1047

Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey

Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessment

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Penrhos Lesiure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey

Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessment

Project No. G2163

Report No. 1047

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1. Project summary

About this study

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed characterisation of the north-western half of *Holy Island*, located to the northwest of the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales. This forms part of a phased programme of assessment and evaluation work to accompany a single outline planning application by *How Planning* and *Land and Lakes ltd* to develop three key areas, which are referred to as Kingsland, Penrhos and Cae Glas (figure 8).

Single Outline Application for the three sites:

Kingsland Residential Development

The first phase of the development is for a 375 unit residential development.

Penrhos Leisure Village

The majority of the developable area will be used to deliver a leisure village of c.500 lodges, restaurants, a central hub, small retail units, bars, cafés, sports and leisure facilities, coastal park, spa, conversion of existing farm buildings for hotel accommodation, an educations centre, a multi use games area, car parking and a gate house.

The focus of the development will be enjoyment of the natural and historic environment. It is therefore of key importance that the development becomes integrated into the existing woodland and natural areas rather than being seen as replacing them.

Cae Glas Nature Village

The Cae Glas Nature Village will be of lower density than the Penrhos development and will comprise 315 lodges, a 120-room hotel, and car parking.

The area to the east of the Cae Glas Nature Village is currently inaccessible to the public. It is proposed to open this area up to the public for limited and carefully managed use for an outdoor learning resource with a limited number of lodges set into the landscape coupled with a visitor / education centre. New football and cricket pitches will be provided to the south of the leisure village area.

Temporary Uses

It should be noted that although the eventual use of both ‘Village’ areas is leisure, there is an intention to use the facilities at the Cae Glas site for the first few years of operation as accommodation for construction workers and engineers working on the build of the new Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. Therefore both uses will need to be assessed as necessary as part of the planning application through supporting technical studies.

Statutory and non-statutory designations

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The Trefignath Burial Chamber (SH 258805, Ref: AN011) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) within the Cae Glas study area. Three other SAMs, the Ty Mawr Standing Stone (SH 253809; Ref:

AN012), Ynys Leurad Hut Circles (SH 277790, Ref: AN035) and the Treaddur Hut Group (SH 262798, AN092) lie close to but outside the study area.

Listed Buildings

There are eight listed buildings within the Penrhos proposed development area that are mainly associated with the Penrhos estate and home farm; these are the Stanley Gate Tollhouse (PRN 2512; SH 275804), the Penrhos Bailiff's Tower and Home Farm (PRN 11587 and 12526; SH 270814), the Penrhos Betting Stand (PRN 11588; SH 274809), the Penrhos Candle Tower and walls adjoining the remains of Penrhos House (PRN 11589; SH 271812), the Penrhos Water Tower (PRN 11590; SH 275812), the Tower (PRN 34728; SH 270813), and the Battery (PRN 7168; SH 267817).

There are twelve Listed Buildings within the vicinity of the Kingsland proposed development area. The windmill (variously called George's mill, Melin yr Ogof or Kingsland Mill) is listed Grade II* as an exceptionally important example of a 19th century windmill because of the retention of an almost complete set of machinery.*Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales (ICOMOS/Cadw)*

The study area does not lie within a defined Outstanding or Special historic landscape as defined in Part II of the register.

2. Background

The study area

The area which forms the focus of this work encompasses the north-western half of Ynys Gybi (Holy Island), within the county of Ynys Mon (Isle of Anglesey). The island is separated from the rest of Anglesey by a narrow tidal strait , with the indented bays of Holyhead to the north and Cymyran to the south. Pont Lasinwen bridge carries the A55 expressway and rail link from Anglesey to Holy Island in the north, and the Pont Rhydbont bridge carries the B5445 at Four Mile Bridge in the south.

The Isle of Anglesey is 714km^2 (276 sq mi) and is separated from mainland Wales and the county of Gwynedd by the Menai Strait to the south, with connections made by the Menai Suspension Bridge carrying the A5, and the Britannia Bridge carrying the A55 expressway and the North Wales Coast Railway line. The isle includes a variety of terrains, habitats, and different historic landscape types, such as nucleated settlements, non-nucleated settlements, enclosed farmland, coastal fieldscapes, and upland slopes. The seat of administration is at Llangefni towards the centre of the isle, and the largest town is the town of Holyhead, which includes a number of outlying small settlements such as Llaingoch, Capel Tabor, and Porth-y-Felin. It is particularly noted for its ferry port which is utilised by the *Stena* and *Irish Ferries* companies which operate a return service between Holyhead and Dublin/Dun Laoghaire.

Methodology

As the study area is not included within the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales (ICOMOS/Cadw)* it has not been previously sub-divided into historic landscape character areas. Thus a basic background, characteristic landscape description was drawn up, against which areas with definably different characters could be identified.

A Mapinfo 10.0 workspace was created and the historic landscape character areas were digitised (see fig 1). The Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by GAT, was interrogated against these polygons, and the areas cross-referenced with *LANDMAP;* the national information system devised by the Countryside Council for Wales, for taking landscape into account in decision-making.

Tithe maps and recent vertical colour aerial photographs were examined and the historic landscape character areas already defined were subsequently updated. A programme of fieldwork was able to finalise the details of the extent of the each area.

As part of the historic landscape characterisation process a total of 6 historic landscape character areas were defined (see fig 1), representing discrete geographical areas of broadly consistent historic character represented physically by a dominant land use or form of settlement, for example, informed by the datasets noted above, or by historical associations (Cadw & CCW 2003). The character areas are primarily intended as a means of describing rather than classifying the historic elements of the landscape.

The study has been primarily desk-based, drawing upon information in the regional HER, readily-available aerial photographic and cartographical sources and readily-available published and non-

published sources. Original fieldwork was undertaken to test the validity of the desk-based assessment and to provide ground-based photography.

Cadw's *Conservation Principles* (2011) document has been utilised throughout to provide guidance on the evaluation of the historic landscapes and on management solutions.

Presentation

The results of the study are presented here in three sections. The first section provides a thematic narrative of the development of the *Anglesey* landscape. This is followed by a description of individual historic landscape character areas, accompanied by location maps, photographs and key historic landscape management issues. The third section of the report focuses on the specific impacts of the proposed development upon the historic character areas and the recommendations to mitigate these impacts.

An appendix is provided which contains general information relating to the concepts behind, and the processes of, historic landscape characterisation in general: this has been updated from reports on previous exercises.

General Historic Background

Ranging from the burial chambers of the neolithic, to the hillforts and hut groups of the iron age, Anglesey's landscape contains a wealth of prehistoric remains that spans a period of some 4000 years. The first agricultural settlers in western Britain buried their dead in stone burial chambers, twenty of which survive on Anglesey (probably the greatest concentration in Wales). At Trefignath, near Holyhead, it is possible to see how one such site was remodelled over a thousand years of use. Another burial chamber, at Din Lligwy near Moelfre, has a massive capstone measuring 5.5m by 4.8m and is over 1m thick. Excavation in the chamber earlier this century found the remains of as many as thirty bodies. In the late neolithic period, an Irish influence on designs can clearly be seen, at both Barclodiad y Gawres (Llanfaelog) and Bryn Celli Ddu (Llanddaniel Fab). The zig-zag and spiral designs are similar to those found at Irish sites such as Newgrange in the Boyne valley. Closer to the syudy area, recent excavations in advance of a proposed enterprise park at Parc Cybi near Holyhead uncovered the remains of a Neolithic House. The landscapes in which these monuments were originally built are, however, now lost to view, although future survey and excavation may help put them in their original context.

There are many remains dating from the later prehistoric period on the island, including hut group settlements and hillforts. Most of the hillforts are situated near the coast, and include Din Silwy, a large but relatively poorly-defended limestone plateau overlooking Red Wharf Bay, as well as Caer y Twr on Holyhead Mountain, which still has stone-built ramparts which survive up to 3m high in places. Just below this, near South Stack, are the remains of a stone-built or earthen hut circle settlement which were the homes of local people through the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Other fine examples of these settlements are to be found across the island, mainly in more marginal areas, at places such as Din Lligwy, Castellior, Benllech and Penmon. Other, enclosed, settlements also date from this period and include Bryn Eryr, near Pentraeth, Caer Leb and Castell Bryn Gwyn (both near Brynsiencyn). Again, their contemporary settings are largely lost, although some areas have the potential to reveal much about prehistoric land division and settlement dynamics.

The only definite Roman fort known from the island is the late (fourth century) walled fortification at Holyhead, although Tacitus has left us a graphic account of the Roman conquest of the island and the

Druids and it is likely that more Roman sites remain to be discovered. Following the departure of the Roman army in the late fourth century, Anglesey appears to have formed the power base of the Princes of Gwynedd. Aberffraw, on the west coast, was the probable location of the principle court or llys in the early medieval period, and in the thirteenth century Llywelyn ap Iorwerth confirmed its continued importance by taking the title of 'Lord of Snowdon and Prince of Aberffraw. Other important centres in this period include Rhosyr (Newborough), Cemais, Penrhos Llugwy and Llanfaes, the latter being in effect moved by Edward at the time of the conquest to form the new borough of Newborough when he established Beaumaris castle and town.

By the 13th century, the *commote* had become the regional unit of royal administration throughout Gwynedd. There were six such commotes on Anglesey, of broadly equal area, each with access to long stretches of coastline and with boundaries that converged towards the centre of the island. The *trefi*, with their dependant hamlets, were the units of community sentiment and fiscal assessment. Around 250 of these communities are known across the island, with *tyddynod*, or smallholdings, grouped in villages or dispersed on the fringes of long sinuous strips of ploughland. Bond and free tenants had access to the open fields of the arable sharelands, among which could be found meadows and closes. Beyond these lay the common pastures.

The average tenant farmed a holding of around 4 acres although some held considerably more. By the late thirteenth century the population of Anglesey may be calculated at between 14000 and 20000 with perhaps as much as 13000 Welsh acres (c. 7000 English statute acres) under the plough spread across 900 gwelyau (kin group holdings) representing nearly 4000 smallholdings.

Landscape change from the medieval to the modern period has been dramatic. Transactions in the property market including the purchase of the crown lands, available from the 17th century, led to the creation of a number of large estates and consolidated farms. The process of consolidation had, by the late 19th century, resulted in the concentration of 66% of the farmed area in the hands of 17 landowners. This resulted in, by the mid 20th century, the locations of 75% of all township and hamlet names recorded in medieval sources being represented by the names of one, or sometimes two, consolidated large farms of over 40 acres. Houses changed to reflect the ideas of those living within them, developing from the sub-medieval house, which was still largely influenced by the medieval hall house, to the renaissance house. These ideas filtered down the social scale to result in the Georgian and Victorian farmhouse so typical of the north Wales countryside. Anglesey also contains a wealth of medieval churches, many of them now isolated and set amongst fields in the countryside.

The open fields of the medieval landscape were slowly replaced by piecemeal enclosure, and farms as discrete areas of land with associated farmsteads and scattered cottages became the norm. By the 16th century the enclosure and subdivision of the open fields with banks had begun. Initially these small enclosed fields would have followed the major boundaries and, in some cases, the strips of the open fields; the irregular patchwork of fields so formed is a characteristic feature of late 18th century estate surveys. By the early 19th century large ruler-straight fields were being laid out in many areas, obscuring and all but obliterating the pattern of the medieval landscape.

For a predominantly rural area, Anglesey, by the late eighteenth century, was also moving to the forefront of industrial activity. The extraction of low grade copper ore from Mynydd Parys enabled Anglesey to dominate the world copper market for a number of years, although the mines declined throughout the nineteenth century. The need to create swift and reliable transport links with Ireland, particularly in the wake of political upheavals from the 1790s onwards led to the construction of Telford's Menai Suspension Bridge and the present A5 across Anglesey, as well as Rennie's harbour

at Holyhead. Stephenson's Chester to Holyhead railway was operational throughout its length from 1850, and included a revolutionary wrought iron tubular bridge over the Menai Strait.

In common with other areas of Wales, Anglesey shared in the growing stability and prosperity of the nineteenth century, which is reflected in its substantial farmhouses, burgeoning village communities and many Nonconformist chapels. Llangefni in particular was an important centre for Evangelism, by both Methodists and Baptists, in the early 19th century. The twentieth century has seen tourism and, more recently, energy production (in the shape of Wylfa power station and three of the earliest windfarms in Wales) take substantial roles in shaping the present day landscapes of the island.

3. Historic character areas

The study area has been divided into 6 separate historic character areas as follows:

01	Holyhead settlement	(PRN 17116)
02	Holyhead Mountain, North and South Stack	(PRN 34731)
03	Enclosed fieldscape northwest Holy Island	(PRN 34732)
04	Trearddur Bay area	(PRN 34733)
05	Penrhos	(PRN 34734)
06	Anglesey Aluminium	(PRN 34735)

An overall location map showing the position of these areas in relation to each other is included at the beginning of this section.

Each area description has been divided into three sections following the model of earlier reports – historic background, key historic landscape characteristics and a management section.

A map showing the extent and detail of each area is located facing the description. The area is outlined with a solid, black line.

Colour plates which give an impression of the overall texture and character of each area are also included following the description.

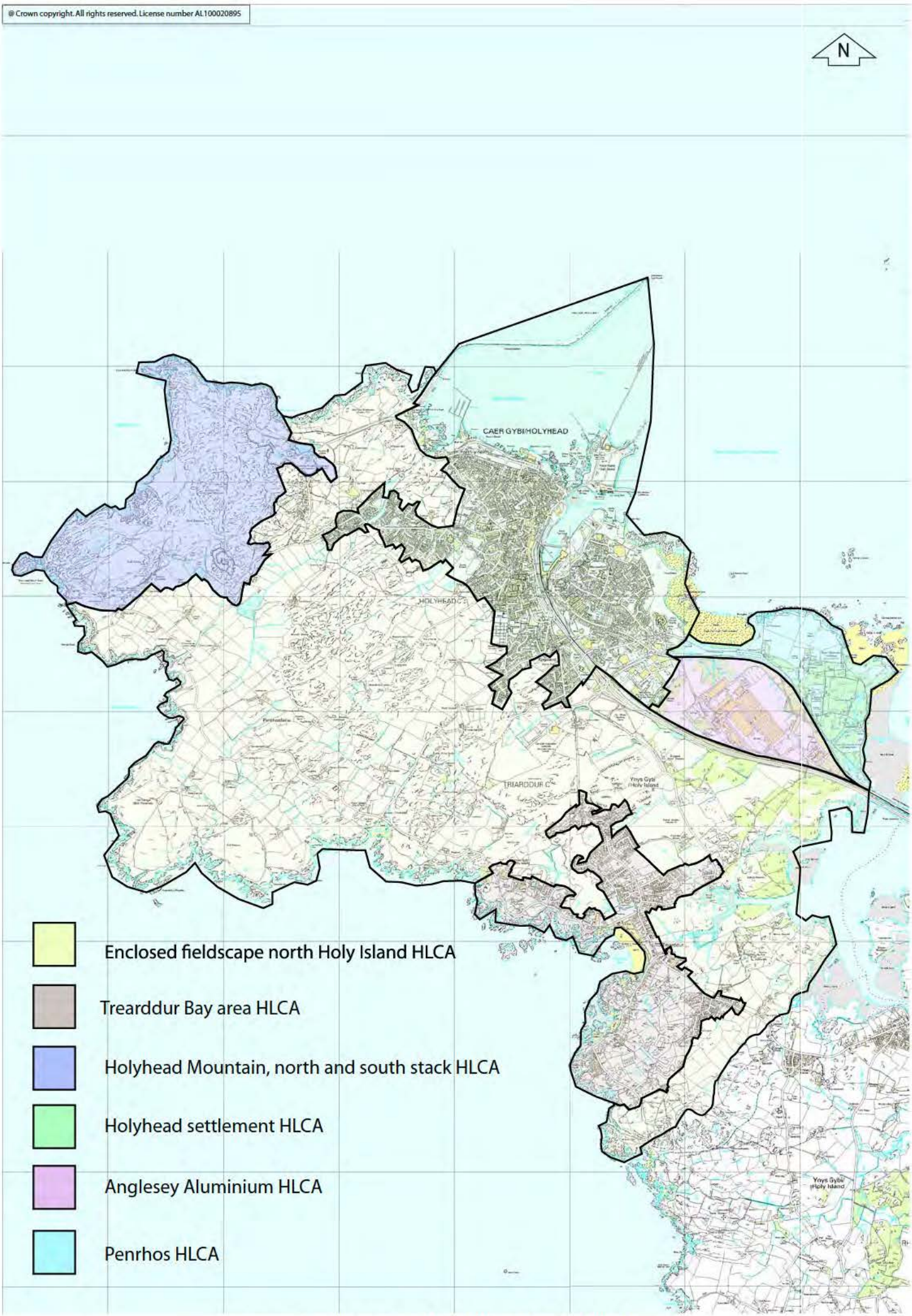

Figure 01: Location of Holy Island (north) HLCAs

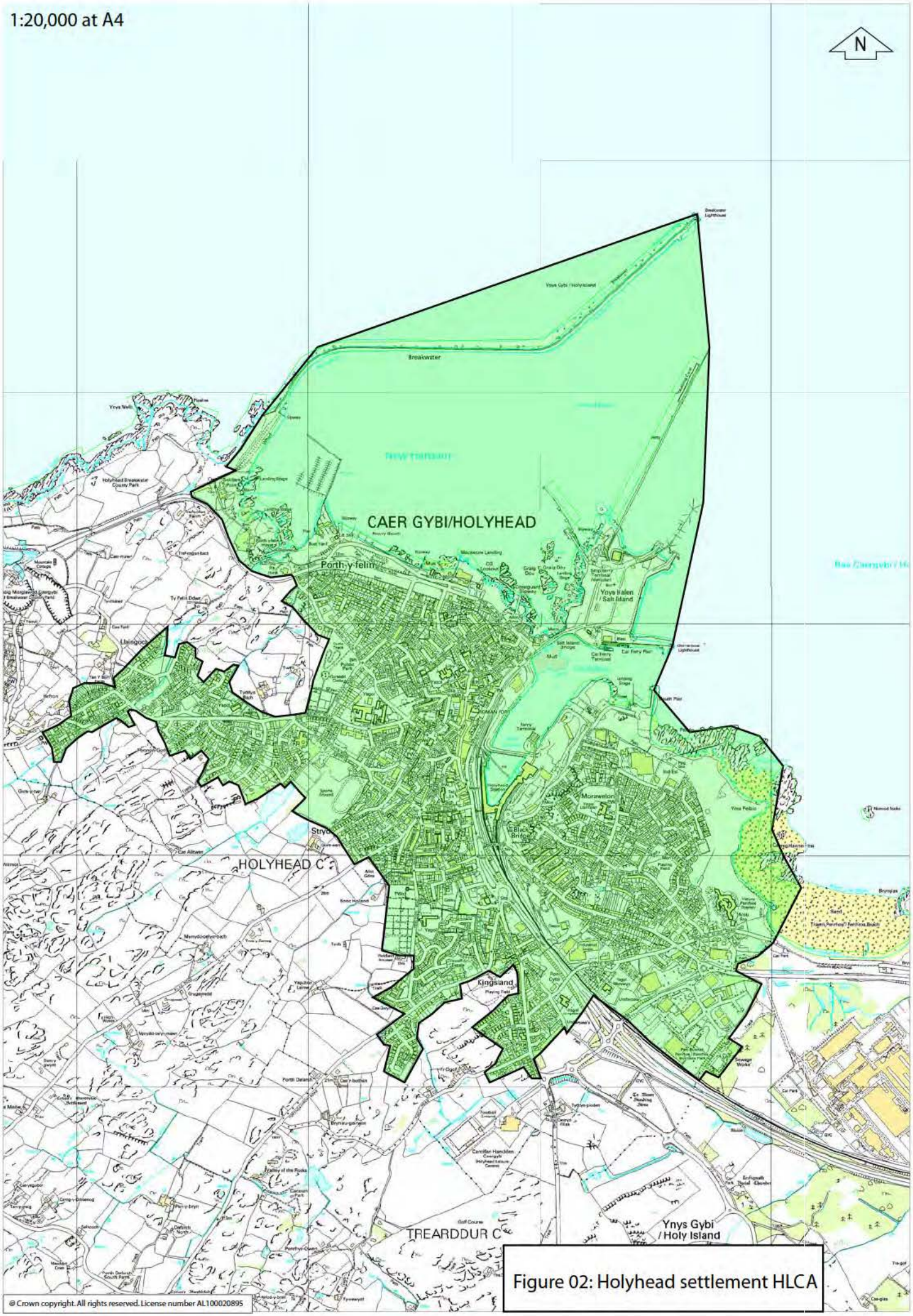

Figure 02: Holyhead settlement HLCA

01 Holyhead settlement (PRN 17116) (fig 02)

Historical background

The area of Holyhead has had almost unbroken occupation since the mesolithic period. The coast forms a natural harbour which was used by the Romans who constructed a fort here in the 4th century AD, although the presence of prehistoric sites in the near vicinity suggests the harbour was probably also used in the prehistoric period. Holyhead continued in use as a port into the medieval period, being used mainly for communication and trade links with Ireland. In the 19th century the port facilities were updated by John Rennie and Thomas Telford as part of the works to improve the route between Dublin and London. Further developments in the 19th century, including alterations to adapt to the introduction of railways and the construction of a major new breakwater to create a harbour of refuge , boosted the population and economy in Holyhead. The town lost its economic strength in the period between the two World Wars, following changes in trade and communication routes. Later in the 20th century the port was adapted to cope with larger ferries and cars, while aluminium was imported via the port to the aluminium smelter near Holyhead.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Roman and Dark Age foundations, 18th-20th century nucleated settlement, historic port town, communications, industrial, non-conformist chapels.

The primary historic landscape represented is that of the port of Holyhead, which developed most prominently between the 18th and 20th centuries due to its communication links with Ireland and the ship building industry. The port has Roman and Dark Age foundations as demonstrated by the Roman fort which now surrounds St. Cybi's Churchyard (PRN 1762).

The modern town is a nucleated settlement which thrived along with the port. The primary influence has been its role as the main embarkation point for Ireland. Following the union with Ireland in 1800 major transport and harbour improvements were put in place, including a pier harbour designed by John Rennie, and the new London to Holyhead road designed by Thomas Telford. In 1846 a railway was built by Robert Stephenson which linked Holyhead with Chester, and into the main rail network to London and the rest of Britain. At the same time a new breakwater (the longest in Britain) was built by James Meadows Rendel to create a harbour of refuge. This period of economic affluence is demonstrated primarily by the harbour works and related buildings, including workshops and offices established by Trinity House for the maintenance of its bouys and lighthouses, but also by the large quantity of non-conformist chapels and Victorian terraced housing. The decline in the economic strength of the town is validated by the clear decline of the town centre and the closure of several shops and businesses in recent years. The principal building material is stone – unrendered for the more significant buildings such as Skinner's house and the church, but usually rendered or pebble-dashed on less significant buildings. In the later 19th century red-brick is used more frequently, also usually clad in pebble-dash or rendered and painted. Roofs are usually of Welsh slate.

The town has retained its important communication links with Ireland through the alteration of the port to accommodate ro-ro ferries and a significant container terminus. The latter industry has now

declined, but the port is continuously adapting to provide a modern ferry link to Ireland, provided by both Stena and Irish Ferries. In the late 1960's the construction of a major new aluminium smelting plant, Anglesey Aluminium, (see Area 6 below) was accompanied by the construction of a new deep water pier and underground conveyor from the harbour to the works.

The harbour retains many significant buildings and structures relating to its construction and subsequent development. These include the Admiralty pier and lighthouse, the south pier, the harbour offices and the marine workshops all within the vicinity of the inner harbour. The outer harbour, created by the breakwater, retains a significant industrial landscape incorporating the crenelated Soldiers Point (the house erected by the contractors employed to build the breakwater) the line of the broad gauge tramway to transport the stone, and the quarries on Holyhead Mountain (now the Breakwater Country Park – see Area 2 below). The Stanley family of Penrhos had major interests in the town, and the market hall, alms-houses and Plas Alltran are all reminders of their influence. The Roman fort and St Cybi's church within the fort are significant features of the town.

Conservation priorities and management

The character of the town is set by its maritime location and harbour developments, the 19th century development of the town, in particular on the slopes above the harbour, where retail and civil buildings were also constructed. The main street runs approximately north-south, following the contours of the rising ground. In the 20th century significant new areas of council houses were constructed on undeveloped land to the east and south of the harbour.

New development needs to respect the coastal location and significant harbour works. Views to significant buildings, in particular the church of St Cybi, need to be retained. Much of the retail area of the town has been re-developed in recent years, and a new footbridge built linking the town with the ferry terminal.

New development should be preceded by a relevant programme of archaeological work, of which the first stage would usually be an archaeological assessment. The local planning authority and their archaeological advisors can provide the necessary advice.

01 Holyhead settlement HLCA (PRN 17116)

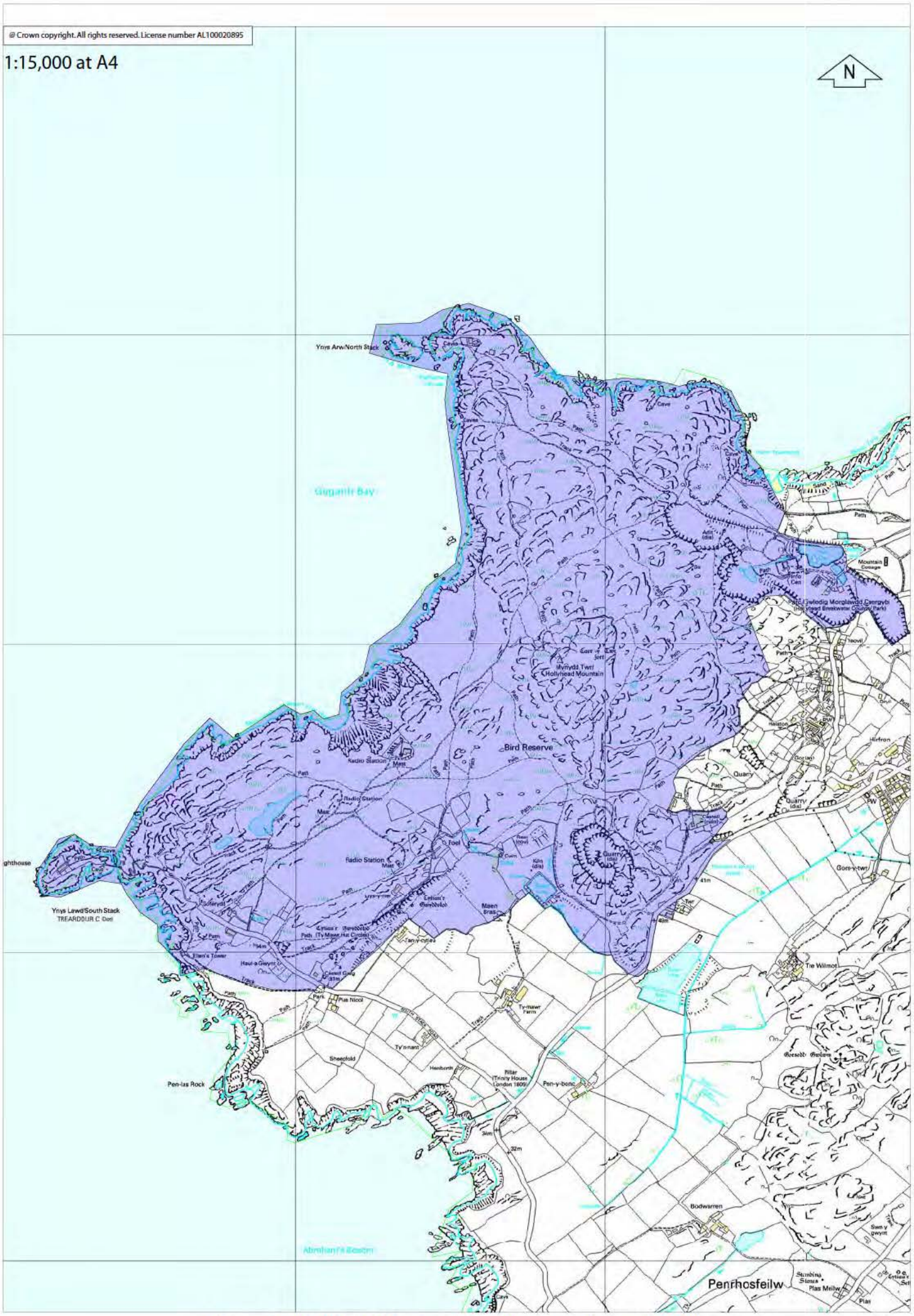

Figure 03: Holyhead Mountain, north and south stacks HLCA

02 Holyhead mountain, north and south stack (PRN 34731) (fig 03)

Historical background

Rural area dominated by the towering and unenclosed Mynydd y Twr, and areas of agriculture interspersed with outcrops of bedrock. Considerable historical interest, from "relict" prehistoric ceremonial and settlement sites to 19th century communications.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Relict prehistoric and Roman archaeology, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, unenclosed mountain slopes, 19th century communications, industrial extraction, leisure.

The area is dominated by the elevated environs of Holyhead Mountain which were utilised for defensive settlement and ceremonial purpose in the prehistoric era. The character area has four prehistoric Scheduled Ancient Monuments including the hillfort of Caer y Twr (SAM AN019) which was later reused for the construction of a Roman watchtower to provide early warning to the fort at Holyhead. The watch tower has been consolidated and partially reconstructed.

Other Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the character area include the Holyhead Mountain hut circles (SAM AN016), the enclosed hut circle settlement at Capel Llochwydd (SAM AN133), and the Gogarth Bay round cairn (SAM AN147).

The area is primarily of unenclosed mountain slopes dropping steeply away to the Irish Sea on the north and west sides. An old telegraph station of the Holyhead - Liverpool Telegraph (PRN 3811), situated on the shoulder of Holyhead Mountain at about 500ft, between the north and south stacks, almost at the extreme west end of the island, was first used in 1827. Further 19th century communication links can be seen in the form of the South Stack Lighthouse (PRN 3810) designed by Daniel Alexander, which is constructed from stone quarried on-site. The tower is built in the traditional form - tapered with a gallery and lantern roughly 27m above the rock - and painted white. A long, low building, once the engine room, was constructed next to the tower, and three smaller buildings, once dwellings, are also located on the island.

To the east of the character area are the remains of the mid-19th century Breakwater Quarries & Brick Works (PRN 7165) which provided the stone for the construction of the Holyhead breakwater. The works are now part of the Breakwater Country Park.

Conservation priorities and management

Many areas contain scheduled ancient monuments: any proposals for work directly, or even indirectly, affecting such sites should be referred to Cadw at the earliest opportunity. Any proposals affecting known or suspected archaeological sites should be referred to Local Planning Authority for advice and comment.

The proposed development is not expected to directly impact the character area, however the indirect visual impact into, from, and between the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within this HLCA and the other HLCAs included within this report could be considered via a visual impact assessment.

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02 Holyhead Mountain, north and south stacks HLCA (PRN 34731)

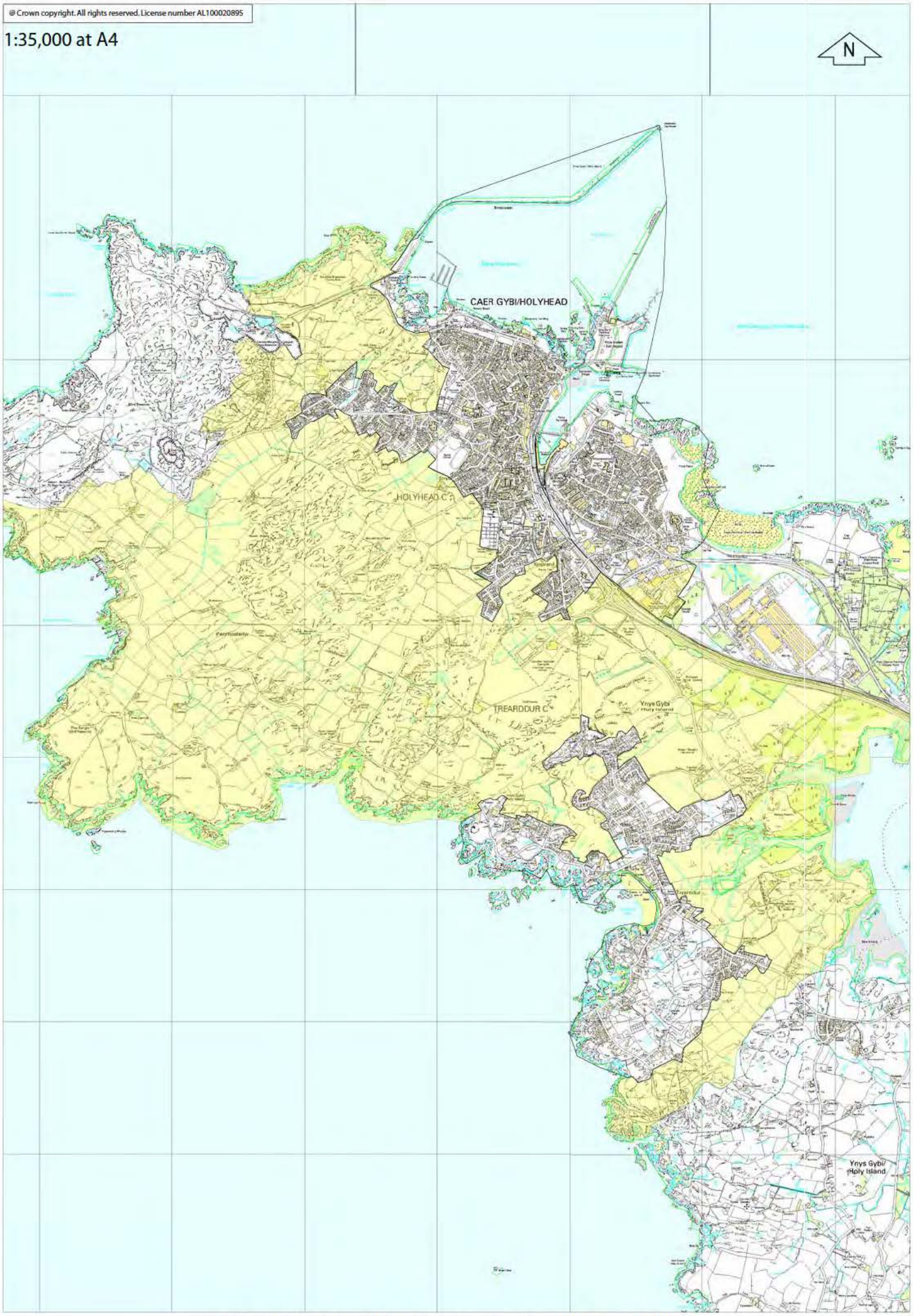

Figure 04: Enclosed fieldscape northwest Holy Island HLCA

03 Enclosed fieldscape northwest Holy Island (PRN 34732) (fig 04)

Historical background

Occupation of the area dates from the neolithic period. The Ty Mawr standing stone is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM AN012) within the area, and the recent excavations at Parc Cybi have revealed further neolithic activity, including evidence for bronze age, iron age, Romano-British and medieval activity, as well as a scatter of earlier mesolithic artefacts. If the Parc Cybi development proceeds then much of the area will be subsumed by an extensive business park, and would therefore become part of the larger Holyhead historic landscape character area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Enclosed fieldscape, Mesolithic to Post-Medieval buried and relict archaeology, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, communication links, copper extraction, agriculture.

The majority of the character area is occupied by enclosed fields primarily for grazing but also occasionally given over to cultivation. The land is mostly undeveloped with only the occasional small hamlet or single houses/farms. Field boundaries (primarily stone walls or earth faced stone banks) separate fields from occasional areas of woodland/forestry, with basic transport routes crossing the area. The historic landscape was altered in the late 18th century when a programme of field amalgamation took place by the removal of field boundaries. This change to the historic landscape continued post-1970 with the removal of small holdings and farmsteads by Anglesey Aluminium, and the planting of areas of woodland.

The main industry is agriculture although some small scale copper extraction occurred at the Holyhead and Porth y Rhwydan mines (PRN 21933 and 21938). Much is known of the potential buried archaeological resource within the character area due to recent excavations at Parc Cybi and during the construction of the A55 expressway, where well preserved buried archaeological remains were found dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods.

Seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments are located within the area, the majority being of prehistoric ceremonial and domestic use. The closest Scheduled Ancient Monuments to the proposed development is the Trefignath Neolithic burial chamber (SAM AN011) and the Ty Mawr standing stone (SAM AN012). The former was totally excavated by Christopher Smith between 1977 and 1979. The excavations demonstrated that the monument was fundamentally altered on three occasions, and the building styles of the different parts of the burial chamber reflect this. There was evidence found of occupation on this site before the construction of the burial chamber. The remains of hearths and early Neolithic pottery were found underneath the mounds with flint and chert tools, although no building remains were revealed.

Other Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the character area include the prehistoric hut group near Porth Dafarch (SAM AN034), the Plas Meliw hut circles and Penrhos Feliw standing stones (SAM AN033 and AN017), the prehistoric hillfort of Dinas Porth Ruffydd (SAM AN121), and the Tre-Arddur hut group (SAM AN092).

The character area contains a part of the A55 expressway and rail link connecting the port at Holyhead with Chester.

Conservation priorities and management

As this historic character area is to be directly impacted upon by the proposed development an archaeological desk-based assessment should be undertaken to ascertain the quantity and nature of the heritage assets, as well as to assess the risk of currently unknown buried archaeological remains within the area. The assessment should provide recommendations for further assessment if required, as well as assessing the adverse and beneficial, direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development upon the historic environment. This would provide the opportunity to incorporate sympathetic design concepts into the overall assessment of the significance of impact within the report.

Many areas contain scheduled ancient monuments: any proposals for work directly, or even indirectly, affecting such sites should be referred to Cadw at the earliest opportunity. Any proposals affecting known or suspected archaeological sites should be referred to the Local Planning Authority for advice and comment. The impact upon the visibility from, to, and between Scheduled Ancient Monuments should be assessed prior to any construction in proximity, and the potential impact upon setting should also be investigated.

The proposed development should aim to retain the character of the principal transport routes and vernacular architecture. Field boundary walls should be reinstated where possible.

03 Enclosed fieldscape northwest Holy Island HLCA (PRN 34732)

Figure 05: Trearddur Bay area HLCA

04 Trearddur Bay area (PRN 34733) (fig 05)

Historical background

In pre-glacial times the area of Trearddur Bay formed part of a river estuary, but changes during glaciation and the post-glacial period led to the formation of the natural bay. Layers of peat beneath the sand on the shore of the Bay contain the remains of trees, estimated to have grown around 5000 BC. Throughout much of the post-glacial period, however, the area would have been marshy and uninhabitable, although excavations have revealed that a stable land surface existed during the Roman and immediately post-Roman periods, and that this surface was cultivated. A hoard of Roman coins was found at Treaddur Bay, containing coins ranging in date from the mid-3rd to the mid-4th centuries AD, and a possible prehistoric settlement has been identified to the south of the Bay. In the medieval period, a chapel, Capel Sanffraid, was constructed on a mound in the centre of the Bay but erosion led to its collapse in the mid-19th century. Excavations of the chapel between 1997 and 2004 found stone cist graves dating from the 6th to 8th centuries AD. The area started to be developed as a holiday resort on a small scale in the late 19th century and further development took place in the early 20th century.

Key historic landscape characteristics

19th and 20th century ribbon and nucleated settlement (now holiday-oriented)

The key historic theme represented within the historic character area is the 19th and 20th century ribbon development of Trearddur Bay which grew around the 18th century coach road from Bangor to Holyhead. The settlement is principally made up of vernacular detached stone built houses and cottages with slate roofs, although some mid-20th century brick built amenity structures exist.

Conservation priorities and management

A significant element in the character of the Trearddur Bay is the early 20th century Arts and Crafts influenced architecture set around the bay, though many later houses lie intermingled. Also significant are a number of green spaces and the rocky coastline. Future development should respect these elements.

04 Trearddur Bay area HLCA (PRN 34733)

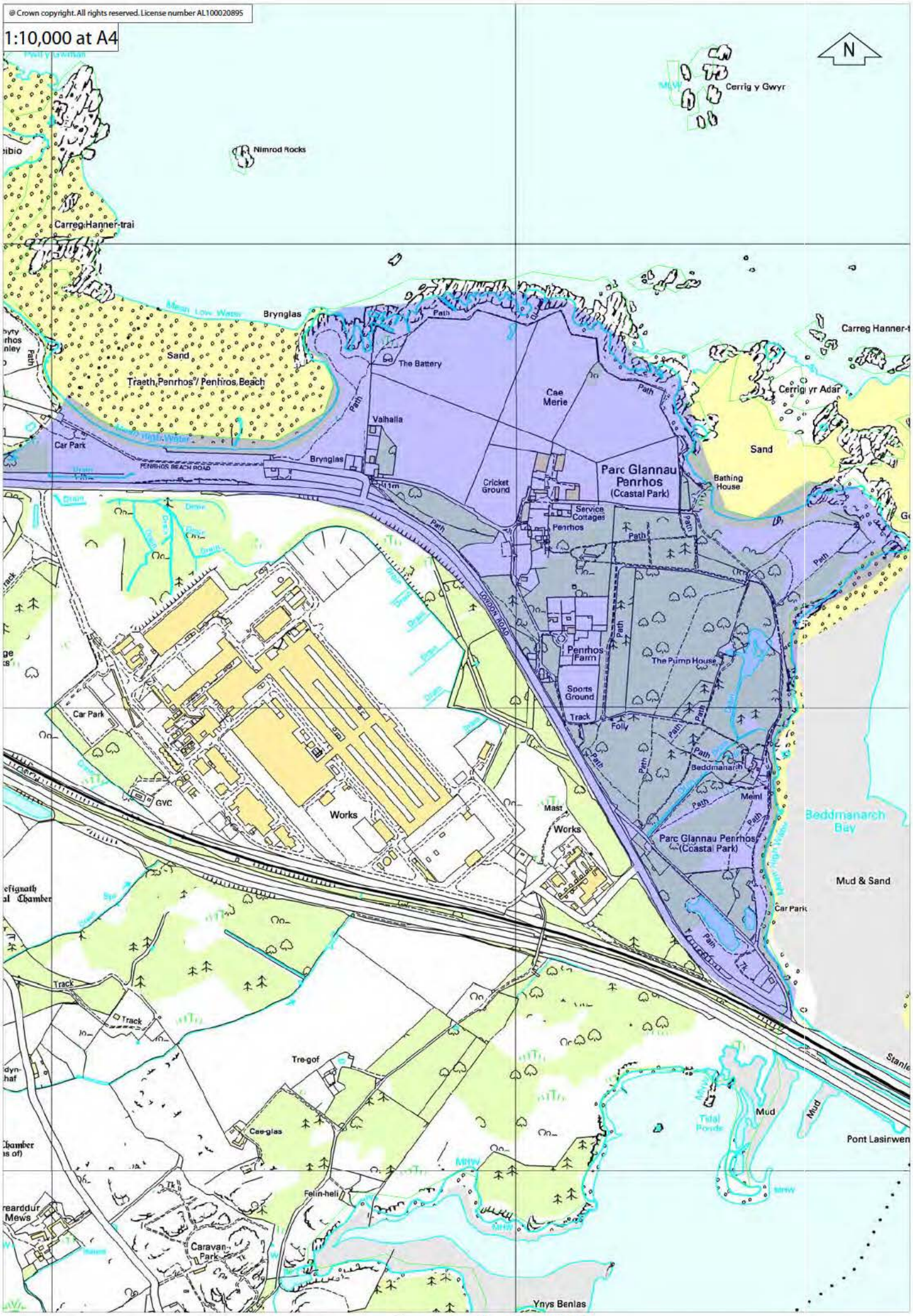

Figure 06: Penrhos HLCA

05 Penrhos (PRN 34734) (fig 06)

Historical background

In the post- medieval period the land here was owned by the Penrhos family and was then passed, by marriage, to the Stanleys of Alderley. Most of the farmsteads in the area are now in ruins and some of the fields have been amalgamated.

The key historic theme is of the Penrhos estate. The original house at Penrhos was said to have been built during the reign of Henry VIII, on land granted to John ap Owen (also known as John Derwas). At this time, the land consisted of little more than the Penrhos headland upon which a farm was built, originally known as Tudor House and subsequently, Penrhos. Most of the land in the character area was owned by the Penrhos family, who stabilised their surname to Owen in the early 16th century. A new house was built c. 1720-30, and an 18th century sketch by Lewis Morris shows the new house with the older one alongside. In 1763 Margaret Owen, the heiress to Hugh Owen, married John Stanley and the Penrhos Estate passed to the Stanleys of Alderley, during which time fine plaster ceilings were present in the building. Sir John Thomas Stanley (1766-1850) probably had the 'Tudor' house demolished, and he made many alterations in the early 19th century, including adding the 'gothick' turrets and new south wing, as well as many of the out-buildings. William Owen Stanley (1802-1884) built a new drawing room, large dining room and added various embellishments c. 1862. No major alterations were made to the house after 1884. W. O. Stanley was a noted antiquarian, who excavated and preserved a number of archaeological sites within the area.

At the outbreak of the 2nd World War in 1939, Penrhos was evacuated and the house occupied by troops. During this time the house and grounds were neglected and became ruinous in places.

When the war ended, the existing tenants were given the opportunity to buy their properties and the remaining estate, covering thousands of acres, was sold off. The Penrhos mansion was bought by Sir Patrick Abercrombie with a view to its partial restoration. His ambition was never realized, and the remains were systematically plundered and subsequently demolished. The Home Farm at Penrhos was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant. Public access was granted in 1972 to the coastal strip and former grounds of Penrhos, and the Penrhos Coastal Park was formed by the company under the direction of Ken Williams, a local policeman and amateur naturalist.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Penrhos estate land, agriculture, enclosed fieldscape, leisure, industry, listed buildings

The historic character area is principally represented by the surviving landscape of the Penrhos estate. There is very little remaining of the Penrhos mansion, however, features of the formal gardens, ancillary structures, and landscaping design can be seen throughout the character area. Some of these are listed buildings, including the grade II listed Baliff's Tower (LB 5766), the grade II listed Tower, walls and courtyard buildings (LB 5765), the grade II listed Candle Tower and walls adjoining remains of Penrhos House (LB 5764), the grade II listed Watertower (LB 5768), the grade II listed Betting Stand (aka Rotten Tower) (LB 5769), and the grade II listed Stanley Tollhouse (LB 20069).

Much of the formal gardens are now forested and utilised by the local community for recreational purpose. Closer to the coastal strip the majority of the land is given over to enclosed sheep grazing, with field boundaries retaining some of the boundaries laid out with the establishment of the estate.

The coastal edge of the Penrhos demesne on the north east edge of Holy Island includes a number of features of interest, that probably survive owing to their marginal position, when the rest of the demesne was undergoing improvements during the 18th and 19th centuries. These include a standing stone, which is probably of prehistoric date (PRN 7169), and the grade II listed Napoleonic era battery built to defend the port of Holyhead from possible invasion (LB 5770, PRN 7168).

A cricket pitch to the north of the area is utilised by the local Anglesey Aluminium cricket team.

Conservation priorities and management

As this historic character area is to be directly impacted upon by the proposed development an archaeological desk-based assessment should be undertaken to ascertain the quantity and nature of the heritage assets, as well as to assess the risk of currently unknown buried archaeological remains within the area. The assessment should provide recommendations for further assessment if required, as well as assessing the adverse and beneficial, direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development upon the historic environment. This would provide the opportunity to incorporate sympathetic design concepts into the overall assessment of the significance of impact within the report.

The former Penrhos estate has a plethora of ruinous features, which originally constituted elements of the formal gardens. For these to be better understood a conservation management plan could be undertaken to identify these features and to inform how they can be retained, and their relationships further explored and interpreted. This should be completed as part of the detailed design stage.

The Penrhos estate buildings and in particular the Listed Buildings should be retained and enhanced through consolidation and refurbishment, and key historic links between buildings should be retained or reinstated where practical. There is an opportunity to incorporate the heritage resource into the proposed development, and by sympathetic design, the retention of key significant views and historic links, the increase in access and interpretation, and the stabilisation of existing structures thus ensuring their long-term survival, there is the opportunity for the proposed development to have an overall beneficial impact upon the Penrhos historic character area. Specialist heritage focused architects should be utilised to provide sympathetic design and a management statement should be produced for the built heritage.

05 Penrhos HLCA (PRN 34734)

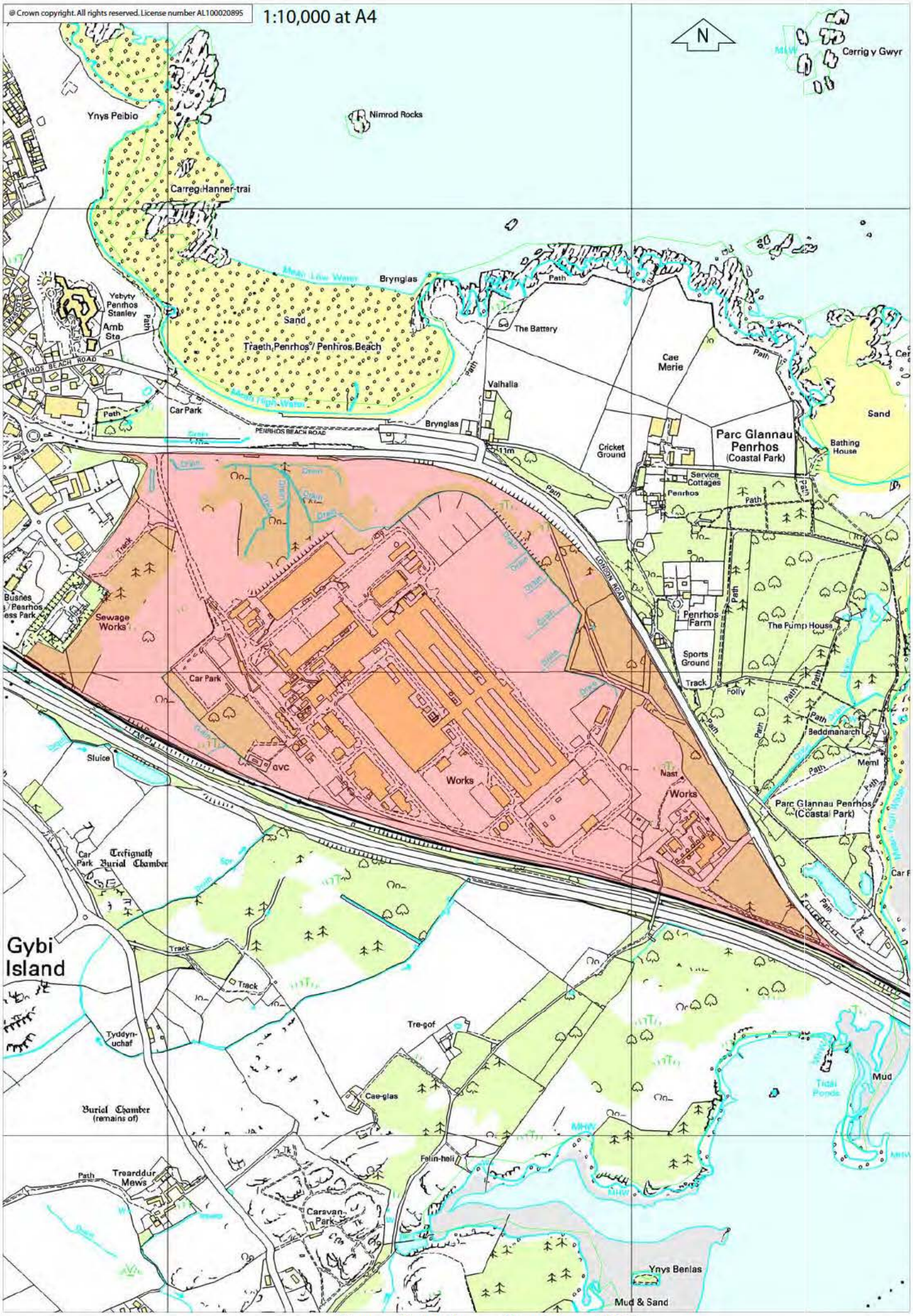

Figure 07: Anglesey Aluminium HLCA

06 Anglesey Aluminium (PRN 34735) (fig 07)

Historical background

The land within the historic character area originally formed part of the land belonging to The Home Farm at Penrhos, which was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant. Anglesey Aluminium Metal (AAM) works was built between 1969 and 1970. The works is jointly owned by Rio Tinto (51 per cent) and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation (49 per cent) and began operating in 1971. During operation the smelter was one of the largest suppliers of aluminium in the UK, producing 125,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum. The works dominate the immediate landscape and are linked by an underground conveyor to a jetty in the harbour, via a 132kv power line to the power station at Wylfa, and with Llyn Alaw for a water supply. In order to construct the works the line of the A5 (Telford's Holyhead road) was re-aligned to a curving route around the works, cutting through the former grounds of Penrhos house. Remains of the original route of Telford's road can still be seen to the north and south of the works.

On 30th September 2009 AAM ceased smelting operations due to not being able to source a commercially viable power contract. In October 2009 Anglesey Aluminium transformed its operations into a re-melt facility for the continued production of billet to meet the needs of its stakeholders.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Enclosed fields, industrial

The aluminium works with its single chimney stack completely dominates the historic landscape and accounts for the majority of the character area. To the immediate southeast the Aluminium Powder Company (ALPOCO) produces aluminium powder, which is used in pastes, pigments, chemicals, metallurgy, refractory, propulsion, pyrotechnics, spray deposition and powder metallurgy.

The remaining part of the character area, and the land surrounding the aluminium works, is given over to enclosed fields utilised for sheep grazing. The fields are fairly large and would have originally formed part of the Penrhos estate to the east. On the whole, the fields are enclosed by drystone boundary walls, although modern wood post and wire fence is used in places.

Conservation priorities and management

Development of the site should respect the surrounding environment, in particular the gardens and site of Penrhos to the east, and the Neolithic burial chamber of Trefignath to the west.

06 Anglesey Aluminium HLCA (PRN 34735)

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Appendix

Preface

Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have combined to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual 'sense of place' and well-being. The imprint of diverse human activities on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and abbeys of the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries, that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past; it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism etc - processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.

Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts have been working in partnership on several projects which are aimed at improving our understanding of the historic landscape of Wales, at both the national and local levels. In 1998 and 2001, as a first step towards raising the profile of historic landscapes in Wales, Cadw, CCW and ICOMOS (UK)(International Council on Monuments and Sites) published the two-volume Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This advisory and non-statutory document highlights what are considered to be the best examples of different types of historic landscape in Wales. However, the selection of areas for this Register does not reduce the importance of the rest of Wales's rich historic landscape. The study area does not lie within a designated historic landscape as shown on the register, however it is a common requirement of planning for a Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessment (HLCA) report to be completed as part of the wider historic assessment and to help understand the present landscape, its character and its chronological development.

The process involves the identification of areas of historic character which may be geographically defined and mapped, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historical features and the main types of historic land use patterns or historic 'themes' that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified, along with recommendations for their positive management.

HLCAs fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

Evolving historic characterisation methodology

Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.

The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that 'as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake.' It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of this concept.

Characterisation is defined as 'the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive', and is rapidly emerging as a sound basis for describing, understanding and managing the environment. It is the great depth of human activity which underpins much of that which we feel is important about locality and landscape, and helps give an area its local distinctiveness. Historic landscape characterisation sets out to establish the historic depth within the modern landscape by identifying its principal historic components.

The term 'historic character' is generally preferred to 'historic landscape', as it is now accepted that all landscape is historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.

At present there is no standard accepted methodology for establishing the historical character of landscape, but recent work in Wales has suggested that a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms might include field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, date *etc.*); settlement patterns (whether scattered or nucleated, date of origin *etc.*); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th and 19th century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.

The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to character areas.

The process of characterisation can be briefly summarised as :

(one or several) components	→	dominant patterns
(one or more) dominant patterns	→	coherent character
coherent character (with definable limits)	→	character area
(several) character areas	→	local landscape

Characterisation is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. It is essential, therefore, that the process identifies key historic landscape characteristics which are features and/or patterns that can actually be managed, and that the success of this management can be measured for monitoring purposes.

The reports emerging from characterisation work contain a number of elements. The first part of the report contains general information concerning the background to the project, the methodology employed, a glossary of terms and general management issues. The second part contains information relating to the specific area under study, including (a) a general historical introduction to the area divided thematically; (b) a description of each character area split into three parts (an historical background, key historic landscape characteristics and conservation and management priorities – accompanied by a map of the area and an illustration); and a select bibliography.

Managing historic character

Rural land-use change

There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural intensification and the maximisation of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological sites and palimpsest landscapes.

Currently, due to agricultural over-production and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The all-Wales Tir Gofal scheme includes provision for the conservation of certain habitats and the protection and enhancement of stone walls and boundaries, as well as sites and features of archaeological and historic landscape interest.

However, of the estimated 27,000 farms in Wales, only c. 600 farms per year are currently entering into such agreements, which leaves the vast majority outside any formal management scheme, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challenge therefore is to identify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration both within the scheme and without it.

Three of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that (a) it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; (b) by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies; and (c) it sets the management of individual features within their local landscape context, allowing emphasis to be placed on those features which best define local landscape character. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multi-purpose management.

Characterisation is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (*i.e.* important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

General considerations

Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.

One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do

this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.

Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape, which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme or park or whatever, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.

By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area -

Management of and components - (field walls, buildings, archaeological sites *etc*.)	→	Retain character (patterns and themes)	→	Conserve diversity character areas (local landscapes)

A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored; it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing; it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring; it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

Mechanisms - general

It is envisaged that characterisation has many potential applications to management including -

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level);

- targeting resources within grant aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way;

- developing policies for unitary development plans (UDPs);

- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, wind-farms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development;

- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust;

- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the Tir Gofal scheme;

- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes *etc*.;

- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others;

- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies.

Mechanisms - specific

Tir Gofal is open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing 'codes of good environmental practice', one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a 'whole farm' scheme, it allows archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterisation is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.

Unitary Development Plans address 'land use' issues; the UDPs for Snowdonia National Park and Gwynedd are currently being compiled, both of which take into account previous LANDMAP initiatives which have recently been completed.

Countryside strategies are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside

settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, for implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by CCW.

Local authorities have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

Many local authorities have a countryside warden service which would benefit from characterisation information.

Local Agenda 21 programme At Rio de Janeiro, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safeguarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment. At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable. We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today's landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as scheduling). However, it is the sum total of historical and archaeological features, not individual sites, which gives landscape much its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create 'local distinctiveness'. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound information needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterisation work of the kind being carried out by the Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

Access is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, the Countryside Rights of Way Act has been passed by Parliament. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within

areas to which there will shortly be greater public access, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterisation can identify these areas (*i.e.* where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterisation also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

Tourism The Wales Tourist Board (WTB) has the strategic responsibility for encouraging people to visit Wales and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterisation has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

Management agreements In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

Other local authority programmes Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterisation projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape characterisation data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

Environment Agency is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterisation can provide.

Other bodies Historic landscape characterisation information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, North Wales Wildlife Trust, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterisation, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterisation cannot be emphasised too strongly.

Glossary of keywords and expressions

Definitions

Character

the overall impression created by an area of landscape which is susceptible to being described

Characterisation

the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which makes different areas of landscape distinctive

Character area

is where component elements form dominant patterns to allow the definition of an area which can be clearly described: historic character areas are either:

a) areas which embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or theme, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction: or

b) areas which show organisation of space either during one particular period or through time. This may be visible in the arrangement of fields or siting of settlements; or a pattern of land-use which represents traditional practices unique to a community; or in the sheer density of remains relating to either a single theme/period or succession of periods/themes; or the grouping together of buildings *etc* which are distinctive in style, design or method of construction; or a transportation system reflecting an important innovation in engineering.

Coherent character

where the components and patterns across an area of landscape are consistent, coherent character can be defined which can lead to character areas

Component

the most basic building blocks of the historic landscape, including walls, farms, cottages, archaeological monuments *etc*., which, when combined, form dominant patterns

Dominant patterns

patterns formed by *components* such as field walls which are visually dominant in an area: the spread of a single dominant pattern, or the coincidence of two or more, leads to coherent character

Element

another word for *component* (preferred)

Evaluation

The process of attaching value (non-monetary) to a particular area of landscape, usually

by reference to an agreed set of criteria in the context of the assessment

Feature

another word for *component* (preferred)

Historic landscape

the physical remains in the current landscape of the evidence for past human exploitation of the environment over time

Relict

historic landscape components which are no longer in use are described as relict for management purposes

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