

CPAT Report No 1150

Braint Wind Farm, Anglesey

CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE ASSESSMENT



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Report for West Coast Energy



CPAT

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides a baseline assessment of cultural heritage features (aka assets) within and around the propose development area for a wind farm on Anglesey, which has been termed by West Coast Energy and their client, the Braint Wind Farm.
- 1.2 The study was conducted by the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in April 2012, and is seen as a preliminary statement which will be incorporated in a fuller environmental statement in due course. The assessment was conducted within the framework of a design brief (ref D1641) prepared by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and a consequent Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CPAT which was approved by GAPS.
- 1.3 The proposed wind farm is centred at SH 54100 75100. The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land of approximately 42 hectares, in Penmynydd, Anglesey. Penmynydd is a predominantly rural parish in the south-east of Anglesey, approximately midway between the administrative centre of Llangefni and Menai Bridge. The site is currently farm land, divided into a number of small, regular fields. The site is located at approximately 60m aOD, sloping gently to the west. It is bounded to the west by the Afon Braint and traversed by a managed tributary of this in the south. The northern and southern boundaries of the site are formed by field boundaries; the eastern extent appears to be physically undefined.

2 Sources of Information & Guidance

- 2.1 Cultural heritage is deemed to include the complete range of man-made features that have been introduced into the landscape from the Palaeolithic, more than two hundred and fifty thousand years ago, to the 20th century. Some of these features will be visible as upstanding remains on the ground; others will be buried and only become apparent during ground disturbance, whilst others may be objects that have been discarded, lost or deliberately deposited. Some will have an archaeological interest and importance; others will be more historical in their origin. In addition, some natural features will be relevant because of the information they contain; peat bogs, for instance, hold pollen that can throw light on past human activity in the area. Collectively all these features are known as cultural heritage assets. Background information on the categorisation and administration of the cultural heritage is provided in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2, HA 208/07 in its revised form (August 2007) was approved by Welsh (Assembly) Government at that time, and provides a suitable, general framework for assessing the cultural heritage.
- 2.3 The baseline survey of the assessment was undertaken with reference to the principles and methods for assessing archaeological and cultural heritage assets laid out in a) the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments and b) the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2001), both produced by the Institute for Archaeologists, the regulatory body for the profession.
- 2.4 Further background information on national and local policies relevant to the cultural heritage is provided in Appendix 2.

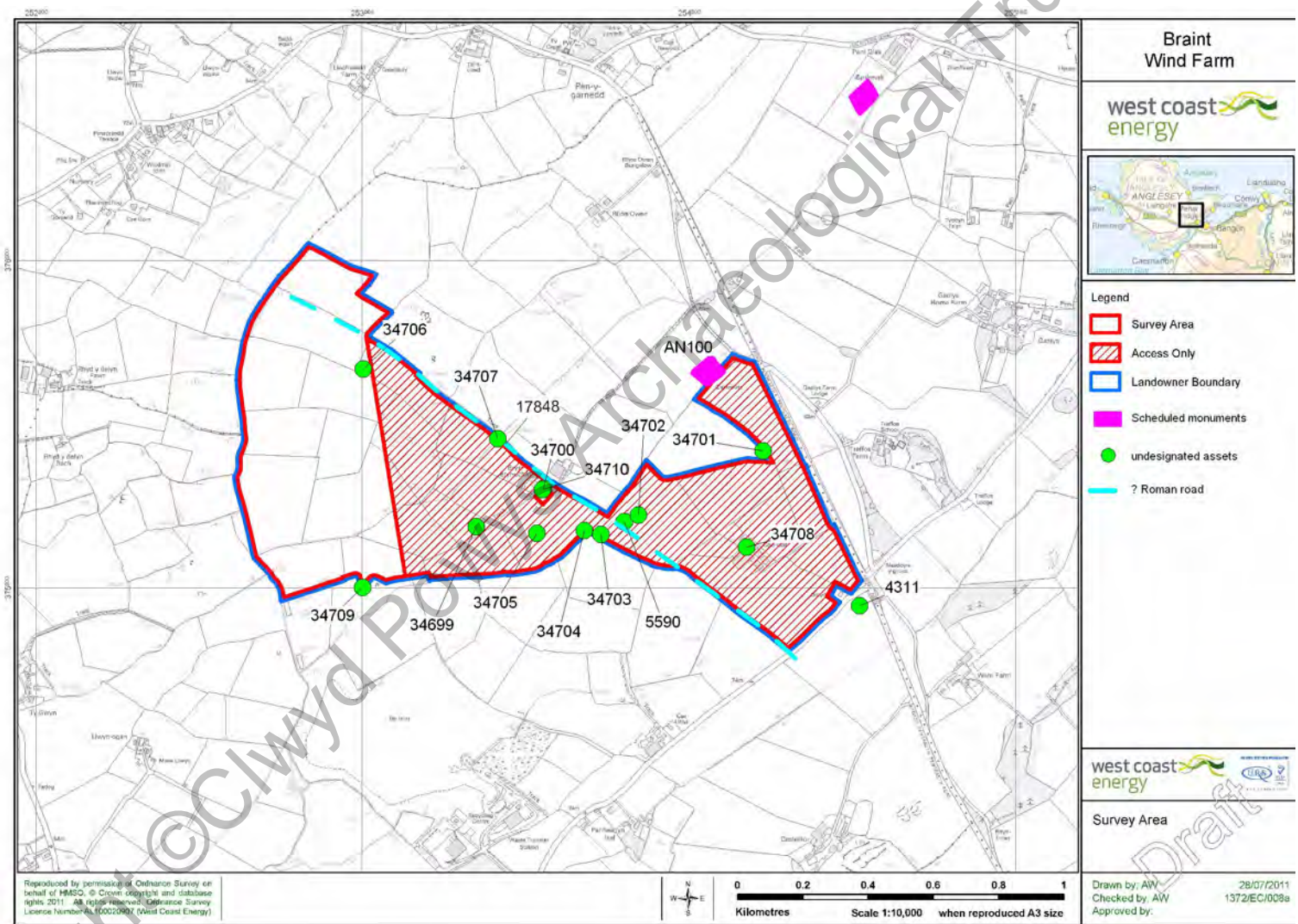


Fig. 1 Cultural Heritage Assets within the Development Area

3 Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 The development boundary of the proposed wind farm has been determined by the client and is depicted in Fig. 1. It defines a tract of land, hereafter termed the Development Area. A search was made for cultural heritage assets with the boundary of the proposed wind farm and a surrounding buffer zone of 100m.
- 3.2 The desk-based study, which forms the basis for the assessment involved the examination of readily available written, cartographic, and aerial photographic sources held in the following repositories:
- a) The National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
 - b) The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 - c) The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by GAT in Bangor
 - d) Anglesey Record Office, Llangefni
 - e) University College Bangor
- 3.3 The desk-based study was followed by a systematic field-walked survey which covered the entire area of the proposed wind farm in order to assess known assets and identify any previously unrecorded assets.
- 3.4 At the time that this baseline study was conducted no ground investigations had been conducted within the Development Area.
- 3.5 Further background information on national and local policies relevant to the cultural heritage is provided in Appendix 3.

4 The Cultural Heritage History of the Area

- 4.1 The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) reveals that the proposed wind turbine development is located within an area of high archaeological potential with sites representing every period from the Neolithic onwards recorded in the locality. Numerous chance discoveries of stone tools in the locality support the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity denoted by an enclosure at Castellior (PRN 4389) and several possible standing stones in the wider landscape. Iron Age and Roman period settlement in the vicinity includes the scheduled Bryn Eryr earthwork (scheduled monument An100) and a hut circle settlement at Castellior (PRN 2717), both of which have yielded good artefactual evidence, while the application site is crossed by the potential line of a Roman road (PRN17848). Evidence of medieval activity is represented by a house platform (PRN 77), enclosure earthworks (PRN 76) and holy sites (e.g. PRN 2696), while the prevailing settlement pattern is characterised by post-medieval farmsteads, several of which are listed. Significant archaeology of the modern period is represented by the former open-air hospital at Penhesgyn Hall.
- 4.2 The significance of the area is reinforced by LANDMAP, the Welsh methodology employed in landscape assessment. This indicates that the proposed wind farm lies within an landscape classed as outstanding which is generally held to be of national value (Aspect Area YNSMNL016). Most of (inland) Anglesey is still essentially rural in nature, and this large area occupies most of the island. It is a broad landscape area where it is difficult to differentiate individual zones but which contains many disparate patterns of settlement and land-use which illustrate and exemplify Anglesey's evolution as a primarily rural area. It should be noted here that this is the Anglesey landscape that travellers to and from Holyhead experience, the immediate foreground to a view that has the Snowdonian mountains as their backdrop.

5 The Baseline Assessment

Cultural Heritage Assets within the Development Area

- 5.1 A total of 16 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the Development Area, one of which is designated while the others are undesignated.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 5.2 There is a single scheduled ancient monument within the Development Area, the Bryn Eryr Rectangular Earthwork (SAM An100; SH 5405 7565). The site comprises a raised rectangular area surrounded by a shallow ditch and is located on fairly low-lying ground which was waterlogged at the time of the site visit. It is divided by a later boundary and drainage ditch, and only the south-east of the two sections falls within the study area. The south-east part is defined by a ditch about 7m wide and up to 0.5m deep. The enclosure was excavated by GAT between 1985 and 1987, revealing middle and later Iron Age settlement followed by Roman occupation.

Undesignated Assets

- 5.3 The assessment has identified 15 undesignated assets within or immediately adjacent to the Development Area. These are presented in Table 1, and then described according to their PRN or Primary Record Numbers, some of which have been allocated by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, specifically as a result of this baseline assessment.

Table 1: Undesignated Assets within the Development Area

| PRN | Name | Type | Period | NGR | Value |
|-------|---|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 401 | Bryn Eryr Earthwork Enclosure | Enclosure | Iron Age | SH54057565 | High |
| 4311 | Y Dolydd standing stone, Possible site of | Standing stone | Prehistoric ? | SH54527494 | Unknown |
| 5590 | Stone axe findspot, Cae Isaf/Bryn Eryr | Stone axe | Neolithic | SH53807520 | Low |
| 17848 | Roman Road RRN 60 (Anglesey NE route) | Road | Roman | SH53727523 | Unknown |
| 34699 | Bryn-eryr-uchaf mound | Mound | Post Medieval | SH5334875187 | Negligible |
| 34700 | Bryn Eryr Farm | Farmstead | Medieval | SH5355475303 | Low |
| 34701 | Cae-isaf well | Well | Post Medieval | SH5422575417 | Negligible |
| 34702 | Cae-isaf spring I | Spring | Post Medieval | SH5384475222 | Negligible |
| 34703 | Cae-isaf spring II | Spring | Post Medieval | SH5373075162 | Negligible |
| 34704 | Bryn Eryr stepping stones | Stepping stones | Post Medieval | SH5367975174 | Negligible |
| 34705 | Bryn Eryr well | Well | Post Medieval | SH5353375166 | Negligible |
| 34706 | Bryn Eryr quarry | Quarry ? | Post Medieval | SH5300175668 | Negligible |
| 34707 | Bryn Eryr culvert | Culvert | Post Medieval | SH5341475455 | Low |
| 34708 | Cae-isaf Farm | Farmstead | Post Medieval | SH5417575124 | Low |
| 34709 | Bryn Eryr enclosure II | Enclosure ? | Unknown | SH530750 | Unknown |
| 34710 | Bryn Eryr Roman pottery find | Findspot | Roman | SH53557530 | Low |

PRN 4311

A possible standing stone lying just outside the study area. It was recorded on the basis of a letter by RG White, possibly as a result of its depiction on OS mapping. The farmer has no knowledge of a stone at this location; it was not visible from the study area.

PRN 5590

A Neolithic stone axe, Chipped and partly polished, with a convex cross-section and a rounded blade and butt. It was found between Bryn Eryr and Cae-isaf farms and is now in the possession of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society.

PRN 17848

The predicted line of a Roman road (RRN 60 – Anglesey NE route) crosses the Development Area, running from the former ford and bridge over Afon Rhyd Eilian near Castellior, to a track heading north-west from Bryn Eryr to a crossing point of the now canalised Afon Braint (Hopewell, 2007). No evidence of a Roman road was visible on the ground along this route when the study area was visited. The track takes a slightly meandering course and is probably only associated with farm activity, it crosses culvert PRN 34707 which is probably of 18th or 19th- century origin.

PRN 34699 Bryn Eryr earthwork SH5334875187

A small oval earthwork about 200m south-west of Bryn-eryr-uchaf farm visible on RAF aerial photography from 1945-1947. It does not seem to be visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1957. There is no evidence remaining of the site at this location.

PRN 34700 Bryn Eryr Farm SH5355475303

Jones (1955, 96) mentions a small hamlet called 'Perkyr' or 'Pertgir' in the free township of Castellior in Dindaethwy commote, which might be represented by Bryn Eryr. The farmstead is first recorded in 1616, in the will of Henry Rowlands, bishop of Bangor (NLW Llanfair and Brynodol MSS, D1165). Subsequently used to provide for the poor of Bangor, it continued under the control of the trustees until at least 1887. The house is stone-built with a slate roof, and has an added unit at either end. There are additional stone-built ranges of farm buildings on its north side. The extant buildings are probably late 18th or early 19th-century in date.

PRN 34701 Cae-isaf well SH5422575417

Well depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping. A spring by the time of the 3rd edition mapping. No visible remains and it seems to have been filled in.

PRN 34702 Cae-isaf spring I SH5384475222

Spring depicted on 1st and 2nd ed Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps which may have been used as a water supply. No visible structural remains but the point where water emerges is largely covered by dumped rubble.

PRN 34703 Cae-isaf spring II SH5373075162

Spring depicted on the 3rd Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map and possibly used as a water supply. No longer extant.

PRN 34704 Bryn Eryr stepping stones SH5367975174

Stepping stones on stream depicted on 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. No longer extant.

PRN 34705 Bryn Eryr well SH5353375166

Depicted as a spring on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps, it becomes a well by the time of the 3rd edition map. Covered by a large metal tank so its condition is unknown.

PRN 34706 Bryn Eyr quarry SH5300175668
Possible quarry depicted on 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, the stone may have been used in nearby field boundaries. Probably filled-in.

PRN 34707 Bryn Eyr culvert SH5341475455
Partly collapsed stone bridge/culvert. It has a semi-circular arch about 2m across, composed of lime-mortared stone. Probably of 18th or 19th-century date.

PRN 34708 Cae-isaf Farm SH5417575124
A farm depicted and named on the old series Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile map (Sheet 78SE) and subsequent maps including an estate map of 1856 and the 1st to 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps. It is depicted but not named on the OS Surveyors drawing (No 312) of 1822. The house seems modern but there are some surviving stone structures at the core of the modern farm buildings, which may be of late 18th or early 19th-century origin.

PRN 34709 Bryn Eyr enclosure II SH530750
A possible enclosure depicted and named 'Ancient remains' on Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawing No 312 of 1822. No obvious traces of the site are left here, although the stone revetted field boundaries are irregularly arranged. It is not depicted on the subsequent map (OS old series 1 inch to 1 mile Sheet 78SW of 1841). The location is accurate only to within about 100m, given the nature of the map source.

PRN 34710 Bryn Eyr Roman pottery find SH53557530
The Anglesey Antiquarian Society Transactions for 1927 include a reference to the exhibition of a fragment of Roman pottery found at Bryn Eyr in the report of their AGM on p18. The exact location of the findspot was not specified so a general location centred on the farm has been used here, but it could have been at or near enclosure PRN 401, which is known to have been occupied in the relevant period.

Historic Hedgerows and boundaries

- 5.3 Although there is an historic parish boundary crossing the Development Area, this follows the course of the Braint, with no associated boundary features. However, the Development Area does contain a number of stone-revetted boundary banks, which are of some archaeological interest as they appear to be the earliest extant field boundaries in the study area. These have an earth core and are faced in stone on both sides, often with a hedge along the top of the bank. Very few are now in pristine condition, their function often being replaced by post-and-wire fences for ease of maintenance.

Cultural Heritage Assets within 5km of the Development Area

- 5.4 The study has included designated and registered cultural assets within 5km of the Development Area in order to assess potential indirect, visual impacts, although this will be done at a later stage, once the design has been finalised. It may also be that visual impacts up to 10km and possibly even more may have to be taken into account at a later date, depending on individual circumstances.
- 5.5 The following provides details of all designated and registered cultural assets within 5km of the Development Area, summarised in Table 2, although given the topography of the area it is unlikely that all will be subject to visual impacts. All nationally designated assets are automatically considered to be of **high** value (see Appendix 3 Table 1).

Table 2: Designated and Registered Cultural Heritage Assets within 5km of the Development: Summary

| Designated site | Within the Development Area | Within 1km | Within 2km | Within 5km |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| World Heritage Site | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scheduled Ancient Monument | 1 | 2 | 5 | 18 |
| Listed buildings (grades I and II*) | 0 | 1 | 8 | 27 |
| Registered historic parks and gardens | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Registered historic landscapes | 0 | 0 | 0 </td <td>2</td> | 2 |
| Conservation areas | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |

It should be noted that in Table 2 the figures are cumulative.

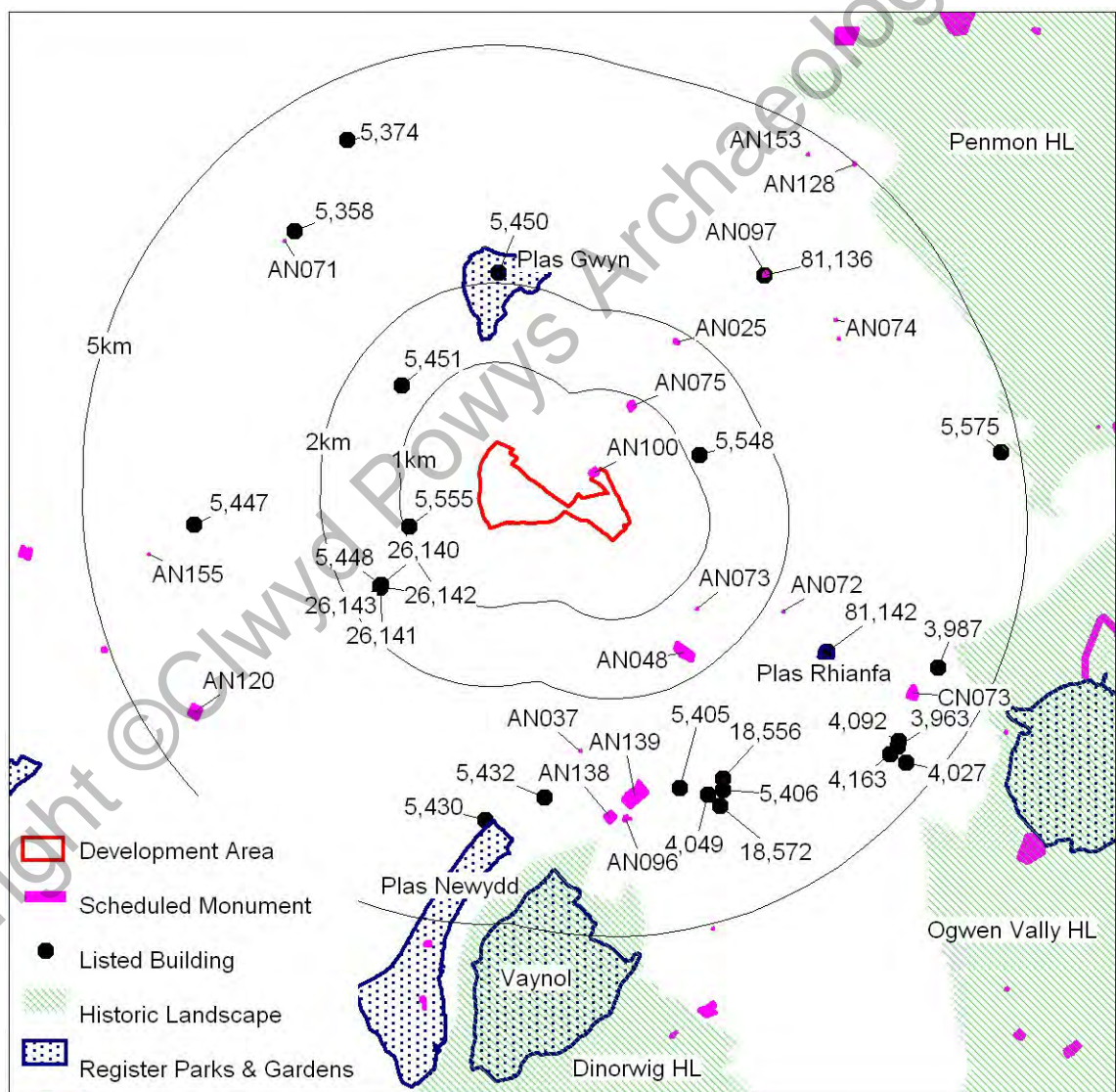


Fig. 2 Designated and Registered Cultural Heritage Assets within 5km of the Development Area

World Heritage Sites

- 5.6 There are no World Heritage Sites within 5km of the Development Area, although Beaumaris Castle lies just over 6km to the east.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 5.7 There are 18 scheduled ancient monuments within 5km of the Development Area, including one within the Development Area. These are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the Development Area

| Number | Name | Type | Period | NGR | Distance |
|--------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| AN025 | Hendrefor Burial Chambers | Chambered tomb | Prehistoric | SH551773 | 1.8km |
| AN037 | Burial Chamber 180m NE of Pen-y-Berth | Chambered tomb | Prehistoric | SH538721 | 2.7km |
| AN048 | Dinas Cadnant Hillfort | Hillfort | Prehistoric | SH551733 | 1.5km |
| AN071 | Llanddyfnan Standing Stone | Standing stone | Prehistoric | SH501785 | 3.7km |
| AN072 | Pen-y-Maen Standing Stone | Standing stone | Prehistoric | SH564739 | 2.2km |
| AN073 | Ty-Wyn Standing Stone | Standing stone | Prehistoric | SH553739 | 1.4km |
| AN074 | Cremlyn Standing Stones | Standing stone | Prehistoric | SH571775 | 3.4km |
| AN075 | Hendrefor Earthwork | Enclosure | Roman | SH545765 | 0.8km |
| AN096 | North Weir and Smoke Tower, Ynys Gorad Goch | Fish weir | Post-Medieval/Modern | SH544712 | 3.5km |
| AN097 | Hafoty Old Farm House | House (domestic) | Medieval | SH562781 | 3.2km |
| AN100 | Bryn Eryr Rectangular Earthwork | Enclosure | Roman | SH540756 | 0km |
| AN120 | Capel Eithin (site of) and Cemetery | Chapel | Prehistoric | SH490726 | 4.3km |
| AN128 | Hut Circle W of Buarth Cytir | Unenclosed hut circle | Prehistoric | SH573795 | 5km |
| AN138 | Coed Mor Fish Weir | Fish weir | Post-Medieval/Modern | SH542713 | 3.4km |
| AN139 | Gorad Ddu Fish Weir | Fish weir | Post-Medieval/Modern | SH545715 | 3.1km |
| AN153 | Llanddona Standing Stone | Standing stone | Prehistoric | SH567796 | 4.7km |
| AN155 | Hirdre-Faig Standing Stone | Standing stone | Prehistoric | SH484746 | 4.2km |
| CN073 | Pier Camp | Earthwork (unclassified) | Unknown | SH581729 | 4.1km |

Higher Grade Listed Buildings

- 5.8 There are 31 higher grade listed buildings (I and II*) within 5km of the Development Area, including 4 listed at grade I, which are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Higher Grade Listed Buildings within 5km of the Development Area

| Listed Building Number | Name | Locality | Grid Reference | Grade | Distance |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|
| 3963 | University College of North Wales main building | Bangor | SH57907220 | I | 4.4km |
| 3987 | Bangor Pier, Garth Road | Bangor | SH58407320 | II* | 4.3km |
| 4027 | Cathedral Church of St Deiniol | Bangor | SH58007200 | I | 4.6km |
| 4049 | Menai Suspension Bridge (crown property) | Bangor | SH55507160 | I | 3.4km |
| 4092 | Terraced walls and gated entrance to the University College of North Wales main building, Penrall | Bangor | | II* | 4.4km |
| 4163 | Tanyrallt, Glanrafon Hill | Bangor | SH57807210 | II* | 4.4km |
| 5358 | Church of St Dyfnan | Llanddyfnan | SH50277870 | II* | 3.7km |
| 5374 | Church of St Peter | Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf | SH50947985 | II* | 4.2km |
| 5405 | Church of St. Tysilio | Menai Bridge | SH55147168 | II* | 3.2km |
| 5406 | The Cambria | Menai Bridge | SH55697165 | II* | 3.4km |
| 5430 | Aberbraint | Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll | SH52687127 | II* | 3.7km |
| 5432 | Anglesey Column | Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll | SH53437156 | II* | 3.4km |
| 5447 | Plas Penmynydd | Penmynydd | SH49007500 | II* | 3.6km |
| 5448 | No 1 Lewis Rogers Almshouses | Penmynydd | SH51367424 | II* | 1.5km |
| 5450 | Plas Gwyn | Pentraeth | SH52857818 | II* | 2.1km |
| 5451 | Ty Fry | Pentraeth | SH51637676 | II* | 1.4km |
| 5548 | Church of St Sadwrn | Cwm Cadnant | SH55397588 | II* | 1.1km |
| 5555 | Church of St Gredifael | Penmynydd | SH51727498 | II* | 0.9km |
| 5575 | Red Hill | Beaumaris | SH59217592 | II* | 4.7km |
| 18556 | Capel Mawr Presbyterian Chapel | Menai Bridge | SH55697180 | II* | 3.3km |
| 18572 | Menai Suspension Bridge | Menai Bridge | SH55657145 | I | 3.6km |
| 26140 | No 2 Lewis Rogers Almshouses | Penmynydd | SH51357423 | II* | 1.5km |
| 26141 | No 3 Lewis Rogers Almshouses | Penmynydd | SH51357422 | II* | 1.5km |
| 26142 | No 4 Lewis Rogers Almshouses | Penmynydd | SH51357421 | II* | 1.5km |
| 26143 | No 5 Lewis Rogers Almshouse | Penmynydd | SH51357420 | II* | 1.5km |
| 81136 | Hafotty | Cwm Cadnant | SH56217815 | I | 3.2km |
| 81142 | Plas Rhianfa | Cwm Cadnant | SH57017339 | II* | 3.0km |

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 5.9 The assessment has identified four Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km of the Development Area, including Plas Newydd and Vaynol which are both registered the grade I.

Table 5: Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km of the Development Area

| Reference Number | Name | Locality | Grid Reference | Grade | Distance |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|----------|
| GD47 | Plas Gwyn | Pentraeth | SH5295477908 | II | 1.3km |
| GD48 | Plas Newydd | Llanfairpwllgwyngyll | SH5202169570 | I | 3.7km |
| GD49 | Plas Rhianfa | Menai Bridge | SH5699573374 | II | 2.9km |
| GD52 | Vaynol | Pentir | SH5357169310 | I | 4.4km |

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 5.10 There are three Registered Historic Landscapes within 5km of the Development Area: Dinorwig, which at its closest point lies 3.8km to the south; Penmon, which at its closest point lies 4.6km to the north-east, and Ogwen Valley, which is a minimum of 4.4km to the south-east.

Conservations Areas

- 5.11 The only Conservations Area within 5km of the Development Area is in the centre of Bangor, in Gwynedd.

Other Assets

- 5.12 Much of the Development Area is relatively low-lying and prone to waterlogging, although from the field survey there is no indication of any significant deposits of peat. The two farms, Cae-Isaf and Bryn-eryr-Uchaf, are both in areas of slightly raised ground, which has better drainage, and there is a third, similar area in the north of the Development Area. These drier zones are perhaps more likely to contain buried archaeological deposits than the wetter zones.

6 Assessment of Impacts

Project Description

- 6.1 The proposals consist of the construction of a new wind farm consisting of 10 turbines.

Assessment of Impacts

- 6.2 A wind farm can have one of four types of impact on a cultural heritage asset. These are:
- i) **Direct Impacts:** A direct impact upon a cultural heritage asset involves its physical alteration or destruction as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of a wind farm. Direct impacts could include the construction of turbine and crane bases, of new or upgraded access tracks, substations, transformers, cabling and the like.
 - ii) **Indirect Impacts:** An indirect impact involves an impact on a cultural heritage asset or area, or its setting, regardless of whether it is designated or not.
 - iii) **Cumulative** – where incremental effects arise due to the presence of other proposed schemes or from the interaction of different effects over time.

- iv) **Uncertain** – where there is a risk that the works may affect a cultural heritage asset, for example, when it is unclear where the location or boundaries of a site lie, or where the baseline condition of a site cannot be established satisfactorily.
- 6.3 The report does not consider undesignated assets beyond the boundary of the Development Area, although the visual impact of the development will be apparent beyond the Development Area, and this is considered below in relation to statutorily designated and non-statutorily registered sites and landscapes.
- 6.4 It is considered that the possibility of physical impacts on the cultural heritage resource of the area will be at its greatest during the construction phase of the development. There is also the possibility of impacts during the decommissioning phase in the future, but the likelihood of significant impacts at that stage is no greater than at the construction stage. The details of any monitoring and mitigation during decommissioning are best defined at the time that the detailed decommissioning method statement is prepared. It appears unlikely that there will be any significant direct impact during the operational phase of the development.
- 6.5 At this stage it is not possible in most cases to determine the significance of the potential visual impacts since this will depend on the final layout of the site and the height of the turbines and a further stage of assessment will be required once this data becomes available. Assuming their availability, full use will be made of available ZVIs, wireframes and photomontages. However, it is clear even at the baseline assessment stage that there is likely to be a significant visual impact on two scheduled ancient monuments, one within the Development Area and the other immediately to the south-east.

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- 1920 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1:2500 map, Anglesey 19.2
- 1914 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1:2500 map, Anglesey 19.3

RAF Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 1945 106G/UK/655/3057
- 1945 106G/UK/655/3058
- 1945 106G/UK/655/3059
- 1946 3G/TUD/UK/172/5190
- 1946 3G/TUD/UK/172/5191
- 1946 3G/TUD/UK/172/5192
- 1946 3G/TUD/UK/172/5220
- 1946 3G/TUD/UK/172/5221
- 1947 CPE/UK/1939/3151
- 1947 CPE/UK/1939/4149
- 1947 CPE/UK/1939/4150
- 1947 CPE/UK/1939/4163
- 1947 CPE/UK/1996/4325
- 1947 CPE/UK/1996/4326
- 1957 58/2196/327
- 1957 58/2196/328

Ordnance Survey Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 1971 71/102/134

APPENDIX 1

The Administration of the Cultural Heritage

At a national level, it is Cadw, the historic environment service within Welsh Government, which holds the remit for the cultural heritage resource. Another national body, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), has a particular interest in historic landscapes.

At a regional level, the cultural heritage resource is monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), a part of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), who act as archaeological advisers to the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

While the broad concern of all these bodies is with the preservation of the cultural heritage, there are inevitably differences in emphasis between regional and national organisations, and in the laws and regulations that govern the ways in which they operate.

The Categorisation of the Cultural Heritage Resource

The cultural heritage resource is not a single body of equally important assets, but an infinitely complex set of individual assets, the number of which increases and may change in its perceived level of significance on a continuous basis. They range in importance from internationally significant sites to features of minor and even negligible value, with those recognised to be of more importance being categorised by designation (statutory) and registration (non-statutory). The range of cultural heritage assets that are potentially relevant to any cultural heritage assessment are set out below.

World Heritage Sites. This is the only statutorily recognised category of international importance.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). SAMs are designated features of national importance. They are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance Act, 1979, and their settings are also protected. Setting is not defined within the Act, but is typically taken to refer to the immediate area around a protected site, for example the curtilage of a building. As a concept, it is covered in Planning Policy Wales (4th edition; 2011), and in more detail in a supporting Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (60/96). However, in England, setting has been scrutinised in detail recently (2011), and guidance has been issued by English Heritage which offers a much wider geographical definition of setting than previously. SAMs are designated features of national importance.

Listed Buildings (LB). These are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and are usually classed in diminishing importance as Grade I, II* or II. Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings are consistently considered to be of national importance, but commentators' views on Grade II buildings vary between nationally and regionally significant. The Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a listed building regardless of its grade, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from a listed building. Further guidance comes in Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (61/96).

Conservation Areas. These are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a conservation area, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from such an area. The setting of a conservation area is also an issue for consideration, as with listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. Conservation Areas are normally considered to be of regional significance, but in some circumstances might be considered to be of national importance, as for instance when they contain Grade I or II* listed buildings.

Parks and Gardens. In Wales parks and gardens of significance appear in the non-statutory Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, the register for Anglesey appearing in 1998. Parks and gardens are graded using the same categories as listed buildings (i.e. I, II*, II). Being non-statutory, parks and gardens are thus classed as registered rather than designated assets, though for practical purposes this distinction appears to be of little significance. Planning Policy Wales (2011) states that local authorities should protect registered parks and gardens and their settings, and that Cadw should be consulted on developments affecting grade I and II* sites.

Historic Landscapes. In Wales significant landscapes are catalogued in the two-volume non-statutory Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (1998 & 2001). Unlike parks and gardens, registered landscapes are not graded, but are classified as either 'outstanding' or 'special'. Though registered rather than designated, historic landscapes are treated in the same way as parks and gardens, as indicated in Planning Policy Wales (2011). All the larger registered landscapes have been the subject of detailed analyses in recent years known as historic landscape characterisation.

Battlefields. England has a Battlefields Register, but there is at present nothing comparable for Wales. A Welsh register is currently in preparation, but it is not known when it will be made available.

Undesignated assets. There are a large number of undesignated (also known as non-designated) cultural heritage assets in the landscape, both above ground where they are still visible and buried beneath the surface. These range in date from the prehistoric era through to the 20th century. Planning Policy Wales (2011) implies that an undesignated asset is a material consideration in the planning process, but is not specific about the setting of undesignated assets. However, some guidance is provided in the Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (60/96). Undesignated assets are normally considered in detail at the Environmental Impact Assessment stage of a project.

APPENDIX 2

Legislative and Planning Policy Considerations

National Policies

Policies specific to the cultural heritage are presented below.

The only statutorily recognised category of international importance is the **World Heritage Site**.

The principal legislation relating to **the archaeological heritage** is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) which provides statutory protection to monuments of national importance, otherwise known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Their settings are also protected. Setting is not defined within the Act, but is typically taken to refer to the immediate area around a protected site, for example the curtilage of a building. As a concept, it is covered in Planning Policy Wales (4th edition; 2011), and in more detail in a supporting Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (60/96) SAMs are designated features of national importance.

Buildings of cultural heritage interest are protected under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), as amended. The Act also requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a listed building, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from a listed building. Further guidance comes in Welsh Office Circular on Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (61/96).

Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a conservation area, and it also requires planning proposals to meet the test of determining the extent to which a development affects views to and from such an area. The setting of a conservation area is covered in the same set of publications as those for scheduled ancient monuments, above.

A survey of **historic parks and gardens** in Wales was initiated by Cadw in 1992 and was completed in 2002. Those considered to be of exceptional (Grade I), great (Grade II*) and special interest (Grade II) were published in six volumes, that for the Isle of Anglesey appearing in 1998, and together they form Part 1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. The Register is advisory and the inclusion of a particular park or garden does not signify a statutory designation. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that statutory consultation on planning applications concerning parks and gardens on the Register will be introduced in Wales, at some stage in the future.

Some **historic landscapes** in Wales are considered to be particularly significant and/or well preserved. These have been recorded in a Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. Classed as either outstanding or special interest, these have been published in two volumes which form Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales published in 1998 and 2001. Again this part of the Register is advisory but non-statutory.

Historic hedgerows are protected under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). A hedgerow is deemed historic if it marks a parish or township boundary which pre-dates A.D. 1850, incorporates an archaeological feature, is part of or incorporates an archaeological site, marks the boundary of (or is associated with) an estate or manor which pre-dates A.D. 1600, or forms an integrated part of a pre-parliamentary enclosure.

The cultural heritage and archaeological resource is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. It is explicitly stated in Planning Policy Wales¹ that *'It is important that the*

¹ Planning Policy Wales. Welsh Assembly Government. (2002)

historic environment - encompassing archaeology and ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes - is protected' (Paragraph 6.1.1). More specifically it states that *'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development'* (Paragraph 6.5.1). Detailed guidance is given in Welsh Office circulars 60/96 and 61/96.

Local Policies

Cultural heritage assets without statutory protection are curated by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities and afforded protection through Local Development Plan policies.

In December 2005, Anglesey County Council resolved to stop work on the **Ynys Môn Unitary Development Plan** (UDP) and move to the new **Local Development Plan** (LDP) system. Prior to this a Deposit Plan was produced in 2001, followed by an Inspector's Report in 2004. The council has received an Official Order from the Welsh Assembly Government confirming that the deposit plan of 2001, as amended by the Inspector's Report along with the associated recommendations can be given weight as a material consideration in dealing with current planning applications. The Stopped UDP (unadopted) of December 2005 combined the relevant stages of the UDP together with the Inspector's Recommendations to give a working version of the UDP, from which the following policies specific to the protection of the cultural heritage assets can be cited:

Policy PO8. Development which causes unacceptable harm to the natural and historic environment will not be permitted. The Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Areas for Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves and World Heritage Site(s) will be conserved and enhanced.

Policy EN1. Development will be required to fit into its surroundings without unacceptable harm to the Landscape Character Areas.

Policy EN10. There will be a presumption in favour of the protection, conservation, restoration of parks and gardens of special historic interest and their settings included in the volume of the CADW/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There will be a presumption in favour of protecting two historic landscapes on Ynys Môn which are included in the second part of the Register and Information about these will be taken fully into account in assessing the implications of development which has more than local impact on these landscapes.

Policy EN11. The Castle of Beaumaris is designated as a World Heritage Site and development will only be permitted which protects or enhances the appearance of the site and respects its setting. Developments which enhance the opportunity of acquiring World Heritage Status for other sites including Amlwch and Parys Mountain, the Menai Suspension and Britannia Bridges will be permitted.

Policy EN12. The Council will use its planning powers to ensure that Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings are retained intact and preserved for future generations. Unscheduled Archaeological Sites and broader historic landscapes which merit protection for their historic interest and significance will also be protected. Opportunities to record, investigate, and properly manage, understand and enhance the historic environment will be permitted. Where proposals affect other unscheduled archaeological remains which do not merit preservation, provision will be made to encourage, develop or provide further opportunities to record, investigate, properly manage, understand or enhance the historic environment. Schemes for the

development of visitor and educational facilities on suitable sites will be permitted provided that the archaeological site is not put at risk. A representative sample of industrial archaeological sites will be retained and protected from development and from derelict land reclamation schemes.

Policy EN13. The character and appearance of all designated conservation areas will be protected from unsympathetic development. Enhancement of their characters will be achieved by carrying out improvements and permitting suitably designed new development. Buildings of special architectural and historic interest and their settings will be protected from unsympathetic development, alterations or demolition. Appropriate uses which help to preserve their character and fabric will be permitted.

Policy EN14. Measures for the protection and retention of existing trees, hedgerows and woodlands will be required to be submitted as part of development proposals. Where trees or hedgerows are removed as part of a development replacements using the original and indigenous species will normally be required. Hedgerows will be protected from inappropriate development.

APPENDIX 3

Assessing the Significance of Impacts

General

The primary aim of any assessment is to identify the cultural heritage assets within a Development Area in as far as constraints such as varying land-use allow, and to provide a report on them which should enable the reader to understand their historical context, offer guidance on their level of importance, whether national, regional or local, identify the significance of impact that the development might have upon them, and recommend mitigation to limit the impact of the development on them.

Impacts and Effects

The development may affect a cultural heritage asset in one of several ways:

- i) **Direct Impact:** A direct impact upon a cultural heritage asset involves the physical alteration or destruction of the latter as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of a development. Direct impacts could include the site clearance, reduction of levels, foundations, services, access roads etc.
- ii) **Indirect Impact:** Sometimes known as a secondary impact. An indirect impact arises where the connection between the development and the asset is remote or unpredictable and can affect an asset lying outside the development area. An indirect impact can be physical or visual, and in certain circumstances noise, smell and the like might also be considered under this heading. It should be noted too that in Wales, visual intrusion is almost invariably considered to be indirect, but in England it can be classed as a direct impact.
- iii) **Cumulative Impact:** A cumulative impact may arise from the multiple effects of the same development on a single asset, or the multiple effects of the development and of other developments on an asset.

It should be noted that the terms impact and effect are frequently used interchangeably, although there are fine gradations in the meanings of the two words which on occasions are adopted in reports but without explanation.

The Assessment Methodology

It is a general tenet in conservation strategies that cultural heritage assets represent a non-renewable resource, and should be avoided wherever this is feasible in order to avoid damage or destruction. All sites can be classified according to a system based on that provided for the assessment of cultural heritage assets in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (HA 208/07; Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2), revised in August 2007.

The classification of any undesignated asset is based on the collective professional judgement and expertise of the field staff of CPAT using information both from existing records and the field visits to selected assets.

The relative value (importance) of a cultural heritage asset, as given in greater detail in DMRB (2007) is laid out in Table 1.

Table 1 Factors for Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage Assets

| Factors for Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage Assets | |
|---|--|
| Very High | World Heritage Sites (including those nominated). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. |
| High | Scheduled Monuments (including those proposed). Undesignated monuments of which could potentially be worthy of |

| | |
|------------|--|
| | scheduling. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. |
| Medium | Grade II Listed Buildings. Conservation Areas. Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. |
| Low | Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with the potential to contribute to local research objectives. |
| Negligible | Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. |
| Unknown | The importance of the resource has not been ascertained. |

Factors that need to be considered in assessing the magnitude of the impact are given in Table 2, based on the DMRB (2007). but in modified form, for each cultural heritage sub-topic (archaeological remains, historic buildings, historic landscapes etc) has its own set of factors, which are set out in great detail in the Design Manual.

Table 2 Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Impacts

| Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Direct Impacts | |
|--|--|
| Major | Change to most or all key cultural heritage elements, such that the resource is totally altered. |
| Moderate | Changes to many key cultural heritage elements, such that the resource is clearly modified. |
| Minor | Changes to key cultural heritage elements, such that the asset is slightly altered or different. |
| Negligible | Very minor changes to cultural heritage elements. |
| No Change | No change. |

The significance of the impact of a development on a particular cultural heritage asset is then established from the matrix (Table 3) also taken from the DMRB (2007).

Table 3 Matrix for Assessing the Significance of Direct Impacts of the Proposed Development upon Cultural Heritage Assets

| Magnitude of Impact | Value/Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Asset | | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Very High | High | Medium | Low | Negligible |
| Major | Very Large | Large/ Very Large | Moderate/ Large | Slight/ Moderate | Slight |
| Moderate | Large/ Very Large | Moderate/ Large | Moderate | Slight | Neutral/ Slight |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Minor | Moderate/ Large | Moderate/ Slight | Slight | Neutral/ Slight | Neutral/ Slight |
| Negligible | Slight | Slight | Neutral/ Slight | Neutral/ Slight | Neutral |
| No change | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral |

The Issue of Setting

Detailed guidance on the nature and assessment of setting in relation to statutorily designated and registered cultural heritage assets is provided by the paper termed *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011). This is applicable only in England, yet in the absence of comparable guidance from Cadw and Welsh Government, cognisance should be taken of it.

In considering setting and its relationship to character, context and curtilage the document makes reference to Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5; 2010), also relevant only to England, which defines setting as:

‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’

The Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide supporting PPS5 provides further guidance as follows (with the relevant paragraph numbers cited):

(113) Setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.

(114) The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration; by spatial associations; and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. They would be considered to be within one another’s setting.

(115) Setting will, therefore, generally be more extensive than curtilage, and its perceived extent may change as an asset and its surroundings evolve or as understanding of the asset improves.

(116) The setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance whether or not it was designed to do so. The formal parkland around a country house and the fortuitously developed multi-period townscape around a medieval church may both contribute to the significance.

(117) The contribution that setting makes to the significance does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. Nevertheless, proper evaluation of the effect of change within the setting of a heritage asset will usually need to consider the implications, if any, for public appreciation of its significance.

In assessing the significance of indirect effect, the previous matrix set out in Table 3 is useful, although guidance on its effective use provided by the DMRB (2007) is less expansive for indirect visual impacts than for direct impacts. It should be noted that because the cultural heritage assets considered here are all designated as being of national importance, their value/sensitivity is automatically classed as high.