

Archaeology Wales

Tank Farm, Rhosgoch

Baseline Assessment: Cultural Heritage



By
Adrian Hadley


Report No. 1516


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August 2016

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TANK FARM, RHOSGOCH, ANGLESEY BASELINE ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE

1 Introduction

This Baseline Assessment has been produced following Scoping and Preliminary Data Gathering undertaken in relation to an assessment of the likely significance of the effect of the proposed development upon the cultural heritage resource within the application site. The work is intended to result in the production of a Cultural Heritage chapter of an Environmental Statement. The proposed development site is located at NGR 241300, 390800 (SH 4130 9080).

Scoping has included consultations with Natural Resources Wales, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and Cadw.

The assessment will collate details of known archaeological and historic sites and features, or ‘heritage assets’, and considered the potential for the presence of unknown or unrecorded heritage assets. This information will be used to produce an assessment of the historic environment of the area within which the Proposed Development lies.

The assessment will consider the likely significant effects of the proposed development on all heritage assets, including archaeological sites, features and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes. Both potential ‘direct’ and ‘indirect’ effects on the historic environment will be considered. Where likely significant adverse effects are identified, mitigation measures to prevent, reduce, or offset them will be proposed, and likely residual effects remaining after mitigation will be determined.

2 Legislative Policy and Planning Guidance

Relevant protection, guidance and policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of archaeological sites and other aspects of archaeology and cultural heritage (the historic environment) are as follows:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012.
- Planning Policy Wales; Chapter 6: Conserving the Historic Environment (Welsh Government, Edition 7, July 2014).
- The new version of Planning Policy Wales; Chapter 6: Conserving the Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2016) which is currently out for review (in light of the Historic Environment Wales Bill).
- Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales (Welsh Office Circular 1/98).
- Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (Welsh Office Circular 61/96).
- Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (Welsh Office Circular 60/96).
- Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS UK – Part 1: Parks and Gardens (published on a county basis); Part 2.1: Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; Part 2.2: Landscapes of Special Interest.
- Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process, Revised Edition (Cadw, Welsh Assembly Government and CCW, 2007).

- Caring for Historic Landscapes (Cadw, Welsh Assembly Government and CCW, 2007).
- Conservation Principles for sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011).

The Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) is the current local plan for the area. The current Delivery Agreement (the first stage in the process of preparing the JLDP) was approved by Gwynedd Council on the 3 March 2016 and by the Isle of Anglesey County Council on the 10 March 2016.

3 Methodology

3.1 Aims of the Assessment

The primary objective of the study is to assess the impact of the development on the historic environment by means of desk-based research and a site visit. The aim of the study is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The assessment aims to provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource.

The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* issued by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014)*.

3.2 Study Areas

The archaeological and historic records have been considered within an intensive study area 2km in radius centred on the development site. These comprise all designated and non-designated sites, as well as ancient woodland.

A study area of 10km from the development site has been assessed for heritage assets with statutory protection (as recorded by Cadw) as well as Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields, the setting of which may be affected by the proposed development. The study also considers historic landscapes and seascapes.

3.3 Resources

Following consultations with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority), Cadw and the Local Planning Authority this assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Historic Environment Records held by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (2km study area);
- National Monuments Records held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (10km study area);
- Information held on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (2km study area);
- Woodland recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory 2011 (2km study area)
- Information from Cadw on Designated archaeological sites (10km study area);
- Information from Anglesey County Council for Conservation Areas (10km study area)

- Historic Landscapes and Seascapes (10km study area)
- Assessment of all available and relevant excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material;
- Assessment of aerial photographs (AP) and satellite imagery;
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, Bangor, and at the National Library of Wales (NLW);
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps and plans;
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
- Place-name evidence;
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally, and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

c) The history of the site.

d) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.4 Walkover Survey

This involved walking systematically over the proposed development area. The aims of the site survey were:

- To assess the present condition of the known heritage assets identified through the assessment;
- to identify heritage assets not included on the HER;
- to assess the proposed development area for its potential to contain buried archaeological remains.

3.5 Criteria for Assessing Values

The scoring system for assessing the magnitude of impact of the proposed development will be based on the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Ref.12.1: DMRB, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment, Section 3 Environmental Topics, Part 2, Cultural Heritage), which is published by the UK Government on behalf of the Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government (Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru) and the Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland. DMRB is the established good practice guidance for assessing the impact of the effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural heritage resource, which it divides into three sub-topics: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes.

Archaeological Remains are the materials created or modified by past human activities that contribute to the study and understanding of past human societies and behaviour. Archaeology can include the study of a wide range of artefacts, field monuments, structures and landscape features, both visible and buried. For the purposes of the [DMRB] guidance the sub-topic generally excludes historic buildings and historic landscapes, always accepting there may be important archaeological aspects to these sub-topics.

Historic buildings are architectural or designed or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal, and the sub-topic includes, in addition to great houses, churches and vernacular buildings, some relatively modern structures, such as WWII

and Cold War military structures, early motorway service stations, industrial buildings, and sometimes other structures not usually thought of as ‘buildings’, such as milestones or bridges.

Historic Landscapes are defined by perceptions that emphasise the evidence of the past and its significance in shaping the present landscape. The definition encompasses all landscapes, including the countryside, townscapes and industrial landscapes as well as designed landscapes, such as gardens and parks. As the whole of the UK’s (and most of the world’s) landscape has been modified by past human activities, it all has an historic character. However, just as all old materials are not necessarily archaeologically significant merely by virtue of their age, so not all landscapes are equally historically significant.

Table 1: Criteria for Defining the Value / Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Assets

Value / Sensitivity	Archaeological Remains	Built Heritage	Historic Landscapes
Very High	<p>Sites of international importance, inscribed as a World Heritage Site</p> <p>Individual attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to international research objectives</p>	<p>Buildings or structures of acknowledged international importance, inscribed as a World Heritage Site</p> <p>Buildings or urban landscapes of recognised international importance</p>	<p>Landscapes inscribed as a World Heritage Site</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of international importance</p>
High	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives</p> <p>Undesignated sites of national importance</p>	<p>Scheduled Monuments with standing remains</p> <p>Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>Grade II listed buildings of exceptional importance</p> <p>Undesignated buildings with exceptional historical associations</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings.</p> <p>Well-preserved historic townscapes with exceptional coherence.</p>	<p>Registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Registered Battlefields</p> <p>Nationally designated historic landscapes</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest and national value</p> <p>Well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence</p>
Medium	<p>Assets that can contribute significantly to regional research objectives</p> <p>Undesignated sites of regional importance</p>	<p>Grade II listed buildings</p> <p>Undesignated buildings with exceptional qualities or historical associations</p>	<p>Moderately well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence</p> <p>Townscapes with moderate historic integrity</p>

	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Undesignated structures of regional importance Conservation Areas that contain buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character Townscapes or built-up areas with good historic integrity	
Low	Undesignated sites of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets with the potential to contribute to local research objectives	Locally Listed buildings Historic buildings of modest architectural or historic quality Historic buildings with modest historical associations Undesignated structures of local importance Townscapes with vernacular characteristics but limited historic integrity	Undesignated historic landscapes Landscapes of local importance Poorly preserved historic landscapes
Negligible	Assets with limited surviving archaeological interest	Historic buildings with no significant architectural or historic merit Townscapes with no historic integrity	Landscapes with little or no historic integrity
No Impact			
Unknown	Importance not ascertained	Buildings with some hidden potential for historic significance	Importance not ascertained

Magnitude of effect is assessed using the guidelines set out in the DMRB. The assessment will be made without regard to the value of the resource, so the total destruction of a low value site is considered as the same magnitude of effect as the destruction of a high value asset. The effect can be either 'direct' or 'indirect'. A direct effect is where there is a physical impact on a heritage asset, typically during the construction phase. Indirect is when there is a visual effect on the asset or its setting. In the broadest terms, the setting of an asset comprises the objects and conditions around it, and within which it is perceived; and in this sense all assets have settings. Not all settings, however, contribute to the value of the assets they encompass. The setting will be a combination of views, other historic features and their relationships to the asset, ambience (topography, vegetation, sound, and other sensual experiences) and context (what is known or thought about the asset, but not immediately experienced through the senses).

Table 2: Scale of values used in assessing the magnitude of impacts

Magnitude of Impact	Archaeological Remains	Historic Buildings	Historic Landscapes
Major	<p>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting</p>	<p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to the setting</p>	<p>Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</p> <p>Extreme visual effects</p> <p>Gross change of noise or change to sound quality</p> <p>Fundamental changes to use or access resulting in total change to historic landscape character area</p>
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset</p>	<p>Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified</p> <p>Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified</p> <p>Considerable changes to a setting that affects the character of the asset</p>	<p>Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</p> <p>Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character</p>
Minor	<p>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered</p> <p>Slight changes to setting</p>	<p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different</p> <p>Change to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed</p>	<p>Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</p> <p>Slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality</p> <p>Slight changes to use or access resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting</p>	<p>Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it</p>	<p>Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</p> <p>Virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality, very slight changes to use or access resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character</p>
No Impact			

Significance of effect will be assessed by combining the value of the resource and the predicted magnitude of change / effect likely to arise, as per the matrix provided below, which is extracted from the DMRB (Ref.12.1, Vol. II, Sect.3, Pt.2, Chap. 5 – Table 5.1).

Table 3: Matrix to Assess the Overall Impact on Cultural Heritage Assets

VALUE/SENSITIVITY	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
MAGNITUDE OF EFFECT						

4 Baseline Data

4.1 World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites are places that the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has inscribed on a list of international sites because of their outstanding universal value, the importance of which is so great as to transcend national boundaries. Countries with world heritage sites are required to afford the highest level of protection to these sites and their setting (buffer zone). Wales currently has three world heritage sites, which include Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, which is inscribed as one of four castles included in the World Heritage Site of the Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd (which also includes the castles at Caernarfon, Conwy, Beaumaris and Harlech). The buffer zone for Beaumaris Castle is located beyond the 10km study area for this scheme.

4.2 Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Heritage Coast (Figure 3)

The Isle of Anglesey AONB has one of the most distinctive, attractive and varied landscapes in the British Isles. Anglesey was designated as an AONB in 1966 in order to protect the aesthetic appeal and variety of the island's coastal landscape and habitats from inappropriate development. AONBs are designated under national legislation.

The AONB is predominantly a coastal designation, covering most of Anglesey's 201 kilometre coastline but also encompasses Holyhead Mountain and Mynydd Bodafon along with substantial areas of land which form the essential backdrop to the coast. The total coverage of the AONB on Anglesey is approximately 221square kilometres.

The landscape of the AONB reflects the varied underlying geology and is a diverse mixture of marine and terrestrial habitats, including rugged cliffs, heathland, sand dunes, salt marshes and mud flats. Holyhead Mountain, the cliffs of North and South Stack and rocky coves are the dominant

features of the island's northern coastline. The AONB is an important landscape in terms of archaeology and historical interest. Agriculture is the main land use in the AONB, and stone walls, cloddiau, hedgerows and field patterns are an integral part of the landscape. There are also significant areas of heathland, semi natural woodland, intertidal wetlands and lakes. The AONB also contains many habitats, which have statutory protection because of their nature conservation value. Peace and tranquillity is a key objective of the management plan, and Anglesey AONB is also working towards Dark Skies status.

The Anglesey AONB includes three sections of undeveloped coastline, which have been designated as Heritage Coast. These non-statutory designations cover approximately 50 kms (31 miles) of the coastline. The sections of Heritage Coast comprise North Anglesey 28.6kms (17 miles), Holyhead Mountain 12.9kms (8 miles) and Aberffraw Bay 7.7kms (4.5 miles). These designations complement the AONB. Heritage Coasts are non-statutory designations. However, where Heritage Coasts coincide with a protected landscape, like an AONB, they have legal protection; as such, the Heritage Coast has been integrated into the management for Anglesey AONB.

The overall value of the Anglesey AONB and Heritage Coast has been assessed as high.

4.3 Special Landscape Areas & Registered Historic Landscapes (Figure 4)

Parciau Estatelands (SLA 12)

The Parciau Estatelands SLA is a coherent parkland landscape with extensive areas of mixed and ornamental woodlands and pastoral farmland. The landscape includes valued remnant heathland and wetlands (marshy grassland and fen) providing important ecological connections to the nearby Cors Erddreiniog National Nature Reserve. The strong historic and cultural evolution of the landscape is evident in a number of archaeological sites and features. Evidence for late prehistoric and Roman occupation includes Parciau hillfort, within which stone hut circles have been discovered. Chapels of medieval origin, the remains of a medieval settlement and buildings and features relating to the Parciau Estate (including a large domestic house and associated parkland, dovecotes, chapels and estate buildings) further strengthen the SLA's historic character. This area has a low density of settlement. This highly tranquil SLA lies immediately adjacent to the Anglesey AONB.

The value of this landscape area has been assessed as high.

Parys Mountain and Slopes (SLA 13; Registered Landscape HLW-GW-1)

A large part of the SLA falls within the Amlwch and Parys Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, (HLW-GW-1) reflecting its rich industrial legacy. Parys Mountain, a prominent ridge which rises to some 150 metres AOD, forms a visually dominant feature which is set within gradually sloping and undulating farmland landscape descending towards the north coast. The opencast 18th to 19th century copper mine and waste tips, with extensive associated processing features and structures, results in a visually distinctive landscape.

The unique geology and industrial workings of the mountain have given rise to special environmental conditions, with nationally rare lichens, heathland and wetlands further emphasising its distinctive sense of place. Although this is essentially a man-made landscape, its unique cultural, historic and environmental characteristics combine to produce a high quality and distinctive landscape.

The landscape forms a visually prominent and unique landmark along the north coast of Anglesey, and a strong backdrop to the seascape and landscape of the AONB. Expansive views are achievable

from its elevated form, both out to sea and across the island. The SLA has a strong intervisibility between the sea, coast and Parys Mountain.

The value of this landscape area has been assessed as high to very high.

Mynydd Mechell & Surrounding Area (SLA 14)

The SLA is a distinctive landscape, characterised by a craggy, strongly undulating landform with small irregular rough pasture fields bounded by stone walls, rock outcrops and patches of gorse, with numerous ponds. Although the landscape only rises to a height of 92m AOD, it possesses a 'wild' and upland quality, which is easily discernible from the smoothly rolling, drumlin-formed landscape which surrounds the SLA. The SLA includes open rocky moorland and a varied patchwork of semi-natural habitats set within pastoral farmland. The area has a strong cultural and historic significance, including evidence of settlement from prehistoric times.

Small twisting lanes follow the undulating topography and occasional houses, farms and hamlets scattered along them. It has a strong rural quality, and is largely unspoilt with a general absence of modern development. Drystone walls and stone buildings provide strong unity with the rocky landscape. This area stands out from its surroundings as a unique, varied landscape with a strong sense of place.

The value of this landscape area has been assessed as high.

4.4 Registered Parks and Gardens (Figure 1)

Cestyll Garden, Wylfa (Gd-45-ANG)

Cestyll is an unusual garden, situated in a small valley running north to the sea, on the north coast of Anglesey, to the west of Wylfa Head. It was designed, as an informal plantsman's garden, by the Hon. Violet Vivian, and maintained by her until her death in 1962.

Originally Cestyll formed part of the Carreglwyd estate, but in 1918 the estate was broken up and Cestyll was bought by the Hon. William Walter Vivian as a present for his niece, Violet. The Hon. Violet Vivian was a daughter of Lord Vivian of Bodmin and one of Queen Alexandra's maids of honour. At a short distance from the valley garden is the site of the house (demolished in 1991) and an overgrown kitchen garden.

The ornamental garden, which contains no buildings except a derelict gardener's shed and an old watermill, occupies a small valley leading down to the sea, and is laid out on either side of the stream which runs down it. Princess Victoria designed part of the garden. Being enclosed within a valley, the garden is essentially self-contained, but the view down towards the sea is an important aspect of its design.

The house and garden went, in 1962, to Violet's sister Dorothy's daughter, Lady Astor. In 1983 it was sold to the Central Electricity Generating Board, as part of the grounds of Wylfa Power Station on condition that the valley garden should be maintained as a memorial. Violet had, in her lifetime, begun to open the garden to the public twice a year, and this practice, which had lapsed after her death, was reinstated in 1985.

Cestyll Garden is Grade II listed. The value of the registered garden is considered too high.

4.5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 1)

General Comments

There are 35 scheduled monuments recorded within 10km of the application area site and a further 2 scheduled sites located on the edge of this study area (AN009 & AN041). Two scheduled monuments, both prehistoric standing stones, are positioned within the 2km study area, and these are discussed in detail below.

All of the scheduled monuments have been assessed as being high value heritage assets, with the exception of the Parys Mountain Mining Area (AN111). There is evidence for copper mining at the latter site dating back to the Bronze Age, and in consequence, this area is considered to be of national and international importance. The scheduled monument has therefore been assessed as a high or very high value asset. This site is also discussed in detail below.

Standing Stone Southeast of Bodewryd (Cadw AN078)

Bodewryd standing stone is positioned some 700m east-southeast of the Church of St. Mary, and is located approximately 100m southwest of the development site. The stone is recorded as 4.2m high, 2.0m wide and 0.6m thick. This is roughly rectangular but tapers (widthways) at the top and leans a few degrees east-southeast. This slab of local stone stands on a slight rise in undulating grassland. There is some erosion around the base of the stone, which has exposed a number of packing stones. The value of this monument has been assessed as high.

Werthyr Standing Stone (Cadw AN150)

Werthyr standing stone is located in a field, some 200m northeast of Werthyr Farm, and is positioned approximately 1.5km north of the developments site. The standing stone measures about 3.1m in height, 1.6m to 1.8m in thickness from northeast to southwest by 0.8m in width and is 0.5m high. Several packing stones are visible around its base. It rises to a flat top with a distinct shoulder on the western side. In the 19th century there was said to have been a second similar stone with a 'huge' capstone resting on both, but this appears unlikely. The value of this monument has been assessed as high.

Great Opencast, Precipitation Pits and Windmill, Parys Mountain (Cadw AN111)

Mynydd Parys (Parys Mountain), lies two kilometres due south of the town of Amlwch in the community of Amlwch on Anglesey (Ynys Mon). The mountain is approximately two kilometres long and nearly one kilometre wide, the long axis running nearly northeast to southwest. The highest point is 147 metres above Ordnance Datum, whilst the surrounding area averages 80m above OD. The scheduled area is located approximately 1.5km east of the development site.

The mountain was formerly divided between Cerrig y Bleiddiau farm on the east, on which the Mona mine was developed, and Parys Farm on the west, on which the Parys mine came to be worked. Two opencasts have been opened on the southeast facing flanks, near to the summit level, the Great Opencast of the Parys Mine and the Hillside Opencast of Mona Mine. The flanks of the mountain are partly covered by the extensive tips from these and from underground workings. Ochre and precipitation pits are to be found at various points around the mountain; the important Dyffryn Adda pits and furnace lie to the north, and the Dyffryn Coch precipitation systems are situated at the foot of the southern flank of the mountain.

Excavations in August 1988 confirmed exploitation of the ores in the Early Bronze Age (2000-1500 B.C.). The discovery of twenty-seven Roman copper ingots, eighteen of which come from Anglesey (two on Mynydd Parys itself), provide strong circumstantial evidence for Roman copper working.

There was some exploitation in the 16th and 17th century, but it was not until the 1760s, when Messrs Roe and Co. of Macclesfield leased the future Mona mine, that significant discoveries were made and the Mynydd Parys mines became the most productive in the world. The Parys mine was developed by the attorney Thomas Williams.

By the early 19th century the mines were in decline, but were reorganised in 1811, under the Cornish Captain James Treweek. He restored the mines to some prosperity but after his death in 1851 operations were thereafter undertaken on a smaller scale. Deep mining ceased around the end of the 19th century, and in 1958 the last of the precipitation pits were abandoned.

In the 18th century, copper mining on Parys Mountain was the most productive in Europe, producing about 3,000 tons of ore each year by 1780. The deliberate destruction of the underground workings later resulted in opencast mining.

The copper mines on Mynydd Parys were de-watered in summer 2003 following concerns over the threat posed to Amlwch by the large volume of very acidic polluted mine water. The drop in water level provided access to 8km of workings in the historic mine. The features noted include wooden pump rods, balance bob, pump, air-ducts, mining barrows and a lead manifold.

The copper mines at Mynydd Parys were developed from the 1760s onwards. Mynydd Parys mine itself was worked from 1785 on the western part of the site on land owned jointly by Plas Newydd and Llys Dulas, by the lawyer and industrialist Thomas Williams. 'the Copper King'. Mona mine to the east was on land owned solely by Plas Newydd, and was worked by Roe of Macclesfield from 1864.

Mynydd Parys's golden age was the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when 1,200 people might be employed and output might exceed 3,000 tons per annum, but by 1800 operations were already in decline, and underground extraction effectively ceased in the 1880s.

Though the sites have always been called mines, much of the ore came from a large opencast pit and both mines practised another system, whereby ore was obtained from precipitation from the water which accumulated at the bottom of the workings. Ochre was also extracted from the water, and a vitriol and alum works functioned for part of the mines' history.

The Parys Mountain Windmill was built in 1878 by Captain Hughes in order to supplement power from an adjacent steam engine. The power was used to assist pumping water from the Cairns Shaft at the Parys Mountain workings, which as it grew ever deeper was more at risk of flooding, but also to power lifting machinery for both the miners and the ore in the Cairns shaft. In 1880 a new steam engine was inserted into the Cairns engine House, and was connected to the windmill by flat wooden rods, allowing the use of windpower to continue and thus save on the costs of coal. The windmill was closed in 1904, when working at the mine ceased.

The windmill on the summit and the Cornish engine house are well-known landmarks though the commonest visible feature remaining (aside from spoil tips) are precipitation pits. Other structures visible on the mountain include the Mona mine yard, remains of cobbling floors, reservoirs, leats, whimses and engine houses.

The value of this monument has been assessed as high to very high.

4.6 Listed Buildings (Figures 2a-2d)

General Comments

There are 164 listed buildings recorded within 10km of the application area. These include two Grade I listed churches at Laneilian (Cadw LB 5363) and Llanfairynghornwy (Cadw LB 5380). There are 21 Grade II* listed buildings. The Grade I and II* represent high value heritage asset. The remaining Grade II listed buildings are considered to be medium to high value assets aside from six churches (Cadw LBs 5348, 5355, 5371, 5390, 5401 & 5402), the windmill (Cadw LB 5425) and engine house (Cadw LB 24458) at Parys Mountain and also eight historic structures at Amlwch harbour which are directly or indirectly associated with copper mining (Cadw LBs 5715-22). There are seven listed buildings located within the 2km study area, which are discussed below. These comprise the medieval Church of St. Mary, at Bodewryd (Cadw LB 5348) and associated lychgate (Cadw LB 25172), the 15th century hall-house Plas Bodewryd (Cadw LB 5334) and associated 17th century dovecote (Cadw LB 16575), as well as the property Gwredog (Cadw LB 24835), a gentry house of *circa* 1830, built on the site of a farmstead recorded in 1352.

Church of St. Mary, Bodewryd, Rhosybol (Cadw LB 5348 & 25172)

St Mary's is set back from the roadside, within a rectangular churchyard, in the hamlet of Bodewryd. The Grade II listed church Cadw LB 5348) is located some 600m west of the application area.

The character of the church now owes much to extensive restoration in the late C19, although it was listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 and the walls of the church are thought to be medieval; the earliest dateable feature is the doorway into the north porch, which is of 15th century character, and the east window is late 16th century. The church is built of local rubble masonry on boulder foundations, heavily mortared, with freestone dressings. The nave and chancel are continuous, the four-bay roof has exposed timbers, each bay articulated by queen post trusses with angled braces down to shaped corbels. The windows have small panes of coloured glass set in geometric designs, a characteristic sign of the influence of the patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The lychgate has no dateable features but is similar in style and build to others on the island; possibly contemporary with the late C19 restoration of the adjacent church. The lychgate has a vernacular character and forms a group with the adjacent church. The lychgate is separately Grade II listed (Cadw LB 25172).

The value of this designated asset has been assessed as high.

Plas Bodewryd (Cadw LB 5334)

Plas Bodewryd lies some 200m due north of the Church of St Mary, and is approximately 600m west of the application area. The older part of Plas Bodewryd is a later 15th and early 16th century hall house with mostly 17th and 18th century extensions and alterations, producing a predominantly eighteenth century style building. The northern part was added in the 19th century, when the older building was modernised.^[1] The house is a two storey building with stone rubble walls under slate gabled roofs. A cross wing with a kitchen was added in the 1600s and later in the same century a wing was added at the north end and a stair wing at the east end of the hall passage. Further wings were added on the east and west in the 18th century, when many of the earlier openings were replaced. The hall retains original ceiling beams and there are many original 17th and 18th century features.

The Plas Bodewryd estate was formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos). Plas Bodewryd was also the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford (d.1755). The property

was given to Isle of Anglesey County Council by Miss A C Walker in 1977, and subsequently restored in 1978-9.

Plas Bodewryd is Grade II* listed (Cadw LB 5334) as a good multi-period gentry house retaining substantial surviving fabric of a sub-medieval 17th century house, including some internal detail.

The value of this designated asset has been assessed as high.

Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd (Cadw LB 16575)

The Grade II listed dovecote is located some 100m west-southwest of Plas Bodewryd and approximately 250m northwest of the Church of St Mary. This well-preserved 17th century dovecote forms a prominent landmark and once formed an integral part of the estate buildings centred around Plas Bodewryd. The dovecote is square in plan, walled in stone rubble, and was once whitened.

The value of this designated asset has been assessed as medium.

Gwredog (Cadw LB 24835)

This property is located down a private driveway, set back from the country road leading northeast from the small hamlet of Rhosgoch, and is approximately 400m southeast of the application area. Gwredog is listed as a township in the Extent of Anglesey, 1352; associated with descendants of Goronwy ap Ednyfed in the 14th century. By the late 1500s Gwredog was noted as being the largest farm on Anglesey and home to the Lloyd family. By the late 18th century the farm had passed to John Owen, who benefitted from the prosperity at Mynydd Parys and the present house at Gwredog was probably built for his heir, Owen Jones. After his death in 1892 the farm was managed by his daughter, Mary Jane Jones and there are numerous accounts books and diaries dealing with the administration of the largest farm on the island. The present house was built around 1830. Gwredog is Grade II listed (Cadw LB 24835) as this building retains much original character and detailing.

The value of this designated asset has been assessed as medium to high.

4.7 Conservation Areas (Figure 5)

Amlwch Central

The town dates from the late 1700s. The historic core centers around Dinorben Square, Market Street, Queen Street, Salem Street and the northern end of Mona Street. Many of the 18th and 19th century dwellings that form the historic core of the town are built in vernacular Anglesey style with thick masonry (or occasionally slag blocks) walls. The architectural style of residential buildings is predominantly of modest two-storey painted rendered working class terraces (Wesley Street and Mona Street). The town also incorporates large detached Georgian town houses, public buildings, chapels and retail premises.

There are eight separately listed buildings and structures recorded by Cadw within the conservation; Church of St Eleth (Grade II*; LB 5427), the lychgate at St Eleth's (Grade II; LB 54453), Dinorben Arms Hotel (Grade II; LB 5428), the English Methodist Chapel with attached schoolroom (Grade II; LB 5429), Nos. 1-4 Mona Lodge (Grade II; LB 5421-4) and the stables-coachhouse at Mona Lodge (Grade II; LB 24459), Bryntirion (Grade II; LB 5420) and the Old National School (Grade II; LB 5750). Other historically important buildings consist of the Former Police Station, No. 31 Wesley Street, The Market Tavern, Mona Street, HSBC Bank/Mona Cafe and the Scientific / Literery Institution. Amlwch was designated as a conservation area in July 1991.

Amlwch Central Conservation Area represents a medium value heritage asset.

Amlwch Port

The 18th and 19th century industrial heritage of Amlwch harbour remains largely intact; there are many stone buildings with slate pitch roofs along with well-preserved remains of the copper and shipbuilding industries. The architectural style to the south of the port is predominantly of modest early 19th century terraces. The varying height and pitch of roofs between Machine Street and Chapel Street is an important characteristic of the conservation area. The Mona Windmill forms a significant landmark feature that overlooks the conservation area.

There are eight separately listed buildings and structures recorded by Cadw within the conservation area: the harbour walls (Grade II; LB 5715), the pier at the end of the old harbour (Grade II; LB 5717), a lighthouse and watchtower (Grade II; LB 5718), a dry dock (Grade II; LB 5719), copper hoppers (Grade II; LB 5722) and a chimney (Grade II; LB 5721) near the Sail Loft (Grade II; LB 5720) as well as the Carmel Independent Chapel and Schoolroom (Grade II; LB 24454). Other important buildings include an old lime kiln, a water-driven sawmill, a former warehouse and the Liverpool Arms Public House. Amlwch Port was designated as a conservation area in May 1979.

Amlwch Port Conservation Area represents a high value heritage asset.

Cemaes

The historic core of the village is clustered to the southwest of the harbour (Athol Street and Bridge Street). This area contains a number of early 19th to mid 19th century buildings laid out on narrow streets. These dwellings are built in vernacular Anglesey style with thick masonry walls. By the mid 1800s the settlement had begun to expand to the south; the ribbon development along High Street is well structured along a relatively broad street. The village incorporates survivals of modest domestic workers cottages (Bridge Street, High Street and Sea View Terrace) and detached houses, retail premises, Public Houses and chapels. The character of the harbour and its surroundings is unusual for Anglesey being more reminiscent of the fishing villages of Cornwall or Brittany.

There is one listed building recorded by Cadw within the conservation area: Ty Cefn (Grade II; LB 24339). Other important buildings include David Hughes Village Hall, Bethel Congregational Chapel, Bethlehem Chapel (Schoolroom and Chapel House), Pioneer Stores, The Stag Inn, the pier / breakwater, the harbour walls, Afon Wygyr Bridge and detached 'fishermen's cottages' (Glantraeth, Brig Y Don, Craig Y Don and Ty Lawr). Cemaes Bay was designated as a conservation area in June 1979.

Cemaes Conservation Area represents a high value heritage asset.

Llanfechell

The historic core of the village is clustered around the church of St Mechell. The conservation area contains a number of vernacular 17th to 19th century buildings, which significantly includes short terraces of modest workers cottages (Crown Terrace and Brynddu Terrace). Buildings and structures tend to be predominantly two-storey in height, slate roofed and vernacular in style with thick masonry walls. The village expanded during the 19th century with the ribbon development to the south (Mountain Road). The rural character of the village, has over the years, remained relatively unchanged.

There are six listed building recorded by Cadw within the conservation area: the Church of St Mechell (Grade II*; LB 5383) and rectory (Grade II; LB 5384), a war memorial (Grade II; LB 25167) and Nos. 2, 3 & 4 Crown Terrace (Grade II; LB 5386 & 25168-9). Other historically important buildings consist of Brynddu Terrace, Capel Libanus and Ty Capel, the Schoolroom and the Post Office. Llanfechell was designated as a conservation area in June 1972.

Llanfechell Conservation Area represents a medium to high value heritage asset.

4.8 Landmap Landscape Character Areas (Figure 6)

Central Eastern Anglesey Fieldscape HL016

Most of (inland) Anglesey is still essentially rural in nature, and this large, disparate area occupies most of the island. Overall, this landscape has been evaluated as outstanding, of national value (on the whole) as a broad landscape area in which it is difficult to differentiate but which contains many disparate patterns, which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey's evolution as a primarily rural area. The integrity of this area has evaluated as outstanding, for the survival of a predominantly Victorian landscape overlying much older patterns of agriculture. It should also be noted that this is the landscape that earned Anglesey the reputation as the 'granary of Wales'.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high.

Presaddfed HL034

This area is characterised by estate parkland, but has a long history Prehistoric activity demonstrated by monuments including the Neolithic Presaddfed burial chamber and a Bronze Age barrow. A defended settlement reveals occupation during the Romano-British period. Medieval occupation of the area is indicated by the discoveries of a carved stone head and an inscribed stone. There is additional evidence for medieval activity in the surrounding landscape; an early Christian cemetery to the west and a medieval chapel to north. Field-names in the area also suggest medieval influence in the agricultural landscape. Post-medieval features in the area include domestic and farm buildings, including Presaddfed, built in 1686 and reconstructed in 1821, with its 20th century garden. Presaddfed house and garden is associated with the famous garden designer Gertrude Jekyll.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value as a multi-period landscape including multi-period archaeological monuments and later estate parkland. The integrity and rarity of this landscape is considered high for the visual relationship of the component elements from different eras, but also for the strong parkland landscape which predominates.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Llanddeusant HL035

An early medieval chapel, now in ruins, demonstrates medieval occupation around Llanddeusant. Most of the activity here, however, is post-medieval, including two chapels, domestic buildings and a smithy. The settlement was also known for its mills, some of which still remain, such as Melin Howell, and particularly Llynnon Mill, which is now a visitor attraction. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of regional value particularly the working Llynnon windmill. For this reason the integrity and rarity of this landscape is also considered to be high.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Llanerchymedd HL036

Llanerchymedd, originally a medieval settlement, was one of the most important market towns on Anglesey (in 1732 it comprised 50 houses). It was famous for its horse fair and clog-makers, as well as for printing and publishing. However, the importance of its market was eclipsed by that of Llangefni in the 18th century. The town is situated on Anglesey central railway.

Overall, the value of this townscape has been evaluated as high, of regional value for its historic market (visible in the wide main street) and for an attractive cluster of mainly 19th century buildings. Although small country market towns are common in Wales, Llanerchymedd is something of a rarity given the early decline of the market and predominance of Victorian architecture.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Tre-Ysgawen HL037

This is a largish area of 18th or 19th century parkland. Overall, the value of this townscape has been evaluated as high, of county value as an area of estate parkland overlying an earlier fieldscape of organised, regular fields. The integrity and rarity of this landscape is also considered to be high.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Capel Coch HL039

Remains including a standing stone demonstrate that this area was occupied in early prehistory. A settlement had emerged by the medieval period, and a medieval church and early medieval incised stone still remain. Post-medieval buildings include chapels and a corn mill, but the area is distinctive due to its unusual 19th century ribbon development along a straight road of the same period. Overall, the value of this townscape has been evaluated as high, also with high integrity and rarity due to the unusual ribbon nature of 19th century development.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Mynydd Bodafon HL040

This small but distinctive area comprises an area of "upland". This is partly unenclosed land, with important remains of late prehistoric archaeology and a unique dispersed settlement pattern. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high. The rarity of this landscape is considered to be high, as the unplanned settlement pattern in an upland location is unusual in Anglesey and perhaps more typical of areas of Gwynedd or Ceredigion.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high.

Cors Erddreiniog HL 041

This landscape encompasses an important area of wetland. Field boundaries within this area comprise hedge-banks, stone and earth banks and cut drainage. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as moderate, this being of greater value for its natural habitats than for its historic landscape.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Parciau / Lligwy HL042

Early prehistoric occupation of this area is demonstrated by a variety of features including Lligwy burial chamber, Bronze Age burnt mounds and smelting floors. Late prehistoric and Roman occupation is evident at Parciau hillfort, within which there are stone hut circles and late 3rd to early 4th century pottery and coins. There are also hut groups such as Din Lligwy. Chapels of medieval origin, a medieval cross base associated with Capel Lligwy and the remains of a medieval settlement indicate activity in this period. Significant post-medieval features include a large domestic house and associated parkland, dovecotes, chapels and domestic buildings. The area is distinctive due to its largely "managed estate" appearance. Overall, this landscape has been evaluated as outstanding, of international value for the important landscape features within it particularly the hut groups such as Din Lligwy. These site have a high potential for further study.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high.

Brynrefail HL045

The Brynrefail area is an indistinct rural area based on a small hamlet, with a post-medieval chapel. It combines elements of rhos, woodland and linear settlement. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as moderate, as an indistinct rural area that is disparate in character.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Dulas HL046

In 1134 Owain Gwynedd reputedly defeated a combined force of Erse, Manx and Norsemen near Llangwyllog and that the Welsh fleet defeated and captured the enemy ships at and around Dulas Bay. There was probably considerable medieval occupation in this area; the church of St. Gwenllwyfo is probably medieval in origin. Ynys Dulas (also known as Seal Island) is situated about one and a half miles off the shore of Dulas Bay; a circular tower on the island was constructed in the 19th century to provide shelter for shipwrecked seamen. Post- medieval lead and copper mines are also located within the area.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of regional value as an area of medieval occupation with later lead and copper mines and formal gardens. The integrity of the landscape is high for the visual relationship of the separate landscape elements with each other and with the sea.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high.

Rhos-y-Mynach Fieldscape HL047

This landscape forms a separate area from Llanelian, which also has rolling hills and an irregular field pattern, but is distinctive due to absence of historic settlement. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as moderate, given the monothematic nature of this aspect area. It is highly unusual to find an area of this size with comparatively little settlement.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Llaneilian / Pengorffwysfa HL048

The history and archaeology of Llaneilian, an area of clustered settlement set on a hill slope and in a valley, is dominated by the medieval and post-medieval periods, although a Neolithic stone axe has been found in the area. Llaneilian takes its name from St Eilian's church, which was founded in the early medieval period. The name Eilian has been associated with the legendary character Eilian Ceimiad, son of Alltu Redegog, possibly from the late 5th to early 6th centuries AD. A clas community developed around the church, which was then changed to a "standard" parish church arrangement in the 13th century. The major landowners in this area from the 15th to 17th centuries included the Godfrey and Bukeley families. Post-medieval copper mining is also evident in the landscape.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of regional value as an area of clustered settlement dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. This area has high degree of integrity arising from the visual relationship of the landscape elements of the medieval and post-medieval date.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high.

Penygraigwen / Gadfa HL049

This area is characterised by dense post-medieval settlement. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value as an area of distinctive regular fields, with high integrity as an area of distinct rural settlement.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Amlwch / Parys Mountain HL050

This complex, unparalleled, internationally important and visually highly striking landscape is centred on the copper workings on Parys Mountain and extends to include the associated port of Amlwch. The main part of the site comprises a huge, mainly hand-dug, opencast mining pit comprising an 18th to 19th century copper mine and waste tips, with an extensive attendant complex of processing features and structures superimposed on earlier workings dating from the prehistoric and possibly Roman and medieval periods. The area also includes the remains of an associated transport system, settlements, Amlwch town, port and ore processing works, as well as an axial field system and ribbon settlement.

Overall, this landscape has been evaluated as outstanding as an industrial landscape and industrial settlement area of immense historic and archaeological importance. The integrity of this landscape has been evaluated as outstanding, as the landscape both of mine and town articulates the history of this area. There is also outstanding potential for research of mining since the Bronze Age and for the understanding of settlement and migration patterns in the 18th century. This landscape is exceptionally rare nationally, and for parallels for this area one has to look at the Falun copper mines in Sweden or some of the great opencasts of southern Europe.

This area encompasses Parys Mountain, which is included on the Cadw Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The character area is linked with the workers' settlement at Rhosybol HL074.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as high to very high.

Penrhyd Lastra HL051

This landscape comprises a disparate area of indistinct field and scattered settlement patterns. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as moderate, of local value as an area of indistinct fieldscapes.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as low to medium.

Rhosbeiro Fieldscape HL052

Prehistoric occupation of the area is illustrated by a number of archaeological remains, especially from the Bronze Age round barrows and standing stones. Occupation in the Roman period has also been demonstrated by the presence of artefacts, including coins, a brooch and copper cakes, as well as earthworks from this period. There are several medieval and post-medieval chapels and churches in the area, while other post-medieval buildings include Plas Bodewryd, which dates from the 15th to 16th centuries. This is an area of gently rolling rural fields and dispersed farms inland from the coast. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value as an area of 19th century fieldscapes, though the historic character is significantly altered by wind turbines, which now dominates the visual impact.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Anglesey North Coast HL 053

The far northern coast of Anglesey is a very distinctive area. It comprises rocky outcrops, with scattered archaeological sites and later settlement. It has an atmosphere of being remote.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of regional value as having a largely unchanged sense of wildness and for the intervisibility of land and sea.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Cemaes HL054

Late prehistoric/Romano-British activity around Cemaes is suggested by the finds of a typical saddle quern and hoard of 3rd century Roman coins. Cemaes was the maerdref of the commote of Talybolion in the medieval period, with farm names indicating its original focus. Later, Cemaes developed as a fishing village and evolved into a shipbuilding centre and a harbour from which marble and limestone were exported, but the arrival of the railways in the mid 1800s led to the decline in shipbuilding and exports.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of regional value as a fishing village, a shipbuilding centre and a harbour. This area has integrity arising from the visual relationship of landscape and urban elements with each other and with the broader landscape. This represents an attractive small harbour and village landscape.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Wylfa HL055

There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in this area, although early and late prehistoric occupation within the surrounding landscape has been demonstrated. The place-name Cestyll

(castles) in the west of the area may represent a promontory fort, although no traces remain, and other defended areas are found in the vicinity of Wylfa. Similarly, there is no direct evidence of Roman activity here, but scatters of Roman finds indicate some presence during this period. During the Second World War, a Chain Home radar defence station was established on the promontory to detect enemy aircraft and manage shipping. In 1963 work began on the construction of the nuclear power station at Wylfa, which was commissioned in 1972. This a recent complex which has largely obscured earlier landscape contexts, but in terms of the classification of this area as industrial, there is no doubt that it must be regarded as outstanding as a striking and dominant landscape of architectural brutalism and as a location for a controversial type of power plant. Although the power station is an intrusive element in the historic landscape, it is noted here for its rarity and for its uncompromising appearance.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Cemlyn Coastal Strip HL056

This is a disparate and large low-lying coastal area of improved fields and scattered farms on the remote northern coast, including few individual features of historic interest aside from the Grade II Cestyll Garden. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as moderate, of local value, but having a high degree of integrity.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Northwest Anglesey Fieldscape HL057

This elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlement lies between the upland bloc of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying systems to the north and east. Although characteristic of Anglesey, it is differentiated from other areas by its varied field and settlement patterns. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value due to the integrity and survival of these distinctive field patterns and clusters of nucleated settlement.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Mynydd Mechell HL058

This higher-lying, rocky area contains a very distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value as an area of upland in Anglesey which preserves its distinctive character. This landscape also a high degree of integrity for the visual relationship of this area with the surrounding landscape. There is potential to study the evolution of the distinct agricultural and settlement patterns.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Mynydd-y-Garn HL059

This an area of mountain with distinctive, undeveloped (later) irregular fields, and scattered settlement pattern. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value for its scattered settlement pattern unlike lowland areas of the island. The integrity of this landscape is also high for the visual relationship of the various features, which include historic mining areas.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Bull Bay Area HL071

No prehistoric remains are known from the Bull Bay area, although remains have been recorded in the vicinity, and a Roman hoard has been found here. In the 19th century, copper mining extended into this area. A lifeboat station was opened in 1868, and in 1913 a golf course, designed by Herbert Fowler was built. Most of the housing here is 19th and 20th century in date, and related to the tourist industry.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as moderate, of local value, as a slightly formless and only marginally successful development, though traces of pre-tourist arrangements survive.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as low to medium.

Llanfechell HL072

Four prehistoric standing stones exist on the outskirts of Llanfechell. St. Mechell's Church, which is thought to date from the 12th century, demonstrates medieval occupation. The church is named after Mechell son of Echwys ab Gwyn Gohoew, who is reputedly buried in Llanfechell.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value as a mainly 19th century village, medieval original, and for the survival of early buildings and of historic character generally.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

Rhosybol HL074

This landscape contains an area of distinctive 19th century ribbon development along the road to the southwest of Parys Mountain. This settlement is associated with the development of the mine. The original buildings comprise single-storey cottages as well as shops several chapels, a church, a school and a public house.

Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high, of county value for its association with the Parys mines as a workers' settlement, which forms part of the broader Parys landscape. The potential for further study is considered to be outstanding in respect of workers' housing associated with the mine and also settlement and migration patterns. This landscape is rare in an Anglesey context.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium to high.

Ynys Dulas HL077

This landscape area comprises a small rocky island with no real historic landscape interest other than a tower built in 1824 as a refuge for shipwrecked mariners. Overall, the value of this landscape has been evaluated as high in a regional context due to the presence of the refuge.

The overall value of this landscape has been assessed as medium.

4.9 Marine Character Areas (Figure 6)

Red Wharf & Conwy Bays (MCA 3)

This MCA forms an embayed area flanked by Great Orme's Head in the east and Point Lynas in the west. Great Orme's Head forms an iconic coastal feature framing the character area to the east. This seascape is characterised by broad sand flats and low-lying sandy beaches, punctuated by rugged cliffs and prominent limestone headlands. Rocky outcrops and islets in the shallow coastal waters form hazards to navigation, including Puffin Island, Ynys Dulas and Ynys Moelfre to the west and Abbey Rock, Bwrlingau Rock, and West Bwrling Rock at Conwy Sands in the east.

Large sections of the coast are designated as Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest owing to this wealth of nationally important historical and cultural assets. These assets include the outstanding and well preserved Conwy and Beaumaris castles – both castles are part of the Castles and Town Walls of Edward I World Heritage Site. The distinctive foothills and rising mountains of Snowdonia National Park form a spectacular landscape setting to this MCA, providing dramatic and distinctive elevations when viewed from the sea.

The overall value of this character area has been assessed as high.

North Wales Open Waters (MCA 4)

This Marine Character Area (MCA) covers the outer inshore waters of North Wales, coinciding broadly with the coastline stretching from the outer fringes of the Dee Estuary in the east to northwest Anglesey in the west. The landward view changes considerably throughout the MCA, with rocky headlands, islets and large bays found to the west and the large shallow opening of Conwy Bay to the east, with a backdrop of the mountains of Snowdonia.

The overriding influence on this seascape is from the numerous offshore wind turbines; North Hoyle Wind Farm and Gwynt y Môr. Large commercial shipping vessels frequently use these waters; vessels can often be seen waiting for Liverpool Pilots to guide them safely into harbour. The cumulative effects of the wind farms, along with the presence of large commercial ships, tankers and the Douglas Oil Field, combine to produce a strongly industrial character.

The overall value of this character area has been assessed as medium.

Northwest Anglesey Open Waters (MCA 5)

This Marine Character Area (MCA) comprises the outer inshore waters extending from the northern Anglesey coastline to the limits of the Wales Inshore Waters. The Skerries and the adjacent rocky north coast of Anglesey are prominent seascape features viewed from this MCA, with the Isle of Man and Holyhead Mountain also visible in clear conditions.

This is a historic shipping channel as evidenced by the many wrecks. The waters near the Skerries (MCA 7) are rough and produce a significant navigational hazard. The overriding character is this MCA is one of transit, as these waters receive a considerable amount of marine traffic. This includes large commercial shipping travelling to Liverpool and northwest England, as well as ferries travelling to and from Holyhead harbour and Liverpool.

Much of the MCA is remote open sea, with identifiable landmarks visible in clear conditions including the Skerries islands and Point Lynas on the rocky Anglesey AONB-designated coast to the south.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as medium.

North Anglesey Coastal Waters (MCA 6)

This MCA encompasses the most northern shoreline of Anglesey and the adjacent coastal waters between Carmel Head and Point Lynas. These waters include the rocky islets of West Mouse, Middle Mouse and East Mouse. Apart from Wylfa Head and Cemaes Bay, all of the coastline lies within the Anglesey AONB and is defined as Heritage Coast.

Relatively low cliffs, comprising rocky outcrops and occasional caves, are defined by prominent headlands such as Point Lynas, Llanlleiana Head, Wylfa Head and Trwyn Cemlyn. These provide relative shelter to arc-shaped bays and coves including Bull Bay, Porth Wen, Cemaes Bay and Cemlyn Bay. The tops of the cliffs demonstrate a hummocky and irregular landform owing to complex historic earth movements and a legacy of glaciation, with small undulations and rocky protrusions. Cemlyn Bay includes a rare brackish lagoon, separated from the sea by a crescent-shaped shingle beach which is formed by longshore drift, the largest example in Wales.

The oldest visible evidence for human occupation along this sparse and wild section of coast is the nationally designated Iron Age hillfort of Dinas Gynfor – sited in a commanding coastal position on Llanlleiana Head. A legacy of later medieval and post-medieval settlement is visible in the coast's historic harbours and coastal villages with their strong fishing heritage. The strength of the tidal currents along the north coast of Anglesey allow few near shore anchorages, the exception in offshore winds being Henborth and Bull Bay.

The 18th century Grade II Listed Point Lynas lighthouse forms a symbolic historic marker to guide ships through these dangerous seas. The present lighthouse was built in 1835; a low castellated structure, painted white.

The rocky coast and seascape has a wild quality, particularly in northerly conditions, whilst expansive seaward views towards the Isle of Man create a sense of distance and remoteness. The smooth, rolling landform of the Anglesey core contrasts with the rocky, incised coastline which forms the immediate backdrop to this MCA. Its low-lying nature creates strong visual and physical connections between land and sea.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as high.

4.10 Seascape Character Areas (Figure 7)

Dulas Bay (SCA 7)

SCA 7 Dulas Bay is located on the eastern coast of Anglesey. It is orientated approximately north-south, and comprises the area surrounding Dulas Bay as well as the bay itself. It extends from Freshwater Bay in the north to Moelfre in the south, and includes Dulas village and estate, as well as the Traeth Dulas estuary.

This SCA is bounded by headlands at north and south of a rocky coast, with beaches at Dulas Bay and Lligwy Bay. The island of Ynys Dulas, with its tower, is midway between them and provides a focal point. The southern part of the SCA contains a variety of historic landscape features from prehistoric times onwards. In the centre of the SCA is the Traeth Dulas estuary, which is tranquil and contains a variety of habitats. The northern part of the SCA is strongly influenced by the Dulas estate: the landform has a relatively smooth profile, and has regular fields of improved, green pasture divided by well-maintained stone walls. The distinctive circular spire of Dulas Church is a landmark visible from land and sea.

This is a medium-scale landscape with a strong sense of openness due to the open farmland, long views and wide estuary landform. Views out to sea from bays are framed by surrounding headlands.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as high.

Amlwch and Cemaes (SCA 8)

SCA 8 Amlwch and Cemaes is located on the northern coast of Anglesey between Point Lynas in the east and Wylfa Head in the west. It includes the town of Amlwch and its associated harbour, and the villages of Cemaes and Llaneilian. It also contains a series of bays, including Bull Bay, Porth Wen and Cemaes Bay, along with the islands of East Mouse and Middle Mouse.

Much of this area has an industrial feel due to its long association with copper mining and associated industries and export. There are several historic harbours and settlements, including Amlwch, Cemaes and Llaneilian. A continuing tradition of industrial land uses is also evident, including mining (specifically copper), mineral working and electricity production. Despite industrial features, much of coastline is natural, with a wild quality.

Coastal views are dominated by the rocky shoreline, white water and rocks, with the Islands of East Mouse and Middle Mouse lying off the coast. The seascape setting includes the lighthouse on Point Lynas, the offshore islands of Middle Mouse and East Mouse and expansive views with the Isle of Man on the horizon. Views inland are dominated by the distinctive profiles of Parys Mountain and Mynydd Eilian.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as high.

Cemlyn Bay (SCA 9)

SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay is located on the northern coast of Anglesey, and extends from Wylfa Head in the east to Carmel Head in the west. It includes Cemlyn Bay and its associated beach and lagoon, as well as the farmland which surrounds it. It also includes the island of West Mouse.

This SCA contains a considerable variety of coastal habitats, varying from the rock pools of the east to the shingle-bar at Cemlyn Bay formed by longshore drift. The inland landscape is also distinctive with rolling drumlin fields. Off the coast are rocky islands including Harry Furlough's Rocks and West Mouse, reflecting the rocky character of the seabed. The seascape includes views westwards towards the Skerries, and northwards towards the Isle of Man. To the east the landscape is dominated by Wylfa power station in the adjacent SCA. The low-lying coast creates strong visual and physical connection between land and seascape. Within the SCA, settlement is limited to a few scattered farms, resulting in an undeveloped character.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as high.

Northeast of Anglesey (SCA 28)

This offshore SCA is located within the wider area of sea known as Liverpool Bay. The majority of the SCA is open water, with little to no view of land. Large cargo ships and tankers are seen throughout the SCA. The landscape view changes considerably throughout the SCA, with rocky headlands, islets and large bays found to the west and the large shallow opening of Conwy Bay to the east, with a backdrop of the mountains of Snowdonia.

In the southwest of the SCA the Anglesey shoreline is visible, composed mostly of rocky cliffs and islets broken up by the large bays of Red Wharf Bay, Lligwy Bay and Dulas Bay. The boundary of this SCA comes close to the shore in three places, near the Great Orme, Puffin Island and Points Lynas. These distinctive landmarks (including Point Lynas lighthouse) provide good reference points for orientation. Coastal bays frame views out to sea.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as medium.

North of Anglesey (SCA 29)

The majority of the SCA comprises deep water, used for commercial and recreational fishing, and for commercial shipping lanes offshore. These are many wrecks reflecting its important use as a shipping route. From close to shore, the northern coast of Anglesey is visible as a series of headlands and bays. The Skerries are a prominent feature to the southwest of this SCA. Some higher peaks (e.g. Snowdonia) remain visible on the horizon. The Isle of Man and Cumbrian Fells are visible to the north and the northeast in clear conditions. In the south the SCA boundary comes close to the land with views of the rocky north coast of Anglesey with small bays and inlets. Evidence of both modern and historic industry is visible along the coast.

The overall value of this character are has been assessed as medium.

4.11 Non-designated Archaeological Sites within a 2km Study Area (Figure 8)

General Comments

The primary records for non-designated heritage assets comprise the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). Each HER and NMR record has been denoted by their Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) and National Primary Reference Number (NPRN), respectively. Additional records for archaeological finds are held by the National Museum of Wales and the Portable Antiquity Scheme; these finds have been cross-referenced with the HER records where applicable. The non-designated assets have been assessed within an intensive study area of 2km from the development site.

There are duplicate HER and NMR records for heritage assets and for designated sites, scheduled monuments and listed buildings. In addition there are duplicate HER records for Landmap historic landscapes. One erroneous HER record was identified during the assessment which has been incorporated within the intensive study area; this relates to a Roman copper ingot (PRN 3070 found near Rhos Goch railway station.

Non-Archaeological Features

A large mound (PRN 3556) is recorded to the south of Hafod Onnen, some 250m east of the application area. This has the appearance of a barrow when viewed from a distance but is natural feature. This site has negligible value as a heritage asset.

Undated Features

A potential defended enclosure (NPRN 302468; PRNs 3546 & 59773) has been identified on the western end of the summit of the hill above Werthyr. However, examination of aerial photographs (RCAHMW AP895036/16-17) suggests that they are the result of quarrying or mining. There are

indications of three parallel trenches or lines of outcropping aligned roughly north-south and at most about 80m long. A trench driven at right angles to the most prominent of these has given the appearance of an enclosure. This monument is considered to have negligible value.

A cist burial (NPRN 302468; PRN 59773) is reported to the southwest of Werthyr Farm. However, no skeletal remains or datable artefacts appear to have been retrieved from this stone-lined pit to indicate this is a Bronze Age burial. The value of this heritage asset has been assessed as negligible or low.

A stone-walled enclosure (PRN 38100) is reported at Rhd-y-groes Wind Farm, some 1.5km north-northwest of the application area. This sub-square enclosure is of uncertain date and function. The value of this heritage asset has been assessed as low.

A hollow way is included on the HER records (PRN 38099) near Rhyd-y-groes Wind Farm. This feature is undated, but is probably medieval or post-medieval. The value of this heritage asset is considered to be low.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

Three burnt mounds are reported within the study area. These have been identified by substantial deposits of fire-cracked stones, black soil and charcoal fragments. These sites typically indicate prehistoric metalworking, and are associated with Bronze Age copper working. Two of these mounds (PRNs 3559 & 3565) are reported some 300m north of the application area. Another burnt mound (PRN 38101) has been identified to the south of Rhyd-y-groes Wind Farm. These sites are considered to be medium value assets.

There are two Bronze Age burial mounds in the 2km study area. The first barrow is located near Pen-y-Fynwent, some 500m north of Tank application area (NPRN 302470; PRN 3555). What remains of this roughly circular mound set on the crest of a hill. It is about 16m in diameter and 0.7m high. It should be noted that the field on other side of road is called Pen-y-Fynwent (NPRN 43601; PRN 3557); the place-name indicates further burials in this area. The second burial mound is recorded to the southeast of Rhosbeirio (NPRN 302352; PRN 3057). This is described as a ploughed-down roughly circular mound, some 30m in diameter and 0.6m high. The value of the burial mounds has been assessed as low to medium. The place-name evidence is considered to have negligible value in terms of the setting.

A Bronze Age palstave (PRN 3549) has been discovered at Bodewryd, some 650m west of the application. The findspot is considered to have negligible value in terms of setting.

A later prehistoric enclosure (NPRN 405988; PRN 5199) has been identified on the northern slopes of Werthyr hill, some 1.5km north of the application area. It is known from aerial reconnaissance, geophysical survey and selective trenching. This monument comprises a roughly square ditched enclosure about 40m across with a southwest facing entrance. The value of this monument is considered to be medium or high.

Roman (AD 43-410)

A stray find of a Roman copper 'cakes' is recorded near Rhosgoch Station, some 800m south of Tank Farm application area (PRN 2068). Another stray find of a Roman copper ingot is recorded in the locality by the National Museum of Wales (Ref: 27.615); this was discovered at Bodewryd, some 900m west of the application area. These are both important finds, which indicate Roman copper extraction in the Parys Mountain area. The setting of these findspots is not considered significant, and these have been accorded a negligible value.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

The medieval township of Garn (PRN 9894) is recorded to the south of Tank Farm. There are however no further details on the HER or other records, and it seems likely this is an erroneous entry. The value of this heritage asset would otherwise be assessed as low.

There is place-name evidence for a medieval mill at Bodewryd, 'Melin Wen' is the name given to a dwelling and farmstead, which derive from the corn mill located at the eastern end of a long range of stone buildings (NPRN 408041; PRN 36137). The upper floor has been re-roofed and re-floored, and no evidence of the mill's internal arrangement remains; but on the ground floor the wall sockets which housed the bridge-trees and a cut-out for the great spur wheel can be seen, together with the outer top horizontal of the hurst frame with half-joints and mortises for the verticals. None of the historic OS maps record the mill itself, and it had probably ceased work by the 1880s. This heritage asset is considered to be of low value.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 -1900) & Modern (1900 – Present)

There are some significant remains of mine workings within the study area, which appear to be an extension of the Parys Mountain copper mines. The most significant is Morfu Du Mine (NPRN 405718; PRNs 3495 & 21509), which produced bluestone ore. This is an outlier of Mynydd Parys, which attempted to work the deeper lodes to the northwest of the main workings. The mine is reported working in the 1870s. It closed in 1904. This site is located approximately 1.5km east of the application area. Bryngoleu Mine (PRN 21925) is located another 500m to the west. This was possibly a drainage audit for Morfa Du mine. Another mine, at Gwerdog, is situated some 300m southeast of the site (PRNs 21516 & 55948). The remains of these industrial sites are considered to be at least of medium value, as these assets are associated with archaeological and historical evidence for 19th century mining at Parys Mountain, the importance of which has been assessed as high or very high.

There are two 19th century chapels recorded within the 2km study area. The first, Capel Saron (NPRN 8630; PRN 7630), is located to the north of Bodgadfa farm. Saron Independent Chapel was built in 1844 in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan. Saron closed in 1997 and had been converted into a house by 2003. The second, Capel Hephshibah (NPRN 8839; PRN 7839), is located at Rhosbeirio. Hephshibah Methodist Chapel was built in 1850 and rebuilt in 1902 in the Sub-Classical style. By 1999 the chapel had been converted for residential use. The former chapels are considered to be low value heritage assets.

There is another post-medieval building included on the HER records within the study area; a former blacksmiths 'Yr-Efail' (PRN 61452) is recorded to the southeast of Rhosbeirio. This historic building is also considered to be a low value heritage asset.

A post-medieval field boundary (PRN 59779) is also reported within the 2km study area; this was identified during an archaeological investigation located between Bodewryd and Rhosbeirio. The value of this asset is considered to be negligible or low.

Cartographic evidence indicates there are approximately 30 historic farmsteads and additional historic buildings located within the 2km study area. The latter buildings significantly include 19th century linear development to the north of Rhosybol associated with Parys Mountain copper mines. These are not included on the regional HER records. These heritage assets are considered low to medium value heritage assets.

4.12 Ancient Woodland (Figure 8)

There is a small area of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland recorded by the Forestry Commission within the 2km study area. This woodland, which covers 0.36 hectares, is located at Gwerdog (Forestry Commission Ref: 25211), approximately 350m southeast of the application area. This is considered to be a medium value asset.

4.13 Historic Hedgerows

The remains of hedgerows located within the development site appear to date from the later 19th century; these boundaries are not shown on the 1841 tithe map and the geometric field pattern also indicates these are post-medieval in date. It is unlikely these boundaries would be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations. The boundaries coterminous with the site perimeter appear to be much older, and follow watercourses marked on the 1818 and 1840 OS maps, particularly on the northeast and western sides of the Tank Farm site. Any associated boundaries along the site perimeter may be classified as historic, and any hedgerows present (which most probably pre-date enclosure) would be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations (the perimeter of the site is overgrown and these areas were not fully investigated during the site survey).

4.14 Map Regression (Figures 9-13)

The development area is first shown on the two inch Ordnance Survey (OS) Drawing of 1818 located to the northeast of Bodewryd. The farmstead Rhyd-y-gwygr is marked within the present development site, located on the northern side of the former structures at Tank Farm. There is an access track marked on the 1818 map to the east of the farm. The farmsteads Ysgallog (now Ysgellog) and Pen-y-cyw (now Penciw) are shown near the northwest and northeast corners of the present development area, respectively. Bodewryd standing stone is illustrated to the south of the scheme area. On this map the only fields illustrated within the development site are located to the southeast of Rhyd-y-gwygr.

The settlement pattern is noted as largely unchanged on the one inch First Series map of 1840. No other farmsteads, smallholdings, dwellings or outbuildings appear to be shown within the development site. A farm track is however marked to the southwest of Rhyd-y-gwygr. On this map, as well as the 1841 tithe map, a watercourse or field drain is clearly shown running extending across the development area for the later oil tanks; this stream (or filed drain) demarcates the Amlwch and Bodewryd parish boundary on the tithe map.

The farmstead Rhyd-y-gwygr is annotated as 'Dwygyr' on the OS First Edition (25 inch) map of 1889 (and also on OS maps from 1971 onwards). A series of farm buildings are marked at this location, with probable workers' cottages situated to the south of the main farm. The geometric pattern of field boundaries depicted on this map to the southeast of Dwygyr is indicative of later 19th century enclosure, which may have replaced the irregular fields drawn on the 1818 map. The small stream, noted above, is more clearly depicted to the south and southwest of Dwygyr farm (Rhyd-y-gwygr). The western and northeast perimeters of the present development site are also defined by field drains (or streams) on this map and later County Editions.

The field pattern within the development area is noted as unchanged on subsequent OS surveys. A number of these boundaries appear to have survived within the Tank Farm compound following the construction of the oil depot in 1972; in particular, hedgerows remain in the eastern and northern parts of the site.

There is no evidence for any former structures within the Tank Farm in addition to those noted above. A small quarry is marked on the OS second edition of 1901 to the east of Dwygyr farm

(Rhyd-y-gwygr). No other extraction pits are shown within the development area on subsequent map editions.

4.15 Walkover Survey

The site visit was undertaken on 18th July 2016. The weather conditions were overcast with some rain, but the light was more than adequate to survey the development area. The site survey confirmed areas of potentially undisturbed ground within the eastern and northern parts of the site; these represent agricultural enclosures associated with the former farmstead Dwygyr (Rhyd-y-gwygr). Undisturbed archaeological deposits may survive in these areas. In contrast, it appears likely that the ground levels have been highly disturbed in the southwest part of the development during the construction of oil tanks and ancillary structures. The potential for archaeological remains to survive in this area is uncertain, but probably low, although some substantial (deep) archaeological remains may survive in some parts of this area additional to truncated shallower features.

4.16 Aerial Photographs

The aerial photographs of the scheme area show no clear cropmarks within the development site. There is no evidence for cropmarks on the black & white RAF verticals of 1945 and 1948. Tank Farm is shown on colour aerial photos from 1981 onwards. These corroborate the cartographic analysis for minimal or no ground disturbance within the enclosures in the eastern and northern parts of the development site. However, no cropmarks are evident in these areas on the historic aerial photographs or modern aerial images (Google Maps & Bing Maps).

5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The value of the archaeological resource within the development site is unknown. The survival of archaeological deposits will be largely dependent on previous ground disturbance, which overall is anticipated to be moderate to high in the area of former oil tanks. Other parts of the site may be undisturbed by previous groundworks, and this appears to be the case in the eastern and northern parts of the development site. Overall, there is greatest potential for prehistoric and Romano-British features at Tank Farm. As well as a moderate potential for occupation sites and burnt mounds, there is a high potential for buried field patterns in this landscape dating from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. There appears to be minor potential for archaeological deposits related to medieval settlement.

As the value of the (buried) archaeological resource within the development area is unknown, and the overall impact on the archaeological resource could range from neutral to severe. The potential negative physical impact arising from the construction phase could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological work. To ascertain the nature of the archaeological resource, a geophysical survey and trenched evaluation is recommended for the areas to be developed. This investigation would be followed by any subsequent archaeological work required by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for those areas where the development is likely to impact on archaeological remains.

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Archaeology Wales

Appendix I

Figures



Key

- Site boundary
- 10 km buffer zone
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Registered Parks & Gardens

Figure 1
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
and Registered Parks & Gardens
within a 10km Study Area



- Key
- Site boundary
 - 10 km buffer zone
 - Listed Buildings

Figure 2a
Listed Buildings in the NW corner of
a 10km Study Area



Key

- Site boundary
- 10 km buffer zone
- Listed Buildings

Figure 2b
Listed Buildings in the NE corner of
a 10km Study Area

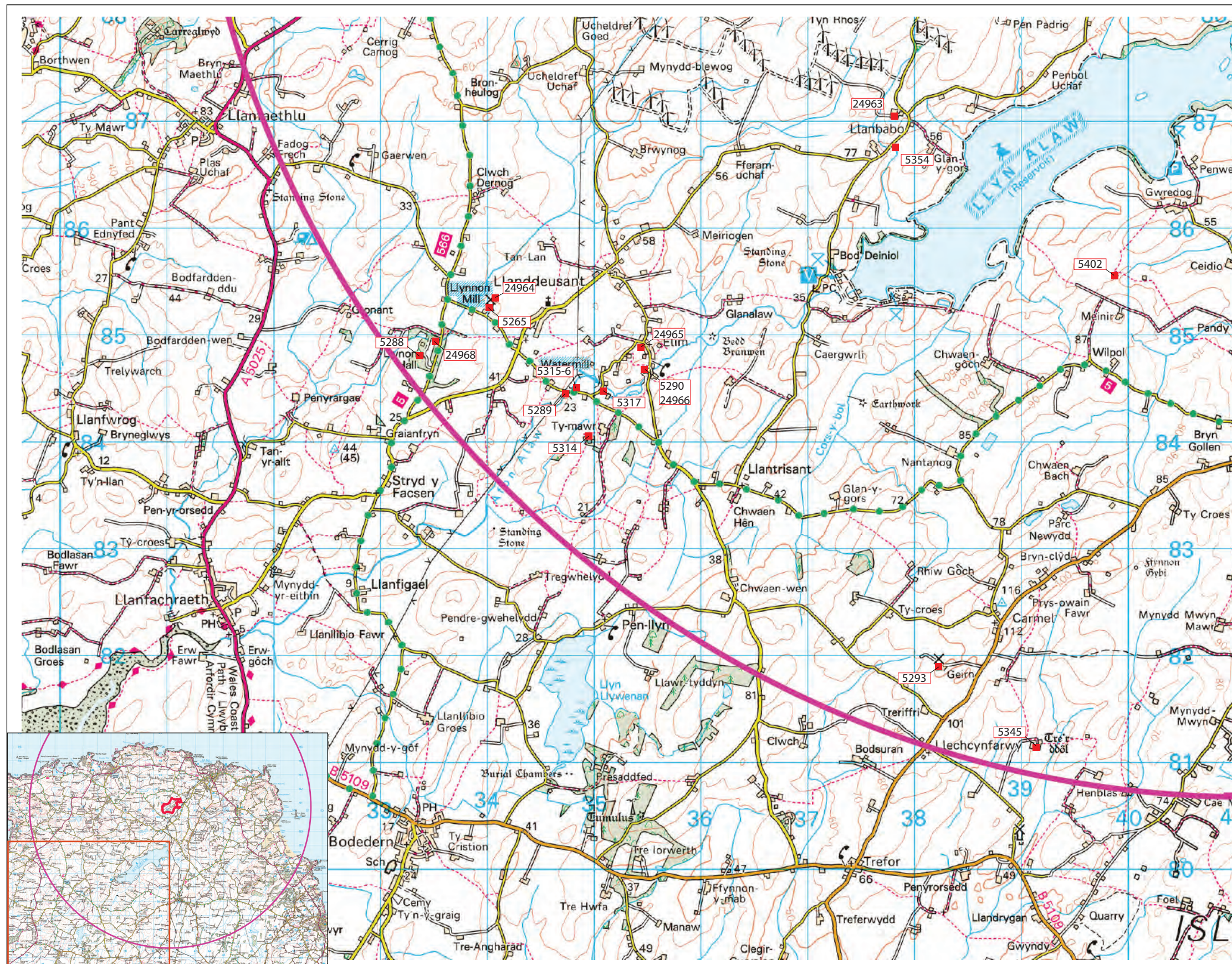
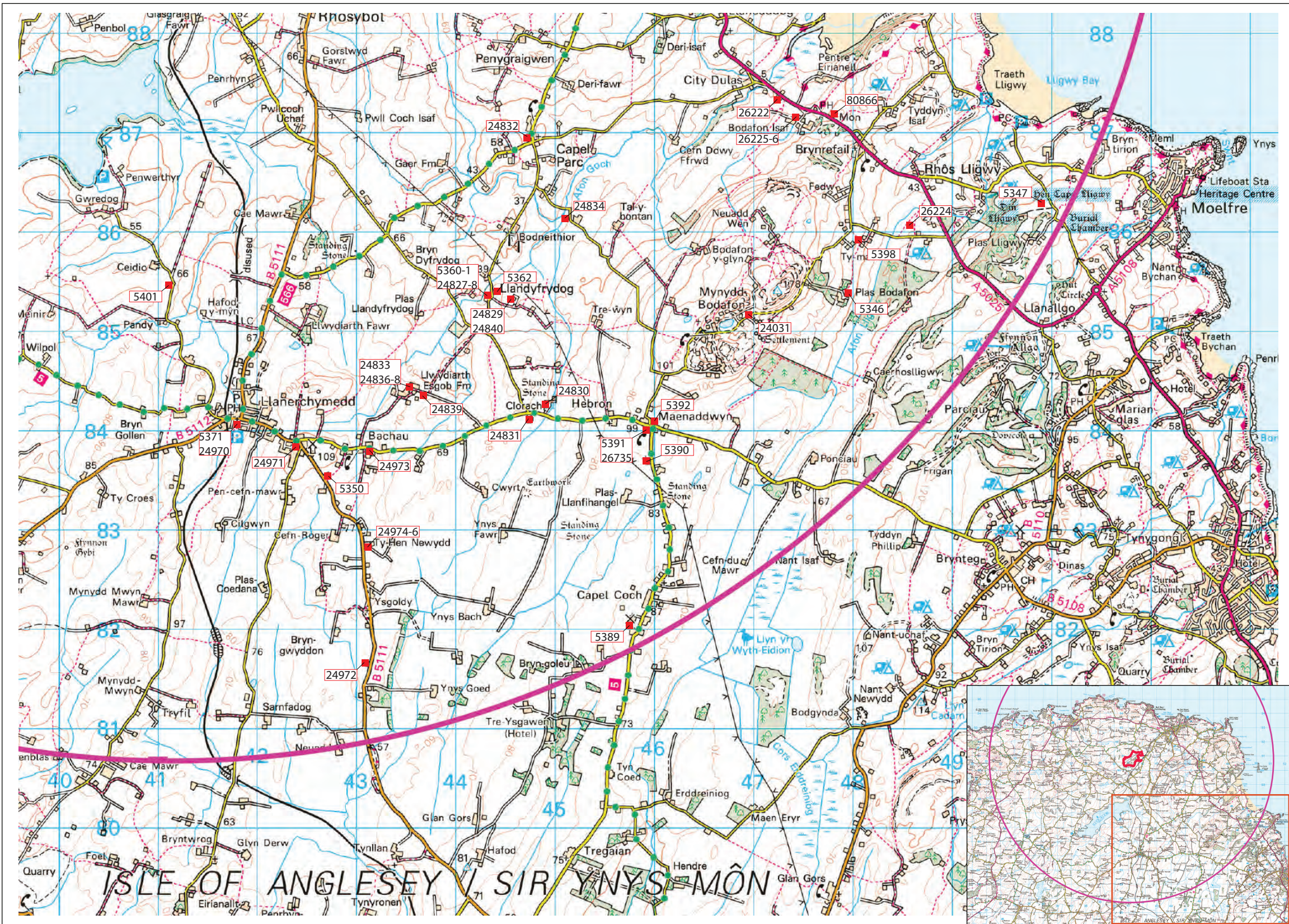


Figure 2c
Listed Buildings in the SW corner of
a 10km Study Area



- Key
- Site boundary
 - 10 km buffer zone
 - Listed Buildings

Figure 2d
Listed Buildings in the SE corner
of a 10km Study Area

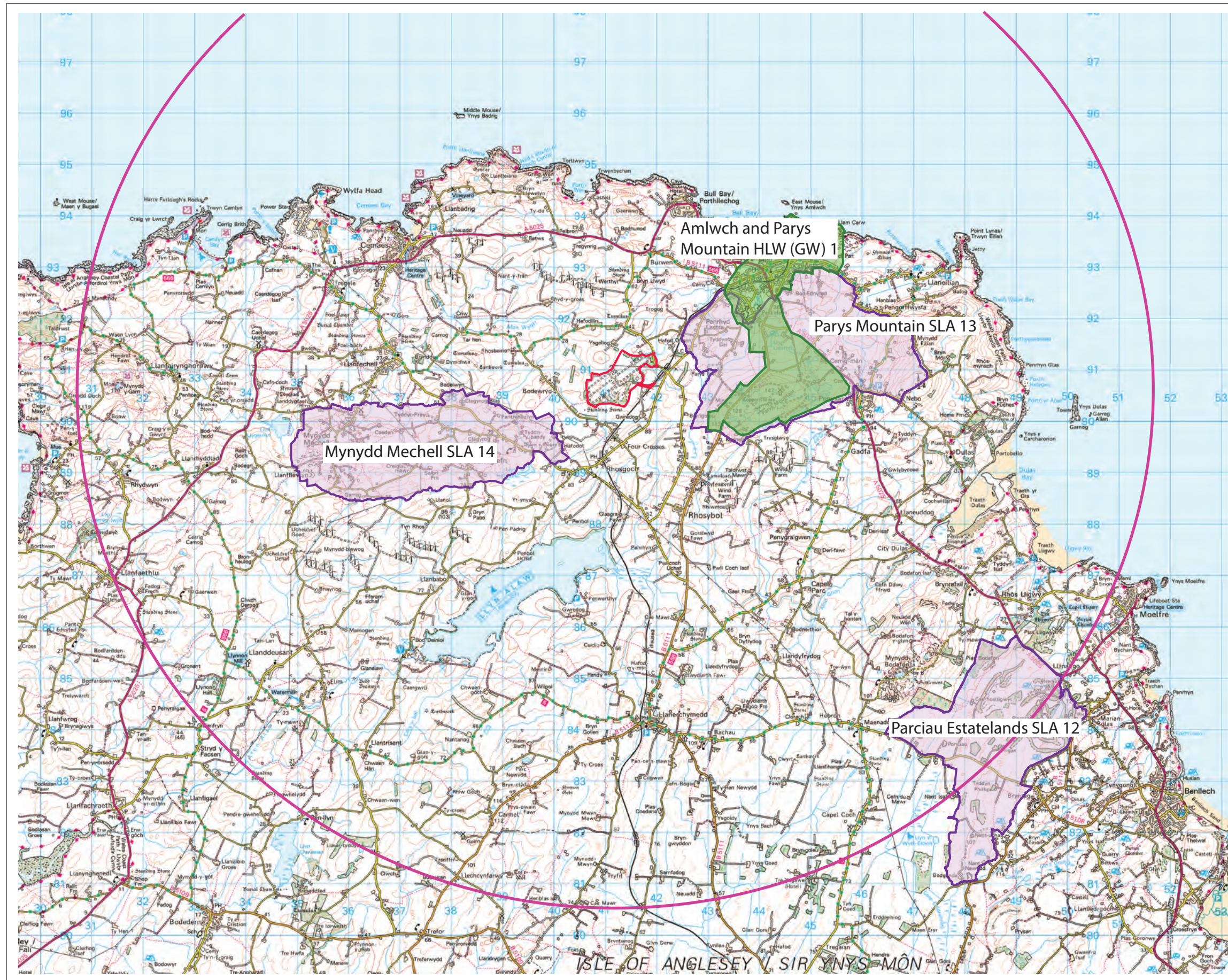




Key

- Site boundary
- 10 km buffer zone
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Heritage Coast

Figure 3
Areas of Outstanding Natural
Beauty and Heritage Coast



Key

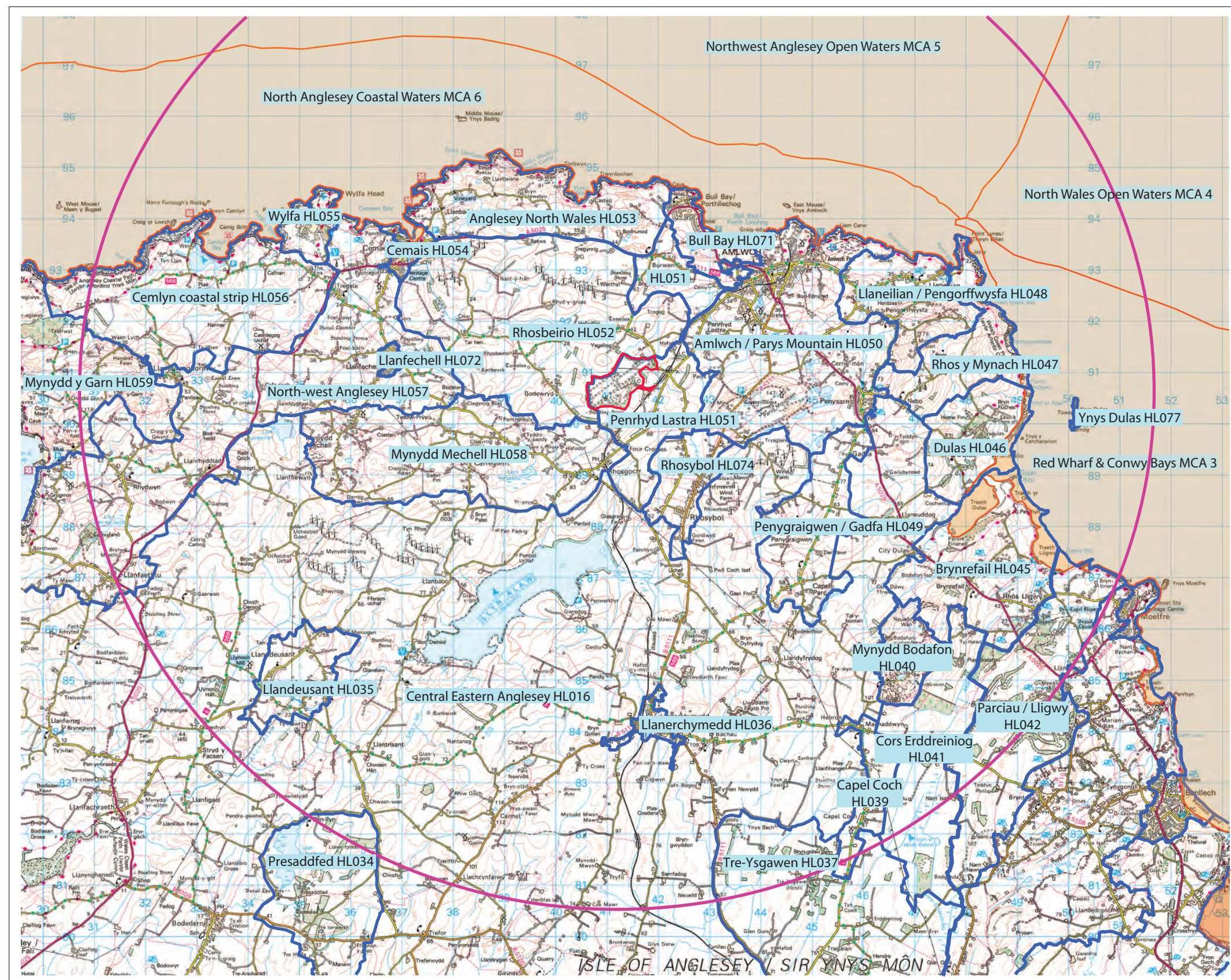
- Site boundary
- 10 km buffer zone
- Special Landscape Areas
- Registered Historic Landscapes

Figure 4
Special Landscape Areas and
Registered Historic Landscapes within
a 10km Study Area



- Key
- Site boundary
 - 10 km buffer zone
 - Conservation Areas

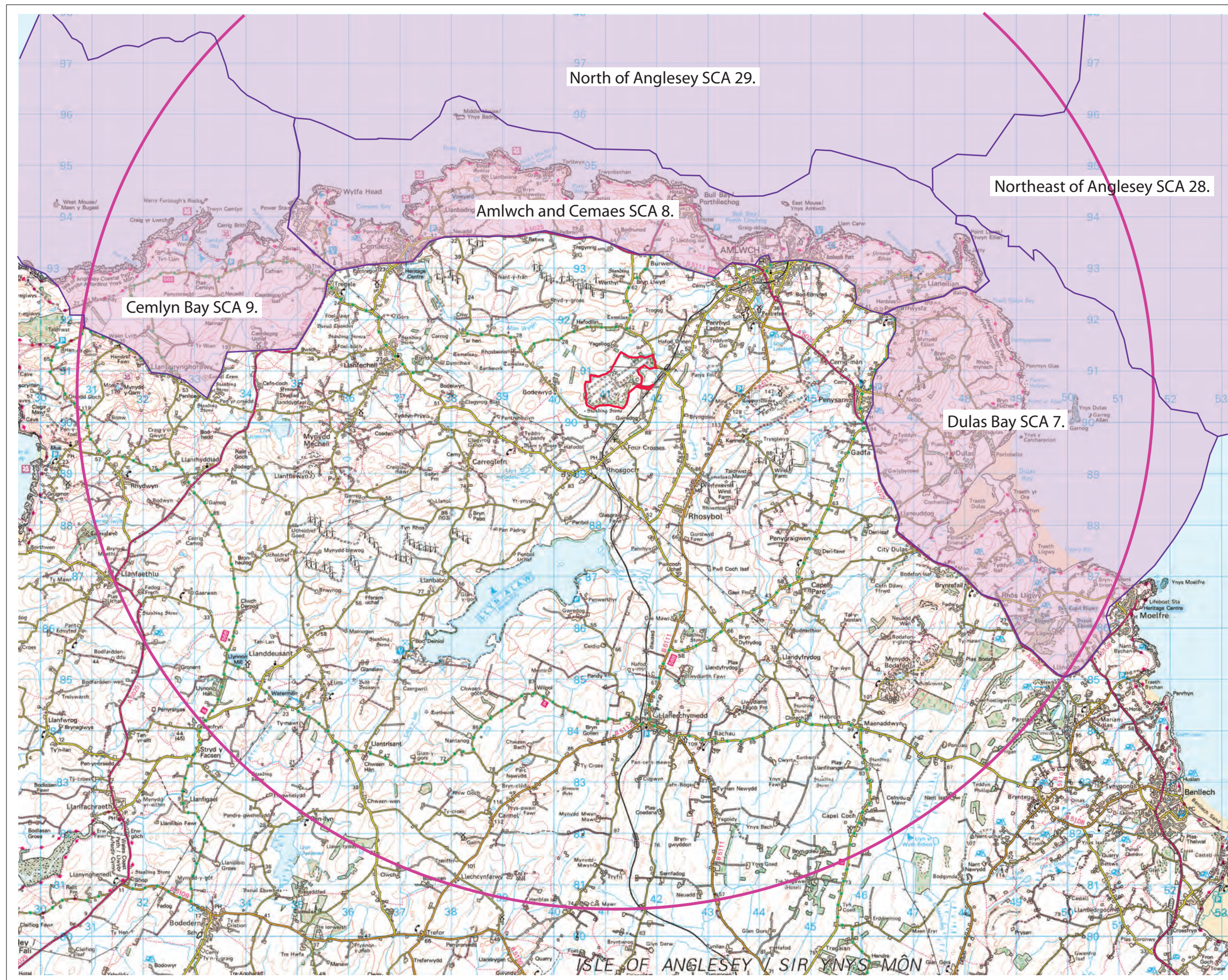
Figure 5
Conservation Areas within a 10km
Study Area



Key

- Site boundary
- 10 km buffer zone
- Historic Landscape Character Areas
- Marine Character Areas

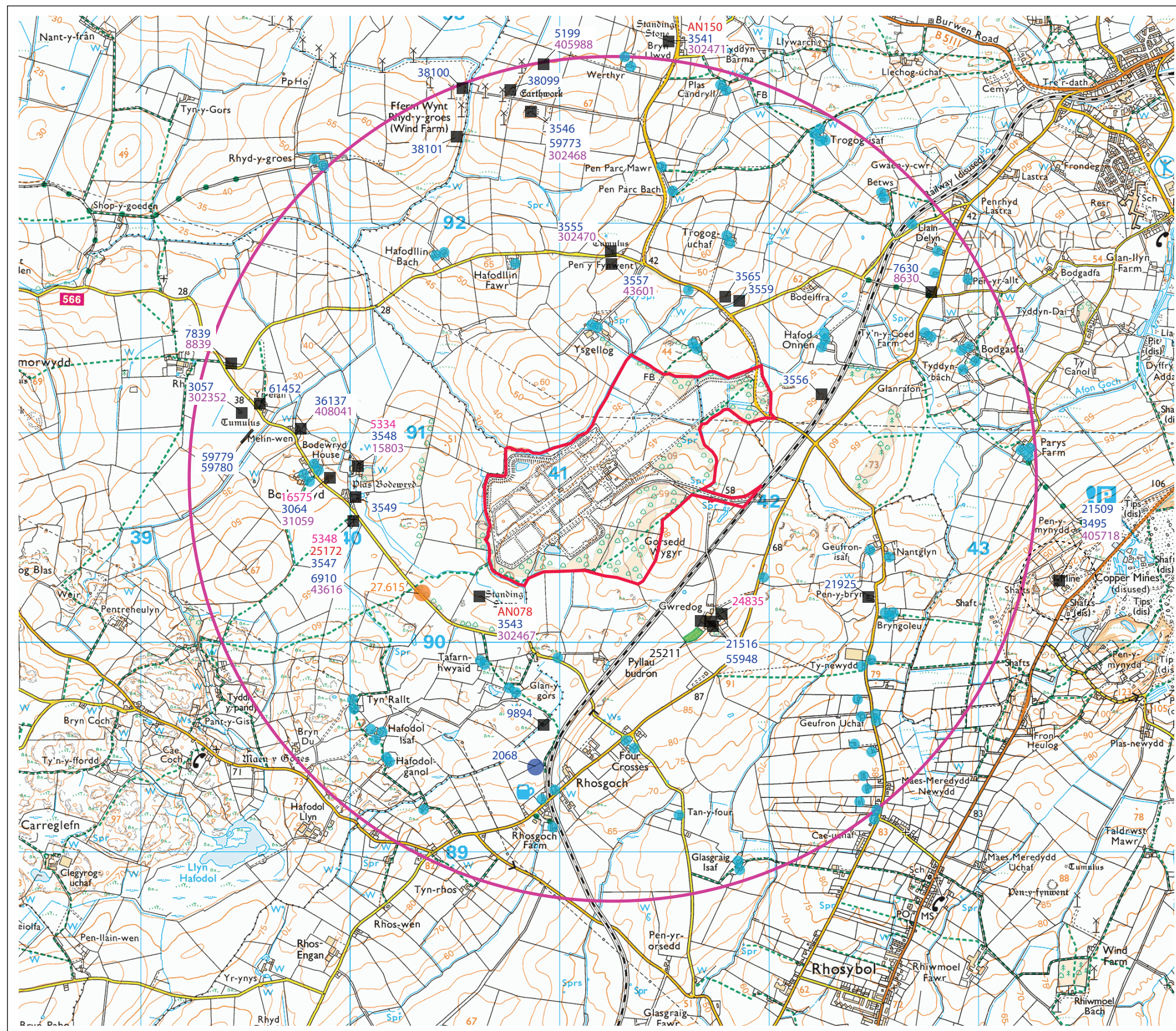
Figure 6
Historic Landscape Character Areas
and Marine Character Areas within a
10km Study Area



Key

- Site boundary
- 10 km buffer zone
- Seascape Character Areas

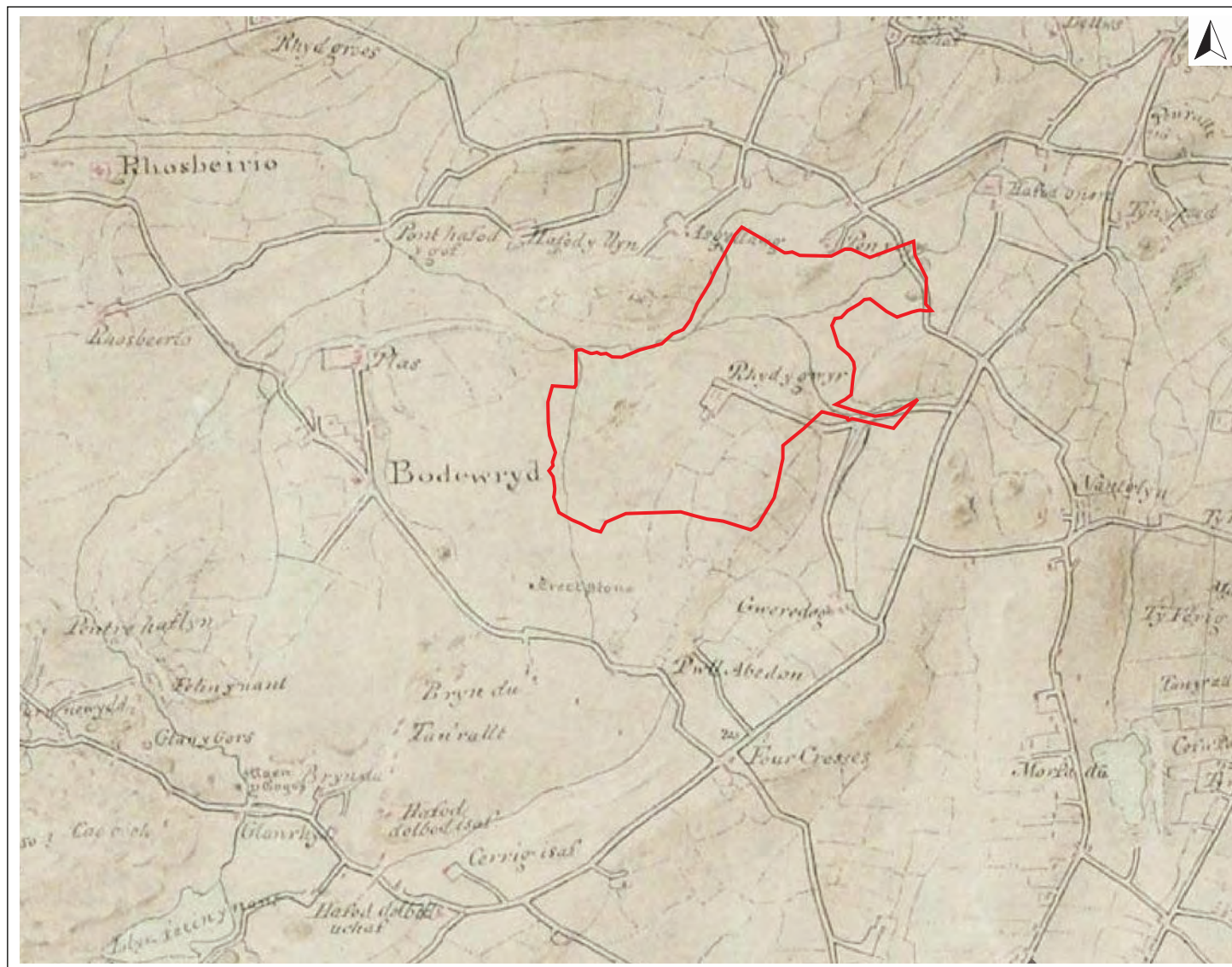
Figure 7
Seascape Character Areas within a
10km Study Area



0 1km

- Key
- Site boundary
 - 2km buffer zone
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Cadw)
 - Listed Buildings (Cadw)
 - National Museum of Wales
 - RCAHMC
 - Historic Environment Record
 - Historic Buildings
 - Ancient Woodland

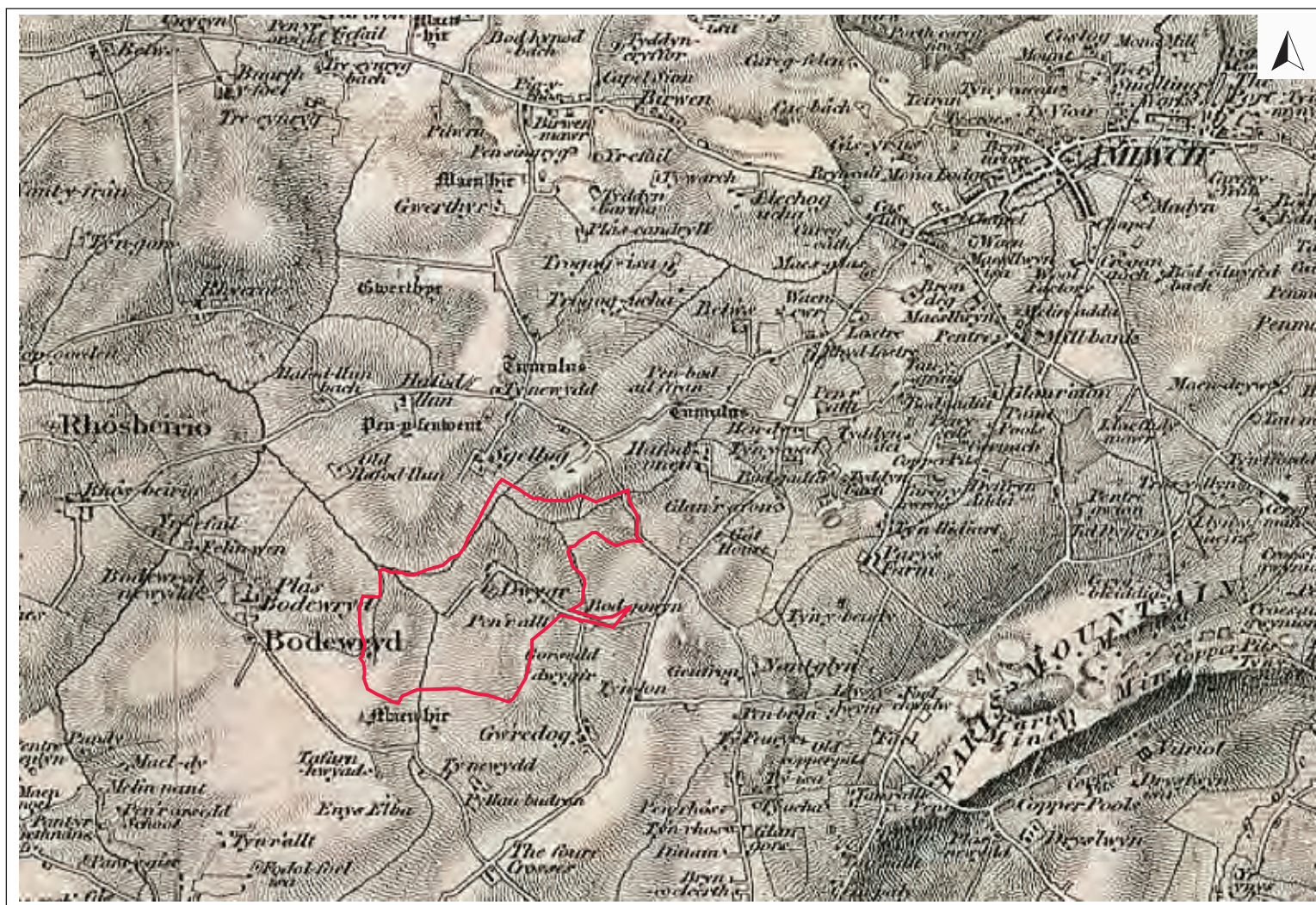
Figure 8
Map of Designated and
Non-designated Heritage Assets
within a 2km Study Area



Key
 — Approximate
 Outline of the
 Development
 Site

0 1km

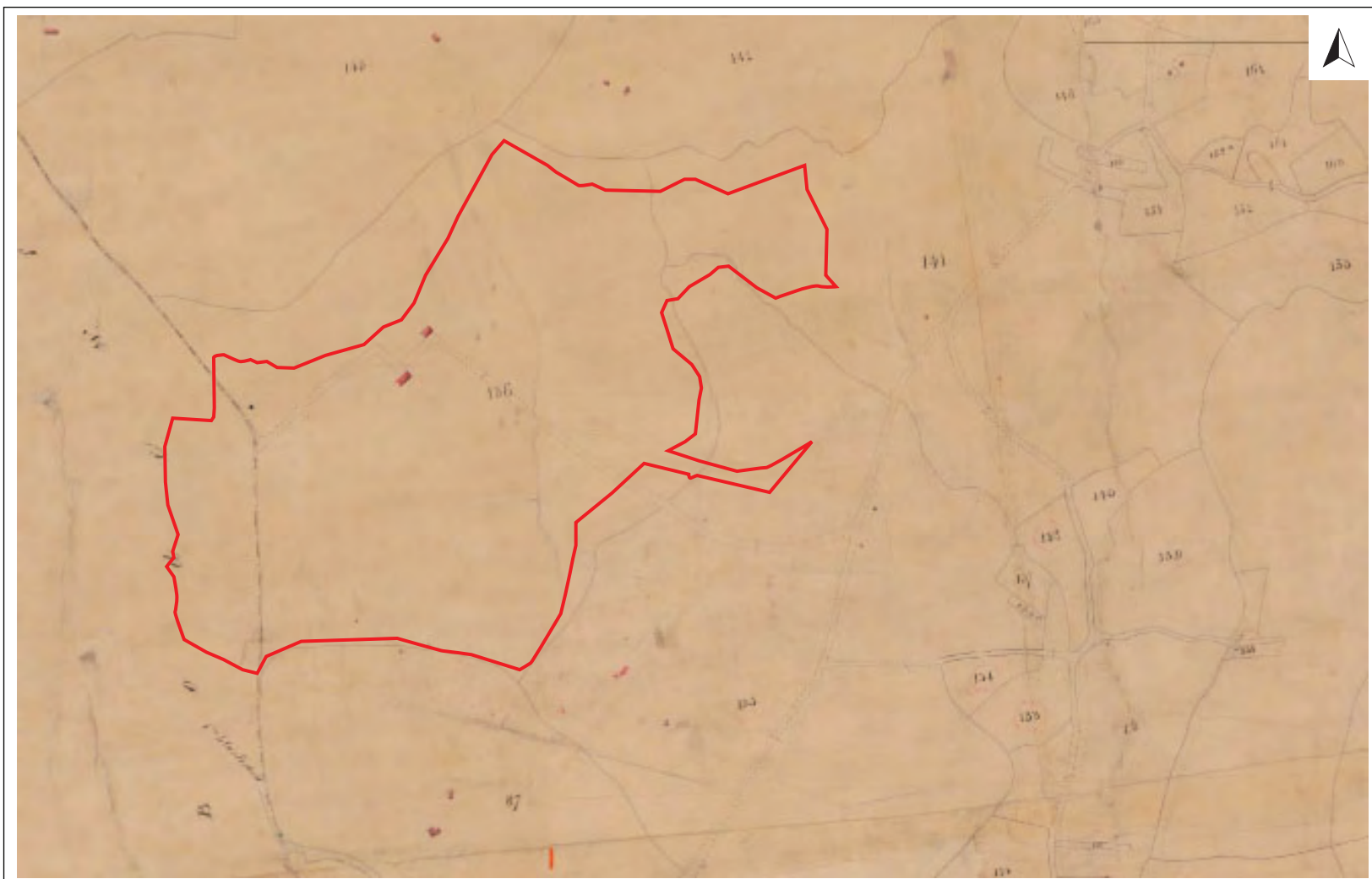
Figure 9
 Extract of Ordnance
 Survey Drawing of
 1818, at 2 inches to
 1 mile (1:31,680)



0 1km

Key
 — Approximate
 Outline of the
 Development
 Site

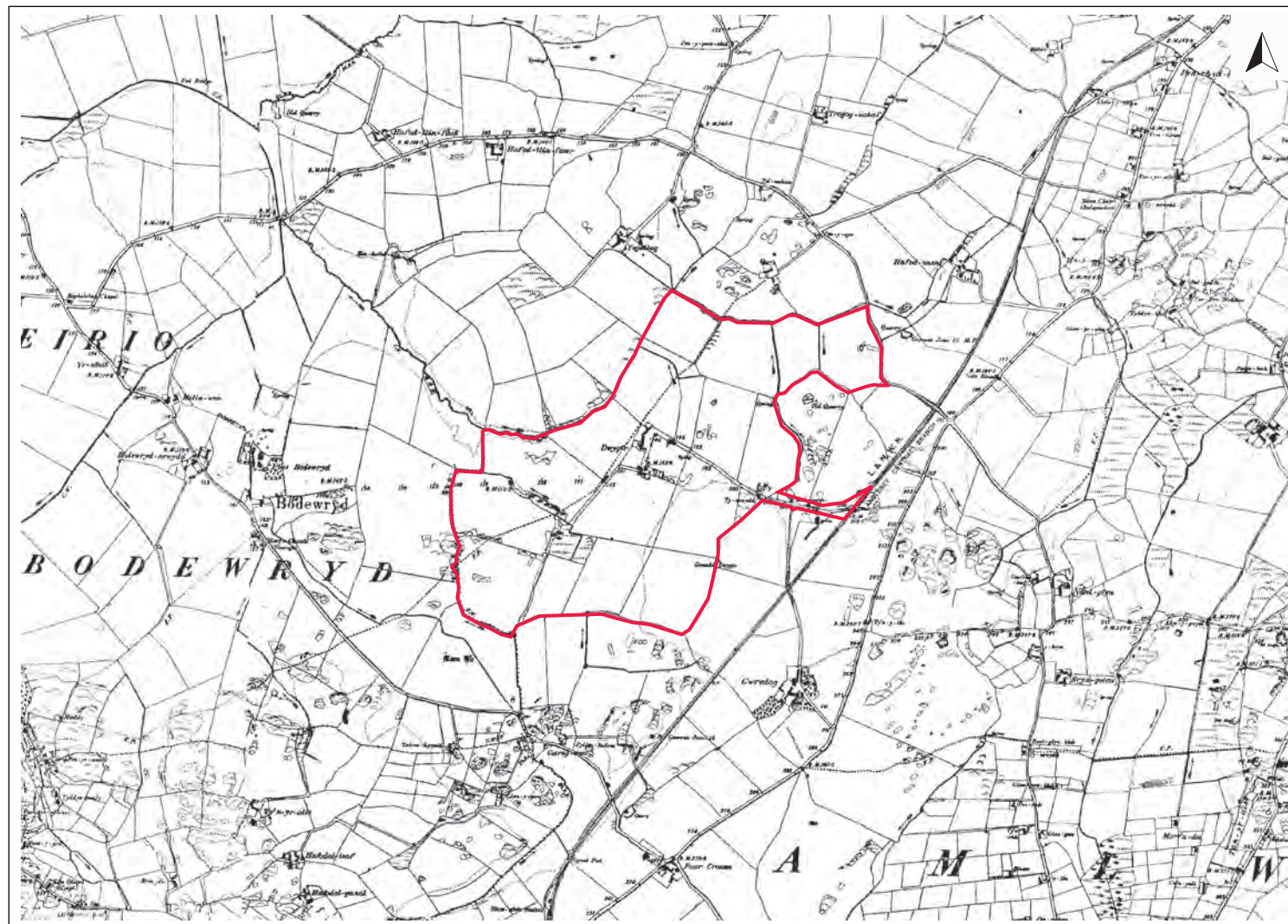
Figure 10
 Extract of Ordnance
 Survey First Series of
 1840, at 1 inch to 1 mile
 (1:63.360)



Key
— Approximate
Outline of the
Development
Site

0 1km

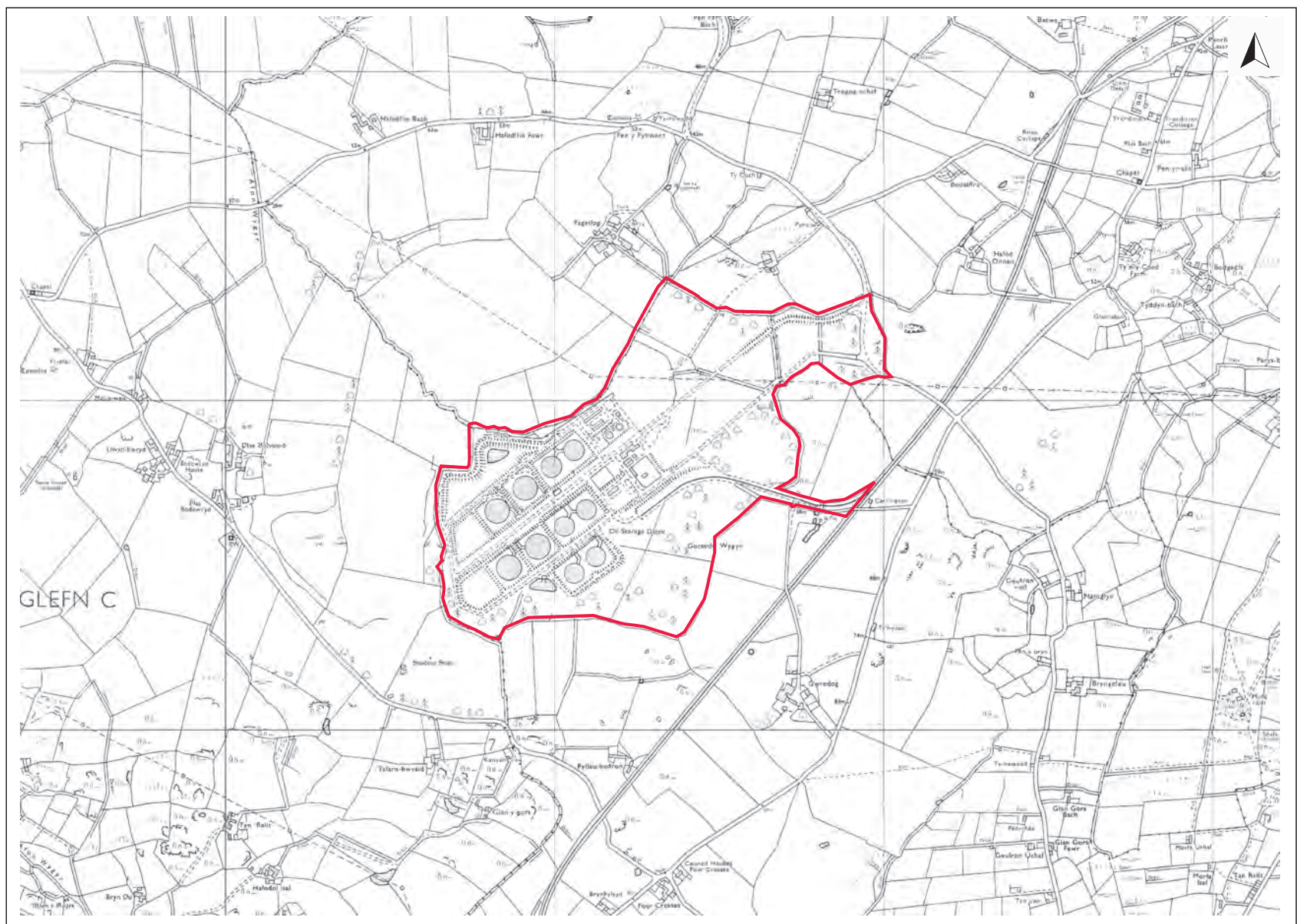
Figure 11
Extract of 1841 Tithe
Map of Amlwch



Key
 — Development Site

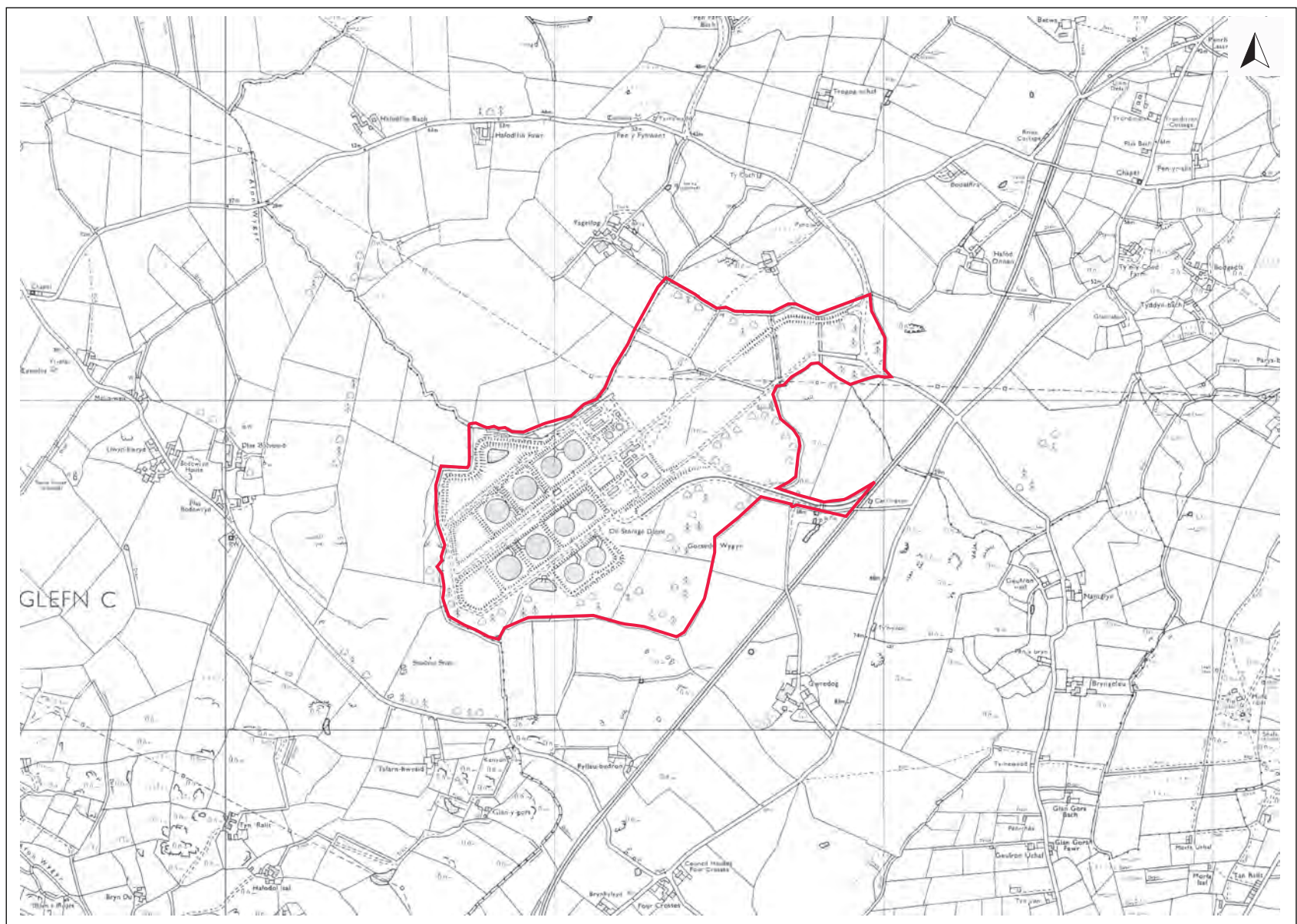
Figure 12
 Extract of Ordnance
 Survey map of 1891
 (1:10,560)

0 1km



Key
 — Development Site

Figure 13
 Extract of Ordnance
 Survey map of 1986
 (1:10,000)



0 1km

Figure 14
Ordnance Survey 1986

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Appendix II

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Summary of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 10km study area

Cadw SAM No.	Name	Grid Reference	Monument Type	Period	Value
AN009	Lligwy Burial Chamber	25014 38604	Chambered Tomb	Prehistoric	High
AN023	Din Lligwy Ancient Village	2497 3861	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	High
AN029	Castell Crwn	2331 3908	Ringwork	Medieval	High
AN030	Standing Stones	2363 3916	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN038	Dinas Gynfor Hillfort	2390 3950	Hillfort	Prehistoric	High
AN039	Bodafon Mountain Early Medieval Homestead	2471 3846	Settlement	Post-Medieval/Modern	High
AN040	Bodafon Mountain Hut Groups	2470 3849	Enclosed hut circle	Roman	High
AN041	Parciau Hillfort	24945 38468	Hillfort	Roman	High
AN056	Capel Lligwy	2499 3863	Chapel	Medieval	High
AN067	Carreg Leidr	2446 3843	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN069	Maen Addwyn	2460 3833	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN070	Llech Golman	2451 3831	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN076	Maen Chwyf	2432 3857	Chambered tomb	Prehistoric	High
AN077	Llys Einion Standing Stone	2430 3858	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone	2406 3902	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN079	Llifad, Carreglefn	2384 3910	Enclosure	Prehistoric	High
AN080	Standing Stone 410m North of Church	2369 3916	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN081	Pen-yr-Orsedd Standing Stones	2333 3903	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN090	Glan-Alaw Standing Stone	2368 3857	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN091	Cors-y-Bol Round Barrow	2375 3843	Round barrow	Prehistoric	High
AN098	Bedd Branwen Round Cairn	2361 3849	Round barrow	Prehistoric	High
AN102	Parc Salmon Hut Group	2500 3861	Unenclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	High

AN103	Coed Newydd Boiling Mounds & Smelting Hearth	2488 3858	Burnt mound	Prehistoric	High
AN104	Bwlch-y-Dafarn Enclosed Hut Group	2492 3856	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	High
AN105	Caerhoslligwy Enclosed Hut Groups	2489 3851	Enclosed hut circle	Prehistoric	High
AN106	Ogof Arian Cave	2485 3881	Cave	Prehistoric	High
AN109	Porth Wen Brickworks	2401 3946	Brickworks	Post-Medieval/Modern	High
AN110	Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow	2384 3912	Round barrow	Prehistoric	High
AN111	Parys Mountain: Windmill, Engine House, Precipitation Pits and Great Opencast	2441 3903	Tower	Bronze Age / Post-Medieval	High / Very High
AN124	Pen-y-Fynwent Enclosure	2433 3888	Enclosure	Medieval	High
AN125	Pen-y-Fynwent Barrow	2434 3889	Round barrow	Prehistoric	High
AN135	Dyffryn Adda Copper Furnace and Precipitation Ponds	2438 3913	Copper mine	Post-Medieval/Modern	High
AN136	Mona Mine Kilns and Sublimation Chambers, Mynydd Parys	2446 3903	Copper mine	Post-Medieval/Modern	High
AN144	Traeth Lligwy Fish Weir	2500 3872	Fish weir	Undated	High
AN150	Werthyr standing stone	2415 3928	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN151	Plas Bodafon, standing stone to WNW of	2476 3855	Standing stone	Prehistoric	High
AN158	Y Werthyr Hillfort	2363 3843	Hillfort	Prehistoric	High

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Appendix III

Listed Buildings

Summary of Listed Buildings within the 10km study area

Cadw LB No.	Name	Grid Reference	Grade	Value
5288	Llynnon Hall	233386 384820	II	Medium / High
5289	Pont Hafren	234760 384459	II	Medium / High
24410	Gatepiers to south courtyard at Caerau	232053 391739	II	Medium / High
24411	Lychgate at Church of St Rhwydrys	232213 393203	II	Medium / High
5290	Pont Henbont	235513 384646	II	Medium / High
24412	Farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn with curved walling to north and wall incorporating goose pens to south	233116 392799	II	Medium / High
24413	Agricultural range at Plas Cemlyn	233091 392814	II	Medium / High
24414	Hammels at Plas Cemlyn	233066 392845	II	Medium / High
5293	Melin Geirn and attached agricultural ranges	238249 381881	II	Medium / High
24415	Old farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn	233081 392867	II	Medium / High
24416	Corn Mill at Felin Gafnan	234476 393354	II*	High
24417	Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan	234383 393300	II	Medium / High
24418	Mill house at Felin Gafnan	234343 393296	II	Medium / High
24422	Lychgate at Church of St Mary	232689 390844	II	Medium / High
24423	Old Rectory	232660 390903	II	Medium / High
24424	Ty Wian with attached servants quarters	232941 391519	II	Medium / High
24425	Cartshed-granary with attached agricultural range at Ty Wian	232900 391510	II	Medium / High
24426	Bethel Hen Methodist Chapel, chapel house and schoolroom	233223 389126	II	Medium / High
24427	Tyddyn Waen	233073 388876	II	Medium / High
24428	Agricultural range at Tyddyn Waen	233096 388867	II	Medium / High
24430	Pen Bont	231540 388942	II	Medium / High
5314	Church of St Afran, St Ieuan and St Sannan	234951 384062	II*	High
24431	Menai	231546 388933	II	Medium / High
5315	Glan Hafren	234796 384471	II	Medium / High
24432	Menai Bach	231550 388927	II	Medium / High
5316	Former smithy at Glan Hafren	234827 384470	II	Medium / High
24433	Cae Hen	231614 388527	II	Medium / High
5317	Melyn Hywel	235077 384476	II*	High
25852	Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones	243746 392096	II*	High

5334	Plas Bodewryd	240013 390822	II*	High
5342	Stable with servants quarters at Caerau	232095 391828	II	Medium / High
24453	Lychgate at Church of St Eleth	244195 392941	II	Medium / High
5343	Cefn Coch	234247 390719	II	Medium / High
24454	Carmel Independent Chapel and schoolroom	245082 393068	II	Medium / High
5344	Cemaes Mill	236630 392637	II	Medium / High
24455	Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, St Winifred	243804 393101	II*	High
5345	Tre'r Ddol	239167 381176	II*	High
24456	Parc Mawr	244894 391652	II	Medium / High
5346	Plas Bodafon	247937 385377	II	Medium / High
24457	Ty-newydd	244437 392323	II	Medium / High
5347	Capel Lligwy	249911 386323	II	Medium / High
25164	Y Stryd	238319 389090	II	Medium / High
24458	Pearl Engine House	244760 390774	II	High
5348	Church of St Mary	240019 390587	II	High
25165	Ty Newydd	238322 389101	II	Medium / High
24459	Former stables-coachhouse at Mona Lodge	243907 392860	II	Medium / High
5349	Church of St Peirio	239112 391738	II	High
25166	Pant-y-cryntach	238721 389693	II	Medium / High
5350	Capel Peniel and chapel house	242663 383538	II	Medium / High
25167	War Memorial	236937 391227	II	Medium / High
25168	3 Crown Terrace	236950 391226	II	Medium / High
25169	4 Crown Terrace	236945 391216	II	Medium / High
5354	Church of St Pabo	237805 386773	II*	High
5355	Church of St Fflewyn	234956 389049	II	High
25171	Bryn Ddu	237317 391188	II	Medium / High
5356	Church of St Padrig	237610 394640	II*	High
25172	Lychgate at Church of St Mary	240032 390600	II	Medium / High
25173	Cae Mawr	234918 390880	II	Medium / High
25174	Llanddygfael-groes	235058 390610	II	Medium / High
5360	Church of St Tyfrydog	244354 385355	II*	High

25175	Twll-y-clawdd	235556 388631	II	Medium / High
5361	National School (former)	244330 385333	II	Medium / High
25176	Cottage at Pant-y-Gist	239266 389696	II	Medium / High
5362	Ty Mawr	244399 385375	II	Medium / High
25177	Hen Bont	238320 389096	II	Medium / High
5363	Church of St Eilian	246978 392897	I	High
5364	Tan y Fynwent	247023 392889	II	Medium / High
5365	Llanfoi No. 1	246796 392858	II	Medium / High
5366	Point Lynas Lighthouse and Telegraph Station with accommodation blocks and enclosure walls	247952 393485	II	Medium / High
5367	The Olde Telegraph	247834 392184	II	Medium / High
5368	Ynys Dulas Tower	250170 390190	II	Medium / High
5370	Church of St Gwenllwyfo	247717 389330	II*	High
5371	Church of St Mary	241772 384093	II	High
5380	Church of St Mary	232722 390847	I	High
5381	Caerau	232042 391753	II*	High
5382	Church of St Rhwydrys	232210 393224	II*	High
18903	Eglwys Bresbyteraidd Cymru	245191 393123	II	Medium / High
5383	Church of St Mechell	236942 391273	II*	High
5384	Rectory	236982 391285	II	Medium / High
5386	2 Crown Terrace	236955 391236	II	Medium / High
5388	Melin Cefn Coch	234237 391424	II	Medium / High
5389	Melin Llidiart	245775 382004	II	Medium / High
5390	Church of St Michael	245905 383714	II	High
5391	Former Post Office	245921 384056	II	Medium / High
24963	Fferam-gyd	237844 387040	II	Medium / High
5392	Ty Newydd	245931 384075	II	Medium / High
24964	Ty'r Felin	234068 385292	II	Medium / High
24965	Tyn Cae Elim	235481 384890	II	Medium / High
24966	Schoolroom and stable range at Elim Chapel	235494 384656	II	Medium / High
5398	Church of St Michael	248057 385920	II*	High

24968	Lodge at Llynnon Hall	233559 384955	II	Medium / High
24970	Lychgate to Church of St Mary	241778 384121	II	Medium / High
5401	Church of St Ceidio	241145 385476	II	High
24971	Brynkir	242388 383873	II	Medium / High
5402	Church of St Mary (disused)	239900 385569	II	High
24972	The Old Rectory	243093 381657	II	Medium / High
24973	Cottage, Bachau	243099 383831	II	Medium / High
24974	Ty Hen Newydd	243064 382878	II	Medium / High
24975	Agricultural range at Ty Hen Newydd	243097 382877	II	Medium / High
24976	Boiling house and wall of former pigsty range at Ty Hen Newydd	243079 382880	II	Medium / High
5419	Madyn Dysw	244624 392801	II	Medium / High
5420	Bryntirion	243977 392893	II	Medium / High
5421	No.1 Mona Lodge	243887 392825	II	Medium / High
5422	No.2 Mona Lodge	243894 392831	II	Medium / High
5423	No.3 Mona Lodge	243898 392834	II	Medium / High
5424	No.4 Mona Lodge	243903 392837	II	Medium / High
5425	Parys Mountain Windmill	244316 390513	II	High
5426	Melin Adda	243984 392142	II	Medium / High
5427	Church of St Eleth	244224 392950	II*	High
5428	Dinorben Arms Hotel	244174 392901	II	Medium / High
5429	English Methodist Chapel with attached schoolroom, including railings to front	244350 393045	II	Medium / High
24542	Capel Bozrah	245917 390669	II	Medium / High
24543	Ty Capel Bozrah	245932 390668	II	Medium / High
24544	School Room and Store at Capel Bozrah	245921 390684	II	Medium / High
24545	Railings to yard at Capel Bozrah	245930 390679	II	Medium / High
24546	Llanfoi No. 2	246803 392859	II	Medium / High
24547	Llanfoi No. 3	246811 392860	II	Medium / High

24548	Rectory	247278 392425	II	Medium / High
24549	Lychgate at W entrance to Church of St Eilian	246941 392884	II	Medium / High
24550	Lychgate to S entrance of Church of St Eilian	246975 392882	II	Medium / High
24551	Cross in churchyard of Church of St Eilian	246970 392884	II	Medium / High
5715	Harbour Walls of old harbour	244984 393340	II	High
24552	Courtyard walls and outbuilding to rear of Rectory	247264 392421	II	Medium / High
5716	Mona Windmill	244850 393462	II	High
24553	Garden wall, railings and gates at Rectory	247282 392409	II	Medium / High
5717	Pier at the entrance of the old harbour	245042 393492	II	High
24554	Privy block at Rectory	247268 392437	II	Medium / High
5718	Lighthouse and watchtower, with attached building at the entrance of the old harbour	245048 393482	II	High
24556	Grand Lodge	247870 389162	II	Medium / High
5719	Dry dock	245106 393508	II	High
24557	Walls and railings at entrance by Grand Lodge	247859 389162	II	Medium / High
5720	Sail Loft	245120 393486	II	High
24558	Walls and railings at entrance opposite Grand Lodge	247842 389153	II	Medium / High
5721	Chimney nearest to the Sail Loft	245188 393492	II	High
24559	End Cottage adjoining Mynydd Adda	246717 390423	II	Medium / High
5722	Copper Hoppers	245023 393392	II	High
24560	Shiloh Chapel and schoolroom	246684 392049	II	Medium / High
5725	Henblas and attached outbuildings	246695 392335	II	Medium / High
24031	Capel Bethesda	246962 385162	II	Medium / High
26222	Efail Bach	247272 387339	II	Medium / High
26224	Boston Well	248591 386022	II	Medium / High
24339	Ty Cefn	237088 393365	II	Medium / High

26225	Bodafon Isaf and attached agricultural range	247480 387110	II	Medium / High
26226	Lofted cartshed and cowhouse range at Bodafon Isaf	247439 387126	II	Medium / High
5740	Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage	243905 388366	II	Medium / High
80866	Morris Brothers Memorial	247831 387187	II	Medium / High
5750	Old National School	244040 393017	II	Medium / High
16575	Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd	239891 390775	II	Medium / High
24827	Sundial at Church of St Tyfrydog	244350 385340	II	Medium / High
24828	Churchyard wall at Church of St Tyfrydog	244366 385337	II	Medium / High
24829	Rectory	244606 385328	II	Medium / High
24830	Clorach-fawr	244886 384241	II	Medium / High
24831	Clorach-bach	244728 384160	II	Medium / High
24832	Tyn y Pwll	244764 386933	II	Medium / High
26735	Telephone Call-box	245928 384057	II	Medium / High
24833	Llwydiarth Esgob Farmhouse	243549 384405	II	Medium / High
24834	Melin Esgob	245135 386128	II	Medium / High
24835	Gwredog	241769 390117	II	Medium / High
24836	Range including cornbarn, granary, threshing room and lofted cowhouse at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	243520 384394	II*	High
24837	Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	243523 384424	II*	High
24838	Range including pigsties, laundry, slaughter house, cartsheds and coalshed at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	243563 384441	II*	High
24839	Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	243637 384391	II*	High
24840	Agricultural range at Rectory	244578 385316	II	Medium / High
5265	Melin Llynnon	234052 385229	II*	High

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Appendix IV

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Summary of Non-designated Sites within the 2km study area

HER (PRN)	RCAHMW (NPRN)	Name	Grid Reference	Period	Value
2068	-	Copper 'Cakes'	2409 3894	Roman	Negligible
3057	302352	Round Barrow	23989 39077	Bronze Age	Low/Medium
3495	405718	Morfu Du Mine	24307 39007	Post-Medieval	Medium / High
3546	302468	Defended Enclosure	24086 39253	Roman	Negligible
3549	-	Palstave (find spot)	24000 39070	Bronze Age	Negligible
3555	302470	Round Barrow	24125 39186	Bronze Age	Low/Medium
3556	-	Large Mound	24225 39118	Natural Feature	Negligible
3557	43601	Place-name Evidence for Burials	24120 39178	Prehistoric	Negligible
3559	-	Burnt Mound (Metalworking)	24187 39162	Prehistoric	Medium
3565	-	Burnt Mound (Metalworking)	24177 39162	Prehistoric	Medium
5199	405988	Enclosure	24090 39275	Prehistoric	Medium / High
7630	8630	Capel Saron	24278 39167	Post-Medieval	Low
7839	8839	Capel Hephsibah	23942 39133	Post-Medieval	Low
9894	-	Garn Township	24090 38960	Medieval	N/A - Low
21509	405718	Morfa Du Mine	24310 39000	Post-Medieval	Medium / High
21516	-	Gwredog Mine	24170 39010	Post-Medieval	Medium
21925	-	Bryngoleu Mine	24250 39020	Post-Medieval	Medium
36137	408041	Mill	23976 39102	Medieval	Low
38099	-	Hollow-way	24076 39264	Undated	Low
38100	-	Enclosure	24055 39265	Undated	Low
38101	-	Possible Burnt Mound	24052 39241	Undated / Prehistoric	Medium
55948	-	Building southeast of Wredog Mine	24175 39008	Post-Medieval	Low / Medium
59773	302468	Cist Burial	24088 39250	Bronze Age	Negligible / Low
59779	-	Field Boundary	23948 390956	Post-Medieval	Negligible / Low
61452	-	Blacksmiths 'Yr-Efail'	2471 3846	Post-Medieval	Low

Summary of National Museum of Wales archaeological sites and finds within the 2km study area

National Museum of Wales No.	Name	Grid Reference	Period	Value
27.615	Copper Ingot	2403 3902	Roman	Negligible

Archaeology Wales

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