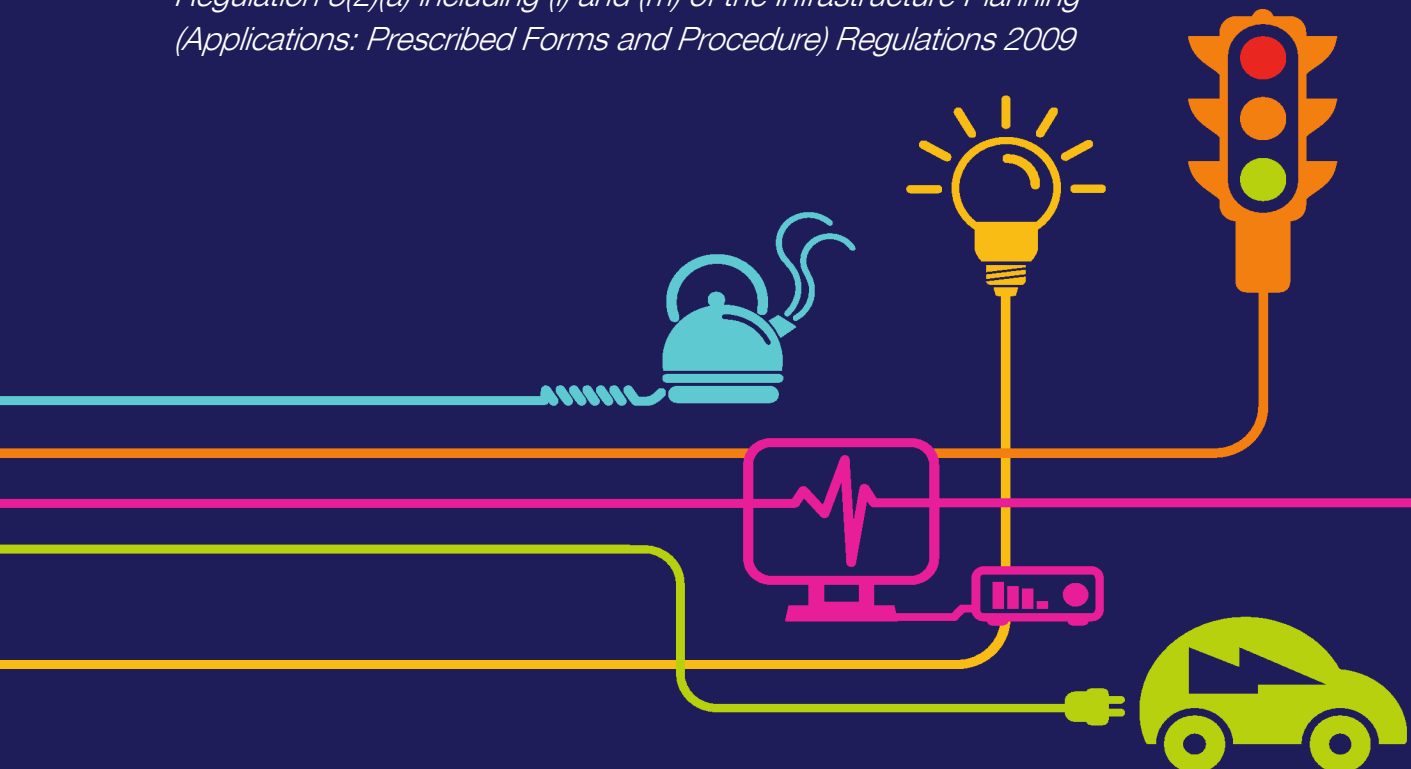


DOCUMENT 5.10

Environmental Statement Chapter 10 Historic Environment

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

*Regulation 5(2)(a) including (l) and (m) of the Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009*



nationalgrid

Proposed Development

Volume 5.10

Document 5.10 Chapter 10 Historic Environment

National Grid
National Grid House
Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill
Warwick
CV34 6DA

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1 Introduction

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This chapter presents information about the effects on the historic environment that have been identified, that could result from the Proposed Development (as described in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) and Chapter 4 Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning (**Document 5.4**)).

1.1.2 This chapter is supported by a number of Appendices as listed below:

- Appendix 10.1 Desk Study (**Document 5.10.2.1**)
- Appendix 10.2 Geophysical Survey Report (**Document 5.10.2.2**)
- Appendix 10.3 Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscape ASIDOHL (**Document 5.10.2.3**)
- Appendix 10.4 Cadw Designation Descriptions (**Document 5.10.2.4**)
- Appendix 10.5 Photographs (**Document 5.10.2.5**)
- Appendix 10.6 Development Plan Policies (**Document 5.10.2.6**)
- Appendix 10.7 Trial Trenching Report (**Document 5.10.2.7**)
- Appendix 10.8 Coed Nant-y-Garth (CN375) and Fodol Ganol (CN175) Wirelines (**Document 5.10.2.8**)

1.1.3 The historic environment is defined in National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1, as:

‘All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.’

1.1.4 Following a summary of relevant policy and legislation, this chapter describes the study areas that have been adopted and the scope of the assessment and the consultation process that has been undertaken. The baseline data gathering methodology and the methodology for establishing the significance

of any effects in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) terms is then described. The chapter then includes a description of the overall historic environment baseline conditions. Subsequent sections of this chapter describe the potential effects on the historic environment, the mitigation and other measures that would be adopted, and the resulting residual effects. Cumulative effects with other developments are also described and the chapter concludes with a summary of effects.

- 1.1.5 Other chapters that are useful to review in association with this chapter are Chapter 7 Landscape (**Document 5.7**) and Chapter 8 Visual (**Document 5.8**), which includes details on visual changes associated with the Proposed Development with some overlap in the receptors included in the settings assessment with in this chapter. Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (**Document 5.13**) includes details on construction traffic, which is relevant to changes in the settings of some historic environment receptors during the construction phase. Similarly, Chapter 15 Construction Noise (**Document 5.15**) includes details on construction noise, which again relates to changes in setting. Reference has also been made to Chapter 16 Operational Noise (**Document 5.16**) and based on the conclusions of that chapter, operational noise will not contribute to a change in setting of any historic assets. Control and management measures in relation to archaeology are described in the Archaeological Strategy (**Document 7.8**) and the Construction Environmental Management Plan (**Document 7.4**).
- 1.1.6 All technical terms and abbreviations used within this chapter are defined in the Glossary (**Document 1.4**).

2 Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This section sets out the legislative and planning policy framework that is relevant to the historic environment assessment. A full review of compliance with national and local planning policy is provided in the Planning Statement (**Document 7.14**) and a full review of relevant legislation is set out in the Legislation Compliance Audit (**Document 5.28.2.1**).
- 2.1.2 Relevant national policy considerations for the Proposed Development are of greatest importance and are set out at Table 10.1, with a description of how and where these policy requirements have been addressed in the chapter.

2.2 LEGISLATION

- 2.2.1 The importance of cultural heritage and archaeology is recognised in legislation and heritage assets that are deemed to be of particular importance are given legal protection.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- 2.2.2 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was passed to amend existing UK legislation (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990) within Wales and to provide additional provisions for the protection and management of the historic environment.
- 2.2.3 The 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales' was first published as a series of county volumes between 1994 and 2002 (Ref 10.23), with additional sites added to the register in 2007. Sites are graded from Grade I to II* in the same way as listed buildings. The Register was initially established as a non-statutory register but was made a statutory register through the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. However, there is no specific consents regime, or other statutory protection afforded to assets included on the Register. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 also provided a statutory basis to the need to maintain Historic Environment Records.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.2.4 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, as subsequently amended by the National Heritage Acts 1983 and 2002, sites assessed to be of national importance are required to be compiled in a Schedule of Monuments. These sites are accorded statutory protection and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a scheduled monument. Although the 1979 Act and subsequent amendments do not consider the settings of scheduled monuments, the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 require decision-makers to have regard to the desirability of preserving the scheduled monument or its setting.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2.5 The Secretary of State is required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historical interest under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The buildings included in this list are classified as Grades I, II* and II, and are accorded statutory protection. The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 require decision-makers to have regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings, any features which contribute to their special interest and their settings.
- 2.2.6 Under the 1990 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as conservation areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 require decision-makers to have regard to the desirability of preserving the character and appearance of conservation areas.

Environment Act 1995

- 2.2.7 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 were enacted under the Environment Act 1995, and set out criteria for identifying important hedgerows and a process of gaining consent for their removal. As well as nature conservation factors (reported where relevant in Chapter 9 Ecology and Nature Conservation (**Document 5.9**)) these criteria include a number of heritage-based considerations. Removal of an important hedgerow is deemed as permitted where a planning permission or DCO that would require removal of a hedgerow has been granted.

Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

- 2.2.8 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 sets out specific protections for aircraft which have crashed while in military service or vessels which have

sunk or been stranded while in military service. It sets out a general prohibition on any disturbance or removal of such remains without a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

2.3 NATIONAL POLICY

National Policy Statements

- 2.3.1 National Policy Statements set out the primary policy test against which the application for a DCO for the Proposed Development will be considered.
- 2.3.2 The principal National Policy Statement covering energy infrastructure is the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). This notes the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment, the need to submit sufficient information with an application, and the need to take account of effects on heritage assets and their setting.
- 2.3.3 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) applies to electricity networks specifically, but provides no further guidance on historic environment considerations.
- 2.3.4 Table 10.1 provides details of the elements of NPS EN-1 that are relevant to this chapter, and how and where they have been addressed in the ES.

Table 10.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1)	
NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
Paragraph 5.8.8 states that an ‘applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset’.	A description of the significance of the assets which may be affected, including their settings, is included within the baseline section of this chapter of the ES (Section 7), with supporting information provided within the appendices.
Paragraph 5.8.9 states that ‘Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant	A desk-based assessment has been completed and is included as Appendix 10.1 (Document 5.10.2.1) of the ES. Following this, a geophysical survey has been

Table 10.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1)	
NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<p>should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact’.</p>	<p>completed with the survey report included at Appendix 10.2 (Document 5.10.2.2). A programme of trial trenching has also been completed, with the trial trenching report included at Appendix 10.7 (Document 5.10.2.7). Visualisations have also been prepared from a number of historic assets. Photomontages are referred to in this chapter where relevant and are included as Document 5.29.</p>
<p>Paragraphs 5. 8.11-14 Concerns decision making by the IPC (now the Planning Inspectorate) in relation to heritage assets. Paragraph 5.8.12 states that ‘In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the IPC should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between conservation of that significance and proposals for development’.</p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.12 states that ‘The IPC should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets...’..Paragraph 5.8.14 states that ‘There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be..... Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of</p>	<p>This chapter of the ES includes an assessment of effects on heritage assets, and their settings (Section 9) The assessment is based on the heritage significance of the asset, as described in the baseline section.</p>

Table 10.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1)	
NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<p>the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification’.</p>	
<p>5.8.15-18 Describes the balance to be made in the planning process.</p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.15 states that ‘Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss’. Paragraph 5.8.18 states ‘When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the IPC should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the IPC should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval’.</p>	<p>Section 9 of this chapter of the ES includes an assessment of whether harm occurs to the heritage significance of a heritage asset and, where appropriate, the degree of loss or harm. This supports a judgement on this balance.</p>
<p>5.8.20 states that ‘Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, the IPC should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost’. Paragraph 5.8.21 states that this should be secured through the imposition of ‘..requirements on a consent that such work</p>	<p>This chapter of the ES sets out mitigation proposals in Section 9. This includes provision for the recording of any assets to be lost as a result of the development, and the dissemination of the results of this.</p>

Table 10.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1)	
NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
is carried out in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation...’, though paragraph 5.8.19 states that ‘A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given’.	

Planning Policy Wales

2.3.5 National planning policy for Wales is set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, 2016) (PPW). Chapter 6 deals with planning policies as they relate to conservation of the historic environment. This states the Welsh Government’s objectives to:

- ‘preserve and enhance the historic environment’;
- ‘protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource’;
- ‘ensure that the character of historic buildings is safeguarded’; and,
- ‘ensure that conservation areas are protected or enhanced’.

2.3.6 PPW sets out the role of local authorities in the protection of the historic environment, working with other agencies such as Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. PPW states that development plans should reflect national policies for the protection of the historic environment. It also notes the various historic environment designations which exist for the protection of monuments, historic buildings and areas, as well as historic landscapes.

2.3.7 PPW also sets out the treatment of the historic environment in the development management process. It states that the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, and that there should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of monuments of national importance. For archaeological remains of lesser importance, it will be necessary to weigh the importance of the archaeology against other factors, such as the need for the development. Where a local authority decides that physical preservation of

archaeology is not justified then it will be appropriate for provision to be made for the recording of archaeology in advance of its loss, and this can be secured through a planning condition.

- 2.3.8 PPW notes the statutory requirement to have regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings. The protection of World Heritage Sites and their settings should also be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. Similarly, parks, garden and landscapes included in the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales' should be taken into account.
- 2.3.9 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24) (Ref. 10.8), adopted in May 2017, provides guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.
- 2.3.10 The Welsh Government has prepared a consultation draft for a revised PPW (PPW 10), with the proposed revision to PPW has been structured in light of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. However, whilst the historic environment section has been re-structured the overall objectives in the proposed PPW 10 would remain consistent with those set out in PPW 9, which was drafted to reflect the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

2.4 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.4.1 There are a number of local planning policies set out in the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2017 (Ref 10.22) that relate to the historic environment. These are set out in Appendix 10.6 (**Document 5.10.2.6**).

3 Scope of Assessment and Consultation

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 This section describes the scope of the historic environment assessment, with reference to the Secretary of State’s (SoS) Scoping Opinion, other consultation with key consultees that has influenced the scope and any changes to the approach that have been necessary as a result of design evolution, initial assessment work, or new information received.

3.2 SECRETARY OF STATE’S SCOPING OPINION

3.2.1 Table 10.2 outlines the issues that were raised in the Secretary of State’s (SoS) Scoping Opinion and how these have been addressed in this assessment.

Table 10.2 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State’s Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
3.35	<p>The Secretary of State agrees that the following can be scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct disturbance to archaeological remains etc during the operational phase of the overhead line, the Wylfa and Pentir substation works, and the cable SECs; • direct disturbance to archaeological remains etc during the operational phase in relation to direct cable burial, HDD, tunnelling, pipe jacks, and the bridge deck, provided the assumed archaeological mitigation is explained in the ES and secured in the DCO; • changes in the setting of archaeological remains etc during 	<p>With regard to the 2nd bullet point, the mitigation is described within the Archaeological Strategy (Document 7.8), with a description of how the mitigation relates to individual receptors described in Section 9.</p> <p>A number of possible elements of the Proposed Development, which were considered in the Scoping Report are no longer part of the Proposed Development and are therefore not considered further (please refer to the Menai Strait Crossing Report (Document 9.6)). These are direct cable</p>

Table 10.2 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	<p>the operational phase in relation to direct cable burial, HDD, pipe jacks, and the bridge deck;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct disturbance to archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase of the bridge deck. 	<p>burial, HDD, pipe jacks, and the use of the bridge deck and, as such, no mitigation is required.</p>
3.89	<p>Paragraph 7.5.6 identifies that there is one Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) within the Scoping Corridor and paragraph 7.5.26 states that land within the Dinorwig LOHI is included in Section 5 of the corridor. Figure 7.2 is entitled 'Dinorwig LOHI Character Areas' and appears to identify six LOHIs, four of which extend into the Scoping Corridor. The Secretary of State assumes that these are sub areas within the Dinorwig LOHI, however recommends that this is clarified within the ES and accompanying figures. The Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of the Councils in relation to this point (see Appendix 3 of this Opinion).</p>	<p>The Secretary of State's assumption that these are sub areas of the Dinorwig LOHI is correct and this is clarified in Figure 10.7 (Document 5.10.1.7).</p> <p>The Order Limits are partly within the Dinorwig LOHI. An assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on outstanding historic landscape areas (an ASIDOHL) has been undertaken and is included in Appendix 10.3 (Document 5.10.2.3)</p>
3.90	<p>Although WHS are identified in Footnote 32 of the Scoping Report as heritage assets, no further reference is made to WHS in this chapter or its accompanying figures and appendices. The Secretary of State notes that WHSs are referenced in the Landscape and Visual Assessment chapter and recommends that cross-reference is made from the</p>	<p>This was addressed in Section 5.2 of the (Preliminary Environmental Information Report) PEIR, which confirmed that there would be no effect on any WHS. This is reaffirmed in Section 8.2 below.</p>

Table 10.2 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	ES Historic Environment topic chapter to the location in the ES of information about WHSs that may be affected by the Proposed Development.	
3.91	It is stated in paragraph 7.6.11 of the Scoping Report that currently there is no Welsh guidance on the assessment of effects on the setting of heritage assets in Wales, though it is anticipated that such guidance will be issued during the course of the EIA. Therefore, subject to the issue of any guidance in Wales, the Applicant proposes to undertake the assessment according to the approach set out in equivalent English guidance. The Applicant's attention is drawn to Welsh Government's comments that the guidance will be issued in draft form in summer 2016 (see Appendix 3 of this Opinion). The title of the English guidance is not provided in the text or the list of references contained in the chapter. The guidance on which the Applicant relies for the purposes of the historic environment assessment should be specified and an explanation for the approach taken should be provided in the ES.	The guidance <i>Setting of Historic Assets in Wales</i> was adopted in May 2017, having previously been issued as a consultation draft. The assessment has therefore been completed with reference to this guidance and not the equivalent English guidance.
3.92	No reference is made in this chapter of the Scoping Report to the approach that would be taken to dealing with any unrecorded heritage assets, such as	This matter is addressed in Section 9 of this chapter and dealt with in detail within the Archaeological Strategy (Document 10.8).

Table 10.2 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	archaeological features, that are discovered during construction of the Proposed Development. Details of how this matter would be addressed should be provided in the ES topic chapter. The Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of the Councils about the potential for discovery of unrecorded archaeological features along the overhead line route (see Appendix 3 of this Opinion).	
3.93	The Secretary of State welcomes the ongoing consultation with key stakeholders, and that the final selection of assets to be included within the settings assessment will be agreed with Cadw, IACC, and GC.	It is confirmed that the assets included in the settings assessment have all been discussed with Cadw, Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Gwynedd Council at the July 7 th 2017 Historic Environment Stakeholder Meeting, and no additional assets were requested to be included.

3.3 CONSULTATION

- 3.3.1 Meetings have been held with Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), Gwynedd Council and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) to discuss the scope, methodology, baseline and assessment results of the historic environment assessment, as described within this chapter. Chapter 5, EIA Consultation (**Document 5.5**) lists all the meetings that have taken place and the topics discussed.
- 3.3.2 Responses to comments from Stage 3 Consultation can be found in Chapter 5 Appendix 5.2 Schedule of responses to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**Document 5.5.2.2**) and the Consultation Report (**Document 6.1**). Responses to comments provided during the technical stakeholder review of the draft ES are provided in Chapter 5, Appendix 5.3

Schedule of Responses to the Technical Stakeholder Review of the Draft Environmental Statement (**Document 5.5.2.3**).

3.4 WELSH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

3.4.1 Consideration has been given to the potential for this topic to impact on the Welsh language in any way, drawing upon the findings of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (**Document 5.26**). It has been concluded that there is no potential for the sources of effects or affected receptors dealt with in this chapter to have any effects upon the Welsh language. There is potential for archaeological excavations and recording to be undertaken as a result of the proposed development to produce information that will enhance understanding of the history and culture of the area.

3.5 SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

3.5.1 Development can affect the heritage significance of heritage assets by both direct physical intervention to the fabric of an asset or by indirectly affecting the experience of the asset.

Direct Effects

3.5.2 For the purpose of this assessment, effects on heritage assets as a result of direct physical disturbance are referred to as direct effects. These effects would generally be negative, permanent and irreversible, would occur during the construction period, and would be confined to within the Order Limits.

3.5.3 Direct disturbances of heritage assets within the Order Limits may result from intrusive groundworks required for the construction of pylons and associated infrastructure such as access tracks and site compounds. The scope of the assessment in respect of direct effects has therefore involved the collection of data on the nature and extent of heritage assets that are located within the Order Limits. This has involved the following stages of data collection:

- Desk Study;
- Site Walkover;
- Geophysical Survey; and
- Trial Trenching.

3.5.4 In order to consider assets identified within the Order Limits in context, and to inform an assessment of the potential for the presence of previously

unidentified assets, the desk study was completed for a wider study area than the Order Limits alone. As the project design has developed, desk study data has been collected for areas including options that no longer form part of the Proposed Development. For the assessment, the local study area is defined as generally 1 km from the Order Limits, as defined in Section 6.1.

- 3.5.5 The desk study, site walkover and geophysical survey and trial trenching have been completed and the results are have informed the assessment reported in this chapter and are reported in full in appendices 10.1, 10.2 and 10.7 (**Documents 5.10.2.1, 5.10.2.2 and 5.10.2.7**).
- 3.5.6 The extent of the completed geophysical survey is shown on Figure 10.3 (**Document 5.10.1.3**) and the location of trial trenches is shown on Figure 10.5 (**Document 5.10.1.5**).

Effects on Setting

- 3.5.7 New infrastructure can potentially affect assets over a wider area through changes to their setting. Changes to setting can give rise to harm to the heritage significance of a heritage asset, but not all change would necessarily constitute harm. Effects may result from works including the introduction of pylons or other new elements into the landscape, such as the cable sealing end compounds and tunnel head houses (THH/CSEC). Changes to the setting of a heritage asset can occur as a result of intervisibility or direct views between the asset and the Proposed Development, or as a result of changes to the view of a feature from a third viewpoint, although setting is not a purely visual concept and other perceptual change, such as noise, may need to be considered.
- 3.5.8 Changes to the settings of assets can occur during the construction phase as a result of activities including plant movements and noise. These potential effects will be temporary effects during the construction period only.
- 3.5.9 Guidance (see Section 4.2 and in particular 4.2.10 to 4.2.19) on the assessment of effects on the setting of heritage assets recommends that a staged approach should be adopted, with the first stage being to identify the heritage asset that might be affected. It was not possible to prepare a list of assets that might be affected for inclusion within the Scoping Report. This was because the Scoping Report was produced on the basis of a 'scoping corridor' which was defined to encompass all of the possible elements of the development together with a suitable 'buffer' reflecting an appropriate study area for most technical topics. At the scoping stage it was not possible to define all heritage assets to be included within the settings assessment for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and the ES due to

the size of the scoping corridor and broad area within which options were still under consideration. The identification of all assets that would need to be included in the assessment, taking account of all route and technology options under consideration, would have resulted in an unrealistically long list of assets and would not therefore have contributed to clearly defining the scope of the assessment. As a result of this, the list of assets to be included was initially prepared post-scoping for inclusion in the PEIR, and has been refined to reflect the design shown on the Construction Plans (**Document 5.4.1.1**).

- 3.5.10 As identified in Section 6.1, the identification of assets to be included in the settings assessment was initially done by reference to an Extended Study Area extending 2 km from the Order Limits. Assets within this Extended Study Area were reviewed to consider whether there was a potential for their setting to be affected, and this review included consideration of the nature of the assets themselves, their setting and the evolving scheme design. The review was carried out on the basis of initial site visits as well as a review of preliminary zones of theoretical visibility (ZTVs), Google Earth models and other relevant visual information. All designated assets within the Extended Study Area were considered in this review, as well as non-designated assets where there was considered to be a potential for significant effects, and also some designated assets beyond the Extended Study Area, where longer distance views were considered to be of potential importance.
- 3.5.11 The draft list of assets to be included, and those designated assets within the Extended Study Area to be excluded from the assessment, was shared with consultees, with a rationale provided in each case. This list was then refined on the basis of comments received. This comprised Stage 1 of the setting assessment, as required by the guidance described from paragraph 4.2.10. This list of assets was discussed with the consultees at the July 5th 2017 Stakeholder Group Meeting Historic Environment and no additional assets were requested for inclusion. Their locations are shown on Figure 10.6 (**Document 5.10.1.6**).

Historic landscape

- 3.5.12 The Order Limits are partly within the Dinorwig Landscape Area on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (RLOHI), as is the existing Pentir Substation. As there is therefore potential for the Proposed Development to affect this landscape an assessment of the impact of development on historic landscape areas (ASIDOHL) has been undertaken and is included as Appendix 10.3 (**Document 5.10.2.3**). There are no other landscapes on the Register within or in close proximity to the Order Limits and so the ASIDOHL has considered only the Dinorwig RLOHI.

World Heritage Sites

3.5.13 The nearest World Heritage Site (WHS) to the Proposed Development is the The Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd and its closest point would be around the Menai Strait crossing, with sections of OHL extending to within approximately 8.8 km of Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls and 10 km of Beaumaris Castle. Given the nature of the heritage significance of the WHS and the distance between the WHS and above ground elements of the Proposed Development, no effects are anticipated on the WHS and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. This has been discussed and agreed with stakeholders.

Historic Battlefields

3.5.14 Of the battlefields or conflict sites recorded on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales¹ there are none with a confirmed location within the Extended Study Area and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken with respect to Historic Battlefields.

¹ <http://battlefields.rcahmw.gov.uk/about-the-inventory/>

4 Methodology

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 This section outlines the technical methods used to determine the baseline, how it could be affected by the Proposed Development (i.e. the impacts and their effects) and how the significance of these effects has been identified.

4.2 GUIDANCE SPECIFIC TO HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.2.1 The following section provides information on the guidance associated with the gathering of historic environment baseline information, for the analysis of this information, and for the assessment of the information in EIA terms.

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales

4.2.2 Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Ref 10.1) ('Conservation Principles') was published by Cadw in March 2011. This sets out Cadw's approach to the protection and management of the historic environment in Wales and will '*guide Cadw in applying its principles to its role in the development process, and in managing the sites in its care*'. It sets out six principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales, which are:

- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values;
- Understanding the heritage significance of historic assets is vital;
- The historic environment is a shared resource;
- Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

4.2.3 Conservation Principles also sets out four heritage values to assist in understanding heritage significance; these are:

- Evidential value²;
- Historical value³;
- Aesthetic value⁴; and
- Communal value⁵.

4.2.4 (NB the first three of these are also recognised in NPS EN1)

4.2.5 The document is also intended to inform and guide the approach of other organisations such as local authorities, individuals, property owners, developers and their advisors in their decision making in respect of the historic environment.

Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24)

4.2.6 TAN 24 (Ref. 10.8), adopted in May 2017, provides guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications. It has been prepared as part of a body of policy, advice and guidance documents in support of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

4.2.7 TAN 24 provides guidance on the application of Chapter 6 of PPW and specifically the treatment of the following relevant aspects of the historic environment:

- Archaeological remains;
- Listed buildings;
- Conservation areas; and

² Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.

³ Historical value includes illustrative or associative aspects which may illustrate a particular aspect of past life or be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement

⁴ Aesthetic value concerns the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset, such as from its external appearance and how it lies within its setting.

⁵ Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

- Historic parks, gardens and landscapes.

4.2.8 It includes guidance on the historic environment in the local plan preparation process and in the development management process.

4.2.9 Paragraphs 4.2-4.10 of TAN 24 set out the approach to dealing with archaeological remains within the development management process. This stresses the importance of pre-application discussions with the local planning authority and the need for assessment where archaeological remains are known to exist. It is stated that the assessment would be likely to involve a desk study, but can also involve an archaeological evaluation. The reports on such investigations are to form part of a planning application and applicants should show how they have modified development proposals to minimise effects. Within this context, it is stated that there should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains. For archaeological assets of less than national importance that may be affected, the case for preservation is to be weighed against the benefits of and need for a development. It stresses that archaeological remains should not be needlessly destroyed, but that opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken.

Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017)

4.2.10 This guidance was adopted in May 2017 (Ref 10.6) and was prepared as part of an integrated package of secondary legislation, new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance which has been compiled in support of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

4.2.11 It was prepared for the purpose of:

- Explaining what setting is;
- How it contributes to the heritage significance of a historic asset and why it is important; and
- To outline the principles used to assess the impact of development or land management proposals on the settings of historic assets.

4.2.12 The setting of heritage assets is defined in Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011) as:

'The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape.'

4.2.13 The setting guidance recommends that assessment of the effects of a development should use the following staged approach.

- Stage 1: Identify the Heritage Assets that might be affected;
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the ways in which the heritage assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of the development; and
- Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate the potential impact.

4.2.14 The Stage 1 process was undertaken as part of the preparation for the PEIR. Initially, all designated assets within the Extended Study Area were considered for inclusion in the assessment. Other assets at a greater distance were also considered where it appeared that they may also be affected due to their nature and relationship to other assets. This was discussed with consultees, as described in paragraph 3.5.11.

4.2.15 The Stage 1 process involved a review of designation descriptions (where applicable) and selected site visits in order to gain an understanding of the contribution of setting to how the assets are appreciated. Based on this, an initial list was prepared of those assets whose setting could be affected and this list has been amended following consultee comments.

4.2.16 This chapter contains Stages 2-4 of the assessment process. Based on the guidance, the Stage 2 process has involved an analysis of the setting of the asset, taking account of factors including:

- The surroundings of the asset;
- Present understandings and appreciation of the asset; and
- Any survival of the historic surroundings and subsequent historic changes.

4.2.17 This includes a detailed description of the setting of each of the assets included in the scope of this assessment. This is based on site visits in each case, supplemented by further information including the designation description and, where appropriate, historic maps and aerial photographs. The Stage 2 baseline description is included at Section 7.5.

4.2.18 Stage 3 describes what the effect of the Proposed Development would be for each of the assets included in the assessment. This is based on a consideration of a number of factors such as the proximity of the Proposed Development and its location in relation to the asset and any key views from it, prominence or dominance of the Proposed Development, changes in land use and character, noise and lighting, duration and reversibility.

4.2.19 For Stage 4, mitigation measures have been considered. The primary mitigation for the Proposed Development has been in the overall design and routeing. Consideration of effects on the settings of heritage assets has also been considered at all stages of the design process. However, where appropriate additional mitigation measures have been identified, these are described in Section 9 of this chapter.

Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process

4.2.20 Effects on the character of areas included on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales are assessed following the ASIDOHL2 methodology which is described in detail in the Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (Ref 10.7).

4.2.21 The guidance sets out five stages to follow in order to determine the impact of a development on an area of historic landscape:

- Stage 1: Provide contextual information;
- Stage 2: Describe and quantify the direct, physical impacts of development on the Historic Character Area(s) affected;
- Stage 3 Description and quantification of the indirect impacts of development on the Historic Character Area(s) affected.
- Stage 4 Evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area(s) (or part(s) thereof) directly and/or indirectly affected by development in relation to:
 - the whole of the Historic Character Area(s) concerned, and/or
 - the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register,
 - followed by an evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area(s) concerned in the national context, and a determination of the average overall value of all the Historic Character Areas (or parts thereof) affected.
- Stage 5 Assessment of the overall significance of impact of development, and the effects that altering the Historic Character Area(s) concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register.

4.3 BASELINE DATA GATHERING AND FORECASTING METHODS

4.3.1 Survey methodologies are only set out in brief, with full methodologies set out in Appendices 10.1 (**Document 5.10.2.1**) and 10.2 (**Document 5.10.2.2**).

Desk Study

4.3.2 The Desk Study has involved baseline data collection (Appendix 10.1, **Document 5.10.2.1**), with a review of the following data sources:

- Historic Environment Record (HER) data;
- Databases of designated assets;
- Available excavation reports and other reports on archaeological investigations within the study area;
- All extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth;
- Archive records held at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni, and as appropriate, RCAHMW and University College Bangor; and
- LiDAR data downloaded from the Lle.wales.gov.uk website and processed to hill shade images. Additional LiDAR data held by National Grid was also used.

4.3.3 Reference has also been made to the LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs) to provide historic landscape context to the baseline. LANDMAP is an all Wales GIS based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent dataset. LANDMAP comprises five spatially related datasets (layers) or aspects – Geological Landscape, Landscape Habitats, Visual and Sensory, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape. Together these identify what gives a particular area its sense of place and what makes it distinctive. With reference to the historic environment character, the Historic Landscape aspect is of the most relevance.

4.3.4 A walkover survey was also completed as part of the Desk Study, with further walkover and site visits undertaken during the EIA process in order to inspect specific sites, features and areas as required. Geotechnical data obtained as part of the North Wales Connection Project has also been reviewed.

LiDAR data assessment

4.3.5 Two sources of LiDAR data were reviewed as part of the assessment. Basic shaded countour imagery derived from 2 m resolution data was made available from National Grid, which provided a broad interpretation of base topography. In addition, raw LiDAR data was sourced from the Lle – a Geo Portal for Wales website⁶. 1 m resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM) tiles for the following grid squares was downloaded and processed using terrain analysis in the open source GIS package QGIS:

- SH59;
- SH47;
- SH48;
- SH56; and
- SH57.

4.3.6 Not all of the tile area contained LiDAR data; in total the area of raw data available covers approximately 5597 ha. Data were not available for 3.3 km between towers 4ZA018 and 4ZA027, 2.6 km between towers 4AP042 and 4AP050, and 2.7 km between 4AP075 and 4AP084. The area immediately around the Pentir substation is also lacking in available data.

4.3.7 Initial assessment of the LiDAR data involved a two-stage process for interrogating the DSM. Firstly, the data for each tile were processed as a hillshade, using a 'lighting' altitude of 30°, and an azimuth of 300°. The Z value was set to 2.0 in order to accentuate subtle ground detail. This provided a clear and easily interpretable terrain model of much of the Order Limits. To further aid interpretation, duplicate tiles were also shaded as a single band pseudocolour, ranging from blue for near sea level heights to dark red for the highest points. The hill-shaded tile was then overlain as a semi-transparent overlay, therefore providing detail on the overall topography and the ground surface texture. The same parameters were applied to all tiles to provide an even and consistent terrain map across the whole Order Limits.

4.3.8 Hillshaded tiles were also viewed at azimuths of 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° in order to identify any features that were not revealed by the standard viewing azimuth of 300°.

⁶ <http://lle.gov.wales/GridProducts#data=LidarCompositeDataset>

- 4.3.9 The DMS data were also processed using slope analysis, which highlights the degree of ground gradient, presenting flat ground as dark, and sloping ground as pale. The greater the steepness the lighter the colour. This enabled rapid identification of steeply sloping ground that may be less conducive to settlement and activity.
- 4.3.10 Aspect analysis, which identifies the direction of slope, was also used to help identify southern aspect slopes which may be conducive to settlement. Aspect shading was set to 45° increments.
- 4.3.11 Using the variety of LiDAR presentation methods detailed above it was possible to identify known and previously unidentified features, to assess the local landform and use this to help inform the evaluation and mitigation strategy.
- 4.3.12 Any features of potential heritage interest within the Order Limits were digitised in GIS. The DSM was also used to provide profiles between two points to aid interpretation of inter-visibility between receptors.
- 4.3.13 In addition, topography was analysed along the route of the access tracks east of Llanfechell and between the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and Pentir substation in order to identify any landform that may suggest potential for settlement sites.

Geophysical Survey

- 4.3.14 The geophysical surveys were completed by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (ASWYAS) during January-March 2016. The surveys and reporting were conducted in accordance with English Heritage (now known as Historic England) guidelines (Ref. 10.17) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance (Ref. 10.15). There is no specific Welsh guidance on archaeological geophysical survey and the English guidance is accepted as best practice guidance. Both the methodology and areas surveyed were discussed with GAPS.
- 4.3.15 Various areas, comprising a total of 179 ha, were subject to geophysical survey. Survey areas selected were areas of high archaeological potential, identified during the desk study, and to provide a sample across the length of the Proposed Development. This survey was undertaken because elements of the archaeology of Anglesey are not well understood and sub-surface remains could be expected to be found in areas with no previously known archaeology and which would not be identified without pre-emptive investigation of this type. Based on previous experience of investigations within Anglesey, and on the ground conditions and geology along the route, it has been agreed that a geophysical (magnetometer) survey would be most

effective as an initial survey method. The extent and location of survey areas were agreed through consultation with GAPS in order to arrive at a reasonable sample level of the Order Limits, and reflecting the likely extent of the footprint of the Proposed Development. Initial proposals were prepared for the survey of sample blocks in areas of known (but unquantified) archaeological potential. The survey areas were defined with reference to the extent of known archaeological remains (recorded on the HER) and were drawn to field boundaries. The extent of these proposed survey area were modified in response to consultee comments and additional survey blocks were included based on a nominal area of 1 ha on proposed pylon locations where these were considered suitable for survey. These additional survey blocks provided a sample coverage through relatively extensive areas with no existing records for the presence of archaeological remains in order to test the archaeological potential of these areas.

- 4.3.16 Fluxgate gradiometry (detailed magnetometry) was considered appropriate for detecting the type of archaeological features which might be expected to be present within the Order Limits and was therefore adopted for the geophysical surveys. This technique involves the use of hand-held magnetometers to detect and record anomalies in the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field caused by variations in soil magnetic susceptibility or permanent magnetisation.
- 4.3.17 For each survey area a site grid was laid out using a Trimble Virtual Reference Station (VRS) differential Global Positioning System (Trimble 5800 model). The survey was undertaken using Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometers. These were employed taking readings at 0.25 m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1.0 m apart within 30 m by 30 m grids, so that 3600 readings were recorded in each grid. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and later downloaded to computer for processing and interpretation. Geoplot 3 (Geoscan Research) software was used to process and present the data.

Trial Trenching

- 4.3.18 Trial trenching has also been undertaken, involving the excavation of a number of trial trenches within areas of identified potential archaeological interest. The trial trenching has been completed in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and in accordance with ClfA standards and guidance (Ref. 10.16). Trenches varied in size to reflect the specific requirements in each case. For each trench a suitable machine excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsoil, with subsequent excavation completed by hand. Identified features of archaeological interest were investigated by sample hand excavation in order

to their date and function so far as possible. All trenches and identified features were recorded, with a written, drawn and photographic record. Regular site visits were made by GAPS during trial trenching.

4.4 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Value of Receptors

- 4.4.1 For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects in EIA terms, the heritage value of known heritage assets has been assigned to one of five classes, as shown in Table 10.4, with reference to the heritage values which are identified in Conservation Principles (Ref. 10.1) as contributing to the heritage significance of an asset.
- 4.4.2 The assessment of the value of identified assets has relied on the baseline information provided in this chapter as well as in the Desk Study (Appendix 10.1, **Document 5.10.2.1**), Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) and Trial Trenching Report (Appendix 10.7, **Document 5.10.2.7**) and relying on professional judgement as informed by policy and guidance, as well as reference to the identified priorities in the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (Refs. 10.18, 10.19 and 10.24).
- 4.4.3 Assets recorded in the HER include both designated and non-designated assets. The values of designated assets are defined by their status. Those assets recognised as being of the greatest value are designated as World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments (Wales), Listed Buildings, Historic Battlefields (though note there are none within the study area), Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes. While still nationally designated Conservation Areas may be categorised as being of medium value by their lower designated status. Non-designated assets may not meet the criteria required for designation, however it is also possible that they have not been investigated sufficiently for a view on their value, and therefore potential for achieving designated status, to be determined. Non-designated assets listed on the HER have therefore been ascribed a value based upon professional judgement of the information attached to the record.
- 4.4.4 The same principle has been applied to identifying the value of non-designated assets not listed on the HER, but identified through the completion of geophysical survey and trial trenching. The information collected as part of surveys, alongside contextual information from other known assets has been used to identify their value.
- 4.4.5 Table 10.4 provides indicative criteria used to rate the value of assets.

Table 10.4 Historic environment criteria to assess the value of features		
Heritage Value	Asset Examples	Rationale
Very High	World Heritage Sites (WHS) and other assets of acknowledged international importance	World Heritage Sites are designated on the basis of 'Outstanding Universal Value' and are of international importance.
High	Scheduled monuments (Wales), Listed Buildings, Historic Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes. Other non-designated assets of demonstrable national importance, not reflected by their current status.	The designated assets must be considered of the highest national importance. The value of non-designated features is assessed on the basis of designation criteria and professional judgement.
Medium	Conservation Areas, historic assets identified by a local authority as being of local importance or non-designated monuments that have value as a result of their archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest, but which do not meet the criteria for designation.	These include other buildings of national importance, archaeological sites that do not merit scheduling but are nevertheless of interest or could make a substantial contribution to established regional research agendas.
Low	Locally-significant archaeological sites that do not contribute to wider areas.	Non-designated monuments that have elements that are of value for their archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest.
Negligible	Features and finds spots that have been excavated, destroyed or removed.	Non-designated assets that are no longer present.

4.4.6 Whilst a high value has been attributed to all listed buildings, paragraph 5.8.14 of EN-1 draws a distinction between Grade II and Grade I and II* listed buildings. As such, when considering the significance of effects on Grade II listed buildings, professional judgement has been applied, to ensure an accurate assessment is reported.

Magnitude of Effects

4.4.7 Changes to receptors (assets) have been assigned to one of four classes of magnitude, defined in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Historic environment criteria to assess the magnitude of effects	
Magnitude	Description
High	<p>Change to the heritage significance of most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Change to the heritage significance of key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to the heritage significance of an asset's setting that are permanent or long-term.</p>
Medium	<p>Changes to the heritage significance of many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.</p> <p>Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.</p> <p>Considerable changes to the heritage significance of an asset through changes to its setting that affect the character of the asset, or a more comprehensive change which is time-limited and reversible.</p>
Low	<p>Changes to the heritage significance of key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.</p> <p>Change to the heritage significance of key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.</p> <p>Change to the heritage significance of an asset through changes to its setting, such that it is noticeably changed or a considerable change that is time-limited and reversible.</p>
Very low	<p>Very small changes to the heritage significance of archaeological materials.</p> <p>Slight changes to the heritage significance of historic building elements.</p> <p>Change to the heritage significance of an asset through changes to its setting that hardly affect it, or a more noticeable change which is time-limited and reversible.</p>

4.4.8 For effects resulting from the direct loss of or disturbance to their fabric, measures included within the CEMP and which apply to the asset in question are taken account of in the assessment. For all these assets the assessment

assumes that all such effects would occur during the construction phase and would be permanent and non-reversible. The magnitude of an effect on a given heritage asset may depend on the nature and extent of the heritage asset being assessed, as well as the extent of any loss or alteration to it. The extent of effects can incorporate a range of factors including the spatial extent, or the duration of the effect; for example whether the effect ceases following construction, endures until the Proposed Development is decommissioned, or is permanent and irreversible. Change may be negative or, in some cases, positive where changes may result in enhancement to an asset setting or understanding.

- 4.4.9 Where physical loss or disturbance to assets is predicted then an attempt has been made to describe this relative to the totality of the asset in question. In some cases, the assets have not been defined to their full extent, for example where they appear to extend beyond the extent of geophysical surveys areas or beyond the Order Limits. Consequently when determining the relative loss of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development, broad assumptions have been made as detailed in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Loss as a result of direct disturbance

Loss	Description
Total	Change to the heritage significance of most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered.
Substantial	Changes to the heritage significance of many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.
Partial	Changes to the heritage significance of key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.
Slight	Very minor changes to the heritage significance of archaeological materials.

- 4.4.10 A combination of the magnitude of the effect under consideration and the value of the heritage asset are used, with the application of professional judgement, to consider the overall significance of an effect. The typical interaction of value and significance for the historic environment is as shown in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Indicative classification of significance of effects

Value of heritage asset	Magnitude of effects			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Very High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
High	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Medium	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
Low	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

4.4.11 Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant.

4.5 ASSUMPTION AND LIMITATIONS

4.5.1 The assessment of effects as a result of direct disturbance has been undertaken on the basis of a phased programme of data collection involving desk study and walkover, geophysical survey and initial results of trial trenching. Due to the form of the Proposed Development, the geophysical survey and trial trenching have been undertaken using a sampling strategy informed by current knowledge and developed in consultation with GAPS. Adopting a sampling strategy inevitably involves leaving some areas unsurveyed, and access restrictions have also prevented survey from some limited areas. However, the geophysical survey that was completed covered an extensive area and has proved to be a reliable survey method in that it has identified those sub-surface archaeological remains that would be expected to be identified by a survey of this type. It is considered that sufficient information has therefore been collected to support the assessment and also to design an appropriate mitigation and archaeological recording strategy. It is recognised that there is a high likelihood that previously unidentified archaeological remains will be present within the construction area and therefore that the archaeological recording strategy needs a robust approach to the identification and recording of such remains.

5 Basis of Assessment

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The basis of assessment section sets out the assumptions that have been made in respect of the design flexibility maintained within the draft DCO (**Document 2.1**), and the consideration that has been given to alternative scenarios and the sensitivity of the assessment to changes in the construction commencement year, and the duration of the works.
- 5.1.2 Details of the available flexibility are included in Chapter 3 Description of Proposed Development, (**Document 5.3**), Chapter 4 Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning (**Document 5.4**) and are also considered in Chapter 6 EIA Methodology (**Document 5.6**).

5.2 FLEXIBILITY ASSUMPTIONS

- 5.2.1 For most topics the main assessment has been undertaken based upon the design shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**), the Construction Plans (**Documents 5.4.1.1 and 5.4.1.2**) and the Design Plans (**Document 4.13**). To take account of the flexibility allowed for in the draft DCO (**Document 2.1**), consideration has been given to the potential for effects to be of greater significance should any of the permanent or temporary infrastructure elements be moved elsewhere within the LOD or Order Limits, or to extend to any of the parameters.
- 5.2.2 Where relocating temporary or permanent infrastructure within the LOD may have changed the significance of an effect on a known asset, an environmental commitment has been made, to restrict works in these areas. This has ensured that flexibility would not result in any significant loss of or disturbance to known features of historic interest. The Schedule of Environmental Commitments is provided in Volume 7 (**Document 7.4.2.1**) for more information.
- 5.2.3 The assumptions made regarding the use of flexibility are set out in Table 10.8 below.

Table 10.8 Flexibility assumptions		
Element of flexibility	Proposed Development assumption for initial assessment	Flexibility assumptions considered
Horizontal Limits of Deviation for the 400 kV OHL	<p>The pylon is assessed in its current location as shown on the Works Plans (Document 4.4).</p> <p>The conductors have been assessed based on the location of the pylons and centreline shown on the Works Plans (Document 4.4).</p>	<p>The assessment has considered the possible effects of locating pylons or conductors elsewhere within the LOD.</p> <p>With regard to effects deriving from the direct disturbance of assets, some areas have been excluded where significance of effects could increase.</p> <p>The assessment has considered the potential changes in the effects on the setting of assets as a result of locating pylons or conductors elsewhere within the LOD.</p> <p>Although not considered in the assessment, the LOD provides a mechanism to avoid any unforeseen assets revealed during construction.</p>
Vertical Limits of Deviation for the 400 kV OHL.	Assessed at the height shown on the Indicative Pylon Schedule (Document 5.3.2.1)	The assessment has considered the possible effects of pylons being 6 m above the heights shown on the Pylon Schedule (i.e. all pylons having two, 3 m extensions).
Pylon foundation type.	Pad foundation type assessed as this presents the worst case for effect on buried archaeology.	Not required as worst case already assessed
Tunnel alignment within LOD	This is not relevant to the historic environment assessment.	The tunnel alignment has no bearing on terrestrial layout of the Proposed Development and therefore has no bearing

Table 10.8 Flexibility assumptions		
Element of flexibility	Proposed Development assumption for initial assessment	Flexibility assumptions considered
		on effects on the historic environment, either through direct disturbance or change to setting. It would also have no bearing on construction traffic, in terms of quantity or routes, which could consequently affect the settings of any historic assets.
Tunnel/shaft depth	Shaft depths assessed at the depths described in Chapter 3 Description of Proposed Development (Document 5.3).	The shaft depth has no bearing on terrestrial layout of the Proposed Development and therefore has no bearing on effects on the historic environment, either through direct disturbance or change to setting.
Tunnel construction compounds	Construction work could take place anywhere within the compounds area identified on the Works Plans (Document 4.4).	The assessment already considers the flexibility available
Braint and Ty Fodol THH/CSEC/ and Pentir Substation	The assessment has been undertaken based on the maximum parameters shown on Design Plans (Document 4.13).	The assessment already considers the flexibility available
Access tracks and working areas	Access tracks and working areas assessed in the location currently shown on the Construction Plans (Document 5.4.1.1).	The assessment has considered the possible effects of locating access tracks and working areas anywhere else within the Order Limits, and areas were excluded via the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (Document

Table 10.8 Flexibility assumptions		
Element of flexibility	Proposed Development assumption for initial assessment	Flexibility assumptions considered
		7.4.2.1) where the significance of effects could increase.
Penmynydd Road Compound	Construction work could take place anywhere within the compounds area identified on the Works Plans (Document 4.4).	The assessment already considers the flexibility available
Pentir Construction Compound	Construction work could take place anywhere within the compounds area identified on the Works Plans (Document 4.4).	The assessment already considers the flexibility available
Third Party Services	<p>It has been assumed that all third party services would be undergrounded within the LOD shown on the Third Party Services Construction Plans (Document 5.4.1.2)</p> <p>Access tracks and working areas would be located where they are currently shown on the Third Party Services Construction Plans (Document 5.4.1.2).</p>	<p>It is not considered necessary to assess the use of the flexibility with regard to third party access routes as these would not involve the creation stone tracks and there would be no ground disturbance. Undergrounding of 33kV and BT lines would involve the excavation of cable trenches of 300 mm only. This would therefore involve only limited additional ground disturbance and would not increase the significance of effect on archaeological remains. There would be some flexibility in the cable route which would be used to avoid known historic assets where appropriate and provision for an archaeological watching brief as a minimum.</p>

- 5.2.4 With regard to direct effects, i.e. the potential for the physical loss of an asset, the use of flexibility within the horizontal LOD, as well as the location of access tracks and working areas, could affect whether or not archaeological remains would be affected, or the extent to which remains would be affected. Where this flexibility could therefore result in a significant effect as a result of a pylon being re-located and placed so as to disturb an area of known archaeological importance, then a commitment has been made to exclude the area as a potential pylon location. This measure also applies to access tracks. All such exclusions have been included in the Schedule of Environmental Commitments, which forms Appendix 1 (**Document 7.4.2.1**) of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (**Document 7.4**). Outside of these exclusion areas, the use of flexibility when locating a pylon or access track may result in a minor increase or decrease in the level of effect, but is unlikely to make a substantial difference to the significance of effects. This is identified, where appropriate, in the assessment.
- 5.2.5 One of the reasons for including flexibility in the design is to allow the avoidance of previously unknown archaeology, should an asset be uncovered during site preparation. However, provision will be made for the recording of any archaeology encountered during construction, with flexibility used for avoidance only where preserving the asset in situ is of greater benefit than excavating and recording the asset and it can be protected from any subsequent direct effects arising as a result of the proposed development.
- 5.2.6 With regard to effects arising through change in the settings of assets (i.e. indirect effects), the assessment has considered any notable increase or decrease in the magnitude of change as a result of the flexibility in OHL location. This may arise, for example, from a pylon being located closer to an asset or being located in an identified key sightline which supports the heritage significance of the asset.

5.3 CONSIDERATION OF SCENARIOS

- 5.3.1 Three sets of scenarios have been considered in the assessment. These are:
- Option A and B, as explained in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**);
 - Direction and method of tunnelling (Scenarios 1 and 2 and 3) as explained in Chapter 4, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning (**Document 5.4**); and
 - Construction traffic using the existing A5025 (Link 1) alignment or using the new alignment as proposed by Horizon Nuclear Power and as

explained in Chapter 4, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning (**Document 5.4**).

5.3.2 Table 10.9 details if these scenarios are relevant to the historic environment assessment and, if they are, how they have been assessed in Section 9 mitigation and residual effects.

Table 10.9 Consideration of Scenarios	
Option	How it has been considered within the assessment
Option A and B	Both options have been assessed against the same baseline data. In the area of greatest variation, i.e. between 4AP064 and 4AP066, there are no known heritage assets that would be directly disturbed by either option. There would be no material difference in effects on the settings of any assets between the two options.
Direction and method of tunnelling (Scenarios 1, 2 and 3)	The direction of tunnelling selected would not affect the historic environment assessment other than in terms of vehicle movements. As the assessment considers the worst case number of vehicles on each link, all tunnelling scenarios are effectively assessed.
Construction traffic using the existing A5025 (Link 1) alignment or using the new alignment as proposed by Horizon Nuclear Power.	<p>There a number of designated heritage assets alongside or near to the A5025 and most notably these include three Grade II listed buildings which front onto the road within Llanfachreath.</p> <p>The A5025 would be used as a main construction route for HGVs involved in the construction of the northernmost section of the OHL and the works at Wylfa substation. The offline works as proposed by Horizon Nuclear Power would alter the road alignment to move the road further away from these assets. As such, it would result in an improved situation with regard to potential effects on these assets as a result of construction traffic movements. Although the existing alignment represents the worst case, the A5025 is a major road which already experiences high levels of traffic movements including HGVs. Therefore the introduction of the construction traffic would not be expected to give</p>

Table 10.9 Consideration of Scenarios

Option	How it has been considered within the assessment
	rise to significant effects on these assets, even on the existing road alignment.

5.4 SENSITIVITY TESTS

Construction Start Date

5.4.1 Under the terms of the draft DCO (**Document 2.1**), construction could commence in any year up to five years following the grant of the DCO. Consideration has been given to whether the potential mitigation or residual effects reported in this chapter would differ if construction were to commence in any year up to and including the fifth year. However, no notable changes to the historic environment baseline are predicted that could affect the conclusions of the assessment. It has therefore not been necessary to undertake a more detailed assessment for an alternative programme to that set out in Chapter 4 (**Document 5.4**).

Duration of Construction Activities.

5.4.2 It is possible that some construction activities may take a longer or shorter length of time to complete than currently predicted in the construction programme used for the purposes of assessment. Certain assessment methodologies use defined durations when considering effects within the EIA, for example in relation to peak periods of construction, such as that considered for construction traffic effects (consideration is given to the peak week of traffic and the average weekly traffic over the peak year). To ensure a robust assessment, additional consideration has been given to any difference in the effects as assessed should there be any increase or decreases in the duration of individual construction activities, or indeed the construction programme as a whole.

5.4.3 For historic environment it is considered that there is no potential for changes to the duration of construction activities, or the programme as a whole, to alter the assessment findings as reported in section 9 Mitigation and Residual Effects.

6 Study Area

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 For the purpose of identifying the likely effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment, study areas have been adopted in order to define the scope of assets to include in the assessment and to define the extent of data collection. These study areas are defined below.
- 6.1.2 The extent of the Order Land for which consent is being sought is known as the Order Limits.
- 6.1.3 A 'Local Study Area' extending 1 km from the edge of the Order Limits has been adopted for considering effects arising from direct disturbance of archaeological remains. This has been used for data collection in order to assist in placing the land within the Order Limits into its local context and to help to identify the potential for the presence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains.
- 6.1.4 The Study Area for the Desk Study (Appendix 10.1, **Document 5.10.2.1**) covered a broader area than the defined Local Study Area for the ES. This is because it was based upon a broader corridor set out in the Scoping Report.
- 6.1.5 In order to consider the potential for effects on the setting of heritage assets, an initial 'Extended Study Area' of 2 km beyond the Order Limits was adopted in order to identify designated heritage assets that could potentially be significantly affected. As described below, all designated assets within this area have been reviewed to identify whether they should be included in the settings assessment. A number of more distant designated assets, as well as non-designated assets, have also been included, and the list of assets to be included in the assessment has been subject to consultation with Cadw, IACC, Gwynedd Council and GAPS.

7 Baseline Conditions

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 This section provides a general description of the historic environment baseline within the Local Study Area and specific known and potential heritage assets which may be affected by the Proposed Development. It also contains the Stage 2 (as defined in Cadw guidance, Ref. 10.13) baseline description of assets included in the settings assessment.

7.2 FUTURE BASELINE PREDICTIONS

7.2.1 The historic environment baseline is subject to change as a result of natural erosion or degradation of archaeological remains, or changes as a result of changing agricultural practices. However, such changes are gradual and occur over an extended period of time and are not therefore considered within the baseline description.

7.2.2 In a number of cases, recent or ongoing changes to heritage assets have been identified during the baseline data collection. This may be, for example, as a result of renovation works to a historic building, or works to effect a change of use and these are considered as part of the baseline.

7.3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

7.3.1 Anglesey and north Gwynedd present a rich historic environment resulting from a long history of human use and occupation. Most notably this includes the presence of numerous prehistoric funerary and other ritual monuments, including chambered tombs and standing stones. Alongside associated settlement evidence, these suggest that the area has a long history of being well-populated, and subsequent land management has ensured that archaeological remains are often well-preserved in comparison to other areas of the UK.

7.3.2 Within the post medieval period the area saw the development of a number of larger estates, with the establishment of larger country houses particularly in the area of the Menai Strait. Plas Newydd and Vaynol are particularly good examples of these and contain well-preserved examples of 18th and 19th century designed landscapes.

7.3.3 The post medieval period also saw increased mineral extraction within the, particularly of slate within Dinorwig.

Historic Context

Prehistoric (500,000 BC - AD43)

- 7.3.4 Anglesey and north Gwynedd were covered in ice sheets during much of the Palaeolithic period and evidence for human occupation within Wales during this period is extremely rare. A Neanderthal jaw fragment was found in a cave at the Bontnewydd Palaeolithic site in Denbighshire, dated to around 230,000 BC, during an interglacial period. At this time, Anglesey formed part of a continuous land mass of the rest of Wales and presumably, Neanderthal activity could have extended into this area but there are no known traces of this. There is therefore currently no known evidence recorded within the Local Study Area from the Palaeolithic period. The ice sheets retreated and by around 14,000 years ago the current area of Anglesey and Gwynedd comprised a continuous ice-free land mass. As the climate warmed, sea levels rose, with the Menai Strait being covered permanently by water from some time between 5,800 and 4,600 years ago. Woodland will have developed over much of the land and will have been exploited by bands of Mesolithic hunters and gatherers. Traces of Mesolithic activity have been found in the form of flint artefacts, many of which have been found within coastal areas. Within the Local Study Area, known remains of Mesolithic date are limited to evidence of a pit containing charcoal of Mesolithic date (HER 59788) found during excavations at Penrhosgarnedd (Figure 10.2, **Document 5.10.1.1**).
- 7.3.5 The Neolithic period saw the transition toward a more settled agricultural economy with the gradual adoption of cereal cultivation and animal husbandry. This period will also have seen an increase in the population and the start of a process of forest clearance in order to make way for grassland and for cultivation. The evidence of this more settled existence can most clearly be seen in the extent of burial and other ritual monuments which are present within Anglesey and Gwynedd from the Neolithic. These include chambered tombs, which are found throughout Anglesey, which may have been the focus for rituals involving ancestor worship. One of these is Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb (AN 002), which following excavation and reconstruction work in 1928-9 is the best understood and preserved tomb of its type within this part of North Wales. Other chambered tombs are present within the study area in various states of preservation, with a number having substantially collapsed. Recent fieldwork undertaken by the Bryn Celli Ddu Public Archaeology Landscape Project (which is a partnership between Cadw, University of Central Lancashire and Manchester Metropolitan

University)⁷, has revealed part of a circular cairn 30 m south-west of the chambered tomb, as well as numerous rock art panels on local outcrops. Evidence for Neolithic settlement sites is relatively scarce, but has been found in the form of pit groups and associated features, found with artefact assemblages comprising pottery and worked flint. Examples of sites of this type were found during construction of the A55 (Ref 10.20).

- 7.3.6 There is widespread evidence for Neolithic activity across the Local Study Area. This is most clearly and commonly seen in the form of funerary or ceremonial monuments, though there is also some evidence for settlement. The latter includes a hearth which was found sealed beneath an Iron Age enclosure at Carrog (HER 29454) within Section A. Neolithic occupation deposits were also recorded during excavations at Capel Eithin (HER 2731) between 1978 and 1980, which revealed rock cut pits containing grooved ware pottery.
- 7.3.7 As with the Neolithic, the evidence for settlement in the early Bronze Age is relatively sparse, though there are recorded artefact finds and the number and distribution of funerary monuments is strongly suggestive of a settled landscape. Settlement is also suggested by the presence of a large Bronze Age metal working site (HER 2120) located 1 km east of Llandyfrydog. Whilst the presence of the site was known, much of it was destroyed without record in 1977 and therefore information on its extent and full date range are unavailable. However, this is one of the few non-ceremonial sites of this date recorded in the area.
- 7.3.8 There are also numerous standing stones within Anglesey and Gwynedd, with examples throughout the Local Study Area, and many of these are thought to date to the Bronze Age. The standing stones within the Local Study Area survive in a variety of forms and locations. Most comprise single standing stones, but a number are located in relatively close proximity to other examples. Some are located in hill-top locations, which give them a relative prominence, whilst others are more isolated.
- 7.3.9 One of the standing stones within the Local Study Area has been subject to archaeological investigation. This is a single standing stone (HER 3048, AN 080) to the north-east of Llanfechell. Excavations following its natural toppling in 2009 revealed the socket and packing stones including a probable cup and ring marked stone. Scientific dating was problematic despite the in situ nature of the foundation deposits. Only fragments of probable heather were

⁷ <https://tinkinswoodarchaeology.wordpress.com/2017/03/04/new-season-dates-announced-for-the-bryn-celli-ddu-landscape-project/>

recovered from the foundation pit itself which returned an Iron Age date of 550-390 cal BC. However, a sample of hazel recovered from the stone packing pit returned a date of 4460-4330 cal BC, putting it in the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition.

- 7.3.10 To the north-west of Llanfechell an unusual group of three upright stones (AN 030) occupies the summit of a small but prominent hill. It is possible that these stones may be a remnant tomb or cromlech; however the uprights are very fine and unlikely to have been able to support a capstone.
- 7.3.11 Another cluster of standing stones is located within Section C, and this includes Carreg Leidr (AN 067), or the Thief Stone, Maen Addwyn (AN 069), and Llech Golman (AN 070). A fourth standing stone (HER 2194) was located east of Maen Eryr, but was apparently destroyed between 1855 and 1910.
- 7.3.12 Two standing stones at Bryn Celli Ddu (AN 084 and AN 085) form part of a relative concentration of prehistoric monuments in the area of the Afon Braint.
- 7.3.13 There is further evidence of funerary practices in the form of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery which was partially uncovered in the late 19th century at Pen yr Orsedd near Rhosybol (HER 2091) within Section B. This comprised a row of urns containing burnt bones. Further evidence for Bronze Age funerary activity in the Local Study Area is found in the form of barrow cemeteries. In particular, an area of barrows, many ploughed out but also some which are extant, are found at Carrog, to the east of Llanfechell within Section A. These are located on a line of low hills west and south of Afon Wgyr and centred on the extant barrow on the summit of Pen-y-morwydd (SM AN 110, HER 3055). To the north-west of this, and immediately south of Garrog farm is a small barrow cemetery (HER 34697) identified from cropmarks and subsequent geophysical survey. North of this is a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age circular enclosure (HER 29454) which has been identified via aerial photography. A barrow cemetery (HER 34999 & HER 35000) was identified during assessment works at Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor, within Section F. One of these has been designated as a scheduled monument (CN376).
- 7.3.14 Another common feature type of the Bronze Age in North West Wales is the burnt mound, typically found near to or alongside watercourses presumably to ensure a water supply. As the name suggests, these comprise mounds of heated stones found with charcoal and often with associated clay-lined pits or troughs and hearths. The stones would have been heated and then placed in the troughs and though the purpose of this is not known, various possibilities have been suggested including boiling (food), textile processing, saunas or bathing. Burnt mounds can date from the Neolithic through to the

medieval period, but many excavated examples have been found to be Bronze Age.

- 7.3.15 A burnt mound was found to the east of the existing OHL during trial trenching undertaken within the site of Wylfa Newydd Power Station (Ref 10.21). Other finds in this immediate area included a number of pits, post holes and field boundary ditches. Most of the ditches were undated but presumed to be post medieval in date, though one of the pits was found to contain two sherds of Neolithic pottery and the post holes may also have been of this date.
- 7.3.16 The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age periods generally appear to have seen greater competition between communities for space and resources, and a period of declining climate may have contributed to this as marginal land became unsuitable for cultivation. Change in society is suggested by the emergence of defended settlement sites, including hillforts, suggesting an increasingly hierarchical society. There are numerous hillforts of various size within north-west Wales, though smaller enclosed settlements are a more numerous settlement type of the later prehistoric period. These comprise small groups of roundhouses enclosed by an earthwork and palisade, and are particularly common within Anglesey and Arfon. Most enclosed settlements are found below the 200 m contour, whilst single roundhouses and scattered groups of unenclosed roundhouses are found above the 200 m contour. This distinction may be related to a stratification in society, with smaller settlement sites occupied by lower status farmers. Alternatively, they may represent a functional distinction, with the smaller unenclosed settlements possibly serving summer pastures at higher altitudes.
- 7.3.17 External contacts also played an increasing role in the economy, and this can particularly be seen in the development of metallurgy. Parys Mountain in Anglesey was a source of copper from the early Bronze Age when trade contacts with Ireland also developed. The contact between north-west Wales and Ireland is seen in the presence of gold artefacts of Irish origin within this part of Wales.
- 7.3.18 Later prehistoric settlement within the Local Study Area is demonstrated by a range of sites including two possible enclosures (HER 24792 & HER 24788) which have been identified through aerial photography, but not investigated by field evaluation. An Iron Age date has been ascribed based on the enclosures' morphology and similarity with other known sites.
- 7.3.19 Further settlement ascribed to the prehistoric period consists of hut circles with associated field systems. A number of these are recorded on the HER including examples at Llandaniel (HER 2711), Llandysilio (HER 2713), land west of Pont y Crug (HER 3447) and the scheduled settlement at Fodol Ganol

(CN175), with LiDAR data also showing a possible hut circle settlement similar to Fadol Ganol at NGR SH54466853. It comprises of a slightly raised ring like feature attached to a linear bank/field system, neither of which form part of the existing field pattern.

Roman (AD 43 - 410)

- 7.3.20 The invasion and conquest of Anglesey by the Roman Army was documented by Tacitus. By AD60, much of the southern half of Britain had been occupied by the Roman Army but a number of locations remained outside of Roman control, including Anglesey. The island was a target for the Roman Army as it was a refuge for Britons fleeing conflict with the Romans and a religious centre as it was described as a centre for druids. Anglesey is also recorded as being well populated at the time and producing abundant arable crops, as well as being a source of copper ore. Therefore in AD60 or 61 Suetonius Paulinus, the governor of Britain led an invasion, which was only cut short by the need to divert troops to deal with Boudica's revolt. The Roman Army then returned to complete the invasion in AD77.
- 7.3.21 The auxiliary fort of Segontium, located at modern Caernarfon, was the main centre of Roman military power in North Wales and this was connected by road to Aber and to the legionary fort at Chester. Whilst north-west Wales will have remained a military frontier area, the island of Anglesey appears to have only light military occupation, though a small fort has been discovered near to Cemlyn Bay, on the north coast of Anglesey. There was also relatively little apparent development of urban centres, though a small town or coastal trading settlement has been found at Tai Cochion, on the Anglesey side of the Menai Strait. Elsewhere, there is abundant evidence for the continuation of rural settlement, exemplified by settlements comprising enclosed hut groups.
- 7.3.22 There are relatively few known heritage assets attributed to the Roman period within the Local Study Area, and none have been subject to archaeological investigation. Most of the records relate to monuments on the Gwynedd side of the Menai strait, with only sparse records on Anglesey.
- 7.3.23 The only securely dated Roman asset within the Local Study Area on Anglesey was a find spot of copper ingots or cakes (HER 2068) from Bryn Du, 1.4 km to the east of the settlement of Carreglefn. Discovered in 1887, the record for this find spot also states that '*A few score yards' south of this find there are 'ancient workings' close to the Pengarnedd-Garreglefu road.*' The exploitation of mineral resources at Parys is well documented from the prehistoric through to modern times, and stamped copper ingots from across the island are testament to the mine being a significant asset to the Romans.

The discovery of the copper cakes indicates trade and transport across the area, but there is little evidence for Roman settlement or activity to date.

- 7.3.24 An ancient paved road, Lon y Bwbach, in Llanddyfnan (HER 17838), is suggested as forming part of a Roman road crossing from Beaumaris to Holyhead. This is based upon assessment of a series of probable early roads of 5 m or more in width, between hedge banks which were traced by Talwrn Archaeology Group. The Roman origin is, however, yet to be proven.
- 7.3.25 A scheduled earthwork enclosure (Scheduled Monument AN 079, HER 3053), on the upper western slopes of Pen-y-morwydd, near Llanfechell, has been dated by morphology to the 2nd - 4th century AD. A further, almost ploughed out, sub circular enclosure (HER 3054) is located c.350 m to the south of Scheduled Monument AN 079, and while undated is also tentatively believed to be contemporary. Without further archaeological investigation, the precise origin of the enclosure remains uncertain.
- 7.3.26 In Gwynedd, there are two settlement sites attributed to the Roman Period within the Local Study Area. One of these is designated as a scheduled monument known as the Hut Group and Field System at Gors y Brithdir, 1 km north of the Pentir substation (CN203, HER 792). The other is a hut circle and enclosure site at Bush Farm (HER 3463). This was excavated by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust during work on the Y Felinheli (formerly Port Dinorwic) Bypass. The excavation revealed a later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. The site was located on the ridge overlooking the Menai Strait, above Y Felinheli, and had four phases of activity with the greatest intensity of activity identified as taking place in the 2nd century AD. Finds from the site included over 400 sherds of pottery and three different types of quern stone.
- 7.3.27 Further evidence of Roman activity comes from a find spot of a Roman copper alloy variant trumpet type brooch (HER 24133), found near Vaynol. The brooch appears to be of a distinct type found mainly in north-west Wales.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1086)

- 7.3.28 The end of the Roman occupation saw a period of greater instability, though the history of this period is poorly understood. Raids came from Ireland, possibly leading to the establishment of settlements. There are also historical references to Cunedda moving into north Wales with his followers from Manaw Gododdin (thought to have been on the south bank of the Moray Firth). It is likely that this would have been by invitation in order to strengthen the defences against the Irish raids and eventually led to the establishment of the kingdom of Gwynedd in the 6th century.

- 7.3.29 Settlement evidence for the early medieval period is rare on Anglesey and Gwynedd, though documentary sources suggest a pattern of dispersed settlements developing around ecclesiastical centres. Excavations have also shown that early medieval cemetery sites were located in close proximity to settlements, with cemeteries including stone and timber-lined graves. An example of this form of burial was identified during 2017 excavations in advance of construction of the Llangefni Link Road, where 52 early medieval stone-lined cist burials were found. During the evaluation of the Garrog Bronze Age enclosure (HER 29454), to the east of Llanfechell, remains were identified of a rectangular stone building cut into the upper fill of the abandoned enclosure. Loom weights, a bead and a rotary quern were associated with the structure which produced a radiocarbon date of 816 AD \pm 30.
- 7.3.30 The Grade II* listed church within the small wooded settlement of Llandyfrydog (HER 2096, LB 5361) is dedicated to St. Tyfrydog, a 5th or 6th century North Wales Christian who was later venerated as a Saint and said to have founded a church here. The historian Angharad Llwyd wrote in the 19th century that the church was established around AD450, and further documentary evidence refers to the church at Llandyfrydog in 1089 and 1254, but the earliest datable fabric currently visible dates to around c.1400 AD. Given the presence of a church since the mid-5th century, it is likely that a contemporary settlement grew up around it; however that settlement did not develop into a larger village in the post medieval period.
- 7.3.31 Whilst there are no known Viking remains within the Local Study Area, Anglesey saw a complex series of raids and interactions originating from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Wirral. Probable Viking remains have been found at Llanbedrgoch near Red Wharf Bay on the eastern coast of Anglesey, and it is likely that activity from this period is concentrated on the coast.
- 7.3.32 The HER records an early medieval nunnery of Clorach or St Claire (HER 3590) to the north of Clorach-fawr farm, possibly associated with two holy wells (HER 3580 and 3581). This was based on a late 19th or early 20th century observation; however there is no further evidence to substantiate its presence at this time.

Medieval (AD 1086 – 1536)

- 7.3.33 The medieval period saw a gradual process of formalisation of royal control within north-west Wales, with increasing complexity and formalisation in the organisation and use of agricultural land. The earliest Norman military incursions into Wales occurred in the 11th century, though these were initially successfully resisted by Gruffydd ap Cynan (d. 1137), which led to a

successful period of continuing Welsh control within the area. However, this was to end in 1282/3 with the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd and the conquest of North Wales by Edward I. English Royal control was then enforced through the construction of a series of royal castle including those at Caernarfon and Beaumaris.

- 7.3.34 Documentary sources indicate a complex form of land ownership and royal administration, with a mix of bonded and free tenure arrangements. A series of 'Extents', or survey of landholdings, of Anglesey were issued in 1284, 1306 and 1352 and these refer to landholdings called trefi, or townships. Some of the townships were held directly by the Crown, whilst others had a less restrictive form of tenure based around kin groups, and for which a lower level of dues may have been payable to the Crown.
- 7.3.35 Settlement within this period saw the development of a number of nucleated village settlements around the increasingly stone-built churches. However, there was also a dispersed pattern of settlement with individual farmsteads and small hamlets. Arable agriculture was an important agricultural activity, particularly within Anglesey, which was an important producer of wheat. Archaeological evidence suggests that cultivation was based on the open-field system, a system of communally managed farming involving large open field divided into narrow strips.
- 7.3.36 Given the importance of arable cultivation, the presence of corn mills was central to the agricultural economy, allowing grain to be ground for use in bread-making and other uses. The area also has a ready supply of water to drive water-mills and there is documentary evidence for the use of these from at least the 13th century, and whilst water-mills are likely to have been the most common type during the medieval period, there is also documentary evidence for the presence of wind-mills.
- 7.3.37 Llanfechell Parish Church (LB Grade II* ref 5383; HER 3051) dates from the 12th century, with subsequent additions and alterations between the 13th and 16th century before being restored in 1870. The 12th century origin of the church implies that Llanfechell is the site of a contemporary medieval settlement that has expanded during the post medieval and modern periods. The first documented mention of the settlement is in 1291, but it is possible that the origins date to the 6th century where it is said that a monastery was built by the 6th century missionary Mechell who came from Brittany; however there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate this.
- 7.3.38 The Church of St Mary, Mechell, (Grade II, LB 5348), at Bodewryd, while principally seen as a late 19th century church, is in fact medieval in origin. The date of construction is unknown, but there was a church on this site in

1254 and the earliest feature to which a date can be given is a 15th century doorway. It sits within a walled church yard, has extensive views out over the surrounding landscape, and conversely is clearly seen from the surrounding area.

- 7.3.39 The disused St Peiro's Church (Grade II LB 53497) is a small medieval church consisting of a continuous nave and chancel, and has been little altered other than being re-roofed in slate during the late 19th century. It may date from the 15th century, and is of stone rubble construction with a small gabled porch on the south side and a small bellcote on the apex of the west elevation.
- 7.3.40 The remains of two possible mills within the Local Study Area are documented on the HER. These are the remains of Pandy Carreglefn, (HER 36158), which comprised a fulling mill, and Melin Nant (HER 36129), which has been determined from documentary evidence to be a corn mill. While the current buildings are probably post medieval in date, documentary evidence suggests that these sites have medieval origins.
- 7.3.41 In 1294 Clorach, to the west of Maenaddwyn, was a bond mill of about 150 acres of arable land. Unlike much of the surrounding land, it was not enclosed, possibly due to rival interests and remained a mass of intermingled quilllets (strips of land that together with others like it formed a larger field). It was not until the 19th century that the land was consolidated into two farm holdings, Clorach fawr, containing 155 acres and the smaller Clorach bach with 55 acres.
- 7.3.42 The site of two holy wells is recorded between Clorach fawr and Clorach bach, one of which survives in poor condition today. The two wells were dedicated to two saints, St Seiriol and St Cybis. Tradition states that this was a meeting point for the saints. One of the wells was destroyed when the bridge was built in the late 19th century.
- 7.3.43 Documentary evidence for two now demolished medieval chapels, Capel Lidach (HER 2107) and Capel Tobias (HER 2197) are recorded near Trewynn and Tal-y Llyn respectively; however no further information on their precise locations is available.
- 7.3.44 A holloway known as Lon Golman (HER 4386), extends north-west to south-east from Tre-wynn and joins other linear earthworks visible on LiDAR DSM. These do not relate to any modern roads or tracks.

Post Medieval (AD 1536 – 1901)

- 7.3.45 The post medieval period saw a considerable degree of continuity in the pattern of agricultural settlement as many existing villages, hamlets and

farmstead sites continued to be occupied. The pattern of land division developed through a process of enclosure of formerly open fields and wastes, as well as the consolidation of land into estates of a growing size. This also involved a process of agricultural improvement, particularly from the 18th century, involving the installation of drainage to increase the extent and productivity of agricultural land. Agricultural improvement was also associated with some industrial activity, particularly the burning of lime for use in soil improvements, which required the quarrying of limestone as well as the construction and use of limekilns.

- 7.3.46 The development of larger estates also led to the establishment of larger country houses at their core. This can be particularly seen within land to either side of the Menai Strait. Vaynol, in Gwynedd, was the site of an ancient manor which was able to grow in wealth and importance such that Vaynol Old Hall was built in the 16th century, comprising a large hall with an extensive range of farmbuildings. The estate continued to grow in extent and wealth, which eventually allowed the establishment of a parkland and the construction of a larger house. Similarly, the earliest recorded house at Plas Newydd was the late medieval house of 1470, with parkland laid out in the 18th century. There were also other, smaller agricultural landholdings which nevertheless were able to support the development of country houses and large farmhouses as a process of small-scale gentrification.
- 7.3.47 The enclosure of former waste land and commons also led to the development of smallholdings comprising small farmhouses within newly enclosed land. The farmhouses were typically of one or two storeys and built in a vernacular style with rubble stone walls and slate roofs.
- 7.3.48 The majority of the planned landscapes within the Local Study Area are derived from post medieval land division, settlement, transport, industrial and landscaping all shaping the landscape that is seen today. The general agricultural field pattern is made up of small field systems and lanes defined by traditional field boundaries.
- 7.3.49 Within the Local Study Area there are at least 560 isolated farmsteads and cottages present on the 1881 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, many of which are still extant. There has been no previous systematic assessment as to the architectural or historic interest of the post medieval buildings of Anglesey and some are likely to be of architectural or historic interest.
- 7.3.50 With the exception of the parish Churches, the majority of listed buildings within the Extended Study Area date from the post medieval period. These are either concentrated within settlements or are dispersed farmsteads and cottages.

- 7.3.51 Beyond the town of Llanfechell, the most prominent building is the listed Grade II former Cemaes windmill (LB 5344). The mill sits on the northern slopes of a small hill, but due to its height is clearly visible from the surrounding landscape. The building is in a reasonable state of repair, without sails, and has been converted to residential use.
- 7.3.52 At Pant-y-Gist, a well-preserved Grade II listed vernacular cottage (LB 25176), may possibly represent a rare survival of an 'encroachment' cottage. In the 16th century areas of rough open pasture were held under a system called cytir, which was similar but not the same as common land. When the partible inheritance of this land was abolished, tenants began to enclose the land and construct small dwellings, paying their English lords an encroachment fee. It is located off the main road in an isolated rural location surrounded by small irregular fields.
- 7.3.53 While neither recorded on the HER nor designated, the country house and planned parkland at Tre-Ysgawen are an important element of the historic landscape, directly contrasting with the open pastoral farmland which surrounds it. Built in 1882 as a country retreat by the Pritchard-Rayner family, it is now a hotel and spa.
- 7.3.54 There are numerous quarries marked on the historic mapping, and while some are certainly post medieval, some may have earlier origins. At SH4791275073, on the south-western edge of Section D, limekilns are shown on the 1926 Anglesey XVIII.NE OS map.
- 7.3.55 The areas immediately either side of the Menai Strait are dominated by the two Grade I Registered Parks, Plas Newydd on Anglesey and Vaynol in Gwynedd. These contain a range of building types and designed gardens, giving each parkland a unique feel.
- 7.3.56 While not particularly evident from the HER records, the Gwynedd part of the Local Study Area is of historic interest with regards to the industrial mining, processing and transportation of Welsh slate.

Modern (1901 - Present)

- 7.3.57 During World War 2, Wylfa was the location of a Chain Home Radar station, used to monitor not only aircraft movements but also shipping within the Liverpool approaches. None of the transmitter structures or associated infrastructure survive, as they were destroyed as a result of the construction of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station which began in 1963.
- 7.3.58 The main settlement of Llanfechell has expanded significantly post 1950, with residential development to the north and south-west of this historic core of the

village. These are typically two storey semi-detached properties set around cul-de-sacs.

- 7.3.59 At Pentreheulyn (SH386903) a 'new' standing stone was erected in 2013 following a programme of scrub clearance. This should not be confused with more ancient megaliths in the area.
- 7.3.60 In the early 20th century a line of the Red Wharf Bay & Benllech Branch railway was constructed, following the line of the Afon Ceint.

7.4 IDENTIFIED AND POTENTIAL ASSETS WITHIN THE ORDER LIMITS

- 7.4.1 Assets within the Order Limits include both known/recorded assets and potential assets, have been identified from information on the HER, geophysical surveys and trial trenching, aerial photographs LiDAR data, documentary records and observations on-site.
- 7.4.2 As archaeological features are not always evident, a desk study (Appendix 10.1, **Document 5.10.2.1**) was undertaken to examine the archaeological potential within the Local Study Area to ascertain the potential for previously unknown heritage assets to be affected. As the conclusions from the desk study are predictive, there are some cases where the potential presence of heritage assets, or their heritage significance, remains difficult to state with confidence. The desk study identified the presence of a number of historic field boundaries including 'important hedgerows' and cloddiau within the Order Limits.
- 7.4.3 Following completion of the desk study, a geophysical survey (Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) was also completed, covering a series of sample survey areas across the length of the Order Limits (Figure 10.3, **Document 5.10.1.3**). The geophysical survey identified features of likely archaeological interest, with further information on a number of these subsequently obtained through a programme of trial trenching (Appendix 10.7, **Document 5.10.2.7**).
- 7.4.4 For each Section of the Proposed Development, an overall description of the historic landscape character is provided. In each case, this is based on the LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs). A description of the archaeological potential is also provided, followed by detailed descriptions of identified features of archaeological interest, based on available information.

Section A

- 7.4.5 Within Section A, the Order Limits of the Proposed Development are within the following LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs) within Anglesey (Figure 10.2, **Document 5.10.1.2**):

- Wylfa HLAA (YNSMNHL055);
- Fieldscape, North-West Mon HLAA (YNSMNHL057);
- Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio HLAA (YNSMNHL052); and
- Mynydd Mechell HLAA (YNSMNHL058).

7.4.6 The historical settlement pattern within Section A is of fieldscape, representing enclosed agricultural land with settlement based around sparsely dispersed small farmsteads and farm workers cottages with one principal nucleated village (Llanfechell) centred on the parish church. Fieldscape, North-West Mon HLAA (YNSMNHL057) is defined as an area of small field systems with clusters of nucleated settlement falling between the upland block of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying land to the north. A number of prehistoric monuments are evident but the historic landscape is dominated by the post medieval period, with an irregular fieldscape marked by stone and earth banks called cloddiau. Rhosbeirio HLAA (YNSMNHL052) comprises a regular fieldscape of post medieval date with a number of associated farms, as well as medieval and post medieval churches and chapels. The northern end of Section A is dominated by Wylfa HLAA (YNSMNHL055), containing the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station which operated from 1971 to 2015. The Wylfa HLAA description notes that the construction of the power station will have obscured or removed any earlier landscape features but that the power station was a striking feature in its own right as an example of architectural brutalism.

7.4.7 While the landscape of today is that of a pastoral economy, Section A contains heritage assets that reflect a wide range of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the Neolithic through to the Chain Home Radar station and the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station.

7.4.8 Of principal historic environment interest is the known, and high potential for, prehistoric remains in the area around Llanfechell. This area contains evidence of settlement, funerary and ceremonial sites. The lack of intensive development and the predominantly pastoral land use in the areas outside of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station means that the potential for previously unrecorded well-preserved subsurface remains is high.

7.4.9 The northern part of Section A is within the Wylfa Newydd Power Station site and geophysical survey and trial trenching has been carried within this area, identifying a number of discrete archaeological features dating to the prehistoric period. This indicates the potential for further features of this date to be present.

7.4.10 The Desk Study (Appendix 1, **Document 5.10.2.1**) identified the land north and east of Llanfechell as falling within a wider area of high potential for prehistoric remains. This is evident from a number of prehistoric monuments including standing stones and a hill-top barrow, but also from records of further identified archaeological remains. The latter includes a series of ring ditched features on undulating land around Carrog, all indicative of prehistoric activity. Geophysical survey completed in this area identified relatively few features of potential archaeological interest, though the results did show geological features that may have been masking any archaeology.

HE1: Enclosure at Dymchwa (Figure 10.8 Sheet 2)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.11 A single possible small enclosure was identified within Geophysical Survey Area 92 (Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), at Dymchwa. This comprises a rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 33 m by 15 m (P1 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) with some apparent internal subdivision. It is located in the north-western corner of a pasture field on the lower southern slope of Penymorwydd, with the ground falling down to a small watercourse to the south. A pair of discrete linear features (P2 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) may be associated with this enclosure. P3-6 are located within boggy areas near to geological outcroppings and may be possible burnt mounds. This possible enclosure has also been investigated by the excavation of a trial trench across it, with a further trench located to the east.

7.4.12 There is strong evidence from HER records for settlement within this area during the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, with an indication of settlement originating in the Neolithic. As well as settlement evidence, this also includes evidence for the presence of funerary and other monuments. This is an area of undulating topography and most of the recorded features in this area are on somewhat higher ground, typically on the 30-35 m contour or above. There are a number of prehistoric monuments within this area that are designated as scheduled monuments. Two of these are standing stones, with Standing Stone (AN 080) comprising a medium-sized monolithic standing stone set just south of the existing OHL and AN 030 comprising a group of three standing stones on higher ground to the west. Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (AN 110) is a barrow of likely Bronze Age date located on the summit of Penymorwydd, with Lifiad Enclosure (AN 079) comprising a low earthwork enclosure on sloping ground below this. There are also recorded archaeological remains that have been identified within the higher ground, particularly around Carrog. These were initially identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs and include ring ditches that are likely to represent former round barrows, as well as other

enclosures. One area of cropmarks (HER 7362) at Carrog includes three ring ditches, each about 20 m in diameter that have been interpreted as the remains of burial mounds of Early Bronze Age date. Just to the south-east of this, a further sub-circular enclosure (HER 29454) was identified as a cropmark and confirmed by geophysics and evaluation, indicating a possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age defended site with evidence for earlier, Neolithic date. Also at Carrog, a barrow cemetery has been identified (HER 34697) on aerial photography and confirmed by geophysics.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.13 The enclosure at Dymchwa may form part of the prehistoric settlement of this area. However, its rectangular form differs from the circular or sub-circular enclosures which have been identified at Carrog and it is smaller in size than other known prehistoric settlement enclosures and so it may be later in date. It is therefore considered to be of **low** heritage value as, although it is of likely archaeological interest it does not appear to have potential to contribute substantially to regional research framework topics (Ref 10.19 and 10.24), such as prehistoric settlement.

Section B

- 7.4.14 For the most part Section B runs through Fieldscape, Central Eastern Mon HLAA (YNSMNH016). This encompasses most of inland Anglesey and is defined as an area of mixed fieldscape with scattered settlement. The historic landscape is dominated by the post medieval period, with an irregular fieldscape marked by cloddiau. There are no substantial nucleated settlements where the Order Limits cross this HLAA, however the parish church at Llandyfrydog was likely to have been the centre of a medieval settlement, though today the settlement has shrunk, with only a few post medieval buildings remaining. The principal extant settlement is Rhosybol, which is a distinctive ribbon development set alongside a dense network of small fields. It developed as a response to the increasing need for labour accommodation for workers at the Parys mountain mines.
- 7.4.15 As with the other sections, the landscape of today is that of a pastoral economy; however Section B contains heritage assets that reflect a broad period of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the Neolithic through to the post medieval roadside settlement. There was relatively little significant development in the 20th century.
- 7.4.16 Of principal heritage significance is the area around the known urn burials, near Pen yr Orsedd, Rhosybol, the full extent of which is not known. Geophysical and trial trenching confirmed the high archaeological potential of

the area around Pen yr Orsedd, with the identification of enclosure and boundaries, as well as a number of discrete features of possible Neolithic date.

- 7.4.17 The area around Llandyfyrdog is also of high archaeological potential, which was identified in the Desk Study (Appendix 10.1, **Document 5.10.2.1**). This was confirmed by the geophysical survey which indicated the presence of enclosures or earlier field boundaries.

HE2: Former field boundaries and U-shaped feature at Pen-yr-orsedd (Figure 10.8 Sheet 4)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.18 The geophysical survey within Survey Areas 78 and 79 identified a series of linear features that were interpreted as agricultural (plough) features, as well as some possible former field boundaries. Although none are shown on historic mapping or the tithe map, they have a broadly north to south trend on the same alignment as existing field boundaries and so are likely to be relatively recent in origin. A possible circular anomaly (P12 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) was also identified with a diameter of approximately 12 m. However, the magnetically 'busy' sub-soil, may partially obscure clarity in this interpretation. An indistinct anomaly within Survey Area 79 was also identified as being of possible archaeological origin (P11 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). To the west of this, within Survey Area 80, geophysical survey shows a possible archaeological feature in the shape of a U-shaped ditch approximately 180 m long (P10 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). This is located immediately to the east of the watercourse and partly follows the 40 m contour. Whilst it has been interpreted as being of possible archaeological interest, it may also be agricultural or modern in origin, the anomaly possibly indicative of land drainage whilst the area also appears to have been disturbed by construction of the former railway line between P10 and P11.
- 7.4.19 Survey Area 78 and 79 to the immediate south of Pen-yr-orsedd, comprises enclosed pasture fields on gently rising ground on the eastern side of an unnamed watercourse. The watercourse now drains into Llyn Alaw reservoir to the south, though the area of the reservoir is shown on 19th century OS mapping as a partially drained marsh. A minor road is located to the north and the area is bisected by the line of a former railway. Bronze Age settlement within this area is indicated by the record of a find of prehistoric urn burials at Pen yr Orsedd (HER 2091), though there are no other recorded features of archaeological interest within the area. The place name of Pen-yr-Orsedd literally means '*head of the throne*', which could suggest a tradition of this being a place of some value.

7.4.20 Three trial trenches were excavated within the area of Pen yr Orsedd (trenches 79a-c in Appendix 10.7, **Document 5.10.2.7**). Two of these were measured at 10 m by 10 m and were located in order to identify any possible prehistoric activity which may have been present, associated with the Pen yr Orsedd place name or the record for prehistoric burial. A further trench was excavated in order to investigate a low mound in this area. The results of the trial trenching demonstrated that the mound was a natural feature, possibly augmented with dumped material from the relatively recent demolition of a small agricultural building. Some pits found within the trenches also appeared to be relatively recent and possibly associated with recent demolition. However, there were a small number of pits which appeared to be earlier, one found containing 18 sherds of Middle Neolithic pottery and one with in-situ burning, including burnt bone. Overall, this was suggestive of the possible presence of the truncated remains of funerary pits, possibly involving an urned cremation.

Heritage Value

7.4.21 The circular feature P12 may be associated with later prehistoric settlement but the other features in this area appear to be more recent in origin, and also with evidence for disturbance associated with construction of the railway. Taking these factors into account, the archaeological remains in this area are considered to be of **low** heritage value.

HE3: Former field boundaries at Gorslwyd (Figure 10.8 Sheet 4)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.22 Geophysical survey results in Survey Area 74 show possible former field boundaries, indicative of cloddiau (P14 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). These are on a different alignment to adjacent existing boundaries, and therefore are probably of an earlier date.

7.4.23 Survey Area 74 is centred on NGR SH425875, within a gently undulating area at a height of approximately 60 m AOD. There are no previously recorded features in the immediate area, though the stone axe (HER 2098) is from approximately 400 m to the south.

Heritage Value

7.4.24 As the fragmentary sub-surface remains of apparent former field boundaries, these are of **low** heritage value.

HE4: Possible enclosure/small hut circle at Pwllcoch (Figure 10.8 Sheet 4)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.25 Geophysical survey results in Survey Area 72 revealed potential archaeological features towards the western side. Two sides of a possible small single ditched enclosure and two circular features, both c.10 m in diameter overlay or are bounded by the single-ditched enclosure (A2 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). Their form suggests a possible small enclosed settlement site. There are other anomalies that are of potential archaeological origin (P15 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), however the level of geological features is masking much of the area.
- 7.4.26 Survey Area 72 is centred on NGR SH426872, within a gently undulating area at a height of approximately 60 mAOD. Recorded features within this area are limited to a single record of the find of a stone axe (HER 2098) to the immediate south, though the name Pwll coch means 'red pool' suggesting the former presence of a body of water in this area.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.27 As a possible enclosed settlement site, this has the potential to contribute to the regional research agenda on prehistoric rural settlement and it is therefore of **medium** heritage value.

HE5: Former field boundaries at Pwllcoch (Figure 10.8 Sheet 5)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.28 Geophysical survey results in Survey Area 71 show the possible sub-surface archaeological remains of former field boundaries, indicative of cloddiau. These are on the same alignment as adjacent existing boundaries, and therefore are probably of contemporary date.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.29 As sub-surface remains of former field boundaries of relatively recent origin these are of **low** heritage value.

HE6: Enclosure at Bryn Hyfryd (Figure 10.8 Sheet 5)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.30 Geophysical survey results in Survey Area 67 reveal a possible single-ditched square enclosure approximately 1360 m² in area and approximately 40 m across (P17 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). No internal features are clearly discernible due to the general masking of geological anomalies that extend over the whole of this geophysical survey area. A trial trench has been

excavated across the southern edge of the enclosure in order to recover information on its date and character. The enclosure could represent a prehistoric settlement enclosure but the form of the internal features may be more characteristic of part of a field system or stock enclosure. A further indistinct, possible enclosure was identified within Survey Area 68 to the immediate west (P16 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**).

- 7.4.31 Survey Area 67 is centred on NGR SH439860, to the south of Bryn-goleu and a caravan park. It is currently grazed pasture land enclosed by post medieval hedge boundaries. The survey area covered 3.5 ha. Topographically the land is flat at approximately 50 mAOD, and very gently rolling. This field drains to a ditch along the eastern side of the field and there is a spring to the immediate south. There is evidence of prehistoric settlement in the wider area with a HER record of a possible sub-circular earthwork 500 m to the west of the geophysical survey area, at Bryn Dyfrydog (HER 34698). This was initially identified on aerial photographs as an earthwork with a diameter of 80 m. Subsequent field survey of HER 34698 showed that only one side of the feature was readily visible on the ground, identified as a possible prehistoric settlement platform.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.32 As part of a possible former field system with a possible prehistoric date, the enclosure could contribute to an understanding of the local prehistoric rural economy and is considered to be of **low** heritage value.

HE7: Enclosure at Bryn Goleu /Pant-y-Mel (Figure 10.8 Sheet 5)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.33 Geophysical survey in Survey Area 65 shows a series of linear features which appear to form part of an earlier field system (A3 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). The features are not aligned to current field boundaries nor indicated on historic mapping suggesting that they date to earlier than the post medieval period. Alternatively, the identified features may form part of a large single ditched enclosure, of which parts of two sides (north-west and south-west) are each at least 100 m in length.
- 7.4.34 Survey Area 65 is centred on NGR SH444856, to the north of Llandyfrydog. It is currently grazed pasture within a hedge defined field. The survey area covered 3.3 ha. Topographically the land is flat at approximately 44 m AOD, and slopes gently to the east and more steeply to the south, draining into an unnamed watercourse. The HER records the presence of an enclosure (HER 29389) immediately to the east in the adjacent field, which was identified on an aerial photograph in 2007. This is recorded in the HER record as a 'Small,

well-defended sub-ovoid or trapezoidal enclosure of about 0.1 ha internally containing at least one round house built into or closely adjoining the enclosure bank. This enclosure is located near to the unnamed watercourse and suggests the presence of prehistoric settlement in this area. It is possible that the linear features identified on the geophysical survey may represent part of a field system associated with this possible settlement enclosure.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.35 As elements of a former field system they could make some contribution to an understanding of former agricultural patterns in his area and are therefore of **low** heritage value.

Section C

- 7.4.36 Much of Section C is also within the extensive Fieldscape, Central Eastern Mon HLAA (YNSMNHL016), but also crosses through Fieldscapes, Tre-Ysgawen HLAA (YNSMNHL037), which is a large area of estate parkland of 18th and 19th century date overlying an existing regular fieldscape.

- 7.4.37 As with the other sections, the landscape of today is that of a pastoral economy; however, Section C contains heritage assets that reflect the full gamut of human settlement and activity on Anglesey, from the earliest settled farmers in the neolithic through to post medieval roadside settlement. There was relatively little development in the 20th century.

- 7.4.38 The area to the north of Capel Coch contains a group of standing stones which infers that the area was an important place during the prehistoric period and that it is likely that further unrecorded remains will be present.

- 7.4.39 South of Maenaddwyn are the standing stones of Maen Addwyn and Llech Golman, with further evidence of archaeological potential indicated by the geophysical survey, which revealed a complex of small field boundaries that may be of prehistoric origin. This shows the area to have been settled during the prehistoric period, with the potential for further remains to be present.

HE8: Site of Capel Lidach, Trewynn (HER 2107) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 6)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.40 This HER entry records the possible presence of an early medieval chapel in the vicinity. This was identified from documentary sources referring to a burial of an Irish general or prince, whose gravestone was said to be near '*the high road near Dulas, and called Bedd Ligach*' however there are no known physical remains, or even a likely location for this, the HER recording it as a 1 km square.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.41 Whilst the reference to the presence of a chapel is clearly of historic interest, with no evidence of any physical remains and no suggested location, it is considered to be of **negligible** heritage value.

HE9: Ffynnon Gybi - Holy Well, Clorach (HER3581) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 6)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.42 The remains of one of the two early medieval holy wells is located south of Pont Clorach. St Cybi's holy well survives as an undesignated and nondescript concrete cap to a brick and stone lined well, located in a pasture field to the south of the road. The second well, believed to be St Seiriol's was destroyed during road widening for Pont Clorach in the late 19th century.
- 7.4.43 These wells are purported to be of medieval date and hold heritage significance in local mythology regarding two early saints in North Wales, St Seiriol and St Cybi. They were both founders of monasteries on Anglesey, one on Holy Island to the west, the other at Penmon in the east. Legend says that the two saints would regularly walk across the island to meet at the Clorach, which is central between the monasteries, and talk at the point where the two wells flowed.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.44 The surviving well is of historic and religious interest as a holy well but the physical remains are in a poor condition with much of the fabric being recent. As a result of this, in its current condition it is of **low** heritage value.

HE10: Former field boundaries east of Cae-Warring (Figure 10.8 Sheet 6)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.45 Geophysical survey results in Survey Area 63 reveal a complex of linear features indicative of enclosures or small field system (A4 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). The relatively small area surveyed (as a result of avoidance of the existing pylon) prevents a more detailed interpretation. However, a single trial trench was excavated across a series of these ditches and revealed six linear feature, all set on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditches were all aligned with the prevailing fall of the field, and were almost certainly intended to aid drainage, though two ditches were larger and may also have been former field boundaries. All finds recovered were post medieval in date, suggesting that the ditches were also post medieval.
- 7.4.46 The HER records the site of a possible early medieval chapel of Capel Lidach, near Trewynn (HER 2107) approximately 500 m to the east of the geophysical

survey area. It is possible that there was early medieval settlement within this area, though the results of the trial trenching suggests that the identified linear features are later in date.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.47 As a fragment of a possible former field system, these possible former field boundaries are of **low** heritage value.

HE11: Former field boundaries/possible enclosure at Part-yr-ynys (Figure 10.8 Sheet 6)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.48 Geophysical survey results in Survey Area 58 show rectilinear features and one of these was also investigated by the excavation of a trial trench. The identified features were indicative of former cloddiau boundaries, which align to the existing field boundaries and are therefore most likely to be early post medieval or later in date (A5 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). In addition, parts of three possible single ditched enclosures are discernible, although if this is what they represent then the majority of the enclosures lay outside the geophysical survey area (P20 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). The apparent enclosures do not appear to be directly associated with the field system revealed in Survey Area 53 as they do not appear to extend further south or south-east (as shown in Survey Areas 54-57). However, the enclosures appear to pre-date the existing field system and may be later prehistoric or Roman in date. The trial trench identified one ditch which was set on a north-south alignment. There was no dating evidence recovered and the feature had been heavily truncated by later ploughing, though it appeared to be a former field boundary ditch.
- 7.4.49 Survey Area 58 is centred on NGR SH453838, to the south-west of Hebron. The land is currently grazed pasture and the survey area covered 1 ha. Topographically the area sits within a gently rolling, relatively flat landscape that slopes gently down to an unnamed watercourse to the north-west. Most of the features recorded on the HER relate to the post medieval period. However, there is evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of three standing stones in the vicinity (Maen Addwyn (SM AN 069), Llech Golman (SM AN 070) and Carreg Leidr (SM AN 067)). This density of prehistoric megaliths implies that the area has potential for the presence of further remains of archaeological interest.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.50 As a fragment of a possible former field system, these possible former field boundaries are of **low** heritage value.

HE12: Relict Field System, Plas Llanfihangel (HER 61540) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 6)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.51 The HER records the presence of a post medieval system (HER 61540) identified on aerial photographs. This is described as a relict rectilinear system and may correspond to fragments of linear features (P21-25 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) which were identified within geophysical Survey Areas 55-57.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.52 As the fragmentary remains of a post medieval system, these are of **low** heritage value.

HE13: Former field system south of Maenaddwyn (Figure 10.8 Sheet 7)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.53 Geophysical survey results within Survey Areas 52 and 53 identified features suggestive of a complex series of coaxial boundaries indicative of an early field system (A6 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). These extended, to a lesser extent, to the south being identified in the geophysical survey results for Survey Area 52, but do not appear to extend further north or north-west (Survey Areas 54-57). The linear features forming this possible field system are of a density that is not reflected in the current post medieval fieldscape and may therefore be remains of a prehistoric or early medieval field system. There are fainter and more indistinct features identified within survey areas to the north. These include a faint curving linear feature within Survey Area 54 (P26 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), though disturbance from the road to the immediate west makes interpretation of this difficult.
- 7.4.54 The survey area is centred on NGR SH462831 and is located adjacent to the road between the settlement of Maenaddwyn and Capel Coch, opposite Hen Shop. The land currently comprises enclosed grazed pasture and is within a broad, level low ridge which runs north to south and is at a height of approximately 85 mAOD. The land drops down to the east and drains into a marshy area called Cors Nant Isaf. While there are few records on the HER in the vicinity, the high archaeological potential comes from the three standing stones in the vicinity (Maen Addwyn (SM AN 069), Llech Golman (SM AN 070) and Carreg Leidr (SM AN 067). This density of prehistoric megaliths implies that the area has potential for the presence of further remains of archaeological interest.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.55 As a relatively extensive and coherent former field system, this area has a potential to make a substantial contribution to an understanding of former agricultural systems and is therefore of **medium** heritage value.

HE14: Maen Addwyn Standing Stone (SM AN 069) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 7)

- 7.4.56 Maen Addwyn Standing Stone is a large megalith, set within a roadside drystone wall to the south of the settlement of Maenaddwyn. A detailed description of this asset is included within Section 7.5.

HE15: Former field boundaries at Ty Mawr (Figure 10.8 Sheet 7)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.57 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 51 show the possible sub-surface remains of former field boundaries, indicative of cloddiau. These are on the same alignment as adjacent existing boundaries, and therefore are probably of contemporary date. An indistinct linear feature has been identified as of possible archaeological interest (P29 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), though it is also on an alignment that is consistent with later boundaries and so may be relatively recent.
- 7.4.58 The survey area is centred on NGR SH463824, north-west of Capel Coch and within an area of enclosed pasture fields sloping down to the low-lying wetland area of Cors Erddreiniog to the east. This is within an area of post medieval agricultural activity and the features identified on the geophysical survey appear to relate to this.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.59 As the fragmentary remains of a possible former field boundary of relatively recent origin, this is of **low** heritage value.

HE16: Former field boundaries at Capel Coch (Figure 10.8 Sheet 7)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.60 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 50 show two linear features (A8 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) that have been identified as archaeological in nature because their orientation is in contrast to the existing field boundaries. Other anomalies with an otherwise indistinct form (P30 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) have been grouped as possible archaeology as a results of their relationship to A8.
- 7.4.61 The survey area is centred on NGR SH463822 within an area of enclosed pasture fields sloping down to the low-lying wetland area of Cors Erddreiniog

to the east. Previously recorded features within this area largely relate to medieval and post medieval settlement including the remains of the post medieval farmstead of Cae-leci (HER 55959) which is approximately 200 m to the south-east. The site of former medieval chapel at Tal y Llyn (HER 2197) is also recorded as lying approximately 250 m to the south-west. These indicate that there has been agricultural settlement within this area from at least the medieval period and therefore the linear features identified in the geophysical survey could relate to this.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.62 As the sub-surface remains of possible former medieval field boundaries, these are of **low** heritage value.

HE17: Cae-leci Farmstead (HER 55959) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 7)

- 7.4.63 Cae-leci is a small post medieval farmstead and is described within Section 7.5.

HE18: Former field boundaries near Vaynol Covert (Figure 10.8 Sheet 8)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.64 Geophysical survey results within Survey Areas 46 and 47 show possible former field boundaries, indicative of cloddiau (P31 and P32 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). These are on the same alignment as adjacent existing boundaries and are seen alongside features of recent agricultural origin, and therefore are probably of contemporary date. A curving linear feature in Survey Area 46 (P34 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) may be later in date.

- 7.4.65 Survey Areas 46 and 47 are located at around NGR SH464812 on gently rising ground to the east of Afon Erddreiniog. The area comprises regular enclosed pasture fields and there are no previously recorded features within the surrounding area.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.66 As the sub-surface remains of possible former field boundaries which could be medieval in date, these are of **low** heritage value.

HE19: Enclosure at Cors Erddreiniog (Figure 10.8 Sheet 8)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.67 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 43 show a possible archaeological anomaly with an indistinct rectilinear form (A9 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). However, this appears on the western part of the

survey area with insufficient of the anomaly identified to draw firm conclusions on its form.

- 7.4.68 The survey area is centred on NGR SH472799 within a gently undulating area of large regular enclosed pasture fields at a height of approximately 70 m AOD. There are relatively few recorded features within the surrounding area.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.69 This is an indistinct enclosure, with an apparently fragmentary outer ditch and is considered to be of **low** heritage value.

HE20: Former field boundaries/field system at Bodwena (Figure 10.8 Sheet 9)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.70 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 41 show a distinct series of linear features which could be possible former field boundaries, indicative of cloddiau (A10 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). Further magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin (P37 and P38 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) have also been recorded and these may be associated. Geological anomalies have been detected within the survey area which may also have possible archaeological origins. The survey area is centred on NGR SH474793 within a gently undulating area of enclosed pasture fields at a height of approximately 70 m AOD. There are relatively few recorded features within the surrounding area.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.71 The linear features are on broadly similar alignments as adjacent existing boundaries, and therefore are probably of contemporary date. They are therefore considered to be of **low** heritage value.

HE21: Enclosure at Cefn-carrog (Figure 10.8 Sheet 9)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.72 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 39 shows the presence of curvilinear features indicative of a possible single ditched enclosure (A11 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), although in places the ditch is not clearly visible. The enclosure comprises a gently curving linear ditch with a length of approximately 65 m on the eastern side, with a curving linear of 50 m in length on the south side. There is also an adjacent small right-angled ditch feature, which lies on the edge of a change in base geology, with a lower-lying boggy area to the south. This contains a series of geophysical survey anomalies

(P40 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), which are interpreted as possible burnt mounds.

7.4.73 A trial trench was excavated across the edge of the enclosure from within the interior and also to cover part of the area of the possible burnt mounds. This identified a total of eight pits and eight ditches. Some of these corresponded to the geophysical anomalies, tending to confirm the presence of the identified enclosure, whilst the presence of additional linear features also suggest the presence of further elements of a field system and possible drainage and water-management features. The presence of the pits suggests the survival of evidence for activity associated with the enclosure, with some evidence for burning. This area lacked dating evidence, though a prehistoric date is entirely feasible.

7.4.74 The survey area is centred on NGR SH476785 to the north-east of Cefn Carrog, and covers part of a pasture field that is flat with a typical height of 60 mAOD. To the north and west the land drains into an unnamed stream, and to the east the land rises sharply. The land rises gently to the south forming a small south-west to north-east low ridge. There are few recorded features within this area, though a burnt mound was found approximately 500 m east of the survey area, to the south of Pen-y-fan Agosaf (HER 58482), during a watching brief on pipeline construction in 1996.

Heritage Value

7.4.75 The location and form of the enclosure suggests a possible settlement enclosure and so this feature may have the potential to yield information on the prehistoric settlement of the area. It is therefore considered to be **medium** heritage value.

Section D

7.4.76 Much of Section D is within the extensive Fieldscape, Central Eastern Mon HLAA (YNSMNHL016). The area is dissected by three principal south-west to north-east flowing watercourses that form shallow valleys. The Hirdre-Faig standing stone (AN 155) overlooks one of these valleys (Figure 10.1, **Document 5.10.1.1**) at the southern end of Section D.

7.4.77 There was relatively little development in Section D during the 20th century. Notable heritage assets within Section D are the Penmynydd standing stone and the hut circle settlement at Cefn Poeth Bach. The section comprises undulating land cut by a series of small watercourses, with some area of wet ground at the bases of the slope. Whilst there were relatively few previously recorded features of archaeological interest within this section, geophysical

survey and subsequent trial trenching has demonstrated a potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the area.

- 7.4.78 Features that have been identified include a single ditched polygonal enclosure at Hendre Hywel and a probable settlement site and field system either side of a watercourse at Ty'n-y-felin. These were not dated but suggest settlement activity during the prehistoric and/or medieval periods and further archaeological remains are likely to be present, though some wooded and of the section may have a lower archaeological potential, and areas which have historically been wet ground may have proved unsuitable for settlement or other uses and may also have a lower archaeological potential.

HE22: Former field boundaries at Pen-y-Garreg (Figure 10.8 Sheet 10)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.79 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 37 show a group of possible former field boundaries (A12 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). These appear to be on the same alignment as adjacent existing boundaries, and therefore are probably of contemporary date. A single trial trench was excavated across a number of these features, with no archaeological remains found.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.80 The negative results from the trial trenching suggests that any remains present may be fragmentary and as such, they are considered to be of **negligible** heritage value.

HE23: Former field boundaries at Bryntirion (Figure 10.8 Sheet 10)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.81 Geophysical survey results within Survey Area 34 show the sub-surface remains of a double-ditched former field boundary (A14 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), indicative of a clawd. To the north of this, within Survey Area 35, a further possible former field boundary (A13 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) has a matching alignment.

- 7.4.82 These are located to the west of the village of Talwrn and currently within two enclosed grazed pasture fields. Topographically, the fields are within an area of gently sloping land and rise from approximately 70 m AOD up to 80 m AOD to the north. There are records within the HER that suggest prehistoric settlement within the wider area. In particular, the HER records the presence of a circular cropmark to the south which was identified on aerial photography (HER7393).

Heritage Value

- 7.4.83 As elements of a former field systems these are considered to be of **low** heritage value.

HE24: Enclosure and linear features at Hendre Hywell (Figure 10.8 Sheet 10)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.84 Geophysical survey within the north-west third of Survey Area 33 identified a possible large, five-sided single-ditched enclosure (A15 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), almost in its entirety. The enclosure covers an area of 7360 m² and is 100 m across. No internal features are indicated on the geophysical survey, however there are small ditch like features outside the enclosure on the northern side. Possible external features were also identified (P42-43 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**).
- 7.4.85 Trial trenching confirmed the presence of the enclosure, with the enclosure ditch having a width of 1.43 m and depth of 0.59 m. There was no dating evidence to date the enclosure, though two pits were found close to the outside of the presumed entrance on the southern side of the enclosure. These showed evidence for repeated in-situ burning and so may have been used for heating, cooking, lighting or signalling, though perhaps a funerary function cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 7.4.86 These features are within an area identified as of high archaeological potential by the desk study. The HER records two assets in this field; HER 7393 is a circular cropmark identified on aerial photography. The HER also records that *'According to former owner (now deceased) the deeds of the farm include a reference to this field, stating that it should not be ploughed because it contains an ancient burial ground. It is, in fact, unlikely to be ploughed because of its topography'* (HER 1729). It is noted that the enclosure identified by the geophysical survey is within what was a separate field to that referred to by HER 1729, but that later 20th century field boundary removal has amalgamated these fields. The record is anecdotal in nature and somewhat questionable as the sloping and wet nature of this area could account for the lack of ploughing and may not have made it suitable as a cemetery site.
- 7.4.87 It is not clear whether the enclosure recorded here relates to either of the HER records. It is located a short distance to the west of the recorded location of HER 7393 and is not circular, though it is possible that a lack of clarity in the aerial photographic evidence could have resulted in this discrepancy.

7.4.88 The enclosure (A15 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) may also relate to the record of the cemetery (HER 1729), though it is not in the correct field and the record itself is questionable. It may be more likely that this enclosure formed a prehistoric enclosed settlement or stock enclosure. It is located on reasonably level ground, with the ground then falling away to a watercourse to the immediate south-east. The polygonal form has some similarity with the Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079) and the settlement site of Din Lligwy, though is larger than either. Excavations at Din Lligwy have shown that it originated in the late prehistoric period with occupation appearing to continue to at least the late 3rd-4th centuries. It is possible, therefore, that the Hendre Hywell enclosure also represents an enclosed settlement with a similar date range. Though the two trial trenches excavated across this enclosure did not recover any dated material a prehistoric date is feasible.

7.4.89 The Cefn Poeth Bach settlement is located on the corresponding higher ground to the east of the watercourse and so may represent another part of the prehistoric settlement pattern in this area.

Heritage Value

7.4.90 This enclosure comprises the sub-surface remains of a possible enclosed settlement of prehistoric date. As such, it is considered to be of **medium** heritage value.

HE25: Field system and enclosures at Ty'n-y-felin (Figure 10.8 Sheet 11)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.91 Geophysical survey (Survey Areas 27-29) has revealed extensive evidence of potential archaeological features suggestive of an early field system (A16 and A18 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), and small enclosure (A17 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**), which may represent medieval settlement. Elements of the field system extended to all three survey areas and are also assumed to continue into adjoining areas. They are likely to represent a single period as there does not appear to be any significant overlapping features. Overall, the identified field system extends across an area measuring approximately 400 m by 300 m, although it is bisected by a small watercourse and the field system appears to terminate at approximately 50 m on either side of this watercourse. This is suggestive of the presence of formerly enclosed areas occupying land running along either side of the watercourse and used for cultivation and/or grazing.

7.4.92 A programme of trial trenching has been completed with a total of eight trenches excavated across the field system and enclosure ditches in order to

recover information on their date and character. This confirmed the presence of many of the features identified in the geophysical survey, as well as identifying further features. At least some of these may have been masked in the geophysical survey by a depth of sub-soil. At least one of the ditches had a V-shaped profile, suggestive of a defensive enclosure ditch, whilst others appeared to be likely former field boundaries forming a field system. In that sense, the results of the trial trenching support the initial interpretation of the geophysical survey results as showing enclosures with an associated field system, including apparent drainage features. No dating material was recovered from any of the features. If these remains had been Roman in date then the presence of pottery would have been expected, so a later prehistoric or early medieval date appears more likely.

- 7.4.93 The field system is centred at NGR SH484751 and is currently within a series of pasture fields covering an area of 5.3 ha. It is located to the east of Ty'n-y-felin, Anglesey. Topographically the area is located on the eastern slope of a small watercourse which forms a shallow river valley. There are relatively few archaeological records in the immediate vicinity that may relate to the features inferred by the geophysical survey. There is a scheduled standing stone (SM AN 155) approximately 500 m to the south-east, and in 2010 archaeological recording along the Gwalchmai Booster to Bodffordd Link Water Main & Llangefni to Penmynydd Replacement Main, revealed a prehistoric pit and linear feature in the field immediately to the south.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.94 As a relatively extensive area of a former field system with a coherent series of enclosures this area has potential to yield substantial information on the former agricultural use and potentially settlement in the area. It is therefore considered to be of **medium** heritage value.

HE26: Enclosures at Ceint (Figure 10.8 Sheet 11)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.95 Geophysical survey of Survey Area 26 identified three possible single ditched enclosures which appear to form a field system (A20-21 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). Within the north of the survey a series of linear features may form a field system (A20) and two pit-like features (P48 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) were also identified in this area, which may hint at some settlement activity. A possible larger inter-dependent field system (A21) was identified to the south. This is approximately 60 m in length, and orientated along an east to west axis, curving at the western extent. The eastern extent of it may be defined by the steep slope to the Afon Ceint to the east.

- 7.4.96 Two trial trenches were excavated and these confirmed the presence of the linear features as ditches with a width of approximately 1-1.5 m and depth of around 0.5 m. Two probable pits were also found in one of the trenches and whilst a natural origin for these could not be ruled out, they may also hint at some settlement activity in this area. The identified features also showed evidence of truncation from later agricultural activities, or possibly as a result of construction of a nearby railway line. There was no dating evidence recovered, though it is probable that these potential field system remains may relate to later prehistoric agricultural settlement, although a later date cannot be excluded.
- 7.4.97 Survey Area 26 is centred at NGR SH487747 and is currently a pasture field covering an area of 0.7 ha. Topographically, the land is flat and at a height of 24 mAOD. It is located to the edge of a steep cliff which drops down 10 m to the stream valley of the Afon Ceint. There are no previously known heritage assets within the immediate area. However, there is evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the wider vicinity. The scheduled Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone is situated approximately 320 m to the south-west and a find spot of a stone hand axe is recorded approximately 400 m to the east. In 2010 archaeological recording along the Gwalchmai Booster to Bodffordd Link Water Main & Llangefni to Penmynydd Replacement Main revealed a prehistoric pit and linear feature in a field 700 m to the west. Further extensive archaeological features which appear to form part of a medieval field system have been recorded during the geophysical survey approximately 400 m to the north and are discussed below. Area 26 is approximately 1 km north-east of the Malltraeth Marsh and the area around the wetland edge may have been a favourable area for settlement during the prehistoric period.

Heritage Value

- 7.4.98 The identified features may represent the remains of a field system, with some suggestion of possible settlement activity and are therefore considered to be of **medium** heritage value.

HE27: Feature south of Ceint (Figure 10.8 Sheet 11)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.4.99 Geophysical survey of Survey Area 25 revealed a rectilinear feature indicative of the sub-surface archaeological remains of a former field boundary (P49 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). Although it is partially masked by geological features, the feature is located on the west side of the survey area, almost parallel to, and with returns to the adjacent road. A single trial trench was excavated across this feature which revealed what appeared to be the remains of a truncated lynchet. Though no date was recovered from the fill,

such features are generally post medieval in date. This area is at the western end of a large regular enclosed pasture field which rises from approximately 25 m AOD to 50 m AOD to the east. Down the slope to the east is a watercourse which drains in to the Malltraeth Marsh, which is located approximately 1.5 km to the west. The wetland edge around Malltraeth Marsh may have been a favourable area for settlement during the prehistoric period, though there are few recorded features within this area.

Heritage Value

7.4.100 As the fragmentary sub-surface remains of the remains of post medieval agriculture, it is of **negligible** heritage value.

Section E

7.4.101 Section E is mostly located within the Fieldscape South of Malltraeth HLAA (YNSMNHL005) and South Anglesey Parkland HLAA (YNSMNHL004). The South Anglesey Parkland area comprises estate parklands of estates along the Menai Strait area, which are Plas Newydd, Plas Coch, Llaneden, Plas Llanfair, Plas Porthamel and Llanidan. The Fieldscape South of Malltraeth HLAA comprises a disparate agricultural fieldscape between the South Anglesey Parkland HLAA and Malltraeth Marsh HLAA. Section E also crosses a narrow part of the A5 Corridor and Associated Villages HLAA (YNSMNHL006), between Llanfairpwll and Gaerwen. The A5 was originally built in the 19th century as a Turnpike Road by Thomas Telford. It now runs alongside the wider and more recent A55.

7.4.102 Section E contains the scheduled remains at Capel Eithin which comprises an extremely complex site, providing evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age/Roman and Early Christian activity. The archaeological remains present appear to continue beyond the scheduled area and so there is a high archaeological potential within the vicinity of Capel Eithin.

HE28: Former field boundaries/enclosure at Fron Deg (Figure 10.8 Sheet 12)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.103 Geophysical survey of Survey Area 21 has identified faint linear features (P51 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) which are indicative of the sub-surface archaeological remains of former field boundaries, as well as faint possible circular features (also P51). These features are currently undated and may be of prehistoric to post medieval date. The field boundaries were identified within an area covering approximately 100 m by 50 m. This area is within an enclosed pasture field on a low broad ridge at a height of 85 m AOD. The HER does not record any sites in the immediate vicinity to which this feature

can be ascribed. However, approximately 500 m to the south-west is the site of Capel Eithin, (SM AN 120), a site that to date has revealed 19 early Bronze Age cremation burials, Neolithic pits and a stone-built Roman structure set within a small enclosure and interpreted as a ritual site or military watch tower. Further remains were found dating to the early medieval period suggesting that this site has been a focus of activity for thousands of years.

Heritage Value

7.4.104 The fragmentary remains of the former field boundaries are of **low** heritage value, though the suggestion of circular features could be of greater interest.

HE29: Site of Building, Rhos Bothan, Llanddaniel Fab (HER 61563) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 13)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.105 A building is shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1888 to the south of the Rhosbothan farmstead, and it appears to have been a small farmhouse. This was still shown in 1949 but is now no longer present and the site of the former farmhouse is now within a small wooded area.

Heritage Value

7.4.106 As the building is no longer present, it is of **negligible** heritage value.

HE30: Possible pits at Rhosbothan (Figure 10.8 Sheet 13)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.107 Geophysical survey of Survey Area 13 identified a number of pit like responses (P52 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) which are between 2 m and 5 m across and which were interpreted as being of possible archaeological interest and may represent unenclosed prehistoric activity. This area has been further investigated by the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 10 m by 10 m. Only one pit was found within the three trenches and the mixed, non-homogenised nature of the fill suggested that it had been fairly recently filled-in. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit to confirm this and the function of the pit was unclear, though it may have been dug for the disposal of agricultural waste. A number of linear features were also found, and most were field drains, though one was a possible former field boundary.

7.4.108 This survey area is centred at NGR SH508714 and is currently a pasture field covering an area of 1 ha. It is located on low ground at 36 m AOD and is approximately 200 m west of Rhosbothan, Anglesey. There are no previously known heritage assets within the immediate area. However, it is located

within a broadly level area alongside the Afon Braint, where the presence of prehistoric settlement is suggested by the presence of a number of monuments as well as other recorded finds. In particular, the Bryn Celli Ddu prehistoric monument complex, comprising a restored chambered tomb and two standing stones is located on the northern side of the Afon Braint approximately 1.2 km to the south of Survey Area 13. Two standing stones are also located near to Bryn Celli Ddu. This suggested that the possible pits identified in the geophysical survey could have represented part of an unenclosed prehistoric settlement. The results of the trial trenching suggest that this is not the case, with only some evidence for relatively recent agricultural activity.

Heritage Value

7.4.109 Based on the negative results of the trial trenching, this area is considered of **negligible** heritage value.

Section F

7.4.110 On Anglesey, Section F is located within the Fieldscape South of Malltraeth HLAA (YNSMNHL005) and South Anglesey Parkland HLAA (YNSMNHL004). The South Anglesey Parkland HLAA comprises estate parklands of estates along the Menai Strait area, which are Plas Newydd, Plas Coch, Llaneden, Plas Llanfair, Plas Porthamel and Llanidan. The Fieldscape South of Malltraeth HLAA comprises a disparate agricultural fieldscape between the South Anglesey Parkland and Malltraeth Marsh.

7.4.111 In Gwynedd, Section F is within the Vaynol HLAA (GWNDDHL750), comprising the Vaynol Estate, which originated in the medieval period and was the second largest estate in Caernarfonshire by the middle of the 19th century. Enclosing this area to the south is the higher ground of the Northern Arfon Plateau HLAA (GWNDDHL024), much of which is former Vaynol land and includes a series of substantial 19th century farmhouses. The area also contains a number of prehistoric settlement sites including hut groups and small forts.

7.4.112 In Gwynedd, the Order Limits also include land within the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. This is focussed around the Dinorwig valley, or Nant Peris which is located on the north-west side of Snowdonia and is marked on the southern edge by the Snowdon summit before opening to the gently undulating Arfon plateau to the north-west. The massive 19th and 20th century slate quarries and their associated settlement and transport infrastructure are a defining characteristic of this historic landscape, but there

is also surviving evidence for late-prehistoric as well as medieval land use and settlement.

7.4.113 The area is important for its planned landscapes and contains two closely linked Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens (Plas Newydd and Vaynol), occupying opposite shores of the Menai Strait.

7.4.114 Bryn Celli Ddu, provides the most obvious evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area. This appears to have formed part of a 'funerary landscape' with associated standing stones in close vicinity and also other chambered tombs in the wider area. All of this is strongly suggestive of the presence of further archaeological remains. This includes the potential for the presence of burnt mounds along watercourses.

7.4.115 Within Gwynedd, the Ty Fodol THH/SEC and short section of proposed overhead line is located within the Arfon plateau. Within this area there is evidence for settlement, suggesting a pattern of dispersed settlement during the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Recorded evidence for this in the form of cropmark and earthwork evidence for small settlement sites with associated field systems, with a number having been subject to some excavation. There is therefore potential for further such sites to be present and a Roman road is also known to have crossed to the south of Pentir substation. The presence of standing stones such as Coed Nant-y-garth also indicates earlier prehistoric activity.

HE31: Various Features - Braint (Figure 10.8 Sheet 14)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.116 The results of the geophysical survey on the site of the Braint THH/CSEC were generally negative, although indicative of the presence of a possible palaeochannel. Due to the possible presence of archaeological remains in association with a former watercourse a series of six trial trenches were excavated at this location.

7.4.117 The trenches identified the course of the palaeochannel, together with a linear feature and up to four non-linear features or pits which could have had a human origin. The linear feature appeared to be a drainage feature and may be relatively recent in origin. Charcoal was found at the base of the one pit most likely to be of human origin, suggesting a possible camp hearth or industrial function. Relatively few confirmed features were identified at this location, though the presence of a pit containing charcoal suggests at some activity associated with the former watercourse.

Heritage Value

7.4.118 Based on the largely negative results of the trial trenching, this area appears to contain only limited evidence of former activity and is considered to be of **low** heritage value.

HE32: Circular Cropmark, North-West of Garth Farm (HER 58) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 15)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.119 This is recorded as a circular feature that was identified on aerial photographs. No further details are provided and it was not noted during the inspection of aerial photographs completed during the desk study. The recorded location of this asset is on the boundary of the Order Limits. No further information on this was identified and as it has not been possible to verify its existence.

Heritage Value

7.4.120 Due to the lack of evidence to confirm the existence of this feature, it is considered to be of **negligible** heritage value.

HE33: Former field boundaries and enclosure at Fodol (Figure 10.8 Sheet 15)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.121 Geophysical survey of Survey Area 7 (Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**) has identified the presence of possible rectilinear boundaries or an enclosure. The survey results show some double-ditched field boundaries and a possible enclosure (P53 in Appendix 10.2, **Document 5.10.2.2**). Throughout the area there are linear trends which are considered to be possibly of archaeological origin based on the strength and orientation to other magnetic responses.

7.4.122 Whilst some of the linear features are shown on the tithe map of 1844 but not on later mapping, others correlate to subtle features seen on LiDAR and appear to form part of a prehistoric field system. Based on a comparison with other recorded sites within the Arfon Plateau, these would be likely to be associated with a nearby settlement. Therefore, the possibility that the recorded features include settlement remains cannot be entirely discounted.

7.4.123 This area has been further investigated through the excavation of five trial trenches to cross the line of the possible enclosure ditches as well as the land to the south-east. A number of the possible features identified on the geophysical survey were not identified in the trial trenches. However, other features were identified comprising both linear and pit-like features. Evidence for industrial activity was identified in the form of a pit containing metallurgical

slag and possible iron castings which are indicative of smelting and smithing. The pit also contained charcoal and ferrous globules supporting the idea that the metalworking was happening close to the site, rather than the slag being reused from elsewhere. Other pits also contained heat-affected stones and other burnt material, and the presence of a number of post holes suggest that there were structures present within this area. Cereal-rich samples were also recovered from two post holes including cereals not commonly seen beyond the Roman period. Overall therefore, the results of the trial trenching suggest the presence of a settlement site, most likely of a later prehistoric date, with associated field system. There is also evidence for industrial activity taking place within the settlement.

- 7.4.124 This survey area is centred at NGR SH546683 and is currently two pasture fields covering an area of 4.9 ha. It is located on high ground at a height of approximately 90 mAOD to the south of Fodolydd Lane, Gwynedd. It is located near to the northern edge of the Arfon Plateau, which extends for approximately 200 m to the north, before the ground drops steeply to Vaynol. To the south, the plateau is cut by the narrow steeply sided and wooded valley of Coed Nant-y-garth.
- 7.4.125 Within the Arfon Plateau there is evidence for settlement, suggesting a pattern of dispersed settlement during the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods. There are four hut circle settlements which are located within the Arfon Plateau which are designated as scheduled monuments and approximately five other known or possible hut circle settlement sites which are recorded on the HER. Some of these, such as Circular Cropmark NW of Garth Farm (HER 58) have been identified only as circular features on aerial photographs. However, the nature of others have been confirmed by further investigation, and in particular, the Hut Circle, Bush Farm, Felinheli (HER 3463) has been excavated in advance of road construction. This was confirmed as a late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement site comprising a series of roundhouses and associated field systems.
- 7.4.126 Within the vicinity of Survey Area 7, the Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group (SM CN 175) settlement is located approximately 500 m to the east, whilst the HER also records a cropmark site of no defined form to the immediate north (HER 5875). Analysis of LiDAR generated hill shade mapping identified a possible hut circle at the location of HER 5875 which appeared to be a settlement of similar form to Fadol Ganol, though subsequent geophysical survey (Survey Area 8) did not confirm this.

Heritage Value

7.4.127 The results of the geophysical survey and particularly the trial trenching indicate the presence of remains associated with later prehistoric settlement, fitting into the wider pattern of settlement within the Arfon Plateau. As such, and also with evidence for industrial activity and elements of a field system this area is considered to be of **medium** heritage value.

HE34: Part of Roman Road between Segontium and Aber (HER 17834) (Figure 10.8 Sheet 15)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.128 An analysis of aerial photographs and historic maps was undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 2008-9 in order to identify so far as possible the course of the Roman road between the Roman fort of Segontium and Aber (Ref 10.11). This identified a likely section of Roman road running on a south-west to north-east alignment to the south of Pentir substation (Figure 10.2, **Document 5.10.1.2**). Approximately 700 m south-east of the substation it was identified on the ground as the fragmentary remains of the road foundation (agger) with a width of approximately 8 m within an area of boggy ground, while other sections were identified as parchmarks (variation of grass growth influenced by ground moisture levels) on aerial photographs. The suggested alignment then crosses the B4547 and enters a tree belt where the alignment of the Roman road is suggested as corresponding to the course of a modern track. It is then suggested that the route of the Roman road crosses a currently pasture field on the line of a path shown on 19th century OS mapping. This section of the suggested route crosses the southern margin of the Order Limits for a distance of approximately 160 m. This is within the southern edge of a pasture field which currently comprises a slightly boggy area, with a drain on the southern edge.

7.4.129 A single trial trench was excavated across the suggested course of the Roman road and this confirmed its presence on an east to west alignment. The road has a well-defined metalling covering a 5 m wide area, with rubble spread to either side. The northern edge of the metalled area dropped into a shallow, narrow gutter which was lined with stones with a low bank beyond. An investigative slot through the road revealed it to be constructed of five layers, alternating between redeposited natural up-cast and stony layers, culminating in the hard-packed metalled surface. Beneath the road a pit 0.75 m by 0.5 m with steep concave sides was recorded, indicating an earlier phase of activity.

Heritage Value

7.4.130 The route and any surviving remains of the course of the Roman road has relevance for the research framework topics of Roman communications and settlement. The section of route which has been suggested as crossing the edge of the Order Limits has been confirmed as comprising a metalled surface with flanking ditch and bank, with surviving evidence of the construction sequence. The Road also seals an earlier phase of activity. This section is therefore considered to be of **medium** heritage value.

All Sections

HE35: Surviving historic field boundaries, including 'important hedgerows' and cloddiau

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.4.131 Across the British Isles the method of historic land division and enclosure is strongly influenced by local materials and geology, which result in local traditions and distinctiveness. Field boundaries have been an integral element of the landscape since the introduction of farming in the Neolithic, and have continued to expand over every period since then, as more land has been cleared for agricultural use. It is therefore likely that the alignment of some extant and significant boundaries may have their origin in the prehistoric period, if not the physical remains.

7.4.132 On Anglesey and in Gwynedd, the traditional method of field boundary construction is a method common to many 'Celtic' field systems; the cloddiau. These are the earthen banks, embedded with and faced with stone on the windward side, but more commonly on Anglesey, on both sides. A hedge of gorse was sometimes added along the top of the bank to further deter livestock. The stones used are small and irregular and would have originally been gathered by field clearance, but later from quarried material. Originally the cloddiau would have been about 1 m high and 1 m wide, and when topped by gorse or hedgerow, produced a very substantial stock-proof barrier to enclose fields and lanes. There is also variation in form, which is assumed to be a reflection of date, however there has been no systematic survey of types.

7.4.133 Such boundaries are very common on Anglesey, but vary greatly in condition. In areas where land was more impoverished and land not enclosed until the 19th century, boundaries are typically of dry stone walls, such as the area south-east of Llanfechell.

7.4.134 Hedgerow boundaries that represent the traditional parish boundary or are present on the available Tithe maps are considered to be 'important' in accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and are shown on Figure

10.2 (**Document 5.10.1.2**). Many historic cloddiau are incorporated into later post medieval land division fieldscapes, and it is possible that some of these boundaries date from well before the medieval period.

Heritage Value

7.4.135 The historic field systems formed by the cloddiau field boundaries are an integral element of the historic landscape and as such, as a whole, are considered to be of **medium** heritage value. This reflects that many may be considered to be ‘important’ in accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and may include boundaries that pre-date the medieval period, reflecting a continuity of agricultural use. Some individual clawd field boundaries may be of less importance where they are isolated or in a poor condition.

7.4.136 A list of the identified and potential assets within the Order Limits is included in Table 10.10 below.

Table 10.10 Identified and potential assets within the Order Limits			
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Heritage Value	Shown on Figure 10.8 Sheet
Section A			
HE1	Enclosure at Dymchwa	Low	2
Section B			
HE2	Former field boundaries and U-shaped feature at Pen-yr-orsedd	Low	4
HE3	Former field boundaries at Gorslwyd	Low	4
HE4	Possible enclosure/small hut circle at Pwlcoch	Medium	4
HE5	Former field boundaries at Pwlcoch	Low	5
HE6	Enclosure at Bryn Hyfryd	Low	5
HE7	Enclosures at Bryn Goleu/Pant-y-mel	Low	5
Section C			
HE8	Site of Capel Lidach, Trewynn (HER 2107)	Negligible	6
HE9	Ffynnon Gybi - Holy Well, Clorach (HER3581)	Low	6
HE10	Former field boundaries east of Cae-Warring	Low	6

Table 10.10 Identified and potential assets within the Order Limits			
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Heritage Value	Shown on Figure 10.8 Sheet
HE11	Former field boundaries/possible enclosure at Part-yr-ynys	Low	6
HE12	Relict Field System, Plas Llanfihangel (HER 61540)	Low	6
HE13	Former field system south of Maenaddwyn	Medium	7
HE14	Maen Addwyn Standing Stone (SM AN 069)	High	7
HE15	Former field boundaries at Ty Mawr	Low	7
HE16	Former field boundaries at Capel Coch	Low	7
HE17	Cae-leci Farmstead (HER 55959)	Low	7
HE18	Former Field boundaries near Vaynol Covert	Low	8
HE19	Enclosure at Cors Erddreiniog	Low	8
HE20	Former field boundaries/field system at Bodwena	Low	9
HE21	Enclosure at Cefn-carrog	Medium	9
Section D			
HE22	Former field boundaries at Pen-y-Garreg	Negligible	10
HE23	Former field boundaries at Bryntirion	Low	10
HE24	Enclosure and linear features at Hendre Hywell	Medium	10
HE25	Field system and enclosures at Tŷ'n-y-felin	Medium	11
HE26	Enclosures at Ceint	Medium	11
HE27	Feature south of Ceint	Negligible	11
Section E			
HE28	Field boundaries/enclosure at Fron Deg	Low	12
HE29	Site of Building, Rhos Bothan, Llanddaniel Fab (HER 61563)	Negligible	13
HE30	Possible pits at Rhosbothan	Negligible	13
Section F			

Table 10.10 Identified and potential assets within the Order Limits			
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Heritage Value	Shown on Figure 10.8 Sheet
HE31	Various Features - Braint	Low	14
HE32	Circular Cropmark, North-West of Garth Farm (HER 58)	Negligible	15
HE33	Former field boundaries and enclosure at Fodol	Medium	15
HE34	Part of Roman Road between Segontium and Aber (HER 17834)	Medium	15
All Sections			
HE35	Surviving historic field boundaries, including 'important hedgerows' and cloddiau	Medium	all

7.5 ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE SETTINGS ASSESSMENT

- 7.5.1 As described in Section 4 Cadw guidance (Ref 10.6) sets out a four stage approach to the consideration of effects on the settings of heritage assets.
- 7.5.2 Stage 1 involves the identification of the heritage asset that might be affected, and these 65 assets are presented in Table 10.11. This list represents all heritage assets within the Extended Study Area that it is considered may be affected by the Proposed Development. All other assets are not considered further in the assessment as there is no potential for them to be affected by the Proposed Development.

Table 10.11 Assets included in the settings assessment		
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Shown on Figure 10.9 Sheet
Section A		
LB 5344	Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building	1
HER 34897	Barrow Cemetery, Carrog	1

Table 10.11 Assets included in the settings assessment		
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Shown on Figure 10.9 Sheet
AN 030	Standing Stones Scheduled Monument	1
AN 080	Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument	1
-	Llanfechell Conservation Area	1
LB 5383, 5384	Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building	1
LB 25171	Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building	1
AN 110	Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument	1
AN 079	Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument	1
LB 5349	Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building	1
LB 16575	Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building	2
LB 5348	Church of St Mary Grade II Listed Building	2
AN 078	Bodewryd Standing Stone Scheduled Monument	2
Section B		
LB 5740	Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage Grade Listed Building	3
LB 24834	Melin Esgob Grade II Listed Building	3
AN 076	Maen Chwyf Scheduled Monument	3
AN 077	Llys Einion Standing Stone Scheduled Monument	3
LB 5360, 5362	Listed buildings in Llandyfydog; Church of St Tyfrydog Grade II* Listed Building and Ty Mawr	3
LB 24840, 24829	Rectory and agricultural range Grade II Listed Buildings	3
Section C		
AN 067	Carreg Leidr Scheduled Monument	4

Table 10.11 Assets included in the settings assessment		
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Shown on Figure 10.9 Sheet
LB 24830	Clorach-fawr Grade II Listed Building	4
LB 24831	Clorach-bach Grade II Listed Building	4
LB 5391, 5392	Listed buildings in Maenaddwyn; Former Post Office and Ty Newydd Grade II Listed Building	4
LB 5390	Church of St Michael Grade II Listed Building	4
AN 069	Maen Addwyn Scheduled Monument	4
AN 070	Llech Golman Scheduled Monument	4
HER 55959	Farmstead, Cae-leci	4
LB 5389	Melin Llidiart Grade II Listed Building	4
LB 5404	Plas Tregayan: Grade II Listed Building	5
LB 26722	Melin Llanddyfnan (Pen y fan) Grade II Listed Building	5
Section D		
LB 5338	Hendre Howell Grade II Listed Building	6
HER 29840	Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach	6
AN 155	Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone Scheduled Monument	6
Section E		
LB 5447	Plas Penmynydd Grade II* Listed Building	6
Section F		
LB 5432	Anglesey Column Grade II* Listed Building	8
LB 5466, 19670, 19671	1-3 Tyddyn Pwyth Grade II Listed Buildings	8

Table 10.11 Assets included in the settings assessment		
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Shown on Figure 10.9 Sheet
LB 5467, 19672	1-2 Victoria Cottages Grade II Listed Buildings	8
LB 5491	Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 19659	Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 19658	Hen Felin Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 5488, 3674	Britannia Tubular Bridge Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 19750	Llwyn-onn Farm: Grade II Listed Building	8
AN 002	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber Scheduled Monument	8
AN 084	Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone Scheduled Monument	8
AN 085	Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone Scheduled Monument	8
RPG GD48	Plas Newydd Grade I Registered Park and Garden	8
LB 5462	Plas Newydd Grade I Listed Building	8
LB 5458, 5457	Listed buildings at entrance to Plas Newydd; Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd, with Entrance Archways, Grade II Listed Buildings	8
LB 5430, 5468	Aberbraint Grade II*Listed Building and Aberbraint Lodge Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 5465	Pen yr Allt Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 19743	Church of St. Edwen Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 19736	Plas Coch Grade II*Listed Building	8
LB 19735	The Old Cutter Grade II Listed Building	9
LB 19744	Castell Gwylan Grade II Listed Building	8

Table 10.11 Assets included in the settings assessment		
Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Shown on Figure 10.9 Sheet
RPG GD52	Vaynol Park Grade I Registered Park and Garden, including other listed buildings Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 4166, 18924	Vaynol Old Hall Grade I Listed Building and Walls to inner and outer gardens Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 4173	Vaynol Hall Grade I Listed Building	8
LB 18911	Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall Grade II Listed Building	8
LB 4199, 4200, 18910, 18344	Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, Main Entrance and Grand Lodge Grade II Listed Buildings	8
LB 14924	Bryntirion Grade II* Listed Building	8
CN 175	Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group Scheduled Monument	10
CN 375	Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone Scheduled Monument	10
CN203	Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group and Ancient Fields Scheduled Monument	10
LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285	Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings	10

7.5.3 This list of assets was discussed with consultees at a meeting on 5th July 2017 and no further assets were requested to be included. The following section comprises Stage 2; the definition and analysis of the settings of those assets listed in Table 10.10. The location of each of these assets is shown on Figure

10.6 (**Document 5.10.1.6**) and photographs are included in Appendix 10.5 (**Document 5.10.2.5**).

Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.4 Cemaes Mill is a three storey windmill tower built of rubble masonry with an external white painted render. There is a single doorway at the base and rectangular windows, with a modern panoramic window facing the sea to the north (Plates 1a-1b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.5 The mill was built in 1828 on land belonging to Hugh Williams, and by the late 19th century the mill was operated by William Rowlands, a member of a well-known family of Anglesey millers. In 1918 the mill and lands were purchased by John Richards Roberts and by the late 1920s it was one of few still operating on the island. In the 1930s a diesel engine was installed, which enabled the mill to continue working throughout the Second World War, but by 1946 had ceased operating and the sails had gone. By 1970s the mill was derelict but it has since been converted for residential use.
- 7.5.6 The mill is located approximately 800 m on a small hill to the south of the village of Cemaes. It is not, however, located at the top of the hill, which continues to rise slightly to a high point of 45 m AOD just south of the mill. It is on the western side of a minor road leading south from Cemaes village and is set behind a small terrace of cottages which face directly on to the road. There are further dwellings scattered along the road and beyond this the land comprises largely enclosed pasture fields with occasional farms and small blocks of woodland. The ground generally slopes down to the coast which is located approximately 1 km to the north. There are a number of notable modern features in the surroundings, including the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL which is approximately 400 m to the west, and a wind farm to the east.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.7 Historic OS mapping shows that there is somewhat more settlement in this area than during the 19th century when the mill was built, and the village of Cemaes has expanded, the largely agricultural surroundings of the mill remains relatively intact.
- 7.5.8 As a relatively tall structure, and particularly with its current white painted exterior, this is a striking structure within the local historic landscape. As noted above, it is located near to the top a low hill and this would have been a determining factor in its location as it is likely to be a location with a good wind pattern to power the mill.

7.5.9 The 18th and early 19th centuries saw a period of windmill building within Anglesey. This was instigated by a period of drought which reduced the efficiency of existing watermills and by an increase in the extent of arable land creating a need for greater milling capacity. By the early 19th century there were around 40-50 windmills operating on the island. However, from the mid-19th century increasing grain imports led to a reduction in arable in Anglesey and more land was put to pasture, leading to a decline in the need for windmills. The listed building description notes that Cemaes was one of the last mills operating and it is now one of only 18 windmills surviving. A number of the surviving windmills have been converted to residential use and commonly have a white painted exterior.

Heritage Value

7.5.10 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a good early C19 windmill tower, retaining much of its original form, openings and character, notwithstanding the new roof and modern lights. Cemaes mill is one of only 18 windmill towers surviving on Anglesey, out of over 40 that were operating in early-mid C19. One of the last Anglesey windmills to continue operating and of particular historic interest for its connections with the renowned Rowlands family of Anglesey millers.'

7.5.11 As a Grade II listed building Cemaes Mill is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes it clear that its historic value as one of the last windmills to be operating, and now as one of the relatively few to survive, is an important factor in its heritage significance. Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this as its location will have been to a large part determined by its function, on higher ground near to arable fields. Whilst it would not have been built to be seen, or with any designed views in mind, the nature of the surviving windmills with their white-painted exterior and their prominent locations make them a distinctive feature of the historic landscape. The local topography makes Cemaes Mill most clearly visible from the lower ground to the north, particularly from along the A5025. The panoramic window inserted into the northern side of the mill following its change of use to residential, suggests that outward views to the coast to the north are most striking from the interior. When listed however, the unconverted mill's views were irrelevant and incidental to the building's heritage significance.

Barrow Cemetery, Carrog (HER 34897)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.12 This group of three round barrows was identified via aerial photography of grassmarks and represents a small linear complex of Bronze Age funerary monuments. Assessment of DTM LiDAR data shows that the barrows also survive as very subtle earthworks, but are not readily visible on the ground.
- 7.5.13 They are located in the spine of a small ridge of land aligned south-west to north-east, at 35 mAOD, and drains to the east into a small stream valley.
- 7.5.14 Today the landscape is defined by post medieval and modern enclosed regular fields of improved pasture, with the form of these suggesting 18th or early 19th century enclosure. Carrog Farm lies a short distance to the north. The existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL crosses the landscape to the south-west, between the monument and the village of Llanfechell.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.15 Only the rolling topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument. The visible late Neolithic or Bronze Age landscape has now all but vanished as a result of agricultural improvement and the imposition of post medieval and modern field boundaries, settlement and industrial structures. Despite this, the scheduled standing stone north of Llanfechell (AN 080), the scheduled three standing stones (SM AN 030) north-west of Llanfechell, and Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (SM AN 110) are all visible from the Carrog barrow cemetery, and can be understood as forming part of a linked prehistoric landscape. However, contemporary inter-visibility cannot now be known with any certainty it will have been influenced by the extent and location of tree cover during the Bronze Age which may have filtered or blocked certain views.
- 7.5.16 The Carrog barrow cemetery is therefore one element in a wider landscape of prehistoric monuments and settlement. While there are above ground remains, there are also archaeological remains that have been ploughed out and are no longer visible from the surface (identified from crop marks) such as the circular enclosure north-west of Carrog Farm (HER 29454) which has been partially excavated and revealed evidence from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.17 This asset is of archaeological interest and has potential to make a substantial contribution to established regional research agendas, and therefore Carrog

barrow cemetery is of **medium** heritage value with evidential and historic value. It forms an important part of a wider prehistoric landscape, with visual links to other monuments, which add to the barrow cemetery's heritage significance.

- 7.5.18 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the receptor, the key elements are identified as being the hilltop location overlooking a small stream valley and its association with contemporary prehistoric monuments, such as standing stones north and north-west of Llanfechell (SMs AN 080 and AN 030) and Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (SM AN 110).

Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.19 This is an unusual cluster of three Bronze Age upright standing stones arranged in a triangular layout. They are of thin schist stone, and two are approximately 2 m in height, with the other at approximately 1 m. There has been no archaeological investigation of the monument, but there is a high likelihood of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits around the stones (Plates 2a-2b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.20 The monument is located within on the summit of a low hill at a height of approximately 50 mAOD, to the north-west of the village of Llanfechell. It is within an area of enclosed regular fields of improved pasture, with the form of these suggesting 18th or early 19th century enclosure. The monument is located at the intersection of public footpaths which lead from the north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west. A drystone wall is located to the north of the standing stones.
- 7.5.21 The standing stones are set within the post medieval and modern agricultural landscape, which has sparse short windblown hedgerow trees and is largely devoid of woodland blocks. The existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station is prominent in the view to the north, whilst the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL is located approximately 400 m to the east.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.22 Only the rolling topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument. The visible late Neolithic or Bronze Age landscape has now all but vanished as a result of agricultural improvement and the imposition of post medieval and modern field boundaries, settlement and industrial structures.

- 7.5.23 The hill top location may have been specifically chosen for this asset, and it has commanding views in all directions as well as being visible. Other prehistoric monuments are visible from the standing stones to varying degrees, including the Standing Stone 410 m North of Church (SM AN 080), the Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (SM AN 110) and the Llifad, Carreglefn enclosure (SM AN 079). While not all these monuments are directly contemporary with this monument, they do form the visible 'palimpsest' of the wider prehistoric and pre medieval landscape and therefore their inter-visibility contribute to the heritage significance of these assets by providing a wider appreciation of local historic landscape. In addition to these designated assets, there are known to be other associated prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, including the remains of former barrows at Carrog (HER 34897). Whilst these generally do not survive as upstanding remains, investigations into these have helped to demonstrate the use of this area as a funerary and ritual landscape during the prehistoric period.
- 7.5.24 While the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding, and that of the wider public is that they are markers or foci in the landscape, were designed to be seen in the landscape, though why and over what sort of distance is debateable and conjectural. Most surviving standing stones are associated with current open landscapes and it is this that provides their principal setting characteristics. However, whether this is a consequence of post medieval agriculture clearance and land division or whether these locations were already cleared is open to debate. Today they are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.
- 7.5.25 Views from SM AN 030 look to the west and north-west over rolling pastoral fields towards the coast and the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, which is prominent in the current views. Looking east, there are open and filtered views across pastoral fields towards the Standing Stone 410 m North of Church (SM AN 080) and the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL and lattice towers, which lie beyond. The diminutive size of the Standing Stone 410 m North of Church (SM AN 080) makes it relatively hard to see against the background of the field, but in certain lighting conditions it is said to be quite visible (GAPS, pers com). To the south-east, views look over the village of Llanfechell towards Penymorwydd.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.26 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of

a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.'

- 7.5.27 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance. As defined by Conservation Principles (Ref 10.1), the standing stone and its setting is of evidential, historic and aesthetic value as it is a prominently located and visible marker of prehistoric date. It is also of evidential value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the stones themselves, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age funerary practices and use of the landscape. Its setting contributes to this due to the continued prominence of this hill top location and the inter-visibility of other prehistoric monuments noted above.
- 7.5.28 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the receptor, the key elements are identified as being its prominent ridge top location with extensive views over the surrounding rolling landscape. This makes the receptor highly visible in the landscape and provides inter-visibility to other extant contemporary monuments, such as Standing Stone North of Church (SM AN 080) and Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (SM AN 110).

Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.29 The standing stone north of Llanfechell stands 2.6 m high, 1.5 m wide and 0.3 m thick and is locally known as the Baron Hill Maen Hir. In 2009 the stone became unstable and was subsequently lifted and resat, under archaeological monitoring in 2010 (Plates 3a-3c, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**). During the work a cupmarked stone was found within the packing stones that help support the monolith. This provided an element of certainty for a prehistoric rather than later origin for its erection.
- 7.5.30 The standing stone is located on a small south-east to north-east aligned ridge (31.8 mAOD) which slopes gently down to stream valleys to the north and south, and is situated within an area of enclosed regular fields (cloddiau) of improved pasture, with the form of these suggesting 18th or early 19th century enclosure. Land rises gently to form the horizon to the north, west and east.
- 7.5.31 The standing stone is set within the post medieval and modern agricultural landscape, which has sparse short windblown hedgerows and is largely devoid of woodland blocks. The modern settlement of Llanfechell is located to the west and south, and pylon 4ZA009 on the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL is only 65 m to the north.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.32 Only the topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument. The visible late Neolithic or Bronze Age landscape has now all but vanished as a result of agricultural improvement and the imposition of post medieval and modern field boundaries, settlement and industrial structures. Historical changes to the setting include 20th century expansion of Llanfechell to the north of the Meddanen stream, which now extends to within approximately 100 m of the monument and the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL. These changes have contributed to a sense that there is no obvious landscape association with any topographic feature and unlike the group of three standing stones (SM AN 030) to the north-west, this standing stone does not occupy a ridge top location with long distance views.
- 7.5.33 The existing pylon 4ZA009 is located within the immediate view. There are however, wide views both to the south, filtered by trees and hedgerows, albeit in which the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL is a dominant feature, and to the north.
- 7.5.34 There is inter-visibility with other prehistoric monuments including the site of Carrog barrow cemetery (HER 34697) and the scheduled Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (SM AN 110). In particular, the three standing stones (SM AN 030) are visible on the horizon when looking north-west from SM AN 080, however they are not a dominant landscape feature and existing hedgerows and vegetation filter the view. While not all of these monuments are directly contemporary with this monument, they do form the visible palimpsest of the wider prehistoric and pre medieval landscape and therefore their inter-visibility contributes to its heritage significance. There are also known to be other associated prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, including the remains of a circular ditched enclosure (HER 29454). Whilst these generally do not survive as upstanding remains, investigations into these have helped to demonstrate the settlement and land use in the prehistoric period.
- 7.5.35 Whilst the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding, and that of the wider public is that they are markers or foci in the landscape, designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones on Anglesey are associated with modern open agricultural landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.36 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of

a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.'

7.5.37 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance. As defined by Conservation Principles (Ref 10.1), the standing stone and its setting is of evidential, historic and aesthetic value as it is a prominently located and visible marker of prehistoric date. It is also of evidential value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age funerary practices and use of the landscape, though it is noted that investigations in relation to the re-erection of the monument has already yielded some information. Its setting contributes to this due to the inter-visibility of other prehistoric monuments noted above. Consequently it is this wider, interconnected and multi-period historic landscape that is the principal contribution of setting to the heritage significance of the monument. In addition there is an aesthetic contribution of the setting, seen in the juxtaposition of the ancient origin of the monument against the current agricultural landscape.

Llanfechell Conservation Area

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.38 The settlement of Llanfechell dates to at least the medieval period with references to the settlement recorded from the late 13th century, and the earliest building in the village, the Church of St Mechell (LB 5383) is 12th century in date. Other listed buildings within the conservation area are also clustered around the church and comprise the rectory (LB 5384), war memorial (LB 25167) and Crown Terrace (LB 5386, 25168, 25169). The conservation area essentially encloses the historic core of the village and is focussed on the Church of St. Mechell within an oval enclosed churchyard and with the market place to the immediate south of this. Historic maps show that, at the start of the 19th century, the village comprised a loose cluster of houses around the church, with the area to the north of the church being largely open. Expansion around the middle of the 19th century involved the building of a row of terraced houses along the north side of Mountain Road and then with limited development along Brynddu Road. The Afon Maddanen flows past the northern edge of this historic core and despite 20th century development extending to the north and south, the form of the historic core has remained largely intact. This includes the retention of a somewhat open area to the north of the church, though there has been some encroachment by 20th century residential development (Plates 4a-4b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.39 The Conservation Area Character Appraisal for Llanfechell (adopted 12th May 2011) describes the conservation area boundary as follows:

'The current Conservation Area boundary extends south-west and then north-west along the boundary of Highfield on the south side of Brynddu Road up to Cefn Glas Hotel. It then turns south-west along the southern edge of Mountain Road before turning north to dissect No's 10 & 11 Mountain Road up to the property boundaries to the north. It then follows the rear property boundaries in a north-east direction up to No 1 Mountain Road. It then turns north-west along the rear boundary of Capel Libanus up to the property known as Plas. Here the boundary turns west until it reaches the bank of Afon Maddanen. It then follows the southern bank of the river, in a north-east direction over Pont y Plas and onwards until it reaches a point directly north of The Rectory (now Care Home) outbuilding. The boundary then turns south, following field boundaries, to encompass Shop Newydd, before returning to Highfield on Brynddu Road. The total area covered by the Conservation Area is approx. 25,850m².'

7.5.40 The setting of the conservation area is defined as:

'The meandering Afon Maddanen has provided a natural buffer in segregating the modern predominantly C20th village expansion to the north and much of the modern development that has occurred to the south-west. Today much of the village lies on Flood Plain. The river bank trees (mainly ash, sycamore and willow) also help define the extent of the original settlement and provide an effective screen against the modern development beyond. The oldest part of the village is clustered tightly round the church.'

7.5.41 Most of the buildings within the conservation area date from the 18th to the late 19th century, with the use of both brick and stone in their construction. Exposed stone is the predominant material immediately surrounding the church, such as in Crown Terrace, though rendered exteriors are common elsewhere. Thick boundary walls of rendered rubble are also a common feature.

7.5.42 As previously noted, there are areas of 20th century residential development to the north and south of the historic core, and each of these are considerably larger than the core of the village itself. However, a belt of enclosed agricultural land has largely been retained along the line of the Afon Maddanen, reducing the extent to which the conservation area is enclosed by later development.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.43 Llanfechell is a traditional rural Anglesey village with origins in the medieval period and a fine 12th century church within a distinctive oval enclosed churchyard. A range of 18th to late 19th century buildings, many of which are workers cottages in small rows, are arranged around this.
- 7.5.44 The presence of the floodplain of the Afon Maddanen appears to have ensured that 20th century residential development has been kept distinct from the historic core of the village, and this has helped to ensure that the form of the latter has been retained.
- 7.5.45 The Conservation Area Character Appraisal identifies a series of 'significant views' which contribute to the character of the conservation area. These are:
- a. An internal view from within the Market Place, taking in the War Memorial, Crown Terrace, Brynddu Terrace and the Church of St Mechell;
 - b. An internal view from west of the churchyard toward the Church of St Mechell and south to the market square;
 - c. An internal view from the bridge over Afon Meddanen from the northern edge of the conservation area looking south into the village; and
 - d. An outward view from a cemetery extension to the rear of the church out to the open countryside to the north and east.
- 7.5.46 It is also notable that there are views looking into the conservation area, with the distinctive spire of the Church of St Mechell featuring as a marker for the historic core of the village. The extent of such inward views is partly determined by the local topography, with the church located on a very slight rise above the Afon Maddanen. The surrounding undulating topography offers views of the church spire from a distance of around 750 m.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.47 Llanfechell was designated a conservation area in June 1972, the reasons given as:

'The village has evolved around the medieval Church of St Mechell. The adjacent market square, and consequently the majority of the present day street layout that surrounds it, was historically driven by the economic and social needs of the area. The rural character of the village, has over the years, remained relatively unchanged.'

7.5.48 As a conservation area, Llanfechell is of **medium** heritage value with evidential, historical and aesthetic value, and the reasoning for designation make clear that its social history and its historic built environment are considered the defining influence on the village's character, and is worthy of protection and enhancement through applying conservation area status.

7.5.49 The setting of the conservation area makes a clear contribution to this, particularly through the clear association between the retained form of the historic core of the village and the surrounding agricultural land. The extent of 20th century development has been considerable in comparison to the extent of the conservation area itself. This has certainly affected how the historic core is seen from outside, and particularly on the approaches to it. However, it has not entirely severed the direct link to the surrounding agricultural land.

Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building (LB 5383, 5384)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.50 St Mechell is located at the heart of Llanfechell and represents a fine example of a 12th century church which has been altered over time to reflect changing ecclesiastical styles. It is constructed of lime washed schist rubble with some grit dressings. There is a tower topped with a distinctive squat corbelled octagonal spire at the west end, while the nave and chancel has a slate roof with stone coping. It had been thought that the chancel had been lengthened to the east in the 13th century, but it is possible that its present length marks an unusually long 12th century structure (Plates 5a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.51 St Mechell is set within a sub-circular churchyard containing a sparse number of yew trees and sycamore trees, which grow along the churchyard stone wall. The ground within the churchyard is higher than the surrounding land. The settlement of Llanfechell has developed around the church providing a distinctive historic core to the village, with post medieval buildings to the north, south and west, but more open land to the east.

7.5.52 The open area to the east, adjacent to the church, is used as an extension to the churchyard and has filtered views to the agricultural landscape beyond.

7.5.53 The Rectory is set back within private grounds at the north end of Crown Terrace in the centre of the village of Llanfechell. The grounds of the Rectory abut the churchyard and the Rectory is located approximately 50 m north-east of the church (Plates 5b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.54 Originating in the 17th century as a north to south aligned two storey building. It is constructed from rubble masonry and the exterior rendered. It was extended in the 18th century by the addition of a cross wing on the north side and the original 17th century house is identifiable at the core of the present building. In the 20th century the Rectory was modernised for use as a care home. The majority of doors and windows are modern replacements.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.55 While the current church dates from the 12th Century, it is believed that there was an earlier church on the site dating to the 7th century, although there is no current physical evidence for this (Ref 10.5).

7.5.56 By virtue of its tower and squat spire, the church is naturally a prominent building, which can be seen from outside the core of the village. It forms a focal point when entering the village from the north and west, but less so from the south. In contrast the Rectory is secluded, enclosed by mature trees on the north and east, but with clear views towards the church.

Heritage Value

7.5.57 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as an unusually early church retaining substantial C12 fabric and some detail of that period. The church also retains fine detailing from the C15, C16 and C18; particularly notable being the fine sub-medieval C15 roof of nave and chancel. The building is notable for its unusual length and cruciform plan, with distinctive west tower and spire.'

7.5.58 As a Grade II* listed building the church is of **high** heritage value with historical, evidential and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes clear that the date and architectural detailing and evolution are important.

7.5.59 The immediate setting of the Church of St Mechell includes the churchyard and the surrounding buildings that make up the historic core of the village, some of which are listed and provide a group value. This setting has changed little since the 19th century and consequently contributes to the heritage significance of the church.

7.5.60 The setting of the Rectory relies on its association with the Church to enhance its heritage significance. Wider views are confined by close mature trees and therefore the wider landscape does not contribute to its heritage significance.

Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building (LB 25171)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.61 Bryn Ddu is a late 17th or early 18th century gentry house. It is of two storeys of rendered rubble construction, with two projecting wings and with a slate roof. The windows are 12 pane sash casements and a modern single storey conservatory has been introduced to the front elevation between the projecting wings, replacing a former gabled porch (Plate 6a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**). It is situated on a small area of level ground that gently slopes away to the west, north and east where the land drains in to two small water courses.
- 7.5.62 The main front elevation faces south, and is set within enclosed landscaped gardens, with a large lawn defined by a carriage circle. The main drive is offset from the house and is lined with mature trees. On the west side there are former outbuildings or stables, while a walled garden is located to the south-west of the house.
- 7.5.63 On the west, north and east sides the house is closely enclosed by woodland planting, and 19th century OS mapping show that this planting is well-established and has been present for much of the life of the house. This woodland planting restricts any views out from the house except to the south; however these too are filtered through trees and a linear block of woodland adjacent the main drive entrance. The result is a house that is clearly separated from the surrounding agricultural landscape, with views both to and from the house screened by tree cover.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.64 Bryn Ddu is not a particularly striking house and appears relatively modest despite its scale. The building is shown on Lewis Morris plan of c.1730 and was formerly known as Pentre'r Llan before being purchased by the Bulkeley family and the present house is thought to have been built by the father of William Bulkeley, a renowned diarist who lived at Bryn Ddu in the 18th century.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.65 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a good late C17 or early C18 gentry house which retains its character and much original detailing.'

7.5.66 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, with the house being is of historical and aesthetic value, and the listed building description make clear that the historical association and relative lack of alteration to the external structure are important in supporting its reason. The key elements of its setting which support its heritage significance are the intimate enclosed gardens and screening woodland blocks which restrict views in all directions with the exception of filtered views to the south. This provides a distinct environment around the house, separating it out from the surrounding agricultural landscape.

Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.67 The scheduled round barrow is located on the summit of the locally prominent hill called Pen-y-Morwyd. Little can be seen of the burial mound today as it has been significantly degraded due to historical ploughing. This is particularly marked on the western side, where the barrow only appears as a poorly defined mound, though there is a clearer break of slope on the eastern side. The barrow is also bisected by a drystone wall (Plates 7a-7d, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.68 Round barrows date from the Bronze Age and are funerary monuments that contain at least one burial beneath the mound, in the centre. It is not uncommon for satellite burials to occur elsewhere in the mound itself. They are often found in prominent locations which are thought to have helped define land ownership through links to people's ancestors.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.69 Round barrows occur throughout most of the British Isles and are one of the more recognisable prehistoric monuments found in the landscape. They are relatively common in upland areas, where they are less likely to have been lost due to ploughing. In lowland areas they survive as buried ring ditches, the mounds being ploughed away, leaving the surrounding quarry ditch as an archaeological feature.

7.5.70 Prior to its erosion and the construction of the wall, the prominent hill top location of the barrow, with long distant views to and from the monument in all directions, would have helped to make it a notable landscape feature. However, today it is somewhat difficult to visually appreciate the monument for what it is. The eroded nature of the barrow, combined with the drystone wall which crosses over the top of it, tends to make the monument blend into the landscape rather stand out. There are other barrows in the vicinity including a group of at least three round barrows at Carrog, north-east of

Llanfechell, and analysis of LiDAR data suggests previously unrecorded barrows on other hill top locations in the vicinity. This creates a specific association between Pen-y-Morwyd and the area of higher ground extending to the north-west, and of which Pen-y-Morwyd forms the most southerly high point.

7.5.71 The standing stones around Llanfechell, (SMs AN 030 and AN 080) which may be contemporary with the round barrow are currently visible from the summit of Pen-y-Morwyd, however it is not known if tree cover in the past would have affected this inter-visibility.

7.5.72 The setting of the monument is derived from its upland location with wide and expansive views over the surrounding landscape. This is predominantly agricultural, but also included settlements such as Llanfechell, windfarms and the existing 4ZA 400kv OHL running south from Wylfa Nuclear Power Station.

Heritage Value

7.5.73 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.'

7.5.74 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance with evidential and historic value, as it is a prominently located and visible marker of prehistoric date. The likely presence of buried archaeological deposits associated with the barrow has the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age funerary practices and use of the landscape. Its setting makes a contribution through the clear relationship to other barrows within the higher ground extending to the north-west and the inter-visibility with other prehistoric monuments such as the standing stone to the west (SMs AN 030 and 080).

Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.75 This earthwork enclosure has five sides and encloses an area approximately 1850 m². There has been no archaeological investigation of the monument and so the nature and date of this monument is uncertain. The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) describes it as prehistoric in date, though the five sided form of the enclosure is similar to a

site called Din Lligwy, at Moelfre. The settlement of Din Lligwy originated in the late prehistoric but excavations in the early 20th century recovered material dating mostly from the late 3rd-4th centuries suggesting occupation through the Romano-British period. It is possible, therefore, that the Llifad enclosure is of a similar period. The north, west and south sides of the Llifad enclosure have been almost completely ploughed away, however it is recorded on the HER that there is an entrance way on the west angle of the enclosure (Plate 8a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

- 7.5.76 Llifad is located on the upper south-west slopes of a prominent hill called Pen-y-Morwyd at a height of approximately 50 mAOD, which overlooks a shallow stream valley to the west.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.77 Given the lack of field investigation, dating of this monument has been based upon comparison with other sites of known provenance. The form implies a Roman date, remains of which are uncommon on Anglesey.
- 7.5.78 The asset comprises low earthworks which are largely ploughed out and so it is not a prominent monument. Whilst the location of the enclosure may be presumed to have been influenced by local topography, this relationship is not clear. The area has seen considerable change with the development of the enclosed post medieval agricultural landscape and there are no known contemporary settlement or other sites in the surrounding area.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.79 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.'

- 7.5.80 Whilst it is unclear why the monument description refers to *prehistoric ritual and funerary practices*, the monument is of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance with evidential and historic value. However given the uncertainty of both its date and function the full heritage significance of the monument remains uncertain.
- 7.5.81 The setting makes some contribution to the heritage significance of the asset by virtue of its prominent location on the upper west facing slopes of Pen-y-Morwyd, with wide views over the shallow stream valley to the west and south.

However, there are no apparent designed views or any known contemporary monuments in the surrounding area with which it may be associated. Other monuments which are located in the surrounding area including the standing stones around Llanfechell (SMs AN 030 and AN 080) and Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow on the summit of the hill (SM AN 110) contribute to an historic landscape of which it is part.

Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.82 This small medieval church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, and has been little altered other than being reroofed in slate during the late 19th century. It may date from the 15th century, and is of stone rubble construction with small gabled porch of the south side and a small bellcote on the apex of the west elevation. The church is not currently in use and is boarded up and therefore the windows cannot be seen but are described in the listed building description as late 19th century windows with shallow pointed heads in rectangular frames (Plates 9a-9b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.83 The church is set within a distinctive 'wine bottle' shaped enclosed churchyard set within a fieldscape of large regular fields. The edge of the churchyard is defined by a stone wall lined with mature trees and there are wide open views from the north side of the church looking north. The churchyard has an avenue of mature trees leading from the road to the church and the path is unsurfaced, giving the churchyard a very much unaltered feel.
- 7.5.84 The avenue of trees that link the church to the road form a strong visual focus that looks out into landscape beyond. However the views out along this avenue are barred by the roadside hedge.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.85 St Peirio is one of many small rural medieval churches on Anglesey, many of which are isolated, however St Peirio is recognised as '*one of the humblest ecclesiastical buildings in Anglesey*' (Ref 10.10). As there is no significant settlement in the vicinity is assumed it served a dispersed agricultural community around Rhosbeirio to the west.
- 7.5.86 There has been little change to the setting of the heritage asset, which is characterised by the intimate nature of the approach, through the avenue of trees and the enclosing churchyard boundary wall. This defined unit is in strong contrast to the open agricultural landscape of large post medieval regular fields.

7.5.87 The modest church and the small enclosed churchyard generates a very intimate feel which will be more acute in the summer months when the vegetation and tree cover will reduce outward visibility from the church along the path, through the avenue of trees.

Heritage Value

7.5.88 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a simple, rural Medieval church altered in the C19 but retaining much of its original vernacular character.'

7.5.89 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value. As defined by Conservation Principles (Ref 10.1), the building and its setting is of historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description make clear that the date and relative lack of alteration to the external structure are important in supporting its reason. Its unaltered and intimate setting makes a contribution to the '*original vernacular character*' of the building and therefore makes a considerable contribution to its heritage significance.

7.5.90 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the receptor, the key elements are identified as being its small enclosing churchyard which separates it from the wider open agricultural landscape to the north. In addition the avenue of trees linking the unpaved path to the church from the road provides a strong focal point further adding to the sense of remoteness and place.

[Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building \(LB 16575\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.91 The dovecote dates from the 17th century, and forms part of the Plas Bodewryd Estate which was formerly owned by Lord Stanley of Alderley (Penrhos). Plas Bodewryd was the home to Dr Edward Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford in the 18th century. The dovecote was given to IACC in 1977 and subsequently restored between 1978 and 1979 (Plates 10a-10b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.92 This dovecote is a tall structure, built of local rubble masonry, with a modern slate roof. It is square in plan, with a gable to each wall and a slate string course projecting at gable height. There is a single narrow square-headed doorway in the north gable wall and a ventilation slit in the gable apex of the south gable. The interior is said to contain pigeon nests of brick with stone slabs from approximately 1 m above floor level up to the base of the gables.

7.5.93 Built upon a rock outcrop which accentuates its elevated position, the dovecote is set within a pasture field defined by drystone walls, adjacent to a minor road. To the east is Plas Bodewryd, a Grade II* listed farmhouse (LB 5334), which being located down slope is consequently overlooked by the dovecote. To the north is Llwyn Ewryd farmstead.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.94 While dovecotes were constructed for the purpose of breeding doves and pigeons for food (birds and eggs) and the collection of their droppings for fertilizer (or for the saltpetre it contained for the manufacture of gunpowder), they were often also seen as status symbols. From the early 17th century, any landowner, or tenant with consent, could build a dovecote, however they were mostly built by the landlords, monasteries and the clergy (Ref 10.2).⁸ This meant that many dovecotes such as the example at Bodewryd represented a display of wealth and status, all the more emphasised by the prominent location of its construction, its design and the materials used.

7.5.95 The general agricultural context of the dovecote, the basic layout of the farmstead and village are consistent with the original construction. The presence of the nearby Grade II listed Church of St Mary (LB 5348) also adds to the sense of place that gives the wider settlement of Bodewryd its identity.

7.5.96 The function of the dovecote does not require it to be in such a prominent position nor does it require any planned views from it. The high status of the dovecote however demands that it be seen, as display of local wealth and status, and therefore its position of the elevated outcrop commands high visibility to those passing along the road, as the farmstead itself is in a hollow to the north-east and therefore not particularly visible.

Heritage Value

7.5.97 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as an excellent and well-preserved late C17 dovecote which forms a prominent landmark and once formed an integral part of the estate buildings centred around Plas Bodewryd.'

7.5.98 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, with historical and aesthetic value, and the listed building description makes clear

⁸ Brunskill, R.W.1999. 'Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation.' Orion Publishing Group

that the date and relative lack of alteration to the external structure are important in supporting its heritage significance. Its relatively unaltered setting makes the dovecote a prominent landmark. This is most clearly seen in the relationship between the dovecote and Plas Bodewryd farmhouse. The local prominence of the dovecote and the relationship with the farmhouse are aspects of its setting which make a clear contribution to its heritage significance.

Church of St Mary Grade II Listed Building (LB 5348)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.99 The Church of St Mary is a simple rural church, comprising a continuous nave and chancel with later north porch. It is of medieval origin and of local rubble masonry on heavily mortared boulder foundations. It was heavily restored in the 19th century, but retains its medieval walls and the doorway into the porch is believed to date to the 15th century (Plates 11a-11c, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.100 The church is located at the southern end of the village of Bodewryd, approximately 3 km east-south-east of Llanfechell, set within an enclosed churchyard, bounded by rubble stone walls, which is at a higher level than the surrounding land. At the east end of the churchyard there is a lychgate, believed to be 19th century, which is also listed Grade II.

7.5.101 Views to and from the east end of the church are filtered through mature trees which greatly restrict any vistas from this direction. However views to and from the west are wide and open across gently rolling pastoral marginal landscape, with no tree cover or high topography to obstruct visibility.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.102 Architecturally, the Church of St Mary is not a particularly notable building, its simple form and stone construction being typical of the period of its construction. The immediate surroundings of the church retains a general agricultural context, consistent with the original construction. Subsequently, there has been little other development in the area, though the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL to the west is a notable change. The quiet rural agricultural landscape and the presence of the nearby Grade II listed dovecote (LB 16575) also adds to the sense of place that gives the wider settlement of Bodewryd its identity.

7.5.103 The restoration of the Church of St Mary in the 19th century, however, is of local interest as it is one of a number of churches whose renovation was part funded by Lord Stanley of Alderley. Lord Stanley became a convert to the

Muslim religion and gave money to local rural churches on condition that any restoration work should include detail which reflected elements of his religion. Within the Church of St Mary, this is seen in the window, which are small panes of coloured glass set in geometric and floriate designs.

Heritage Value

7.5.104 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a simple, rural church of Medieval origins. Retains Medieval fabric but is largely of C19 character, a simple vernacular building.'

7.5.105 As a Grade II listed building the Church of St Mary is of **high** heritage value. It is of historical and aesthetic value, and the listed building description make clear that the date of the building and its later renovation are the key reasons for its designation.

7.5.106 Aspects of the setting which contribute to the heritage significance of the asset are the open agricultural landscape to the rear of the church, within which the church would have formed a prominent focal point and the contrasting, more intimate association of the later post medieval buildings which form a cohesive group in a wider rural landscape.

[Bodewryd Standing Stone Scheduled Monument \(AN 078\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.107 Bodewryd Standing stone stands 4.2 m high with a prominent tapered top. There has been no archaeological investigation of the monument or its immediate environs (Plate 12a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**). It is located within a large open improved pasture field which is bordered by dry stone walls. The topography slopes gently to the south and east towards a small watercourse, which is located 200 m from the standing stone. There is a rock outcrop c75 m to the south-west of the standing stone.

7.5.108 The standing stone is set within a post medieval and modern agricultural landscape. From the stone there are wide open views across rolling farmland to the south, while to the east, views are contained by a belt of woodland which screens the former sewerage treatment works which lies beyond. To the north-east there is a windfarm with two turbines relatively close that form a striking contrast to the megalith and via their motion draws the eye. Views to the west are relatively curtailed due to the rising topography, and are further screened by blocks of shelter belts of trees. The existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL

and pylon (4ZA019), and telephone wires can be seen in the middle distance in the gaps between these woodland blocks.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.109 Only the topography is likely to be a consistent factor in the original setting of the monument and the location of this standing stone cannot readily be understood in the current landscape setting, as the land use, field pattern and tree cover is unlikely to have remained sufficiently unaltered from when it was first placed in the landscape. Like many standing stones it is located in relative close proximity to a former watercourse.

7.5.110 There are no other known contemporary monuments in the vicinity which provide identifiable inter-visibility.

7.5.111 While the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding, and that of the wider public is that they are markers or foci in the landscape, designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones are associated with open landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

7.5.112 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.'

7.5.113 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance and is of historic and aesthetic value as it is a prominently located and visible marker of prehistoric date. It is also of evidential value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the stones themselves, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age funerary practices and use of the landscape. Its setting contributes to this as it is understood as, and remains as, a marker in the landscape, despite the changes experienced in the surrounding area since it was put into place. However, there are no other extant contemporary monuments in the area which are inter-visible with this stone or which the standing stone can be directly associated with.

Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage Grade II Listed Building (LB 5740)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.114 This is a simple Georgian chapel with an attached cottage. The chapel is built of rubble masonry with roughcast rendered walls and a slate roof with tiled coping. The entrance is on the west side though parts of the walling have collapsed and the building is in a ruined condition. It was established as a Baptist chapel in 1786, with the first chapel apparently also being a dwelling house. The present chapel building was added to this earlier building in 1847.

7.5.115 The chapel is in an isolated location approximately 2 km east of Rhosybol. It is set on gently rising ground on the east side of Afon Goch within a small rectangular overgrown churchyard. This is surrounded for the most part by large irregular enclosed pasture fields.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.116 The chapel is an isolated and ruined building. Whilst the ruined condition of the building has clearly involved a loss of historic fabric, it does retain a sense of an evocative ruin.

Heritage Value

7.5.117 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed, notwithstanding condition, as an early, and isolated rural chapel, unusual on Anglesey for its remote location.'

7.5.118 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, and the listed building description make clear that the date and unusually isolated location of the chapel are the primary reasons for its designation. The isolated setting of the therefore makes some contribution to its heritage significance, rather than any specific views.

Melin Esgob Grade II Listed Building (LB 24834)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.119 Melin Esgob is an early 19th century water-powered corn mill, which was built on the site of a medieval mill. The listing description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) records that the name '*Melin Esgob*' means 'Bishops' mill' and that it appears to have formed part of a royal grant to the bishops of Bangor in the second half of the 14th or early 15th century. The earliest

historical reference to 'Melin Esgob' is dated 1425, though the current buildings are likely to date to the early-mid 19th century when it formed part of a farm owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley. The water mill at Melin Esgob was largely fed by Spring Colmon and this source would often dry up during very dry summers, leaving the mill idle (Plate 13a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.120 The mill buildings are of two storeys and built to an L-plan with stone walls and slate roofs. There is a single gable stack at the western end. It is set on a west facing slope on the western side of a minor road in an area of mostly small enclosed pasture fields. The fields are enclosed mostly by post and wire fencing, though hedgerows are present, as well as frequent trees. A small watercourse runs on the immediate western side of the mill, and this emerges from a small narrow valley which runs from the north before opening out to the west of Melin Esgob. Therefore, whilst the listed building has some sense of enclosure as a result of its location within a shallow valley and the surrounding trees, its setting is slightly more open to the west.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.121 As a working watermill, the building will not have been built with the intention of providing or enhancing any identified views. Instead, its location will have been strongly influenced the need for a water supply, and more broadly by its rural location. Its valley floor location and agricultural surroundings therefore are important elements of its setting and are relatively unchanged, though the loss of the mill pond is clearly a negative change to its setting.

7.5.122 The surroundings of this asset are relatively little changed from when it was built as it remains within an agricultural setting with a relatively unaltered pattern of field boundaries since the mid-19th century. Historic mapping indicates the presence of a mill pond to the south of the mill building which was still present into the mid-20th century, though this has subsequently been infilled. There were relatively few changes to the surrounding area during the 20th century, though the existing 400 kV overhead line was built approximately to the south and west, and in the 21st century two farm scale wind turbines have also been built to the east. Both the OHL and the turbines are visible from within the immediate vicinity of the listed building.

Heritage Value

7.5.123 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a C19 water mill, which is unaltered externally and retains a strong local vernacular character.'

7.5.124 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, and the listed building description make clear that the date and relative lack of alteration to the external structure are important in supporting its reason. Its relatively unaltered setting makes a contribution to the '*strong local vernacular character*' of the building and therefore makes a considerable contribution to its heritage significance. This is most clearly seen in the relationship between the mill buildings and the watercourse which fed the mill pond, and the valley in which this is located.

Maen Chwyf Scheduled Monument (AN 076)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.125 The mound known as Maen Chwyf burial chamber is situated on a rock outcrop. There appears to be a large capstone, 3.6 m long by 2.7 m wide, supported by several smaller stones (Plate 14a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**). It is located 220 m to the west of Bryn Dyfrydog, in a large open pasture field bounded by hedgerows. There are several rock outcrops visible in the field. Topographically the monument sits at a height of 62 mAOD, on the lower south-western slopes on a gently rolling plateau, with the land gently rising to the north-east to form a short, broad ridge.

7.5.126 The monument is set within a post medieval and modern agricultural landscape. From the monument there are wide, open views across rolling farmland to the south and west, filtered through hedgerows. To the east and north-east views are restricted to the near horizon formed by the gentle rise in topography.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.127 Whilst designated as a scheduled monument, both the designation description and the HER account acknowledge that this is probably not the remains of a chambered tomb, but a natural feature. The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that '*Although at one time identified as a collapsed burial chamber or cromlech, this appears to be a natural feature, one of several boulder heaps in the vicinity*'.

Heritage Value

7.5.128 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant

archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface'

7.5.129 However the description of the Coflein website⁹ states that:

'Although at one time identified as a collapsed burial chamber or cromlech, this appears to be a natural feature, one of several boulder heaps in the vicinity.'

7.5.130 There is doubt over the provenance of the monument, given the current belief that the monument is a natural feature. Discussion was had with GAPS which confirmed the probable natural origin, but concluded that until the asset is physically investigated it cannot be known for certain, and therefore the asset should be treated as originally scheduled.¹⁰ It is therefore considered to be of **high** heritage value as a scheduled monument which is deemed to be of national importance.

7.5.131 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the receptor, the key elements are identified as being its quiet rural location and association with the nearby Llys Einion standing stone, however given the uncertainty of the provenance of the receptor, the contribution of the setting to its heritage significance is immaterial.

Llys Einion Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 077)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.132 Llys Einion standing stone is a monolith standing 1.8 m high, between 0.6 m and 1 m wide, and is 0.8 m thick (Plate 15a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**). It is located to the south-west of Llys Einion farm, in a large open pasture field bounded by hedgerows. There is a former quarry or pond to the east. Topographically, the monument sits at a height of 64 mAOD, on the south-western slopes of a gently rolling plateau, with the land gently rising to the north-east to form a short, broad ridge.

7.5.133 The standing stone is set within a post medieval and modern agricultural landscape. From the stone there are wide, open views across rolling farmland to the south and west, filtered through hedgerows. While to the east and north-east views are restricted to the near horizon formed by the gentle rise

⁹ <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302473/details/maen-chwyf-stones-alleged-burial-chamber>

¹⁰ Email from GAPS, 12 July 2017

in topography. 250 m to the east is the scheduled site of Maen Chwyf (SM AN 076), but the rolling gently rolling topography limits any inter-visibility.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.134 There has been no archaeological investigation of the monument nor its immediate surroundings, however the HER records (HER 2103) that there is some doubt over the provenance of the stone, and it is suggested that this example may be a cattle rubbing stone. The 1886 1:10560 OS map does not show the stone, but does record the Maen Chwyf chambered tomb to the east as an antiquity.

7.5.135 While the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding, and that of the wider public, is that they are markers or foci in the landscape that are designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones are associated with open landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

7.5.136 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence.'

7.5.137 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance. It is of historic and aesthetic value as it is a prominently located and visible marker of prehistoric date. It is also of evidential value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the stones themselves, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age funerary practices and use of the landscape. Its setting contributes to this as it is understood as, and remains as, a marker in the landscape, despite the changes experienced in the surrounding area since it was put into place. Inter-visibility with other monuments does not form part of this setting. The inferred relationship between the standing stone and Maen Chwyf chambered tomb is questionable as the latter is now believed to be a natural rock outcrop. What remains therefore is the aesthetic contribution of the setting, formed the juxtaposition between the ancient origin of the monument against the current agricultural landscape.

Listed buildings in Llandyfrydog; Church of St Tyfrydog Grade II Listed Building and Ty Mawr (LB 5360, 5362)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.138 St Tyfrydog is a small rural church, 13th century in origin, with the earliest surviving fabric dating from the 14th century. It is in a decorated style comprising a 2-bay nave with a west bellcote and a gabled porch on the south side. It has a single bay chancel with lean-to vestry, and is built of roughly coursed small squared masonry with larger angle stones, and with limestone dressings (Plate 16a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.139 It is located at the heart of the small village of Llandyfrydog, which sits at 47 mAOD, on the eastern slopes of an intimate, wooded shallow valley which drains into a watercourse to the west.
- 7.5.140 The church is set within a small churchyard and bounded by mature trees to the west, north and south. There are views to the south-east over rolling open pastoral farmland. The adjacent former National School (also a listed building, LB 5361) to the west of the church helps frame and confine views resulting in a very inward looking, peaceful and intimate setting.
- 7.5.141 Ty Mawr is a small late 18th or early 19th century vernacular farmhouse near the centre of Llandyfrydog, nearly opposite the church. It comprises a linear two storey range of whitewashed stone rubble construction. The farmhouse forms the central element and has a small projecting porch to the main door with one small window to each side. The first floor has three small windows to roof height. The front elevation faces north over a narrow yard that links into the surrounding fieldscape (Plates 16b-16c, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.142 The range extends to the east with a small attached cowhouse and to the west is a cartshed. Both these structures have been incorporated into the farmhouse. The range is roofed in traditional slate tiles.
- 7.5.143 Ty Mawr is set within the edge of the settlement of Llandyfrydog, with mature trees and the churchyard limiting views from the farmhouse to the west. 20th century agricultural buildings form the north side of the yard and are backed by mature trees, restricting any views beyond. To the east the views open up over rolling pasture fields interspersed with hedgerows and scattered trees.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.144 The settlement of Llandyfrydog is characterised by the intimate and peaceful wooded setting, with views out into the surrounding landscape very limited with the exception of to the south-west.

7.5.145 The group value of church, churchyard and wall and the former National School building and Ty Mawr farmhouse is clear and provides the focus the appreciation of the assets.

Heritage Value

7.5.146 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the Church of St Tyfrydog is:

'Listed as a good Medieval rural church which retains much of its Medieval fabric and a rich vernacular character.'

7.5.147 While Ty Mawr is:

'Listed as a good early C19 vernacular farmhouse, embedded within a range of former agricultural buildings, the whole forming a characteristic 'in line' farmstead plan. Ty Mawr forms part of a strong rural group, centred on the adjacent church, and nearby former National School.'

7.5.148 As a Grade II* listed building Church of St Tyfrydog is of **high** heritage value, while the Grade II Ty Mawr is also of **high** heritage value. Both buildings are of historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description make clear that the group value of the Church and farmhouse, are important in supporting their designation.

7.5.149 This combined with the intimate setting makes a considerable contribution to the historical and aesthetic value of the buildings and their heritage significance. The key elements of this setting are the confined and intimate nature of the settlement with close wooded views to the north, east and west and more open views to the south. The setting has changed little, with no notable modern development in the vicinity. This peaceful and unchanged feel contributes to the heritage significance of the receptors.

[Rectory and agricultural range Grade II Listed Buildings \(LB 24840, 24829\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.150 The Rectory is a 19th century two storey square building with a service wing to rear. The main elevation faces east and to the west is the service wing and associated agricultural range. The main elevation is rendered with ashlar

scoring and has four evenly spaced large tripartite windows of small-paned hornless sashes. The roof is hipped to two tall brick stacks with capping. The south elevation is a distinctive slate hung wall with three small sash windows, one on the first story and two to the ground. The two storey service wing to the rear has a ground floor doorway to the west end, a 1st floor doorway which is reached via external stone steps to its right and a single ground floor 12-paned horned sash window to the right. Set at right angles to the west end of the service wing are the remains of a privy block, now roofless, which has two doorways with stone lintels offset to the north end (Plates 17a-17e, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.151 The associated agricultural range consists of a coach house with servants loft above, and a cart shed and stable. Attached at the corner is a long cow house and double pig sty to the rear, fronting a cobbled yard within the angle formed by the buildings. As with the Rectory, they are of rubble masonry construction with a mix of dressed stone, slate and rendered lintels, all with slate covered roofs. There is a walled garden to the north-east of the Rectory.

7.5.152 All the buildings are set within a clearly defined complex of cloddiau forming paddocks all within a rectangular plot covering approximately 1.6 ha. The main drive to the Rectory enters the grounds via a gated access with stone piers. A second access leads to the agricultural buildings to the rear. The drive bisects a small block of mature trees with flower rich lawns to either side.

7.5.153 Views from the Rectory and associated agricultural buildings are open to the west and north. The principal elevation of the Rectory faces east which is flat and open, though partially filtered by a stand of trees. The existing pylon 4ZA038 is only 130 m to the north of the Rectory and associated agricultural buildings, and is a very prominent structure in views from the Rectory.

7.5.154 Historically the setting of the Rectory and its agricultural buildings was defined by the plot of land that surrounds the site. The agricultural buildings were closely associated with the Rectory, while the Rectory links into the wider landscape with views to the east from the main front elevation. There is not a strong visual link back to the settlement and church at Llandyfydog, though there is a historic association as this is the rectory to the church.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.155 The Rectory and associated agricultural range, in conjunction with a clearly defined enclosed area of small paddock represents a remarkably well preserved and readable complex of buildings that have remained in an almost unaltered state since their construction. The Rectory does not appear, at the

time of visiting, to have been occupied for some time, however all the buildings are in a fair state of repair.

7.5.156 There has been little alteration to this setting since construction of the Rectory, with the exception of the construction of the existing 400 kV OHL which runs west to east immediately to the north of the Rectory. A small wind farm has also been constructed to the north which can be seen behind the buildings when viewed from the west.

Heritage Value

7.5.157 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the Rectory is:

'Listed as a good early C19 rectory, with later C19 remodelling, including good exterior detailing such as the slate-hung walls.'

7.5.158 and the agricultural range is:

'Listed as a good mid C19 farm range, which retains much vernacular character, and which has significant group value with the adjacent Rectory, which it was built to serve.'

7.5.159 As Grade II listed buildings they are of **high** heritage value and the buildings are of historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes clear that the group value of the Rectory and associated agricultural range, and their relatively unaltered state, are important in supporting its reason for designation. This combined with the intimate setting makes a significant contribution to the historical and aesthetic value of the buildings and their heritage significance. The setting of this group within a well preserved cloddiau enclosure, and historic links to the church of Llandfrydog are of particular importance in this regard, rather than any outward or inward views.

[Carreg Leidr Scheduled Monument \(AN 067\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.160 This diminutive standing stone located on the western boundary to a field west of Clorach-fawr farmstead stands at only 1.6 m tall, 0.6 m wide and 0.5 m thick. It has a distinctive shape in the form of a hump or knob (Plates 18a-18b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.161 Topographically, the stone is sited on the upper southern slopes of a small hill at approximately 65 mAOD. The land slopes gently to the south and east, draining into a shallow stream valley, which broadens to the south-east of the

stone. Views north are limited by rising topography and a rocky outcrop. There are wider views to the east and south.

7.5.162 It is not known for certain what the surrounding landscape would have looked like at the time the stone was put in place, possibly during the Bronze Age, however a mixed agricultural system was probably in place with field systems of walls, hedges and small unenclosed farmsteads, separated by areas of unenclosed land and woodland. Only the topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument.

7.5.163 Today the setting is defined by the post medieval fieldscape in which it is located. The monolith is sited close the hedge boundary of a road called Lôn Leidr. The sunken nature of the road and the hedge boundary means the standing stone is not visible from the roadside.

7.5.164 The small size of Carreg Leidr makes the standing stone difficult to separate out from the surrounding vegetation until relatively close. Views are therefore closed to the immediate west and north, but open to the east and south-east.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.165 This is one of the few standing stones on Anglesey with a strong folklore legend associated with it. Carreg Leidr means 'Thief Stone' and stems from the tale that the stone is said to be the petrified remains of a thief who stole the bible from Llandyfrydog Church, the projection on the stone said to represent the books in a sack on the thief's back.

7.5.166 The importance of the location of the standing stone cannot be fully understood in relation the existing post medieval landscape, however it is possible that the position on the edge of the small steam valley was of importance in the location of the stone.

7.5.167 There are two other surviving scheduled standing stones in the vicinity. Maen Addwyn (AN 069) is 1.7 km to the south-east and Llech Golman (AN 070) 1.3 km to the south-south-east. However there is no clear inter-visibility between these monuments as a consequence of topography and the current post medieval field pattern.

7.5.168 While the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding is that they are markers or foci in the landscape, designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones are associated with open landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

7.5.169 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.'

7.5.170 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance and it is of historic, evidential and aesthetic value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the standing stone itself, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age use of the landscape. Its setting makes a contribution to this as standing stones are understood to have likely been erected as markers within the landscape. However, the contribution of its setting to the heritage significance of this asset is limited by its lack of prominence and screening from surrounding vegetation. While there are other extant contemporary monuments in the area (Maen Addwyn SM AN 069 and Llech Golman SM AN 070) there is no inter-visibility between them and consequently it is the juxtaposition of the ancient origin of the monument and the current agricultural landscape that contributes to the heritage significance of the monument. In addition this monument has a strong folklore link to the church at Llandyfrydog, although there is no direct inter-visibility between the two.

Clorach-fawr Grade II Listed Building (LB 24830)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.171 Clorach-fawr is an early 19th century house and cottage range, inscribed with a date stone depicting 1826. It forms part of a farmstead with a range of historic buildings. It is located on the north side of a minor road, 650 m to the west of the settlement of Hebron where an unnamed stream crosses beneath the road (Plate 19a-19b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.172 The house is in a high state of disrepair and is in a near derelict condition. Dense vegetation covers the whole structure. The listed building description describes the house a linear farmhouse range that includes a two storey, three window farmhouse, with a two storey, two window cottage attached to the north end. It is built of limewashed rubble, and the ground floor has rough wedge-shaped stone over windows and doors. The roof is laid with small slates, and rough stone gable stacks and ridge stack are positioned between the two properties.

- 7.5.173 The house has a central entrance under a shallow rectangular fanlight and flanking 16 pane hornless sash windows, the first floor has tall, 12 pane horizontally sliding sash windows set directly under the eaves.
- 7.5.174 The cottage has a boarded door offset to the left, with a date stone to the right inscribed with the date 1826. Ground floor windows are horizontally sliding 16 pane sash windows, while 12 pane sliding sash windows are on the first floor, set directly under the eaves.
- 7.5.175 The buildings are set within a secluded, small enclosed farmstead, with dense tree cover to the west and south, screening it from view, and traditional farm buildings to the north. Opposite the house and cottage is a disused mill pond, aligned north to south; the intact, but derelict remains of the mill building located at the north end, adjacent the dam wall (Plate 19c, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.176 Clorach-fawr is relatively typical of the small scale traditional farmsteads on Anglesey. However the listed building description goes into some detail as to how local land ownership developed from the 12th century.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.177 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a good early C19 farmhouse and cottage, with strong local vernacular character and retaining much exterior detailing.'

- 7.5.178 As a Grade II listed building Clorach-fawr is of **high** heritage value, with historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description make clear that it is the date and architectural character that are key to its designation.
- 7.5.179 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the asset, the key elements are identified as being the closed, intimate setting of the farmstead, with surviving associated elements such as the traditional farm buildings to the north and the previously unrecorded watermill and mill pond. The building was part of a functioning farmstead and so the contribution of the wider landscape to heritage significance of the buildings is limited beyond its broad agricultural character.

Clorach-bach Grade II Listed Building (LB 24831)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.180 Clorach-bach is a mid-19th century farmhouse of two storeys. It has a three window bay range with a single storey service wing to the rear. It is located on the south side of a minor road, approximately 800 m west of the settlement of Hebron (Plate 21a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.181 The listed building description describes the farmhouse as having a principal elevation built of dressed and coursed limestone and the remainder of rubble coursing. The central doorway has a shallow rectangular fanlight, with a shield over bearing the initials and the date: R B W B/1842. The flanking windows are 16 pane hornless sashes, while the first floor has 12 pane windows set directly under the eaves. The roof is laid with small slates, with stone coping and a dressed gable stacks with capping.
- 7.5.182 A single storey service wing to the rear of the house has rendered elevations and a slate roof with rendered gable stack and there is a modern porch built in the angle between the main house and rear wing.
- 7.5.183 The farmhouse forms part of a small farmstead, with a small U-shaped range of associated single storey buildings to the south, enclosing a small courtyard. Additional 20th century farm buildings have been constructed to the south of the traditional barns.
- 7.5.184 The farmstead is set within an open pastoral landscape defined by cloddiau and hedge boundaries. These provide filtered views over gently rolling topography to the east and south. A small woodland block is immediately to the rear of the farmstead, blocking any views to the west, and further mature trees at the south end of the farmstead strongly filter views out.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.185 Clorach-bach is relatively typical of the small scale traditional farmsteads on Anglesey. However the listed building description goes into some detail as to how local land ownership developed from the 12th century.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.186 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a good mid C19 estate-built farmhouse, with the formal elevation of dressed and coursed stone characteristic of estate work of the period.'

7.5.187 As a Grade II listed building, Clorach-bach is of **high** heritage value, with historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description make clear that it is the architectural detailing and date that are the key reasons for its designation.

7.5.188 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the receptor, the key elements are identified as being the closed, intimate setting of the farmstead, with surviving associated elements such as the traditional farm buildings around a small courtyard to the south. The building was part of a functioning farmstead and so the contribution of the wider landscape to heritage significance of the buildings is limited beyond its broad agricultural character.

Listed buildings in Maenaddwyn; Former Post Office and Ty Newydd Grade II Listed Building (LB 5391, 5392)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.189 The former post office is a modest early 18th century, two story vernacular cottage built of whitewashed rubble masonry with a slate tile roof. The main, east facing, elevation opens out onto a small yard formed by an outbuilding and the adjacent property. A listed public telephone box is located immediately adjacent to the front of the property (Plate 22a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.190 Ty Newydd, although of early 19th century date, is similar in size and style to the former Post Office building, though lacks the rear lean-to and catslide roof (Plate 22b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.191 Both buildings are located on the junction of a staggered crossroads, which forms the settlement of Maenaddwyn, Both buildings have their end gables fronting the main east to west aligned road and their front elevations facing east.

7.5.192 The historic and contemporary setting of these buildings is focused around the roadside location, The former post office retains a semi agricultural feel due to the open paved yard, while Ty Newydd is clearly domestic and includes a garden to the east side.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.193 Both the former post office and Ty Newydd are representative of vernacular roadside cottages, exhibiting traditional building materials and techniques. The rubble construction, small windows, slate tile roofs and whitewashed walls suggest a rustic ruggedness which befits the open exposed landscape.

Heritage Value

7.5.194 The Cadw listed building descriptions (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the former post office is:

'Listed as an early C18 cottage which retains much of its vernacular character and which, together with the adjacent Ty Newydd, forms a strong visual group typifying the rural village landscape.'

7.5.195 And that Ty Newydd is:

'Listed as an early C19 cottage which retains much of its vernacular character and which, together with the adjacent former Post Office, forms a strong visual group typifying the rural village landscape.'

7.5.196 As Grade II listed buildings, they are of **high** heritage value, and are of historic and aesthetic value. The listed building descriptions make clear that the vernacular character and group value are important in supporting their reasons for designation. Their settings make a contribution to this, particularly contributing to their group value. In this regard, it is their intimate setting with a roadside location within this small settlement that is of greatest importance, rather than any identifiable outward or inward views, though the wider agricultural landscape also makes some contribution to the heritage significance of these assets.

Church of St Michael Grade II Listed Building (LB 5390)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.197 The church of St Michael is located on the west side of the Maenaddwyn to Capel Coch road, and set within a flat open agricultural landscape comprising large fields to the west and small fields to the east. Whilst it is medieval in origin, with 14th century elements remaining, the church was extensively repaired, refitted and rebuilt between 1811 and 1888, the latter by Henry Kennedy (Plates 23a-23b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.198 The church is typical for the area and comprises a large regular masonry construction and now appears as a predominantly 19th century gothic revival church with a three bay nave and smaller single bay chancel. The roof is of slate tile with stone copings, cross gable finials and a small bellcote with cross finial on the west end. It is enclosed within a rectangular churchyard, defined by drystone walls, within which there are numerous headstones and yew trees. The churchyard has a recent extension on the north and south sides, but retains the original church yard wall on the south side. The church itself sits at the rear or west end of the church yard. It is set in a relatively flat and

open pastoral landscape with few other buildings in the vicinity and has an exposed feel with panoramic views filtered through low windblown hedgerow trees in the middle distance.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.199 The church of St Michael is relatively typical of ecclesiastical buildings in the region, where the non-nucleated settlement pattern results in many churches being generally dispersed to serve an equally dispersed community.

7.5.200 The historic and contemporary setting of the church has changed little over time. The most prominent changes in the surrounding area since the mid-20th century has been the development of modern infrastructure in the form of the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL and a new small windfarm, which dominate near views to the north-west through to the south. Three existing pylons 4ZA047, 4ZA048 and 4ZA049 are particularly noticeable due to their close proximity, the closest being 200 m to the west of the church.

7.5.201 The compact and well defined churchyard in which the church sits results in a concise and readable asset that is in contrast to the wide open pastoral landscape which surrounds it.

Heritage Value

7.5.202 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the asset is:

'Listed as a well detailed late C19 rural church in a simple Gothic style, which includes some medieval features within its fabric and which retains some late C18 memorials.'

7.5.203 As a Grade II listed building the church of St Michael is of **high** heritage value, with the building being of historic, communal and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes clear that the rural nature and the 19th century Gothic style are important in supporting its reason for designation. Its rural setting therefore makes some contribution to this as it reflects its status and history as a rural church, though the numerous overhead lines, towers and poles in close proximity to the church detract from this. The remaining positive element to the setting are therefore only the immediate setting of the churchyard, bound by its drystone wall and its context within the overall pastoral landscape rather than any specific views of, from or across the asset.

Maen Addwyn Scheduled Monument (AN 069)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.204 This large megalith, set within a roadside drystone wall to the south of the settlement of Maenaddwyn, is approximately 3.4 m high, 1.2 m wide and 0.9 m thick. It is located on the east side of the road linking Maenaddwyn and Capel Coch (Plate 24a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.205 Situated on the roadside, this monolith is highly visible, however there is some doubt whether the stone is in its original position or has been moved to its present location. The HER records that on 1820s and 1840s maps, the stone is marked further north towards the crossroads. Topographically, the standing stone sits on the edge of a shallow valley, on a ridge of higher ground that is characterised by roadside settlement and small fields.
- 7.5.206 Existing overhead lines are prominent within the surroundings of this monument, and this includes existing 400 kV and 115 kV OHLs as well as telephone wires. There are also modern buildings within the settlement alongside the road and a new windfarm is located to the north-west. Views from the standing stone are therefore characterised by cluttered overhead lines and towers immediately to the north, filtering views to Bodafon Mountain, with more open, flat views across pasture fields to the west and east. Views south are restricted by buildings and hedgerows, and limited to vistas down the road.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.207 It is not known for certain what the surrounding landscape would have looked like at the time of the erection of the stone, possibly during the Bronze Age. However, a mixed agricultural system was probably in place with field systems of walls, hedges and small unenclosed farmsteads, separated by areas of unenclosed land and woodland. Only the topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument. The importance of the location of the standing stone cannot be fully understood in relation to the existing post medieval landscape, and is further confused by the potential that the stone is not in its original position.
- 7.5.208 There are two other surviving scheduled standing stones in the vicinity. Llech Golman (AN 070) which is 900 m to the west, and Carreg Leidr (AN 067), 1.7 km to the north-west. However there is no inter-visibility between these monuments as a consequence of topography and the current post medieval field pattern.

7.5.209 While the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding is that they are markers or foci in the landscape, designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones are associated with open landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

7.5.210 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.'

7.5.211 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value as a scheduled monument of national importance, and is of historic, evidential and aesthetic value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the standing stone itself, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age use of the landscape.

7.5.212 The standing stone is understood to have potentially functioned as a marker in the landscape and can therefore be understood to have been intended to be seen. However, an understanding of this is made more problematic as it is considered possible that the stone has been moved, potentially during the 19th century. If this is the case then the current location would not be relevant to an understanding of the purpose and importance of the stone as part of a prehistoric funerary landscape. It would however, add another layer to its interpretation and meaning as it clearly would have required considerable effort to transport and erect it within its current location.

Llech Golman Scheduled Monument (AN 070)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.213 Llech Golman stone is a large, roughly hewn megalith, 2.4 m in height, set within a large pasture field. The mineral crystal content of the stone gives it a shimmering appearance in sunlight. It is located at approximately 75 mAOD, on a ridge of higher ground overlooking a shallow valley to the south. The land rises slightly to the east before sloping gently down into another shallow valley. To the west the topography is relatively flat (Plates 25a-25b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.214 From the stone there are views to the south and west, however the slight rise in topography to the east restricts short distance views. The land also rises

to the north, and a pair of recently erected wind turbines in this view. Mynydd Bodofan is clearly visible to the north. To the immediate south, the standing stone overlooks an area of lower ground which is drained by a small watercourse fed by a spring located approximately 250 m east of the standing stone. Despite the height, the monolith is relatively difficult to see in the wider landscape and it cannot be seen from Maen Addwyn (SM AN 069) or Carreg Leidr (SM AN 067).

7.5.215 The current setting is that of an open pastoral agricultural landscape divided by cloddiau boundaries. There are sparse scrubby boundary trees and occasional blocks of trees such as those around Plas-Llandihangle, approximately 500 m to the north-east. The existing 400 kV OHL passes to the east and is clearly visible, being 820 m at its closest pylon (4ZA048). In addition a small wind farm comprising of two turbines is located 350 m to the north, between the stone and an existing pylon 4ZA048. From the asset itself, the existing pylons are wholly visible, along with a low voltage pole mounted overhead line and a small windfarm immediately to the north.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.216 It is not known for certain what the surrounding landscape would have looked like at the time of the erection of the stone, possibly during the Bronze Age. However a mixed agricultural system was probably in place with field systems of walls, hedges and small unenclosed farmsteads, separated by areas of unenclosed land and woodland. Only the topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument.

7.5.217 The importance of the planned location of the standing stone cannot be fully understood in relation to the existing post medieval landscape, however it is possible the position on the head of the small stream valley was a factor in its location, with present interpretations of standing stones stressing the importance of locations close to water or at distinctive landscape features.

7.5.218 There are two other surviving scheduled standing stones in the vicinity. Maen Addwyn (AN 069) which is 900 m to the north-east, and Carreg Leidr (AN 067), 1.3 km to the north. However there is no inter-visibility between these monuments as a consequence of topography and the current post medieval field pattern.

7.5.219 The existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL crossing through the landscape to the east, and the small windfarm to the north all add modern energy infrastructure elements to the setting of the monument.

7.5.220 While the function of standing stones is not known, the current understanding, and that of the wider public is that they are markers or foci in the landscape,

designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones on Anglesey are associated with the modern agricultural open landscape, and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

7.5.221 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Bronze age ritual. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.'

7.5.222 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value as a scheduled monument of national importance, and is of historic, evidential and aesthetic value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the standing stone itself, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age use of the landscape.

7.5.223 The surrounding environment will have changed significantly since the time the monument was erected. Over the millennia, the stone has remained a constant feature in a changing landscape. In some instances the topographic location of the stone can be clearly seen as the principal reason for its siting and forms a major component of the heritage significance of the asset. In many cases however, such as with Llech Golman, this landscape association is less evident today, though the proximity to a spring and the location of the standing stone overlooking lower ground to the south may have been important to its location. While there are other extant contemporary monuments in the area (Maen Addwyn (SM AN 069) and Carreg Leidr (SM AN 067)), there is no inter-visibility between them and consequently it is the juxtaposition of the ancient origin of the monument and the current agricultural landscape that contributes to the heritage significance of the monument.

[Farmstead, Cae-leci \(HER 55959\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.224 Cae-leci is a non-designated site of a former post medieval farmstead. It is located to the east of Capel Coch and is reached via a narrow single track which leads from Capel Coch to the Cors Erddreiniog National Nature Reserve. It is shown on the 1st edition OS map 1888 as comprising two buildings, likely to be a house and associated barn range.

7.5.225 There is little visible of the former farmstead, which is now overgrown with trees forming a small woodland, however it is likely that sub-surface structural remains survive.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.226 Anglesey is a predominantly agricultural landscape with a large number of dispersed farmsteads dating from the post medieval period. The island has, however, witnessed significant depopulation over the past 200 years (Ref 10.3). This has resulted in the conversion to non-farming related residential use or abandonment of many farmsteads, of which Cae-leci is one.

7.5.227 Due to the completely wooded nature of the site and poor preservation of visible structural remains, it is difficult to appreciate this former farmstead in context, however it is likely that some structural and subsurface remains survive that in the future would help in the understanding and interpretation of the development and demise of the farmstead.

Heritage Value

7.5.228 Though this is a non-designated heritage asset, this has a potential to make a contribution to established local research agendas and the site of Cae-leci farmstead is of **low** heritage value, for its historical and evidential value.

7.5.229 In assessing how setting contributes to the heritage significance of the asset, the key elements are identified as being the surrounding post medieval fieldscape which would have been directly associated with the farmstead. This has remained broadly intact.

Melin Llidiart Grade II Listed Building (LB 5389)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.230 The listing description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this is likely to be one of the earliest surviving windmills on Anglesey, with a likely construction date in the mid-18th century. It was recorded as operating as a corn mill up to 1895 but was soon after damaged in a storm and never worked again. The windmill tower is of three storeys and comprises a circular tower with a sloped wall of mortared sandstone rubble masonry. There are rectangular window openings at the first and second floors and the doorway faces the road to the east (Plates 26a-26b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.231 At the time of a visit completed as part of this assessment (March 2017) the windmill appeared to be under conversion for residential use. This had

involved the application of an external render (painted white) and the addition of a circular roof structure with all-round window panels.

7.5.232 It is set back by a distance of approximately 30 m from the road which runs through Capel Coch. It is located at a height of approximately 85 mAOD, where Capel Coch sits atop a low, broad ridge.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.233 As a relatively tall structure, and particularly with its current white-painted exterior, this is a striking structure within the local historic landscape. As noted above, it is located atop a low broad ridge and this would have been a determining factor in its location as it is likely to be a location with a good wind pattern to power the mill.

7.5.234 The 18th and early 19th centuries saw a period of windmill building within Anglesey. This was instigated by a period of drought which reduced the efficiency of existing watermills and by an increase in the extent of arable land creating a need for greater milling capacity. By the early 19th century there were around 40-50 windmills operating on the island. However, from the mid-19th century, increasing grain imports led to a reduction in arable in Anglesey and more land was put to pasture, leading to a decline in the need for windmills. The listed building description notes that Melin Llidiart was one of the first to be built and is now one of only 18 windmills surviving. A number of the surviving windmills have been converted to residential use and have commonly have a white painted exterior.

Heritage Value

7.5.235 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey. In early-mid C19 there were over 40 windmills operating on the island, grinding the large volumes of corn then being produced. Melin Llidiart is of interest as one of the earliest windmills recorded on the island'.

7.5.236 As a Grade II listed building Melin Llidiart is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes it clear that its historic value as one of the first to be built and is now one of the relatively few surviving windmills is an important factor in its heritage significance. Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this as its location will have been to a large part determined by its function, near to be on higher ground near to arable fields. Whilst it would not have been built to be seen, or with any designed views in mind, the nature of the surviving windmills with their

commonly white painted exterior treatment and their prominent location make these a visible feature of the historic landscape.

Plas Tregayan Grade II Listed Building (LB 5404)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.237 The earliest parts of Plas Tregaven date to the 17th century, though the principal range dates to the early 19th century. The older, 17th century, part of the house is a rectangular range which formed the servant's hall and service wing when the early 19th century part of the house was erected. The house is built of rubble masonry, and the 17th century part may retain some timber framing. The exterior has roughcast rendered elevations throughout. The roof has large slates laid to diminishing courses and a tall rectangular stone stack with dripstones and capping. The principal range is a two storey with attic three window range. The central doorway has a smooth-rendered architrave and double doors, half glazed under an arched fanlight with radiating glazing bars and the windows are tall two pane casements. The shallow pitched roof has tall gable stacks.

7.5.238 The house is located 3.8 km north of Llangefni in a relatively isolated location. It is densely screened by mature trees to the north, south and west. Principal views from the house look south-east, and are filtered through linear belts of mature trees and rolling topography.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.239 Plas Tregaven has remained relatively unchanged in appearance and setting since the early 19th century. It has been the home of the Lloyd family for generations and the newer part of the house was probably built for Admiral Lloyd, who is recorded as the owner and occupier in the Tithe Apportionment of 1839. Admiral Lloyd¹¹ served in the Royal Navy from 1779 and during the Napoleonic Wars, commanding vessels in the English Channel, North Sea as well as the Caribbean and in North America. After retiring from the Navy he served as High Sheriff for Anglesey in 1820. The estate was a substantial holding of over 158 acres (64 hectares) which employed seven servants in the house as well as labourers housed in the servants' quarters and Upper and Lower Lodges.

¹¹ https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/A_Naval_Biographical_Dictionary/Lloyd,_Robert

7.5.240 The setting of the building has remained all but unchanged since the late 19th century as historic mapping shows that the tree cover and field pattern has not changed to any noticeable degree.

7.5.241 Due to the remote and enclosed nature of the building, it is difficult to appreciate the house and there are few vantage points outside the grounds from which to admire the building due to woodland blocks, and heavily treed hedgerows obscuring the house from view.

Heritage Value

7.5.242 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the asset is:

'Listed as a good late C17 gentry house which retains much of its original regional vernacular character and some original features.'

7.5.243 As a Grade II listed building Plas Tregaven is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description make clear that the vernacular character and date are important in supporting its reason for designation.

7.5.244 The key elements of the setting which contribute to the heritage significance of the asset are strongly enclosed nature of its surroundings, formed by linear tree belts on all sides. Views from the front elevation are filtered through hedgerow trees, and woodland blocks toward the east.

[Melin Llanddyfnan \(Pen y fan\) Grade II Listed Building \(LB 26722\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.245 Melin Llanddyfnan is a circular windmill tower of three storeys which is built of coursed rubble masonry with a white-painted render exterior. The single doorway at ground level has been enlarged, with modern boarded doors. It has a modern roof structure with all round windows.

7.5.246 The windmill is now within a residential setting and is set on the south side of a minor road alongside on of a series of dispersed cottages which line this side of the road. These cottages are all set within a belt of woodland arranged along this side of the road and this limits visibility of the windmill from the road.

7.5.247 The road is on a low ridgeline with slightly lower ground to the north.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.248 The windmill is surrounded by largely agricultural land, which relates to its historic function, and its topographic location will also have been strongly influenced by the need to be in a good position in relation to prevailing winds. Though there are no views which are relevant to the original function of the mill, the listing building description records that it was restored as a viewing platform in the 1950s, and the current roof structure allows all-round outward views from the top. There is no clear relationship to other assets

7.5.249 The 18th and early 19th centuries saw a period of windmill building within Anglesey. This was instigated by a period of drought which reduced the efficiency of existing watermills and by an increase in the extent of arable land creating a need for greater milling capacity. By the early 19th century there were around 40-50 windmills operating on the island. However, from the mid-19th century increasing grain imports led to a reduction in arable in Anglesey and more land was put to pasture, leading to a decline in the need for windmills. The listed building description notes that Melin Llanddyfnan was one of the first to be built and is now one of only 18 windmills surviving. A number of the surviving windmills have been converted to residential use and have commonly have a white painted exterior.

Heritage Value

7.5.250 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed, notwithstanding alterations, as a substantially intact windmill tower, one of only 18 surviving on Anglesey. In early-mid C19 there were over 40 windmills operating on the island, grinding the large volumes of corn then being produced. Pen y fan is of interest as one of the earliest windmills recorded on the island.'

7.5.251 As a Grade II listed building Melin Llanddyfnan is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes it clear that it's historic value as one of the first to be built and is now one of the relatively few surviving windmills is an important factor in its heritage significance.

7.5.252 Its setting makes a considerable contribution to this as its location will have been to a large part determined by its function, on higher ground near to arable fields. Whilst it would not have been built to be seen, or with any designed views in mind, the nature of the surviving windmills with their white-painted exteriors and their prominent locations make these a visible feature

of the historic landscape, though the surrounding tree belt makes this windmill much less visible than other examples.

Hendre Howell Grade II Listed Building (LB 5338)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.253 Hendre Howell is a late 17th century gentry house of two storeys with an attic. A date stone above the front porch is inscribed with the date 1690. In its original form the building was rectangular in plan, however a service wing was later added resulting in an L-shaped plan probably in the late 19th century. The second storey was a later addition. As with the majority of buildings in the area it is built from lime washed rubble masonry on massive boulder foundations. Windows are a mix of four and eight paned sash lights. The house was modernised and re-roofed in the late 20th century (Plates 27a-27b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**). It is located on an area of relatively flat ground at approximately 60 mAOD with land gently sloping down to the east before becoming more steep and draining into an unnamed water course. The fieldscape is dominated by large regular fields, although those adjacent to the house on its west side are notably smaller and contain mature trees. The land around the house is part of the Llanddyfnan Estate.

7.5.254 A complex of 20th century farm buildings are situated a short distance to the north-east, and an enclosed garden extends from the east side of the house and is bound by mature trees.

7.5.255 The house is set in a rural landscape with wide open views to the west and south over large post medieval fields. To the east, views are filtered through the mature trees that bound the enclosed garden, and to the north, views are limited by the tree-lined access track and modern farm buildings.

7.5.256 The most notable changes in the setting of the house during the 20th century has comprised the introduction of farm buildings to the north, and the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL that passes approximately 500 m to the east. The sloping topography means that only the upper half of the closest towers are visible from the farm itself.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.257 Historic farmhouses such as Hendre Howell are relatively common elements of the Anglesey historic landscape, and represent the structural manifestation of social hierarchy, between landowners and tenant farmers. The house and adjoining land of 120 acres (48.6 ha) was recorded in 1813 as forming part of the Plas Llanddyfnan Estate. By the time of the Tithe Apportionment of 1841 the house was recorded as being owned by Sir Harry Dent Goring, an English

politician, and occupied and farmed by a Mr William Williams, his family and servants.

7.5.258 The house cannot be seen from the main road to the north, as it is screened by tree cover and farm buildings. However it is more visible in the middle distance, though screened in views from the west, and from the east, and therefore is most appreciated when viewed in close quarters where the architectural character of the building can be seen and appreciated.

7.5.259 The word Hendre means old farm or settlement, and may be reference to the undated enclosure identified in the adjacent field to the east.

Heritage Value

7.5.260 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the asset is:

'Listed as a good late C17 gentry house which retains much of its original regional vernacular character and some original features.'

7.5.261 As a Grade II listed building Hendre Howell is of **high** heritage value, and the building is of historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description make clear that the vernacular character and date are important in supporting its reason for designation.

7.5.262 The agricultural landscape which surrounds the house contributes to its overall setting and therefore to the heritage significance of the asset. Hendre Howell, being a gentry house was of relatively high status and given its location would have been designed to be seen from the surrounding landscape, There appears to be no planned planting, with the exception of a small garden to the east side, to screen the building from its surroundings.

[Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach \(HER 29840\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.263 The HER states that *'The site comprises at least a group of three, fairly small hut-circles resembling an example of the Caernarvonshire Type IV (c) 'Small Compact Groups' in form, although further investigation might reveal that the site is more extensive and of a different configuration. It is well-preserved, but overgrown in parts.'*

7.5.264 At the time of the site visits (April 2016 and May 2017), the site was completely overgrown with bracken and light scrub and no visible trace of the monument could be seen. Further assessment of the 1 m digital terrain model LiDAR data did not reveal the structures to any degree of certainty, however the

dense nature of the bracken grown may have limited the techniques' ability to reach the ground surface sufficiently to reveal the features.

7.5.265 It is assumed that the huts comprised stone rubble dwarf walls upon which originally sat a conical timber and thatch (or turf) roof.

7.5.266 The monument is located on the edge of a small low-lying ridge of ground adjacent to a now drained and altered watercourse.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.267 Hut circle settlement sites are a characteristic feature of later prehistoric and Roman settlement on Anglesey, and are widely distributed across Anglesey and on the mainland, with some examples accessible for public viewing such as those on Holyhead mountain and Din Lligwy near Llanallgo. Where visible, these settlements can be relatively easily understood and appreciated, as the plan of the buildings and any enclosure can be readily interpreted.

7.5.268 The nature of this hut circle group is currently hard to appreciate as there are currently no visible trace of the remains and the full extent of the site is not known. There are no previously known contemporary monuments associated with the settlement, however a large undated enclosure was revealed as part of the geophysical survey adjacent at Hendre Hywell, 400 m to the north-west, which upon further investigation may prove to be broadly contemporary.

Heritage Value

7.5.269 This asset is of archaeological interest and has the potential to make a substantial contribution to established regional research agendas. The hut circles at Cefn Poeth Bach are therefore of **medium** heritage value for their evidential and historic value. The surrounding environment will have changed significantly since the time the monument was erected. Over the millennia, the settlement has remained a constant, if increasingly subtle, feature in a changing landscape, and will have undoubtedly gone through periods where it was overgrown and no longer visible.

7.5.270 The setting makes a contribution to the heritage significance of this asset through an understanding of their location in relation to the local topography and in this regard, the presence of a watercourse may have been important. However, the lack of any recognisable surface features and the dense vegetation cover ensures that there are no views of, from or across the monument which contribute to its heritage significance.

Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 155)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.271 This standing stone is 2.5 m high, 1.4 m wide and 0.5 m deep, with a rough uneven surface with a broadly rectangular profile, parallel sides and a prominent rounded point. It is of igneous rock and has notable quartz veins running through it (Plates 28a-28b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.272 Topographically, the stone is located on the edge of a north-east to south-west aligned ridge, where the land is relatively flat at approximately 21 mAOD. To the east, it drops sharply by 14 m along a streamside scarp, draining into an the Afon Ceint, whilst to the west the land slopes gently into another parallel stream valley, which is less pronounced than that of the Afon Ceint. Both watercourses drain into the Maltreath Marsh, the eastern edge of which is located approximately 800 m to the west of the standing stone.
- 7.5.273 The stone is set within a post medieval regular enclosed field that has been enlarged by field boundary removal. To the east of the stone there is a linear belt of mature trees, and to the west there is a tree-lined boundary with Hirdre-faig farmstead beyond. Views to the north and south are filtered through hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
- 7.5.274 At the time of the site visit (October 2016), the land use was agricultural, being a harvested field of maize. While a rudimentary effort has been made to isolate the monument, this was relatively ineffective and ploughing has clearly taken place very close to the standing stone, and a few medium sized boulders had been placed at its base.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.275 Due to the screening trees and filtered views, there is no sense of a relationship between the stone and its position within the modern landscape.
- 7.5.276 Whilst the function of standing stones is not known, current archaeological understanding, and that of the wider public is that they are Bronze Age markers or foci in the landscape, designed to be seen. Most surviving standing stones are associated with open landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.
- 7.5.277 There is, however, some uncertainty as to the provenance of this standing stone. The NMRW record (NPRN 302457) states that:

'The stone is depicted on early editions of OS County series (Anglesey XVIII.8 1900, 1920), but not as an antiquity and it does not feature on the 1st

edition of 1889. The stone stood on the line of an old field boundary and may have marked a gateway.'

7.5.278 Whether the stone was incorporated into a later boundary, or was built as part of it is not known, and therefore unless further evidence is provided the Bronze Age origin is assumed to be valid. There are no other known extant contemporary monuments in the immediately surrounding area, though a standing stone (HER 2738) is located at Lledwigan, approximately 2.8 km to the west. Some doubt has also been raised about whether the Lledwigan standing stone is of prehistoric date, but it is located on the northern margin of the Maltreath Marsh and so if genuine, these may be associated through similar locations around the edge of the marsh.

Heritage Value

7.5.279 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.'

7.5.280 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance, and is of historic, evidential and aesthetic value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the standing stone itself, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age use of the landscape. Whilst the landscape association of this monument is not readily apparent, it may be linked to its location on the margin of the Maltreath Marsh.

Plas Penmynydd Grade II Listed Building (LB 5447)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.281 Plas Penmynydd is a two storey farmhouse with an attic level which is built of rendered stone and with a slate roof. The oldest part of the house is the 16th century north range, which is believed to have been built in 1576, with later alterations and additions in the 17th century. There are also later additions on the rear, south side of the house. The main entrance is on the north side and there are sash windows with glazing bars. The interior of the house retains a 16th century fireplace as well as a 16th century stone corbel carved with a human face and some 17th century wood panelling.

7.5.282 The house fronts to the north within a farmyard which is largely enclosed by farmbuildings and by blocks of mature trees which are present on all sides, but particularly to the north and east. The farmhouse is reached by a farm track which leads from the south. It is located on gently rising ground to the south-west of the Afon Ceint, with a shallow stream valley to the north. A belt of woodland runs along the base of the valley of the Afon Ceint and beyond this there is mostly enclosed pasture fields with hedgerow trees. Whilst the pattern of land division is likely to have changed over the history of the house, it remains in an agricultural setting. The existing 400 kV OHL is located approximately 830 m to the west and can be seen in the distance on the approach to the farmhouse from the south.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.283 Plas Penmynydd is an historic farmhouse and unusual in retaining elements of a 16th century house. It is best for its connection to the family which went on to establish the Tudor dynasty as kings of England in the 16th century. Penmynydd was the home of the Tudors, a prominent local family from the 13th century and one of the descendants of this family, Owain Tudor, joined the army of Henry V and later married his widow Katherine de Valois. One of their grandsons Henry went on to defeat Richard III on Bosworth Field in 1485 to become Henry VII, the first of the Tudor kings. Plas Penmynydd was built by a Richard Owen Tudor, who had descended from one of the brothers of Owain Tudor's father and the Tudor family remained prominent in Anglesey until the male line died out in the 18th century.

7.5.284 The Tudor family was also connected to the Church of St Gredifael (LB 5555) which is located approximately 2 km to the east. The church incorporates carvings including the Tudor arms and the north chapel is known as the Tudor Chapel. This chapel contains the tomb of Gronw Fychan and his wife, with Gronw Fychan depicted wearing armour with a surcoat bearing the Tudor arms. There is also a 15th century window bearing a Tudor Rose.

Heritage Value

7.5.285 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the asset is:

'Listed as a good C17 gentry house which retains some features of the early, original mid C16 Plas. The house is of immense historical interest for its connection with the Royal Tudor line.'

7.5.286 As a Grade II* listed building Plas Penmynydd is of **high** heritage value, and the building is of historic and aesthetic value. As noted in the listed building description the retention of the elements of the 16th century farmhouse is

important in this, and the historic connection with the Tudor dynasty. The setting makes a contribution to this as it is an early post medieval farmhouse which remains within an agricultural setting, though there are no specific or designed important views. Whilst its setting is primarily defined by the largely enclosed farmyard in which it is located and the immediately surrounding agricultural fields, the house retains a close association with the Church of St Gredifael (LB 5555) through its historic link to the Tudor family.

Anglesey Column Grade II Listed Building (LB 5432)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.287 The Anglesey Column is a 19th century monument to Henry William Paget of Plas Newydd (1768 - 1854), who was made 1st Marquess of Anglesey in recognition of his service as a cavalry commander during the Napoleonic Wars. It is a Greek Style Doric column, built of grey marble quarried at Moelfre. A railed platform is located at the top, enclosing a circular plinth on which stands a brass statue of the Marquess in naval uniform. Construction of the column began in 1816 and was completed the following year, though the statue was not added until 1860 (Plate 29a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.288 The column has a total height of 27 m and it is located on a small hillock on the southern edge of Llanfairpwll. There is a small car park on the western side of the column and there is an internal staircase leading up to the platform, though it is understood that this is closed due to the poor condition of the staircase.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.289 Henry William Paget was a successful cavalry commander during the Napoleonic Wars, and most notably during the campaigns in Spain, and serving as second in command of the British Army at Waterloo. The Paget family held Plas Newydd Estate, which Henry William inherited in 1812.

7.5.290 The location was deliberately chosen as being a prominent location such that the column would be a visible landmark not just from this part of Anglesey but also from the southern shore of the Menai Strait.

Heritage Value

7.5.291 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the asset is listed as:

'An impressive commemorative monument, notable both for the architectural quality and scale of the original Greek Doric obelisk, and for the fine figure

which surmounts it. A well preserved and conspicuous landmark on the NW shore of the Menai Strait.'

7.5.292 As a Grade II* listed building the Anglesey Column is of **high** heritage value, and the building is of historic, communal and aesthetic value.

7.5.293 Its setting contributes to this as it serves as a landmark to be seen within the southern part of Anglesey and from across the Menai Strait. It is particularly prominent from the approach to Anglesey over the Britannia Bridge. There are also important historic and visual links with the Plas Newydd Estate to the south-west.

Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait Grade II Listed Building (LB 5491)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.294 A striking sculpture of Lord Nelson, looking out over the Menai Strait is located atop an octagonal plinth surmounting a square rubble masonry chamber. A door is located on the shore side which would allow access to an internal stairway to the plinth (Plate 32a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.295 The statue is located on the rocky shoreline south of the Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll. At high tide the statue sits on a thin spit of land extending out into the straight. Its setting therefore is strongly defined by its waterside location. It is not designed to be viewed from the shore, as evidenced by the placing of the access doors and the fact that only the back of Lord Nelson can be seen from the land. The maritime association of the subject and its location also suggest that it was intended to be seen from the water.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.296 This commemorative statue was commissioned by Lord Clarence Paget, a son of the first Marquess of Anglesey, whilst he was secretary to the Navy. It was erected to commemorate the death of Admiral Lord Nelson and, as evident by his position looking out over the water, was designed to be seen as a landmark by crews of passing vessels.

Heritage Value

7.5.297 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Included as a striking example of commemorative sculpture, prominently sited on the shores of the Menai Strait.'

7.5.298 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, primarily with aesthetic value and historic value with regards its association with Anglesey's maritime history. The listed building description make clear that the setting of the sculpture, overlooking the Menai Strait, makes a considerable contribution to its heritage significance. As a piece of commemorative art, the statue was designed to be seen, and its maritime association was designed to be appreciated from boats on the Menai Strait, making its shoreline setting essential in its understanding.

Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll Grade II Listed Building (LB 19659)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.299 The Church of St Mary, located near the banks if the Menai Strait is a mid-19th century gothic revival church, emphasising the decorated style. It is constructed of random stone masonry, with sandstone dressings, and has a slate tile roof. It has a modest offset tower with spire (Plate 33a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.300 The church is located on a prominent and fairly isolated position that can be seen from vessels on the Menai Strait. However it was, in fact, built to serve the community which covered the south-eastern part of Llanfairpwll. This has been somewhat separated by the railway that was constructed at a similar period.

7.5.301 Today the setting of the church is characterised by its peaceful location overlooking the Menai Strait enclosed within mature trees. Principal views from the church are to the south and east, looking across the water to Vaynol Park. From the wider landscape, the Church of St Mary is only readily visible from publicly accessible areas from the Gwynedd side of the Menai Strait or from the Britannia Bridge, although as this is a vehicular crossing there is little opportunity to appreciate the view of the building. From elsewhere, the church is largely screened by trees and the line of the railway to the north and east of the church and on the approach from the north the church is not seen until the visitor reaches the car park to the immediate north of the churchyard. The existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL runs alongside the railway, with pylons located 128 m north-east of the church and 230 m to the east.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.302 The Church of St Mary replaced an early medieval church which was unusual in having a semi-circular apse. The former church is believed to have been enclosed within a circular boundary dating from the period known as the 'era of the Celtic saints' (5th century onwards).

7.5.303 This early history of the site is not particularly evident, although there is a History Point QR code¹² at the entrance that links to online information on the history of the site, which promotes an appreciation and understanding of this listed building. Whilst it has earlier origins, the current form of the church reflects building work undertaken during the widespread renovation and rebuilding of what were perceived as old and decrepit churches, spurred on by the Diocesan Church Building Society in 1838. The heyday of renovation and replacement was between 1860 and 1886 when 34 churches were restored across the island (Ref 10.5 p93-94). The churchyard contains the Britannia Bridge Memorial (LB 19660), which was erected in 1850 to commemorate the 15 men who died in the construction of the Britannia Bridge.

Heritage Value

7.5.304 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a good example of a small Gothic Revival Church, characterized by its use of clearly articulated architectural forms and a controlled, coherent vocabulary of detail.'

7.5.305 As a Grade II listed building the Church of St. Mary is of **high** heritage value, with aesthetic, communal and historic value. The listed building description make clear that the architectural detailing is the major contribution to its heritage significance.

7.5.306 The setting of the church adds considerably to its heritage significance. Its location on the slopes above the shore, with views south and east across the Menai Strait providing a strong visual focal point for maritime traffic. From the landward side, the church is predominantly screened by tree cover and the railway line, isolating it from the main settlement of Llanfairpwll. The church also has an historic association with the community within the south-eastern part of Llanfairpwll, for whom the church was built, though the railway and roads to the north have tended to isolate it from this area. There is also an association with the Britannia Bridge which forms part of its setting. This is reflected in the presence of the Britannia Bridge Memorial, and there remains a visual link between the bridge and the church.

¹² www.historypoints.org

Hen Felin Grade II Listed Building (LB 19658)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.307 Hen Felin is a three storey, four bay former watermill for the grinding of corn, now converted into a residential dwelling. It is constructed from dressed limestone blocks and has a modern slate roof. The entrance is now in the upper storey on the west side and an associated dam (rebuilt in the early part of the 20th century after collapsing) is located to the west of the building. The wheel pit has been infilled and there are no remains of leats running from the pond to the mill building (Plate 34a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.308 The mill was converted for use as a slate dressing mill in the 19th century and then from the early 20th century it was used as a furniture warehouse. At around 1990 the building was converted to residential use and was, extended to the north by one bay, and raised by an additional storey with a new roof to form the present building.

7.5.309 It is located on the shores of the Menai Strait, where Arfon Braint drains into the Menai Strait via a small inlet, which has been modified into a quay and harbour. The front elevation faces north, overlooking a quay. The area is covered by woodland to the west, north and east and the Menai Strait is to the south. This creates a very enclosed, and highly intimate setting, which clearly focuses on the quay and Menai Strait, with a view across the Menai Strait to the Britannia Bridge.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.310 The building was originally built as a corn mill (Melin Pwll-fanogl) and was later converted to a slate dressing mill in 19th century. Originally of two storeys, the mill was of three bays and had a wheel pit to the north elevation. Evidence for the early use of the mill comes from part of a millstone that was found in the lower storey as well as a large quantity of slate waste. The industrial use of the mill ended in the early 20th century when it was used as a furniture warehouse.

7.5.311 Around 1990 the building was converted to residential use and was, extended to north by one bay, and raised by an additional storey and new roof to form the present building. While clearly modified and of domestic use, the buildings front elevation still retains the outward character of a mill, and its location on the quay side further enhances the former industrial feel of the building.

Heritage Value

7.5.312 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a surviving mill building retaining much of its original structure and character, notwithstanding loss of machinery and subsequent conversion to dwelling, and for its local historical significance as a corn mill later used as a slate dressing mill.'

7.5.313 As a Grade II listed building, Hen Felin is of **high** heritage value, with aesthetic and historic value. The listed building description makes clear that despite its change of use and conversion to residential use, the historic interest of the mill is the key justification for its designation. The key elements of its setting which contribute to the heritage significance of this asset are the waterside location, overlooking a small inlet and quay on the shore of the Menai Strait. The backdrop of steep, wooded slopes creates an intimate setting which further adds the picturesque location.

Britannia Tubular Bridge Grade II Listed Building (LB 5488, 3674)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.314 Originally built between 1846 and 1850, to carry the Chester to Holyhead Railway across the Menai Strait, the Britannia Tubular Bridge is an important piece of Victorian engineering and design. Following a fire which greatly damaged the bridge, it was substantially modified in the 1970s to carry a road carriageway in addition to the rail deck (Plate 35a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.315 Designed by Robert Stephenson, in association with Francis Thompson, the railway's architect, and Sir William Fairbairn as consultant engineer, the bridge made innovative use of a continuous tubular construction of iron plates, forming twin tubes, set at the centre span 31 m above the high water line, each pair spanning 140 m between the intermediate water piers.

7.5.316 The original bridge consisted of bridge piers of rock-faced Anglesey limestone known as Penmon Marble, set on a plinth, and Runcorn sandstone and brickwork. Each of the two central water piers is 67.5 m high from foundation on the sea bedrock, and rise with battered sides to a corniced top raised on large corner blocks forming voids, originally designed to take suspension chains over rockers, on each face. These are all in an Egyptian Tower style. The piers are voided, and stone lintels 6 m long span the rectangular holes for the twin tubes, with bold plat bands at the level of the top and bottom of the tubes. Each side face carries a symbolic engineering motif based on

linked driving rods. The outer spans spring to similar abutment towers, flanked by sculptured lions on high plinths. Inscribed on the approach face to the mainland water pier '*Erected Anno Domini MDCCCL Robert Stephenson Engineer*'.

7.5.317 Following the fire in 1970, the bridge was heavily modified to include a road carriageway above the rail tracks. The modified bridge opened in 1980 and the changes consisted principally of braced riveted steel section arches with 'N'-truss spandrels, spanning between the earlier piers, with the roadway carried on stanchions above the railway. The side spans are in reinforced concrete.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.318 The Britannia Tubular Bridge is a significant landmark, providing motorists and rail passengers with their first view of the Menai Strait and Anglesey. Motorists though, are unlikely to see or appreciate the engineering elements of the bridge nor the four statues of lions which cannot be seen from the later carriageway. However, the Egyptian style towers under which vehicles pass are a striking feature.

7.5.319 The bridge is acknowledged as a major engineering accomplishment of the Victorian era which pushed the use of cast iron to span the required 461 m. This was achieved in four sections, two of 140 m, and two of 70 m. Up until the construction of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, the largest wrought iron span extended only 9.6 m.

Heritage Value

7.5.320 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Included as one of the most audacious and exciting monuments of the great age of engineering where Britain was at the forefront of such innovatory developments. Included at Grade II, notwithstanding that the original design has been vitiated as a result of the fire.'

7.5.321 As a Grade II listed building, the Britannia Tubular Bridge is of **high** heritage value, with aesthetic and historic value. The listed building description makes clear that the engineering and technological design of the structure is the principal reason for its designation.

7.5.322 By design, the bridge was required to span the Menai Strait, linking Anglesey to the rail network. The crossing point, with striking views over the strait, was selected for engineering reasons over aesthetic ones, although the

appearance of the surrounding landscape undoubtable enhances appreciation. Therefore the setting is intrinsically linked to the heritage significance of the bridge.

Llwyn-onn Farm Grade II Listed Building (LB 19750)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.323 Dating from the early 19th century, Lywn-onn Farm, has been subject to remodelling and alteration in the mid to late 19th century, in a style similar to Plas Llwynonn (LB 19746), which was the main house that the farm served, and is approximately 1 km to the south-west (Plate 36a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.324 The farmstead was built around a central U-shaped courtyard, which opened to the south-east. The main range, which forms the west side is of two stories with a lofted hammel (loose cattle feeding area), corn barn, and former cart sheds. The projecting wings around the courtyard contained on the south side, a cow house, corn barn and cart shed, while to the north, there were stables and cart sheds. It is constructed from granite rubble with limestone dressing, while the roof has distinctive ornamental fishscale slate tiles with stone capping and kneelers, which reflect similar arrangements at Plas Llwynonn. It has now been converted to 13 residential units and the central courtyard subdivided for residential amenity space.

7.5.325 The farmstead is located within an area of regular enclosed pasture fields which were owned by the estates which were focused on the parklands along the southern shore of Anglesey. This area was subject to agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th centuries, and Llwyn-onn Farm formed part of this. The access is along a track which leads from Brynsiencyn Road, approximately 400 m to the east, and there are woodland blocks on the western and eastern sides of the farm.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.326 The farmstead is relatively typical of a 19th century model farm, set around a central U-shaped courtyard. Model farms represent a distinctive phase in late 18th and 19th century agriculture, especially on landed estates where they played a pivotal role in agricultural improvement, both in terms of management and movement of livestock, and the use of new technology. Llwyn-onn farm is directly associated with the Plan Llwynonn Estate and the architectural links between the farm and the main house help to demonstrate this. A review of historic mapping indicates that the nature of the surroundings of the farm have remained relatively unchanged since the mid-19th century.

7.5.327 The farmstead was listed in 1998, but has recently been converted to residential units. The central courtyard has been subdivided by dwarf walls and the various elements are now difficult to determine as a result of their conversion.

Heritage Value

7.5.328 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed notwithstanding later alterations, as a good example of an estate-built model farm of the mid C19, associated with Plas Llwynonn.'

7.5.329 As a Grade II listed building, Lwyn-onn Farm is of **high** heritage value and it has historic and aesthetic value. The listed building description makes clear that the function of the building and its connection with Plas Llwynonn to the south-west are the key justification for its designation.

7.5.330 Model farms were functioning units, their layout and design optimised for agricultural performance using new methods. The farmstead was inward looking, the central courtyard being the focus of activity. Such farms were also designed to be aesthetically pleasing which is reflected in the architectural detailing and similarity to Plas Llwynonn. The wider setting of the landscape however does not play a major role in the heritage significance of the asset as the farmstead would not have been built to take advantage of any planned views, though its context within an improved agricultural landscape is clearly of importance.

[Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber Scheduled Monument \(AN 002\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.331 Bryn-Celli-Ddu (the *Mound in the Dark Grove*) comprises the restored remains of a burial chamber probably dating to the Neolithic. The monument has an earth mound which covers the burial chamber. The entrance to the chamber is on the north-east side and leads directly into a narrow dry-stone wall passage which leads to a polygonal stone chamber 2.4 m wide, roofed by two capstones. A neatly dressed pillar, almost circular in shape, is located in the chamber and one of the stones on the south wall of the chamber has a spiral design carved on it (Plates 37a-37b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.332 The first serious investigation of the monument took place in 1865 but most of what is known of it derives from thorough excavations undertaken in 1928-29, after the monument was passed into state care in 1923. These

excavations provided detailed evidence on deposits within the monument which have served the basis for subsequent interpretations of the construction sequence within the site. The excavations also yielded a mix of cremated and unburnt human bone, whilst earlier antiquarian sources have described human bones (by then in a very fragile condition) as being placed on a stone bench within the chamber. The current form and appearance of the monument reflects a faithful restoration of the monument following the excavations.

7.5.333 The scheduled monument description states that the burial chamber was preceded by a form of henge monument, or ritual enclosure which consisted of a bank around an inner ditch, enclosing a circle of upright stones. The ditch originally measured 21 m in diameter and was 5.2 m wide and 1.8 m deep. The outer edge of this ditch remains visible and several stones from the inner stone circle also survive. This interpretation was the common understanding of the sequence of activity at Bryn Celli Ddu based on the results of the 1928-29 excavations. However, Burrows (Ref 10.14) has suggested an alternative sequence starting with the excavation of a pit within the centre of the monument. It is suggested that a wooden or stone post may have been set within this pit and then used to lay a circular arrangement of stones around it, forming the outer edge of the mound. The passage and chamber may then have been built, with the excavated material from an enclosing ditch being used to form the mound.

7.5.334 A description of the burial chamber as it survived in the mid-19th century is provided in the 1847 edition of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. This includes an engraving which is described as an accurate depiction of the monument at that time. The earth mound which is presumed to have been built as part of the late Neolithic chamber had eroded away to expose the stonework of the burial chamber itself. The passage had also partially collapsed, though the central chamber was partially intact. One large stone remained to form the roof of the chamber, though another stone had fallen off and the central pillar had toppled.

7.5.335 Bryn Celli Ddu is located in the south-eastern part of Anglesey, approximately 1.5 km from the Menai Strait. It is located approximately 150 m from the (altered) course of the Afon Braint at a point where the narrow, shallow valley of the Afon Braint opens out to a broadly level area at a height of around 35 mAOD before falling away to the Menai Strait. The ground rises gently to approximately 65 mAOD to the north-west and approximately 50 mAOD to the south.

7.5.336 There are further monuments in this area which are likely to be broadly contemporary, most notably the scheduled standing stones of Bryn-Celli-Ddu

(AN 085) and Tyddyn-Bach (AN 084). A prominent rock outcrop is also located approximately 140 m to the north-west of the burial chamber, and prehistoric circular 'cupmarks' have been identified as being carved into this, though the outcrop itself appears to have been substantially quarried in the post medieval period and so further 'cupmarks' may have been lost. It has also recently been reported (Ref 10.12) that further 'cupmark' carving have been identified on rock outcrop located on the higher ground approximately 1 km to the north of Bryn Celli Ddu.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.337 The has been a long-standing suggestion that the chamber of Bryn Celli Ddu was aligned on the rising sun of the mid-summer solstice but this was not fully confirmed until a series of observations undertaken by Dr Steve Burrow of the National Museum Wales (Ref 10.14). This identified a beam of light illuminating the rear wall of the chamber as the sun rose. It was noted that this section of rock contains quartz chunks, which may have also reflected the light to enhance the effect.

7.5.338 The confirmation that the tomb is aligned on the midsummer solstice has allowed reasoned speculation on how it may have been used in the context of Neolithic burial practices. Radiocarbon dating of the human bones recovered leaves open the possibility that they were deposited in a short period of time and one hypothesis put forward by Burrow (10.14) is that the outer part of the passage was blocked during the Neolithic so that the midsummer sun would only penetrate through a narrow split. In this hypothesis, the circular pillar may have served as a symbolic 'companion' or 'protector' to the dead. The purpose of the alignment on the summer solstice may have been to allow the light to penetrate the chamber in order to nourish the dead rather than to serve the living.

7.5.339 The topography ensures that the mid-summer sun rises against a broadly level horizon to the east and is not obstructed by higher ground such as that which lies to the north and south. This eastern aspect remains relatively open, though there are modern features which obscure the horizon itself, such as farm buildings and woodland blocks. It is not known how open, or wooded, this area may have been in the Neolithic, though given the density of burial chambers and other monuments, it is not difficult to imagine a largely cleared landscape by the later Neolithic.

7.5.340 As previously noted, Bryn Celli Ddu also sits within an historic landscape containing other broadly contemporary monuments, sufficient to give a suggestion of a 'funerary landscape', though there is much less known about the extent of settlement which would have been associated with this. The

presence of 'cupmarks' on natural rock outcrops also suggests that the presence of these natural features may have shaped how this landscape was viewed and used in the Neolithic. The rock outcrop 140 m to the north-west is very prominent and noticeable from Bryn Celli Ddu, and may have been much more so before its reduction by post medieval quarrying. The standing stones in the area are much less visible, with Bryn Celli-Ddu standing stone (SM AN 085) located in a slight dip to the south-west.

7.5.341 The organisation of the landscape of this area has considerably changed since the Neolithic, and this affects how the burial chamber is viewed and can be appreciated now. Most notably, this area was subject to agricultural enclosure from the 18th century and the monument is within an area of enclosed pasture fields. These are now part of a modern, intensive cattle farm for which large livestock sheds have been built (largely hidden by planting in views from the monument itself). The biggest likely change in how the monument is perceived is now through the control over how it is approached, with a prescribed route along a public right of way and then a narrow enclosed permissive footpath to reach the monument itself. Whilst this does clearly allow access to the monument, it does allow only limited opportunity to experience the monument within the historic landscape. From the monument itself, there are broad views in all directions.

Heritage Value

7.5.342 The Cadw scheduled monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The burial chamber is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential and there is a strong probability of the presence of burial, ritual or structural evidence. The monument's importance is further enhanced by its rare rock art.'

7.5.343 Bryn Celli Ddu is a scheduled monument, and is also the focal point of a 'funerary landscape' and is therefore key to an understanding of the role and development of other known assets in the area, and the use of this landscape in the prehistoric period. It is also unusually well preserved and understood for a monument of this type and is promoted as a visitor attraction. Bryn Celli Ddu is therefore of very **high** heritage value for its aesthetic, historic, communal and evidential value. Notwithstanding the comment in the scheduled monument description however, it is possible that the extent of previous excavations and of the restoration works may limit the potential for new evidence to be obtained on the monument itself. The setting of the

monument is clearly of fundamental importance to an appreciation of the heritage significance of the monument. This is most clearly seen in the alignment of the chamber on the mid-summer solstice sun rise, but also an appreciation of the burial chamber as forming part of a Neolithic 'funerary landscape'.

Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 084)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.344 The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age. It is relatively tall, at 2.75 m high, with a mass of large boulders at its base, extending to the south, possibly resulting from a later clearance cairn (Plates 38a-38b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.345 A scrubby tree is currently growing from the base of the stone, which results in the monolith blending into the surrounding landscape, making it difficult to see it in medium and long distance views.
- 7.5.346 The stone is located on a natural terrace to the west of the Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber, overlooking an area of lower ground. From the stone, there are long distance views over rolling farm land to the Snowdonia mountain range to the east.
- 7.5.347 When the monument was visited in April 2017 it was noted that there was no inter-visibility with the Bryn Celli Ddu standing stone, and that the domed shaped profile of the natural rock outcrop almost perfectly masked the Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber. While it is acknowledged that the burial chamber has been restored and that its original shape may not have been exactly the same as today, it is none the less striking that when viewed from the standing stone, the burial chamber is near perfectly masked from view.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.348 Standing stones in isolation are generally difficult to fully understand as to the function and the heritage significance of its location are hard to determine.
- 7.5.349 Assessment has shown that despite their relative close proximity, the local landform restricts any inter-visibility between the monuments. There appears to be a greater heritage significance in their association with the natural rock outcrop, which has prehistoric cup marks carved into it suggesting it forms part of the wider complex of features.

Heritage Value

7.5.350 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential.

7.5.351 Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance and is of evidential value for the likely presence of archaeological deposits and for the potential to yield information on the prehistoric settlement and use of the landscape.

7.5.352 The surrounding environment will have changed significantly since the time the monument was erected. Over the millennia, the stone has remained a constant feature in a changing landscape. The apparent deliberate alignment of the standing stone with Bryn Celli Ddu and the intervening rock outcrop is an unconfirmed but none the less intriguing association and further adds to monument's heritage significance. As with most standing stones there also remains the juxtaposition of the ancient origin of the monument and the current agricultural landscape that contributes to the heritage significance of the monument.

Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 085)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.353 Bryn Celli Ddu standing stone comprises the remains of a squat monolith which measures 1m high by 1.25 m wide by 0.45 m thick, and is located in open pastoral farmland. The standing stone forms part of a nationally important group of contemporary heritage assets including, Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber and Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone (Plates 39a-39c, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.354 Topographically the stone is located on the western lower slopes of a small north to south aligned shallow valley, at a height of 28 mAOD, with the straightened course of the Afon Braint approximately 180 m to the east. Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber is located approximately 175 m to the north-east on slightly higher ground (33 mAOD).

7.5.355 Approximately 330 m to the north of the standing stone is a prominent domed rock outcrop that has recently been subject to recent archaeological

investigation as part of the Bryn Celli Ddu Landscape Project¹³. This work has identified Neolithic/Bronze age rock art in the form of cup marks carved into the rock surface and a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age cairn. The outcrop is located near within the extant monuments and is probably of historic interest in its own right, but has however been subject to extensive post medieval quarrying and so its current form does not reflect that during the prehistoric period. It is probable however that such natural features were an integral part of this historic landscape.

7.5.356 The profile of the standing stone is notable; while squat, it is also thin, and when viewed along the narrow plane, it aligns clearly on the rock outcrop. The location of the stone within a shallow dip ensures that there is no inter-visibility with other monuments, including the chambered tomb.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.357 This stone forms part of the remnants of a wider prehistoric ritual or funerary landscape that is still relatively readable today. The standing stone is associated with the Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber (SM AN 002), Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone (SM AN 084) and a natural rock outcrop that may be associated with the complex as a whole.

7.5.358 A precise understanding as to the function and the heritage significance of the standing stone's location are hard to determine. However here at Bryn Celli Ddu, the association with other monuments and features in the immediate vicinity lends a greater appreciation of the Bronze Age landscape. However, within this, it is notable that this stone is located within a shallow dip and so, whilst it is inter-visible with the chambered tomb (SM AN 002), it is much less apparent from longer distances. Its location may therefore have been influenced by relationships to near monuments or topographic features rather than any wider context.

Heritage Value

7.5.359 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant

¹³ <https://www.archaeology.co.uk/digging/fieldwork/bryn-celli-ddu-landscape-project.htm>

archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence.'

7.5.360 Bryn Celli Ddu Standing Stone is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance with evidential, historic and aesthetic value.

7.5.361 The surrounding environment will have changed significantly since the time the monument was erected. Over the millennia, the standing stones, along with the chambered tomb, have remained constant features in a changing landscape. There are other extant contemporary monuments in the area, including Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber (SM AN 002) to the north, which is inter-visible with the standing stone, and Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone (SM AN 084) to the west, which due to the topography, provides no inter-visibility.

7.5.362 The stone's setting therefore contributes to its heritage significance through its spatial relationship with the other extant monuments in this area, as well as other recorded contemporary archaeological remains, rather than longer distance views of or from the stone. In addition the juxtaposition of the ancient origin of the monument and the current agricultural landscape also contributes to the heritage significance of the monument.

Plas Newydd Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG GD48)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.363 Plas Newydd occupies land on the Anglesey shore of the Menai Strait. The Registered Park and Garden occupies a relatively narrow strip along the shore, occupying land which slopes down to the edge of the Menai Strait. The house and gardens are located to take advantage of views across the Menai Strait to Vaynol and to Snowdonia beyond (Plates 40a-40b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.364 The National Trust owns the core of the Plas Newydd park and garden (though not the whole of the designated area) and has commissioned a setting study of the asset (Ref 10.9). Reference has been made to this study, which provides useful information. However, the description of the setting for this asset included in this chapter for the purpose of the assessment differs from that included in the National Trust setting study because:

- The National Trust setting study was produced prior to the issuing of the Cadw guidance on setting assessment which has been used for this assessment;

- The National Trust setting study was based on a study which reflected the National Trust landholding and not the Registered Park and Garden boundary; and
- National Trust setting study adopted a definition of setting which is different to that set out in Conservation Principles and the Cadw guidance.

7.5.365 Plas Newydd park and gardens, as they are now laid out, were first established at the end of the 18th and start of the 19th century. A house was first built at Plas Newydd by the Griffiths of Penrhyn, who owned the estate from about 1470, but the parkland was laid out by Henry Paget after he inherited the estate in 1783. Henry Paget used his wealth derived partly from the copper mining at Parys Mountain to embark on a programme of improvement to the house and park, which included employing Humphrey Repton (1752 –1818), who produced a ‘Red Book’ for Plas Newydd in 1799. Most of Repton’s planting plans were completed, though the Paget family spent most of their time away from Plas Newydd and so the property was most often empty or let out. The family lived more permanently at Plas Newydd from the 1930s and so the 5th Marquess of Anglesey started improvement to the house and starting establishing gardens within the park. Further improvements and repairs were made after WWII by the 7th Marquess of Anglesey before the house, gardens and park were presented to the National Trust in 1976.

7.5.366 The main drive to the house enters the park at the extreme north end, where the entrance gateway and lodge were built in the early 19th century. The alignment of the drive was an important part of Repton’s work, particularly in the approach to the house where Repton swung it round to approach the house from the south-west. The purpose of this was to offer only glimpsed views of the house on the approach and then to reveal it to the most dramatic effect. Practical considerations have meant that this approach is not used in its entirety but some sense of it can still be obtained.

7.5.367 A shorter drive was present on the west side of the house, leading from the West Lodge (LB 19738), though the layout of this part of the park has been altered and the National Trust car park is now in this area. To the south of the house, a path leads along the shore and eventually to the Church of St. Edwen (LB 19743) and Church Lodge (LB 19749) beyond.

7.5.368 The park itself comprises areas of dense woodland, with a dense woodland block occupying the northern end of the park, through which the drive initially runs. This block of woodland leads into woodland belts running along the shore and along the edge of Brynsiencyn Road, with a strip of more open

parkland within the intervening area. Lawns, gardens and a sports field are arranged around the house, and there is also a small block of woodland to the immediate north of the house and a larger woodland block beyond this to the north-west. An article in the *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener* of 1878 mentions a vista cut through the woods to the Marquess of Anglesey's column, but the location of this is not clear and it is no longer apparent.

7.5.369 There are a number of walks within the parkland, including the Marine Walk, which extends as a stone built raised causeway (formerly with a gravelled path) along the shore northwards. This path is indicated on maps from 1840 onwards. Lady Uxbridge's Walk was first mentioned by Repton, and its route appears to have changed over time.

7.5.370 There is one formal garden within Plas Newydd, this is located between the house and the stables to the north. It is a terraced garden with views out across the Menai Strait, and is laid out in a Mediterranean style with planting of tall, slim cypresses around an Italian stone wellhead and clipped bays.

7.5.371 The Rhododendron garden is located over 1 km to the north of the house, within a largely wooded area. This was laid out in the early 20th century with an informal layout. It is planted with tender species which are able to survive due to the sheltered aspect of the park.

7.5.372 The 'West Indies' is another informal garden area, located to the south of the house. Beds of flowering shrubs, most notably camellias, were planted around a framework of retained large parkland trees. There are also various lawns arranged around the house, including the east lawn which slope down gently to the marine walk.

7.5.373 Whilst one edge of the park is marked by the Menai Strait, there are estate farmlands bordering to the north-west and west. These generally comprise regular enclosed fields with scattered woodland blocks. On the long north-western side the edge of the park is clearly marked by the woodland belt along the Brynsiencyn Road.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.374 As previously noted, the park occupies a narrow strip of land along the shore of the Menai Strait. The land generally slopes down to the Menai Strait and this aspect has been incorporated into the design of the park, particularly as it allows views across the Menai Strait and to Snowdonia beyond. This is most clearly seen in the positioning of the house with the east front facing across the water and 'Significant Views' are identified from the east of the house across to Vaynol in the registered park description. In this area, the

terrace and lawns provide a favourable area from which these views can be appreciated and this is clearly an important designed view of the park.

7.5.375 Another important designed view is provided by Repton's approach to the main house. This has been somewhat altered from Repton's original plan but the topography and the woodland block to the west of the house still combine to create a dramatic first view of the house on the approach from the north. In this view, the house is seen against the backdrop of the Menai Strait and Snowdonia beyond.

7.5.376 Whilst these are the principal designed views, there are also views along the Menai Strait, particularly from along the Marine Walk. This affords views across to Vaynol and in both directions along the Menai Strait, but perhaps the view of the Britannia Bridge is most striking. Correspondingly, the first view of Plas Newydd house when crossing to Anglesey is from the Britannia Bridge, with the light colour of the house clearly picked out against the green backdrop of the parkland. Plas Newydd can also be seen from the shore at Vaynol.

7.5.377 Whilst the estate dates back to at least the 15th century, the current house and parkland are most closely established with the Pagetts and particularly the 1st Marquess of Anglesey and his successors. The 1st Marquess played an important role in the British Army during the Napoleonic Wars, most notably at the Battle of Waterloo, and he also had a political career, entering government in 1827 in the post of Master-General of the Ordnance. The Anglesey Column (LB 5432), featuring a statue of the 1st Marquess is located just 650 m north-east of the edge of the park and so this forms an important historic link, even if a former vista to the column through the park's woodland is no longer open. The park also retain elements of the designs of Humphry Repton, commonly regarded as the last great English landscape designer of the 18th century.

7.5.378 There are therefore an important set of historic visual connections from and to the park which have been influenced by its location and incorporated into its design. Despite some change, these can still be understood and appreciated.

Heritage Value

7.5.379 The registered park and garden description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that Plas Newydd is designated at Grade I as it is an:

'Outstanding park landscaped at turn of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with input from Humphry Repton (Red Book extant), extensive waterside site in superb location with panoramic views.'

7.5.380 As a Grade I registered park and garden, Plas Newydd is of **high** heritage value with a primarily historic and aesthetic value as an important parkland to a design by Humphry Repton. Its importance is enhanced by the survival of Repton's plans (the Red Book). The park incorporates a number of designed views which are central to the design of the park and which form an important part of its setting.

Plas Newydd Grade I Listed Building (LB 5462)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.381 Though earlier houses are known to have been at Plas Newydd, the current house is largely an 18th century mansion house with extensive early 20th century remodelling. The first phase of the house was a 16th century hall-house, to which a semi-circular turret and then octagonal towers were added in the 18th century with embattled parapets and arched windows to give a Gothic character. A new entrance front to the west elevation was added in 1793-99, and a north service wing added in 1805. Finally, in the 1930s, the battlements were removed to give a simpler appearance and the windows replaced with small paned windows. The north wing was completely re-built, and a theatre was converted into a long dining room, with a wall painting completed by Rex Whistler (1905-1944) between 1936 and 1940 (Plates 41a-41b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.382 The house is aligned on a north to south axis, with the main living rooms facing east out over the Menai Strait. It is of three storeys, with walls built of limestone ashlar masonry. The east front comprises a symmetrical main block with an advanced central block featuring a central semi-circular bay. The windows all date to the 1930s remodelling and are recessed 24 pane sashes to ground floor and casements to the upper floors. A nine window range of three storeys continues to the north, also made of squared rough-faced limestone and there are two storey domestic buildings at the north end of range.

7.5.383 The west entrance front was built in 1797-9 as an extension to the original hall house. It is of limestone ashlar and has a central, slightly advanced, two storey, three window hall (called 'The Music Room'). This has three tall Gothic windows and flanking octagonal buttress piers with Tudor caps. A Gothic porch is to the south of this and a further entrance is on the north side of the music room, with a wide square-headed entrance.

7.5.384 An important feature of the interior from the 1930s remodelling is the Rex Whistler room, which was designed as a dining room and contains a large mural on the east facing wall by the artist Rex Whistler. The mural is a

Georgian landscape fantasy based on views from Plas Newydd over the Menai Strait and Snowdonia, mixed with classical architecture and personal recollections. It is inspired by the view east from the house and was intended as a talking point for dinner parties. Mirrors were placed between the windows on the west facing wall so that dinner guests with their backs to the mural could still see it.

7.5.385 As noted in the description of Plas Newydd registered park and garden, the house is located to overlook the Menai Strait, with an east terrace leading to a lawn sloping down to the east. There is a formal Mediterranean style terraced garden to the north, with the stable block (LB 5459) beyond. Elsewhere around the house, there are lawns and informal gardens, woodland blocks and paths. The approach to the house through the park was designed by Humphry Repton to provide a dramatic 'reveal' of the west entrance front, with Snowdonia in the distance beyond.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.386 The house is an important example of a large country house with extensive 18th century work adding to an earlier hall house. It mixes neo-classical symmetry and simplicity with Gothic details and has been carefully integrated into with the surrounding parkland.

7.5.387 The historic associations in the ownership of the house have previously been described in the description of Plas Newydd registered park and garden. The interior of the houses is also distinguished by the presence of the mural, which is Rex Whistler's last and largest mural. Rex Whistler was a friend of the Paget family and a distinguished artist working in theatre design, murals, book illustrations as well as portraiture. He died whilst serving as an officer in the Guards Armoured Division during the Normandy Campaign in 1944.

7.5.388 The surrounding parkland and designed views from and incorporating the house are also included in the description of Plas Newydd registered park and garden. Most importantly, there is a designed view from the east front of the house, looking across the Menai Strait to Vaynol and with Snowdonia beyond and a dramatic 'reveal' of the west entrance front on the approach to the house.

Heritage Value

7.5.389 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) state that the Plas Newydd house is:

'Listed grade I as an important example of an C18 country house, notable for the early use of gothick in the remodelling and extension of an earlier building

in the 1750's, but especially for the coherent remodelling of the house by Wyatt and Potter, combining neo-classical symmetry with gothick detail, and including interior work of exceptional quality. The C20 work to the house is also of consistent character, and the Rex Whistler work is particularly notable.'

7.5.390 As a Grade I listed building, Plas Newydd is of **high** heritage value with a primarily historic and aesthetic value. It is thoughtfully integrated into its surrounding parkland and its setting, which makes a considerable contribution to its heritage significance through its direct relationship to the surrounding parkland and particularly through the maintenance of key designed views from within the parkland. The light limestone colour of the house also gives a striking appearance against the green backdrop of the parkland in the view from Britannia Bridge.

Listed buildings at entrance to Plas Newydd; Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd, with Entrance Archways, Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5458, 5457)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.391 This group of buildings in various architectural forms a focus around the formal entrance to Plas Newydd park and garden (Plates 42a-42b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.392 The principal structure is the Entrance Archway (LB 5457), built in 1805 and the later Grand Lodge (LB 5458) which replaced an earlier structure in the mid-19th century, although the latter sits behind the wall and gateway and is therefore somewhat obscured. It is also screened by exiting tree cover so that only filtered views of the lodge can be seen when approaching along the drive through the archway. The archway draws the eye and leads the visitor into the park and garden via a drive that splits off from the main road.

7.5.393 The setting of the archway and grand lodge is clearly that of a formal approach into the park and garden and presents a deliberate striking contrast between the formal managed park and the rural landscape beyond.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.394 The entrance archway and grand lodge were designed to be impressive entrance features on the boundary of Plas Newydd park. They were therefore intended to be seen both by visitors to the park and those simply passing by. Their location is clearly important to this, as they need to be located on the roadside at the entrance to the park.

Heritage Value

7.5.395 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the Entrance Archway is:

'Listed as a prominent early C19 estate entrance archway in a Gothick composition, one of a number of buildings on the estate designed by Joseph Potter, and for group value with Grand Lodge.'

7.5.396 And the Grand Lodge is:

'Listed as a strongly detailed mid C19 lodge house, which forms part of a coherent group with the adjacent entrance archway.'

7.5.397 The listed building descriptions therefore stress their character as an entrance and the group value of the lodge and entrance together. As Grade II listed buildings they are of **high** heritage value with historic and aesthetic value. Their setting contributes to this as their function defines their roadside location, and as they also were built to be seen and to make a statement. Outward views from these buildings are of much less importance to their heritage significance.

[Aberbraint Grade II Listed Building \(LB 5430\) and Aberbraint Lodge Grade II Listed Building \(LB 5468\)](#)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.398 Aberbraint (LB 5430) is a substantial early 19th century house that is believed to have been remodelled from an earlier building, as it contains elements of 15th to 18th century detailing. It has rendered walls and a slate roof. The interior features good quality woodworking of the 17th and 18th centuries. The lodge was also built in the early 19th century and has a T-shaped plan (Plate 43a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.399 The house and lodge are located on the north-west side of Brynsiencyn Road, adjacent to Plas Newydd park and approximately 50 m from the entrance archway and Grand Lodge. The house is surrounded by densely planted woodland which encloses it from adjacent buildings. It is set back from the road via a private drive and this contributes to its isolation from its immediate surroundings.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.400 The house originally dates to the 15th century, though it contains later elements and the current house predominantly dates to the early 19th

century. By 1844, it was owned by the estate manager to Plas Newydd, a Mr John Saunderson Esq.

7.5.401 The substantial tree planting around the house and lodge ensures that there are no designed or incidental views of and from the house, though the lodge can be seen as an entrance feature from Brynsiencyn Road.

Heritage Value

7.5.402 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that Aberbraint is:

'Listed at Grade II as a richly detailed early C19 house in a Gothic idiom, incorporating fine quality C17 - C18 woodwork as an intergral part of the Gothick character.'*

7.5.403 As a Grade II* listed building it is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value, with the rich multi-period detailing making it of architectural interest. Its setting does not contribute to this beyond the immediate gardens which are surrounded by dense tree planting. It does also have an association with Plas Newydd, through 19th century ownership, but there is no physical manifestation of this link other than the proximity. The setting also does not contribute to the heritage significance of the interior woodwork.

7.5.404 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that Aberbraint Lodge is:

'Listed as a good example of a lodge house of the early C19, little altered and associated with Aberbraint house.'

7.5.405 As a Grade II listed building it is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value, with its setting contributing as it is seen as an entrance feature from Brynsiencyn Road.

[Pen yr Allt Grade II Listed Building \(LB 5465\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.406 Pen yr Allt appears to have been built in the mid-19th century as it is not shown on the Llanedwen Tithe map of 1844 but a house is mentioned in the census returns for the parish in 1851. It was originally built as a two storey farm cottage, with a brewhouse and pigsty attached, but has been extended and remodelled. It formed part of the Plas Newydd Estate and was remodelled in a characteristic style for the estate, with an additional wing added and octagonal stacks to give it a picturesque character (Plate 44a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.407 The house is built of rubble walls which are mostly rendered, and has a slate roof and octagonal stone stacks. The older part of the house is a two storey cottage with a single storeyed, hipped roofed wing to right and lean-to extension to the rear. A picturesque wing which was added later comprises small single storey 'cottage' flanked by two circular blocks.

7.5.408 The house is located on the north-west side of Brynsiencyn Road, adjacent to Plas Newydd park and the main entrance to the park is located immediately to the south.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.409 Pen yr Allt formed part of the Plas Newydd Estate and was formerly occupied by the head forester, with the garden used as the nursery for the woodland surrounding Plas Newydd. It has lawned gardens attached to it, which run alongside the road, with enclosed pasture fields to the north.

7.5.410 The picturesque style of the additions to the house emphasise that it formed part of the Plas Newydd Estate, though it does not form part of any designed views incorporated into the park.

Heritage Value

7.5.411 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that Pen yr Allt is:

'Listed as a good example of C19 domestic estate architecture, involving the re-modelling and picturesque enhancement of an earlier house, which is part of a group of estate buildings just outside the walls to Plas Newydd House, at the entrance to Grand Drive.'

7.5.412 As a Grade II listed building it is of **high** heritage value for its historic and aesthetic value, with the picturesque style making it of architectural interest. Its setting contributes to this value as a result its location adjacent to Plas Newydd park, and particularly as part of a group of buildings clustered around the main entrance to the park.

[1-3 Tyddyn Pwyth Grade II Listed Buildings \(LB 5466, 19670, 19671\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.413 Originally this was a farm called 'Ty Hir' and built to a traditional longhouse plan. The original house was at the north end with a cowhouse to the south, though the building was converted into three terraced cottages in the mid-19th century and formed part of the Plas Newydd estate buildings. It is shown on the site on the Tithe Map of 1844, and was listed as one entry in the census

returns for the parish in 1851, and listed as 3 entries in subsequent returns (Plate 30a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.414 They are built of rubble masonry with a slate tile roof. Each cottage has a central doorway with 16 pane sash windows to either side and smaller 9 pane sash windows under the eaves on the first floor. Each cottage subdivision has a brick stack with dripstone.

7.5.415 The cottages are located opposite the principal entrance gateway to Plas Newydd park, set back a short distance and parallel to Brynsiencyn Road. A rubble stone wall separates the road from the cottages and each has a small front garden.

7.5.416 The historic and current setting of the building is that of its association with Plas Newydd. The front elevations of the cottages look directly out onto the estate boundary wall and tree belt. The rear of the buildings however look out onto small enclosed gardens with hedges and mature trees.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.417 While the building has its origins as a traditional farm of longhouse plan, the resulting conversion in the 19th century transformed them into a terrace of three near identical cottages. The cottages form part of a group of various buildings, converted to estate workers cottages that are dispersed along the Brynsiencyn Road, opposite the estate boundary wall. They show the influence of the estate infrastructure extending beyond the private and enclosed park of Plas Newydd itself.

Heritage Value

7.5.418 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as part of a well-preserved mid C19 terrace of Plas Newydd estate worker's cottages, derived from the development of an earlier farmhouse.'

7.5.419 As a Grade II listed building 1-3 Tyddyn Pwyth is of **high** heritage value, with aesthetic value as well as historic value as a group of estate cottages. The listed building description make it clear that it is the development of the building and its association with Plas Newydd are the principal reasons for its designation.

7.5.420 The setting therefore contributes to the heritage significance of the asset primarily through the location alongside the Plas Newydd estate wall, and its association with the park as well as the group value with other former estate

cottages along the road, rather than as a result of any views of, from or across the buildings.

1-2 Victoria Cottages Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5467, 19672)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.421 The building that makes up 1 and 2 Victoria Cottages was built as a school in 1833. It merged with the Plas Newydd Charity School in 1851 before closing in 1872. The school was then converted by the Plas Newydd Estate into three cottages, then remodelled into two. The remodelling work included the addition of the distinctive octagonal stacks that typify buildings associated with Plas Newydd (Plates 31a-31b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.422 The building is one and half storeys of block limestone, with two projecting wings with hipped slate tiled roofs, either side of a central gabled porch. There are two dormer windows in the central section and two octagonal double stacks evenly spaced on the main slate tiled roofline. The windows are 12 or 16 pane casements and the south side projection has a flat roofed stone porch added as part of the conversion to residential use.

7.5.423 The remodelled building therefore has two principal elevations, one facing east, the other south, representing the individual residential units. The west facing rear of the property has few windows and contains outbuildings and is currently in a neglected state.

7.5.424 The building is located at the junction of Brynsiencyn Road (A4080) which runs parallel to the boundary wall to Plas Newydd Park, and an unnamed single carriageway road which connects to the west of Llanfairpwll. It is set at a 45° angle to the road so that the front elevation is visible when passing along the road. It is fronted by a low stone wall and surrounded by garden planting, with trees to the rear.

7.5.425 The setting of the buildings is principally derived from its association with Plas Newydd, with its main elevations facing towards the park and road. To the south and west there is open agricultural land, with filtered views to the wider, relatively flat landscape.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.426 1-2 Victoria Cottages do not look like a converted typical 19th century school and, as a result of the alterations, looks more akin to a lodge. Architectural features such as the octagonal stacks link it to other altered and designed buildings associated with Plas Newydd and consequently contributes to the appreciation of this building in association with Plas Newydd. The rear of the

building has few windows and is clear that there are no planned vistas of or from the building.

Heritage Value

7.5.427 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is listed because:

'In its overall form the building retains its early C19 character, its massing exploited to picturesque effect in later C19 remodelling to form a well-detailed group of estate cottages.'

7.5.428 As a Grade II listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, and is of historical value for its association with Plas Newydd. The listed building description makes clear that this association is the principal reason for its designation.

7.5.429 The key elements of its setting which contribute to its heritage significance are therefore identified as being the buildings strong association with the Plas Newydd Estate, and its group value and similarity with other buildings which have been converted to estate workers cottages that line Brynsiencyn Road.

Church of St. Edwen Grade II Listed Building (LB 19743)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.430 Replacing an earlier church, this late decorated style church was built in 1856 to a design by the architect H Kennedy, of Bangor. It comprises a nave with north-west tower and spire, and a chancel with north vestry. It is constructed of squared local rubble, predominantly red gritstone, with sandstone dressings and has a slate roof with stone copings (Plates 45a-45b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.431 There is an enclosing churchyard defined by a stone wall, the land within at a greater height than the surrounding farmland. The churchyard contains extensive headstones, chest tombs and memorials. It is located in a prominent, open position, surrounded by pasture fields above the Menai Strait, with panoramic views across the water to Y Felinheli.

7.5.432 The church is approached from the south-west along a single lane track that runs off the road leading down to the former ferry crossing. The track continues as an unpaved path across the churchyard to a gate in the north wall that connects to a former trackway that runs parallel to a clawd boundary, and links to Plas Newydd.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.433 The current church replaced one that was popularly believed to have been founded in the mid-7th century by St Edwen. The 19th century historian Angharad Llwyd described that church in 1833 as '*a small but neat edifice, of great antiquity*' (Ref 10.5).
- 7.5.434 The appreciation and understanding of this listed building stems from the widespread renovation and rebuilding of what were perceived as old and decrepit churches, spurred on by the Diocesan Church Building Society in 1838. The heyday of renovation and replacement was between 1860 and 1886 when 34 churches were restored across the island (Ref 10.5 p93-94).
- 7.5.435 The prominent location with panoramic views across the Menai Strait means the church, with its tall spire, is visible from Y Felinheli and the ferry crossing to the south.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.436 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as a good example of H Kennedy's designs for a small-scale rural church, with interior fittings incorporating some fine carved work of C14 and C17.'

- 7.5.437 As a Grade II listed building the church is of **high** heritage value, with historic, communal and aesthetic value, and potentially evidential value given the possible presence of the remains of a former church of 7th century origin. However, it is the design and association of the architect that is of principal value in designating the building.
- 7.5.438 The setting of Church of St. Edwen contributes to its heritage significance by providing open vistas across the Menai Strait to Y Felinheli and vice versa, meaning that the church is a prominent landmark, visible from the mainland and by passing vessels on the Menai Strait.

*Plas Coch Grade II*Listed Building (LB 19736)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.439 An estate was first recorded at Plas Coch from as early as the 12th century with the earliest part of the current house built in 1569 by David Hughes. A tower was added between 1590 and 1600, with further additions and alterations in the early and then the late 19th century, including the addition of a dining room and the rebuilding of the north gable. As part of the

development of a caravan park, the house was renovated in the early 21st century, with the addition of a glazed extension containing a swimming pool and spa (Plates 46a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.440 The walls are of squared red sandstone with gritstone dressings and with a slate roof. The main entrance is on the east front and is of two storeys with an attic storey above. It is symmetrical in form with outer and central advanced gables, all with crow-stepped gables. The main entrance is within the central gable and there is a late 16th century inscription around the door. The central block is the original part of the house, which included a hall and library to the left as well as a rear kitchen wing. Additions in the 19th century to the north and west have given the house an approximately rectangular plan.

7.5.441 The south elevation features a stepped gable of the original main block, with a matching gable of an 1820 extension to the west of this. The west gable is also stepped.

7.5.442 Plas Coch house is located approximately 200 m south of a minor road which forms the western boundary of the Plas Newydd registered park and garden. The 19th century walls and gate pier at the entrance off the minor road are Grade II listed (LB 19741), as is the early 19th century Plas Coch Lodge (LB 19740). A pond is located to the immediate west of Plas Coch house and this is crossed by a Grade II listed early 19th century bridge (LB 19752). A block of woodland is located to the immediate south of the house and this also wraps around the pond to the west. Beyond this, the land surrounding the house largely comprises enclosed pasture fields bordered by hedgerows and with occasional small woodland blocks.

7.5.443 Much of these current surroundings reflect the surroundings of the house as shown on 1st Edition OS mapping (1888). However, the major change in the early 21st century has been the establishment of the Plas Coch Holiday Park. This has involved the construction of caravans and lodges over a large area to the immediate north-west of the house, with associated access roads as well as conversion of the house for use as a restaurant and spa.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.444 Plas Coch is a large country house which formed the focal point of an ancient country estate. It is set within an area of enclosed pasture fields and was one of a series of country houses which were located along the south-eastern edge of Anglesey in the 19th century. It is the focal point of a number of other listed buildings which were built in the early 19th century as part of

remodelling and improvements to Plas Coch, which included an entrance gateway and lodge as well as a bridge over the pond to the immediate west.

7.5.445 The main elevation to Plas Coch looks to the east, with a view to Snowdonia in the distance. Other than the maintenance of a relatively open area to the east of the house, there is no evidence that this was intended as a view from the house. However, this view has been maintained whilst there has been considerable change elsewhere in the area surrounding the house with the development of Plas Coch Holiday Park.

Heritage Value

7.5.446 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that Plas Coch is:

'Listed at II as an exceptional example of a late C16 country gentry house, in the early Renaissance style favoured by high officials of the period, retaining much of its original external detail, and with sympathetic C19 additions in the character of the original.'*

7.5.447 As a Grade II* listed building the building is of **high** heritage value, primarily with historic and aesthetic value. Its setting makes a contribution to this as it is the focal point of a group of subsidiary listed buildings which were built as part of the Plas Coch estate in the early 19th century. This sense has, however, been somewhat lost as a result of the development of the holiday park, though the key relationships between the listed buildings has been maintained. The view toward Snowdonia from the east front of the house also makes a positive contribution to its setting, and this has been maintained.

[The Old Cutter Grade II Listed Building \(LB 19735\)](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.448 The Old Cutter dates from 1717, and was originally a waterside inn, serving ferry passengers before the construction of the two current bridges during the mid-19th century reduced the need for the ferry crossing and passenger numbers diminished (Plates 47a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.449 The building is a whitewashed rubble masonry two storey structure with attic and slate covered gabled roof and two 19th century extensions to the north and south elevations. There are two stacks to the original house, the northern most being massive with dripstone and capping. The windows vary in size, proportion and layout across the front elevation.

7.5.450 The Old Cutter is located parallel to the shore of the Menai Strait, where it forms a small bay. It abuts a road that links to the nearby quay where the Moel-don ferry connected the island to Y Felinheli in Gwynedd.

7.5.451 Historically and currently, the setting of the buildings is intrinsically linked to the waterside location facing the Menai Strait, looking across to Y Felinheli, where the inn would have been a place of refreshment for those waiting to cross using the ferry. Today the building is residential but remains relatively unaltered and retains its prominence in the local landscape.

7.5.452 Views of the building are from Y Felinheli and from the small quay from where the ferry docked. The presence of a wreck hulk in the bay also provides a link to the nautical feel to the area.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.453 The use of the building as an inn is not immediately recognisable as there are no surviving elements to indicate its earlier history. However the buildings provides a pleasing aesthetic that is strongly linked to its waterside setting.

Heritage Value

7.5.454 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as an early C18 Inn and ferry house retaining historic character, particularly the massive inglenook chimney, and the uneven size and disposition of windows.'

7.5.455 As a Grade II listed building The Old Cutter is of **high** heritage value, with historic and aesthetic value. The historic value derives from its association with Anglesey's maritime history.

7.5.456 The inn was constructed to profit from the trade provided by the former ferry crossing, across the Menai Strait from now Y Felinheli and as such the waterside setting is an integral part the heritage significance of the asset.

Castell Gwylan Grade II Listed Building (LB 19744)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.457 Castell Gwylan is an early 19th century boat house which formed part of the Porthamel Hall Estate. It is constructed from rubble masonry, which has been rendered and colour-washed. The building is of two stories with five windows and with an entrance porch to the central bay. Two projecting castellated towers of three storeys each frame the central bay, and each of these has two

simple narrow pointed arch windows. The rear has a modern flat roofed extension (Plates 48a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.458 The boathouse is located on the shores of the Menai Strait about 750 m south-west of Porthamel Hall, and is linked to the hall via a trackway. Its principal elevation was planned to overlook the Menai Strait.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.459 Castell Gwylan forms part of a range of buildings that form the estate of Porthamel Hall, which is located to the north-west. Porthamel Hall has a well-documented history, and underwent several phases of remodelling from the mid-16th century, through to the late 19th century.

7.5.460 It is believed that the boathouse was built during one of the remodelling phases of the hall, with a design to match the same gothic style. During the 20th century the boathouse was converted to residential use and all original features of note were removed.

7.5.461 The remote waterside location reflects the building's original function and can only be appreciated from either being on the water or if viewed from the opposite shore of the strait.

Heritage Value

7.5.462 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

'Listed as an elaborately detailed early C19 boathouse retaining its original Gothic facade (notwithstanding alterations to rear); a prominent feature on the Menai Strait shoreline and forming a group with Porthamel Hall...'

7.5.463 As a Grade II listed building Castell Gwylan is of **high** heritage value, with historic and aesthetic value. The waterside setting and its striking design are the key factors in its designation. The waterside location is therefore a key element of its setting which contributes to the heritage significance of the asset, with wide views out over and from the Menai Strait. This is complemented by the striking design of the building, being a highly visual statement of wealth and prosperity.

Vaynol Park Grade I Registered Park and Garden, including other listed buildings Grade II Listed Building (RPG GD52)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.464 The park occupies a low rise, with the highest part of the park being relatively open and at a height of around 50 mAOD. Most of the historic buildings within the park comprise a group at the north-eastern end of this higher ground. The park layout established during the 19th century remains largely intact, except for the 20th century construction of the Parc Menai Business Park in the north-eastern corner (Plates 49a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.465 Vaynol is the site of an ancient manor (or maenol, hence the name Vaynol), and was once a possession of the Bishops of Bangor, and its location alongside the Menai Strait and near to Bangor would have long made it a desirable location. It includes a 16th century Old Hall, with an extensive associated range of farm and other buildings. However the current parkland was laid out and enclosed in the 19th century, when the current Vaynol Hall was also built.
- 7.5.466 The existing layout to the park derives from the granting of the estate to John Smith, an 18th century Member of Parliament and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Later in the 18th century it was inherited by Thomas Assheton of South Tedworth, who then added Smith to his name. Thomas Assheton Smith was responsible for extending and remodelling Vaynol Park from the 1820s. He was a keen foxhunter, and he appears to have laid out the new park with this in mind, incorporating an extended area from which former field boundaries had been removed. This created extensive areas of open grass, interspersed with woodland copses and tree belts as well as frequent parkland trees. The park was later used as a deer park and also once a rare breed herd of white cattle.
- 7.5.467 Whilst most of the woodland within the park is limited to smaller copses and tree belts, there is one substantial block of woodland at the northern end of the park. This is called Vaynol Wood, and also contains the Grade II listed Mausoleum (LB 4207).
- 7.5.468 A tree belt around the perimeter of the park was also established, and a lake added in the 1880s, which is fed by a reservoir located outside of the park to the south-east.
- 7.5.469 There are five entrances to Vaynol, though only two of these now have drives which lead to the hall. All of these entrances were incorporated into the enclosing wall as built from 1863, though earlier accesses to the hall have been removed.

- 7.5.470 The main entrance to the park is located to the south of Vaynol Hall, off the B4547. A lodge was present at this entrance prior to construction of the enclosing wall and is shown on an 1855 estate map, but this was replaced by the current Grand Lodge (LB 4200) when the park was walled in the 1860s. The Main Entrance gateway (LB 4199) a drive leads through a wooded cutting which was planted with trees in the 1860s and is known as lodge covert. The drive then runs to the north before turning to end in front on the south facing front of Vaynol Hall.
- 7.5.471 The easternmost entrance to the park runs into the eastern edge of the complex of farm buildings. This formerly ran from Capel-y-graig Lodge (LB 4201) at the eastern side of the park, with the drive then running through Warren Covert. The lodge is still in place, but has now been severed from the driveway by the construction of Parc Menai. However, the driveway still runs through Warren Covert, running to the rear of the farm complex.
- 7.5.472 There are two entrances at the southern end of the park, both located to the immediate north of Aberpwll village. The northern of these features a simple entrance gateway (LB 18925) leading to a route of an old road forming an access drive to Yr Efail and Werngogas (LB 4202) cottages within the park.
- 7.5.473 The southern of these entrance forms the entrance to Bryntirion (LB 14924) and also gives on to a route round to the dock and boat house (LB 4206) and the cottage, Ty Glo (LB 4205), via the extreme southern corner of the park. The entrance features tall, rectangular-sectioned stone-built pillars (LB 18926).
- 7.5.474 The final entrance to the park is via the dock on the Menai Strait. The drive from the dock runs past Ty Glo and then follows an old route in a sweeping curve through Boathouse Covert and eventually toward the rear of Vaynol Hall.
- 7.5.475 There are other tracks which run within the park in order to provide access to the various structures, such as the Mausoleum.
- 7.5.476 There are three main formal gardens within the park, all arranged around the Old and the main house. The earliest of these is the Old Hall Garden, which is largely enclosed within a wall with surrounding mature trees. A gravelled area is located north of the house, with an entrance on the eastern side. A series of three terraces are located to the north, ending with a curved section on the north wall enclosing a circular pool within the third terrace. A 16th century chapel dedicated to St Mary is also located within the third terrace. The third terrace appears to be early 20th century in date, through the first

two terraces may be contemporary with the hall. A further, rectangular enclosed garden is located on the eastern side of the Old Hall.

7.5.477 The Water Garden is located to the west of the Old Hall and stable yard and on the north-east side of the main house. It was built during a phase of alterations in 1913 and is oblong in shape, sloping gently down to the south-east. An oval pool is located at the north-west end, with a balustrade wall around the back. The lawned garden slopes down from the pool, with a good view over the park from the south-east part of the garden.

7.5.478 The Rose Garden is located to the south-west of the main house is also post 1900 in date, and features terracing, balustrading and garden ornaments.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.479 Vaynol has a long history as location for a high status residence and its favoured location on a low rise above the Menai Strait will have contributed to this. The development of the form of the park reflects its local historic importance, and particularly its association with the Assheton Smith family and its connection to the once much larger Vaynol estate with its extensive slate quarrying operations.

7.5.480 The design of the park has used its location to some extent, with a number of designed views. The most notable of these are the view from Vaynol Hall across the lake to the south and over toward Snowdonia. There are also views from the shore, across the Menai Strait to the north. However, the enclosing wall and substantial mature tree belt within it results in a strong sense of enclosure and greatly limits inward views, as well as outward views from many parts of the park. The wall has also solidified the boundary between the inside and outside of the park, making a very clear distinction between the two.

Heritage Value

7.5.481 The registered park and garden description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that Vaynol is designated at Grade I as it is:

'A well preserved walled and terraced Elizabethan garden survives at the centre of a superb, walled, coastal landscape park, with recently restored lake, laid out in the 1820s. The setting is outstanding, with the Menai Strait on one side and Snowdonia on the other. There are also later formal gardens and kitchen gardens, a large model farm, various park buildings including mausoleum, viewing tower and boat house, and good surviving plantings along the main drive.'

7.5.482 As a Grade I registered park and garden, Vaynol is of **high** heritage value with a primarily historic and aesthetic value as an important parkland which is mostly of early 19th century date but also with important earlier elements reflecting its long history as a high status residential site. The designation description notes that the park has an ‘outstanding setting’ between the Menai Strait and Snowdonia. There are a number of important designed outward views which reflect this, looking across the Menai Strait from the shore and also looking south from Vaynol Hall. These views clearly take advantage of the setting of the park. However, the enclosing wall and mature tree belt around the edge of the park more generally create a very clear and deliberate distinction between the interior and exterior of the park, and limit inward and outward views.

Vaynol Old Hall Grade I Listed Building and Walls to inner and outer gardens Grade II Listed Building (LB 4166, 18924)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.483 The earliest part of Vaynol Old Hall appears to date to the 16th century, with at least two or three later phases of building. The earliest build appears to have comprised a two-unit house consisting of a ground floor of hall, passage and small outer room. A mid-17th century addition created the current E-shaped plan and towards the end of the 17th century a larger north wing was added. Outbuildings attached to the west end are 19th century (Plate 50a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.484 The Old Hall is built of local stone rubble, with slate roofs. The main range of the hall runs east to west and is of two storeys, with a three storey rear wing on the east side. A storeyed porch is on the north side over the entrance. The windows on the north elevation generally have between two and 4 lights with stone mullions and rounded heads to the lights. A stone stack is located between the porch and the oriel. The east elevation overlooks the sunken garden and is of three storeys.

7.5.485 There are walled gardens to the north and east sides of the hall, and as noted above the principal formal garden is arranged to north, also containing the Chapel of St Mary. To the south is an early 20th century stable range and a 19th century L-shaped service range on the west side encloses a cobbled stableyard. The stables are a Grade listed building (LB 4167) and the service range is a Grade II listed (LB 4168). Various agricultural buildings and cottages are arranged to the north of the Old Hall, and many of these are also listed.

7.5.486 The Old Hall is part of a group of historic buildings occupying a central position within Vaynol Park. Despite its central location, it has a somewhat ‘hidden’ aspect due to surrounding buildings as well as local topography and surrounding mature trees. This means that it is not visible on the approaches from the south or east and can only really be seen from within the surrounding buildings. Similarly, there are no notable outward views or vistas from the Old Hall designed into the park.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.487 The Old Hall is an important building in the historic development of the Vaynol estate and it served as the principal residence within Vaynol from the mid-16th century through to the mid-18th century and continuing to be occupied after that. It therefore serves as a link to the medieval origins of Vaynol, and the changes and additions to the hall reflect the growing wealth of the estate.

7.5.488 The Old Hall’s prominence was reduced following the construction of the current main house in the early 20th century which, along with changes to the formal gardens and the park, shifted the focus of the park away from the Old Hall. Nevertheless, the Old Hall remains an important and historic building within the estate, particularly as it is seen as part of a group of residential, agricultural and spiritual buildings which has developed from the late medieval period to the early 20th century.

Heritage Value

7.5.489 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

Listed grade I as an outstanding house of largely C16 date, lying at the heart of Vaynol Park and retaining an exceptionally well preserved main front, together with a good interior of special interest.

7.5.490 The walls to the gardens are simply described as:

The small rectangular inner walled garden adjoins the E gable and rear wing of the hall.

7.5.491 As a Grade I listed building, Vaynol Old Hall is of **high** heritage value with a primarily historic and aesthetic value as an important historic house within a formal garden. The listed building description states that the main (north) front and the interior are of particular interest. The setting makes a considerable interest to the heritage significance of this asset as its history is intimately connected with Vaynol Park in which it is located. However, the contribution of the setting to the heritage significance of this asset is most

clearly seen in the immediate surrounds of the Old Hall, and the direct relationship to the associated gardens and the surrounding stables, agricultural and other buildings within this part of Vaynol. The view of and from the north elevation in the context of the terraced gardens to the north and the Chapel of St Mary are particularly important in this regard.

Vaynol Hall Grade I Listed Building (LB 4173)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.492 Vaynol Hall replaced the Old Hall as the principal house in Vaynol Park when built in the early to mid-18th century. It was then extensively remodelled and extended in the 19th century, with further alterations in the early 20th century. In the mid-20th century one wing was demolished and the building was converted into flats (Plate 51a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.493 The hall is of three storeys with a plain, white-painted stucco exterior and slate roofs. It has an L-shaped plan, with the south-east facing front having a three storey bay with a central panelled door, and a slightly projecting right hand wing. The north-east facing front has the main entrance from the driveway.

7.5.494 As previously described, Vaynol Hall is flanked on the west side by the Rose Garden, which was added in the early 20th century. To the east, and beyond the driveway entrance is also the Water Garden, which also originates in the early 20th century. Vaynol Hall is located to the south-west of the other Vaynol buildings and set somewhat apart, with the park extending around it to the south, west and north. The principal vista from Vaynol Hall is from the south-east facing front, across a lake to the south. This view is framed by tree planting along the drive from the south as well as a block of trees on the western side of Vaynol Hall, with the hills of Snowdonia in the distance beyond.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.495 Vaynol Hall was built as a large Georgian country house in the mid-18th century and has subsequently been extended. It therefore remains as a large and striking building within Vaynol Park. Its location within the park and slight separation from other buildings ensure that it continues to be seen as a focal point within the park.

7.5.496 The view from the south-east facing front of Vaynol Hall appears to have been deliberately designed as a vista from Vaynol Hall. This is an important view in the location and alignment of the hall and the design of this part of the park. The layout of the park is largely unchanged from the 19th century in this

regard and so this relationship between the hall and the park remains largely as designed.

7.5.497 The white painted exterior of Vaynol Hall also gives it a striking appearance and helps to make it a prominent structure in views from within the park. The tree belts which enclose and sit within the park tend to limit inward looking views from outside of the park but there are some glimpsed distant views of the white of the hall.

Heritage Value

7.5.498 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that this asset is:

Graded I for the exceptional interest of the fine mid-Georgian interior of this country house at the heart of Vaynol Park. Of group value with other listed items at Vaynol.

7.5.499 As a Grade I listed building, Vaynol Hall is of **high** heritage value with a primarily historic and aesthetic value as an important historic house within Vaynol Park. The listing description emphasises the importance of the interior, as well as the group value with other listed buildings at Vaynol. The setting of Vaynol Hall makes a considerable contribution to the heritage significance of this asset. This is clearly seen as Vaynol Hall was built as a focal point within the park, and the park provides the setting of the hall. There are three principal aspects of the setting to note in relation to the heritage significance of the asset. The first is the designed vista looking to the south, looking across the lake and to the hills of Snowdonia beyond. The second is the prominence of the house in views from within the park to the south. In this regard, the white painted stucco exterior helps to emphasise the prominence of the hall. Finally, Vaynol Hall has a group value with other listed buildings in this area. In particular, there are the formal gardens and statuary, as well as the agricultural and other buildings around Vaynol Old Hall.

[*Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall Grade II Listed Building \(LB 18911\)*](#)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.500 The garden seat is built of limestone in the 'Kentian' style and is supported on three winged dragons, with a balustraded back rest. It may be 18th century in date, but was placed in the garden in the later 19th or early 20th century.

7.5.501 It is located within a walled garden located on the south-west side of Vaynol Hall. This garden is fully enclosed by a stone wall and the bench is placed

within an embayment on the north side of the garden, looking to the south-east.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.502 The seat forms part of the 19th and early 20th century remodelling of the gardens in a more classical style, and forms part of the formal garden design of Vaynol Hall.

Heritage Value

7.5.503 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the seat is listed:

‘as an important element in the design of the SW garden; part of the classicising setting of Vaynol Hall.’

7.5.504 As a Grade II listed building, it is of **high** heritage value, and the listing description makes clear that its value is expressed in its role as part of the formal garden setting in the immediate surrounds of Vaynol Hall. The setting of the seat itself, can therefore be seen as primarily comprising the walled garden in which it is located and which provides enclosure, as well as the remainder of the gardens generally. As the seat is within an enclosed walled garden, outward views beyond this make little contribution to its heritage significance.

Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, Main Entrance and Grand Lodge Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 4199, 4200, 18910, 18344)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.505 The wall (LB 18910) to enclose Vaynol Park was built from 1863, reflecting the wealth of the estate largely deriving from the income from the Dinorwic Slate Quarries. Work on the wall is recorded as continuing until 1870, with a total cost at the time of £25,098. The wall is built of local snecked and rock-faced stone rubble with Dinorwic slate copings closely and jaggedly set to project both sides. It is approximately 2.5 km in length and encloses most of the park, starting at the north end near to the junction of the A5 and the A487 and then extending south and west to Y Felinheli before turning to run along the Menai Strait shore. A well-established tree belt is located on the inside of the wall, running along nearly the whole length of the wall. Therefore, from the outside, the wall is typically seen against a backdrop of a solid tree belt rising to about 3-4 times the height of the wall (Plates 52a-52b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

- 7.5.506 The gated entrance (LB 4199) is of the same stone as the wall and is in three segments, with a central vehicle entrance and flanking pedestrian entrances. The piers carry tapered pilasters and flat pyramidal finials, with a bracketed cornice along the wall. There are iron gates with scrollwork and further railings within semi-circular headed opening along the wall to either side of the gate. On the south-western side, close to the main entrance, one bay is opened between piers leading to the drive to Wern-y-Gogas.
- 7.5.507 The Grand Lodge (LB 4200) is located immediately behind the wall, to one side of the gate and is not readily visible from the exterior of the gate. It is of single storey in an 'L' shaped plan in a Tudor style, and of rock-faced rubble with a slate roof.
- 7.5.508 The wall encloses Vaynol Park, and the enclosure to the park is further enhanced by the substantial tree belt which runs along much of its length. Immediately beyond the wall, the edge of the park is also marked by the line of the A487 and the B547. These provide a clear separation between the park itself and the land beyond. The latter has seen a greater degree of change since the park wall was built, particularly with the development of the road network including the A487 and the A5.
- 7.5.509 The gated entrance is set back from the line of the B547, with a grassed area in front. Rising and largely wooded ground to the south and west of the wall ensures that the outward views from the wall are limited.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.510 The wall was built to provide a clear and hard separation between the interior of Vaynol Park and the land beyond. It continues to serve this function, and whilst the tree belt can appear to overwhelm the wall itself, it has enhanced this sense of separation.
- 7.5.511 The wall may therefore have been built to be seen from the outside, and a solid structure to prevent views into the park. Within this, there are a number of entrance ways, but the gated entrance is the grandest and most obviously built as an imposing entrance feature. It is notable that the driveway leading to Vaynol Hall from the gate turns immediately to the east and has flanking tree belts, ensuring that even the entrance does not permit any views into the park.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.512 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that the wall (LB 18910) is:

'The full extent of this remarkable boundary wall is listed for its shape, construction and coping which make it, with the very similar wall at the Penrhyn Estate, amongst the finest of its kind in Wales. Of group value with the Main Entrance, the Grand Lodge, and other listed items at Vaynol Park.'

7.5.513 The gated entrance (LB 4199) is:

'Listed as an impressive park entrance, of group value with the Park Boundary Wall and Grand Lodge.'

7.5.514 The Grand Lodge (LB 4200) is:

'Included as an interesting example of picturesque lodge architecture, of intrinsic interest and of group value with the Main Entrance gates and screen at Vaynol Park.'

7.5.515 As Grade II listed buildings, these are of **high** heritage value, and the listed building description make clear that the group value is important as these form a relatively well-preserved and intact group comprising the wall, entrances and lodges. They are also of architectural value, particularly the gated entrance and lodge.

7.5.516 The setting of these structures makes some contribution to this, as they were built to be seen. The contribution of setting is therefore in how they form a visible boundary to the park, and in the case of the gated entrance, as an imposing entrance feature. The nature of these assets is such that outward views make little or no contribution to their heritage significance, and the immediate surroundings beyond the park has been subject to considerable change since they were built.

[Bryntirion Grade II Listed Building \(LB 14924\)](#)*

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.517 Bryntirion is a late 17th century or early 18th century house that was later remodelled in a late Georgian style in the early 19th century when it became the house for the agent of Vaynol Estate. The house is located within Vaynol Park, approximately 950 m south-west of the Vaynol Hall, to the west of Hendre-las Covert. It is of two storeys with an attic and constructed of coursed rubble walls with slate roofs. The east-facing front elevation is of four window bays, with large 12 pane sash windows and was built in two phases. The northerly part is contemporary with the early 19th century remodelling. The attic floor has four gabled dormer windows with 12 pane sashes in the very tall hipped slate roof, similar dormers occur above each elevation.

7.5.518 On the northern end there is a single storey service accommodation separated by a rubble stone screening wall. To the south elevation is rendered and lined and has a projecting four storey central bay, with two pane sash windows either side.

7.5.519 The house is set within the grounds of Vaynol Park, surrounded by blocks of woodland planting and feature trees to the north, south and west. Views to the east are more open, with the land gently sloping away to reveal views of the Arfon Plateau in the distance and the Snowdonia mountains forming the horizon.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.520 While there is relatively little information on the house, Bryntirion, by its size and character is likely to have always been one of the most important houses in Vaynol, next to the Hall.

7.5.521 Although important, Bryntirion was kept visually separate from the main Hall and gardens, being screened by a broad band of woodland that extends from the shores of the Menai Strait, to the park wall.

Heritage Value

7.5.522 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that these assets form:

'Graded II as a fine early house with interesting development, for its well preserved interior and importance to Vaynol Park.'*

7.5.523 As a Grade II* listed building Bryntirion is of **high** heritage value, with primarily historic and aesthetic value. The description makes it clear that it is the development of the house and its association with the Vaynol estate that are key to its designation.

7.5.524 In assessing how the setting contributes to the heritage significance of the receptor, the key elements are its location within Vaynol Park, with which it intrinsically linked. The park still retains its formal layout, with planned blocks of woodland and planting. While integral to the park, it is segregated from the main house by a broad woodland belt. Wider views are greatly restricted by surrounding tree belts and do not make a contribution to its heritage significance. The description also notes the importance of the interior to the house, and clearly the setting does not contribute to this element of its heritage significance.

Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group Scheduled Monument (CN 175)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.525 Fodol Ganol comprises the remains of an enclosed hut group which consists of an oval enclosure, of approximately 42 m by 32 m, with a surrounding wall approximately 3 m thick. Inside are the remains of two roughly circular huts which seem to be incorporated into the main enclosure wall. The monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that each hut has walls at least 2 m thick and over 1m high in some parts, though this height of walls was not evident during a site visit undertaken in April 2017. The hut entrances face each other and are about 1.5 m wide (Plates 53a-53b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.526 Topographically, the settlement is located within the Arfon Plateau, on a flat area of upland at a height of approximately 92 mAOD and 160 m north of Fodol farm. Steep stream valleys cut across the plateau to the south and to the north-east. It is set within area of enclosed regular fields, defined by cloddiau, some of which may be relic boundaries contemporary with the settlement. The field pattern around the site appears to be laid out as broadly concentric circles.

7.5.527 The monument is set within a post medieval landscape, (although, as stated above there is potential for some of these boundaries to be relic ancient land divisions). Fields are small and irregular, with some being enlarged by the later removal of some boundaries. Settlement is characterised by dispersed post medieval farmsteads.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.528 The monument is not accessible to the general public, with no public rights of way to the enclosure, though it can be viewed from Ffodol Lane. From a distance the monument is hard to discern as the enclosure is overgrown internally and the boundary walls link into the later cloddiau boundaries and therefore does not stand out. On closer inspection however, the thickness of the enclosure wall is notable, but the internal features could not be determined due to dense gorse and scrub growth.

7.5.529 The setting of the enclosure is largely defined by flat open views across adjoining pasture fields filtered through cloddiau boundaries and gorse shrubs. Views to the north extend to the town of Bangor with its mix of residential and industrial buildings and associated infrastructure, including the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL. Eastwards, the views extend to the Snowdonia Mountains, which form a dramatic backdrop. The existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL passes across this view to join the Pentir substation. Views to the south look

out over relatively flat pasture farmland to isolated farm buildings, both traditional and modern.

7.5.530 This monument can also be understood in the context of the wider pattern of late prehistoric and Romano-British period rural settlement within the Arfon Plateau. The available evidence, included scheduled and un-scheduled sites is for a settlement pattern of dispersed settlement. There are four hut circle settlements which are located within the Arfon Plateau which are designated as scheduled monuments and approximately five other known or possible hut circle settlement sites which are recorded on the HER. Some of these, such as Circular Cropmark NW of Garth Farm (HER 58), have been identified only as circular features on aerial photographs. However, the nature of others have been confirmed by further investigation, and in particular, the Hut Circle, Bush Farm, Felinheli (HER 3463) has been excavated in advance of road construction. This was confirmed as a late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement site comprising a series of roundhouses and associated field systems. These other settlement sites therefore have some historic association with Fodol Ganol, though none are directly inter-visible with it.

7.5.531 The visual anonymity of the monument makes it hard to readily appreciate its heritage significance from any accessible locations in its current state as there is little visible to indicate its antiquity and function. It does however represent a good example of the settlement type that extended across the region during the later prehistoric and Romano-British period. The current extent of vegetation within and surrounding the monument limits outward views in most directions, though its location within an area of enclosed pasture fields is clearly apparent.

Heritage Value

7.5.532 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.'

7.5.533 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, with evidential value for the likely presence of archaeological deposits and for the potential to yield

information on the prehistoric settlement and use of the landscape. It is also of historic value as one of a number of sites which appear to show a dispersed pattern of rural settlement within the Arfon Plateau during the late prehistoric and Romano-British period. This context therefore contributes to an understanding of the heritage significance of the asset. If any of the surrounding surviving field boundaries are relic boundaries contemporary with the settlement then these would form an important part of the setting of the asset, contributing to its heritage significance. The setting of this asset therefore contributes to its heritage significance through an understanding of its relationship to surrounding field boundaries and other broadly contemporary settlement sites, rather than any specific views.

Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone Scheduled Monument (CN 375)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.534 Coed Nant-y-garth standing stone is a relatively small monolith standing 1.4 m high, and has clearance stones piled up around its base. There has been no archaeological investigation of the monument nor its immediate surroundings, however there is a high likelihood for the presence of associated archaeological around the stone (Plate 54a-54b, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).
- 7.5.535 It is set near the summit at the western end of a ridge of high ground which forms a promontory on the northern edge of the Arfon Plateau, with the land steeply sloping down to Vaynol to the north and the steep narrow valley of Coed Nant-y-garth to the south. It is further separated from the main expanse of high ground by a wooded shallow valley to the east. The slopes of the promontory are also wooded to the north and south, with those to the south restricting filtered views to the landscape beyond.
- 7.5.536 The standing stone is set within the post medieval and modern agricultural landscape, with hedged boundaries and blocks of woodland. Much of the fieldscape to the north of the stone has been completely remodelled in the mid-19th century when Ffodolydd Lane was inserted to the east of Vodol-saf, presumably when the Bangor to Carnarvon railway was constructed.
- 7.5.537 From the stone, views north are across the small wooded valley to the pasture fields beyond which slope upwards and are clearly visibly, but the topography and tree cover prevents views beyond this field. To the west look down across the wooded landscape of Vanol and the A487 road, which provides notable movement and noise.

Understanding and Appreciation

7.5.538 Only the topography is the likely consistent factor in the original setting of the monument. The visible late Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape has now all but vanished as a result of agricultural improvement and the imposition of post medieval and modern boundaries. Other modern elements which are perceptible from the stone include a series of overhead, modern agricultural buildings and the traffic noise from the A487. It is not known for certain what the surrounding landscape would have looked like at the time of erection, possibly during the Bronze Age. However, available evidence suggests a distribution of enclosed settlements (Ref 10.19) and evidence of former field systems on what is now marginal land suggests a relatively extensive area of mixed agricultural system was probably in place with field system of enclosed arable fields and stock enclosures as well as unenclosed land and woodland.

7.5.539 The location of the standing stone, at the end of a promontory may have been chosen to be seen from various viewpoints, particularly when approached from the river valley that meets the Menai Strait at Y Felinheli, but these views are restricted today by tree cover and altered fieldscapes.

7.5.540 The stone itself, is difficult to see from most viewpoints, with the exception of when it is viewed from FLOHI, opposite Vodol-isaf farm and the adjacent field to the east, where despite its small size is readily noticeable.

7.5.541 There is no inter-visibility between existing known monuments, the closest being the Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group (CN 175) which is 900 m to the east. This is screened by the topography and is also of a later date than the stone.

7.5.542 While the function of standing stones is not known, current archaeological understandings, and that of the wider public is that they are markers or foci in the landscape. Most surviving standing stones are associated with open landscapes and it is this that provides the principal setting characteristics. They are both viewed in the landscape and the landscape is viewed from them.

Heritage Value

7.5.543 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The monument retains significant archaeological potential with a strong probability of associated

archaeological features and deposits and forms an important element in the wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape..'

7.5.544 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance, with evidential, historical and aesthetic value as it is a marker of prehistoric date. It is of evidential value for the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits and the stones themselves, for the potential to yield information on the Bronze Age funerary practices and use of the landscape.

7.5.545 There is no inter-visibility with other monuments, and a number of modern elements, including traffic noise, detract from its current setting. However, its setting makes a contribution to its heritage significance through an appreciation of how it relates to local topography. In particular, it is located on a promontory on the northern edge of the Arfon Plateau, and this may have given it a greater visual prominence in the past than it currently possesses.

Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group and Ancient Fields Scheduled Monument (CN203)

Asset Description and Surroundings

7.5.546 This site consists of the moderately well preserved surface remains of a single round hut standing within the remnants of a sub-rectangular enclosure. A former field system adjoins the site on the south-west side and is particularly well preserved in a belt of woodland occupying a steep slope to the south. These field boundaries consist mostly of stone walls but also include earthen banks (Plate 55a, Appendix 10.5, **Document 5.10.2.5**).

7.5.547 Topographically, the site is on the edge of a flat plateau at a height of approximately 94 mAOD and it overlooks a small but steep stream valley to the south. Views from the monument are panoramic due to its elevated position, with long distance vistas to the west and north-west. To the south, the views are shorter, middle distance, and filtered through bands of trees and gently rolling topography. There are long distance views to the Snowdonia looking eastwards.

7.5.548 The historical and current setting of the monument is characterised by its elevated location with generally wide landscape views. There is little or no modern development in the vicinity with the notable exception of the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL which crosses the north side of the monument. The closest pylon 4ZA105 is situated only 40 m from the scheduled monument boundary. The OHL is visually dominant, extending from where it crosses the Menai Strait to its termination at the Pentir substation.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.549 As described for the Fodol Ganol settlement site (CN 175), the enclosed hut group also represents an example of the native prehistoric or early Roman-British settlement of small dispersed farmsteads within the Arfon Plateau. They are relatively widespread where they survive, mostly on upland or impoverished land where later ploughing has not destroyed them.
- 7.5.550 When approached from the north, the flat platform that forms the inside of the enclosure is apparent, however any internal features such as the hut circle described in the scheduling is difficult to appreciate due to the extent of gorse growing over the monument. There are noticeable earthworks and traces of buried walls, but these are not easy to associate to the site layout in its current condition.
- 7.5.551 The elevated position and wide open views give a sense of relative remoteness, tempered by the presence of the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL, and middle distance views to the north-west in which the urban expansion of Bangor is visible.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.552 The Cadw monument description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that:

'The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.'

- 7.5.553 The monument is therefore of **high** heritage value, as a scheduled monument of national importance, with evidential value for the likely presence of archaeological deposits and for the potential to yield information on the prehistoric settlement and use of the landscape. It is also of historic value as one of a number of sites which appear to show a dispersed pattern of rural settlement within the Arfon Plateau during the late prehistoric and Romano-British period. This context therefore contributes to an understanding of the heritage significance of the asset. Specifically, this settlement site is also located on a plateau, overlooking a small steep valley, and this localised setting of the settlement contributes to its heritage significance as it will have contributed to the selection of this location for settlement.

Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285)

Asset Description and Surroundings

- 7.5.554 The farmstead is believed to have been built sometime in the 1820s, replacing a smaller farm that was extant in the late 18th century. Although part of the Vaynol Estate, the farm was built by the tenant, John Owen. Owen was a Methodist preacher and a pioneering farmer and writer on agriculture. He is known to have invested considerably in the improvement of the land at Tŷ'n Llwyn with his interest in Welsh Black Cattle possibly reflected in the design of this farm, which is laid out as a specialist stock-raising establishment.
- 7.5.555 The nine elements that make up Tŷ'n Llwyn farmstead which, while listed separately, effectively form one unified structure. The elements comprise a hay barn, north range, Bothy and Bake house Range, cart shed and granary, cattle sheds and cow houses. They are all of brick and slate tile construction, arranged around four sides of a central courtyard, typical of 19th century model farms.
- 7.5.556 Tŷ'n Llwyn is located approximately 1 km north-west of the village of Pentir, and approximately 500 m south-east of the Pentir substation. It is accessed by a short tree-lined trackway off an un-named road.
- 7.5.557 Semi-improved pasture surrounds the farmstead, with overgrown dry stone wall field boundaries. To the west and south, there are blocks of woodland that limit views into the wider landscape. Views to the north are more open, however the rolling topography again limits distant views. The views to the south are filtered but extend to reveal wide vistas of Snowdonia, and have changed little since the late 19th century.

Understanding and Appreciation

- 7.5.558 Tŷ'n Llwyn was built as a planned farm for the primary purpose of cattle husbandry and it retains a coherent group of agricultural buildings. Its location within an area of pasture fields retains a connection to this historic function, though it is primarily understood and appreciated as a complete 19th century farmstead group arranged around a central courtyard.

Heritage Value

- 7.5.559 The Cadw listed building description (Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**) states that these assets form:

'...an integral part of a exceptionally complete large-scale planned specialist farmstead, retaining good estate character'

7.5.560 As a Grade II listed building Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm is of **high** heritage value, with primarily historic and aesthetic value. The description makes it clear that it is the functional element of the building, that of a planned farmstead, that is key to its designation. The group value of the full range of agricultural buildings within the planned courtyard arrangement is clearly central to this.

7.5.561 The model farm was designed and built as functioning agricultural unit, principally for cattle. Therefore the immediate pastoral fieldscape setting that surrounds the farm contributes to the heritage significance of the asset as it was an integral part of the functioning farmstead, rather than any specific views of or from the buildings.

7.6 DINORWIG REGISTERED LANDSCAPE OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST

7.6.1 The Order Limits include land within the Dinorwig Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (RLOHI), as shown in Figure 10.7 (**Document 10.5.1.7**). An assessment of effects on this landscape has been undertaken through the completion of an ASIDOHL included as Appendix 10.4, **Document 5.10.2.4**). A summary description of the landscape on the Register is included below.

7.6.2 The Dinorwig RLOHI was included on the Register of Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales as the Dinorwig valley, or Nant Peris, with the valley located on the north-western side of the Snowdon massif. It is a steeply sloping valley, opening out on the north-west side to the gently undulating Arfon Plateau. The description on the Register identifies that the area contains considerable evidence for prehistoric land use and settlement, though not as well-preserved as within other areas, due to agricultural improvements. There are traces of settlement remains in the form of hut groups and associated field systems, but prehistoric settlement is most clearly expressed in the larger monuments such as Dinas Dinorwig hillfort. This sits on an isolated hill in a dominant position with respect to the Arfon plateau.

7.6.3 Another prominent defensive site is the 13th century Dolbardarn Castle, located between lakes Padarn and Peris. Dolbardarn Castle became a popular subject for artists in the 18th and 19th centuries for its 'picturesque' qualities.

7.6.4 The dominant visible remains of human activity within the Dinorwig RLOHI are from the slate industry, which reached its height in the 19th century. The slate industry within Dinorwig was dominated by the Vaynol Estate, which had a considerable local land-holding and whose prosperity greatly grew through involvement in the slate industry. The Dinorwig quarries were established at

Nant Peris, and Y Felinheli was established as an export port for the slate. Initially, these were linked by a road before an attempt was made to use a horse tramway, before a railway was built in 1848. As well as the considerable extent of the former slate workings, the industry also left its mark in the form of workers settlements, and smallholdings on former common land.

- 7.6.5 The Vaynol Estate also developed its agricultural interests, with the remodelling of tenancies and the enclosure of common land from the 18th century. The income of the estate was also used to fund the development of Vaynol Park during the 18th and 19th centuries. This involved the expansion of the park, the remodelling of the park landscape, its enclosure with a long stone wall and the construction of the current Vaynol Hall.

8 Potential Effects

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 This section describes the type of effects on the historic environment that could occur as a result of the Proposed Development, before any form or control and management measures and mitigation measures are applied (note that consideration of potential effects does take design mitigation into account). Table 10.12 below identifies the potential effects, types of receptors that may be affected, and the phase of the Proposed Development when the effect could occur.

8.2 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

8.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets that would be lost or affected by direct disturbance as a result of construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning of the proposed development.

8.2.2 A summary of the type of potential effects is provided in Table 10.12 below.

Table 10.12 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development						
Potential Effect	Description	Receptor	Phase ¹⁴			
			C	O	M	D
Direct loss or disturbance of asset	The potential for direct loss or disturbance effects on the historic environment is restricted to the footprint of the Proposed Development. Consequently, the assessment of direct loss or disturbance considers only the working areas (subject to the stated Limits of Deviation) within the Order Limits.	Sub surface remains of known heritage assets	✓		✓	
		Sub surface remains of previously unrecorded heritage assets	✓		✓	

¹⁴ C = Construction O = Operation M = Maintenance D = Decommissioning

	Given the finite and non-renewable nature of the historic environment there is no potential for relocation or replacement of assets.	Historic Cloddiau boundaries	✓		✓	
		Other historic boundaries and field patterns	✓		✓	
Long-term effects on setting	There is the potential for heritage assets to be affected through changes in their settings as a result of the presence of infrastructure over the lifetime of the scheme.	Standing Stones		✓		
		Historic Buildings		✓		
		Other archaeological Sites		✓		
Temporary effects on setting of heritage assets	Temporary effects such as noise, vibration and vehicular movements could have an effect on the setting of heritage assets, particularly during the course of construction.	Standing Stones	✓		✓	✓
		Historic Buildings	✓		✓	✓
		Archaeological Sites	✓		✓	✓
Effects on Historic Landscape	The Order Limits include land within the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.	Areas on the Register of Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales	✓	✓	✓	✓

9 Mitigation and Residual Effects

9.1 INTRODUCTION

- 9.1.1 This section describes the mitigation and residual effects for each of the identified receptors. General measures that are included within the CEMP and that apply to the historic environment are set out initially. This is followed by an assessment of effects on each of the identified receptors. In each case, any additional specific mitigation measures that have been identified for that receptor are set out. This is then followed by an assessment of residual effects on the receptor, following the methodology set out in Section 4.4.
- 9.1.2 Effects for four stages, (i.e. construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning) are assessed for each receptor as shown in Table 10.13.

9.2 MITIGATION

Mitigation by Design

- 9.2.1 The location of known and potential archaeological remains has been considered in the routing and design of the Proposed Development in order to limit the effects as a result of direct loss or disturbance or to limit the effects on setting.

Control and Management Measures

- 9.2.2 Control and management measures are proposed to limit disturbance to archaeological remains where appropriate and to ensure their recording where this is not appropriate; Table 10.13 sets out a description of CEMP measures intended to achieve this. The provision for archaeological recording would cover the likely archaeological remains described in Section 7.4 but would also extend beyond these areas, within the Order Limits. This is in acknowledgement that there would be a potential for further archaeological remains to be present and that it would be necessary to make provision for the identification and recording of any such remains.

Table 10.13: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Historic Environment Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
AC11	<p>In order to appropriately preserve, either in situ or by formal record, any remains of archaeological interest within the Order Limits the following control measures will be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical protection where possible in order to avoid disturbance; and • provision for archaeological recording through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a targeted programme of ‘Strip, Map and Sample’ recording of identified areas of archaeological interest, and ○ Watching Brief in areas of lesser archaeological interest. 	<p>Prevention of disturbance to assets where this is avoidable.</p> <p>Creation of record of archaeological remains with dissemination of the results. The creation of an archaeological record does not mitigate the loss of the archaeological remains. However, it is appropriate compensation for the loss of such remains where such loss is unavoidable and justified.</p>
AC21	<p>Physical protection of historic environment assets within the Order Limits where this is possible, through:</p> <p>Identified areas of archaeological sensitivity that are outside of construction areas to be marked on plans for avoidance, or</p> <p>Fencing and signage to be used to mark off areas where there is a perceived risk of accidental disturbance.</p>	<p>Prevention of disturbance to assets where this is avoidable.</p>
AC31	<p>Where construction will involve the disturbance of areas of known or potential archaeological interest then provision will be made for archaeological</p>	<p>Creation of record of archaeological remains with dissemination of the results. The</p>

Table 10.13: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Historic Environment Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
	recording before or during construction. The detailed scope of and approach to this work is set out in the Archaeological Strategy (AS) (Document 7.8), which sets out in detail the methodology to be adopted for the Strip, Map and Sample and the Watching Brief.	creation of an archaeological record does not fully mitigate the loss of the archaeological remains. However, it is appropriate compensation for the loss of such remains where such loss is unavoidable and justified.
AC41	'Strip, Map and Sample'.	
AC51	Watching brief.	
AC61	The results of field investigations will be presented in a report for submission to the local historic environment record and also with provision for publication and dissemination. The physical and documentary archive will be deposited with the relevant repository and Archaeological Data Services.	To allow the results of the investigations to be disseminated to inform future research and planning decisions, as well as to provide a public benefit.
TH 21	Reinstatement of sections of field boundary, including important hedgerows and cloddiau, following removal of temporary access tracks.	Restoration of historic landscape features.

Mitigation Measures

- 9.2.3 Additional mitigation measures would be applied to secure the physical protection of assets, where possible, in order to minimise disturbance.
- 9.2.4 The areas of archaeological sensitivity included on the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (Document) that are beyond the construction areas but are within the Order Limits would be clearly marked on site plans, and would be avoided by any ground disturbance and construction plant movements.

9.2.5 Where there is a perceived risk of accidental disturbance to known archaeological deposits then these areas would be cordoned off with appropriate fencing, and signage used to highlight the area of archaeological interest. This fencing and signage would remain in place for the duration of the construction programme. Details of the assets to be protected in this way are provided in the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**).

9.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY

9.3.1 The Archaeological Strategy (**Document 7.8**) sets out the control and management measures, and the compensation measures (in the form of recording of finds/sites to be directly disturbed), including the detailed scope of and approach to all archaeological fieldwork. In order to avoid repetition, details of the approach that would be taken to all fieldwork is set out here, and referenced where necessary in the remainder of this section.

9.3.2 The Archaeological Strategy sets out details of the requirement to fence off areas of known archaeological deposits that are to be protected from direct effects, as set out in 9.2.5 above.

9.3.3 Where it is not possible to ensure the preservation of all or part of an identified area of archaeological interest then provision would be made for an appropriate level of archaeological recording. This is not considered as a mitigation measure, as it would not avoid the loss of or disturbance to the asset in question and it is therefore not considered in the assessment of the the significance of effects. However, archaeological recording is an appropriate response where the preservation of remains is not justified.

9.3.4 Provision would also be made for the identification and recording of unknown features of archaeological interest that may be exposed during soil stripping.

9.3.5 Archaeological recording would include;

- A targeted programme of 'Strip, Map and Sample' recording of identified areas of archaeological interest, and
- Watching Brief in areas of lower archaeological potential.

9.3.6 In each case, the significance of effects detailed below includes a brief description of the measures to be implemented for archaeological recording.

9.4 ASSESSMENT OF ASSETS SUBJECT TO DIRECT DISTURBANCE

Effects of Flexibility on Direct Disturbance

- 9.4.1 There are no aspects of flexibility in the reasonable worst case basis of assessment that would increase the level of magnitude of any of the effects identified above. In practice, the factors set out in section 5.3 of Chapter 6 (**Document 5.6**) and the need to avoid environmental features as shown on the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**) limit the ability to deviate from the design as shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**). These limitations mean that it is not likely that there would be substantial variation from the design of the connection on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**).
- 9.4.2 In many cases, changes in the design, such as changes in the alignment of an access track, would alter the location of ground disturbance involved but would not result in any increase in the total extent of ground disturbance. This would therefore be unlikely to result in any overall change to the magnitude of effects on archaeological remains. Where a more minor variation in the design would be likely, based on the available information, to result in a notable increase in the magnitude effects on an identified assets then a provision has been made in the Schedule of Environmental Commitments to avoid, or to seek to avoid or limit any such increase.

Section A

HE1: Enclosure at Dymchwa (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.3 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.11.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.4 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.5 There would be partial loss to the rectilinear enclosure P1 as a result of construction of the access track (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**) and visibility splay leading to pylon working areas 4AP012 though to 4AP017 (see Construction Plans (**Document 5.4.1.1**)).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.6 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that is of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

Section B

HE2: Former field boundaries and U-shaped feature at Pen-yr-orsedd (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.7 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.18.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.8 CEMP measures AC21, AC41 AC61 and measures in the Archaeological Strategy would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.9 There would be a slight loss to possible former field boundaries as a result of construction for the access track and working area for pylon 4AP026 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). A possible circular feature (P12) would be outside of the planned construction areas and avoidance measures would be put in place to ensure that it would not be disturbed if possible (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC037). Similarly the possible feature P11 would also not be disturbed if possible (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC036), though there would be partial loss of the U-shaped feature P10 as a result of construction for the access track and working area for pylon 4AP025.
- 9.4.10 There would also be potential for disturbance to further archaeological remains that may be present, associated with the recorded discovery of Bronze Age burial urns in this area (HER 2091). However, the overall extent of ground disturbance would be relatively limited, with provision for archaeological recording through strip, map and sample and watching brief.

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.11 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a

receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE3: Former field boundaries at Gorslwyd (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.12 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.22.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.13 CEMP measures AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.14 There would be slight loss to possible former cloddiau field boundaries (P14), as a result of construction of the access track to the working areas for pylons 4AP030 and 4ZA034 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.15 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE4: Possible enclosure/small hut circle at Pwlcoch (Medium Heritage Value)

9.4.16 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.25.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.17 CEMP measures AC11, AC21 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.18 Disturbance to the enclosure (A2) to the west of pylon 4AP031 would be avoided if possible (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC038) and

if this can be achieved then it would be cordoned off with appropriate fencing and signage used to highlight the area of archaeological interest. The possible features (P15) are also outside of the construction area and this would avoid any disturbance to the identified archaeological remains (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.19 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE5: Former field boundaries at Pwllcoch (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.20 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.28.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.21 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.22 There would be slight loss to possible former cloddiau field boundaries, as a result of construction for an access track and the working area for pylon 4AP032 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.23 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE6: Enclosure at Bryn Hyfryd (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.24 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.30.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.25 CEMP measures AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.26 There would be slight loss to a possible single ditched enclosure (P17) and partial loss of an indistinct possible enclosure (P16) as a result of construction for the access track to the working area for pylon 4ZA040 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.27 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE7: Enclosure at Bryn Goleu/Pant-y-mel (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.28 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.33.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.29 CEMP measures AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.30 There may be slight loss to possible former boundaries or peripheral features associated with a possible large enclosure or field system (A3), as a result of construction for the access track, bellmouth and scaffolding to the working areas for pylons 4AP038 and 4ZA042 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.31 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

Section C

HE8: Site of Capel Lidach, Trewynn (HER 2107) (Negligible Heritage Value)

- 9.4.32 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.40.
- 9.4.33 Though the identified point for this asset recorded on the HER would be within the Order Limits, the suggested presence of a possible early medieval chapel has been identified from documentary sources only and there is no known detailed location.
- 9.4.34 Given the relatively limited extent of the Order Limits in this area, no direct disturbance to this asset would be anticipated and it would not be affected.

HE9: Ffynnon Gybi - Holy Well, Clorach (HER3581) (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.35 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.42.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.36 CEMP measure AC21 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.37 The site of St Cybi's Holy Well would be located within the Order Limits for an area of drainage mitigation (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). It comprises a stone lined spring-fed well that has strong historical links to the Anglesey saints.
- 9.4.38 There would be flexibility for the alignment of the drainage mitigation within the Order Limits. The limited extent of the Proposed Development in this area would ensure that the well feature would not be affected by construction (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC040).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.39 The change to the asset's heritage significance that would result from the drainage mitigation works would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE10: Former field boundaries east of Cae-Warring (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.40 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.45.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.41 CEMP measures AC21, AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of affects

- 9.4.42 There would be slight loss to archaeological features relating to a possible medieval field system (A4) as a result of construction for the access track and working area for pylon 4ZAP043 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**), though this will be avoided where possible (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC039).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.43 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE11: Former field boundaries/possible enclosure at Part-yr-ynys (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.44 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.48.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.45 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.46 There would be a partial loss of linear features which represent former cloddiau boundaries (A5) and substantial loss to less distinct possible features which may represent a fragment of a later prehistoric or Roman field system (P20), as a result of construction for the access track and working areas for pylons 4AP043 and 4ZA047 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.47 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE12: Relict Field System, Plas Llanfihangel (HER 61540) (Low Heritage Value)

- 9.4.48 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.51.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.49 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.50 There may be a slight loss to this post medieval field system due to construction of the access track and working areas for pylons 4AP044 and 4AP045 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.51 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE13: Former field system south of Maenaddwyn (Medium Heritage Value)

- 9.4.52 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and

decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.53.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.53 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.54 There would be partial loss to linear features indicative of a prehistoric or early medieval field system (A6), as a result of construction of access tracks and the working areas for pylons 4AP046 and 4AP047 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.55 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**).

HE14: Maen Addwyn Standing Stone (SM AN 069) (High Heritage Value)

9.4.56 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.56.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.57 CEMP measure AC21 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.58 As a scheduled monument Maen Addwyn Standing Stone has legal protection and fencing and signage would be used to ensure that there would be no disturbance to this asset. Effects on the setting of this asset are assessed in Section 9.5.

HE15: Former field boundaries at Ty Mawr (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.59 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and

decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.57.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.60 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.61 There would be partial loss to possible former cloddiau boundaries (P29), as a result of construction for access track and pylon 4AP048 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.62 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE16: Former field boundaries at Capel Coch (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.63 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.60.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.64 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.65 There would be partial loss to linear features of archaeological potential (A8 and P30) as a result of construction for access track and the working area for pylon 4AP049 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.66 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect during construction (**not significant**).

HE17: Cae-leci Farmstead (HER 55959) (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.67 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.63.

9.4.68 Though within the Order Limits, the site of Cae-leci Farmstead would be outside of the planned construction area (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). The site of the farmstead is on the eastern side of the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL, whilst the proposed 4AP OHL would be to the western side at this point. The planned construction layout would not result in any disturbance to this asset and it would be unlikely that even with the proposed flexibility in the pylon and access track location there would be any loss; as such there would be no effects on this asset.

HE18: Former Field boundaries near Vaynol Covert (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.69 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.64.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.70 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.71 There would be partial loss to possible former cloddiau boundaries (P31 and P32) that make up a small and compact field system, as a result of construction for access track and working areas for pylons 4AP052 and 4AP053 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.72 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE19: Enclosure at Cors Erddreiniog (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.73 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.67.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.74 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.75 There would be partial loss to an indistinct rectilinear feature (A9), which may represent an enclosure, as a result of construction of the access track and working area for pylon 4AP057 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

9.4.76 This asset extends beyond the Order Limits and so flexibility in the pylon and access track location would not result in a greater level of loss to the asset.

Significance of Effects

9.4.77 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE20: Former field boundaries/field system at Bodwena (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.78 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.70.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.79 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.80 There would be partial loss to possible former cloddiau boundaries (A10), that make up a small and compact field system, as a result of construction for the

access track and working area for pylon 4AP059 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

- 9.4.81 This asset appears to extend beyond the Order Limits and so flexibility in the pylon and access track location would not result in a greater level of loss to the asset.

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.82 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE21: Enclosure at Cefn-carrog (Medium Heritage Value)

- 9.4.83 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.72.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.84 CEMP measures AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.85 There would be partial loss of possible prehistoric burnt mounds as a result of construction of the access track and working area for pylon 4AP061 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

- 9.4.86 A strip, map, sample excavation along the route of the access track and working areas for pylon 4AP061 would allow recording of any burnt mounds present. Disturbance to the possible enclosure (A11) would be likely to be avoided, though flexibility in the pylon and access track location could result in some disturbance to the asset, in which case it would be recorded through strip, map, sample excavation.

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.87 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to a residual change that would be of **medium** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**).

Section D

HE22: Former field boundaries at Pen-y-Garreg (Negligible Heritage Value)

9.4.88 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.79.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.89 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.90 There would be partial loss of archaeological features interpreted as former cloddiau boundaries (A12) as a result of construction of the access track and working area for pylon 4AP063 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.91 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **negligible** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE23: Former field boundaries at Bryntirion (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.92 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.81.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.93 CEMP measures AC11, AC21 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.94 There would be partial loss of archaeological features associated with possible former cloddiau (A13-14) as a result of construction of access tracks and working areas for pylons 4AP066 and 4AP065 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). Disturbance to identified likely archaeological remains would be

limited as far as possible (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC041), and the limited width of the working area required for the access tracks will ensure that most of the identified features will not be disturbed.

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.95 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE24: Enclosure and linear features at Hendre Hywell (Medium Heritage Value)

- 9.4.96 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.84.

Incorporated mitigation measures

- 9.4.97 CEMP measures AC21, AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

- 9.4.98 There would be slight loss to archaeological remains that may be associated with a large enclosure site (A15) as a result of construction for the access track and working area for pylon 4AP067 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).
- 9.4.99 Direct disturbance to the large enclosure would be avoided as far as possible as a result of the incorporated avoidance measures (Schedule of Environmental Commitments, ARC042).

Significance of Effects

- 9.4.100 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE25: Field system and enclosures at Ty'n-y-felin (Medium Heritage Value)

- 9.4.101 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and

decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.91.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.102 CEMP measures AC11, AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.103 There would be partial loss of archaeological remains of a former field system and possible medieval settlement site (A16-18), as a result of the construction of the main construction compound and associated works, including access tracks and working areas for pylons 4AP072 and 4AP071 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). However, this would only affect a part of the likely extent of identified archaeological remains.

Significance of Effects

9.4.104 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**).

HE26: Enclosures at Ceint (Medium Heritage Value)

9.4.105 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.95.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.106 CEMP measures AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.107 There would be partial loss of at least one enclosure (A21), which forms part of a field system, as a result of the construction of access tracks and the working area for pylon 4AP073 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.108 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor

of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**).

HE27: Feature south of Ceint (Negligible Heritage Value)

9.4.109 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.99.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.110 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.111 There would be partial loss of features indicative of a former field boundary (P49) as a result of the construction of access tracks and the working area for pylon 4AP074 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.112 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **negligible** heritage value, resulting overall in a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

Section E

HE28: Former field boundaries/enclosure at Fron Deg (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.113 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.103.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.114 CEMP measure AC11 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.115 There would be slight loss of features which have been identified as former field boundaries (P51), as a result of the construction of access tracks and the working area for pylon 4AP078 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

Significance of Effects

9.4.116 The change to the asset's heritage significance during construction would give rise to a residual change that would be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE29: Site of Building, Rhos Bothan, Llanddaniel Fab (HER 61563)
(Negligible Heritage Value)

9.4.117 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.105.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.118 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.119 Whilst within the Order Limits, the recorded site of this building is not in the footprint of works as shown on the Construction Plan (**Document 5.4.1.1**) (also see Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). However, its location and extent are not certain and so it is possible that it could be disturbed as a result of pylon construction or access works.

Significance of Effects

9.4.120 The loss of the site of this former building would result in an effect of **high** magnitude on this asset. As the asset is of **negligible** heritage value this would be a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

HE30: Possible pits at Rhosbothan (Negligible Heritage Value)

9.4.121 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been

completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.107.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.122 CEMP measure AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.123 There would be partial loss of an area that may contain prehistoric buried features (pits), as a result of the construction of access tracks and the working area for pylon 4AP085 (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). However, trial trenching did not confirm the presence of any prehistoric pits in this area.

9.4.124 Whilst there would be flexibility for the alignment of the access track to be altered within the Order Limits, the limited extent of the Proposed Development in this area would ensure that the majority of the identified features would not be affected by construction.

Significance of Effects

9.4.125 The partial loss of this area of prehistoric pits would result in an effect of **low** magnitude on this asset. As the asset is of **negligible** heritage value this would be a **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

Section F

HE31: Various Features - Braint (Low Heritage Value)

9.4.126 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.116.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.127 CEMP measures AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.128 There would be total loss of any remains present within the Braint Construction Compound area as a consequence of the temporary construction works for the tunnel, and the construction of the THH/CSEC and associated works. This would be expected to involve the loss of any remains located alongside the former watercourse.

Significance of Effects

9.4.129 The total loss of any remains in this area would result in an effect of **high** magnitude on this asset. As the identified remains are of **low** heritage value this would be a **minor** effect (**not significant**).

HE32: Circular Cropmark, North-West of Garth Farm (HER 58) (Negligible Heritage Value)

9.4.130 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.119.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.131 CEMP measure AC21 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.132 The location of this asset is on the edge of the Order Limits, near to the route of an indicative access route for third party works. It will therefore be possible to avoid any disturbance to this asset.

Significance of Effects

9.4.133 There would be no effect to this asset.

HE33: Former Field boundaries and enclosure at Fodol (Medium Heritage Value)

9.4.134 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.121.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.135 CEMP measures AC41 and AC61 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.136 There would be total loss of former boundary features within the Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound area as a consequence of the temporary

construction works for the tunnel, and the construction of the THH/CSEC and associated works including woodland planting covering approximately 5 ha (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**).

9.4.137 There would be no disturbance to the possible associated settlement site of Fodol Isaf (HER 5875) to the east that would be within the Order Limits but above the proposed tunnel alignment.

Significance of Effects

9.4.138 The change to the receptor's heritage significance during construction, would give rise to change that would be of **medium** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**).

HE34: Part of Roman Road between Segontium and Aber (HER 17834)
(Medium Heritage Value)

9.4.139 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.128.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.140 Where possible, CEMP measure AC21 would be implemented. In the event that this feature could not be wholly avoided then CEMP measures AC41, AC61.

Assessment of effects

9.4.141 The course of the Roman Road crosses the field in which the Pentir Construction Compound would be located. If possible the construction compound would be located to avoid disturbance to the road.

Significance of Effects

9.4.142 In the event that it were not possible to avoid disturbance to the Roman Road then the establishment of the Pentir Construction Compound would involve the loss of a relatively short section of the road, extending to a maximum of 170 m. This formed part of a much larger network of roads within North Wales, for example, with the distance from Pentir to Segontium being approximately 8.5 km. It is likely that there are other sections with a similar state of preservation elsewhere. This would give rise to a change that would

be of **low** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**).

All Sections

HE35: Surviving historic field boundaries, including 'important hedgerows' and cloddiau (Medium Heritage Value)

9.4.143 As set out in Table 10.12, the assessment of effects for direct disturbance has been undertaken in relation to the construction and maintenance phases only. No additional effects are anticipated during the operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.4.131.

Incorporated mitigation measures

9.4.144 CEMP measures AC11, AC61 and TH21 would be implemented.

Assessment of effects

9.4.145 The construction of access tracks would require the removal of sections of 'important hedgerows' (for heritage reasons) and cloddiau in a number of locations (Figure 10.8, **Document 5.10.1.8**). There are 46 locations where this would be the case, and assuming gaps to accommodate access tracks of widths as set out in Chapter 4 (**Document 5.4**) this equates to a total of a maximum 'worst case' of 552 m of 'important hedgerows' and cloddiau boundary loss. This would be a loss of 3.1% of the total length of such boundaries identified within the Order Limits. As an additional point of context to understand the extent of this loss, the above ground extent of the Order Limits comprises approximately 0.73% of the total area of Anglesey and approximately 0.27% of the total area of Gwynedd. The 'important hedgerows' and cloddiau form part of a broader extent of largely post medieval fieldscape extending beyond the Order Limits. With the limited extent of overall disturbance and the relatively short sections of loss at each location, this will involve only a slight loss of historic field boundaries across the extent of the Order Limits. There will be provision for the re-instatement of boundaries, and so whilst this would involve some loss of the heritage value within the affected sections, the overall integrity of the pattern of field boundaries would remain intact

9.4.146 There would be flexibility for the alignment of the access track to be altered within the Order Limits. A re-alignment of an access track may change the location of the point where a field boundary would be cut through. However, the width of the access track, and therefore of the cut through the boundary,

would be largely the same, and therefore the extent of the loss would not be altered.

Significance of Effects

9.4.147 Change affecting the asset’s heritage significance during construction of the access tracks would give rise to a residual change that is of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

9.4.148 In addition to measure TH21, requiring the restoration of boundary features removed during construction, opportunities would be taken to repair and renew sections of cloddiau boundaries not directly affected by the Proposed Development.

Summary of Residual Effects resulting from Direct Disturbance

9.4.149 A summary of the assessment of effects resulting from direct disturbance to heritage assets is included in Table 10.14.

9.4.150 As summarised in the table, of the 35 identified and potential assets within the Order Limits, none are predicted to experience a significant effect as a result of direct disturbance as a result of the Proposed Development.

Table 10.14 Summary of the Assessment of Residual Effects Resulting from Direct Disturbance				
Receptor	Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect	Rationale
Section A				
HE1	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be partial loss of identified remains.
Section B				
HE2	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.
HE3	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.

Table 10.14 Summary of the Assessment of Residual Effects Resulting from Direct Disturbance

Receptor	Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect	Rationale
HE4	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	The extent of the enclosure would be marked off to avoid disturbance.
HE5	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.
HE6	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.
HE7	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.
Section C				
HE8	Negligible	None	None	Probably outside order limit as location not known.
HE9	Low	None	None	The possible drainage pipe would be routed to avoid this asset.
HE10	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.
HE11	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE12	Low	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would only be slight loss of identified remains.
HE13	Medium	Low	Minor (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.

Table 10.14 Summary of the Assessment of Residual Effects Resulting from Direct Disturbance				
Receptor	Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect	Rationale
HE14	High	None	None	This would not be directly disturbed by construction.
HE15	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE16	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE17	Low	None	None	Outside of the planned construction area.
HE18	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE19	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE20	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE21	Medium	Medium	Minor (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
Section D				
HE22	Negligible	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE23	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.

Table 10.14 Summary of the Assessment of Residual Effects Resulting from Direct Disturbance				
Receptor	Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect	Rationale
HE24	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be slight loss of identified remains with provision to avoid the enclosure.
HE25	Medium	Low	Minor (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE26	Medium	Low	Minor (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
HE27	Negligible	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
Section E				
HE28	Low	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be slight loss of identified remains.
HE29	Negligible	High	Negligible (not significant)	The recorded location of this asset is within the Order Limit. As its precise location and extent are not known, it is assumed that it would be lost.
HE30	Negligible	Low	Negligible (not significant)	There would be partial loss of identified remains.
Section F				
HE31	Low	High	Minor (not significant)	There would be loss of identified remains.
HE32	Negligible	None	None	On the edge of the Order Limits near to an indicative access for

Table 10.14 Summary of the Assessment of Residual Effects Resulting from Direct Disturbance				
Receptor	Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect	Rationale
				third party works and disturbance can be avoided.
HE33	Medium	Medium	Minor (not significant)	There would be loss of remains associated with possible settlement and industrial activity but no disturbance to the possible associated settlement site of Fodol Isaf (HER 5875).
HE34	Medium	Low	Minor (not significant) if there was a direct loss.	Disturbance would be avoided if possible.
All Sections				
HE35	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	Relatively short sections of loss at each location and the provision for re-instatement of boundaries. Pylon construction areas avoid field boundaries and typical access track crossings require the opening up of only a limited length of boundary with provision for re-instatement.

9.5 EFFECTS ARISING THROUGH CHANGE TO SETTING

9.5.1 This section sets out an understanding of the potential change in the setting of the assets described in Section 7.5, the interaction of that change with the contribution of the setting of that asset to its heritage significance and

consequently sets out an assessment of the magnitude of any effect, in line with Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Ref 10.13).

9.5.2 Assessment is made on four stages, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. With regards to effects on the historic environment only the construction and operational stages are considered to have potential impact; for maintenance and decommissioning the following applies to all heritage receptors:

- Maintenance - any change to the settings of assets as a consequence of maintenance works would be temporary and limited to a short period of time and would be no greater than the effects during construction, which can be taken as a proxy. Maintenance will include refurbishment, which could range from small elements of work up to infrequent but more substantial refurbishment, such as reconditioning of the OHL. Although the types of effects could be similar to effects reported for the construction stage, they would typically be much smaller in scale and more locally focussed, and in most cases commensurately lower in terms of potential magnitude.
- Decommissioning - 400 kV decommissioning of the Proposed Development would result in the reversal of any change in the setting of the asset. In effect decommissioning is roughly equivalent to that of construction and therefore effects on the setting during decommissioning should be treated the same as during construction.

9.5.3 The following provides an assessment of effects as a consequence of construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

Effects of Flexibility on Change to Setting

9.5.4 Except where stated in the assessment of individual assets below, there are no aspects of flexibility in the reasonable worst case basis of assessment that would increase the level of magnitude of any of the effects arising from changes to the settings of historic assets. In practice, the factors set out in section 5.3 of Chapter 6 (**Document 5.6**) and the need to avoid environmental features as shown on the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**) limit the ability to deviate from the design as shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**). These limitations mean that it is not likely that there would be substantial variation from the design of the connection on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**).

9.5.5 Alterations to pylon locations could potentially result in a notable change to the magnitude of effect, for example where this affects a designed view or sight-line which contributes the heritage significance of the asset in question.

However, no such examples have been identified where the flexibility assumptions would lead to this. In most cases, the distance between the assets and the proposed locations of the pylons or other elements of the Proposed Development are such that the possible deviation in design would not be sufficient to result in any material change to any effect. However, where a deviation in the design could alter the assessed level of effect then this is highlighted.

Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.6 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.4.

Construction

- 9.5.7 Later stages of the construction of proposed pylons 4ZA008 to 4ZA010 and works to the existing 4AP005 and to 4AP006 pylons would be visible in views from the asset and also in views of the asset from the north. However, the nearest pylons (4ZA009 and 4ZA010) would be approximately 400 m from this asset and the construction of the associated access tracks would not be visible from ground level at the asset or in the views of the asset from the north. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be slightly negatively altered. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.
- 9.5.8 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on a receptor of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.9 The additional pylons 4ZA008 to 4ZA010 would be clearly visible from the asset, especially from upper levels of the now converted windmill, with a minimum distance of approximately 325 m to the LOD and 410 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA010.
- 9.5.10 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon its topographic location on a small ridgeline which would have exploited the exposure to wind to power the mill. It was not designed to be an architectural focus in the landscape, but was a functional industrial building. Today, however, such structures are local landmarks, and the setting of Cemaes Mill includes its functional relational to the higher ground

on which it sits and longer views to and from the north. The new pylons would be seen parallel to the existing OHL and asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would only be slightly altered by the additional OHL.

- 9.5.11 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor effect (not significant)**. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Barrow Cemetery, Carrog (HER 34897) (Medium Heritage Value)

- 9.5.12 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.12.

Construction

- 9.5.13 Construction of proposed pylons 4ZA012 to 4ZA014 and works to the existing 4AP008 and 4AP010, combined with the construction of the associated access tracks would take place within approximately 350 m of the asset at the closest point (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). This would introduce construction activities and new structures into the view from the site of the cemetery and looking toward other prehistoric monuments in the area, such as the three standing stone stones (AN 030), albeit alongside the existing OHL. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.
- 9.5.14 This would give rise to a change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible effect (not significant)** during construction. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.15 The addition of the proposed 400 kV OHL, would introduce an additional parallel line of pylons closer than the existing OHL and within the asset's setting, with a minimum distance of approximately 295 m to the LOD and 370 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA014. The open and gently rolling nature of the pastoral landscape that is visible from the assets elevated position, combined with the lack of nearby mature tree cover or buildings to filter views, would result in the new pylons and conductors being very visible in the local landscape, alongside the existing line. This would result in the visibility of a double line of pylons in views between surviving prehistoric monuments in the area, altering somewhat an appreciation of the historic value of this asset as part of a prehistoric landscape. However, there are no

surviving visible remains of this asset and the evidential value of the sub-surface remains would not be altered.

- 9.5.16 This would give rise to a change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**) during operation. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.17 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.19.

Construction

- 9.5.18 Construction activity would extend to within approximately 450 m of this asset, with construction of proposed pylons 4ZA009 to 4ZA014 and works to the existing pylons 4AP006 and 4AP010, combined with the construction of the associated access tracks (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). However, topography to the north-east of the asset would ensure that ground level construction activities at this minimum distance would not be visible from the asset itself. The asset's aesthetic and historic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered by the introduction of construction activities in views between this asset and other prehistoric monuments in the area. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.
- 9.5.19 This would give rise to a change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**) during construction. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.20 The addition of the proposed 400 kV OHL and pylons, which would be parallel to and on the far side of the existing 400 kV OHL, would double the number to pylons within the asset's setting with the introduction of a new line of pylons in the view between this and other prehistoric monuments in the area. There would be a minimum distance of approximately 75 m to the LOD and 125 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA010. The open and gently rolling nature of the pastoral landscape that is visible from the assets elevated position, combined with the lack of nearby mature tree cover or buildings to filter views, results in the existing pylons and conductors being very visible in the local landscape. The existing 400 kV OHL and pylons form a component of the asset's setting, where pylons 4AP006 - 4AP010 pass across the landscape

to the east. This is illustrated in Viewpoint 1/05 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which shows a wireframe of the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons, as well as Photomontage A7 and A8 presented in **Document 5.29**.

- 9.5.21 The impact of the addition of the new OHL would, however, not be as great as would be the case if there were no pre-existing OHL, and the proposed additional pylons would therefore have an effect that would increase the visual dominance of the pylons and conductors. The asset's aesthetic and historic value derived from its setting within an area containing other prehistoric monuments would therefore be negatively altered. Its evidential value would not be affected.
- 9.5.22 Change to the setting of the asset during operation, would give rise to a change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.
- 9.5.23 Although not included in the assessment of significance set out above, there is an opportunity to provide interpretation panels in Llanfechell relating to this and other monuments in this area. This opportunity, if realised, would help to offset the effect identified.

*Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)
(High Heritage Value)*

- 9.5.24 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.29.

Construction

- 9.5.25 There would be an effect on the asset's heritage significance as a result of the construction of proposed pylon 4ZA013 and works to the existing 4AP009, combined with the construction of the associated access tracks. The asset's aesthetic value derived from its setting would be negatively altered. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.
- 9.5.26 The close proximity of 70 m to existing pylon 4AP009 and 130 m to proposed pylon 4ZA013 (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**), with a minimum distance of approximately 75 m to the LOD, means that construction works and associated plant movement within a relatively close distance of the asset would be likely to introduce noise and disturbance into a rural location. However, the limited duration and temporary nature of the construction works would be such that any change to the asset's aesthetic, historical or

communal value would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

- 9.5.27 This would give rise to a change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**) during construction. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.28 The addition of the proposed 400 kV OHL and pylons would introduce an additional line of pylons, which would run close to and in parallel with the existing line, and within the asset's setting. The existing 400 kV OHL and pylons form a major component of the asset's setting, with 4AP009, which is 70 m to the north of the stone, dominating the views looking north. The alignment of further pylons and conductors from 4AP009 to 4AP014 would extend across the near and middle distance in views to the south. This is shown in Viewpoint 1/11 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which illustrates the view from a location a short distance to the south-west of the asset, as well as in Photomontage A9 in **Document 5.29**. It shows a wireframe of the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons which illustrates the change in view that would occur from the asset looking to the south-east.
- 9.5.29 The proximity and height of the existing pylons create a strong visual draw, focusing attention away from the standing stone.
- 9.5.30 The impact of the addition of the new OHL would however, not be as great as would be the case if there were no pre-existing OHL. The existing 400 kV OHL and pylons already form a strong part of the setting of the asset, and the proposed additional pylons would therefore have an additional effect that would increase the visual dominance of the pylons and conductors. The asset's aesthetic and historical value, derived from its setting, would therefore be negatively altered, though there would be no change to its evidential value.
- 9.5.31 Change to the setting of the asset from the OHL during operation, would give rise to a change that would be of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.
- 9.5.32 Although not included in the assessment of significance set out above, there is an opportunity to provide interpretation panels in Llanfechell relating to this and other monuments in this area. This opportunity, if realised, would help to offset the effect identified.

Llanfechell Conservation Area (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.33 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.38.

Construction

- 9.5.34 There would be slight change to the aesthetic and historical value of the asset as a result of construction works, with pylons 4ZA013 to 4ZA015 being visible from an outward view from the conservation area which was identified in the conservation area appraisal as contributing to its heritage significance (*outward view from a cemetery extension to the rear of the church out to the open countryside to the north and east*). Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.
- 9.5.35 Change to the setting of the asset that includes the proposed OHL during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.36 The addition of the proposed OHL, running parallel but beyond the existing 400 kV line, with a minimum distance of approximately 350 m to the LOD and 450 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA010, would only slightly increase the impact on the setting of the conservation area. Existing vegetation provides filtered views out of the conservation area on the eastern side. The additional pylons and conductors would be visible from the identified viewpoint within the conservation area noted above. This is illustrated in Viewpoint 1/12 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which shows a wireframe of the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons looking to the north-east, with the accompanying photograph illustrating the extent of filtering of outward views. However, this viewpoint is from a 20th century extension to the churchyard rather than from the medieval extent of the churchyard and the change would be tempered by the existing OHL.
- 9.5.37 Change to the setting of the asset that includes the proposed OHL during operation would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

*Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building (LB 5383, 5384) (High Heritage Value)*

- 9.5.38 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.50.

Construction

- 9.5.39 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the topography which would restrict views toward construction activity associated with the Proposed Development. The setting of the asset is derived from its village centre location, with the nearest construction activities taking place at approximately 470 m to the north-east (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.40 The proposed pylons 4ZA013 and 4ZA014 would be approximately 500 m to the east of the church and would be parallel and further away than the existing 400 kV OHL, with a minimum distance of approximately 385 m to the LOD. Principal views to the church would not be affected by the increase in pylon numbers as they would not be visible from the village centre, and so an appreciation of the church within its principal setting of the historic core of the village would be unaltered. More distant views of the church, such as from the north and south of the village would be slightly affected by the increase in pylon numbers.
- 9.5.41 Change to the setting of the asset that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building (LB 25171) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.42 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.61.

Construction

- 9.5.43 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening vegetation and topography which would restrict views toward construction

activity associated with the Proposed Development. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.44 The new pylons 4ZA014 and 4ZA015, would be 315 m and 305 m from the house respectively, and would be parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). They would not affect the intimate enclosed garden setting of the building due to the intervening woodland which would effectively screen the pylons and conductors, even in winter, where the density of trees, even in a leafless state, screen the OHL from view from the house itself. During spring to autumn, the OHL would be completely screened from the house itself, though with filtered views from the tree-lined drive on the approach to the house from the south.
- 9.5.45 Change to the setting of the asset would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110) and Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.46 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.67.

Construction

- 9.5.47 These assets are approximately 150 m apart and are both 400-450 m to the north-east of the line of the proposal new OHL (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). They are located within the same area of higher ground, with Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow (AN 110) at the highest point and Llifad enclosure (AN 079) just below, and so would experience a similar change in their setting as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 9.5.48 There would be an effect on the asset's heritage significance as a result of the construction of proposed pylon 4ZA016 to 4ZA019 and works to the existing pylons 4AP012 to 4AP015, combined with the construction of the associated access tracks. The assets' aesthetic and historical value, derived from its setting, would be slightly negatively altered.
- 9.5.49 Given the panoramic views to the north, west and south from the summit of Pen-y-Morwyd significant lengths of the construction works would be visible, being 400-450 m from the monuments. The elevated position would mean that the access tracks, breaks in field boundaries and working areas would

be visible, as would vehicle movements and construction noise may also be audible. Any change to the setting however would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.

- 9.5.50 Change to the setting of the asset that includes the proposed OHL during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.51 The addition of the proposed OHL, running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL with a minimum distance of approximately 320 m to the LOD and 400 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA017, would inevitably introduce a change to the setting of the scheduled monuments on Pen-y-Morwyd. The additional pylons and conductors would be visible between the round barrow and Llifad enclosure, and the standing stones (AN 080) to the north of Llanfechell. This is illustrated in Viewpoint 1/09 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which shows a wireframe of the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons in the view looking to the west from the asset, as well as Photomontage A10 presented in **Document 5.29**.
- 9.5.52 The closest new pylon (4ZA017) would not be visually obtrusive as it would be in line with the existing pylon (4AP013) from Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow itself. The remainder of the additional pylons, being parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL, would be visible, but as distance increases from the monument, this separation would appear less pronounced and the new pylons would blend in with the existing OHL. Whilst there would be change in the settings of these assets, the evidential value of these assets, deriving from their sub-surface archaeological remains, would not be altered.
- 9.5.53 Consequently change to the setting of the asset's that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on assets of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.
- 9.5.54 Although not included in the assessment of significance set out above, there is an opportunity to provide interpretation panels in Llanfechell relating to this and other monuments in this area. This opportunity, if realised, would help to offset the effect identified.

Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.55 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.82.

Construction

- 9.5.56 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening topography which would restrict views toward construction activity associated with the Proposed Development. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.57 There would be a slight change to the aesthetic value of the asset due to change to the ground level view from the church towards the proposed OHL. This is a view through an avenue of trees bounding the unpaved churchyard path, terminating in a small gate adjacent to the road. The upper portions of the existing pylon 4AP016 can be seen in seasonally filtered views projecting above the roadside hedgerow, and the proposed pylon 4ZA020 would be similarly seen in filtered views at a distance of 1.3 km with a minimum distance of approximately 1.2 km to the LOD. The avenue of trees provide seasonal screening during spring through to autumn. In addition, the underlying topography and the roadside hedge limits the visibility of the full pylon height. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered.
- 9.5.58 The principal contribution of the setting of the Church of St Peirio to its heritage significance stems from the rural and intimate nature of the small bottle shaped churchyard, within which it sits, and the avenue of trees that line the unsurfaced path from the road. This is in contrast of the open post medieval fieldscape to the north, east and south of the churchyard, which further emphasises the contribution of the setting to its heritage significance. There would be a slight change to the aesthetic value of the asset due to the change in longer distance views whilst the direct relationship between the church and its churchyard, and immediate surrounds, would be unaltered.
- 9.5.59 This would give rise to a change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building (LB 16575) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.60 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.91.

Construction

- 9.5.61 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening topography which would restrict views of the construction of the Proposed Development. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.62 The addition of the parallel line of pylons and conductors, following the existing 400 kV OHL would be visible from the asset in views to the west and south-west at a distance of at least 700 m to the nearest proposed pylon location and approximately 680 m to the LOD.
- 9.5.63 The contribution of the setting of the asset to its heritage significance, being principally based upon its immediate environment and association with the adjacent farmhouse, is not reliant on the wider landscape. The asset's aesthetic and historical value, derived from its setting, would not be negatively altered, with change limited to longer distance views only.
- 9.5.64 This would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**) during operation. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Church of St Mary Grade II Listed Building (LB 5348) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.65 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.99.

Construction

- 9.5.66 Construction works between and involving the proposed new pylons 4ZA020 and 4ZA024, would include vehicle movement and would be apparent, given the open views to the rear of the church to the OHL at a minimum distance of 580 m. This would have some effect on an appreciation of the association of the church to the open agricultural landscape in this area and give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**) during construction.

There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.67 The addition of the parallel line of pylons and conductors, following the existing 400 kV OHL would be visible from and behind the asset in background views to the west. One new pylon (4ZA023) would be theoretically visible in its entirety at 660 m to the south of the asset, while a further seven pylons (4ZA019-026) would be visible from their mid-points upwards at a distance of between 1.3 km and 600 m from the asset. There would be a minimum distance of approximately 570 m to the LOD. The tops of 22 new pylons would also theoretically be visible from the asset extending up to 2.6 km to the south-east. This would be an additional effect, with an overall increase in the number of visible pylons, with the new pylons largely appearing in line with those of the existing OHL, reducing the overall impact. This is illustrated in Viewpoint 1/33 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which is from a public footpath on open ground to the south of the church, as well as Photomontage A12 presented in **Document 5.29**. The wireframe and photomontage illustrates the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons looking to the south, though without the filtering from the trees which are located within the churchyard itself.
- 9.5.68 The setting to the west of the church does contribute to the heritage significance of the asset in terms of providing the open rural backdrop of marginal pastoral farmland that has changed little since the construction of the church, though its principal relationship with the group of post medieval building within the village of Bodewryd would be unaltered. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be somewhat altered, though there would be no change to the historical value derived from its medieval date and its simple vernacular character would also be unaltered. Therefore, change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to a change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Bodewryd Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 078) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.69 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.107.

Construction

9.5.70 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening topography which would restrict views of the construction of the Proposed Development, which would be at a minimum distance of approximately 570 m (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.71 The addition of pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be partially visible from the monument, with the top of pylon 4ZA023, 770 m to the south-west, being seen in the gap between two linear blocks of trees that run parallel to the lane which runs between Bodewryd and Four Crosses. There would be a minimum distance of approximately 510 m to the LOD. However, rising ground and a rock outcrop to the west would restrict views across to the proposed OHL. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be barely altered by the slight increased visibility of modern infrastructure in the wider landscape.

9.5.72 Consequently, change to the setting of the asset that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible effect (not significant)**. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage Grade II Listed Building (LB 5740) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.73 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.114.

Construction

9.5.74 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening topography, which would restrict views of construction activity, and also given the minimum distance of approximately 1.7 km from the Proposed Development (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.75 The addition of pylons and conductors running parallel to and to the other side of the existing 400 kV OHL would be partially visible from the asset looking

south-west. The upper part of proposed new pylons 4AP030 and 4AP031 would be seen through filtered distant views at a distance of 1.7 km and beyond the existing OHL with a minimum distance of approximately 1.65 km to the LOD.

- 9.5.76 The contribution of the setting of the asset to its heritage significance is principally based upon its immediate enclosed surroundings and the associated churchyard, which would not be altered and therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Melin Esgob Grade II Listed Building (LB 24834) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.77 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.119.

Construction

- 9.5.78 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, historical or communal value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening topography which would restrict views of the construction, and the minimum distance of 670 m from the Proposed Development (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.79 The additional pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be partially visible from the asset looking to the south-west, with the upper parts of pylons 4ZA41 and 4ZA042 being seen through filtered views at a minimum distance of 770 m and a minimum distance of approximately 715 m to the LOD.
- 9.5.80 The contribution of the setting of the asset to its heritage significance is principally based upon its immediate relationship between the mill building and the valley, and its watercourse that provided its power. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting as well as the relative lack of alteration to its external structure, would not be changed by the increase in modern infrastructure in the wider landscape.
- 9.5.81 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an

overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Maen Chwyf Scheduled Monument (AN 076) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.82 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.125.

Construction

9.5.83 There would be little visible effect to the asset as a result of construction, due to the intervening topography and tree cover which restricts views to the east. Any change to the setting, however slight, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.84 Visibility of the proposed additional pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be limited from the asset at a minimum distance of 660 m as a consequence of the intervening topography which rises up then dips between the asset and the proposed OHL. There would be a minimum distance of approximately 595 m to the LOD.

9.5.85 The contribution of the setting of the asset to its heritage significance is principally based upon its immediate relationship with the surrounding rural agricultural landscape and its association with Llys Einion Standing Stone. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be barely altered by the increase in modern infrastructure in the wider landscape.

9.5.86 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Llys Einion Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 077) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.87 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.132.

Construction

9.5.88 There would be little visible effect to the asset as a result of construction activity, due to the intervening topography and tree cover which creates

filtered views to the site of the Proposed Development at a minimum distance of approximately 720 m to the north-east (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.89 The additional pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be partially visible from asset looking north-east, with the upper part of the pylon 4ZA038 being seen as a consequence of the intervening topography which rises up then dips between the asset and the proposed OHL. There would be a minimum distance of approximately 730 m to the LOD and 785 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA010
- 9.5.90 The contribution of the setting of the asset to its heritage significance is principally based upon its immediate relationship with the surrounding rural agricultural landscape as it is seen as a marker of prehistoric date from its immediate surrounds. It is also associated through relative proximity with a possible but disputed chambered tomb to the south-east. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be barely altered by the increase in modern infrastructure in the wider landscape.
- 9.5.91 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Listed buildings in Llandyfrydog; Church of St Tyfrydog Grade II Listed Building and Ty Mawr Grade II Listed Building (LB 5360, 5362) (High Heritage Value)*

- 9.5.92 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.138.

Construction

- 9.5.93 Whilst construction activity would extend to within approximately 280 m to the north of these assets (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**), there would be little visible effect to these assets as a result of construction works. This is due to the intervening topography and tree cover, with Llandyfrydog located within a shallow stream valley, limiting and filtering any views to the north. However construction activities as a result of third party works would have a slight and short-term effect on the peaceful and intimate setting of the assets in Llandyfrydog, especially Ty Mawr (LB 5360, 5362) as a proposed third party

access route would be located immediately alongside this building. Any change to the setting, however slight, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

- 9.5.94 Therefore change to the receptors setting during third party works would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.95 The additional pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would have a minimum distance of approximately 240 m to the LOD and 300 m to the proposed location of pylon 4ZA042. These would not be visible from the church as a consequence of the intervening topography and tree cover however pylon 4ZA042 would be visible when looking along the side of Ty Mawr out into open countryside.
- 9.5.96 The contribution of the settings of the assets to their heritage significance are principally based upon their immediate relationship as a group of historic buildings within the surrounding settlement of Llandyfrydog, which has very restricted views in and out as a consequence of topography and tree cover. Ty Mawr farmstead (LB 5360, 5362) has more open views to the east, to the proposed 4ZA042 at a distance of approximately 300 m. In all cases, the proposed new pylons would be located beyond the route of the existing OHL. The assets' aesthetic value, derived from their setting, would be altered by the increase in modern infrastructure in the wider landscape.
- 9.5.97 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Rectory and agricultural range Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 24840, 24829) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.98 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.150.

Construction

- 9.5.99 Construction works would extend to relatively close proximity to this asset (195 m to pylon 4ZA042) and would therefore be visible from its north facing

elevation. Construction may also be visible from the front elevation of the Rectory which faces east, though would be partly screened by a small woodland block in this direction. Construction activities would not directly affect the relationship between the enclosures in which it is located, nor with Llandyfrydog. Change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.100 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.101 The additional pylons and conductors would run parallel to and beyond the existing 400 kV OHL and would be clearly visible from the Rectory and agricultural range due to its close proximity (195 m to pylon 4ZA042 with a minimum distance of approximately 115 m to the LOD).

9.5.102 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its immediate relationship with the immediately surrounding agricultural landscape, back to the church at Llandyfrydog and particularly the group value of between the two buildings and its enclosing boundary claud. The existing 400 kV OHL, due to its close proximity is also part of the existing setting of the buildings. The addition of a parallel OHL would have an additional effect, adding further high modern structures adjacent to the listed buildings. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be altered by the increase in modern infrastructure in the wider landscape

9.5.103 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Effects of flexibility

9.5.104 Flexibility for pylon location within the LOD could allow for for pylon 4ZA042 to be located further to the south-east and closer to the Rectory. Whilst it would still be more distant than the existing 4AP038, this would increase the overall effect on the setting of the asset. However, this would not be sufficient to result in a high magnitude of effect and so it remain of **medium** magnitude with an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**).

Carreg Leidr Scheduled Monument (AN 067) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.105 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.160.

Construction

9.5.106 There would be no change to the evidential, aesthetic, or historical value of the asset as a result of construction works due to the intervening topography which would restrict views of the Proposed Development construction activities. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.107 The additional pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be visible from the asset as the standing stone is located on an area of higher ground overlooking a low flat area that extends across to the Bodafon Mountain, which the OHL would pass through.

9.5.108 The ZTV indicates that a total of four pylons would be visible in their entirety from the asset (4AP042, 4AP043 of the existing OHL and 4ZA045 and 4ZA046 of the proposed OHL). Of these, 4ZA045 and 4ZA046 would be at a distance of approximately 660 m and 710 m respectively with a minimum distance of approximately 525 m to the LOD. Five further pylons of the existing OHL are visible from their mid-point to their (4AP044, 045, 046, 047 and 4AP053). The proposed new OHL would not introduce any further whole or partial pylons with this degree of visibility.

9.5.109 The contribution of the setting to the asset is principally based upon its immediate relationship with the surrounding topography and agricultural farmland. There are no known extant contemporary monuments with which there are visual associations, though there is a folklore link to the church at Llandyfydog. There are a number of pylons which are already visible, with the new OHL introducing only two which would be visible from the asset itself. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be slightly altered.

9.5.110 Therefore, change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible effect (not significant)**. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further. .

Clorach-fawr Grade II Listed Building (LB 24830) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.111 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.171.

Construction

9.5.112 Construction activity would be a minimum of 350 m to the east of this asset (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). It would be likely to be visible to some extent, though heavily filtered by the surrounding vegetation which contribute to its intimate setting. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.113 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.114 The additional pylons and conductors would comprise two new lines running to either side of the route of the existing 400 kV OHL (which would be removed) and would be visible from the farmhouse at a distance of approximately 360 m to 440 m as the land rises up towards the OHL with a minimum distance of approximately 300 m to the LOD. The Proposed Development would therefore involve an increase in the number of visible pylons to the east, though at a similar distance and on a similar alignment to the existing.

9.5.115 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its immediate relationship with the surrounding farmstead, mill pond and the immediate farmland surrounding it, with some relationship to the wider landscape due to its agricultural character.

9.5.116 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Clorach-bach Grade II Listed Building (LB 24831) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.117 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.180.

Construction

9.5.118 There would be little visible effect to the asset as a result of construction works which would predominantly be over 500 m to the east, though there would be drainage mitigation works 150 m to the east. Any change to the setting as a

result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.119 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.120 The additional pylons and conductors would comprise two new lines running to either side of the route of the existing 400 kV OHL (which would be removed) and would be visible from the farmhouse at a distance of approximately 530 m to 620 m as the land rises up towards the OHL with a minimum distance of approximately 475 m to the LOD. The Proposed Development would therefore involve an increase in the number of visible pylons to the east, though at a similar distance and on a similar alignment to the existing.

9.5.121 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its immediate relationship with the surrounding farmstead and immediate farmland surrounding it, with some relationship to the wider landscape due to its agricultural character. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be only partially altered by the additional effect of increased modern infrastructure in the area.

9.5.122 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Listed buildings in Maenaddwyn; Former Post Office and Ty Newydd Grade II Listed Building (LB 5391, 5392) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.123 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.189.

Construction

9.5.124 There would be little visible effect to the asset as a result of construction works which would predominantly be over 500 m to the west with any views filtered by field boundaries, and therefore **no effect** on these assets during the construction phase.

Operation

- 9.5.125 The additional pylons and conductors would run parallel to and beyond the existing 400 kV OHL at a distance of approximately 600 m to the south-west of both buildings (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 460 m to the LOD.
- 9.5.126 The contribution of the setting to the assets' heritage significance is based primarily upon their immediate relationship within the roadside settlement and the group value with adjacent buildings. This is supported by their vernacular character and is not wholly dependent on the wider agricultural landscape within which the settlement is located. The assets' aesthetic value, derived from their setting, would be only slightly altered by the additional effect of increased modern infrastructure in the area, which would not directly a principal appreciation of these assets within their settlement location.
- 9.5.127 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Church of St Michael Grade II Listed Building (LB 5390) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.128 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.197.

Construction

- 9.5.129 Construction works would introduce plant and vehicle movement, and possibly some construction noise to within a minimum distance of approximately 220 m to the church. This would affect the church's currently peaceful setting, though this would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme. There would also be construction activities for the diversion of existing infrastructure with use of an access track to the immediate south of the church and removal of a number of existing wood poles from alongside the road to the south of the church (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**).
- 9.5.130 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.131 The additional pylons and conductors running parallel but beyond the existing 400 kV OHL would be clearly visible within the open land to the west of the church as illustrated in Viewpoint 3/08 (**Document 5.8.2.2**), as well as in Photomontage C6 presented in **Document 5.29**.
- 9.5.132 The new OHL would pass within approximately 250 m to the south-west of the church, with the existing OHL being at a distance of approximately 100 m. The closest new pylon would be 4AP044 at approximately 250 m to the south-west, though this would be at a slightly greater distance than the existing 4ZA048 at approximately 195 m and 4ZA049 at approximately 230 m, as illustrated in the wireframe for Viewpoint 3/08.
- 9.5.133 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon its group value with its associated walled churchyard. The wider open rural landscape does provide a wider setting which reflects the character of this rural church, but the wirescape, pylons and wood poles which create a generally cluttered setting to the west and south of the church are a detracting element of this. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be altered by the additional effect of increased modern infrastructure in the area with the introduction of a new 400 kV. However, this would be on the far side of and at more than twice as distant as the existing OHL.
- 9.5.134 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **high** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value. This is considered at the lower end of high magnitude because there is already the existing OHL which forms part of the setting to the church and the new OHL would be beyond this. With the application of professional judgement and reflecting that this is a Grade II listed building, in this case it is considered that this would result in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**) to this Grade II Listed Building. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.
- 9.5.135 Given the distance between the asset and the proposed OHL, any variation within the LOD to pylons 4AP043 to 4ZA045 would not result in any significant change to the effect. The magnitude of change would remain high and the effects remain moderate.
- 9.5.136 Whilst not relied upon as mitigation, or in the assessment of effects on this asset, the Proposed Development may also involve the removal of some wood poles from the immediate vicinity of the church, which would reduce the

existing 'clutter' of overhead lines to some extent and partially mitigate the overall negative effect on the setting.

Maen Addwyn Scheduled Monument (AN 069) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.137 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.204.

Construction

9.5.138 There would be construction activity in relative close proximity to this asset, with construction of proposed pylon 4AP045 approximately 170 m to the west, as well as construction of access tracks and other new pylons at a distance of 450 m to the north-west and 340 m to the south (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would also be activity associated with the removal of existing wood pole lines, which would include works within close proximity to the asset.

9.5.139 With the proximity of proposed pylon 4AP045, construction activity including plant movements and construction noise would be clearly evident from the asset. However the asset's roadside location means that traffic movement currently forms part of the existing setting.

9.5.140 Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme. Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.141 The addition of the new OHL, parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would increase the visual impact to the setting of the asset with regards to views to north, north-west and south, particularly as the monument would be flanked by an OHL to either side. In the view looking to the north-west, pylon 4AP045 would appear to the left of existing pylon 4ZA049, and be located 170 m to the west of the asset, with the LOD at a distance of approximately 60 m. This is illustrated in Viewpoint 3/09 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which shows a wireframe of the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons.

9.5.142 The additional pylons and conductors would add to the existing energy infrastructure (400 kV OHL and wind turbines) that form part of the asset's current setting. Existing overhead lines and pylons are prominent within the surroundings of this asset, and this includes existing 400 kV and 33 kV OHLs as well as telephone wires. Views to and from the standing stone are

therefore characterised by cluttered overhead lines and pylons immediately to the north, filtering views to Bodafon Mountain.

9.5.143 There is some doubt as to whether this monument is in its original location, which casts doubt over an understanding of the intended relationship of the standing stone to its surroundings, though if it has been moved to its current location then this could add weight to the relevance of its roadside location. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered as the addition of a new 400 kV OHL to the side of the monument would further obscure any relationship to its wider surroundings, though its roadside location would remain.

9.5.144 Change to the setting of the asset that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to a change that would be of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

9.5.145 Whilst not relied upon as mitigation, or in the assessment of effects on this asset, the Proposed Development may also involve the removal of wood poles in its immediate surrounds, including a line which directly oversails the standing stone, would reduce the overall current 'clutter' of lines around the monument and partially mitigate the overall negative effect on the setting.

9.5.146 Although not included in the assessment of significance set out above, there is an opportunity to provide interpretation panels in Llanfechell relating to this and other monuments in this area. This opportunity, if realised, would help to offset the effect identified.

Llech Golman Scheduled Monument (AN 070) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.147 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.213.

Construction

9.5.148 There would be little effect to the setting of the asset as a result of construction works, due to the topography and distance of a minimum of 675 m between the asset and the nearest part of the Proposed Development (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.149 Therefore, change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage

value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.150 The additional pylons and conductors running parallel to but closer than the existing 400 kV OHL would be visible as the new OHL would pass to the east of the standing stone, with the nearest new pylon being 4AP044, 680 m to the north-east with a minimum distance of approximately 635 m to the LOD and 450 m.

9.5.151 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon its rural open rural location, though the proximity to a spring to the east and the location of the standing stone overlooking lower ground to the south may have been important to its location. There are no direct visual associations to any contemporary monuments in this landscape, and views to the east feature the existing OHL as well as two wind turbines.

9.5.152 The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered by the introduction of a new OHL closer than the existing OHL. The additional pylons and conductors would add to the density of overhead lines. They would not, however introduce a new element to its setting, which is already characterised by such infrastructure. It would also not affect any relationship between the standing stone and the spring to the west or the lower ground to the south and would not affect the evidential value of this asset.

9.5.153 Change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Farmstead, Cae-leci (HER 55959) (Low Heritage Value)

9.5.154 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.224.

Construction

9.5.155 There would be little effect to the setting of the asset as a result of construction works, despite their proximity, due to the currently concealed nature of the asset. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.156 The addition of pylons 4AP049 and 4AP050 would be clearly visible from the asset with 4AP049 being 140 m to the north with conductors passing the west to join pylon 4AP050 200 m to the south.

9.5.157 The ruins of the 19th century farmstead, now engulfed in scrub woodland, have a setting limited to their immediate environment, comprising agricultural fields. The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon the immediate surrounding post medieval fieldscape, which has remained relatively intact save for some boundary loss, rather than any views.

9.5.158 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **low** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Effects of flexibility

9.5.159 This asset is located within the LOD and so the pylons could be located closer to the asset. Given the nature of the asset and its current scrub cover this would alter the level of effect. It would remain a **low** magnitude on an asset of low heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**).

Melin Llidiart Grade II Listed Building (LB 5389) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.160 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.230.

Construction

9.5.161 There would be little change in the setting of the asset as a result of construction works, due to presence of existing buildings immediately surrounding the asset and distance to the nearest area of proposed construction, which would be approximately 500 m (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.162 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are

no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.163 The addition of pylons 4AP049 to 4AP051 with a minimum distance of approximately 460 m to the LOD and 520 m to the proposed location of pylon 4AP050, as well as the more distant pylons running south from 4AP052, would be clearly visible from the asset, especially from upper levels of the now converted windmill. A comparable view is illustrated in Viewpoint 3/10 (**Document 5.8.2.2**), from a location alongside the road but south of Melin Llidiart, as well as Photomontage C8 presented in **Document 5.29**.

9.5.164 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon its topographic location on a small ridgeline which would have exploited the exposure to wind to power the mill. It was not designed to be an architectural focus in the landscape, but was a functional industrial building. Today, however, such structures appear as local landmarks and there are views of this asset from the road alongside which it is located. The asset's aesthetic and historical value would not be greatly altered by the additional OHL as it would continue to be seen in its local context on a slight ridge and surrounded by agricultural fields. The new pylons would be at a sufficient distance and further downslope from the asset to ensure that they would not detract from its very local prominence.

9.5.165 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Plas Tregayan Grade II Listed Building (LB 5404) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.166 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.237.

Construction

9.5.167 There would be **no effect** to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works due to the intervening rolling topography, filtered tree cover and distance to the development which would be approximately 1.8 km to the east.

Operation

9.5.168 The addition of pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be theoretically visible from the house, with pylon 4AP057 being

the nearest new pylon at a distance of 1.8 km to the north-east, with a minimum distance of approximately 1.7 km to the LOD. (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). However, the well-established woodland belts around the house would prevent any views of the OHL in this direction.

9.5.169 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon the enclosed nature of its immediate surroundings, although there is a view from the front to the east elevation that extends through filtered trees and rolling terrain. In the direction of this view the existing OHL passes across at a distance of over 2 km from the asset and the new OHL would run parallel and at a similar distance. Due to this distance and the presence of intervening woodland blocks, the existing pylons are barely noticeable and the new OHL would not notably alter this situation. This would not alter an appreciation of the date and vernacular character of this house within its partially enclosed setting and so the proposed new OHL would have an additional but very limited effect on this setting. The asset's aesthetic and historical value, derived from its setting, would be barely altered by additional OHL.

9.5.170 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Melin Llanddyfnan (Pen y fan) Grade II Listed Building (LB 26722) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.171 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.245.

Construction

9.5.172 There would be little or no change to the setting of the asset as a result of construction works, due to surrounding buildings and distance to the nearest area of proposed construction, which would be approximately 750 m to the west (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.173 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.174 The addition of pylons 4AP061 and 4AP063 would be visible in distant views from the asset, especially from upper levels of the now converted windmill. These would be at a distance of approximately 750 m, with a minimum distance of approximately 680 m to the LOD.
- 9.5.175 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon its topographic location on a low ridgeline, overlooking lower ground to the north, and this location would have exploited the exposure to wind to power the mill. It was not designed to be an architectural focus in the landscape, but was a functional industrial building. Former windmill structures do now have a local prominence, though the surrounding tree belt makes this less visible in views than other similar examples. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would not be notably altered by the additional OHL.
- 9.5.176 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the proposed OHL, would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Hendre Howell Grade II Listed Building (LB 5338) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.177 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.253.

Construction

- 9.5.178 Construction work in the vicinity of this asset would involve the establishment and use of an access track at a minimum distance of 150 m to the north-east and construction of pylon 4AP067 250 m to the south-east and further south, pylon 4AP068 at a distance of approximately 500 m (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). The construction phase would therefore involve activity within the agricultural land surrounding the house and which comprises part of its setting. However, the effect of this on the house itself would be limited to some extent by the intervening buildings to the north-east, and the downward sloping land to the east. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.
- 9.5.179 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional

mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.180 The addition of pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be visible and pylon 4AP067 would be 260 m to the east-south-east of the asset, closer than the existing pylon 4ZA068, with a minimum distance of approximately 160 m to the LOD. This is illustrated in Viewpoint 4/20 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) from the north end of the track which leads to Hendre Hywel.

9.5.181 The post medieval fieldscape that forms the farmland surrounding this asset contributes to the asset's heritage significance as it was a rural gentry house of relatively high status. The existing pylons are already a feature within this, with the existing 4ZA068 at a distance of approximately 315 m. The new OHL would therefore be located at a closer distance though would not introduce a new element and would be seen in views from the asset to the east, which are filtered through trees and farm buildings. An ability to appreciate the historic vernacular character of the house from close distance would not be affected.

9.5.182 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**) to the setting of this Grade II listed building. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Effects of flexibility

9.5.183 Flexibility for pylon location within the LOD could allow for for pylon 4AP067 to be located further to the north and closer to this asset. This would increase the overall effect on the setting of the asset. However, this would not be sufficient to result in a high magnitude of effect and so it remain of **medium** magnitude with an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**).

Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach (HER 29840) (Medium Heritage Value)

9.5.184 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.263.

Construction

9.5.185 Construction activities would take place within a minimum of 60 m of this asset, with the establishment and use of an access track and the construction of pylon 4AP069 (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would be little

effect on the asset as a result of these construction works. Despite their proximity, the asset is currently largely concealed by vegetation and any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a short period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.186 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.187 Pylons 4AP067 and 4AP068 would be clearly visible from the asset, with 4AP068 being 115 m to the south-west of the asset with a minimum distance of approximately 60 m to the LOD.

9.5.188 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon the local landform and watercourses which has the potential to contribute to an understanding of its form and development. This setting already features the existing OHL in very close proximity to the asset and an appreciation of the setting would be not be notably altered by the additional OHL at a slightly greater distance.

9.5.189 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 155) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.190 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.271.

Construction

9.5.191 Construction activities would extend to within approximately 125 m of this asset at its closest point, with the construction and use of an access track to the east (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). The nearest new pylons would be 4AP073 at approximately 330 m to the north-east and 4AP074 at approximately 460 m to the south-east. In addition, the Penmynydd Road Construction Compound would be located from approximately 450 m to the north. This would be established early in the construction programme and

used throughout the OHL construction programme within Anglesey. Ground level activities are likely to be largely screened by topography and existing screening tree and field boundary cover.

9.5.192 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.193 The addition of pylons and conductors running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL would be partially visible as it passes to the east of the standing stone, with the nearest new pylon being 4AP073, which would be 330 m to the north-north-east of the asset with a minimum distance of approximately 280 m to the LOD.

9.5.194 There is an existing belt of trees which partially screens the asset from the existing 400 kV OHL to the east and south-east. The existing and proposed OHL would however, be visible to the north and north-east.

9.5.195 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based principally upon its immediate rural location set within a post medieval fieldscape. There are no direct visual associations to known contemporary monuments, though its location suggests a possible link to Maltreath Marsh to the west as it is located on the margin of the marsh. In the wider landscape, the existing OHL is a component of its current setting on its eastern side. The asset's aesthetic and historical value, derived from its setting, would therefore be altered by the additional OHL which would be slightly closer than the existing OHL. It would not, however, introduce a new element or affect any relationship to Maltreath Marsh, which lies to the west.

9.5.196 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Plas Penmynydd Grade II Listed Building (LB 5447) (High Heritage Value)*

9.5.197 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.281.

Construction

9.5.198 Construction activities would extend to within approximately 960 m to the west of this asset at its closest point, with the construction of 4AP072 and an access track leading to it (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). The Penmynydd Road Construction Compound would be established just beyond this at a distance of approximately 1 km to the west. Ground level construction activities would not be visible from the asset or from along the approach from the south. Any visibility of construction activities would therefore be limited to a short duration during erection of the upper part of the pylons. This would not affect an appreciation of this asset within its immediate agricultural setting and there would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.199 Pylon 4AP072 would be located approximately 960 m to the west, with 4AP073 south of this approximately 970 m to the west of Plas Penmynydd and a minimum distance of approximately 890 m to the LOD. Further pylons would be located at increasing distance to the north and south. From the farmhouse itself and from the approach to it from the south, they would be theoretically visible beyond the existing OHL though partially screened and filtered by trees and hedgerows. This would involve a slight change in this view but it would not affect an appreciation of the asset within its setting defined by the immediately surrounding agricultural fields, or an appreciation of its historical value as a 16th century farmhouse or of its association with the Tudor family. As such there would be **no effect** on this asset during construction.

Anglesey Column Grade II Listed Building (LB 5432) (High Heritage Value)*

9.5.200 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.287.

Construction

9.5.201 Whilst construction of the OHL and within Braint Construction Compound would be visible from the top of the column at a distance, there is no current or proposed access to the top of the column and it is not anticipated that access would be restored during the construction phase. Ground level views from the column are very restricted, being wholly surrounded by woodland which blocks outward views. Construction activities within Braint Construction Compound would also not be visible from the approach to Anglesey over Britannia Bridge, from where the column is a prominent landmark.

9.5.202 There would therefore be **no effect** on the asset as a result of construction works.

Operation

9.5.203 The proposed pylons/conductors, as well as Braint THH/CSEC would be approximately 1.8 km to the west of the column (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) and would be visible from the top of the column. There would also be a minimum distance of approximately 1.8 km to the above ground LOD. However, as noted above there is no current or planned access to the top of the column as the internal staircase is structurally unsound. Views from the base of the asset are confined due to surrounding woodland.

9.5.204 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its visibility as a prominent landmark, designed to be seen from the southern part of Anglesey and from across the Menai Strait. The existing OHL is already a feature in views of the column, and the new OHL and the Braint THH/CSEC would not affect an appreciation of the column as an historic landmark in this view. The association with Plas Newydd would remain unaffected. Views from the top of the column, assuming it will one day reopen to the public, would provide vistas over a changing landscape that includes new and existing infrastructure. The contribution of the setting to the asset's aesthetic and historical value would not be affected, by the Proposed Development.

9.5.205 As the Proposed Development would not alter an appreciation of the column as a local landmark, there would be **no effect** on the asset as a result of the Proposed Development.

Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait Grade II Listed Building (LB 5491) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.206 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.294.

Construction

9.5.207 The nearest element of the Proposed Development to this asset would be the Braint Construction Compound and the nearest part of the above ground LOD at a distance of approximately 1.9 km, and sections of the access tracks to the compound located within around 1.5 km, all to the west (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Construction activities associated with these parts of the Proposed Development would all take place inland within Anglesey and so would not alter the setting of this asset, which relates to its location, looking across the Menai Strait.

9.5.208 The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the section of OHL running from there to Pentir Substation would be a minimum of 2.8 km south-east of this asset. Any visibility of the construction activities at this distance would be minimal and would have **no effect** on the setting of this asset.

Operation

9.5.209 As noted above, elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey would be inland from this asset and would not alter its setting defined by its location alongside the Menai Strait. Also, Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the section of OHL running from there to Pentir Substation would be a minimum of 2.8 km south-east of this asset, with the nearest pylon (4AP088) at a distance of approximately 3 km. This would therefore not alter the setting of this asset.

Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll Grade II Listed Building (LB 19659) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.210 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.299.

Construction

9.5.211 The nearest element of the Proposed Development to this asset would be the Braint Construction Compound and the nearest part of the above ground LOD at a distance of approximately 2 km, and sections of the access tracks to the head house located within around 1.6 km, all to the west (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Construction activities associated with these parts of the Proposed Development would all take place inland within Anglesey. The church is located on a slope above the shore of the Menai Strait and on the landward side it is partially screened by topography and woodland, though the churchyard on the western side is more open. The church would be screened from construction activity on Anglesey by woodland within Plas Newydd estate and there would be **no effect** to the asset's heritage significance as a result of these construction works.

9.5.212 The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the section of OHL running from there to Pentir Substation would be a minimum of 3 km south-east of this asset. Any visibility of the construction activities at this distance would be minimal and would have **no effect** on the setting of this asset.

Operation

9.5.213 As noted above, elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey would be inland from this asset and would not affect its setting defined by its

location on sloping ground above the Menai Strait. Also, Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the section of OHL running from there to Pentir Substation would be a minimum of 2.9 km south-east of this asset, with the nearest pylon (4AP088) at a distance of approximately 3.1 km. The setting of this asset is defined by its location on a slope above the Menai Strait and it is also historically associated with the south-eastern part of Llanfairpwll and with Britannia Bridge. Due to this distance, any visibility of pylons between Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and Pentir Substation would be minimal and would not affect the setting of this asset alongside the Menai Strait or alter an appreciation of its association with the south-eastern part of Llanfairpwll or with Britannia Bridge. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the operation phase.

Hen Felin Grade II Listed Building (LB 19658) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.214 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.307.

Construction

9.5.215 The nearest element of the Proposed Development to this asset would be the Braint Construction Compound and the nearest part of the above ground LOD at a distance of approximately 1.3 km, and sections of the access tracks to the THH/CSEC located within around 1 km, all to the west (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Construction activities associated with these parts of the Proposed Development would all take place inland within Anglesey. The setting of the mill is defined by the small inlet off the Menai Strait in which it is located. This is screened on the inland side by topography and woodland and, in particular, Hen Felin would be screened from construction activity on Anglesey by woodland within Plas Newydd estate. The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the section of OHL running from there to Pentir Substation would be a minimum of 3 km south-east of this asset. Any visibility of the construction activities at this distance would be minimal and would not alter the setting of this asset. There would therefore be **no effect** to the asset as a result of construction activity.

Operation

9.5.216 As noted above, elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey would be inland from this asset and would not be visible from the asset or on the approach to it. Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the section of OHL running from there to Pentir Substation would be a minimum of 3 km south-east of this asset, with the nearest pylon (4AP088) at a distance of approximately 3.3 km.

9.5.217 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its quayside location overlooking a small inlet on the Menai Strait. The

asset's aesthetic and historical value as a mill building which retains much of its original structure within a waterside setting, would be not be altered by the Proposed Development and so there would be **no effect** to this asset.

Britannia Tubular Bridge Grade II Listed Building (LB 5488, 3674) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.218 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.314.

Construction

9.5.219 There would be **no effect** to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works due to the distance and topography separating the asset from the Braint and Tŷ Fodol Construction Compounds, and the OHLs leading to and from them.

Operation

9.5.220 The proposed pylons, conductors, and both the Braint and Tŷ Fodol THH/CSECs would not be visible from the asset, with Braint THH/CSEC at a distance of 2.4 km and Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC at 2.7 km, with the above ground LOD at a similar distance.

9.5.221 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon location, crossing the Menai Strait, which was selected for engineering rather than aesthetic reasons. There would also be no effect on the assets heritage significance for its historical engineering interest and so overall, there would be **no effect** on this asset.

Llwyn-onn Farm: Grade II Listed Building (LB 19750) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.222 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.323.

Construction

9.5.223 Llwyn-onn Farm is located approximately 650 m south of the proposed Braint Construction Compound (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**), and 775 m from the proposed location of the final pylon on Anglesey (4AP087). There would be a visual effect to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works due to the fact that both of these would be visible from the asset. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.

- 9.5.224 The construction of the tunnel, while temporary would result in site activity for an extended period of 5-6 years with resultant construction traffic movements, noise and site lighting. The nearest traffic would be along the A4080 Brynsiencyn Road (Link Reference 16) to access point F2 and then along the access track to Braint Construction Compound, which would be approximately 400 m to the east at its nearest point.
- 9.5.225 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.226 The proposed pylon 4AP087 and the Braint THH/CSEC would be visible from the asset to the north at a distance of 650 m to 775 m, with a minimum distance of approximately 600 m to the LOD. Pylon 4AP086 would be theoretically visible at a distance of just over 1 km and 4AP085 at a distance of 1.35 km, though views to these from the asset would be likely to be at least filtered by a block of woodland north of the asset. These elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the north of the farm. As the farm is arranged in a U-shaped courtyard form facing to the south-east, the Proposed Development would therefore be located to the rear.
- 9.5.227 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based on its condition as a surviving estate-built model farm of the 19th century comprising a range of agricultural buildings in the context of the the immediate agricultural landscape that surrounds the farmstead. It is also associated with Plas Lwyonn, which was the focus of the estate which built the farm, and which is located to the south-west. Wider landscape views that include the Proposed Development do not contribute to the heritage significance of the asset.
- 9.5.228 The Braint Tunnel Head House would be built to a design which reflects its surroundings, and in particular reflecting the design of the estate-built farmbuildings which are present in this area. It would also be built with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**). Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber Scheduled Monument (AN 002) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.229 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.331.

Construction

9.5.230 The Braint Construction Compound would be located approximately 1.2 km to the north-east of this asset, with the final pylon leading into the sealing end compound (4AP087) at a distance of 1.1 km (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Ground level construction activities would not be visible, with the only part of construction visible being the later stage of pylon construction, which would have a short duration. Construction at the Braint Construction Compound would not be visible.

9.5.231 Therefore change to the asset's setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **very high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.232 As noted above, Braint THH/CSEC and the OHL leading into it would extend to within 1.1 to 1.2 km from this asset, with a minimum distance of approximately 1 km to the LOD. As such, they would be located within the broader area comprising land alongside the Afon Braint in which the monument is located. However, they would be outside of the area containing known monuments which appear to be associated with the chambered tomb, forming a Neolithic 'funerary landscape'. These include the the standing stones (AN 080 and AN 085), as well as cup-marked stones. The THH/CSEC would not be visible from within the fenced enclosure which surrounds the asset as it will be screened by topography and by the farmbuildings of Bryncelli Ddu Farm. It would also not be visible from the permitted footpath which forms the publicly accessible route to the asset.

9.5.233 The OHL leading into Braint THH/CSEC would be visible from the enclosed area around the asset, and this is illustrated in Viewpoint 5/14 (**Document 5.8.2.2**) which shows a wireframe of the proposed new OHL alongside the existing pylons, as well as Photomontage E6 as presented in **Document 5.29**. The pylons would be closer than the existing OHL and would add to the total number of 400 kV pylons which would be visible. The pylons would also be visible in views of the asset, looking from the west.

- 9.5.234 The new pylons would not be located in line with the midsummer solstice sunrise, being located further to the west and in the view already occupied by existing 400 kV pylons. In addition, they would not affect any lines of sight to related monuments in this area, including AN 080 and AN 085.
- 9.5.235 There would therefore be an increase in the overall amount of electricity infrastructure visible from this asset, and this would have some effect on the appreciation of the monument as a focal point within the 'funerary landscape'. However, this would not alter the key lines of sight to the midsummer solstice or other assets in the immediate area. Whilst the overall degree of change in the view from this asset would therefore be modest, its setting is sensitive to change and is a very important aspect to the heritage significance of the asset. Therefore the change to the asset's setting during the operation phase of the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **very high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.
- 9.5.236 Whilst not relied upon as mitigation, or in the assessment of effects on this asset, the Proposed Development may also involve the removal of existing 66 kV lattice steel pylons which form part of an OHL that would be crossed by the new OHL leading into the Braint THH/CSEC. This would result in the same, or a similar number of lattice pylons being located within approximately 1.5 km of the monument as there are currently, although the new pylons would be larger than the current.

Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 084) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.237 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.344.

Construction

- 9.5.238 The Braint Construction Compound and the OHL leading in to it would be located approximately 1.3 km to 1.4 km the north-east of the boundary of this asset, with the final pylon leading into the sealing end compound (4AP087) at a distance of 1.1 km (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would be a minimum distance of approximately 1.1 km to the LOD. Though Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone is located on slightly higher ground than Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb (AN 002), ground level construction activities would not be visible, with the only part of construction visible being the later stage of pylon construction, which would have a short duration.

9.5.239 Therefore change to the asset's setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.240 As with Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb (AN 002), the OHL would be visible to the north-west from this asset. The pylons would be closer than the existing 400 kV but outside of the known area of the 'funerary landscape' in which this asset is located. It would also not alter the current line of sight toward Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb (AN 002), and would not affect the evidential value of this asset for its potential to yield information on prehistoric burial and ritual practices.

9.5.241 The THH/CSEC would be built to a design reflecting the estate-built farmbuildings which are present in this area, with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**). Also, the existing 6 kV pylons which are currently visible from this asset would be removed prior to construction.

9.5.242 Therefore the change to the asset's setting during the operation phase of the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

9.5.243 Whist not relied upon as mitigation, or in the assessment of effects on this asset, the Proposed Development may also involve the removal of existing 66 kV lattice steel pylons which form part of an OHL that would be crossed by the new OHL leading into the Braint THH/CSEC. This would result in the same, or a similar number of lattice pylons being located within approximately 1.5 km of the monument as there are currently, although the new pylons would be larger than the current.

Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 085) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.244 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.353.

Construction

9.5.245 The Braint Construction Compound would be located approximately 1.4 km to the north-east of this asset, with the final pylon leading into the sealing end compound (4AP087) at a distance of 1.3 km (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). There would be a minimum distance of approximately 1.1 km to the LOD. Ground level construction activities would not be visible, with the only part of construction visible being the later stage of pylon construction, which would have a short duration. Construction within the Braint Construction Compound would not be visible.

9.5.246 Therefore change to the asset's setting during the construction phase of the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.247 The standing stone is located within a shallow dip and whilst pylons of the new OHL would be visible, this would only be the upper parts and beyond the current horizon. Braint THH/CSEC would not be visible. The location of this asset suggests that longer distance views were not important in its siting, and that it appears to have been intended to relate to the monuments in relative close proximity.

9.5.248 Therefore change to the asset's setting during the operation phase of the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Plas Newydd Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG GD48) and Plas Newydd Grade I Listed Building (LB 5462) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.249 These assets have been described separately in the baseline section from paragraph 7.5.363. However, the central location of Plas Newydd house within the design of the park makes it difficult to distinguish between effects on their settings and so the assessment deals with both assets as a single entity.

Construction

- 9.5.250 During the construction phase, tunnelling operations would involve the boring of a deep tunnel underneath Plas Newydd park. Due to the depth of the tunnelling works, this would not affect the asset in any way.
- 9.5.251 The Braint Construction Compound would be located 700 m to the north-west of the boundary of the registered park, with the final pylon leading into the sealing end compound (4AP087) at a distance of 960 m (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). An access track would lead from Brynsiencyn Road, immediately adjacent to the boundary of the registered park. This access track would run through the defined 'essential setting' of the park, though the Braint THH/CSEC would be wholly outside of this. The park is screened by a strong woodland belt which runs alongside the north-western edge of the park, with the slope down to the Menai Strait also limiting views from within the park to the agricultural land within Anglesey. As a result of this, construction activities within Anglesey would not be visible from within the park, and construction within the Braint Construction Compound would also not be visible in views of Plas Newydd on the approach to Anglesey over Britannia Bridge or on the approach to Plas Newydd along Brynsiencyn Road. Construction activities would take place within the estate agricultural land, but the principal change during the construction period which could affect the park would be the construction and use of the temporary access track. Traffic movements on this road would be limited, as it is identified for short-term enabling works, as a contingency route and as an Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) route, meaning the duration of use would be short/infrequent (further information can be found in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (**Document 5.13**)). There would be **no effect** on Plas Newydd house itself.
- 9.5.252 The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound would be located 2.7 km to the south-east of the registered park with pylon 4AP088 at a distance of approximately 2.9 km. This would be in the line of an important designed view from the front of Plas Newydd house across the Menai Strait. Due to topography and the presence of woodland cover rising up the slope from the shore on the Gwynedd side of the Menai Strait, ground-level construction activities would not be visible in this view or from elsewhere within Plas Newydd park. However, the later stages of construction of pylon 4AP088 may be visible.
- 9.5.253 Overall therefore, changes during the construction period would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.254 During the operational period, the temporary access track to Braint THH/CSEC would no longer be in use and would be removed. There would therefore be no effect on this asset as a result of those elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey.

9.5.255 Also, for the reasons given above Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC would not be visible in the view from Plas Newydd across the Menai Strait and would not affect these assets in any way. There may be some visibility of the OHL leading in to Pentir Substation with pylon 4AP088 at a distance of approximately 2.9 km, also with a minimum distance of approximately 2.9 km to the LOD. However, at this distance, the pylon would appear at most as a minor change and make little change in this designed view. The view toward the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the OHL leading to Pentir Substation from the top of the slope on the approach to Plas Newydd house is illustrated in Viewpoint 6/02 (**Document 5.8.2.2**). This illustrates that only the tops of pylons may just be perceptible above the tree line. The terrace and lawns at the east facing front of the house are at a lower level and so it can be inferred that pylons would be even less perceptible from this point, which is an identified 'Significant View' from the park. It also indicates that no element of the Proposed Development would be visible from within the room containing the Rex Whistler mural.

9.5.256 Overall therefore, changes during the construction period would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Listed buildings at entrance to Plas Newydd; Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd, with Entrance Archways, Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5458, 5457) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.257 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.391.

Construction

9.5.258 The entrance to Plas Newydd would be over 1 km from the Braint Construction Compound (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) and so the area of development would not affect the localised setting of the asset.

9.5.259 The A4080 Brynsiencyn Road (Link Reference 16) would be used for construction traffic to access point F2 during the construction work at the Braint Construction Compound. This would involve traffic movements past

this asset, whose location alongside Brynsiencyn Road forms part of its setting. Traffic movements on this road would be limited, as it is identified for short-term enabling works, as a contingency route and as an Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) route, meaning the duration of use would be short/infrequent (further information can be found in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (**Document 5.13**)). Therefore change to the assets' setting during construction, including the Braint Construction Compound, would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on assets of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.260 The contribution of the setting to the heritage significance of both assets is based upon their association with each other and as an entrance feature to Plas Newydd park. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to these assets would be the Braint THH/CSEC at a distance of 1.1 km, with a minimum distance of approximately 1 km to the LOD. The site of the Braint THH/CSEC does not contribute to the heritage significance of the receptor. The assets' aesthetic value, derived from their setting, would not be altered by the operation of the Proposed Development. As such there would be **no effect** on this asset during operation.

Aberbraint, Listed Building Grade II (LB5430) and Aberbraint Lodge, Listed Building Grade II (LB5468) and Pen yr Allt Grade II Listed Building (LB 5465) (High Heritage Value)*

9.5.261 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.398.

Construction

9.5.262 The nearest element of the Proposed Development to these assets would be the Braint Construction Compound and the site of this would be over 1 km from this asset (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 1 km to the LOD. This would not affect the intimate setting of this asset which is primarily defined by its immediately surrounding gardens. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.263 The contribution of the setting to both assets' heritage significance is primarily defined by their immediately surrounding gardens, and also their association

with Plas Newydd as they are located directly opposite the estate entrance. The site of the Braint THH/CSEC does not contribute to the heritage significance of the assets. The assets' aesthetic and historical value, derived from its setting, would not be altered by the operation of OHL and Braint THH/CSEC. The Proposed Development would also not affect the multi-period architectural interest of Aberbraint. As such there would be **no effect** on this asset.

Pen yr Allt Grade II Listed Building (LB 5465) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.264 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.406.

Construction

9.5.265 The nearest element of the Proposed Development to these assets would be the Braint Construction Compound and the site of this would be approximately 1 km from this asset (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 1 km to the LOD. This would not affect the association of these assets with Plas Newydd park, or their group value with other former estate cottages along Brynsiencyn Road.

9.5.266 The A4080 Brynsiencyn Road (Link Reference 16) would be used for traffic construction to access point F2 during the construction work at the Braint Construction Compound. This would involve traffic movements past this asset, whose location alongside Brynsiencyn Road (Link 16) forms part of its setting. Traffic movements on this road would be limited, as it is identified for short-term enabling works, as a contingency route and as an Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) route, meaning the duration of use would be short/infrequent (further information can be found in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (**Document 5.13**)).

9.5.267 Therefore change to the assets' setting during construction, including the Braint Construction Compound, would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on assets of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.268 The Braint THH/CSEC, and the OHL leading into it would be theoretically visible at a distance of 1 km from the rear of this asset. This would not affect an appreciation of its setting which is based on its direct relationship to the entrance to Plas Newydd park and its group value with other former estate

buildings along Brynsiencyn Road. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset during the operational phase.

1-3 Tyddyn Pwyth Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5466, 19670, 19671) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.269 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.413.

Construction

9.5.270 The nearest element of the Proposed Development to these assets would be the Braint Construction Compound and the site of this would be approximately 900 m from this asset (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 770 m to the LOD.

9.5.271 The A4080 Brynsiencyn Road (Link Reference 16) would be used for traffic construction to access point F2 during the construction work at the Braint THH/CSEC. This would involve traffic movements past this asset, whose location alongside Brynsiencyn Road forms part of its setting. Traffic movements would involve Traffic movements on this road would be limited, as it is identified for short-term enabling works, as a contingency route and as an Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) route, meaning the duration of use would be short/infrequent (further information can be found in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (**Document 5.13**)).

9.5.272 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on assets of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor effect (not significant)**. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.273 The proposed pylons conductors, and the Braint THH/CSEC would be partially visible behind the asset, but screening from Llwyn-ogan farm and its adjacent woodland restricts and filters views, as illustrated in Viewpoint 6/04 (**Document 5.8.2.2**), as well as Photomontage F2. The Braint Tunnel Head House would be built to a design which reflects its surroundings, and in particular reflecting the design of the estate-built farmbuildings which are present in this area. It would also be built with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**).

9.5.274 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its association with Plas Newydd, being located directly opposite the estate wall and its group value with other former estate buildings along Brynsiencyn Road. The area of development does not contribute to the heritage significance of the asset. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would therefore not be only slightly altered by the Proposed Development during the operation phase.

9.5.275 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

1-2 Victoria Cottages Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5467, 19672) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.276 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.421.

Construction

9.5.277 There would be little or no visual effect to the assets' heritage significance as a result of construction works as the area of development does not contribute to the heritage significance of the assets. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to the period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.278 The A4080 Brynsiencyn Road (Link Reference 16) would be used for traffic construction to access point F2 during the construction work at the Braint Construction Compound. This would involve traffic movements past this asset, whose location alongside Brynsiencyn Road forms part of its setting (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Traffic movements on this road would be limited, as it is identified for short-term enabling works, as a contingency route and as an Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) route, meaning the duration of use would be short/infrequent (further information can be found in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (**Document 5.13**)).

9.5.279 Therefore change to the assets' setting during construction, including within the Braint Construction Compound, would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on assets of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.280 Braint Tunnel Head House would be partially visible from the rear of these assets, but views towards the Proposed Development would be filtered by tree cover. Also, the Braint Tunnel Head House would be built to a design which reflects its surroundings, and in particular reflecting the design of the estate-built farmbuildings which are present in this area. It would also be built with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**). Pylons of the OHL leading into the sealing end compound may also be visible from the rear of these assets.

9.5.281 The contribution of the setting to the assets' heritage significance is based upon its association with Plas Newydd, being located directly opposite the estate wall, and as part of a group with other former estate buildings located along Brynsiencyn Road. The assets' aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would therefore be only slightly altered by any views to the Proposed Development.

9.5.282 Therefore change to the assets' setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on assets of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Church of St. Edwen Grade II Listed Building (LB 19743) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.283 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.430.

Construction

9.5.284 Within Anglesey, the nearest elements of the Proposed Development are Braint Construction Compound, and the final pylon within Anglesey (4AP087) which are both just over 2.6 km to the north (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 2.6 km to the LOD. Construction activities associated with these would not be visible from this asset and there would be no effect on the asset as a result of any construction within Anglesey. Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the OHL to Pentir Substation would be built approximately 3 km to the east of the asset. Construction activities would theoretically be visible from the church, though there would be **no effect** to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works due to and the distance between the asset and the Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound.

Operation

- 9.5.285 Elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey would not affect this asset in any way. The proposed Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the OHL to Pentir Substation would be distantly visible from the asset through filtered views across the Menai Strait, over Y Felinheli
- 9.5.286 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based on views across the Menai Strait where the church can be seen as a prominent landmark. There would be a very slight change to the view to the east with the theoretical visibility of new pylons, but this would be at a distance of approximately 3 km, including taking account of the flexibility within the LOD, and would not affect views between the church and Y Felinheli. It would also not affect an appreciation of the historic and evidential value of this asset as the site of the possible remains of a 7th century church, or of its value as an example of 19th century church renovation.
- 9.5.287 Overall therefore the Proposed Development would not affect the heritage significance of this asset. Given the distance between the asset and the Proposed Development, any variation to the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the OHL to Pentir Substation within the LOD would not be discernible. There would therefore be **no effect** on this asset.

Plas Coch Grade II Listed Building (LB 19736) (High Heritage Value)*

- 9.5.288 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.439.

Construction

- 9.5.289 Within Anglesey, the nearest elements of the Proposed Development are Braint Construction Compound, and the final pylon within Anglesey (4AP087) which are both just over 2.6 km to the north (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 2.6 km to the LOD. Construction activities associated with these would not be visible from this asset and there would be no effect on the asset as a result of any construction within Anglesey. Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the OHL to Pentir Substation would be built approximately 3.6 km to the east of the asset. Construction activities would theoretically be visible from the east front of the house. However, there would be **no effect** to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works due to the temporary nature of construction and the distance between the asset and these elements of the Proposed Development.

Operation

- 9.5.290 Elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey would not affect this asset in any way. The proposed Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the OHL to Pentir Substation would be distantly visible from the asset through filtered views across the Menai Strait, over Y Felinheli.
- 9.5.291 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is primarily based on its position as a focal point within a group of subsidiary buildings which were built as part of the Plas Coch estate in the early 19th century. The view across the Menai Strait toward Snowdonia is also a feature of the setting of this asset.
- 9.5.292 As a result in the slight change in view to the east the change to the asset's setting that includes the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

The Old Cutter Grade II Listed Building (LB 19735) (High Heritage Value)

- 9.5.293 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.448.

Construction

- 9.5.294 Within Anglesey, the nearest elements of the Proposed Development would be Braint Construction Compound, and the final pylon within Anglesey (4AP087) which are both just over 2.6 km to the north (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 2.6 km to the LOD. Construction activities associated with these would not be visible from this asset and there would be no effect on the asset as a result of any construction within Anglesey. Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the OHL to Pentir Substation would be built approximately 3 km to the east of the asset. Construction activities during pylon erection would theoretically be visible from this asset but there would be **no effect** to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works due to the distance between the asset and the proposed pylons.

Operation

- 9.5.295 Elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey would not affect this asset in any way.

9.5.296 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its shoreline location overlooking a small bay and ferry crossing point on the Menai Strait. Whilst pylons would be theoretically visible at a minimum distance of 3 km, with a minimum distance of approximately 2.9 km to the LOD, this would not affect the asset's aesthetic or historic value derived from its setting, which is closely linked to its position alongside the Menai Strait.

Castell Gwylan Grade II Listed Building (LB 19744) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.297 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.457.

Construction

9.5.298 The Braint Construction Compound would be located approximately 3.6 km to the north of this asset, with Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound a similar distance to the east, also with a minimum distance of approximately 3.6 km to the LOD in each case. Neither of these, nor the OHLs leading into them would be visible from this asset (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). Due to this, and the distance to the Proposed Development, there would be **no effect** on this asset during the construction phase.

Operation

9.5.299 As noted above, the Proposed Development would not be visible from this asset. The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its shoreline location overlooking Menai Strait. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be not be altered and there would be **no effect** on this asset.

Vaynol Park Grade I Registered Park and Garden, including other listed buildings Grade II Listed Building (RPG GD52); Vaynol Old Hall Grade I Listed Building and Walls to inner and outer gardens Grade II Listed Building (LB 4166, 18924); Vaynol Hall Grade I Listed Building (LB 4173); and Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall Grade II Listed Building (LB 18911)

9.5.300 These assets have been described separately in the baseline section from paragraph 7.5.464. However, the central location of Vaynol Hall and Vaynol Old Hall within the design of the park makes it difficult to distinguish between effects on their settings and so the assessment deals with these assets as a single entity.

Construction

- 9.5.301 During the construction phase, tunnelling operations would involve the boring of a deep tunnel underneath Vaynol Park. Due to the depth of the tunnelling works, this would not affect the asset in any way.
- 9.5.302 The Braint Construction Compound would be located approximately 1.6 km from the north-western edge of Vaynol Park alongside the Menai Strait, with pylon 4AP087 at just over 1.8 km (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). They would be slightly further away from the dock and boathouse on the shore of the Menai Strait, at 1.8 km and 2 km respectively, and they would be around 2.5 km from the area of Vaynol Hall, Vaynol Old Hall and associated agricultural buildings. Due to topography and existing tree cover within Vaynol and Plas Newydd parks, ground level construction activities would not be visible from within the park, though the later stages of construction of pylon 4AP087 may be visible from some open parts of higher ground within the centre of the park. This would not affect the important designed views across or along the Menai Strait or overall, an appreciation of the park within its setting between Menai Strait and Snowdonia. Therefore there would be no effect on Vaynol Park or halls during the construction phase as a result of works within Anglesey.
- 9.5.303 The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound would be located approximately 575 m to the south-east of of the registered park with pylon 4AP088 at a distance of approximately 785 m, though they would be located approximately 1.5 km from Vaynol Hall. Construction activities involving construction of the tunnel head house and pylons would be likely to be visible from some open parts of higher ground within the centre of the park. Construction activities would not be visible from land immediately surrounding the halls.
- 9.5.304 Overall therefore, changes during the construction period would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

- 9.5.305 Vaynol is a coastal park, enclosed by a high stone wall and well established tree belt which acts to separate it from the surrounding country, moving inland from the coast. This appears as a characteristic of the historic design of the park, and this aspect has been reinforced by the A487 and A4087 which divide it from the land rising to the Arfon Plateau. There are more open areas within the interior of the park, though these were incorporated into the 19th century park design to make it suitable for foxhunting, and then later as a deer

park and for the grazing of rare breed cattle. One aspect where an outward views does appear as making an important contribution to the historic character of the park is looking south from Vaynol Hall. This important view looks across the lake and beyond the park boundary to Snowdonia and is an important aspect of the setting of Vaynol Hall. From the south facing front of Vaynol Hall pylon 4AP088 would be located on a line of sight to the immediate east of the lake and would be screened or at least heavily filtered by a strong belt of trees which flanks the southern drive and which comprises a variety of tree species including coniferous as well as deciduous.

9.5.306 Elements of the Proposed Development including the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the OHL extending to Pentir Substation are likely to be visible from some open areas within the interior of the park. In the case of the pylons, this would be likely to be similar to current views of the existing OHL with glimpsed views of individual pylons at a distance of 1.5-2 km or more, with a similar distance to the LOD. In addition, there may be some visibility of the OHL leading into Braint Construction Compound and this is illustrated in Viewpoint 6/14 (**Document 5.8.2.2**), as well as Photomontage F3. This illustrates that only the tops of pylons may just be perceptible above the tree line. There would be an increase in the electricity infrastructure within land to the south-east of the park, and which formerly formed part of the Vaynol estate, but would not alter any key views which support its historic character. The Tunnel Head House would be built to a design which reflects its surroundings, and in particular reflecting the local vernacular of the agricultural buildings which are present in this area. It would also be built with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**).

9.5.307 As noted above, possible views to the OHL in the south facing vista from Vaynol Hall would be screened or heavily filtered by trees which line the entrance drive. Any visibility of pylons would not affect an appreciation of the hall as a focal point in the park or its group value alongside other historic buildings within the core of Vaynol Park. The garden seat in the south-west garden is within an enclosed garden and would not be affected.

9.5.308 The enclosed immediate surrounds of Vaynol Old Hall would not be affected, nor an appreciation of its direct relationship to the surrounding gardens, stables and agricultural buildings, or of its historic architectural interest.

9.5.309 Neither Vaynol Park, nor any of the assets within it would be affected during the operational phase as a result of elements of the Proposed Development within Anglesey.

9.5.310 Overall therefore, and taking all these into account, changes during the operation period would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, Main Entrance and Grand Lodge Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 4199, 4200, 18910, 18344) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.311 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.505.

Construction

9.5.312 The boundary wall encloses the park and so the location of the Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the OHL to Pentir Substation is as noted above in relation to the boundary of the park. The boundary wall runs along generally low-lying ground, with land then rising steeply up toward Tŷ Fodol. This limits the extent to which construction activities may be visible from the asset, and construction would not be visible at all from the entrance and Grand Lodge. The setting contributes to its heritage significance as it forms a visible boundary to the park, with the main entrance forming and imposing entrance feature. This would not be affected by the Proposed Development during the construction phase and so there would be **no effect** on this asset.

Operation

9.5.313 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its association as an enclosure to Vaynol Park. The assets' aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would not be altered by the operation of the OHL, or the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC. There would therefore be **no effect** on these assets during the operational period.

Bryntirion Grade II Listed Building (LB 14924) (High Heritage Value)*

9.5.314 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.517.

Construction

9.5.315 There would be some effect to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works at the Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound which would be approximately 1.5 km to the east. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.316 The construction of the tunnel, while temporary would result in site activity for an extended period of c. 5-6 years with resultant site lighting potentially being visible, and thus highlighting the construction site in filtered views from the asset looking north-east.

9.5.317 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **medium** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.318 The Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC may be visible in views from the asset looking north-east at a distance of approximately 1.6 km, with a minimum distance of approximately 1.5 km to the LOD.

9.5.319 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based on its association with Vaynol Park, however the front elevation looks out of the park towards Snowdonia. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be not be notably altered by the additional development.

9.5.320 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group Scheduled Monument (CN175) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.321 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.525.

Construction

9.5.322 The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound would be located approximately 430 m to the west of this asset, with the OHL to Pentir Substation then running to the south of the asset with the closest pylon being 4AP089 at a distance of 325 m (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). The construction access track to Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound would be approximately 230 m south of the asset at its closest point. The topography and field boundaries are such that ground-level construction activities would not be directly visible from the asset, but cranes associated with construction would likely be visible. There would also be some loss of parts of the existing field boundaries within the

broader vicinity of the asset for construction of the access, but these would be restored on completion of construction.

9.5.323 The construction of the tunnel, while temporary would result in site activity for an extended period of 5-6 years with resultant construction traffic movements, noise and site lighting.

9.5.324 Therefore change to the asset's setting during construction at the Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and OHL, would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor effect (not significant)**. There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.325 Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC would be likely to be screened by intervening topography and vegetation in direct views from the monument. The Tunnel Head House would also be built to a design which reflects its surroundings, and in particular reflecting the local vernacular of the agricultural buildings which are present in this area. It would also be built with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**); however, the four pylons of the OHL to Pentir Substation, as well as the entries into Tŷ Fodol CSEC and Pentir substation, would be visible, at a minimum distance of 325 m with a minimum distance of approximately 250 m to the LOD and this is illustrated in **Document 5.10.2.8**.

9.5.326 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its location within the Arfon Plateau, which contains other late prehistoric and Romano-British period settlement sites which are likely to be broadly contemporary with this asset, within an agricultural landscape which may contain some elements of continuity in its pattern of land division. The Proposed Development would introduce elements of modern electricity infrastructure into this historic, though the existing presence of Pentir Substation means that similar infrastructure is already present, and visible from Fodol Ganol. There are no specific views to any other related assets within the area which would be affected, and the Proposed Development would not affect any field boundaries which are immediately connected to the asset. The evidential value of this asset as a site of archaeological interest with potential to yield information on the development of settlement and agriculture in this area would not be affected. Nevertheless, the Proposed Development would bring electricity infrastructure closer to the asset and the new section of OHL would be visible, and this would affect the asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting.

9.5.327 Therefore change to the asset's setting that includes the Proposed Development would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone Scheduled Monument (CN375) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.328 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.534.

Construction

9.5.329 There would be an effect to the asset's heritage significance as a result of construction works for the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and pylons. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered. There would be no change to the evidential, historical or communal values. Any change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.330 The construction of the tunnel, while temporary would result in site activity for an extended period of 5-6 years with resultant construction traffic movements, noise and site lighting.

9.5.331 Therefore, change to the asset's setting during construction of the Proposed Development, would give rise to change that would be of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.332 The addition of the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC, would be clearly visible from the asset due to their proximity (approximately 470 m to the east, with a minimum distance of approximately 430 m to the LOD), and this is illustrated in **Document 5.10.2.8**. The development would introduce industrial structures into an otherwise quite rural landscape within which the asset sits, and would be directly visible from the standing stone when looking east. They would therefore have a negative impact on the setting of the asset from these structures, though the line of pylons would be increasingly screened by vegetation on the route to Pentir substation and the use of a low height pylon at Tŷ Fodol would limit the extent to which it breaks the skyline.

9.5.333 The ZTV, which is based on a bare earth model, indicates that the tallest structure in the Braint THH/CSEC (14.9 m) and five other 4AP pylons on Anglesey could also be visible from the asset. However, field observations show that there is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Braint THH/CSEC the tension gantry or the pylons due to intervening tree cover along the edge of the field containing the asset and woodland blocks within Vaynol Park. There would therefore be no negative impact to the heritage significance of the asset from these structures.

9.5.334 An additional seven pylons are indicated to be visible from their midpoint upwards on Anglesey, these extend to 7.6 km from the asset and this distance combined with the existing tree cover that lies between prevents there being any negative impact to the heritage significance of the asset from these pylons. On the Gwynedd side, pylons 4AP088 to 4AO091 could be partially visible, but they would be partially filtered by intervening tree cover.

9.5.335 The ZTV indicates that the tops of a further eight pylons on Anglesey would be visible from the asset, however these are more distant, extending to 13.2 km from the standing stone, and as such, given the distance and intervening tree cover along the edge of the field containing the asset and woodland blocks within Vaynol Park. There would therefore be no negative effect on the heritage significance of the asset from these structures.

9.5.336 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its location at the end of an upland promontory and its quiet rural location. The receptor's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered.

9.5.337 Therefore change to the asset's setting as a result of introduction of the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and proposed OHL to Pentir Substation would give rise to change that is of **medium** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **moderate** effect (**significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group and Ancient Fields Scheduled Monument (CN203) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.338 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.546.

Construction

9.5.339 The Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound would be located approximately 980 m to the south-west of this asset, with the OHL to Pentir Substation then running

to the south of the asset at a minimum distance of approximately 750 m near to where it would enter into the Pentir Substation (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**) with a minimum distance of approximately 610 m to the LOD. The topography and field boundaries are such that ground-level construction activities at Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound would not be directly visible from the asset, though cranes associated with construction would likely be visible. Construction of the OHL would also be visible. The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be negatively altered, though change to the setting as a result of construction, would be temporary and limited to a period of the overall construction programme.

9.5.340 The construction of the tunnel, while temporary would result in site activity for an extended period of 5-6 years with resultant construction traffic movements, noise and site lighting.

9.5.341 Therefore change to the asset's setting as a result of the Proposed Development would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.342 The addition of pylons and conductors between Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and Pentir Substation would be visible whilst the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC would be screened by intervening topography and field boundaries. The Tunnel Head House would also be built to a design which reflects its surroundings, and in particular reflecting the local vernacular of the agricultural buildings which are present in this area. It would also be built with some screening planting which would filter views of the head house. The concept and rationale for this are set out in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**).

9.5.343 The contribution of the setting to the asset's heritage significance is based upon its upland location with surrounding agricultural land. This contains the existing 400 kV OHL to the east connecting to the Pentir Substation, while further low voltage and telephone lines cross the landscape to the east and south-east. The Proposed Development would therefore introduce new electricity infrastructure which would be visible from this asset, though this would not be a new element in this area and it would not affect an appreciation of the asset in its local topographic context, including its position above a small steep valley to the immediate south-west.

9.5.344 The asset's aesthetic value, derived from its setting, would be altered by an additional OHL and this change to the asset's setting would give rise to

change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285) (High Heritage Value)

9.5.345 The assessment of effects on this asset has been completed with reference to the baseline description provided from paragraph 7.5.554.

Construction

9.5.346 Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm is located approximately 500 m south-east of Pentir Substation and the proposed southern extension of the substation would reduce this to approximately 350 m (Figure 10.9, **Document 5.10.1.9**). An existing woodland belt which screens Pentir Substation from asset would need to be felled prior to construction and this would alter views from the farm to the north.

9.5.347 Tŷ'n Llwyn is a model farm of planned design whose heritage significance derives from the coherence of the surviving agricultural buildings which are retained in an agricultural setting, despite the presence of Pentir Substation to the north.

9.5.348 Change in views to the north during the construction period would distract somewhat from an appreciation of the agricultural setting of the asset and this would give rise to change that would be of **low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **minor** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Operation

9.5.349 Additional planting to the south of the extended Pentir Substation would screen the substation in the view to the north from the asset itself, and in views of the asset. This would restore the situation with regard to the setting of this asset to one which would be similar to the current, though the tree belt would be closer than is currently the case.

9.5.350 Therefore change to the asset's setting would give rise to change that would be of **very low** magnitude on an asset of **high** heritage value, resulting in an overall **negligible** effect (**not significant**). There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect further.

Summary of effects arising through changes to setting

9.5.351 Of the 65 heritage assets considered in this assessment, seven are considered likely to experience significant effects during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. These comprise four scheduled monument (three standing stones and a chambered tomb) and three Grade II Listed buildings.

9.5.352 Only one of the seven assets would also experience a significant effect during its construction phase with a further asset experiencing significant effects during the construction phase only.

9.5.353 A summary of the effects on assets as a result of changes to their settings during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development is included in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Asset	Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Barrow Cemetery, Carrog (HER 34897)	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Llanfechell Conservation Area	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building (LB 5383, 5384)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building (LB 25171)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building (LB 16575)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Church of St Mary Grade II Listed Building (LB 5348)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Bodewryd Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 078)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage Grade II Listed Building (LB 5740)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Melin Esgob Grade II Listed Building (LB 24834)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Maen Chwyf Scheduled Monument (AN 076)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Llys Einion Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 077)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Listed buildings in Llandyfrydog; Church of St Tyfrydog Grade II* Listed Building and	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Ty Mawr (LB 5360, 5362)					
Rectory and agricultural range Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 24840, 24829)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Carreg Leidr Scheduled Monument (AN 067)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Clorach-fawr Grade II Listed Building (LB 24830)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Clorach-bach Grade II Listed Building (LB 24831)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Listed buildings in Maenaddwyn; Former Post Office and Ty Newydd Grade II Listed Building (LB 5391, 5392)	High	None	None	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Church of St Michael Grade II Listed Building (LB 5390)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	High	Moderate (Significant)
Maen Addwyn Scheduled Monument (AN 069)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Llech Golman Scheduled Monument (AN 070)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Farmstead, Cae-leci (HER 55959)	Low	None	None	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Melin Llidiart Grade II Listed Building (LB 5389)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Plas Tregayan: Grade II Listed Building (LB 5404)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Melin Llanddyfnan (Pen y fan) Grade II Listed Building (LB 26722)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Hendre Howell Grade II Listed Building (LB 5338)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach (HER 29840)	Medium	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 155)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Plas Penmynydd Grade II* Listed Building (LB 5447)	High	None	None	None	None
Anglesey Column Grade II* Listed Building (LB 5432)	High	None	None	None	None
Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait Grade II Listed Building (LB 5491)	High	None	None	None	None

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll Grade II Listed Building (LB 19659)	High	None	None	None	None
Hen Felin Grade II Listed Building (LB 19658)	High	None	None	None	None
Britannia Tubular Bridge Grade II Listed Building (LB 5488, 3674)	High	None	None	None	None
Llwyn-onn Farm: Grade II Listed Building (LB 19750)	High	Medium	Moderate (Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber Scheduled Monument (AN 002)	Very High	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Low	Moderate (Significant)
Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 084)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 085)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Plas Newydd Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG GD48)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Plas Newydd Grade I Listed Building (LB 5462)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Listed buildings at entrance to Plas Newydd; Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd,	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	None	None

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
with Entrance Archways, Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5458, 5457)					
Aberbraint Grade II*Listed Building (LB 5430) and Aberbraint Lodge Grade II Listed Building (LB 5468)	High	None	None	None	None
Pen yr Allt Grade II Listed Building (LB 5465)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	None	None
1-3 Tyddyn Pwyth Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5466, 19670, 19671)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
1-2 Victoria Cottages Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5467, 19672)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Church of St. Edwen Grade II Listed Building (LB 19743)	High	None	None	None	None
Plas Coch Grade II*Listed Building (LB 19736)	High	None	None	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
The Old Cutter Grade II Listed Building (LB 19735)	High	None	None	None	None
Castell Gwylan Grade II Listed Building (LB 19744)	High	None	None	None	None

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Vaynol Park Grade I Registered Park and Garden, including other listed buildings Grade II Listed Building (RPG GD52)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Vaynol Old Hall Grade I Listed Building and Walls to inner and outer gardens Grade II Listed Building (LB 4166, 18924)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Vaynol Hall Grade I Listed Building (LB 4173)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall Grade II Listed Building (LB 18911)	High	None	None	None	None
Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, Main Entrance and Grand Lodge Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 4199, 4200, 18910, 18344)	High	None	None	None	None
Bryntirion Grade II* Listed Building (LB 14924)	High	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group Scheduled Monument (CN 175)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone Scheduled Monument (CN 375)	High	Medium	Moderate (Significant)	Medium	Moderate (Significant)

Table 10.15 Summary of effects on setting					
		Construction effect		Operational effect	
Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group and Ancient Fields Scheduled Monument (CN203)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285)	High	Low	Minor (Not Significant)	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)

9.6 EFFECTS ON HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

9.6.1 A detailed assessment of effects on the Dinorwig LOHI has been undertaken through the completion of an ASIDOHL and this is included as Appendix 10.3 (**Document 5.10.2.3**).

9.6.2 As Pentir Substation is within the Dinorwig RLOHI it is necessary for the connection to cross through part of the landscape on the register and would have some effect on it. However, the selection of a tunnel to cross the Menai Strait means that the above ground elements of the Proposed Development which are within the Dinorwig RLOHI would be confined to a relatively limited extent near to the existing Pentir Substation. The development would involve the introduction of an additional short section of OHL into the Pentir Substation, which would be seen alongside the three OHL which currently connect into Pentir. The permanent and temporary footprint within the landscape on the register will therefore involve the following:

- Tŷ Fodol Construction Compound and the permanent THH/CSEC;
- Four pylons, with associated working areas;
- Temporary access tracks;
- Pentir Construction Compound (OHL pylons); and
- Pentir Substation Construction Compound and Substation extension.

9.6.3 Most of these areas would be located within the Arfon Plateau (HLCA23) Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) within the LOHI, though a small part would be within the 'Improved Fields above Pentir' (HLCA54). The ASIDOHL therefore considered the direct, physical impacts on these areas in terms of the total area affected as a proportion of the HLCA in question and the value of any historic features within the affected areas. Indirect, physical impacts such as severance, increased risk of exposure or erosion, or frustration of historic land use practices were also considered. The ASIDOHL has also included an assessment of indirect, visual impacts resulting from the visibility of the Proposed Development in views of and from locations within the historic landscape.

9.6.4 A detailed assessment of effects on the character of each of the individual HLCAs was completed, taking account of potential effects on the settings of individual assets where appropriate. In each case it was concluded that effects would be Slight or Moderate (the ASIDOHL scale of effects is a six point scale which ranges from Very Slight to Very Severe). This reflects a number of factors including:

- The limited extent of direct physical impacts as a proportion of the relevant HLCAs;
- The limited extent of indirect physical impacts;
- The relative lack of visibility of the Proposed Development from within Vaynol Park and Y Felinheli, which are important components of the historic landscape on the register; and,
- In some cases, the presence of existing modern elements of industrial use or infrastructure which affect the historic character of areas or principal assets.

9.6.5 As well as some change in views, there would be ground disturbance involving some loss of archaeological remains and some alteration of the 18th and 19th century fieldscape. There would therefore be localised impact with in the landscape on the register but overall, its historic meaning and coherence would remain understandable and legible. Effects on the historic landscape would also mitigated by the use of a low height pylon within the Arfon Plateau, for the first pylon leading from Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC.

9.6.6 The ASIDOHL predicted that the following areas would be affected by the Proposed Development:

- Arfon Plateau (HLCA23);
- Vaynol (HLCA48); and
- Hillslopes below Moel Y Ci/Moel Rhiwen (HLCA53).

9.6.7 In EIA terms, the Slight to Moderate effect identified in the ASIDOHL is considered to be of **low** magnitude. As an area included in the Register of Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales, the Dinorwig LOHI is of national importance and therefore of **high** heritage value. Overall therefore, the significance of this effect would be **minor**.

10 Cumulative Effects

10.1 INTRODUCTION

10.1.1 This section of the assessment considers the cumulative effects of the various elements of the Proposed Development and the accumulated effects of the proposals with other developments proposed in the vicinity.

10.2 INTRA PROJECT CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

10.2.1 Intra-project effects are reported in Chapter 19, Intra-Project Effects (**Document 5.19**).

10.3 INTER PROJECT CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

10.3.1 Inter-project cumulative effects occur when two or more planned developments have an effect on the same receptor leading to an overall effect of greater significance. Note that these 'other developments' are developments that have not yet been constructed and are not operational; where developments are constructed and operational they are considered to form part of the existing baseline.

10.3.2 Chapter 20 Inter-Project Cumulative Effects (**Document 5.20**) presents a methodology for determining whether inter-project cumulative effects could occur as a result of these 'other developments' being built and/or operated at the same time as the Proposed Development. This methodology is based upon the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17, which deals with cumulative effects assessment. A long list of other developments needs to be developed and agreed initially. Once this is agreed, the methodology consists of four main stages as follows:

- Stage 1: a long list of other developments is identified and outline information gathered. Consideration is given to whether the other development is within the zone of influence (ZOI) for each topic; if it is, then the assessment progresses to stage 2.
- Stage 2: consideration is given to the potential temporal overlap i.e. whether the construction or operational effects of the other development could coincide with those of the Proposed Development. Consideration is also given to the scale and nature of the other development, the nature of the receiving environment and whether there are shared receptors, and whether there is a 'pathway' for a cumulative effect to occur. At the

end of stage 2 a shortlist of other developments is considered in stages 3 and 4.

- Stage 3: detailed information is gathered about each of the shortlisted other developments, typically in the form of ESs or Scoping Reports.
- Stage 4: cumulative effects are assessed and mitigation identified, and apportioned, where necessary. The securing mechanism for any necessary mitigation is identified.

10.3.3 The potential for cumulative effects to occur is considered for any effects that are minor, moderate or major. However, where the residual effects on a shared receptor are concluded to be negligible for either the Proposed Development or the other development, it is not considered possible for there to be a resulting inter-project cumulative effect. Where all effects related to a particular topic are negligible, for either the proposed Development or other development, the other development is screened out at stage 2.

10.3.4 Details about the 'other developments' on the long list considered at stage 1 are provided in Chapter 20 Inter-Project Cumulative Effects (Document 5.20) and its appendices.

Stage 1 and Stage 2

10.3.5 Table 10.16 provides a summary of stages 1 and 2 of the historic environment inter-project cumulative effects assessment. Where the effects of other developments are either outside the ZOI or outside the temporal scope of the Proposed Development, they have not been included in this table.

Table 10.16 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station	Yes	Yes	Potential overlap between both the construction and operational phases.	<p>Shared receptors: Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030), Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080), Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110), Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079), Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344), Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building (LB 5383, 5384), Llanfechell Conservation Area, Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building (LB 25171) and Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349).</p> <p>As negligible effects have been reported on the following shared receptors either by the Proposed Development or by the Wylfa Newydd Power Station assessment :Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110), Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079), Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344), Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building (LB 5383, 5384), Llanfechell Conservation Area, Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building (LB 25171) and Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349) significant cumulative effects are considered unlikely therefore these receptors are not considered further in this assessment.</p> <p>There is the potential for cumulative effects on the Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030) and Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080), to occur during construction and operation phases due to predicted changes in the settings of designated heritage assets and these receptors are taken forward to stage 3/4.</p>	Yes (Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030) and Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080))
Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Decommissioning	Yes	Yes	Overlap between all phases of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Decommissioning and the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.	Shared receptors: none.	No
Penrhos Leisure Village	No	No			
Anglesey Eco Park	No	No			
Parc Cybi	No	No			
Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power	Yes	Yes	Construction works have commenced and are expected to have been completed prior to	Shared receptors: Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349), Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079), Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080), Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110), Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030), Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344),	Yes - Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN

Table 10.16 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			the construction of the Proposed Development. There would be an overlap in the operational phases.	<p>Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building (LB 16575) and the Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building (LB 5383).</p> <p>The Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349), Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344), Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building (LB 16575) and the Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building (LB 5383) are predicted to experience negligible effects either by the Proposed Development therefore significant cumulative effects are considered unlikely and these receptors are not considered further.</p> <p>There is the potential for cumulative effects on Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079), Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080), Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110) and Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030) shared receptors to occur due to predicted changes in the settings of designated heritage assets.</p>	079), Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080), Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110) and Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)
Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment	No	No			
Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage	No	No			
Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation	Yes	Yes	The connection is expected to take less than a year however as the start date is not currently known, it is assumed there could be overlap in the construction and operational phases.	<p>Shared receptor: Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.</p> <p>There would be a potential for a cumulative effect on the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.</p>	Yes - Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
West Anglesey Demonstration Project	No	No			
Holyhead Deep	No	No			

Table 10.16 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass	No	No			
Menai Science Park	Yes	Yes	The first phase of the development would be completed prior to the construction phase of the Proposed Development however the remainder of the development would take approximately 10 years to complete (more detailed timescale currently unknown) therefore is likely to overlap with both the construction and operation phases of the proposed development.	Shared receptors: none.	No
Third Menai Crossing	Yes	Yes	Potential for the construction phases to overlap (construction timescale currently unknown anticipated to be 2020/2021 to 2022/2023). The operations phases would also overlap.	<p>Potential shared receptors: Britannia Bridge, Plas Newydd and Vaynol.</p> <p>The Welsh Government has consulted on options for the alignment of a third Menai Crossing, all of which would involve a bridge located alongside or near to the existing Britannia Bridge. The preferred option is not known, though each of the options could affect the settings of designated assets within and alongside the Menai Strait. In particular, it could affect the Britannia Bridge itself, as well as the registered parks and gardens of Plas Newydd and Vaynol, and the assets associated with these.</p> <p>There would be no effect on the Britannia Bridge as a result of the Proposed Development therefore significant cumulative effects on this receptor are not possible and are not considered further in the assessment.</p>	Yes - Plas Newydd and Vaynol
A55 - Junction 15 & Junction 16 Improvement	No	No			

Table 10.16 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
A55 Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement	No	No			
Nant y Garth Landfill Site	Yes	Yes	Overlap of operation of landfill (time-limited to the end of July 2021) and construction of the Proposed Development.	Shared receptors: Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. Nant y Garth Landfill Site is within the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and so there would be potential for cumulative effects with elements of the Proposed Development also located within this landscape. However, Nant y Garth Landfill Site development comprise minor amendments to restoration conditions to allow ease of reinstatement and create a landform to reinstate woodland. This would not have an adverse effect on the historic character and so would not give rise to any cumulative effects.	No
Caernarfon Brickworks Quarry	No	No			
Amlwch Liquid Natural Gas (LNG)	No	No			
Green Wire	Yes	Yes	Timescales currently unknown. If connection in place as per the agreement (completed by end of 2020) there would be an overlap with the OHL and tunnel construction however not with works at Pentir. Likely to be an overlap in operation phases.	Shared receptors: Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285) and Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. There is the potential for cumulative effect to occur due to combined changes to the setting of the listed buildings at Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm (9 Grade II Listed buildings) as a result of construction of the Green Wire development at the same time as of the southern extension to Pentir Substation. There would also be a potential for a cumulative effect on the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. The Proposed Development is predicted to have negligible effects on Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285) during the operational phase, therefore significant cumulative effects are considered unlikely and these receptors have been not considered further for the operational phase.	Yes - Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
Llanbadrig Solar Farm	Yes	Yes	It is likely that this development would be constructed before the construction phase of the Proposed Development. There	Shared receptor: Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110). Potential for cumulative effects on the shared receptor to occur during the operational phase due to predicted changes in the settings of designated heritage asset. The Proposed Development is predicted to have negligible effects on Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110) during the construction therefore significant	Yes - Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument

Table 10.16 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			would be an overlap with the operational phases.	cumulative effects are considered unlikely and this receptor has been not considered further for the construction phase.	
Codling Wind Park	No	No			
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai Llangefni Campus	Yes	Yes	Although some elements would be completed prior to the construction phase of the Proposed Development there is the potential for overlap between the full build out of the site (timescale currently unknown) and the construction of the Proposed Development. There is also overlap between the operational phases of the developments.	Shared receptors: none.	No
Dinorwig Cables	Yes	Yes	Potential overlap between construction phases (cable installation is programmed for between 2019 and 2025) along with overlap in the operational phases.	Shared receptor: Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. There would be a potential for cumulative effects on the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.	Yes - Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
Holyhead Port Expansion	No	No			

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Stage 3 and Stage 4

- 10.3.6 At the end of Stage 2 the original long list of other developments was reduced to a short list of other development where there would be potential for a significant cumulative effect to occur. The short list of other developments is as follows:
- Wylfa Newydd Power Station;
 - Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power;
 - Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation
 - Third Menai Crossing;
 - Green Wire;
 - Llanbadrig Solar Farm; and
 - Dinorwig Cables.
- 10.3.7 Stage 3 requires the gathering of detailed information; however, a substantial amount of information about the other developments had already been gathered to support stages 1 and 2.
- 10.3.8 The results of the Stage 4 assessment of cumulative effects and mitigation are presented in Table 10.17 below.
- 10.3.9 Professional judgement has been applied in determining whether the combination of effects from two developments could result in a significant effect overall. In the case of minor effects, it is considered highly unlikely that effects could prove to be additive; however, professional judgement has been applied to check that two or more minor effects do not have potential to accumulate, thereby resulting in a potentially significant effect.

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Table 10.17 Historic Environment CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
Wylfa Newydd Power Station	<u>Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and operation phases.	<u>Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and operation phases.	A combination of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and the new OHL would increase and intensify the visibility of modern energy infrastructure in views across a broad arc from the north to the south-east. The cumulative effect of the two developments together would result a moderate adverse (Significant) effect during construction and operation phases.	There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect.	Significant
	<u>Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and Moderate Adverse (significant) during operation.	<u>Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and operation phases.	The moderate adverse (significant) effect of the operational Proposed Development would result largely from the close proximity of the proposed OHL to the monument. Construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd Power Station would be at a greater distance away and would not add to this effect within the immediate context of the monument; though the moderate effect of the Proposed Development alone would remain. For the same reason the minor adverse effect (not significant) during construction would not add to the minor adverse effect (not significant) of Wylfa Newydd Power Station during its construction therefore no significant cumulative effects would be likely.	There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect.	Although there is likely to be some cumulative effect, the overall significance is unlikely to be any greater than the effects considered separately. Not significant
Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power	<u>Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during operation.	<u>Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079)</u> - Moderate/ Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and operation.	Both developments would result in minor adverse effects, but it is considered that the combination of the two would not give rise to a significant cumulative effect as they are sufficiently separated that the combined change in view of and from this monument would not be significant.	None.	Not significant
	<u>Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and Moderate Adverse (significant) during operation.	<u>Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)</u> - Moderate/ Minor Adverse (not significant).	The Proposed Development would result in a significant effect on the Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080) and the moderate/minor adverse (not significant) effect of the Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm would not increase this significantly as the effect of the Proposed Development derives from the very close proximity of the nearest new pylon. As the Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm is more distant it would not add to the effect on the immediate and close setting of the monument.	There are no additional mitigation measures available that would reduce the significance of this effect.	Not significant
	<u>Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled</u>	<u>Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled</u>	The minor and moderate/ minor adverse effect of the developments would not result in a significant cumulative effect.	None.	Not significant

Table 10.17 Historic Environment CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<u>Monument (AN 110)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during operation.	<u>Monument (AN 110)</u> – Moderate/ Minor Adverse (not significant).	The effect of the Proposed Development derives from changes in views from and to this asset across the OHL, introducing a change to views where there is indivisibility with other monuments, particularly AN030 and AN080. Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm would be located to the north and would not add to this effect.		
	<u>Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction and operation phases.	<u>Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)</u> - Moderate/ Minor Adverse (not significant).	The minor and moderate/ minor adverse effect of the developments would not result in a significant cumulative effect. As above, the effect of the Proposed Development derives from changes in views from and to this asset across the OHL, introducing a change to views where there is indivisibility with other monuments, particularly AN110 and AN080. Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm would be located to the north and would not add to this effect.	None.	Not significant
Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation	<u>Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant).	No information available.	There would be a potential for a slight cumulative effect on the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This would derive from the cumulative area of ground disturbance, though there would be no cumulative effects on settings other than potential short-term effects during construction, dependant on timings. Given that it would be an underground connection, and given that the extent of disturbance would represent only a small proportion of the historic character areas through which it would pass, this would not be expected to give rise to a significant cumulative effect.	None	Not significant
Third Menai Crossing	<u>Plas Newydd Registered Park and Garden (RPG GD48)</u> – Negligible (Not Significant).	No information available.	There is insufficient information as yet about the effects of the other development, and as such the potential cumulative effects with the Proposed Development would need to be a consideration during the relevant assessment and consenting for that development. However, for those assets most likely to be affected by the Third Menai Crossing, effects as a result of the North Wales Connection Project are greatly limited by the use of a tunnel beneath the Menai Strait. No significant cumulative effect is	None.	Not significant
	<u>Vaynol Registered Park and Gardens (RPG and</u>	No information available.		None.	Not significant

Table 10.17 Historic Environment CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<u>GD52</u> – Negligible (Not Significant).		therefore anticipated as a result of a combination of these developments.		
Green Wire	<u>Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285)</u> – Minor Adverse (not significant) during construction.	No information available.	There is insufficient information as yet about the effects of the other development, and as such the potential cumulative effects with the Proposed Development would need to be a consideration during the relevant assessment and consenting for that development. It is considered that there is some potential for an overall increased effect on the setting of the listed buildings at Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm (9 Grade II Listed buildings) as a result of development of the Green Wire site cumulatively with the southern extension to Pentir Substation. However this would be temporary during the construction phase.	None.	Not significant
	<u>Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest</u> – Minor Adverse (not significant).	No information available.	There is insufficient information as yet about the effects of the other development, and as such the potential cumulative effects with the Proposed Development would need to be a consideration during the relevant assessment and consenting for that development. Given the extent of potential disturbance resulting from the two developments, this would represent only a small proportion of the historic character areas through which it would pass; as a result this would not be expected to give rise to a significant cumulative effect.	None.	Not significant
Llanbadrig Solar Farm	<u>Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110)</u> - Minor Adverse (not significant) during operation.	<u>Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110)</u> – Moderate/ Minor Adverse (not significant).	The minor and moderate/ minor adverse effect of the developments would not result in a significant cumulative effect. The effect of the Proposed Development derives from changes in views from and to this asset across the OHL, introducing a change to views where there is indivisibility with other monuments, particularly AN030 and AN080. Llanbadrig Solar Farm would be located to the north and would not add to this effect.	None.	Not significant
Dinorwig Cables	<u>Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest</u> – Minor Adverse (not significant).	No information available.	There is insufficient information as yet about the effects of the other development, and as such the potential cumulative effects with the Proposed Development would need to be a consideration	None.	Not significant

Table 10.17 Historic Environment CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
			<p>during the relevant assessment and consenting for that development.</p> <p>There would be a potential for a slight cumulative effect on the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This would derive from the cumulative area of ground disturbance, though there would be no cumulative effects on settings other than potential short-term effects during construction, dependant on timings. Given that it would be an underground connection, and given that the extent of disturbance would represent only a small proportion of the historic character areas through which it would pass, this would not be expected to give rise to a significant cumulative effect.</p>		

Conclusions

- 10.3.10 Taking into consideration all of the 'other developments' for which a potential cumulative effect has been identified, the overall effects is considered to be limited to a significant effect on Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030). This would derive from a combination of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and the new OHL which would increase and intensify the visibility of modern energy infrastructure in views across a broad arc from the north to the south-east.
- 10.3.11 The potential for more than one other development, in addition to the Proposed Development, to result in a significant cumulative effect has also been considered. In particular, the Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest has the potential to be affected by a number of the identified developments. However, where sufficient information is available, it is clear that the total extent of any disturbance would not be sufficient to result in a significant cumulative effect on this asset.

11 Summary

11.1 DIRECT DISTURBANCE OF ASSETS

- 11.1.1 A phased programme of archaeological data collection has identified a number of areas of archaeological interest within the Order Limits. Where possible, the layout of the Proposed Development has been designed to avoid loss of or disturbance to these, but is anticipated that construction would involve the permanent loss of archaeological remains.
- 11.1.2 Provision would be made for the identification and recording of archaeological remains before and during the construction programme. This would include a programme of Strip, Map and Sample within areas of identified archaeological interest and wathing briefs elsewhere. The arrangements for these measures are described in the Archaeological Strategy (**Document 7.8**). There is also a potential for the discovery of previously unidentified archaeological remains during construction. Where considered appropriate, these may be preserved through an adjustment in the scheme layout, such as by the re-routeing of an access track. Where this is not possible or appropriate then the remains would be recorded in advance of their loss.
- 11.1.3 Construction of access tracks would also involve cutting sections through a number of field boundaries of historic interest, including cloddiau boundaries. These would be restored during the removal of the access tracks following the construction phase.

11.2 EFFECTS ARISING THROUGH CHANGE TO SETTING

- 11.2.1 The area around the Menai Strait is sensitive for its historic interest, particularly for the presence of the Grade I registered parks and gardens of Plas Newydd and Vaynol on the shores of the Strait. The use of a tunnel underneath the Menai Strait and extending it to avoid effects on these parks has ensured that there would not be a significant effect to either of them.
- 11.2.2 The selection of an OHL route which is largely parallel to the existing 400 kV line ensures that where elements of the Proposed Development may affect the settings of heritage assets it would often be seen alongside the existing line. Where this is the case, it would intensify the presence of electricity infrastructure in that location but would not

introduce a novel element into the setting of the asset and so the overall effects on settings would be less than for a single OHL in an area where one is not already present.

11.2.3 Nevertheless, there are seven locations where the Proposed Development would introduce a new element resulting in significant effects on designated assets. An example of this is Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone Scheduled Monument (CN 375), which would be significantly affected by the construction and operation of the Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC and the OHL leading to Pentir Substation. No additional measures have been identified that would reduce the significance of these effects; however there may be other measures available outside of the Proposed Development which could enhance access to or interpretation of assets affected by the Proposed Development and these are set out in the Enhancement Strategy (**Document 7.13**).

11.2.4 There are some other examples of significant effects arising due to the very close proximity of the Proposed Development to designated assets due to the the close paralleling of the existing line, for example the Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080).

11.3 EFFECTS ON HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

11.3.1 Part of the Proposed Development would be located within the Dinorwig LOHI and an assessment of the effect of this has been undertaken through the completion of an ASIDOHL (Appendix 10.3, **Document 5.10.2.3**).

11.3.2 One Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) within the LOHI would be most affected by the presence of the Proposed Development and this is the Arfon Plateau (HLCA23). The conclusion of the ASIDOHL was that the Proposed Development would not result in a significant effect on the LOHI and this is because of:

- The limited extent of direct physical impacts as a proportion of the relevant HLCAs;
- The limited extent of indirect, physical impacts;
- The relative lack of visibility of the Proposed Development from within Vaynol Park and Y Felinheli, which are important components of the historic landscape on the register; and,

- In some cases, the presence of existing modern elements of industrial use or infrastructure which affect the historic character of areas or principal assets.

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
HE1	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE2	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Identified elements of this area of archaeological interest are excluded from the construction area and fencing and signage will be used to ensure their protection.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE3	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE4	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Identified elements of this area of archaeological interest, including the full extent of the enclosure, are excluded from the construction area and fencing and signage will be used to ensure their protection.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE5	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE6	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Identified elements of this area of archaeological interest, including much of the identified enclosure, are excluded from the construction area and fencing and signage will be used to ensure their protection.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE7	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Identified elements of this area of archaeological interest, including the identified enclosure, are excluded from the construction area and fencing and signage will be used to ensure their protection.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE8	Negligible	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	None	None

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
HE9	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	The well will be avoided by any required drainage.	None	None
HE10	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Much of the identified area of archaeological interest is excluded from the construction area and fencing and signage will be used to ensure their protection.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE11	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE12	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE13	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
HE14	High	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	This asset has legal protection and fencing and signage would be used to ensure that there would be no disturbance to this asset.	None	None
HE15	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE16	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE17	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	None	None
HE18	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE19	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE20	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE21	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Disturbance to the enclosure would be avoided if possible but flexibility in pylon and access track track may result in some disturbance.	Medium	Minor (Not Significant)
HE22	Negligible	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE23	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	The asset will be avoided by access track if possible.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
HE24	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Much of the identified area of archaeological interest is excluded from the construction area and fencing and signage will be used to ensure their protection.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE25	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Avoidance of areas of the apparently most sensitive area of archaeological interest will be considered in the location of the construction compound.	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
HE26	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	The asset will be avoided by access track if possible.	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
HE27	Negligible	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE28	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE29	Negligible	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	High	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE30	Negligible	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None.	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
HE31	Low	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None	High	Minor (not significant)
HE32	Negligible	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Loated on the edge of the Order Limits and will be avoided.	None	None
HE33	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	None	Medium	Minor (Not Significant)
HE34	Medium	Loss of archaeological remains due to construction.	Disturbance will be avoided if possible.	Low	Minor (not significant)
HE35	Medium	Removal of sections of field boundary to enable access track construction.	Where extant historic field boundaries are cut through for access tracks then the length of section to be removed will be limited so far as possible. Field boundaries will be re-instated following removal of the access track.	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
Cemaes Mill Grade II Listed Building (LB 5344)	Medium	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Barrow Cemetery, Carrog (HER 34897)	Medium	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Standing Stones Scheduled Monument (AN 030)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Standing Stone 410 m North of Church Scheduled Monument (AN 080)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Llanfechell Conservation Area	Medium	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Church of St Mechell Grade Listed II*Building and Rectory Grade Listed II Building (LB 5383, 5384)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Bryn Ddu Grade II Listed Building (LB 25171)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow Scheduled Monument (AN 110)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Llifad, Carreglefn Scheduled Monument (AN 079)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Church of St Peirio Grade II Listed Building (LB 5349)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd Grade II Listed Building (LB 16575)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Church of St Mary Grade II Listed Building (LB 5348)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Bodewryd Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 078)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
Capel Mwd (Capel Newydd) and attached cottage Grade II Listed Building (LB 5740)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Melin Esgob Grade II Listed Building (LB 24834)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Maen Chwyf Scheduled Monument (AN 076)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Llys Einion Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 077)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Listed buildings in Llandyfydog; Church of St Tyfrydog Grade II* Listed Building and Ty Mawr (LB 5360, 5362)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Rectory and agricultural range Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 24840, 24829)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	High	Moderate (Significant)
Carreg Leidr Scheduled Monument (AN 067)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Clorach-fawr Grade II Listed Building (LB 24830)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Clorach-bach Grade II Listed Building (LB 24831)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Listed buildings in Maenaddwyn; Former Post Office and Ty Newydd Grade II Listed Building (LB 5391, 5392)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Church of St Michael Grade II Listed Building (LB 5390)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	High	Moderate (Significant)
Maen Addwyn Scheduled Monument (AN 069)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Llech Golman Scheduled Monument (AN 070)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
Farmstead, Cae-leci (HER 55959)	Low	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Melin Llidiart Grade II Listed Building (LB 5389)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Plas Tregayan: Grade II Listed Building (LB 5404)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Melin Llanddyfnan (Pen y fan) Grade II Listed Building (LB 26722)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Hendre Howell Grade II Listed Building (LB 5338)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Hut Circles, Cefn Poeth Bach (HER 29840)	Medium	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 155)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Plas Penmynydd Grade II* Listed Building (LB 5447)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Anglesey Column Grade II* Listed Building (LB 5432)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Statue of Nelson on shore of Menai Strait Grade II Listed Building (LB 5491)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Church of St. Mary, Llanfairpwll Grade II Listed Building (LB 19659)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Hen Felin Grade II Listed Building (LB 19658)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Britannia Tubular Bridge Grade II Listed Building (LB 5488, 3674)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	High	Moderate (Significant)

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
Llwyn-onn Farm: Grade II Listed Building (LB 19750)		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Bryn-Celli-Ddu Burial Chamber Scheduled Monument (AN 002)	Very High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Moderate (Significant)
Tyddyn-Bach Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 084)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Bryn-Celli-Ddu Standing Stone Scheduled Monument (AN 085)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Plas Newydd Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG GD48)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Plas Newydd Grade I Listed Building (LB 5462)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Listed buildings at entrance to Plas Newydd; Grand Lodge of Plas Newydd, with Entrance Archways, Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5458, 5457)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Aberbraint Grade II*Listed Building (LB 5430) and Aberbraint Lodge Grade II Listed Building (LB 5468)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Pen yr Allt Grade II Listed Building (LB 5465)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
1-3 Tyddyn Pwyth Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5466, 19670, 19671)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
1-2 Victoria Cottages Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 5467, 19672)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Church of St. Edwen Grade II Listed Building (LB 19743)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
Plas Coch Grade II*Listed Building (LB 19736)		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
The Old Cutter Grade II Listed Building (LB 19735)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Castell Gwylan Grade II Listed Building (LB 19744)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Vaynol Park Grade I Registered Park and Garden, including other listed buildings Grade II Listed Building (RPG GD52)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Vaynol Old Hall Grade I Listed Building and Walls to inner and outer gardens Grade II Listed Building (LB 4166, 18924)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Vaynol Hall Grade I Listed Building (LB 4173)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Garden seat in SW garden of Vaynol Hall Grade II Listed Building (LB 18911)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Boundary Wall to Vaynol Park, Main Entrance and Grand Lodge Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 4199, 4200, 18910, 18344)	High	Change in setting during construction	No measures required	None	None
		Change in setting during operation	No measures required	None	None
Bryntirion Grade II* Listed Building (LB 14924)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)
Fodol Ganol Enclosed Hut Group Scheduled Monument (CN 175)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
Coed Nant-y-garth, standing stone Scheduled Monument (CN 375)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Medium	Moderate (Significant)
Gors y Brithdir Enclosed Hut Group and Ancient Fields Scheduled Monument (CN203)	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)
	High	Change in setting during construction	No further measures available	Low	Minor (Not Significant)

Table 10.18 Potential Historic Environment Effects of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Value	Potential effects and sensitivity	Mitigation	Residual Magnitude	Significance
Tŷ'n Llwyn Farm and farm buildings Grade II Listed Buildings (LB 83283, 83284, 83281, 83282, 83169, 83280, 83170, 83279, 83285)		Change in setting during operation	No further measures available	Very Low	Negligible (Not Significant)

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