that the stones of the cairn were removed when the present farmhouse was built during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He also stated to Trysor that the small linear mound in the corner of the field to the northern side of the mound when landscaping the garden.
- 3.3 Early Ordnance Survey maps, including the Bala Sheet of the Original Surveyors Drawings of 1818 and the 1:63360 scale First Series map of 1838 (Sheet 74), do not show field boundaries, therefore the proposed development site is not identifiable. The Tyfos Stone Circle is also absent from these maps.



*Figure 2; The 1818 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings shows Tyfos but not the Tyfos Stone Circle. This map labels Tyfos Isaf as Tyfos but does not name Tyfos Uchaf (the present Tyfos Farm), which is shown to the left of Tyfos on the map.*

3.4 The Llandrillo parish tithe map of 1841 is the earliest available map which shows the field system of the parish in detail. This map shows Tyfos Uchaf before the construction of the present farmhouse. It shows the field system on the farm and the contemporary layout of the farm buildings. The field where the proposed development would take place is shown as field parcel number 1040. The accompanying tithe apportionment, which dates to 1840, names the field as *Brynniau Cochion* and records that it was an arable field over 5 acres in extent. There is no archaeological significance relating to the field name.

3.4.1 The Tyfos Stone Circle is absent from the parish tithe map. It would have been found in field parcel number 1038 but it is not marked. This field is named as *Cae Pen Grych* on the tithe apportionment, an arable field of just over 2 acres in area. There is no known archaeological significance to the name and it does not reference the Tyfos Stone Circle.

3.4.2 The accompanying tithe apportionment lists the names of the property owners, tenants and field names, as well as the field acreage and land use. In 1840 the holding was known as the Tyfos Demesne, a 332 acre farm which formed part of the estate of the Passingham family, which included Tyfos Isaf. The owner is listed as the Reverend Robert Townsend Passingham (1796-1847) and the tenant at the Tyfos Demesne was Cadwaladr Roberts.



Figure 3; The Llandrillo tithe map of 1841 shows Tyfos Uchaf clearly but there is no sign of the Tyfos Stone Circle in field parcel 1038. The present farmhouse at Tyfos Uchaf had not been built at this time.

3.5 The Tyfos Stone Circle first appeared on mapping when the Ordnance Survey published its First Edition 1:10560 series map of the area in 1887. The monument is shown as a raised circle with a symbol for a small tree marked upon it and annotated as "Druidical Remains." It should be noted that there is no identifiable reference to the monument in 19<sup>th</sup> century antiquarian or archaeological sources and it is not known at what point it was recognised as an archaeological feature which led to its inclusion on the Ordnance Survey map.

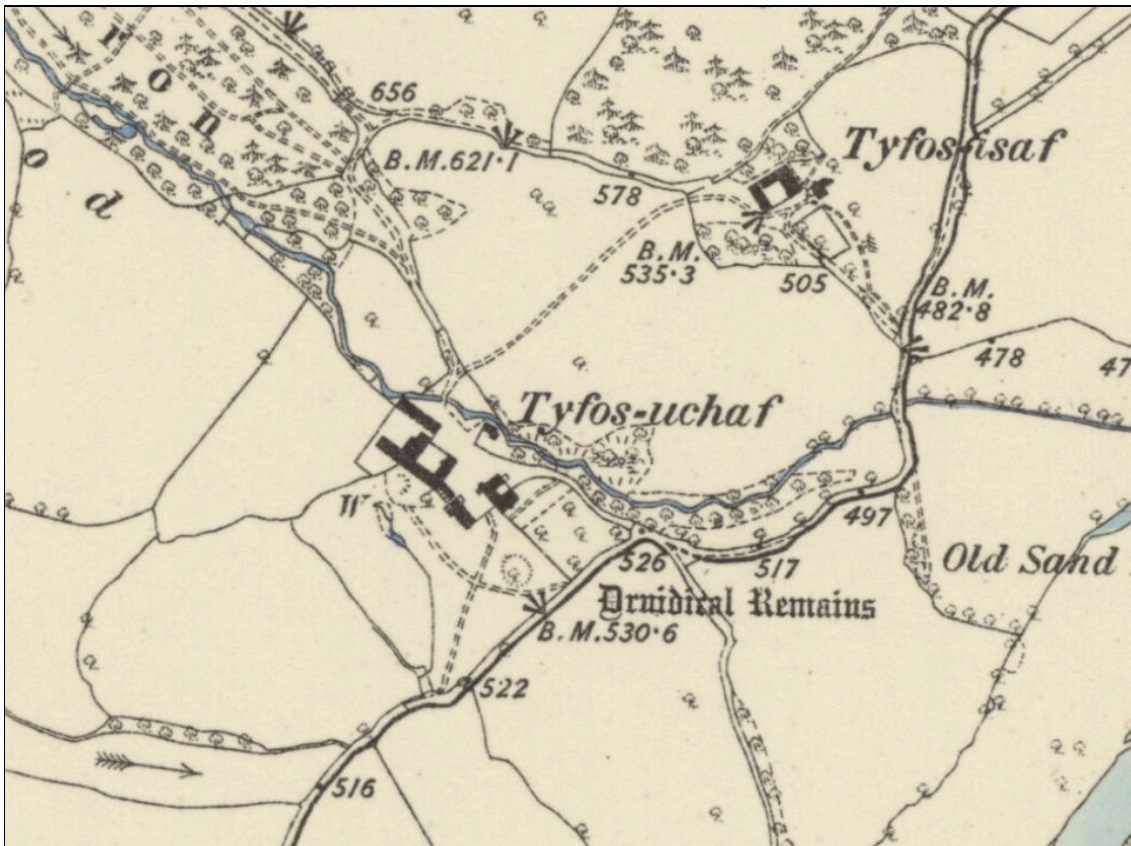
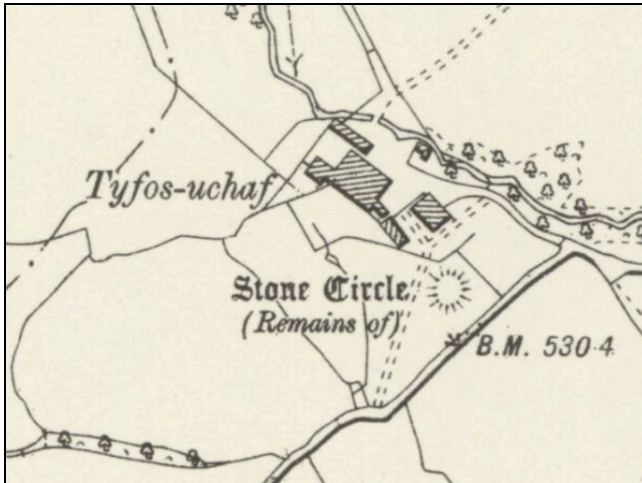


Figure 4: The First Edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map dates to 1887 and is the first map to show the Tyfos Stone Circle, which is labelled as "Druidical Remains".

3.6 By the time of the 1901 Second Edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, the monument at Tyfos was described as the remains of a "Stone Circle". The subsequent 1953 edition of the map describes it as a "Cairn Circle" however, which is likely to be a more satisfactory description of the monument based on the physical evidence.



*Figure 5; The 1901 edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.*

#### **4. Methodology**

4.1 This document has been prepared by Trysor at the request of Roger Parry & Partners, 1 Berriew Street, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7SQ on the impact of the proposed development of a rural enterprise dwelling at Tyfos, Llandrillo, Corwen, Denbighshire, LL21 0TA on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument, Tyfos Stone Circle (ME024).

4.1.1 The process outlined in "Setting of Historic Assets in Wales" (Cadw, 2017) has been followed in order to assess impacts on the setting of the historic asset and any impacts on its significance.

4.1.2 This process has four stages;

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.

Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

4.2 Trysor visited Tyfos Farm to examine and photograph the proposed development site and the Tyfos Stone Circle on August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

4.2.1 The Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, ME013, was also visited the same day to explore the relationship between it and the Tyfos Stone Circle.



**5. Impacts on Setting Stage 1:** *Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*

5.1 The assessment considers the impact on setting relating to the Tyfos Stone Circle (Scheduled Monument number ME024).

5.2 Detailed notes on impacts on the historic asset are found in appendices A & B of this report.

**5.3 Tyfos Stone Circle (ME024) (see Appendix A & Appendix B)**

5.3.1 The Tyfos Stone Circle is believed to be the remains of a cairn or round barrow which dates to the Bronze Age (2300BC to 800BC). It is therefore a ritual, funerary monument typical of the period.

5.3.2 It can be presumed that at least one burial was made, probably a cremation burial, and the cairn mound then constructed over it. There is no evidence that any such burial has been disturbed and the archaeological potential of the historic asset remains high, despite the fact that most of the cairn material appears to have been robbed in the past.

5.3.3 The historic asset lies in a pasture field immediately to the south of the farmhouse and farmstead building complex of Tyfos Farm, which is a working farm. It is located some 150 metres to the east of the proposed development site for a single dwelling.

5.3.4 The historic asset is not well represented in historical literature and did not appear on Ordnance Survey mapping until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first description of it was made by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in 1913.

5.3.5 No archaeological excavation or evaluation has been undertaken on the historic asset, which means that it is not well understood.

5.3.6 The lack of detailed information regarding the date and function of the historic asset makes it difficult to understand its relationship with the surrounding landscape and other historic assets of presumed contemporary date within that landscape.

**6. Impacts on Setting Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.**

6.1 The significance of an historic asset is derived from the sum of four heritage values according to *Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011, p.10)*. These four values are:

- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value

6.1.1 Conservation principles outlines that setting is part of the Aesthetic Value (Cadw, 2011, p.10, section 2.3 and p.17 *Aesthetic Value*)

6.1.2 Guidance on assessing the setting of historic assets was introduced in 2017 (Cadw, 2017). Cadw states that: *Setting is not itself a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets. The importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset.* (Cadw, 2017, p.2, Section 1, second para).

**6.2 Tyfos Stone Circle (ME024) (see Appendix A & Appendix B)**

6.2.1 The Tyfos Stone Circle has been scheduled for its archaeological potential. Cadw's scheduling description considers the historic asset to be a stone circle, although other sources and the field evidence pointing to it being a denuded or robbed out cairn or round barrow. The scheduling description states that;

*"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Stone circles are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value. (Cadw, undated).*

6.2.2 In terms of its historic setting, there is no information available which can satisfactorily describe the relationship between the Tyfos cairn circle and any contemporary structure or historic asset. Nothing is known of the settlement patterns or landscape character of the surrounding area when the historic asset was first built.

- 6.2.3 The Tyfos monument is described it as a “stone circle” (Cadw scheduling description), whilst the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales describe it as a “round cairn” or “barrow”. The function of a stone circle and that of a round cairn would differ, although both are classed as funerary and ritual monuments.
- 6.2.4 There is a probable significance in the position of the Tyfos Stone Circle low down on the slopes on the northwestern side of the Dee valley, which may well have been an important communication route during prehistoric times. The monument is thought to be Bronze Age in date and there are other funerary monuments of probable Bronze Age date in relatively low-lying situations along the same section of the valley, including the Branas Uchaf barrow (ME070) and the Gwerclas Mound (ME069). The surrounding uplands also have evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity, with the Moel Ty Uchaf Circles (ME013) situated on and around a hilltop some 3km to the southeast of Tyfos. Moel Ty Uchaf includes a stone circle on the hilltop and two barrows or cairns on the slopes below the southeastern side of the summit.
- 6.2.5 Any postulated relationship between these historic assets is speculative. There is no physical link and it is not known if there was a functional link. A visual relationship between Tyfos and the Moel Ty Uchaf stone circle, 3.2km to the south, has been mooted, but the field visit undertaken by Trysor in August 2020 found that the stones of Moel Ty Uchaf were not visible from the Tyfos Stone Circle with the naked eye. At most the tops of the northern stones in the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle may be visible from the Tyfos Stone Circle, but at a distance of over 3km this view is not meaningful and Moel Ty Uchaf cannot be said to form part of an important view from the Tyfos Stone Circle.
- 6.2.6 Trysor also visited the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle in August 2020 and found that the monument is situated on the flat top of a local summit. Views of the Tyfos Stone Circle can be gained from the monument, but at a distance of 3.2km, it is not clearly visible with the naked eye and is certainly not a prominent landscape feature.
- 6.2.7 It is also evident that the cairn group which is associated with Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle lies mostly to its southeastern side, out of sight of Tyfos. This seems to suggest that activity at Moel Ty Uchaf was focused on the slope immediately below and southeast of the hilltop stone circle, not on monuments several kilometres away on the opposite side of the Dee valley.

**7. Impacts on Setting Stage 3:** *Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

**7.1 Tyfos Stone Circle (ME024) (see Appendix A & Appendix B)**

The significance of the Tyfos Stone Circle is derived from the four values outlined by Cadw in Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011, pp.16-18).

7.1.1 The **evidential value** is dominant with respect to this monument. It appears as a substantial monument constructed in earth and stone, measuring c.20 metres in diameter and set on a raised platform over 0.5 metres in height. It has evidently been robbed of its cairn material, but the underlying structure of the cairn remain relatively intact and there is no evidence to suggest that there has been any disturbance of the burial or burials presumed to lie beneath the monument. This suggests that the monument retains considerable archaeological potential.

7.1.2 The **historical value** of the Tyfos Stone Circle is low. It does not appear in any known antiquarian sources and was not included on maps until the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was first described by the RCAM as late as 1913. There are no known historical representations or paintings of the monument, though it has been photographed and sketch plans have been produced in modern times.

7.1.3 In terms of the **aesthetic value** of the historic asset, it is easily identified as an antiquity, although its form has misled many to interpret it as a stone circle, rather than a robbed out cairn. It is notable that viewers of the historic asset tend to photograph it with the adjacent farmhouse and farm buildings of Tyfos Farm in the background, which forms a striking image. It sits at the northern edge of the Dee valley floor, which is a highly attractive rural landscape to the south and east.

7.1.4 The **communal value** of the historic asset is relatively low as it lies on private land and is not easily appreciated from the public road to the south. The landowner has opened up the hedgerow to the southeast to improve views of the historic asset from the road, but this is not the best position from which it can be appreciate. Visitors occasionally call at the farmhouse asking for permission to visit the site and the landowner has been happy to accommodate such requests.

7.2 The proposed development will be located 150 metres to the west of the Tyfos Stone Circle in an adjacent field parcel (see Figure 1).

- 7.3 The historic asset is not situated in an undeveloped, remote or unspoilt landscape. The surrounding land is working farmland, with some tree plantations on the slopes to the west. At present the Tyfos Stone Circle is situated within 30 metres of the farmhouse and farm building complex of Tyfos Farm, which are dominant in the local landscape and of a mass which is considerably larger than the historic asset. These buildings form the backdrop to the historic asset when viewed from the public road.
- 7.4 The proposed development would be relatively small in terms of its footprint (less than 0.2 hectares, final designs have not yet been produced). It would be larger than the area occupied by the Tyfos Stone Circle (0.062 hectares) but would be located in a separate field parcel and some 150 metres from the historic asset. It would also be much smaller than the area covered by the much larger farm buildings (1.6 hectares), which stand closer to the historic asset.
- 7.5 The addition of a single dwelling at the proposed location would introduce a new feature into the modern setting of the Tyfos Stone. There would, however, be no physical impact on the monument and no interference with its historic relationship with the valley to the east and southeast.
- 7.6 The development would not interrupt key views of the historic asset, which tend to be enjoyed facing southeast or east towards the Dee valley or looking north with Tyfos Farmhouse in the background. Photographs of the historic asset which appear online tend to favour the latter view. The view westwards across the fairly nondescript fieldscape are not favoured.
- 7.7 The development would not interrupt views from the monument to possible contemporary monuments along the valley or on the uplands to the east, including in the direction of the Moel Ty Uchaf stone circle. When viewed from Moel Ty Uchaf the Tyfos Stone Circle, 3.2 kilometres away, is barely discernible alongside the farmhouse and farm buildings of Tyfos Farm.
- 7.8 The addition of a single dwelling in the field to the west of the Tyfos Stone Circle would not represent a significant landscape change as scattered dwellings are presently seen across the local area.
- 7.9 The wider landscape is characterised by scattered settlement, as defined by LANDMAP's Visual and Sensory aspect layer. The proposed dwelling would be in keeping with that pattern. It would be modest in

size and not result in the removal of any significant, existing feature characteristic of the historic landscape.

- 7.10 The Tyfos Stone Circle stands in a relatively open landscape, characterised by irregular pasture fields, although the existing buildings of Tyfos Farm are close by and dominant in many views of the historic asset. Tree cover includes coniferous plantations on steeper valley slopes, some hedgerow trees and some planted shelter belts around farmhouses and cottages.
- 7.11 The proposed development would be intervisible with the Tyfos Stone Circle. No topography, high hedgerows or mature trees currently screen views between the two locations.
- 7.12 Overall it is considered that there would be a Low Negative to Moderate Negative impact on the setting of the Tyfos Stone Circle caused by the proposed development at Tyfos Farm.
- 7.13 The significance of the Tyfos Stone Circle is derived largely from its evidential value. The development would not physically impact on the historic asset and therefore its evidential value would not change. Likewise, there would be no impact on the historic value or community value attributed to the Tyfos Stone Circle.
- 7.14 The aesthetic value would be affected by the change to the view to the west. This would be a Low Negative to Moderate Negative impact as it only affects views in one direction, which is not considered to be a key view. The development would not significantly affect the more popular views of, or from, the monument, which are towards the Dee valley to the east and south or the farmhouse and farm buildings of Tyfos Farm to the north. This includes views from the roadside to the south, all of which include views of the present farmhouse and farm buildings.
- 7.15 There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.

**8. Impacts on Setting Stage 4:** *If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

**8.1 Tyfos Stone Circle (ME024) (see Appendix A & Appendix B)**

The proposed development would not change the significance of the Tyfos Stone Circle.

8.2 There would be a Low Negative to Moderate Negative impact on the setting of the monument.

8.2.1 Mitigations which may be considered to reduce the impacts on setting from the proposed development include:

- planting a shelter belt of deciduous trees to the west, southwest and south side of the proposed dwelling to reduce its visibility in the landscape.
- growing a more substantial hedgerow with new hedgerow trees on the boundary between the field where the proposed dwelling would stand and the field in which the Tyfos Stone Circle is located to screen views towards the development site.
- terracing the dwelling into the slope to reduce the height of the building in the landscape.
- aligning the building east to west to minimise its mass when viewed from the direction of the Tyfos Stone Circle.
- ensuring any garage is integral or close to the west or northwest of the dwelling to reduce the mass of the development in views from the Tyfos Stone Circle.

8.3 The use of tree-planting as a screen to create shelter belts and reduce visual impact would be in keeping with the character of the local landscape. The LANDMAP Visual & Sensory aspect area (DNBGHVS096), known as "Slopes below Mynydd Mynllod" (*sic*) describes the area thus;

*"An area of undulating and small scale field pattern enclosed with overgrown hedges and strong incidence of scattered and mature tree cover over the lower valley slopes of Mynydd Mynllod (sic) ... Topography is undulating - further emphasised by the field pattern and vegetation cover, settlements are limited to scattered farmsteads and residential dwellings on the lower slopes and valley sides."*

8.4 These mitigations would reduce the level of impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument from Low Negative/Moderate Negative to Very Low Negative/Low Negative.

## **9. Conclusion**

- 9.1 The proposed development rural enterprise dwelling would take place on land to the west of Tyfos Farm, some 150 metres to the west of the scheduled cairn circle known as the Tyfos Stone Circle (ME024).
- 9.2 Cadw raised concerns about the potential impact on the setting of the scheduled monument, with particular reference to views of the historic asset from the roadside to the southeast and from the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, which lies on higher ground 3.2 kilometres to the southeast.
- 9.3 This report has established that:
- 9.3.1 The Tyfos Stone Circle is one of many Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments in the district, found in lowland and upland situations. There is no evidence to demonstrate that there was any particular importance attached to the relationship between the Tyfos Stone Circle and the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle.
- 9.3.2 The Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle is not visible to the naked eye from the Tyfos Stone Circle and may not be visible at all, due to the location of the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle on a flat-topped local summit, which puts it just beyond the skyline.
- 9.3.3 The Tyfos Stone Circle is visible from Moel Ty Uchaf, but at a distance of 3.2 kilometres, which means that it is not prominent in those views and is difficult to locate with the naked eye.
- 9.3.4 The views of the Tyfos Stone Circle from the road to the southeast are gained through a 15-metre-wide break in the hedgerow which appears to have been created to open the site up to passers-by. All views through this gap would include views of the existing farmhouse and farm buildings at Tyfos Farm. The addition of the rural enterprise dwelling would extend the area of development but would not significantly change views of the historic asset. The view from the roadside is also a modern view, not an historic view and is not a key view of the historic asset, which is best seen from within the field, particularly on the rising ground looking east to south with the Dee valley in the background. The proposed development would not affect those views.
- 9.4 The development would cause a Low Negative to Moderate Negative impact on the setting of the Tyfos Stone Circle. However the significance of the Tyfos Stone Circle is drawn mainly from its



evidential value. There will be no physical impact to the monument and its significance would remain unaltered.

9.5 Mitigations may be considered, which could reduce the impact on setting to a Very Low Negative to Low Negative. Some of these are included in the existing proposal:

- planting a screening belt of deciduous trees around the proposed dwelling
- strengthening the hedgerow dividing the proposed development site from the field in which the Tyfos Stone Circle is located to screen views
- terracing the proposed dwelling into the slope to reduce its visibility in the landscape
- aligning the building east to west to minimise its mass when viewed from the direction of the Tyfos Stone Circle
- ensuring any garage is positioned to the west or northwest of the dwelling

## 10. Bibliography

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RCAHM, 1921, *Inventory of the County of Merionith*

### 10.1 Cartographic Sources

Llandrillo Parish Tithe Map, 1841

Llandrillo Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1840

Ordnance Survey, 1818, 1:31680 scale Original Surveyors Drawings

Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:10560 map Merionethshire XV.SE First Edition

Ordnance Survey, 1901, 1: 10560 map Merionethshire XV.SE Second Edition

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### 10.2 Online Sources

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British Geological Survey - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (accessed 23/09/2020)

Cof Cymru - <https://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en> accessed throughout the project

Cadw, undated, Tyfos Stone Circle (scheduling description for ME024) <http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=cy&id=2459>

## **APPENDIX A**

### **SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGE 2**

#### **TYFOS STONE CIRCLE SCHEDULED MONUMENT**

**(Scheduled Monument Number ME024)**

<b>Tyfos Stone Circle</b>	
<b>Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?</b>	
<b>• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:</b>	
<b>What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?</b>	<p>There is no information available which can satisfactorily describe the relationship between the Tyfos cairn circle and any contemporary structure or historic asset. Nothing is known of the settlement patterns or landscape character of the surrounding area when the monument was first built.</p> <p>The Tyfos monument is described variously as a "stone circle" (Cadw scheduling description), whilst the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales describe it as a round cairn or barrow. The function of a stone circle and that of a round cairn would differ, although both are classed as funerary and ritual monuments.</p> <p>There is a probable significance in the position of the Tyfos Stone Circle low down on the slopes at the northern side of the Dee valley, which may well have been an important communication route during prehistoric times. The monument is thought to be Bronze Age in date and there are several other funerary monuments of probable prehistoric date in relatively low-lying situations along the same section of the valley, including the earlier Neolithic Tan y Coed Burial Chamber (ME048) and two Bronze Age monuments, namely the Branas Uchaf barrow (ME070) and the Gwerclas Mound (ME069). The surrounding uplands also have evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity, with the Moel Ty Uchaf Circles (ME013) situated on and around a hilltop some 3km to the southeast of Tyfos. Moel Ty Uchaf includes a stone circle on the hilltop</p>

	<p>and two cairns/barrows on the slopes below the southeastern side of the summit.</p> <p>Any postulated relationship between these monuments is speculative. There is no physical link and it is not known if there was a functional link. A visual relationship between Tyfos and the Moel Ty Uchaf stone circle, 3.2km to the south, has been mooted, but the field visit undertaken by Trysor in August 2020 found that the stones of Moel Ty Uchaf were not visible from the Tyfos Stone Circle with the naked eye. At best the tops of the northern stones in the Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle may be visible from Tyfos, but at a distance of over 3km this view is not meaningful and Moel Ty Uchaf cannot be said to form part of an important view from Tyfos.</p>
<p><b>What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?</b></p>	<p>It seems likely that the position of the monument on the lower valley slope, from where there is a good view across the Dee valley and to the uplands on either side of the valley, suggests the location was carefully selected to enable views from and to the site.</p>
<p><b>What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b></p>	<p>As above. The situation of the Tyfos cairn on the slopes to the north side of the valley allows for good views across and along the valley, presuming that tree cover was no more than at present.</p>
<p><b>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.</b></p>	<p>As above. The Tyfos cairn appears to have been positioned to allow views across and along the adjacent section of the Dee valley.</p>
<p><b>Has its function or use changed?</b></p>	<p>The cairn fell out of use during prehistory. The landowner related a tradition that the stones of the cairn were robbed and used when the buildings of the nearby Tyfos Farm were constructed.</p>

<p><b>What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b></p>	<p>The original landscape setting is not understood. Since medieval times the area has been remodelled to include a rural landscape setting, characterised by dispersed settlement, an extensive post-medieval field system and communication routes which include the Llandrillo to Cynwyd section of the B4401 road.</p>
<p><b>Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?</b></p>	<p>It is said that the stones of the cairn were robbed for use when the buildings of Tyfos farm were erected. The monument has also become enclosed within large post-medieval field, which is under grass pasture. The B4401 road passes close by to the southeast, separated from the field and monument by a low bank and hedge.</p>
<p><b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?</b></p>	<p>The monument does not appear to have influenced changes to the landscape. No boundaries have incorporated the monument.</p>
<p><b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b></p>	<p>No. The monument has had no impact on the field parcel and its boundaries or the B4401.</p>
<p><b>Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?</b></p>	<p>This is unknown as there is no information relating to the original setting of the monument or views from it or towards it. There is also no information relating to vegetation or tree cover at the time the monument was built or throughout subsequent periods until post-medieval times.</p>

<b>● Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:</b>	
<p><b>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</b></p> <p><b>How did these relationships change over time?</b></p>	<p>Although there is no hard evidence of the original setting of the monument, it seems probable that it was positioned deliberately to allow views from the site across and along the adjacent section of the Dee valley.</p> <p>The character of the valley at the time the monument was constructed is not known, but since medieval times the landscape as we see it now has developed, including the communications routes, field systems and settlement pattern. The monument has not completely lost its view of the valley, but hedgerows and trees within the post-medieval fieldscape have screened views, particularly along the valley to the northeast. The monument is now within an enclosed pasture field with a modern farmstead complex close by to the northwest, isolating it from the wider landscape to some extent.</p>
<p><b>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</b></p>	<p>These relationships survive as visual features, with the general views from the east around to the south-southwest still relatively open. Screening trees block views along the valley to the northeast. High ground blocks views from the southwest to the north.</p>
<p><b>● Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</b></p>	<p>No. None known.</p>

<b>Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:</b>	
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure</b>	<p>There is insufficient information relating to key views to or from the monument. In terms of views from the monument, it is felt likely that the view across the Dee valley was significant as it may well have been an important communication route in prehistory and the landscape may have been settled and farmed to some degree.</p> <p>The views across the valley include views of the upland bloc to the east. The stone circle on Moel Ty Uchaf lies on a local summit in that direction, although it is located over 3km from the Tyfos Stone Circle and not visible from the latter monument itself. Whether the two monuments were contemporary is not known. Any relationship between the two sites cannot therefore be defined, especially in view of the absence of firm dating evidence as neither site has been subject to archaeological excavation.</p> <p>It is thought that the Tyfos cairn has been robbed of a stone cairn, and would originally had a mound over the presently exposed stones. The hilltop monument at Moel Ty Uchaf is thought to be a stone circle and there no suggestion that it originally had a cairn or barrow over the stone circle.</p>
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction</b>	<p>There are no known depictions from historical sources. In more recent times the site has become relatively popular and is occasionally visited and photographed by members of the public and professionals, with some examples being available online.</p> <p>Alexander Thom produced a modern, annotated plan of the monument (date not known). The modern interest focuses very much on the monument itself and not its setting or its relationship with the surrounding landscape.</p>
<b>• important modern views</b>	<p>Visitors occasionally call at the farm asking permission to visit the Tyfos cairn and often</p>



<p><b>to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.</b></p>	<p>photograph it in its modern setting within the pasture field. Views across and along the Dee valley are enjoyed from the site.</p> <p>The farmer pointed out the position of Moel Ty Uchaf to Trysor during the site visit but the monument itself was not visible, it could only be identified as a person appeared to be standing on the hilltop alongside it.</p>
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**APPENDIX B**  
**Notes on Impacts on Setting**

**TYFOS STONE CIRCLE**  
**SCHEDULED MONUMENT**

**(Scheduled Monument Number ME024)**

<b>Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.</b>			
<b>POSSIBLE IMPACT</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>IMPACT ON SETTING</b>	<b>IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET</b>
<b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting</b>	<p>At present the Tyfos cairn circle is situated within 30 metres of the farmhouse and farm building complex of the farm, which is dominant in the local landscape and of a mass which is considerably larger than the monument.</p> <p>The proposed development would be located 150 metres to the west, in an adjacent field parcel and would be far smaller in terms of mass and area and not compete with key views of the monument, which tend to be enjoyed facing southeast or east.</p>	In terms of scale, the impact on the setting of the historic asset from the proposed development would be Low Negative	There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.
<b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset</b>	The development would take place c.150 metres to the west of the monument, in a separate field, defined by a post and wire fence with some hedge and hedgerow trees on the intervening boundary.	Low to Moderate negative	There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.

	<p>Views from the monument in this direction are of the post-medieval field system and mostly coniferous woodland plantations on the higher, steeper slopes which rise up the northern side of the valley. The landscape in that direction is managed and enclosed, but currently has no buildings within it. The buildings of Tyfos farm are however close to the monument to the north and some appear in photographs of the monument taken looking west (i.e. Plates 7, 8 &amp; 9).</p>		
<p><b>Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it – for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/or buried remains</b></p>	<p>The proposed development would not dominate the historic asset. It would stand in an adjacent field, 150 metres to the west, and be of much smaller mass and area that the present farmhouse and farm buildings which lie close to the monument to the north.</p> <p>There would be no physical impact on the monument or its</p>	<p>Low Negative</p>	<p>There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.</p>

	<p>historic relationship with the valley to the east and southeast. It would also not interrupt any views from the monument to possible contemporary monuments along the valley or on the uplands to the east, such as the Moel Ty Uchaf stone circle.</p> <p>There is no evidence of buried archaeology or features associated with the monument at the development site.</p>		
<p><b>The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this</b></p>	<p>There is a large farmhouse and a group of 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern farm buildings between 30 metres and 270 metres to the north of the monument, which are dominant in the modern backdrop of the cairn when viewed looking north from close range or at a distant.</p>	<p>These buildings are part of the historical and modern setting of the monument.</p>	<p>These buildings do not detract from the national importance of the monument.</p>
<p><b>The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible</b></p>	<p>The development would be in use for several generations.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.</p>

<p><b>The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity</b></p>	<p>The monument stands in a relatively open landscape, characterised by irregular pasture fields. Tree cover includes coniferous plantations on steeper valley slopes, some hedgerow trees and some planted shelter belts around farmhouses and cottages.</p> <p>The development and parkland lie within the LANDMAP Visual &amp; Sensory aspect area (DNBGHVS096), known as "Slopes below Mynydd Mynllod". LANDMAP describes the area thus;</p> <p><i>"An area of undulating and small scale field pattern enclosed with overgrown hedges and strong incidence of scattered and mature tree cover over the lower valley slopes of Mynydd Mynllod. The area provides fine views over the adjacent valley and a good strong prominent landform</i></p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.</p>
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	<p><i>and focus from the valley below. Topography is undulating - further emphasised by the field pattern and vegetation cover, settlements are limited to scattered farmsteads and residential dwellings on the lower slopes and valley sides.”</i></p> <p>Trees screen or block some short and long views from or to the monument, such as the shelter belt of conifers immediately to the northeast.</p>		
<p><b>The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views</b></p>	<p>The development site is relatively modest in size and residential in nature and internal and external lighting is likely to be at a normal domestic level.</p>	<p>Very Low Negative</p>	<p>There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.</p>
<p><b>The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics</b></p>	<p>The wider landscape is characterised by scattered settlement and the proposed dwelling would be in keeping with that pattern. It would be modest in size and not result in the removal of any significant, existing feature characteristic of the landscape. The proposed</p>	<p>Low Negative</p>	<p>There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.</p>

	dwelling would be much smaller than the existing farmstead building range already at Tyfos Farm.		
<b>The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses</b>	<p>The development would not impact on non-visual elements of the setting as it stands on a working farmstead which is not remote.</p> <p>The area is not tranquil as it is a working agricultural environment with a relatively busy minor road passing the farm, on which commercial vehicles, agricultural vehicles and commuters drive regularly.</p>	Low Negative	There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.
<b>The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell</b>	The development would be for residential use and should not be problematic in terms of noise or smell.	Neutral	There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.
<b>The cumulative effect of the proposed change or development – sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to</b>	This is a single development and sufficiently detached from the site of the monument so that the level of impact will be Low Negative. It will not interfere with the understanding or appreciation of the monument, interfere	Low Negative	There would be no impact on the significance of the monument.



<b>understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.</b>	with key views or any association with the Dee valley to the southeast or other prehistoric monuments along the valley.		
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## **APPENDIX C Photographs**

Tyfos, Llandrillo, Corwen, LL21 0TA  
 Impact on Setting of Tyfos Stone Circle, ME024,  
 from a New Rural Enterprise Dwelling  
 07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire)

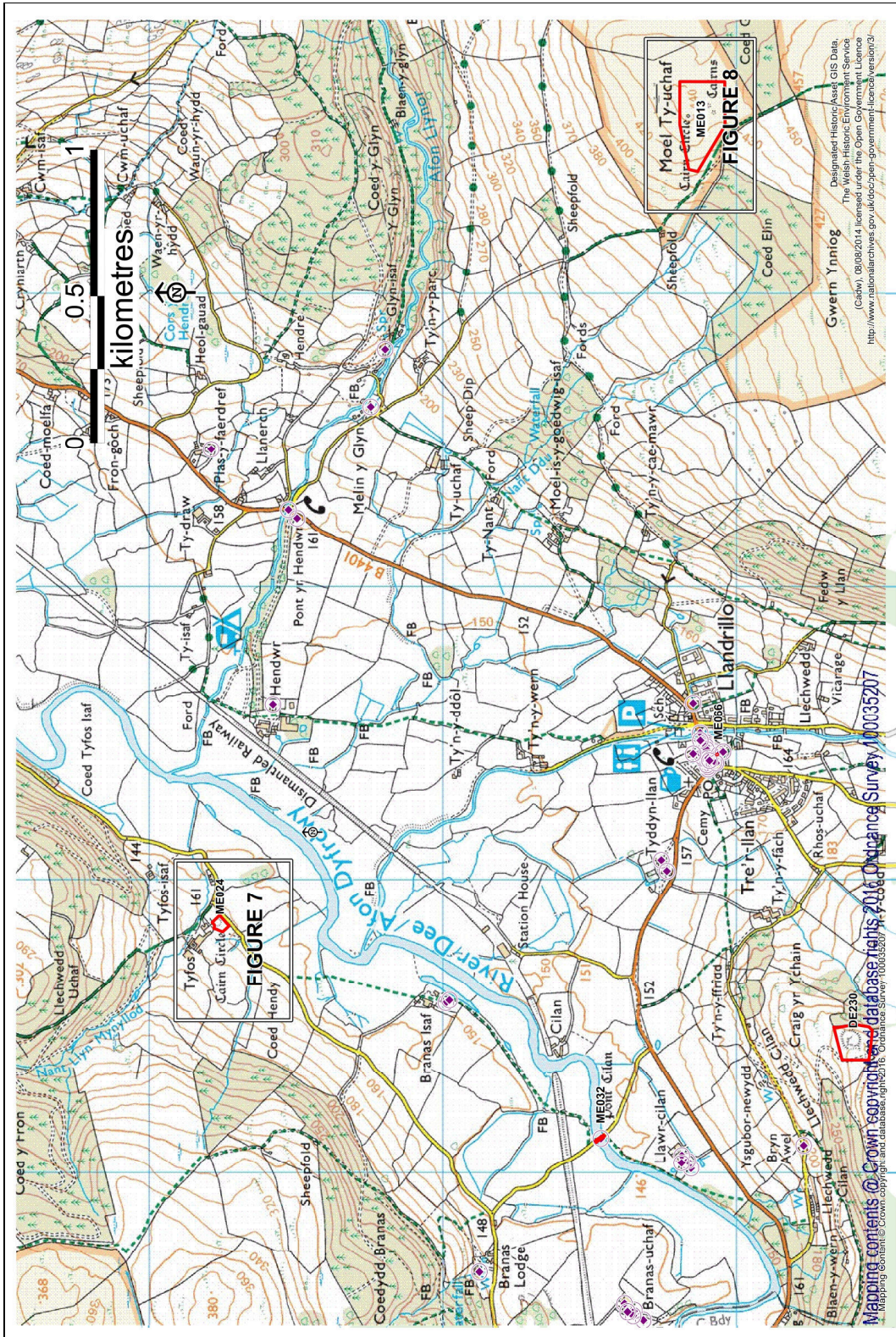


Figure 6: Location of Photographs taken by Trysor

Tyfos, Llandrillo, Corwen, LL21 0TA  
 Impact on Setting of Tyfos Stone Circle, ME024,  
 from a New Rural Enterprise Dwelling  
 07/2019/1001 (Denbighshire)

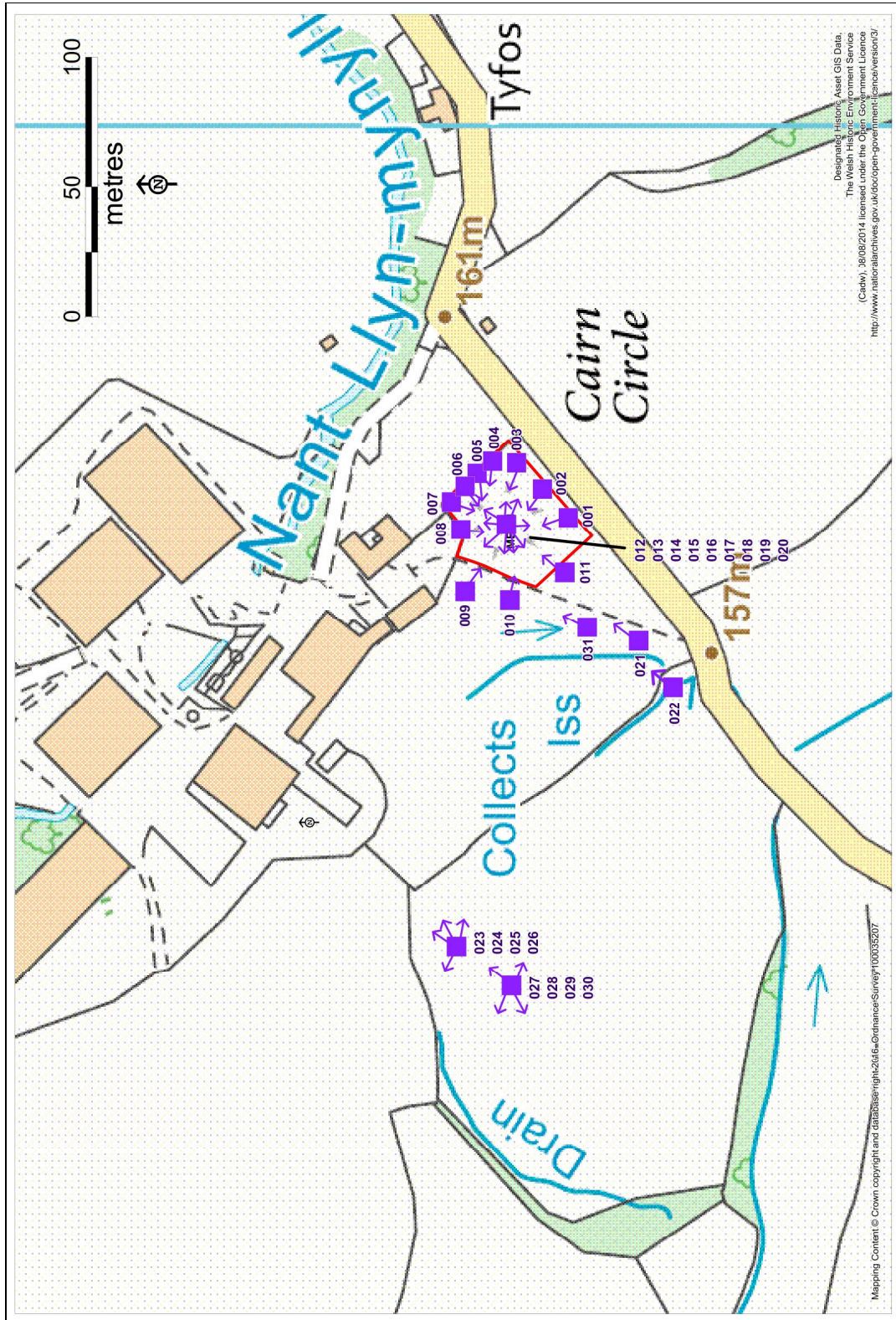


Figure 7: Location of Photographs taken by Trysor

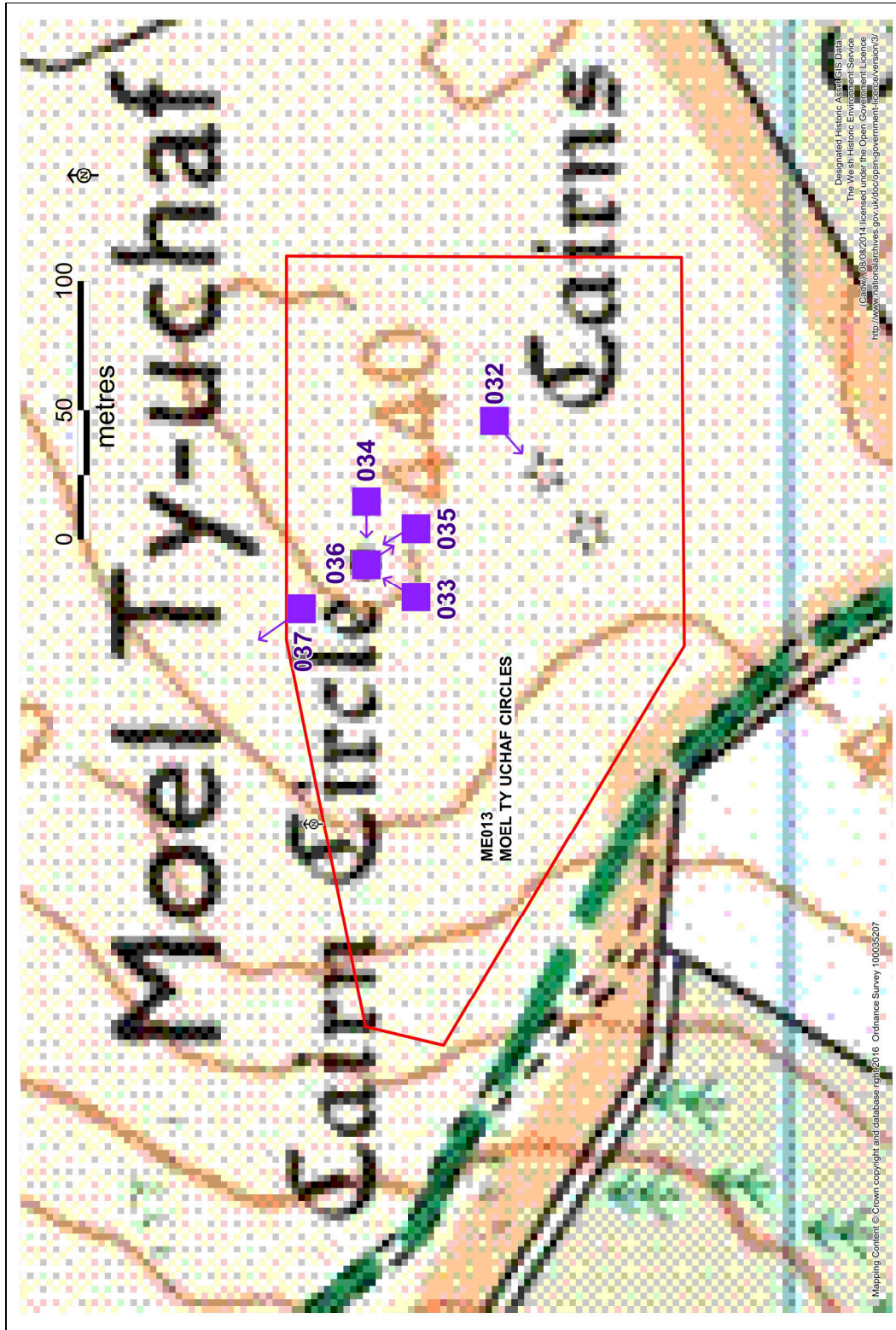


Figure 8: Location of Photographs taken by Trysor



Plate 1: TYF2020\_001. Looking north-northwest across Tyfos stone circle towards the farmhouse and farm complex at Tyfos. The mound or ring on which the stones of Tyfos Stone Circle lie is clearly visible. This view is similar to that from the roadside to the south-southeast. The existing farm buildings form the backdrop.



Plate 2: TYF2020\_002. Looking northwest across Tyfos Stone Circle towards the semi-improved slopes of Mynydd Mynyllod. The proposed development site would be approximately between the red arrows and seen at a smaller scale than the near farm buildings as the distance will be three times as great. This view is similar to that from the roadside to the southeast. The existing farm buildings form the backdrop.



Plate 3: TYF2020\_003. Looking west-northwest over Tyfos Stone Circle towards proposed development site which would be approximately between the red arrows. This view is similar to that from the roadside to the southeast. The existing farm buildings form the backdrop.



Plate 4: TYF2020\_004. Looking west across Tyfos Stone Circle towards the proposed development site between the red arrows.



Plate 5: TYF2020\_005. Looking west-southwest across Tyfos Stone Circle towards the approximate location of the proposed development site between the red arrows.



Plate 6: TYF2020\_006. Looking southwest across Tyfos Stone Circle and up the Dee Valley. The development site would not be in this view.





Plate 7: TYF2020\_007. A view across the Tyfos Stone Circle, looking south-southwest across the Dee Valley. The remaining stones around the circle lie on a low mound or ring. The photo is taken from a linear mound which the landowner thought was from landscaping the garden in the past. The development site would not be in this view.



Plate 8: TYF2020\_008. Looking south across Tyfos Stone Circle and up the Dee Valley. The development site would not be in this view.



Plate 9: TYF2020\_009. Looking southeast across the Tyfos Stone Circle and across the Dee Valley towards Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle which lies where the arrow indicates. Moel Ty Uchaf is not visible with the naked eye from this position as it lies on a flat area just beyond the skyline. It is not situated in a false-crest position which would make it visible from the valley below.



Plate 10: TYF2020\_010 Looking east-southeast across Tyfos Stone Circle. and across the Dee Valley towards Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle which lies where the arrow indicates. Moel Ty Uchaf is not visible with the naked eye from this position as it lies on a flat area just beyond the skyline. It is not situated in a false-crest position which would make it visible from the valley below.



Plate 11: TYF2020\_011. Looking northeast across Tyfos stone circle towards the garden in front of the farmhouse at Tyfos. The mound or ring on which the stones of Tyfos Stone Circle lie is clearly visible.



Plate 12: TYF2020\_012. From the centre of the Tyfos Stone Circle, looking north-northwest towards Tyfos farmhouse and the older buildings of the farmstead.



Plate 13: TYF2020\_013. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking west-northwest towards the proposed development site, between the red arrows.



Plate 14: TYF2020\_014. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking west towards the proposed development site between the red arrows.



Plate 15: TYF2020\_015. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking west-southwest, the development area would not be in this view.



Plate 16: TYF2020\_016. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking south across the Dee Valley. The development area would not be in this view.



Plate 17: TYF2020\_017. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking southeast across the Dee Valley. The Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Stone lies approximately where the arrow indicates. It is not visible with the naked eye from this position. The other prehistoric features at Moel Ty Uchaf are not intervisible as they lie on the reverse side of the slope facing Tyfos.



Plate 18: TYF2020\_018. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking east-southeast down the Dee Valley.



Plate 19: TYF2020\_019. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking northeast across the garden at Tyfos. The linear mound is thought by the landowner to be spoil from landscaping the garden. Tree cover in this direction is quite dense.



Plate 20: TYF2020\_020. From the centre of Tyfos Stone Circle, looking north-northeast across the garden at Tyfos. The linear mound thought by the landowner to be spoil from landscaping the garden can be seen. Tree cover in this direction is quite dense and the farmhouse at Tyfos starts to come into view.



*Plate 21: TYF2020\_021. A view towards Tyfos Stone Circle and farmhouse and the older buildings on the farmyard, looking north-northeast.*



*Plate 22: TYF2020\_022. A view towards Tyfos Stone Circle and farmhouse and older buildings on the farmyard, looking northeast.*





Plate 23: TYF2020\_023 Looking east. A view towards Tyfos Stone Circle, extents indicated by the pink arrows, and the farmhouse and older buildings on the farmyard.



Plate 24: TYF2020\_024. Looking northeast. A view towards Tyfos Farm showing the farmhouse, the older buildings on the farmyard, and the newer structures to the northwest.



Plate 25: TYF2020\_025. Looking east-southeast. A view from the development site towards Tyfos Stone Circle, extents indicated by the pink arrows, and the farmhouse and older buildings on the farmyard. The black arrow shows the location of Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, which is barely, and only partially, visible with the naked eye. It cannot be understood or enjoyed from this position.



Plate 26: TYF2020\_026. Looking west-northwest across the proposed development site



Plate 27: TYF2020\_027. Looking southeast. A view from the development site towards Tyfos Stone Circle, extents indicated by the pink arrows, and the farmhouse and older buildings on the farmyard. The black arrow shows the location of Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, which is barely, partially, visible with the naked eye. It cannot be understood or enjoyed from this position.



Plate 28: TYF2020\_028. Looking northeast. A view from the proposed development site towards Tyfos Farm showing the older buildings on the farmyard, and the newer structures to the northwest.



*Plate 29: TYF2020\_029. Looking west-northwest from the proposed development site to the lower slopes of Mynydd Mynyllod. The forestry on the left has been recently cleared.*



*Plate 30: TYF2020\_030 Looking west-southwest from the proposed development site to the lower slopes of Mynydd Mynyllod. The forestry has been recently cleared.*



Plate 31: TYF2020\_031. Looking north-northeast towards Tyfos Stone Circle and farmhouse and the older buildings on the farmyard, looking north-northeast



Plate 32: TYF2020\_032. One of the cairns in the Moel Ty Uchaf group, sheltered from the Dee Valley by the ridge on which Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle stands, looking southwest. There is no intervisibility with Tyfos Stone Circle.



Plate 33: TYF2020\_033. Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, looking north-northwest. Tyfos and the Tyfos Stone Circle are not visible, although the proposed development area can just be seen, see red arrow.



Plate 34: TYF2020\_034. Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, looking west. Tyfos Stone Circle and the proposed development area are not in this view and would be to the right of the photograph.



Plate 35: TYF2020\_035. Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, looking northwest towards Tyfos across the Dee Valley. The Tyfos Stone Circle is not visible from this position. The proposed development area is just visible at a distance of 3.3 kilometres (red arrow). The development site is between 0.2ha and 0.5ha which puts it outside the distance which triggers consultation with Cadw on impacts on setting (1km for a development of that size).



Plate 36: TYF2020\_036. Looking south-southeast from Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle, across the area of the Moel Ty Uchaf prehistoric complex.



*Plate 37: TYF2020\_037. Looking northwest towards Tyfos from the northwest of Moel Ty Uchaf Stone Circle. The Tyfos Stone Circle is indicated by the pink arrow. The red arrow shows the proposed development area over 3 kilometres away.*