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# Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio Anglesey

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Ref: 88940.02  
October 2013



**Wind Turbine at Site 10505  
Rhosbeirio  
Anglesey**

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

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**October 2013**

**88940.02**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	88940	<b>Accession Code</b>		<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>		<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	239340 391140		

<b>Version</b>	<b>Status*</b>	<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Checked and Approved By</b>	<b>Approver's Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
v01	E	JS	CJRH		01/03/2013
File:	X:\PROJECTS\88940\Report\v01_rhosbeirio.doc				
	F	CJRH	NJC		06/03/2013
File:	X:\PROJECTS\88940\Report\v01_rhosbeirio.doc				
v02	E/F	NB			04/04/13
File:	\\projectserver\WESSEX\PROJECTS\88940\Report\v02_Site 10505_DBA_8940.doc				
V03	F	GC	CJRH		08/10/13
File:	\\projectserver\WESSEX\PROJECTS\88940\Report\v03_Site 10505_DBA_8940.doc				
File:					

\* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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# **Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio Anglesey**

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stephenson Halliday to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Rhosbeirio, Amlwch, Anglesey, Wales, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 239340 391140 (hereafter 'the Site'). This assessment will inform a planning application for the construction of a single wind turbine on the Site, to be submitted to Isle of Anglesey County Council.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the Site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the proposed development on this resource. The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GATHER) was consulted within a 1km Study Area around the site in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. A GIS Viewshed Analysis was carried out within a 15km radius from the Site, based on a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) provided by the Client, with designated heritage assets within it identified. The ZTV was then tested during the Site visit in order to establish whether the development would be likely to result in adverse impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets within the wider landscape.

There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the Site; however, there are a number of assets in very close proximity, including Bronze Age remains comprising a cist burial and round barrow, and an early 20<sup>th</sup> century chapel. Moreover, Rhosbeirio Farm, adjacent to the Site, is thought to be at least 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin. Further prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval remains have been identified within the Study Area. This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating prehistoric funerary monuments, Iron-Age and Romano-British settlement and medieval and later agricultural activity.

Pen-y-Morwydd barrow is a Scheduled Monument and has been identified as a possible sensitive receptor with regard to the proposed development. The monument possesses commanding views of the entire landscape, being located on the summit of a hill which represents the highest point in the landscape of the Study Area. There is clear inter-visibility between the Site and this monument. However, existing views from the monument include large power lines to the south and west and a large number of wind turbines to the north, northeast and east. Given the monument's dominant location within the landscape and the visual permeability of the proposed development, views to it are unlikely to be substantially interrupted by the construction of the turbine. The addition of a further wind turbine at the Site is likely to have a minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument but unlikely to substantially harm its significance. This is also the case for the earthwork enclosure at Lifad, also a Scheduled Monument, as it too sits within a landscape containing numerous power lines and wind turbines.

The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within the Site. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature. However, due to the relatively small footprint of the single



wind turbine, any direct impacts are considered limited in scale, and could be partially mitigated by archaeological recording, where appropriate.

The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Following consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, the archaeological advisor to the Isle of Anglesey County Council, it has been recommended that a programme of geophysical survey be instigated covering a broader area than the current proposed location and cable route (approximately 6ha); this will allow micro-siting of the turbine and associated infrastructure. This will obviously inform further work but it is considered that due to the relatively limited footprint of the proposed development, archaeological strip, map and record excavation with the turbine's footprint may provide an appropriate mitigation, with a watching brief maintained on other intrusive work.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the development control archaeologist at the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. Given the high risk of encountering prehistoric remains at the Site it is recommended that the development control archaeologist be provided with a copy of this report prior to submission of a planning application.





# **Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio Anglesey**

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Stephenson Halliday and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nick Edwards of the latter in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.

The report was researched and compiled by Julia Sulikowska and Grace Corbett, the walkover survey was undertaken by Grace Corbett. The National Monument Record of Wales and the National Library of Wales were visited by Nicholas Cooke. The illustrations were prepared by Grace Corbett. Nikki Cook and Chloe Hunnisett managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Wind Turbine at Site 10505 Rhosbeirio Anglesey

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stephenson Halliday to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Rhosbeirio, Amlwch, Anglesey, Wales, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 239340 391140 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), acting as an archaeological advisor to the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), had been requested to provide a screening opinion on the development. GAPS advised that an archaeological assessment, comprising a desk-based study and a walkover survey, are required in order to provide an assessment of impacts of the development upon the historic environment resource (Ref. 0823je02/D1701).
- 1.1.3 This assessment will support a planning application for the construction of a single wind turbine within the Site to be submitted to IACC.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in northern Anglesey, approximately 4.8km to the south-west of Amlwch and some 2km to the east of the village of Llanfechell.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land of approximately 19ha located within several pasture fields surrounding Rhosbeirio Farm, to the south-west of an unnamed road between Rhosgoch and Cemaes. The south-western part of the Site comprises a 50m x 32m lease area within which the wind turbine will be located. The remainder of the Site, within which a substation, access tracks and power connection services will be situated, occupies fields to the south and east of Rhosbeirio Farm. The access tracks, where possible, will utilise existing routes to and from the farm. The north-eastern corner of the Site, a location of a temporary access track, is separated from the rest of the Site by the unnamed road.
- 1.2.3 The Site is surrounded by agricultural land, with scattered farmsteads located at a short distance to the south-east.
- 1.2.4 The Site is located within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the valley of Afon Wygyr. The underlying geology of is mapped as Neoproterozoic mica schist and psammite of the New Harbour Group, which is overlain by Quaternary superficial sediment comprising Devensian diamicton (British Geological Survey).



## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the Heritage Assets that embody that significance.

2.1.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in Planning Policy Wales (PPW 2012): Chapter 6, comprises:

*'archaeology and ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes.'*

2.1.3 In the Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cadw 2011), the Historic Environment is further defined as:

*'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed'.*

2.1.4 Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011) defines a Heritage (Historic) Asset as:

*'an identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated'.*

### 2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 1km from the Site boundary;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings.*

### 2.3 Study area

2.3.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**).

### 2.4 Sources

2.4.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- *The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GATHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*



- *National heritage datasets including the Cadw Historic Assets, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), available via Coflein, and the Historic Environment Records of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, available via Archwilio;*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Anglesey Archives and National Library of Wales;*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at GAT, Anglesey Archives and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied;*

2.4.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the **References** section of this report.

## 2.5 Setting

2.5.1 In addition to the 1km Study Area, the wider visual setting of the Site was also considered for the purposes of this Study. A GIS Viewshed Analysis was carried out within a 15km radius from the Site, based on a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) provided by the Client. Designated heritage assets which lay within the ZTV, comprising Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens and Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, were identified (**Appendix 3**).

2.5.2 Any indirect impacts resulting from the proposed development upon the settings of these monuments was then assessed during the Site visit (see below).

2.5.3 Guidance has been produced by English Heritage on *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (2005) which, although not directly applicable to Wales, nonetheless has relevance to the proposed development. The Guidance outlines six factors which should be considered when assessing setting with reference to wind farm developments:

- **Visual dominance:** Wind turbines are far greater in vertical scale than most historic features. Where an historic feature (such as a hilltop monument or fortification, a church spire, or a plantation belonging to a designed landscape) is the most visually dominant feature in the surrounding landscape, adjacent construction of turbines may be inappropriate.
- **Scale:** The extent of a wind farm and the number, density and disposition of its turbines will also contribute to its visual impact.
- **Intervisibility:** Certain archaeological or historic landscape features were intended to be seen from other historic sites. Construction of wind turbines should respect this intervisibility.
- **Vistas and sight-lines:** Designed landscapes invariably involve key vistas, prospects, panoramas and sight-lines, or the use of topography to add drama. Location of turbines within key views, which may often extend beyond any designated area, should be avoided.
- **Movement, sound or light effects:** The movement associated with wind turbines as well as their scale may be a significant issue in certain historic settings. Adequate distance should always be provided between important historic sites and wind turbine developments to avoid the site being overshadowed or affected by noise and shadow flicker effects.

- **Unaltered settings:** The setting of some historic sites may be little changed from the period when the site was first constructed, used or abandoned. Largely unaltered settings for certain types of sites, particularly more ancient sites, may be rare survivals and especially vulnerable to modern intrusions such as wind turbines. This may be a particular issue in certain upland areas.

2.5.4 Any indirect impacts resulting from the proposed development upon the settings of these designated heritage assets, with particular reference to the factors outlined by English Heritage, was assessed during the Site Visit (see below).

#### *Viewshed analysis*

2.5.5 Viewshed analysis is a commonly applied visibility analysis technique where the output produces a ZTV mapping the area which theoretically shares intervisibility with the Site.

2.5.6 The value of the ZTV is as an aid to identifying an area within which heritage assets and settings possessing views that contribute to their significance may be affected by the proposed development.

2.5.7 The ZTV for the Site was provided by the Client.

## **2.6 Site visit**

2.6.1 The Site was visited on February 27<sup>th</sup> 2013. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were bright and dry. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

2.6.2 The Site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider setting of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development, by comparing the ZTV to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. Any heritage assets which had been identified as located within the ZTV were assessed to see if intervisibility could in fact be established. Note was made of any intervening vegetation, housing or landscape features which may have prevented meaningful views between the Site and the monument in question.

## **2.7 Assessment criteria**

2.7.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

2.7.2 Significance (within the historic environment) is defined in Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011) as:

*‘The sum of the cultural heritage values, often set out in a Statement of Significance.’*

2.7.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Cadw in the document *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:



- **Evidential value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.
- **Aesthetic value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

2.7.4 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

**Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets**

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

## 2.8 Chronology

2.8.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

**Table 2: Chronological periods**

Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – 1085
Medieval	1085 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day

## **2.9 Best practice**

- 2.9.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2012).

## **2.10 Assumptions and limitations**

- 2.10.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.10.2 The records held by the GATHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

## **2.11 Copyright**

- 2.11.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

# **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

## **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.



- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

### **3.2 Planning Policy Wales**

- 3.2.1 The Planning Policy Wales (PPW) was published by the Welsh Government in March 2002 and updated in November 2012. This document provides advice on all aspects of planning policy in Wales and detailed advice on the historic environment in the planning process is contained in Welsh Office Circulars:

- *60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology;*
- *61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and*
- *1-98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales.*

- 3.2.2 PPW Chapter 6: Conserving the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

- 3.2.3 The aim of PPW Chapter 6 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource;*
- *requires an assessment and/or evaluation of the historic environment resource affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on the importance of the heritage assets;*
- *takes into account the desirability of preserving and enhancing the importance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens, or Conservation Areas);*

### **3.3 Local Development Framework**

- 3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of IACC. IACC is in the process of preparing its Local Development Plan (LDP), which, when adopted, will replace the current development plan framework. Until the new LDP is completed, the planning policies included in the Gwynedd Structure Plan (1993) and Ynys Môn Local Plan (1996), remain in force (Saved Policies).

- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.





## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the 1km Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 1**. The GATHER and Cadw entries are listed by number within the text and are illustrated in **Figure 1**. Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for ease of reference.

### 4.2 Previous studies

- 4.2.1 There is no record of any previous archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Site or the Study Area. This is likely due in large part to a lack of modern development within the area and as a result, the recorded heritage resource within the Study Area is sparse.
- 4.2.2 A programme of archaeological investigation, comprising a geophysical survey, a landscape survey and trial trench evaluation, was undertaken at Rhyd-y-Groes wind farm, Werthyr by Channel 4's 'Time Team' approximately 1.7km to the north-east of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2007).

### 4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

#### *Site*

- 4.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site itself.

#### *Study Area*

- 4.3.2 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Study Area. Bronze Age Pen-y-Morwydd round barrow (**WA 1**) is located on a top of a small hill approximately 730m to the west of the Site. The prominent mound is divided by a boundary wall separating two fields and has suffered a degree of erosion due to ploughing and other agricultural activities. The earthwork enclosure at Llifad (**WA 2**) lies on the south-east facing slopes of the hill, approximately 170m to the south of the barrow and c. 500m to the west of the Site. The pentagonal enclosure with a ditch and two banks is thought to be of Romano-British date due to similarities with the Din Lligwy hut group site on the eastern coast, although a late prehistoric (Iron Age) date has also been suggested.
- 4.3.3 There are five Listed Buildings within the Study Area. Grade II\* Plas Bodewryd (**WA 4**), an early post-medieval house, is situated c. 480m to the west of the Site. A Grade II dovecote associated with the mansion also survives (**WA 5**). The remainder Listed Buildings are all of Grade II and include the medieval Parish Church of St Peirio (**WA 3**), located c. 370m to the north and the church of St Mary in Bodewryd (**WA 7**) with an associated churchyard gate (**WA 6**), situated c. 560m to the south-east.
- 4.3.4 An examination of historic cartographic sources, in conjunction with the Site visit, has identified that the hedgerows within and at the boundaries of the Site are not marked as boundaries on the 1841 Tithe map (**Figure 2a**). As a result, these hedgerows are not considered to be historically *Important*, as defined by the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (amended 2002).

#### *Wider context*

- 4.3.5 The Viewshed Analysis identified that a number of additional designated heritage assets within the Site's wider context were located within the 15km ZTV (**Figure 3, Appendix 3**). These comprise 22 Scheduled Monuments, two Grade I Listed Buildings and 15 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, in addition to the heritage assets located within the Study Area, outlined above. Moreover, Amlwch and Parys Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, located c. 3.5km to the east of the Site and three Conservation Areas fall within the ZTV. The nearest Conservation Area, Llangechell Conservation Area, lies c. 2km to the west. The designated heritage assets within the ZTV are therefore highlighted as theoretically sharing intervisibility with the Site. However, potential intervisibility does not necessarily indicate that the Site forms part of the setting(s) of these designated assets.
- 4.3.6 The Viewshed Analysis did not identify any Grade I or II\* Registered Parks & Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the ZTV.

#### **4.4 Archaeological and historical context**

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 1km Study Area surrounding the Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from GATHER and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 1**.

#### *Earlier Prehistoric*

- 4.4.3 There is currently no record of Palaeolithic activity from Anglesey (Aldhouse-Green 2000, Murphy 2002). During the Mesolithic period, the human activity seems to have been concentrated on the western coast of Anglesey and the investigations at Trwyn Du in the south-western part of the island, have produced a large assemblage of worked flints (Murphy 2002).
- 4.4.4 The Neolithic activity on Anglesey is represented by megalithic tombs, although these are most commonly found along the south-western and south-eastern coastlines (Wessex Archaeology 2007 and Murphy 2002). In the vicinity of the Site, remains of a possible *cromlech* (stone burial tomb) are recorded at Cromlech Farm between Llanfechell and Tregele, approximately 3.2km to the north-east of the Site (GATHER No. 3046, Anglesey Môn Information Website 2012).
- 4.4.5 There is extensive evidence for Bronze Age activity from Anglesey and numerous sites are recorded within the Study Area. During this period, copper mines were established on Parys Mountain, located c. 4.5km to the south-east of the Site within the area now designated as Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Gwyn and Davidson 2009, Murphy 2002) and the area developed as a result of copper ore smelting industry and metal trade (Wessex Archaeology 2007).
- 4.4.6 During the Bronze Age, funerary activity moved inland from the coastal areas, a typical location for Neolithic mounds (Murphy 2002), and a number of Bronze Age burials are recorded within the Study Area. A cist burial, containing a beaker and an inhumation burial, was discovered at Rhosbeirio Farm, along the western boundary of the Site (**WA 10**). A possible cist grave, sealed beneath the remains of a cairn, was excavated at Rhyd-y-Groes wind farm, c. 1.7km to the north-east of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2007). Furthermore, three round barrows are recorded within the Study Area. The tumulus to the

south-east of Rhosbeirio Farm lies 100m northeast of the Site (**WA 13**). Although ploughed down, it survives up to 0.6m in height and its diameter has been estimated at approximately 30m. It is not certain whether the feature recorded c. 115m to the west of the Site represents a round barrow (**WA 12**), as there is a natural rock outcrop at this location. These barrows are likely associated with the Pen-y-Morwydd barrow located on the summit of a small hill c. 730m to the west of the Site (**WA 1**). Although deteriorating, the mound is 2m in height and the central burial is likely to have survived as there is no evidence of robbing. Additionally, a palstave has been found at Plas Bodewryd, approximately 500m to the south-east of the Site (**WA 15**).

#### *Iron Age and Romano-British*

- 4.4.7 The dominant Iron Age features in the landscape on Anglesey comprise defensive sites, hillforts and related fortifications, which occupy naturally defensive positions, predominantly coastal promontories (Longley 2003). Settlement and farming activity is recorded along the coastal areas, with limited evidence for cultivation within the interior of the island (Wessex Archaeology 2007). Roundhouse settlements, enclosed and unenclosed, are commonly recorded across the island. The enclosed type settlements, widely represented on Anglesey, have been thought to be Romano-British in date, although recent excavations provided evidence for late prehistoric origin of these sites (Wessex Archaeology 2007, Longley 2003).
- 4.4.8 Following the Roman conquest, refugees escaping the advancing Roman army fled to Anglesey and the Roman invasion of the northern Wales met fierce resistance from the *Ordovician* tribe. The first Roman garrison was established on the island following the invasion in AD 60 and the final capture of the island took place in AD 78 under Julius Agricola. During the Roman occupation, Anglesey, governed from the fort at *Segontium* (Caernarfon), remained a remote area of the Empire with limited evidence for Romanisation (Davies 2003, Wessex Archaeology 2007). The settlement pattern comprised predominantly rural, stone-built settlements with hut structures and associated field systems (Davies 2003) and a well preserved example of settlement of this type survives as Din Lligwy Scheduled Monument, located c. 11km to the south-east (Macinnes 1994).
- 4.4.9 Although there is no record of late prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the Site, a number of enclosures, tentatively dated to these periods, are recorded within the Study Area. The earthwork enclosure at Llifad (**WA 2**) lies on the south-east facing slopes of the hill, c. 500m to the west of the Site. The pentagonal enclosure with a ditch and two banks is thought to be of Romano-British date, although a late prehistoric (Iron Age) date has also been indicated. A circular enclosure near Llifad (**WA 14**, c. 410m to the south-west of the Site) remains undated, although a Romano-British date for this feature has been suggested. An irregular enclosure surrounding linear features (**WA19**), dated to the Iron Age period, is recorded on the NMRW (NPRN 86848) approximately 840m to the north-west of the Site, to the south of Tai Hen Farm.
- 4.4.10 The investigations of a similar fortified enclosed farmstead, surrounded by fields and stock enclosures, at Rhyd-y-Groes wind farm, c. 1.7km to the north-east of the Site, revealed little dating evidence, although the site is now considered to date from the Late Iron Age through to the late Romano-British period (Wessex Archaeology 2007).

#### *Early medieval and medieval*

- 4.4.11 There is little archaeological evidence for early medieval activity on Anglesey, between the end of the Roman rule and the Norman invasion at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The Kingdom of Gwynedd had been established by the early 6<sup>th</sup> century and although

Christianity in North-West Wales expanded in the 6<sup>th</sup> century, when major monastic sites such as Bangor are likely to have been founded (Edwards 2003). Gwynedd successfully expanded throughout the medieval period until the conquest by Edward I in 1282/3 when Wales was annexed by England (Davidson 2003).

- 4.4.12 The archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the Study Area is sparse, however, it is likely that this area was settled and farmed from the early medieval period onwards. Rhosbeirio is recorded in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small parish with the Parish Church of St Peirio (**WA 3**) located c. 370m to the north of the Site. This church, set back from the country road, is medieval in origin, although the original church at this location is thought to have been founded in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD (Lewis 1849). The extant church was restored in 1812, however, it is currently closed and boarded up. Prior to its closure the Church is believed to have housed a 12<sup>th</sup> century font in the form of a plain circular bowl (Jones 2006, 125). The place-name Rhosbeirio, also known as Rhos-Peirio, translates as 'St Peirio's moorland' (Lewis 1849, Davies N/A). The name Boderwyd means 'the dwelling of erwyd (or Gerwyd) (Jones 2006, 36).
- 4.4.13 Further evidence for medieval religious activity within the Study Area comprises the late medieval church of St Mary in Bodewryd to the south-east of the Site (**WA 7**) and the site of medieval chapel at Capel Anhunedd-y-Pran (**WA21**), located c. 640m to the south-west of the Site, which is recorded in the NMRW (NPRN 43548).
- 4.4.14 The landscape of scattered farmsteads located along long tracks within the farmland surrounding Rhosbeirio is thought to be medieval in origin (**WA 8**). Further evidence for agricultural practices in the medieval period comprises the remains of a pillow mound (artificial rabbit warren) located c. 730m to the west of the Site (**WA 11**). Moreover, industrial activity developed along the watercourses as three mills of medieval origin are recorded within the Study Area (**WA 16-18**, Davidson 2001).
- 4.4.15 Although there is no evidence for medieval settlement activity within the Study Area, the presence of a medieval parish church and farmland associated with medieval agriculture indicate the potential for settlement features and it is likely that Rhosbeirio Farm, a farmstead of post-medieval date, has medieval origins. However, the majority of the Site is likely to have comprised agricultural fields throughout the medieval period as the landscape of fields and scattered farmsteads surrounding Rhosbeirio is thought to be medieval in origin.

#### *Post-medieval and modern*

- 4.4.16 The location of the Site and Study Area seems to have remained essentially rural throughout the post-medieval period and there is no indication of any significant development during much of this period. Plas Bodewryd (**WA 4**, c. 370m to the south-east of the Site), a mansion house set back from the country road in the hamlet of Bodewryd, comprises an early 16<sup>th</sup> century central block with later additions. A dovecote associated with the house is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**WA 5**).
- 4.4.17 Rhosbeirio Farm (**WA20**), now used as stables, is recorded in the NMRW (NPRN 15857) and comprises an L-shaped building dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with walls made of rubble and slated roof.
- 4.4.18 The earliest cartographic evidence consulted for this study is the 1841 Rhosbeirio tithe map (**Figure 2a**). The Site is shown located across two fields which are separated by the un-named road. No enclosures are shown within the Site, however, Rhosbeirio Farm, which is known to have been in existence at this time, is also absent from the map. This may indicate that the boundary of land ownership is shown on the map but extant field

boundaries are not. The Tithe Apportionment indicates that the main section of the Site (to the west of the un-named road) was owned by Richard Lloyd Edwards Esq. and occupied by Rice Owen, while the land to the east of the un-named road is owned by the Right Honourable Lord Stanley and occupied by Hugh Williams. No details of the landuse within the Site are given.

- 4.4.19 Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1889 and 1900 **Figure 2**) show little change within the Site, with the pattern of field boundaries been shown from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map in 1889 onwards. The boundaries within the Site are very straight and are likely the result of modern survey techniques. A number of industrial features are recorded within the Site and in its vicinity. A smithy is shown within Rhosbeirio Farm in the northern part of the Site. Yr Efail immediately to the east of the Site also indicates a smithy and an old quarry site is shown within a field to the north of the Site. Moreover, the medieval mills: Melin Wen within the Plas Bodewryd estate, approximately 215m to the east of the Site (**WA 16**), Pandy Carreglefn, a fulling mill located approximately 760m to the South (**WA 17**) and Melin Nant (**WA 18**), c. 910m to the south, are shown to have been situated along the tributaries to the Afon Wygyr (Davidson 2001). A Nonconformist chapel, built in 1850 and rebuilt in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, is situated within the Site (**WA 9**). The chapel has been converted for residential use in the modern period.
- 4.4.20 With the exception of the modern development related to Rhosbeirio Farm and the chapel, the Site retained its rural character throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and little modern development is observed within it. In the wider landscape, energy related development is recorded, comprising high voltage power line to the south-west and wind farms to the north.

## 4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 No Historic Landscape Character (HLC) assessment has been undertaken for the Study Area, but a landscape character area is recorded by the GATHER (**WA 8**). This area is characterised by distinctive, large fields, well cultivated with a sparse pattern of settlement indicating medieval origin. It is also considered that the landscape character of this area is heavily influenced by the presence of modern wind turbines.
- 4.5.2 The Site itself is under pasture and it is surrounded by farmland. In the absence of a formal HLC assessment, any conclusions remain provisional, however it has been indicated that the farmland surrounding Rhosbeirio might be medieval in origin. While the land was most likely farmed during the medieval and post-medieval period it was not until the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century that the Site was enclosed. The boundaries within the Site may have been established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although they are not depicted on the 1841 tithe map. The wider landscape, with its scattered farmsteads, mills and church sites can be said to be medieval in origin.

## 4.6 Setting

- 4.6.1 The Site Visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed Development, by comparing the ZTV produced by the Viewshed Analysis (**Figure 3; Appendix 3**) to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site (see **Section 2.5**).
- 4.6.2 Other aspects of the landscape were also considered in order to attempt to establish whether the Site constituted or contributed to the setting of any monuments within the ZTV, in accordance with *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011). The above guidance states that the setting comprises “the surroundings in which a historic asset is



*experienced in its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape” (Cadw 2011).*

- 4.6.3 The Site is located across pasture fields (**Plate 1**) and along an existing metalled trackway (**Plate 2**) to the south of Rhosbeirio farm. The location of the turbine is within a relatively flat enclosed pasture field as is the location of the substation. The field boundaries within the Site are mainly modern post and wire fences with recent hedges planted. The exception to this is the field boundary north of the proposed turbine location which appears to have an older stone wall either side of the modern fence. The smithy identified on historic maps is still present directly to the west of the metalled track (**Plate 3**). The barrow located to the east of the Site can also still be seen on the ground.
- 4.6.4 Views from the Site are open to the north and northwest (**Plate 4**), with the landscape becoming more undulating with more frequent hills to the northeast, east and south. Low hedges and sparse tree cover to the northwest and east increase the sense of openness within the landscape, with an increase in tree cover to the south and southeast. The views from the Site are dominated by modern wind turbine developments to the northwest, north and northeast (as demonstrated by photomontage 1D, 1E, 2D, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, Stephenson Halliday 2013) and by large powerlines running southeast to northwest of the Site (as demonstrated by photomontage 1A, 1B, 2A, 2E, 3A, 3B, 4A, *ibid.*). A new single turbine is also currently under construction to the east of the Site, north of Bodewyrd (see photomontage 1E, *ibid.*).
- 4.6.5 The closest designated heritage asset to the Site is Church of St Peirio (**WA 3**) located c. 370m to the north of the Site. This Grade II Listed Building is well screened by trees, with limited views towards the Site.
- 4.6.6 Two Scheduled Monuments (Pen-y-Morwydd barrow located on the summit of a small hill c. 730m to the west of the Site **WA 1** and an earthwork enclosure at Llifad **WA 2** c. 500m to the west of the Site) are located within the Study Area. Pen-y-Morwydd barrow possesses commanding views of the entire landscape (**Front Cover**), being located as it is on the summit of a hill which represents the highest point in the landscape of the Study Area. There is clear inter-visibility between the Site and this monument and the construction of the turbine will have an impact upon its setting. However, existing views from the monument include large power lines to the south and west (as demonstrated by photomontage 1A, 1B, 2A, 2E, 3A, 3B, 4A, Stephenson Halliday 2013) and a large number of wind turbines to the north, northeast and east (as demonstrated by photomontage 1D, 1E, 2D, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, *ibid.*). Given the monument's dominant location within the landscape and the visual permeability of the proposed development, views to it are unlikely to be substantially interrupted by the construction of the turbine (as demonstrated by photomontage 3B, 4A, 4B, *ibid.*).
- 4.6.7 The earthwork enclosure at Llifad is located on the western slope of a hill which will partially screen the monument from the proposed development. This monument is not visible from the Site, however, the turbine hub and blades will most likely be visible from the monument. As with the barrow to the north, views from the enclosure currently include large power lines to the south and west and a large number of wind turbines to the north, northeast and east.
- 4.6.8 Amlwch and Parys Mountain, a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest as designated by Cadw, is located c. 3.5km to the east of the Site. There is potential inter-visibility between the designated landscape and the proposed turbine, however, given the intervening distance, as well as the location of other wind turbines in the wider area, it is

thought that the Site does not constitute part of the setting of the designated landscape, which will therefore not be affected by the construction of the turbine.

- 4.6.9 Other designated assets within the ZVT include the Grade II\* Listed Building at Plas Bodewryd, 500m southeast of the Site. The building is not visible from the Site as it is screened by surrounding vegetation and intervening farm buildings. Other designated monuments within the ZTV were not visible from the Site, however, given the height of the proposed development, the turbine may be visible once constructed. It is unlikely the development will however, effect the setting of any of these monuments

## 5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment. Moreover, these policies will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy and guidance.

### 5.2 Known heritage assets within the Site

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 5.2.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.

#### *Non-designated heritage assets*

- 5.2.2 There are no non-designated heritage assets within the Site; however, there are a number of assets in very close proximity, including Bronze Age remains comprising the cist burial (**WA 10**) and the round barrow (**WA 13**), and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century chapel (**WA 9**). Moreover, Rhosbeirio Farm, within which the Site partially lies, is thought to be at least 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin.

### 5.3 Potential buried archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (**Section 4**) there is considered to be the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the Site relating to the following periods:
- *Bronze Age*
  - *Late prehistoric/Romano-British*
  - *Medieval and post-medieval*
- 5.3.2 This is summarised in **Table 3** below.



## **5.4 Heritage assets within the ZTV**

### *Designated heritage assets*

- 5.4.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.
- 5.4.2 There are 22 Scheduled Monuments, two Grade I and 15 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, three Conservation Areas and a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest within the ZTV. Of these, it is considered that the settings of two Scheduled Monuments (Pen-y-Morwydd barrow **WA 1** and an earthwork enclosure at Llifad **WA 2**) will be impacted by the proposed development.
- 5.4.3 The remainder have been scoped out of any further assessment.

### *Undesignated heritage assets*

- 5.4.4 The HLC of the Site and the Study Area has not been formally characterised, but the available description of the landscape, in combination with the historic map regression and the field pattern observed during the Site visit, indicated that the character of the landscape surrounding the Site is of some antiquity and may reflect medieval field divisions.
- 5.4.5 It is considered that although there are modern features visible in the landscape, notably wind farms to the north, these features do not seem to impact considerably upon the significance and integrity of the historic character of the farmland surrounding Rhosbeirio.

## **5.5 Assessment of survival and previous impacts**

- 5.5.1 The cartographic evidence consulted for the purpose of this study, in conjunction with the Site visit, suggest that the Site has remained in a rural environment since at least the medieval period, with the post-medieval development limited to the area surrounding Rhosbeirio Farm and the former chapel (**WA 9**). The construction of the buildings and the access track to the farm is likely to have impacted upon or removed any archaeological remains from within the footprint of the modern features. Given the predominantly agrarian nature of the Site, any damage to potential buried archaeological features would have been limited to occasional ploughing and drainage associated with pastoral agriculture.
- 5.5.2 The majority of the Site comprises farmland utilised for pasture which has not been subject to modern development and, as such, it currently provides a positive contribution to the landscape setting of designated heritage assets situated in its vicinity. However, modern development, comprising tall structures such as power lines and wind turbines, is extant in the wider landscape.

## **5.6 Summary**

- 5.6.1 The following table presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets within the Site and the Study Area.
- 5.6.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.
- 5.6.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the site, based on a site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant site information (e.g. HER event records).



**Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets**

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
<b>High</b>	Medieval to post-medieval	The Site is located within fields which have been under agriculture since at least the post-medieval, but likely medieval, period. Walled and hedged field boundaries survive. Other features relating to agriculture may be encountered	<b>Local</b>	<b>Evidential Aesthetic</b> (for extant boundaries)	<b>Good Extant</b> (boundaries)
	Post-medieval to Modern	The Site lies partially within working Rhosbeirio Farm, which has post-medieval origins. Modern working farm features dominate, with a smithy located adjacent to the Site.	<b>Negligible to Local</b>	<b>Evidential</b> (post-medieval) <b>Negligible</b> (modern)	<b>Extant</b>
	Bronze Age	Bronze Age funerary features are recorded within the Site and in the wider landscape. Further features might be present. Features, if related to Pen-y-Morwydd Scheduled Monument, could be of National significance. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional or national research objectives.	<b>Regional to National</b>	<b>Evidential</b>	<b>Moderate to Good</b> (buried features)
<b>Medium</b>	Iron Age to Romano-British	Enclosures of probable Late Iron Age to Romano-British date are recorded within the Study Area and in the wider landscape, the nearest, Lliffad enclosure Scheduled Monument, is located 460m to the west. Similar features, or features associated with the enclosures (such as field systems) may be encountered. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives	<b>Regional</b>	<b>Evidential</b>	<b>Good</b>
<b>Low</b>	Early medieval and medieval	Although there is no evidence for early medieval or medieval settlement within the Study Area, the presence of medieval parish church of St Peirio 370m to the north of the Site indicates potential for medieval settlement and the probably early medieval foundation of the church suggests earlier settlement may also be present in the vicinity.  The level of survival remains unknown, but it could potentially be good within farmland, but poor	<b>Local</b>	<b>Evidential</b>	<b>Unknown</b>



Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
		within extant farm, where the settlement is most likely to have been located			

## 6 IMPACTS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that archaeological remains “...are a finite and non-renewable resource, part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales...” (PPW Policy 6.1.1). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

### 6.2 Proposed development

- 6.2.1 The proposed development within the Site will comprise the installation of a single wind turbine including a 50m high hub and a rotor of 54m in diameter, giving an overall height of 79m.
- 6.2.2 Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works at the Site will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:
- *Excavation of the turbine footings within a 50m x 32m lease area;*
  - *Excavation of substation foundations within an 8m x 6m lease area;*
  - *Excavation of power connection trenches;*
  - *Construction of c. 5m wide access track or amendments to the existing track; and*
  - *Removal of existing hedges for site access.*
- 6.2.3 After 25 years the turbine and associated infrastructure would be removed, and as noted in the English Heritage guidance paper *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (2005) this mitigates the long-term effects of setting upon the theoretical ZVI.

### 6.3 Statement of impact

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 6.3.1 The impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets relate to temporary or permanent alterations resulting from development. The Site visit aimed to assess the likely impact of the proposed scheme upon the settings of designated heritage assets within the wider landscape and verify the results of the ZTV. In assessing impact on setting it is important to identify whether the Site or views to the Site forms a significant part of the setting of a heritage asset.
- 6.3.2 Pen-y-Morwydd barrow (WA1) has been identified as a possible sensitive receptor with regard to the proposed development. The introduction of a wind turbine into the landscape



may have to potential to result in an adverse effect to the setting of this heritage asset. The monument possesses commanding views of the entire landscape (**Front Cover**), being located as it is on the summit of a hill which represents the highest point in the landscape of the Study Area. There is clear inter-visibility between the Site and this monument and the construction of the turbine will have a minor impact upon its setting.

- 6.3.3 The Pen-y-Morwydd barrow (**WA1**) lies on an alignment with two additional undesignated barrows located c.600m (**WA12**) and c.1000m (**WA13**) to the south-east, and there are clear lines of sight between the Scheduled barrow and the other two, presumably associated, monuments. Although the proposed turbine would be visible on the periphery of this view from barrow **WA1**, the line of sight to the other monuments will not be interrupted by the proposed development, and so this important contextual relationship is unlikely to be adversely affected. There are also clear views from the barrow **WA1** to the Scheduled enclosure at Lifad (**WA2**), but as the latter is located due south of **WA1**, the turbine would not adversely affect this visual relationship.
- 6.3.4 Existing views from the monument include large power lines to the south and west and a large number of wind turbines to the north, northeast and east (see Stephenson Halliday 2013, photomontages). Given the monuments dominant location within the landscape and the visual permeability of the proposed development, views to it are unlikely to be substantially interrupted by the construction of the turbine (as demonstrated by photomontage 3B, 4A, 4B *ibid.*). The scale of the impact is small as the proposal is for a single wind turbine, the addition of which is likely to have only a minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument, but unlikely to substantially harm its significance.
- 6.3.5 The earthwork enclosure at Lifad (**WA2**) is located on the western slope of a hill which will partially screen the monument from the proposed development. This monument is not visible from the Site, however, the turbine hub and blades will most likely be visible from the monument. As with the barrow to the north, views from the enclosure currently include large power lines to the south and west and a large number of wind turbines to the north, northeast and east, therefore, the addition of a further wind turbine at the Site is likely to have a minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument but is unlikely to substantially harm its significance.
- 6.3.6 As discussed above, although a number of other designated heritage assets were identified as lying within the theoretical ZVT (**Figure 3; Appendix 3**), including the Amlwch and Parys Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the Site Visit confirmed that the Site did not share meaningful intervisibility with any of these assets. The visual dominance of the proposed development is unlikely to be substantial beyond its immediate environs. As the majority of the designated assets lie more than 5km away from the Site, the visual prominence of the development will be substantially diminished and as such would only have a negligible or neutral affect on their settings.
- 6.3.7 The Site can therefore be considered not to contribute to the settings of these heritage assets in a meaningful way, and no impacts on these settings are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

#### *Archaeological potential*

- 6.3.8 The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within the Site. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 6.3.9 The HLC of the Site and the Study Area has not been formally characterised, but the available data suggests that the character of the landscape surrounding the Site is of some antiquity and may reflect medieval field divisions.
- 6.3.10 The introduction of the wind turbine into the Site has the potential to result in an adverse effect to the HLC. However, it has been observed that modern features visible in the landscape, notably the extant wind farms to the north, do not seem to impact considerably upon the significance and integrity of the historic character of the farmland surrounding Rhosbeirio. As a consequence, the construction of a single wind turbine within the Site, with limited development footprint, is not considered to have the potential to significantly impact upon the HLC.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 General**

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application.
- 7.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to Bronze Age funerary practices, later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity and medieval and later farmstead and agricultural practices. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the potential for and significance of any such archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 7.1.3 It is considered that the proposed development has the potential to cause a direct adverse effect on any buried heritage assets identified within the Site. Any impact would be permanent and irreversible. However, due to the relatively small footprint of the single wind turbine, any direct impacts are considered limited in scale, and could be partially mitigated by archaeological recording, where appropriate.
- 7.1.4 This assessment has established that there are a number of heritage assets within the wider landscape which may be sensitive receptors to the proposed development. There is clear inter-visibility between the Site and Pen-y-Morwydd barrow, however, existing views from the monument include large power lines to the south and west and a large number of wind turbines to the north, northeast and east. Given the monuments dominant location within the landscape and the visual permeability of the proposed development, views to it are unlikely to be substantially interrupted by the construction of the turbine. The addition of a further wind turbine at the Site is likely to have a minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument but unlikely to substantially harm its significance. This is also the case for the earthwork enclosure at Lifad, as it too sits within a landscape containing numerous power lines and wind turbines.
- 7.1.5 The Viewshed Analysis has identified that a number of other Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings were located within the ZTV, including the Amlwch and Parys Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. However the Site visit ascertained that due to intervening buildings, trees and topography, meaningful intervisibility could not currently be identified between any of these monuments and the Site. Therefore the proposed development is considered unlikely to result in any substantial or meaningful adverse impact to the settings of any of these designated heritage assets.



## **7.2 Mitigation**

- 7.2.1 It is considered that the potential impacts of this development upon the settings of designated heritage assets within the Study Area and in the wider landscape, although present, will be relatively limited due to the fact that only a single wind turbine is proposed within a limited footprint.
- 7.2.2 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. After consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, the archaeological advisor to the Isle of Anglesey County Council, it has been recommended that a programme of geophysical survey be instigated covering a broader area than the current proposed location and cable route (approximately 6ha); this will allow micro-siting of the turbine and associated infrastructure. This will obviously inform further work but it is considered that due to the relatively limited footprint of the proposed development, archaeological strip, map and record excavation with the turbine's footprint may provide an appropriate mitigation, with a watching brief maintained on other intrusive work.
- 7.2.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the development control archaeologist at the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. Given the high risk of encountering prehistoric remains at the Site it is recommended that the development control archaeologist be provided with a copy of this report for comment prior to submission of a planning application.



## 8 REFERENCES

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Murphy, K. 2002: The Archaeological Resource: Chronological Overview to 1500 AD, in: A. Davidson (ed.) *The Coastal Archaeology of Wales*, CBA Research Report 131, Cadw and CBA: York, pp. 45-64

Stephenson Halliday, 2013, *Land at Rhosbeirio, Rhosgoch, Amlwch, Anglesey, Landscape and Visual Assessment*

Wessex Archaeology 2007: *Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm, Werthyr, Near Amlwch, Anglesey, North Wales: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results*, client report ref. 62509.01

## **8.2 Historic Environment Records**

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni (AA)

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GATHER)

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (NLW)

## **8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources**

1841 Rhosbeirio Tithe Map and Apportionment

1889 Ordnance Survey 25"

1900 Ordnance Survey 25"

1925 Ordnance Survey 25"

British Geological Survey [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

## **8.4 Online resources**

Anglesey Môn Information Website 2012: <http://www.anglesey.info/llanfechell-cromlech.htm>

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/planning-and-waste/planning-policy/development-plan/>

[http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/gat/english/gat\\_interface.html](http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/gat/english/gat_interface.html)

<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/search/>

<http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/?lang=en>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/121107ppwedition5en.pdf>





## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Information summarised from the GATHER and other sources

WA No.	HER No.	Name	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
1	AN110	Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	On the summit of Pen-y-morwydd, a mutilated tumulus, 80-90yds in circumference and 8ft high. (No trace on APs 1068/UK 655/4389-90). A barrow at SH 38479125, 2m high and 25m in diameter, crossed by a modern wall. Barrow is being destroyed by ploughing which is leading to the erosion of the mound. (Wall marks property boundary). Scheduling details. A large and prominent mound. Erosion of the top and sides by animal trampling shows it to be mainly of earth construction although there is no sign of a quarry ditch. The top is fairly flat but there is no evidence of robbing. It lies within two farms. The south-western side has largely been destroyed by the plough cutting into it. The north-eastern side has also been suffering but most of the mound still survives although deteriorating both by animal trampling, plough cutting at the edge and rain washing of the exposed soil. The farmer says the 'there were once standing stones on the west side but these were cleared before the site was protected'	238472	391258
2	AN079	Llifad, Carreglefn	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	On the S slope of Pen-y-Morwydd; it is a rough pentagonal enclosure with a ditch and two banks. The defences remain in their original state on the E side only, elsewhere the earthwork has been almost ploughed away. There is an entrance at the W angle. Classed with other C2nd-4th AD sites in the category of Din Lligwy. The enclosure is as described with an entrance in the W. The flat bottomed ditch in the E is some 2m deep with and inner and outer bank. Square earthwork enclosure, one of two in the valley, 'which has one side tolerably preserved' and covers an area 50yds square. Only the E side is well-preserved, the rest being under plough. This is one of two similar enclosures mentioned by Williams - see also 1599. Nearly square enclosure - a ditch between two enclosing banks. A tumulus is situated on a hill top 160m N of the earthwork it is badly eroded and stands about 2m high	238490	391051
3	5349	Church of St Peirio	Grade II Listed Building	Medieval	In an isolated rural location, within a funnel shaped churchyard, set back from the N side of the country road between Llanfechell and Bodewryd; c2.25km ENE of the Church of St Mechell. The parish church of St. Peirio. The walls, rebuilt in parts, are medieval. It has a continuous nave and chancel but retains no early details. In periodic use.	239112	391738





WA No.	HER No.	Name	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
4	5334	Plas Bodewryd	Grade II* Listed Building	Post-medieval	Set back from the NE side of the country road in the rural hamlet of Bodewryd, c3km ESE of Llanfechell. Plas Bodewryd house stands about 250yds N of the church (St. Mary's). The house is of 2 storeys and consists of a central block of the late C15 or early C16 century with a projected S wing added or rebuilt in the C17. In the late C17 the central block was extended N and a staircase bay added on the E. There is now no evidence of an original N wing. In the early C18 a small wing was added on the E side of the central block and a W wing, now much modernized, is probably of the same date. In recent times a large wing has been added to the N and the house has been modernized. Late C15 or early C16 central block, with projecting S wing added or rebuilt in late C17. Two story house of rubble masonry mainly rendered and limewashed. Slate roof, partly with small slates. Five window centre with wing at right angles. Modern wing to N. Interior: modernized, includes heavy moulded beams, C17 plaster cornice, partition, and stairs with square newels and turned balusters. A modern wing has been added to the N. Not outstanding. The walls are now faced with concrete. Condition unchanged.	240013	390822
5	16575	Dovecote at Plas Bodewryd	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	In an isolated rural location, set back from the NE side of the country road in the hamlet of Bodewryd; c100m WSW of Plas Bodewryd and c250m NW of the Church of St Mary. 'Colomendy' is probably an C18 dovecote, square on plan, with a gable to each wall and doorway to the N. Built of rubble masonry. Renovated and used for farm storage. Pigeon nests of brick and stone slabs.	239891	390775
6	25172	Lychgate at Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	Located at the entrance of the churchyard to the Church of St Mary at Bodewryd; c3km ESE of Llanfechell.	240032	390600



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
7	5348	Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Medieval	Set back, within a rectangular churchyard, from the SW side of the country road in the rural hamlet of Bodewryd; c3km ESE of Llanfechell. Bodewryd parish church is dedicated to St. Mary and is located in the diocese of Bangor. It is a small church with a continuous nave and chancel, and a north porch. The earliest dateable features are of the 15th century although the church was in existence in the mid 13th century. The church was heavily restored in the 19th century, which has meant that the architectural history is very difficult to trace. The walls of the church are built of local uncoursed rubble with freestone dressings, and are thought to be medieval. The porch doorway – the earliest dateable feature – is thought to be of 15th century origin. The porch is unlikely to be of medieval date, but was drawn by Lewis Morris in c.1740. 19th-century restoration work included the insertion of a number of windows and the replacement of the roof. In 1861 a 17th century pulpit was recorded, but this has since been removed. There are internal memorials and plaques dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The seating is 19th century in date. The stone-walled churchyard is rectilinear in plan, although the different alignment of the boundaries to the 15th century church suggest that it was aligned to an earlier church on the site. The size of the churchyard has been altered, including an extension around the start of the 20th century.	240019	390587
8	17149	Rhosbeirio Character Area	LANDSCAPE	Multi-Period	Very distinctive area of huge fields v. agricultural and well cultivated. Very sparse pattern of scattered farmsteads down long tracks which are probably medieval in origin. Now dominated visually by wind turbines.	239637	391937
9	7839	Capel Hephshibah, Llanfechell	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL	Post-Medieval	Hephshibah Methodist Chapel was built in 1850 and rebuilt in 1902 in the Sub-Classical style. The Sunday School was initially held in the Chapel of Ease in Rhosbeirio Parish. By 1999 the chapel had been converted for residential use.	239420	391330
10	3058	Cist Burial, Rhosbeirio Farmyard	CIST	Bronze Age	Shortly before 1867 a stone cist was discovered in Rhosbeirio farmyard. It contained a skeleton and an A3 beaker (c.1500BC) since lost. Mrs. N. Jones of Rhosbeirio, pointed out the site but there is nothing now visible. The cist no longer survives and the skeleton and urn found in it are lost.	239190	391270
11	3071	Pillow Mound (Possible Cairnfield), Nr. Pen y Mowydd	PILLOW MOUND	Medieval	Pillow mounds on a slope above Llifad, five certain and two probable artificial mounds, averaging 40ft long and 13ft wide. They are in a fair condition and only ground swellings show any trace of the pillow mounds. These should not be classified as Prehistoric funerary and ritual. Nothing could actually be seen from the adjoining field (Tai Hen side). The field has been well ploughed and the features must now be quite slight.	238450	391240





WA No.	HER No.	Name	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
12	3068	Tumulus (Possible) - Site of, SW of Rhosbeirio	BARROW	Prehistoric	A ploughed down tumulus 250yds SW of Rhosbeirio has a circumference of 75yds and is 2-2 1/2ft high. There is no trace of such a mound to the SW of Rhosbeirio farm. Information: Miss F. Lynch, Dept. of Archaeology, UCNW Bangor. The site which the RCAHM are referring to is apparently a natural rocky knoll. This refers either to a natural knoll, mistakenly identified as a barrow or is the same mound numbered 3057 which is at the same distance from Rhosbeirio but to the south-east, rather than south-west.	239060	391130
13	3057	Tumulus, Yr Efail, SE of Rhosbeirio	ROUND BARROW	Bronze Age	A ploughed down barrow was noted during field investigations. It is some 30m in diameter and 0.6m high. Situated on top of a gentle rise so would have been visible from a good way, locally. A very low spread mound but looks convincing as a tumulus not just an outcrop. Aerial photographs might show if there was a ditch around it. A reasonable height still survives so any central burial or features should survive	239480	391090
14	3054	Circular Enclosure, Cae Trenches, Nr. Llifad	ENCLOSURE	Unknown	An earthwork 350yds SSE of Llifad in a field named Cae Trenches, appears to have a circular enclosure 75ft in diameter. Almost ploughed out. Circular earthwork on APs. A circular hollow some 25m in diameter and 0.5m deep appears to be ploughed out hill slope enclosure, there is the faintest trace of an encircling bank on the N (downhill) side. This is probably the other (one being Llifad PRN 3053) described by Williams in 1876 as being 'Roman camps'. Seen as shadow site from Penymorwydd barrow. Very clear - probably circular, though difficult to be sure from the low angle. Position seemed to be c.30-40m N of that mentioned on SH93SE overlay. Site possibly 40m in diameter.	238610	390730
15	3549	Bronze Tool (Palstave) - Findspot, Plas Bodewryd	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age	Palstave found at Plas Bodewryd. In the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. No further information regarding the provenance of the palstave was obtained.	240000	390700
16	36137	Melin Wen, Bodewryd	MILL	Medieval	The mill belonging to Bodewryd estate - now a studio/shop and little evidence for a mill on the ground.	339757	391016
17	36158	Pandy Carreglefn, Remains of, Carreglefn	MILL	Medieval	Pandy shown on OS 1st, 2nd and 3rd OS maps	239204	390162
18	36129	Melin Nant, Remains of, Mechell	MILL	Medieval	N/A	239270	389967
19	NMRW 86848	Irregular Enclosure	ENCLOSURE	Iron Age	Sub-circular enclosure with surrounding ditches	238394	391555
20	NMRW 15857	Farmhouse	BUILDING	Post-Medieval	Former house, used as stables at time of NMR survey, now converted back to house. Date 1638 in plaster over the door.	239145	391356



WA No.	HER No.	Name	Monument type	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
21	NMRW 43548	Chapel Anhunedd-y-Pran	BUILDING	Medieval	Medieval chapel now used as cow shed	238868	390342



## 9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

### National planning policy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
PPW	6.4.6: Conservation Areas and assessments	Development plan policies should make it clear that development proposals will be judged for their effect on the character and appearance of <b>conservation areas</b> , as identified in the assessment and proposal document, to ensure that any new development is in accord with the area's special architectural and historic interest. While the character or appearance of conservation areas must be a major consideration, it cannot prevent all new development.
PPW	6.5.1 Ancient monuments and archaeological remains	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.
PPW	6.5.8 Preservation of Listed Buildings and optimum viable use	There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of listed buildings. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option when the future of a listed building is considered. However, not all original uses will now be viable or necessarily appropriate. The application of development and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered to secure a building's survival. The aim should be to identify the optimum viable use that is compatible with the character and setting of an historic building.
PPW	6.5.9: Proposals affecting a listed building or its setting	Where a development proposal affects a <b>listed building</b> or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
PPW	6.5.24: World Heritage Sites	World Heritage Sites <sup>30</sup> are a material consideration to be taken into account by local planning authorities in the determination of planning applications, and by the Welsh Government in determining cases on appeal or following call-in. The impact of development proposals on both the sites and their settings should be carefully considered.





Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
PPW	6.5.25: Effect on historic landscape, park or garden and settings as a material consideration	Local planning authorities should protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the first part of the 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales'. Cadw should be consulted on planning applications affecting grade 1 and II* sites and the Garden History Society should be consulted on all parks and gardens on the Register <sup>31</sup> . Information on the historic landscapes in the second part of the Register should be taken into account by local planning authorities in considering the implications of developments which are of such a scale that they would have a more than local impact on an area on the Register (see para 6.4.9). The effect of proposed development on a park or garden contained in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, or on the setting of such a park or garden, may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002)	Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is: a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.

#### Local planning policy: Gwynedd Structure Plan 1993

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
D15	N/A	In considering proposals for development the planning authorities will ensure that: i. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings will be preserved intact and; ii. Areas of Archaeological Importance and unscheduled archaeological sites (including those important sites which are presently unknown but which may be discovered during the plan period) and their settings which are considered to be of sufficient regional, local or academic interest to merit preservation, will be preserved and planning permission will be refused; iii. For archaeological sites not meriting preservation, planning consent will be withheld until provision has been made by the developer for an appropriate archaeological response before and during the development, either through written legal agreement or through the attachment of conditions to any planning consent;



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
		<p>iv. For archaeological sites of unknown importance and areas of high archaeological potential provision will be made for investigation before and during development;</p> <p>v. Schemes for development of visitor and educational facilities at and management of appropriate archaeological sites will be encouraged provided they comply with the above.</p>
D16	N/A	There will be a presumption in favour of retaining a representative selection of industrial. Archaeological sites and monuments which will be protected from redevelopment and derelict land reclamation schemes
D21	N/A	Any proposals to alter, extend, render or otherwise change a listed building shall respect the setting, form, scale, mass, materials and character of the original
D22	N/A	Any development or redevelopment in close proximity to a listed building and having a bearing on its setting and character will be carefully controlled
D26	N/A	All development in proximity to a designated conservation area having a bearing of the setting of the area will be carefully controlled so as to protect the character and appearance of the area

**Local planning policy: Ynys Môn Local Plan 1996**

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
39	Archaeology	The Council will use its planning powers to ensure that Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings are retained intact. Unscheduled archaeological sites and their settings of sufficient importance to merit preservation will also be protected. Where proposals affect other unscheduled archaeological remains which do not merit preservation, provision will be made for an appropriate archaeological response. 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.
40	Conservation of Buildings	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 high quality new development. The Council will define and designate additional Conservation Areas within other areas of special architectural or historic interest where it is considered necessary to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of those areas.





Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
41	Conservation of Buildings	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.





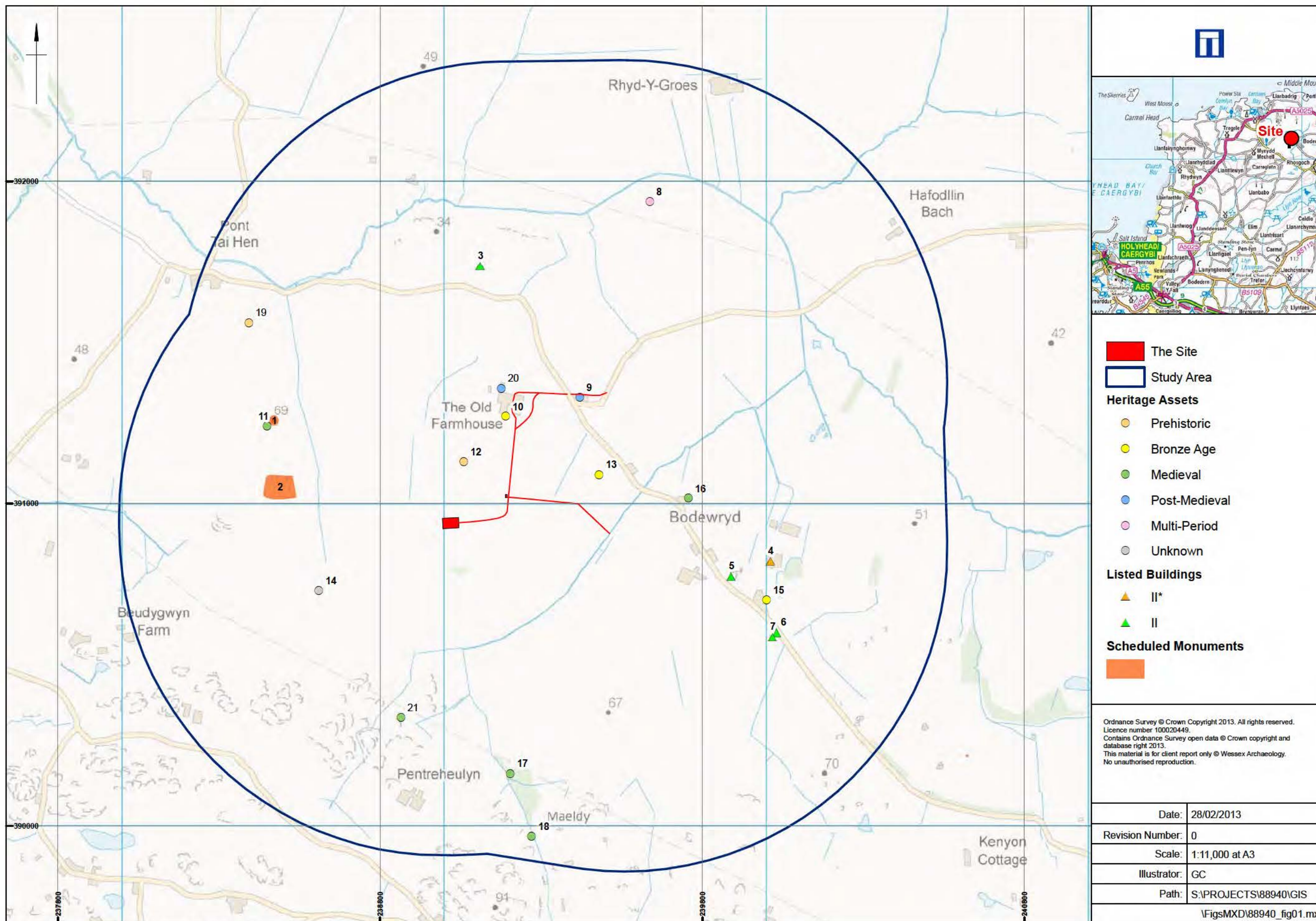
### 9.3 Appendix 3: Designated heritage assets within the ZTV

Ref. no.	Name	Type	Grade	Easting	Northing
HLW (Gw) 1	Amlwch and Parys Mountain	Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest	N/A	244250	391700
AN145	Newlands Fish Weir	Scheduled Monument	N/A	229170	380699
AN150	Werthyr standing stone	Scheduled Monument	N/A	241523	392867
AN111	Parys Mountain: Windmill, Engine House, Precipitation Pits and Great Opencast	Scheduled Monument	N/A	244241	390330
AN109	Porth Wen Brickworks	Scheduled Monument	N/A	240151	394626
AN078	Bodewryd Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	N/A	240623	390218
AN080	Standing Stone 410m North of Church	Scheduled Monument	N/A	236991	391636
AN135	Dyffryn Adda Copper Furnace and Precipitation Ponds	Scheduled Monument	N/A	243796	391336
AN010	Presaddfed Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	N/A	234768	380896
AN099	Bodedern Early Christian Cemetery	Scheduled Monument	N/A	234137	379968
AN023	Din Lligwy Ancient Village	Scheduled Monument	N/A	249714	386140
AN102	Parc Salmon Hut Group	Scheduled Monument	N/A	249985	386153
AN009	Lligwy Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	N/A	250139	386035
AN038	Dinas Gynfor Hillfort	Scheduled Monument	N/A	239035	395060
AN110	Pen-y-Morwyd Round Barrow	Scheduled Monument	N/A	238472	391258
AN079	Llifad, Carreglefn	Scheduled Monument	N/A	238490	391051
AN029	Castell Crwn	Scheduled Monument	N/A	233188	390833
AN077	Llys Einion Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	N/A	243002	385812
AN081	Pen-yr-Orsedd Standing Stones	Scheduled Monument	N/A	233378	390562
AN124	Pen-y-Fynwent Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	N/A	243355	388842
AN125	Pen-y-Fynwent Barrow	Scheduled Monument	N/A	243422	388929
AN070	Llech Golman	Scheduled Monument	N/A	245192	383109
AN030	Standing Stones	Scheduled Monument	N/A	236401	391681
5363	Church of St Eilian	Listed Building	I	246978	392897
5380	Church of St Mary	Listed Building	I	232722	390847
18028	Skerries Lighthouse with associated buildings and enclosure walls	Listed Building	II*	226773	394768
18029	Detached former Keeper's Dwelling at Skerries Lighthouse	Listed Building	II*	226755	394788
24455	Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, St Winifred	Listed Building	II*	243804	393101
24468	Gronant	Listed Building	II*	232708	385173



Ref. no.	Name	Type	Grade	Easting	Northing
24836	Range including cornbarn, granary, threshing room and lofted cowhouse at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	Listed Building	II*	243520	384394
24837	Range including cowhouse, stables, coach house, smithy and poultry house at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	Listed Building	II*	243523	384424
24838	Range including pigsties, laundry, slaughter house, cartsheds and coalshed at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	Listed Building	II*	243563	384441
24839	Hammels at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm	Listed Building	II*	243637	384391
5265	Melin Llynnon	Listed Building	II*	234052	385229
5276	Church of St. Edeyrn	Listed Building	II*	233350	380450
5301	Church of St Maethlu	Listed Building	II*	231260	387084
5334	Plas Bodewryd	Listed Building	II*	240013	390822
5356	Church of St Padrig	Listed Building	II*	237610	394640
5383	Church of St Mechell	Listed Building	II*	236942	391273
5427	Church of St Eleth	Listed Building	II*	244224	392950

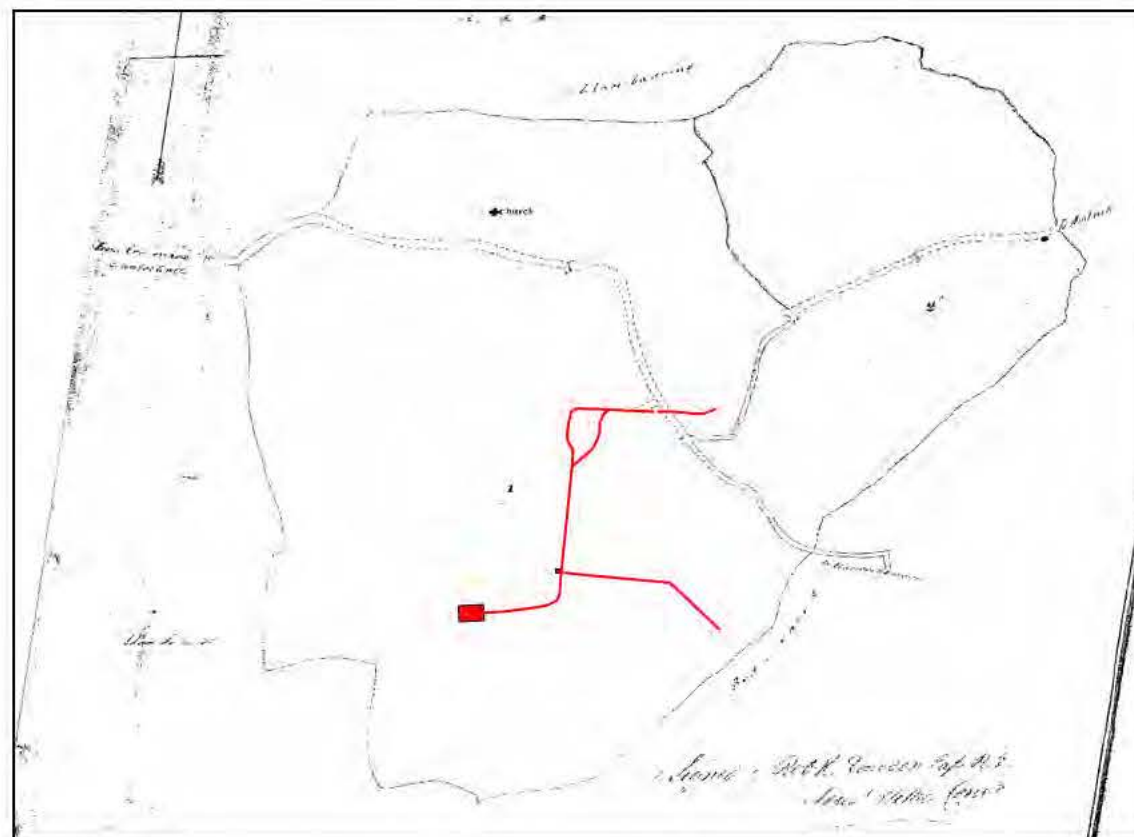




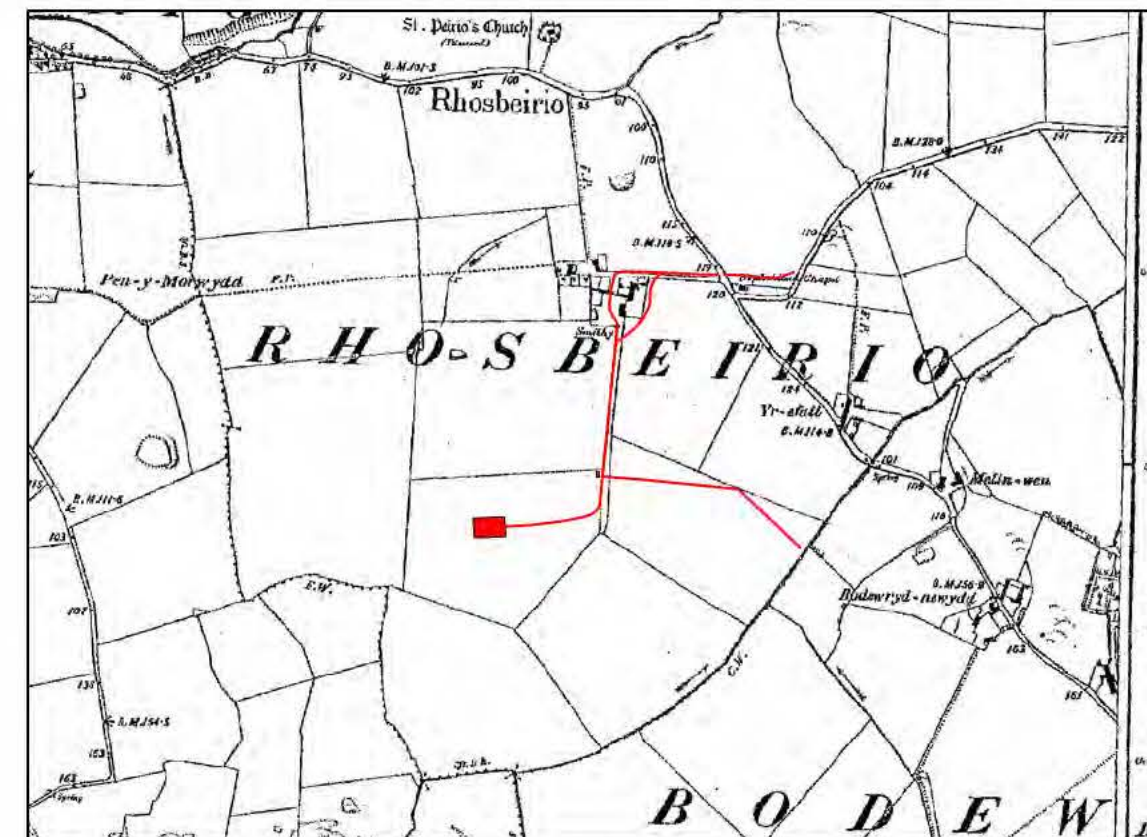
Site location, Study Area and known heritage resource (based on GATHER and other sources)

Figure 1

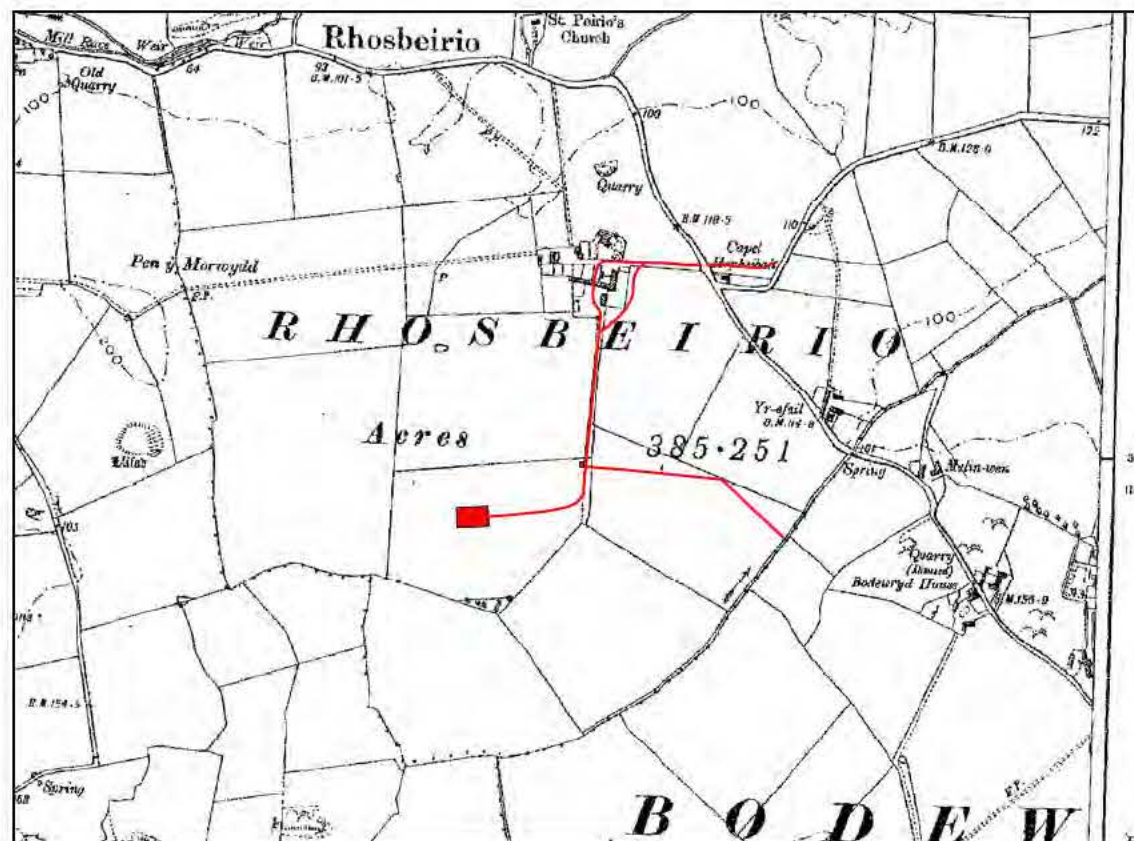




A. 1841 Rhosbeirio Tithe Map



B. 1889 Ordnance Survey 6"



C. 1900 Ordnance Survey 6"



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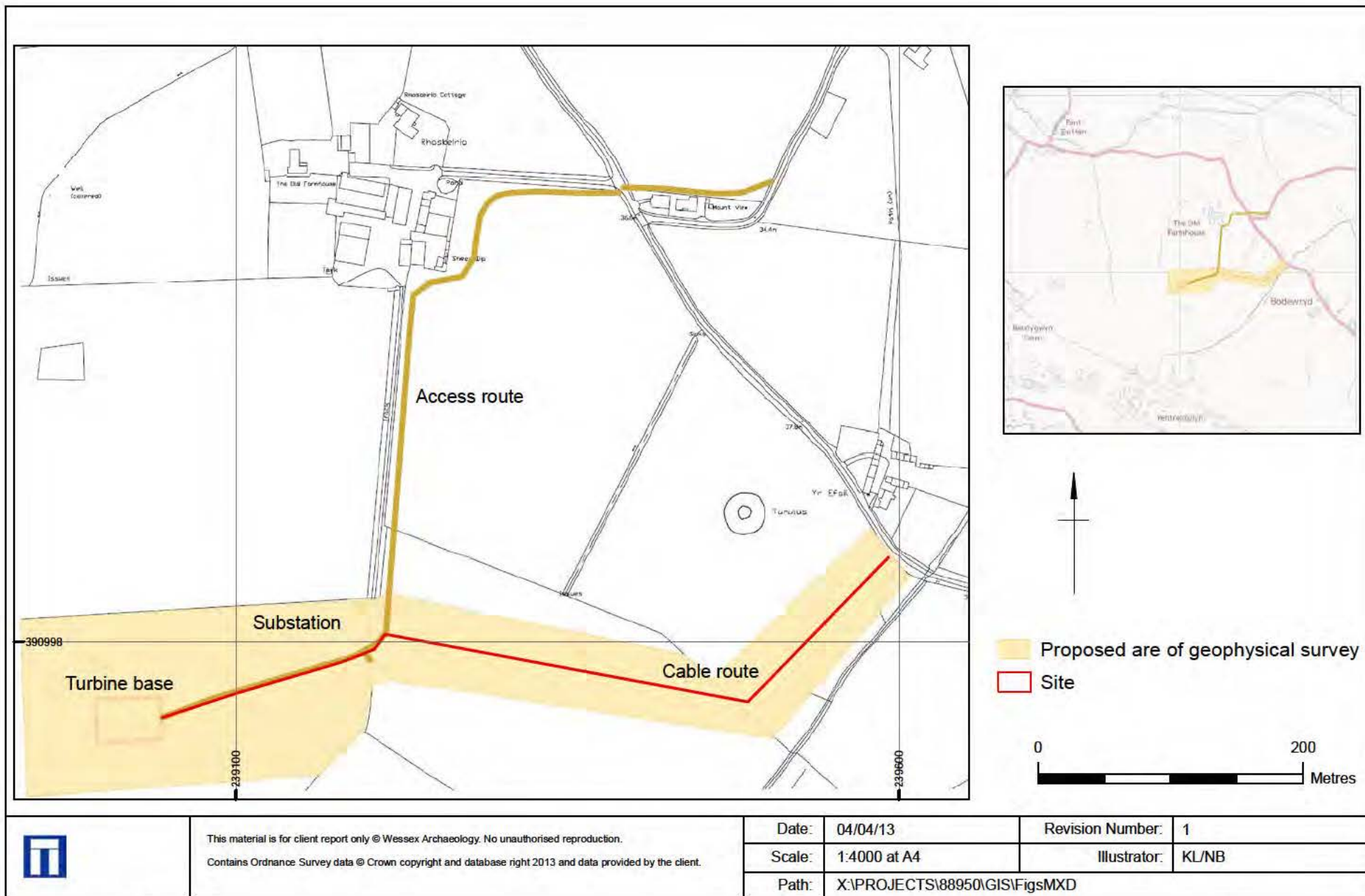
The Site

Date:	28/02/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	A 1:15,000. B-C 1:12,000	Illustrator:	GC
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\88940\GIS\Figs\MXD		









Detail of proposed development

Figure 4



Plate 1: Location of proposed turbine, view from east



Plate 2: Metalled trackway running south from Rhosbeirio Farm



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Plate 3: Smithy adjacent to metalled trackway



Plate 4: View looking north from turbine base

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	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator: CS
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