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# Hendre Bach, Newborough

## Archaeological Assessment

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GAT Project G1761

Report no. 461

October 2002

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*Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd*  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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cachet  
Archaeological Assessment**

**Report No. 461**

Prepared for  
David Morgan

by

D. Longley

**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
October 2002**

# **HENDRE BACH, CHURCH STREET, NEWBOROUGH**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (G1761)**

### **1. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

It is proposed that a new house be built on the site of the cottage known as Hendre Bach on property lying on the south side of Church Street, Newborough.

The owner and developer, David Morgan, has asked Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to undertake an assessment of the archaeological implications of this proposed development in advance of construction. No brief has been prepared for this assessment, nevertheless the project design conforms to the guidelines specified in Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 1999).

The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will monitor the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

### **2. METHODOLOGY**

#### **2.1 Archaeological aims**

The aims of the assessment are:

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

#### **2.2 Programme of work**

An archaeological assessment comprises the following phases:

- Desktop study
- Field walkover
- Initial report
- Field evaluation
- Draft report
- Final report

This report is concerned with the first three phases, and contains recommendations for any field evaluation considered necessary.

##### **2.2.1 Desktop study**

A desk-based assessment involves the study of the published and archive information available for the site, including printed books and maps, manuscripts, archive maps and aerial photographs. Archives were consulted in the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, the Caernarfon County Record Office, the Llangefni Record Office and the library and archives at the University of Wales, Bangor. Archival sources from the Public Record Office, Kew, were also consulted.

##### **2.2.2 Field survey**

This part of the assessment involved visiting the area concerned and recording (short description, photograph, map position) all sites encountered. The aims of this stage of the work are:

- to verify the results of the desk based assessment;

- to identify any further archaeological sites which exist as above ground features;
- to photograph and record the present condition of all sites noted.

### 2.3 Initial report

A report was produced incorporating the following:

1. Introduction
2. Specification and Project Design
3. Methods and techniques
4. Archaeological Background
5. Site gazetteer - including areas of archaeological interest
6. Assessment of impacts
7. Proposals for field evaluation
8. Proposals for mitigatory measures
8. Summary and conclusions
9. Bibliography of sources consulted.

#### 2.3.1 Site categories

To assess the importance of sites and to allow the appropriate mitigatory action to be proposed for each, a categorisation is used, with each site allocated to a particular category according to its relative importance:

##### *Category A - Sites of National Importance.*

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

Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and there is a presumption in favour of all Category A sites remaining preserved and protected *in situ*.

##### *Category B - Sites of Regional Importance*

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

##### *Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance*

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

##### *Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites*

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

##### *Category E - Sites needing further investigation*

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A-D, are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

#### 2.3.2 Definition of Impact

The impact of the proposed development on each site was assessed. Impact is defined as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

##### *None:*

There is no archaeological impact on this particular archaeological feature.

*Slight:*

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the archaeological feature cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the feature, *e.g.* part of a trackway or field bank.

*Unlikely:*

This category indicates archaeological features that fall within the development zone but are unlikely to be directly affected.

*Likely:*

In some instances the archaeological feature in question would not fall within the area to be directly affected by the proposed development, but would fall within the general area of development activity and therefore may, subject to its nature, be removed or damaged.

*Significant:*

If the partial removal of a feature affects its overall integrity, then the impact is considered to be significant.

*Considerable:*

The total, or partial, removal of a feature to the extent that the feature is effectively destroyed constitutes a considerable impact.

*Unknown:*

This is used when the location of a site is not precisely known, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed development.

### **2.3.3 Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations**

For the purposes of this report the mitigation and rescue archaeology proposals as suggested by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have been summarised within the following categories:

*None:*

No impact therefore no requirement for mitigation measures.

*Avoid*

Where possible, the site should be excluded from the proposed development area particularly where the site is of high archaeological value, or where avoidance is not possible, recording is recommended as an alternative.

*Detailed recording:*

Detailed recording requires a photographic record, a measured survey and the production of a measured drawing prior to the commencement of the works on site.

Archaeological excavation works may also be required depending upon the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact. Some sites might require dismantling by hand, to provide a detailed record of the method of construction and in the case of a listed structure, the salvage of materials for re-use and re-building.

*Basic Recording:*

Recording by photograph and description requires a photographic record and written description, and limited measured survey where applicable.

*Watching brief:*

At the commencement of the improvement works on site, all sites affected by the works would need to be observed at relevant stages of construction.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Introduction

##### *The location*

Hendre Bach is a small property occupying gently rising ground at 45m OD on agricultural land immediately to the south-west of the town of Newborough. The site lies 270m from the centre of the town at its crossroads and 200m from St. Peter's Church, which occupies the highest point of this rising ground, to the west.

Newborough occupies the crest of a long and gentle ridge, which extends from the parish boundary with Llangaffo in the north-east to Newborough itself close to the south-western end of the ridge. A number of ancient place names reflect the characteristic feature of the local topography. These include Y Fron Deg, Cefn Mawr, Cefn Bychan and Gallt Bedr (The Fair Brow (of a hill), the Great Ridge, the Small Ridge and St. Peter's Hill). The ground slopes away to the north-west and the embanked Cefni at Malltraeth Marsh and to the south-east towards the lower lying land of Dwyran and the Menai Straits.

The ground continues to rise immediately to the south-west of Newborough to the highest point of the ridge where St. Peter's church stands and where the former regional administrative centre and focus of the royal estate of the Welsh Princes of Gwynedd stood adjacent. Beyond this the ground falls to the dune covered coastline facing Caernarfon Bay at Newborough Warren and the peninsula of Llanddwyn.

##### *Hendre Bach and Hendre in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (figs. 1-7)*

Hendre Bach is a small property of around 2 acres. It came into existence through a partition of the larger Hendre around 1770; Hendre Bach representing approximately the northernmost third of a compact parcel of Hendre land on the south side of the road between Newborough crossroads and St. Peter's Church.

Hendre itself was an establishment of long standing with detached components north of the road on the north and west sides of the ancient llys site. The significance of the name Hendre will be considered in more detail below. In its present manifestation Hendre may already have been recognised as a distinct tenancy by the early seventeenth century and is well documented from the early eighteenth century. Margaret Thomas is recorded as tenant from at least 1727 until 1743, paying King's rent to Sir Arthur Owen of Bodowen. In 1744 Owen Edwards, who farmed Hendre until his death in 1761, succeeded her. It is probable that more than one family lived at the property during these years as William Edwards, a labourer from Hendre, married Jane Rowlands in St. Peter's Church across the road in June of 1745. Twelve months later their daughter Margaret was baptised in the same Parish church. Owen Edwards and his wife, Catherine, themselves had two children at Hendre during the 1750s.

Catherine Hughes is recorded as tenant in 1764 when she paid 2s. in government land tax. However, by 1768 the assessment had reduced to 6d. This may be the first indication of a partition in the land, with the creation of a smaller unit. It was perhaps at around this time that a new house was also built at Hendre itself. The present house is of modern construction. However, adjacent to, and to the west of it, stands a single storey cottage with central entrance, small windows and two end-chimney gable fireplaces (fig. 8). There is a succession of two length-wise extensions at the eastern end, one continuing the roof line beyond the eastern chimney, possibly but not immediately obviously, later than the original construction. The core is of eighteenth century appearance, confirmed by Owen's record of a date stone '*ar wyneb y ty ... a llythrennau a dyddiad wedi eu torri arni*' (Owen 1952,126). The initials, R and T W and the date, 1769, may indicate the Williams family. Richard Williams is recorded as proprietor in 1788.

The evidence of partition is more certain in the records for the years 1788 to 1791. In 1788 there are two entries for Hendre and two separate assessments for land tax. The proprietor, Richard Williams, now had two tenants on the land. Owen Owens was in occupation of Rhendra (Yr Hendre) which was assessed at 1s. 4d. Richard Hughes was also in occupation of a part of Rhendra, assessed at 8d. (the name is spelled two different ways in the account). By 1791 the two parts of Hendre are differentiated by the names Rhendra and Rhendra Bach, Richard Hughes being in occupation of Rhendra Bach, which was assessed, as

in 1788, at 8d. The assessments for the two parts of the divided property totalled 2s., which is the sum assessed on the undivided Hendre during Catherine Hughes' tenancy in 1764. The two properties Hendre and Hendre Bach continued to be distinguished under those names until 1825 when Hendre came to be known as Hendre Fawr. These are the names shown on the 2 inch to the mile scale manuscript of the first edition 1inch Ordnance Survey map in 1823 and on the Tithe Assessment map of c.1837 where the property boundaries of both Hendre Fawr and Hendre Bach are clearly shown (figs. 1, 2 ).

The main part of Hendre Fawr extended over 5.525 acres in 1837 with a further two detached portions adding another acre to the total. Hendre Bach was assessed at 2.038 acres. Hugh Williams was the proprietor at this time and Henry Morris and Hugh Jones were respectively tenants of Hendre Fawr and Hendre Bach.

The Tithe map shows a separate access to Hendre Bach from the road leading west out of Newborough towards St. Peter's Church. By the end of the nineteenth century this access had been closed and in its place a track led from the main house, now simply named Hendref, to the former property of Hendre Bach, which is no longer named separately (1<sup>st</sup> Edn. OS 1:10560 map 1889). The internal boundaries of fields, paddocks and yards are shown on the OS map of 1889 and on the more detailed 1:2500 map of 1920 (fig. 3). The external boundaries correspond closely to those plotted on the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1837. The acreage of the plots associated with Hendre Fawr (5.63 acres) and Hendre Bach (1.60 acres) in 1920 are sufficiently close to the assessment of 1837 (5.53 acres and 2.04 acres) to suggest that little overall change had taken place. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, it would seem that Hendre Bach had been assimilated within the curtilage of Hendre. A rectangular paddock to the south-east of the main house of Hendre is an encroachment on Hendre Bach, accounting in part for the slight discrepancy between the 1837 and 1920 acreage, and by the middle of the twentieth century this had been built on as an adjunct to the farm buildings of Hendre. The old eighteenth century farm house of Hendre, though still standing to the present day had been replaced as a dwelling between 1837 and 1889 with a new construction in the yard immediately to the east; the site occupied by the present house.

The old house of Hendre Bach still stood and carried a roof into the 1950s. It has since been levelled, the only surviving indication of its former presence is an irregular platform of building rubble, partly on bare rock, partly overgrown, incorporating some recent brick and mortar indicative of its survival into the later twentieth century.

### **3.2 The archaeological and historical context of the town of Newborough and the royal llys of the Welsh Princes at Rhosyr in the middle ages.**

Rhosyr is the ancient name of the locality at which Newborough was established c. AD1300. Rhosyr is well documented as the maerdref or royal township and regional administrative centre of the commote of Menai during the Age of the Princes in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The maerdref, which takes its name from one of the officials responsible for the management of the royal estate (maer + tref = steward's township), was a complex of components. At its heart lay the llys, the buildings of the royal court, including a royal hall or halls, where business could be dealt with and entertainment and feasting provided when the Prince was in residence. In the immediate vicinity of the llys lay the agricultural buildings of the estate farm and the tenements, including their small plots of land, of the bond tenants of the maerdref, the tied estate workers. An English Crown Survey of 1352, which may reflect arrangements in place before the conquest of 1283 identifies three categories of bond tenant. There were 'maerdref' tenants, who receive no further attention in the account; 'liberi nativi (free bondmen) of which there were 17 in 1352, and 9 'gardynemen' (garden-men) holding 12 small plots or gardens with two additional gardens, by that time, covered with sand. The principal duties performed by all these tenants in return for their plots would involve agricultural works on the Prince's 'table-land' (Tir bwrdd) or demesne in the vicinity of the llys and building and repair works on the structures of the maerdref. Maerdref tenancies were generally of the nature of "tir cyfrif" (register-land). Although these tenants were tied to the land they had no hereditary rights in their individual holdings and the totality of tenanted land on the maerdref could be redistributed among the tenants, as occasion demanded. This consideration is important

in landscape and locational terms in that it tended towards a nucleation of the tenements of the bondmen in something approximating to a village cluster.

Beyond the maerdref itself, the Prince was owed dues from tenants who occupied hereditary holdings more widely dispersed in trefi and hamlets throughout the commote. These dues and renders traditionally involved fetching and carrying, work on the Prince's mills and the buildings of the llys and payments of a tithe of the produce of the tenants own fields, deliverable to the maerdref.

The site of the llys of Rhosyr is known. It lies adjacent to, and south-west of, the Church of St. Peter. It was revealed through fieldwork and excavation during the early 1990s (Johnstone 1999, 251-95). The precise location of the maerdref settlement and associated components is not precisely known. However, examination of the pattern of landscape change and the consolidation of agricultural holdings from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries allows us to assign a particular significance to the area around the site of the llys and St. Peter's Church. Accounts and surveys of the post conquest period continue to refer to the residue of Rhosyr land, not appropriated by, or assimilated within, the new borough of Newborough, as, variously, Hendre Rossir (Lewis 1912, 53), Hendre Rosfaire and Mardreff (PRO LR2/205,25), Hendre Rhoseaire (CRO x/Poole 1490; Johnstone 1997, 59, fig.5.3) and as late as 1812 as Rhosfawr and Hendre (CRO x/Poole 1499). Hendre Rhosfair and Maerdref is the joint designation applied in 1608 (PRO LR2/205,25) to what must represent the nucleus of Maerdref Rhosyr. Hendre, in this context, identifies the old or former tref of Rhosyr within the maerdref. The 1608 document, together with a series of eighteenth and nineteenth century Bodowen rentals detailing 'King's rents' in 'Hendre Rhosyr' effectively map the ancient demesne lands and maerdref tenancies, sold into private ownership in 1629 (Johnstone 1997, fig. 5.3; Longley 2001, fig. 5; fig 12 in this report) and exclude the borough lands.

The medieval arable holdings comprised strips distributed among open fields. By 1608 much arable had been consolidated and enclosed in 'closes'. Much had been amalgamated into the single tenancies of a small number of individuals. Nevertheless, the individual components of these holdings were generally still small and often comprised even smaller, dispersed, arable parcels of, on average, no more than 0.7 acre. The record describes the arable parcels as lying dispersed in such-and-such a place or in the 'open field' (*in quodam campo*) of another. Examination of the Tithe apportionment map of 1837 (Llangefni Record Office, Newborough Tithe) reveals a remarkable survival of the former existence of such strips or lleiniau in small but long sinuous properties, some enclosed but many still unenclosed and held by different tenants in a dispersed fashion (fig. 13). The evidence of the rental of 1608, the King's rents of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the survival of strip fields as property boundaries into the nineteenth century allows the principal areas of medieval open field to be identified. These were, from north to south, at Cefn Mawr, Cerrig Mawr, Cefn Bychan, Carreg y Gwydd, Cae yn yr Hendre and Gallt Bedr (fig. 12).

It is Gallt Bedr and Cae yn yr Hendre that particularly command our attention. Gallt Bedr would seem to represent one of the clearest survivals, within Hendre Rhosfair and Maerdref, of elements of the medieval demesne landscape. Gallt Bedr (Peter's Hill) must take its name from St. Peter's Church which sits conspicuously on the highest point of the Newborough ridge. Here, between the town itself and the area to the south-east of the llys site, around 30 unenclosed lleiniau or strip fields survived to be recorded on the tithe map. The average dimensions are 183 yd. by 14 yd. (167m by 13m), an area of 2562 sq. yd. and close to one half of a statutory acre, but perhaps more closely approximating the Welsh customary acre of four llatheenni, each of 607.5 sq. yd. (2430 sq. yd. total). In 1608, 68 arable parcels are documented across Gallt Bedr, averaging 0.4 acres each.

The Gallt Bedr parcels of 1608 and the quilleys recorded near St. Peter's Church and the site of the llys are both more numerous and smaller than those recorded elsewhere in Newborough. The area described as Hendre lay adjacent in 1608. Humphrey Rowland held a house of two bays situated next to the church of St. Peter with one close of arable called Cae yn yr Hendre. Humphrey Rowland held another parcel of arable and closes of pasture and meadow in 'Cae yn yr Hendre' and Humphrey Evans also had a house and arable land there (PRO LR2/205). It may not be entirely coincidental that the total acreage of parcels and closes in Cae yn yr Hendre in 1608 (7.75 acres) is close to the Tithe assessment for Hendre and Hendre Bach at 7.57 acres.



Tracks converged on the llys and the church from the south, the west and the east. The route, which passes the church on its south-east side, heading for the north-east gate of the llys (Johnstone 1999), is an ancient one. Immediately to the north of Hendre Bach there is a west-east crossing of this road. The route is no longer in use and, as a way to Malltraeth westward and the Menai eastward, the main road through the crossroads at Newborough itself has long superseded it. There is considerable potential that this redundant crossroads, on the northern boundary of Hendre/Hendre Bach land, may lie at the nucleus of the former maerdref community (fig. 14b).

#### **4. FIELD INVESTIGATION**

A site inspection was made on Friday 11 October 2002. The modern, presently occupied, house of Hendre and the former (eighteenth century and later) farmhouse were observed (see above for discussion). The site of Hendre Bach was observed to have been levelled and was now represented by an irregular platform of building rubble (fig. 9). A low bramble hedge now represents the former west-east internal boundary of Hendre Bach, contiguous with the north-western side of the structure.

Field boundaries visible on the 1920s 1:2500 OS map and on aerial photography of 1951 have been removed south of the present house, as has the south-eastern boundary of Hendre Bach, where the adjacent property now forms a part of Hendre (figs. 3, 4). A dilapidated clawdd bank was observed on the southern boundary of Hendre at SH 4211 6534.

The roadway (Church Street) forming the north-western boundary of the property, and the trackways which form a crossroads at SH 4220 6552 were observed to be 1.5m lower than the surface of the northernmost field of Hendre Bach at this point. The boundaries of the trackway, either side of Church Street, comprise relict stretches of clawdd bank; some with wire fence, stone wall and breeze-block and other modern garden property boundaries (figs. 10, 11).

No new archaeological sites were identified.

##### **4.1 Archaeological and Historical Sites**

This list includes the principal archaeological and historical monuments in the immediate vicinity.

###### **Site 1 St Peter's Church (12<sup>th</sup> century and later) SH 4199 6546**

###### **Map. (Fig. 3)**

*Category: A: Impact: None*

The church is in a conspicuous location but lies 200m from the proposed development. The proposed development would sit lower on the skyline than the church and there are already houses of modern appearance between the proposed development site and the church and immediately to the north of the proposed development site. The visual impact is, therefore, negligible.

*Recommendation for further assessment: None*

*Recommendation for mitigatory measures: None*

###### **Site 2 Llys Rhosyr (royal estate centre of the Welsh Princes in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries) SH 4191 6535**

*Category: A Impact: None*

Llys Rhosyr lies 300m from the proposed development site. There is no visual impact.

*Recommendation for further assessment: None*

*Recommendation for mitigatory measures: None*

###### **Site 3 The town of Newborough (Planted borough of 14<sup>th</sup> and later date) SH 4240 6565 centred**

*Category: A Impact: None*

Newborough was established in c. AD1300 to house the dispossessed tenants of the town and former maerdref of Llanfaes. It is of considerable historical interest and much of the original layout of a planned medieval borough still survives in the pattern of streets and property boundaries. Newborough received its

charter in 1303, was celebrated in the poetry of Dafydd ap Gwilym in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, was county town of Anglesey and returned a member of Parliament in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. However, residential expansion of the town in a south-westerly direction along Church Street within the last 50 years has rendered any potential visual impact as negligible. It is unlikely, for reasons discussed above, that the proposed development would have any impact on the archaeology of the town itself.

*Recommendation for further assessment: None*

*Recommendation for mitigatory measures: None*

**Site 4 Hendre Fawr (Modern house and 18<sup>th</sup> century and later farmhouse) SH 4214 6544**

*Category B: (18<sup>th</sup> century house); Impact: None*

There would be no visual or archaeological impact on the 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. The farmhouse and the development site are not intervisible.

*Recommendation for further assessment: None*

*Recommendation for mitigatory measures: None*

**Site 5 Hendre Bach 18<sup>th</sup> century and later cottage) SH 4220 6547**

*Category : D; Impact: Considerable*

The site of Hendre Bach has been levelled to its foundations. There is modern brick, mortar and other material among the rubble debris.

*Recommendation for further assessment: None*

*Recommendation for mitigatory measures: None*

**Site 6 Hendre Rhosyr (nucleus of the Medieval settlement of the bond tenants of maerdref Rhosyr) SH 4220 6552**

*Category: E; Impact: Unknown*

The arguments for suggesting that the tenements of the bond tenants of the maerdref might lie close to the crossroads which lie 40m to the north of the proposed development have been rehearsed above. The identification and recording of such evidence would be of considerable regional significance.

*Recommendation for further assessment: Assessment by geophysical survey and assessment excavation in advance of determination*

*Recommendation for mitigatory measures: To be determined following results of assessment.*

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

No recommendations are proposed in respect of the ruin of Hendre Bach itself. However, as outlined above, there is potential for the recovery of information in respect of the tenements of the bond tenants of Maerdref Rhosyr during the Middle Ages and particularly between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Such evidence is extremely rare in Wales and, in the context of Llys Rhosyr and Newborough would acquire additional significance by association with the known site of the llys, within 300m of the proposed development, and in juxtaposition to the developing community at the new Medieval town of Newborough.

In this respect the recommendation is for further assessment prior to determination through geophysical survey and assessment excavation.

## **6. SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **6.1 Published sources**

Carr, A. D., 1971-2. 'The Extent of Anglesey', 1352, *Trans Anglesey Antiq Soc*, pp 150-272

Carr, D.A., 1982. *Medieval Anglesey* (Llangefni)

Ellis, H., 1838. *Registrum Vulgariter Nuncupatum 'The Record of Caernarfon'*, (London)

Johnstone, N., 1999; 'Cae Llys Rhosyr: a court of the Princes of Gwynedd', *Studia Celtica*, 33, pp. 251-95

Johnstone, N., 1997, 'An investigation into the location of the royal courts of thirteenth century Gwynedd', in *Landscape and Settlement in Medieval Wales*, ed. N. Edwards, Oxbow Monogr 81 (Oxford), pp. 55-69.

Longley, D., 2001. 'Medieval settlement and landscape change on Anglesey', *Landscape History* 23, pp. 39-59

Owen, H, 1952. *Hanes Plwyf Niwbwrch*

PRO Public Record Office, Kew: Land Revenue: Survey of Crown Lands in North Wales, 1608, LR2/205

Smith, P. 1988. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*, RCAHMW

## **6.2 Unpublished sources**

### **6.2.1 Caernarfon Record Office**

Bodowen Rentals:	x/Poole 1489	(1722-42)
	x/Poole 1490	(1727-54)
	x/Poole 1491	(1773)
	x/Poole 1496	(1806)
	x/Poole 1499	(1812)

### **6.2.2 Llangefni Record Office**

Newborough Land Tax	WQT/ 1 and following for the years	(1745, 1753, 1757, 1764, 1768, 1788, 1790-91, 1794, 1796-98, 1800, 1825-46, 1848, 1853)
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Newborough Parish Register	WPE/17/1	(1722-1765)
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Newborough Tithe Apportionment map and schedule

Ordnance Survey	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 1:10560	(1889)
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Ordnance Survey	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 2 inch to the mile manuscript	(1823)
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Ordnance Survey	1:2500 sheet xxii.10 (Survey 1889, revised 1915, published 1920)	
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### **6.2.3 Public Record Office, Kew**

PRO LR2/205 Land Registry

## APPENDIX 1

### References to Hendre in PRO LR2/205 dated 1608

Humphrey Rowland holds, as above, a dwelling house of two bays situated next to the church of St. Peter in Rhosfair with one close of arable land called cae yn yr hendre (Cay yn r Hendre)	1 acre
pasture in the same place	1 acre
meadow in the same place	1 acre
parcel of arable land lying in the same place	3 rods
another parcel of arable land lying in Gallt Bedr	1 rod
Humfrey Jevans holds, as above, a dwelling house of 2 bays, a granary of 1 bay with certain parcels of arable land lying in that field [ <i>in quodam campo</i> ] called cae yr hendre	4 acres

## APPENDIX 2

### Name changes and tenants of Hendre and Hendre Bach 1727-1850

Year	Hendre	Hendre Bach	Tenants of Hendre	Tenants of Hendra Bach	Owner
1727	Hendre		Margaret Thomas		
1744	Hendre		Owen Edward		
1753	Hendre		Huw Williams		
1754	Hendre		Owen Edward		
1764	Hendre		Catherine Hughes		
1770	Hendre		Catherine Hughes		
1788	Rendra	Rhendre	Owen Owens	Richard Hughes	Richard Williams
1791	Rhendra	Rhendra Bach	Owen Owens	Richard Hughes	Richard Williams
1794	Hendre	Hendre Bach	Owen Owens	Richard Hughes	Thomas Lewis
1796	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Owen Owens	Richard Hughes	Thomas Lewis
1799	Hendre	Hendre Bach	Owen Owens	Richard Hughes	Lotte Williams
1806	Hendre		Owen Owens		
1812	Hendre		Nathaniel Morris		
1825	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Nathaniel Morris	Hugh Jones	Thomas Lewis
1825	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Owen Evans	Hugh Jones	Thomas Lewis
1827	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Nathaniel Morris	Hugh Jones	Thomas Lewis
1829	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Henry Morris	Hugh Jones	Thomas Lewis
1838	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Henry Morris	Hugh Jones	Hugh Williams
1848	Hendre Fawr	Hendre Bach	Henry Morris	Hugh Jones	Hugh Williams



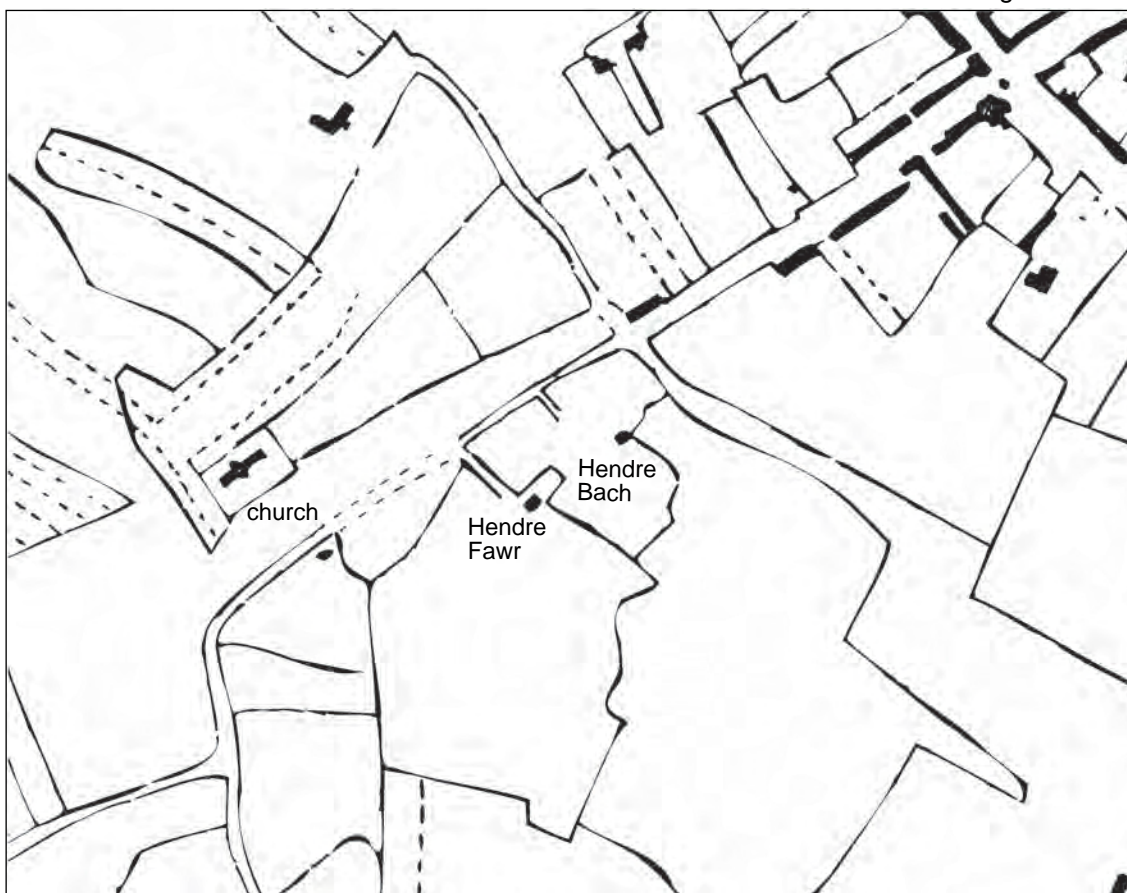


Fig. 2 Newborough Tithe Apportionment map 1837

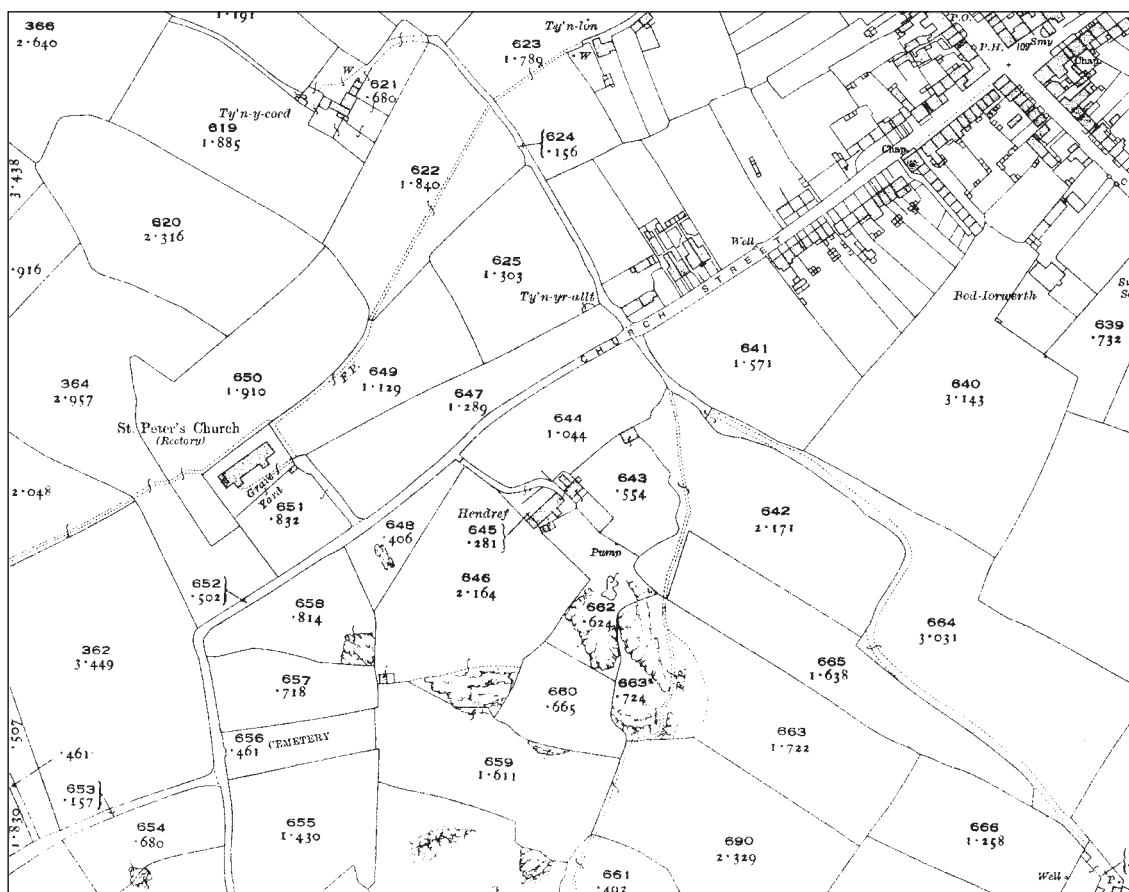


Fig. 3 OS 1:2500 map, sheet XXII,10 1920 series (surveyed 1887, revised 1915) (enlarged)







Fig. 4 Aerial photograph: 540 RAF 491, 11 May 1951

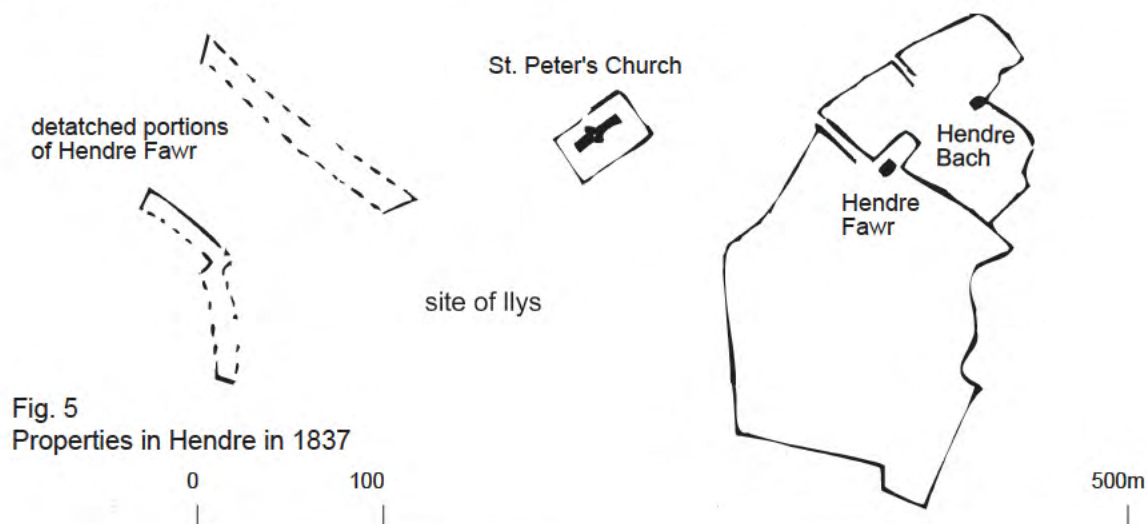


Fig. 5  
Properties in Hendre in 1837

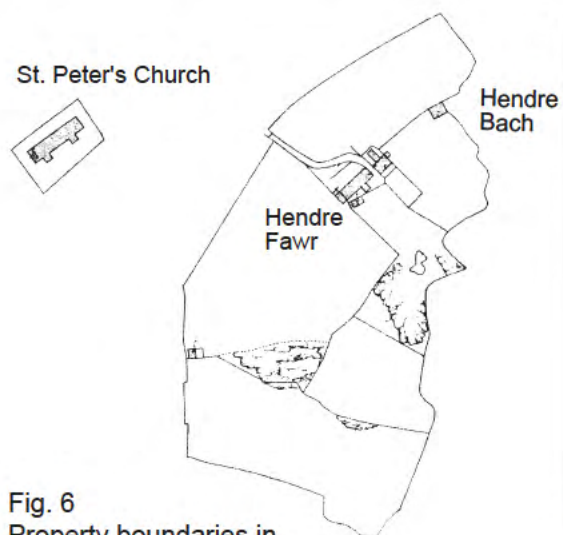


Fig. 6  
Property boundaries in  
Hendre in 1837

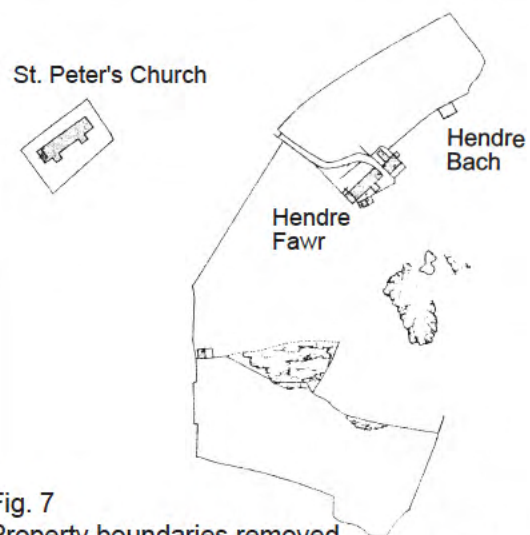


Fig. 7  
Property boundaries removed  
in the area southeast of Hendre farmhouse by 2002



Fig. 8 The old farmhouse at Hendre Fawr (18th century and later)



Fig. 9 The present house at Hendre Fawr. The old house is behind, St. Peter's church stands on the skyline, the foundations of Hendre Bach are indicated in the foreground





Fig. 10 South view



Fig. 11 North view

Figs 10 and 11 The ancient crossroads immediately to the north of Hendre Bach

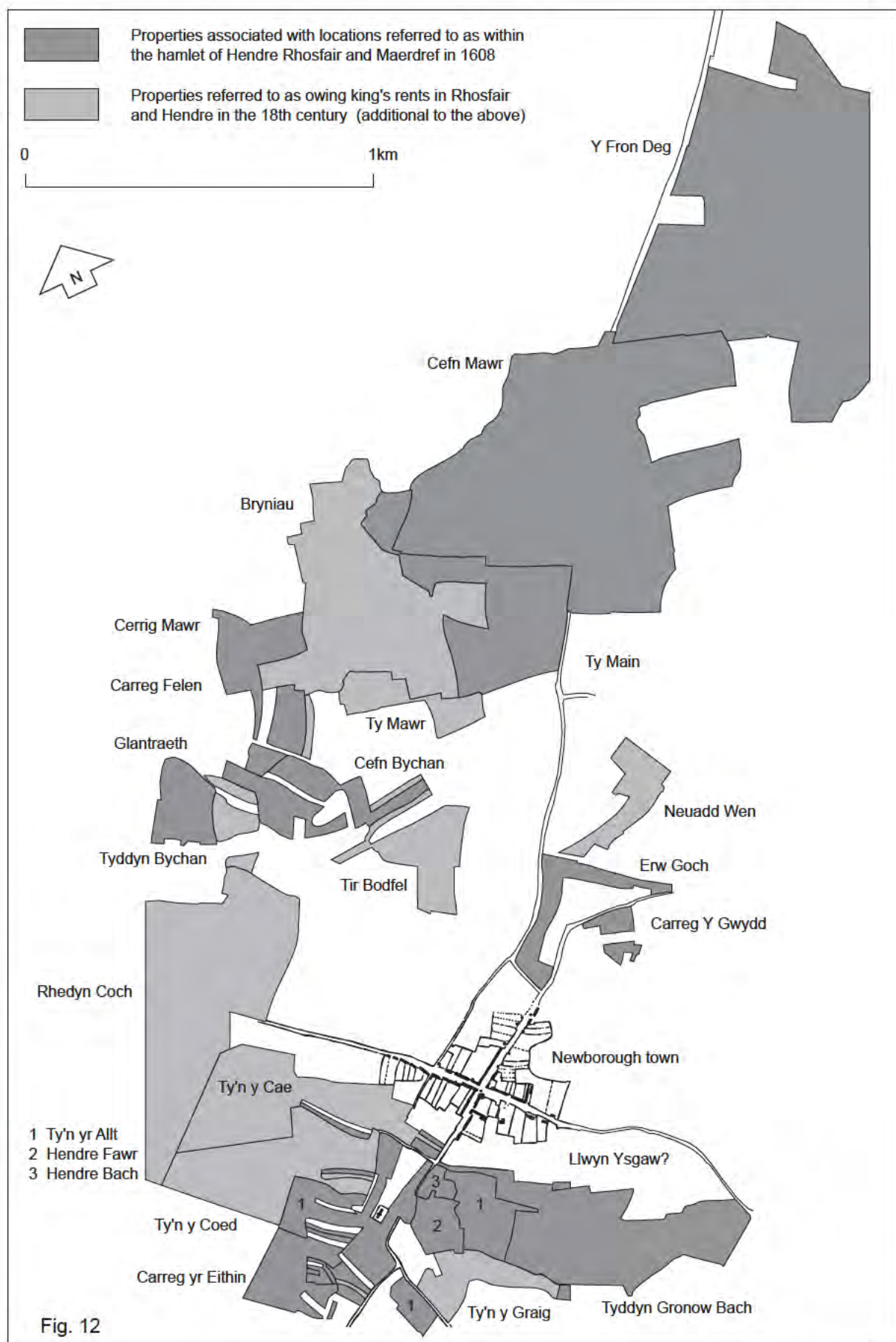
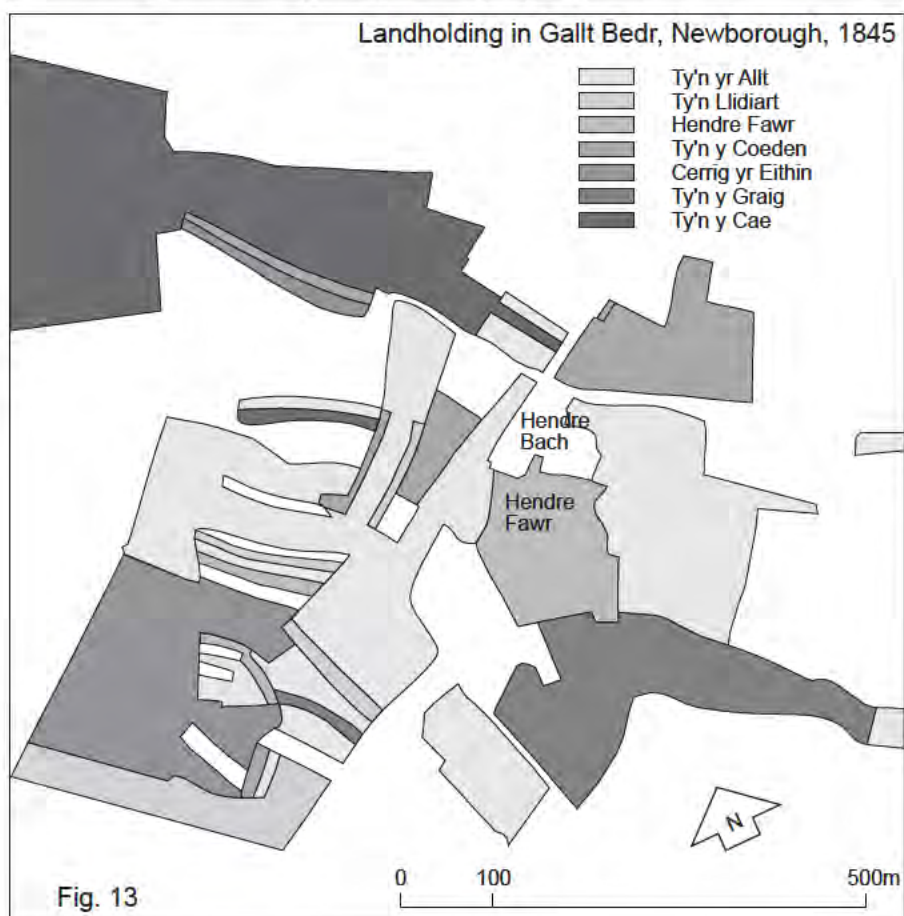
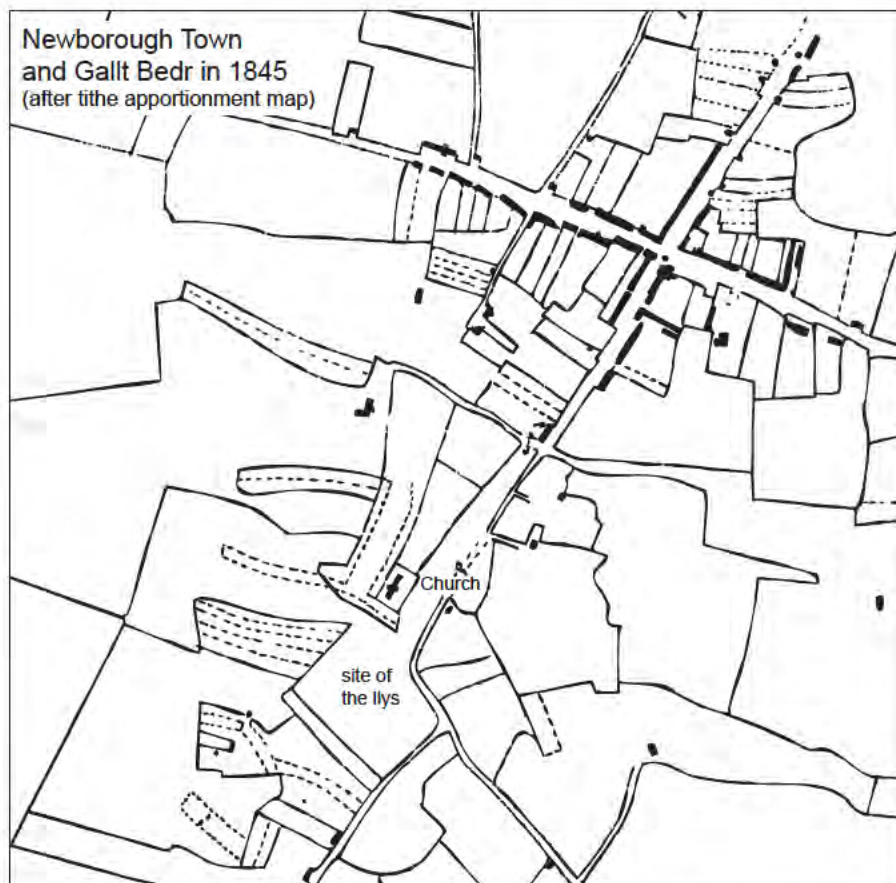


Fig. 12





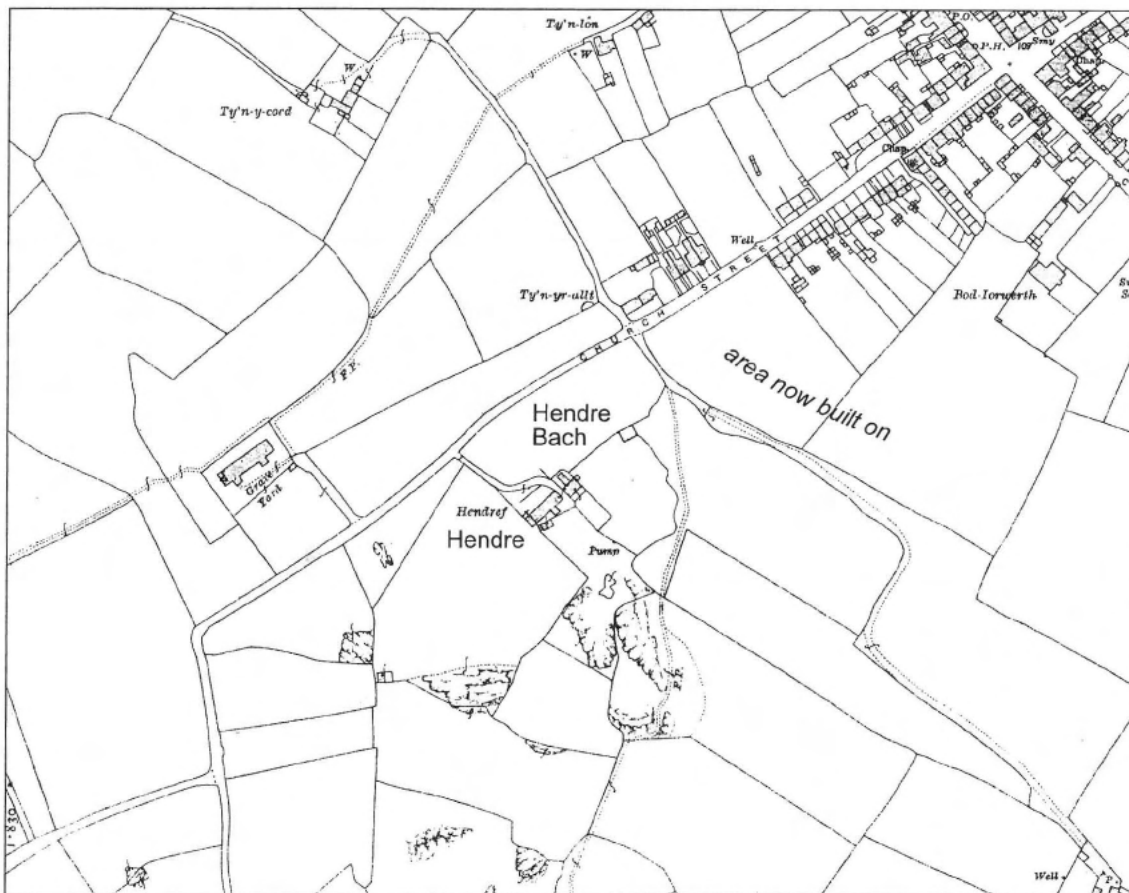


Fig. 14a OS 1:2500 map, sheet XXII,10 1920 series (reduced) for location of features in Fig. 14b below

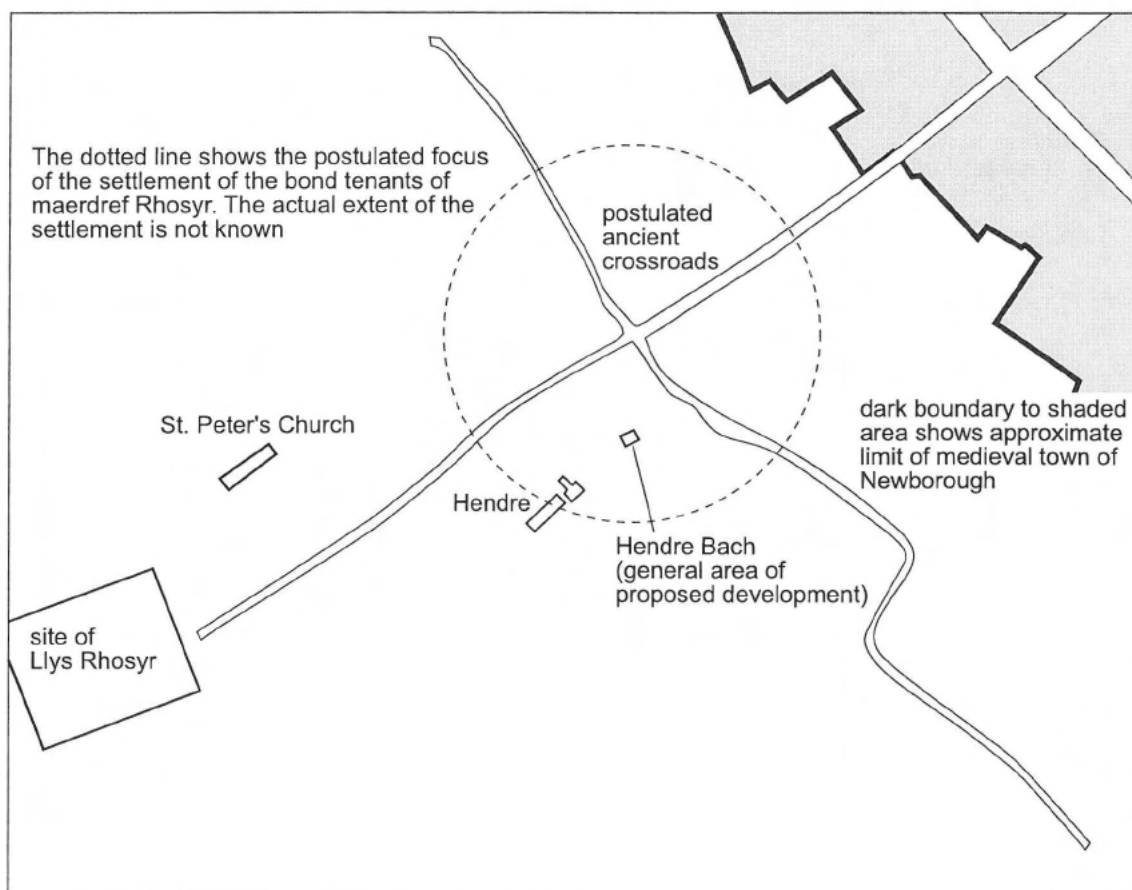


Fig. 14b The principal components at the nucleus of Maerdref Rhosyr. The maerdref in the Age of the Princes was to the west of the town of Newborough, established c. AD1300