

North Wales Border Control Post - Special Development Order 2021

Heritage Impact Assessment
BCP21-002-03-00

September 2021

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Executive summary

This report has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Welsh Government (WG). It provides an appraisal of cultural heritage effects relating to the proposed development at Plot 9 Parc Cybi, Holyhead (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), for a permanent Border Control Post (BCP) (hereafter referred to as 'the scheme'). This report supports, and provides additional information relevant to Chapter 3.3 of the Environment Report (BCP21-002-00-00)¹. Production of this report has been supported by consultation with Cadw and Gwennydd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

The site currently comprises a temporary Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) stacking facility and area of stripped ground within the semi-rural area of Parc Cybi. There are no designated assets within the site. There are six designated heritage assets within 1.5km of the site, comprising three scheduled monuments, one grade II* listed building and two grade II listed buildings. The closest of these assets are the scheduled Trefignath Burial Chamber, approximately 40m north-east of the site, and the scheduled Ty-Mawr Standing Stone, approximately 490m north-west of the site. These two scheduled monuments share an important visual relationship with each other, reflecting a line of sight from the chambered tomb, through the standing stone to Holyhead Mountain. This line of sight likely influenced the location chosen for the, slightly later, standing stone and may have been connected to the path of the sun.

The Developable Area of the site has already been developed and archaeological remains were investigated and recorded during two separate programmes of archaeological evaluation. Archaeological remains were removed during this process, there is therefore no potential for unknown archaeology within the Developable Area.

There are 60 non-designated assets identified within 500m of the site, including three within the site, 59 of which relate to buried archaeological remains. The majority of these, including those within the site, have been removed due to previous archaeological investigation. For those in the study area which remain in situ, their settings do not contribute to their heritage value (significance). The exception is the upstanding remains of the likely Neolithic Trearddur Chambered Tomb, situated approximately 300m south of the site. This asset is in considerably poorer condition than the scheduled Trefignath Burial Chamber which contributes to its non-designated status.

Construction of the scheme would result in an adverse impact on Trefignath Burial Chamber Scheduled Monument, as a result of change within its setting. This impact would not amount to a significant effect. Given that the site has already undergone archaeological investigation, construction of the scheme would not result in any impact to archaeological remains. No impact is anticipated on any other heritage asset as a result of construction of the scheme, as their settings do not extend to the site and as construction would not alter their settings in a way which impacts their heritage value.

Operation of the scheme would result in an adverse impact on Trefignath Burial Chamber and Ty-Mawr Standing Stone, both scheduled monuments. Operation would also have an adverse impact on the non-designated Trearddur Chambered Tomb. This would be a result of change in the setting of the asset. These impacts would not result in a significant effect. No impact is anticipated on any other heritage asset as a result of operation of the scheme.

¹ Mott MacDonald (2021) North Wales Border Control Post Environment Report. September 2021. Document Number: BCP21-002-00-00

There are no likely significant effects on cultural heritage assets as a result of the construction and operation of the scheme. No other likely impacts of the scheme on cultural heritage have been identified in this report.

1 Introduction

This report has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of WG. It provides an appraisal of cultural heritage effects relating to the proposed scheme, comprising the development of a permanent BCP at Plot 9 Parc Cybi, Holyhead, Wales. This report supports, and provides additional information relevant to, Chapter 3.3 of the Environment Report (BCP21-002-00-00).

The site comprises Plot 9 of Parc Cybi, Holyhead. The eastern half of Plot 9 is currently in use as an emergency HGV stacking facility, currently under temporary planning permission and unrelated to the proposed scheme which is the subject of this report. The remainder of the site, with the exception of an undeveloped rocky outcrop in the far east and peripheral habitat, has been stripped of all soils and overburden (see Section 3.3 for further details). The location of the site is shown below in Figure 1.1 and also described in Section 2.2. of the Environment Report (BCP21-002-00-00).

Figure 1.1: Indicative Site Boundary



Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroFRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Approval is being sought for a Consenting Envelope, setting out the maximum assessed limits of the development, thus allowing some flexibility in the final design of the scheme. The envelope has been assessed to determine whether or not there would be any significant environmental effects as a result of the construction and operation of the BCP. This approach is described further within the Planning Report (BCP21-006-02-00)².

² Mott MacDonald (2021) North Wales Border Control Post Planning Report. September 2021. Document Number: BCP21-006-02-00

The description of the scheme is provided in Section 2.3 of the Environment Report (BCP21-002-00-00). The BCP would include inspection facilities for goods such as animals, plants, products of animal origin, high-risk food and feed not of animal origin. The facility would be in operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week and would be utilised by a maximum worst case of up to 41 HGVs in any 24-hour period, however up to 25-30 HGVs on average would utilise the site.

The Environment Report (BCP21-002-00-00) identifies any likely adverse or beneficial significant environmental effects as a result of the scheme, and where relevant outline the measures incorporated in the scheme design and delivery method to avoid, eliminate or reduce any likely significant effects.

This report provides additional information related to Chapter 3.3 of the Environment Report, (BCP21-002-00-00) which summarises the effect of the scheme on cultural heritage assets.

2 Methodology

This section outlines the methodology undertaken in production of this report.

2.1 Desk-Based Research

The baseline information within this report has been accrued from the following resources:

- Cadw, Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales³;
- Information on non-designated heritage assets, including Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER)⁴;
- Reporting on previous archaeological investigation within the site, as available at time of writing, provided by Brython Archaeology CYF and Jones Bros Ltd⁵; and,
- Additional information available online, including additional archaeological reporting within the study area, referenced within the text where applicable.

2.2 Site Survey

A site survey was undertaken on 18 March 2021 by heritage professionals from Mott MacDonald. This included a walkover of the site itself and study area, focusing on the locations of heritage assets surrounding the site. The purpose of this site survey was as follows:

- To inform an appropriate study area and methodology to be used within this report;
- To better understand the baseline conditions of the site and study area;
- To better understand the baseline conditions of heritage assets within the study area, including their settings;
- To better understand which heritage assets had the potential to be impacted by the scheme, including through alteration to their settings; and,
- To inform the impact appraisal undertaken within this report.

2.3 Study Area

A study area of 1.5km from the site red line boundary for designated heritage assets and 500m for non-designated heritage assets has been used. This is considered proportional to the semi-rural location, design of the scheme and nature of built heritage and archaeology in the area.

2.4 Consultation

A formal consultation period with relevant stakeholders has been undertaken. To inform the production of this report, discussions with representatives of Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) were held, as follows:

- Discussion between Mott MacDonald heritage and environment specialists and Cadw, 10 March 2021;
- Discussion between Mott MacDonald heritage and environment specialists and GAPS, 11 March 2021;

³ Cadw (2021) Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales. [Online] Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru>

⁴ Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. [Online] Available at: <https://archwilio.org.uk/her/chi1/arch.html>

⁵ Brython Archaeology CYF (2020) Land to the South of Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Report on Archaeological Evaluation Trenching. B2015.EVAL.REP.01.

- Discussion between Mott MacDonald heritage and environment specialists, Cadw and GAPS, 7 May 2021; and,
- Consultation workshop between Mott MacDonald heritage and environment specialists and Cadw, 10 June 2021.

During this consultation the constraints contained in the Consenting Envelope (see Section 4) were discussed. The Consenting Envelope is a series of limits for the design, determined by environmental discipline specialists, within which the design would be developed (see Section 1 of this report). The representatives of Cadw and GAPS were in general agreement of the constraints proposed by heritage specialists at Mott MacDonald. Confirmation of the absent archaeological potential of the Developable Area (as discussed in Section 3.3) was obtained from GAPS via email exchange and confirmed in discussion on 7 May 2021. The impact to Trefignath Burial Chamber (see Section 3.3.1) was discussed at length with Cadw to inform the impact assessment contained within this report.

2.5 Appraisal

Analysis of the significance of effects within this report considers both the heritage value of heritage assets and the nature and magnitude of impact on the asset as a result of the scheme. Impact on assets is understood in accordance with the following guidance:

- Cadw (2011)⁶ Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales;
- Cadw (2017)⁷ Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales;
- Cadw (2017)⁸ Setting of Historic Assets in Wales; and,
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014)⁹, Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment.

Impacts identified under 'construction' consider the effects associated with the construction of the scheme such as earthworks and use of construction plant and vehicles. Impacts identified under 'operation' consider the effects of the presence of permanent infrastructure and effects associated with the running of the scheme.

Within this report the 'heritage value' of assets is discussed, this is equivalent to the 'heritage significance' of assets prescribed in the above guidance. The language 'heritage value' has been here used to prevent confusion with 'significance of effects'.

2.6 Assumptions and Limitations

HER data has not been purchased in full for this appraisal. This appraisal has used HER records available online for reference only; this information may be incomplete, inaccurate, or out of date. For the purpose of this report it has been used to inform the baseline, in conjunction with other available resources.

⁶ Cadw (2011) Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales. [Online] Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20management%20of%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf.

⁷ Cadw (2017) Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales. [Online] Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf>.

⁸ Cadw (2017) Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. [Online] Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>.

⁹ CIfA (2014) Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment. [Online] Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf

Datasets used in this report, including the HER data as available online, is often based on the random opportunity for research which is typically associated with development. Therefore, where there is a lack of records this does not necessarily relate to a lack of heritage assets.

The impact appraisal captured in Section 5 of this report is based on a 'worst case' scenario for the scheme design. As a detailed design has not been finalised, this report assumes that the minimum limits set out in the Consenting Envelope process would be followed in the finalised design. These requirements, as they relate to cultural heritage, are set out in Section 4 of this report.

3 Baseline

This section provides a baseline of the cultural heritage assets within the study area. Assets discussed in detail in this report are shown in the figure in Appendix B. All assets within the study area are detailed in the gazetteer in Appendix A.

3.1 Designated Assets

As described in Chapter 3.3 of the Environment Report (BCP21-002-00-00), there are no designated assets within the site. Within the study area, there are six designated heritage assets, comprising three scheduled monuments and three listed buildings (one grade II* and two grade II). These assets are set out below.

3.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

Trefignath (also Trefignaeth) Burial Chamber is a scheduled monument (Cadw: AN011; see Figure 3.1 below). It is located approximately 40m north-east of the site. It dates to the Neolithic period, which is usually cited as lasting from approximately 4000 – 2,300BC in the United Kingdom¹⁰. During this period, agriculture was introduced encouraging more permanent settlement and resulting in new social hierarchies and the creation of new types of monument. Neolithic chambered tombs are funerary monuments, typically including at least one stone walled chamber for human remains. However, their role in Neolithic society is not fully understood and these interments may not have been their primary purpose. There is considerable regional variation in these monuments, which are seen across much of the United Kingdom from the early Neolithic period; those in North Wales were often covered by a cairn¹¹. Trefignath is typical of this local style, having once been covered by a cairn which would have encompassed the chambers. However, much of the cairn was removed in the 18th and 19th centuries for purposes such as drystone walling, and today the asset primarily survives as a footprint. The tomb was partly restored in 1980, following a series of excavations¹². Today, two of the three chambers are upstanding, as a result of this restoration.

¹⁰ Historic England (2021), An introduction to Prehistoric England. [Online] Available at: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/prehistory/>

¹¹ Historic England (2018) Megalithic Chamber Tombs: Introductions to Heritage Assets. Swindon, Historic England. [Online] Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/iha-megalithic-chamber-tombs/heag211-megalithic-chamber-tombs/>

¹² Cadw (2021), Trefignath Burial Chamber. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=3247>.

Figure 3.1: Trefignath Burial Chamber



Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

Trefignath was built in three stages over a period of use lasting approximately 1,500 years. The earliest of the three chambers dates to approximately 3,750-3,500BC and the monument may have been in use until approximately 2,250BC¹³. The use of Trefignath therefore spans almost the entirety of the Neolithic period and may have continued into the very early Bronze Age. The earliest chamber was covered by a small round cairn, later extended to a long cairn to cover the additional chambers¹⁴.

The excavation of Trefignath in the late 1970s revealed that the site of the tomb may have been inhabited prior to construction of the monument, as occupational debris including flints and pottery and evidence of hearths were recovered¹⁵.

The scheduled area also captures the immediate surroundings of the upstanding remains, including the original footprint of the monument and an area with the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the tomb.

The remains of the chambered tomb are located on a rocky outcrop which creates a high point within the local topography. This is typical of Neolithic chambered tombs and may relate to a desire for the monuments to be visible over a long distance. It lies within a small field, enclosed to the south by mature trees and somewhat enclosed to the west by a low hedgerow. Views extending from Trefignath include that of surrounding agricultural land, but also include the A55 and surrounding industrial and commercial modern development, especially a tall chimney at Penhros to the north. A key view over surviving undeveloped land is maintained towards Ty-Mawr Standing Stone and Holyhead Mountain beyond, as discussed in further detail below. Despite the intrusion of modern development, the setting of the monument retains some sense of tranquillity and rural enclosure due to the surrounding well-placed vegetation and distance

¹³ Cadw (2021), Trefignath Burial Chamber. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=3247>.

¹⁴ Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (2010), Parc Cybi: What was found? Trefignath Burial Chamber. [Online] Available at: <http://www.heneb.co.uk/parccybi/trefignath.html>.

¹⁵ Smith, C. A. and Lynch, F. M. (1987), Trefignath and Din Dryfol. The excavation of two megalithic tombs in Anglesey. Cambrian Archaeological Association.

from existing development. Although the purpose of the monument is not fully understood, it is reasonable to assume a sense of tranquillity for reflection of some kind may have formed part of its purpose. The rural elements of the setting, sense of enclosure to the south and somewhat to the west, and view towards Ty-Mawr Standing Stone and Holyhead Mountain aid in understanding Trefignath and contribute positively to its heritage value. The setting of the tomb may be observed below in Figure 3.2. Note that the third picture is of the view towards Ty-Mawr Standing Stone and Holyhead Mountain (here partially obscured by cloud).

Figure 3.2: Setting of Trefignath Burial Chamber (clockwise, starting top left: to the south, east, north and west)



Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

The monument derives heritage value as a rare surviving example of a Neolithic Chambered Tomb in good condition, as well as being a representative example of the local style of these varied monuments and one which has gradually evolved over a long period of use. Evidential value is derived from this surviving fabric, not including those restored parts of the asset, which nonetheless provide historical value as representations of what the asset would have once looked like. Understanding of the Neolithic, including the use of Chambered Tombs, is limited. Therefore, surviving monuments from this period can contribute invaluable to our understanding of this period and how these monuments may have been used. The loss of its cairn has somewhat diminished this value; however, the surviving footprint of the cairn enables its original form to be somewhat understood. It has historical value derived from its ability to illustrate the use of the landscape during this period.

Ty-Mawr Standing Stone (Cadw: AN012) is also located within the study area, approximately 490m north-west of the site. Ty-Mawr Standing Stone measures 2.5m and was likely erected at its location, on a slight high point within its surroundings, in the Bronze Age¹⁶.

The view from Trefignath to Ty-Mawr and Holyhead Mountain beyond contributes to the heritage value of both scheduled monuments. Other chambered tombs and Neolithic monuments have been identified as having a relationship to celestial bodies. For example, Newgrange Chambered Tomb in Ireland has a central chamber illuminated only during sunrise at the winter solstice¹⁷. Therefore, this view from Trefignath may have had a relationship to the setting sun, which falls behind Holyhead Mountain daily. A view towards the chambered tomb from the standing stone is more evident today than of the standing stone from the chambered tomb. This supports an interpretation that the placement of the, later, standing stone, was influenced by views towards Trefignath. Eastward views of the rise in topography towards Trefignath and the site have a semi-rural character, despite modern development, due to agricultural fields, undeveloped land and woodland.

Figure 3.3: View from Ty-Mawr to Trefignath, looking east



Source: Adapted from Mott MacDonald (2021)

Ty-Mawr Standing Stone is set within an agricultural field laid to pasture, between the A55 and modern development around Parc Cybi. Its setting is otherwise dominated by the presence of a modern truck stop opposite, the Roadking Service Station. This setting can be observed in Figure 3.4 below.

¹⁶ Cadw (2021), Ty-Mawr Standing Stone. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=530>.

¹⁷ Brú na Bóinne Visitor Centre (2007) Newgrange.com: Winter Solstice. [Online] Available at: https://www.newgrange.com/winter_solstice.htm.

Figure 3.4: Setting of Ty-Mawr Standing Stone



Source: Adapted from Mott MacDonald (2021)

Ty-Mawr derives heritage value from its potential to inform on the Bronze Age use of the landscape and in its likely relationship to other prehistoric monuments. In particular, it provides evidential value as a particularly tall and well-surviving example of a standing stone.

The agricultural field and views towards Trefignath make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as they allow the location chosen to erect the monument to be understood. However, the Roadking Service Station is dominant within its immediate surrounding and makes a negative contribution to the setting of the asset. The orange-red roof of the primary building of the service station, brightly coloured HGVs and lighting detract from the once-rural setting and reduce the ability to understand the heritage value of the standing stone in this location, which would have once been a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape.

A third scheduled monument, Tre-Arddur Hut Group (Cadw: AN092) is located approximately 610m south-east of the site. The monument comprises the remains of three hut circles and an enclosure which likely date to the 1st millennium BC¹⁸. The monument is enclosed by a static caravan park, Trearddur Bay Country Park, and mature vegetation associated with this. It is screened from the site to the north by a gentle hill.

3.1.2 Listed Buildings

Kingsland Windmill (also Melin yr Ogof or St George's Mill) is a grade II* listed building (Cadw: 5762) located on the periphery of the study area, approximately 1.5km west of the site. The windmill was originally erected 1820-30 by a local builder named Hugh Hughes. The building comprises a conical, 4-storey stone tower, which has been rendered and whitewashed. Originally it would have had a cap and sails, however these were removed during the Second World War. The interior retains a large amount of original machinery¹⁹. The heritage value of the asset lies largely in the rare survival of the internal machinery. However, there is some contribution to its heritage value by its setting to the east which aids in understanding the asset as a rural mill. The setting to the west comprises modern housing estates and does not contribute to this. It is a local landmark due to its height and can be seen over much of the surrounding landscape.

¹⁸ Cadw (2021), Tre-Arddur Hut Group. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=256>.

¹⁹ Cadw (2021), Kingsland Windmill. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=5762>.

Figure 3.5: Kingsland Windmill, looking east (left) and west (right)



Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

Located approximately 850m north-west of the site is the grade II listed Bridge Over Railway near Ty Mawr Farmhouse (Cadw: 16526). This masonry, single-arched bridge carries the footpath over the railway and bears a datestone reading '1847'²⁰. The setting of the bridge is predominantly associated with the rail corridor and is disconnected from land to the south and east, where the site is located, by the modern infrastructure of the A55.

Located approximately 730m south of the site is the grade II listed Cae Grugog (Cadw: 20075), a large arts and crafts style house built 1910-1920²¹. The house is situated on a slight rise with views south towards Treaddur Bay. Its setting is otherwise enclosed by 20th century housing and the asset has no views of the site or vice versa.

3.2 Non-Designated Assets

Three non-designated assets have been identified within the site boundary. These all relate to archaeological remains which were excavated and recorded during archaeological evaluation of the site, which have since been removed during stripping of soils and overburden from the site. These remains were of a possible prehistoric occupation site (HER: 13930), a Neolithic building (HER: 31570) and a post-medieval field system (HER: 31610). These assets are also discussed below, in Section 3.3, which discusses the archaeological potential of the site.

Fifty-seven additional assets were identified within the 500m study area, 56 of which relate to buried archaeological remains. The majority of these buried archaeological remains were identified during the archaeological excavations of land around Parc Cybi in the 2000s. They demonstrate the occupation of the land within the study area from the prehistoric period through to the present, with the assets ranging from prehistoric occupation sites through to medieval and post-medieval corn driers. These assets are described further in Appendix A.2 and archaeological potential of the site discussed below in Section 3.3.

²⁰ Cadw (2021), Bridge Over Railway near Ty Mawr Farmhouse. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=16526>.

²¹ Cadw (2021), Cae Grugog. [Online] Available at: <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=20075>.

The only asset which includes upstanding remains is the remnants of another likely Neolithic chambered tomb 300m south-east of the site (HER: 2504, henceforth referred to as Trearddur Chambered Tomb). The monument comprises one upstanding stone slab, at approximately 1.5m high, and a flat slab laid at its base. A low mound of approximately 0.5m to the south-east and additional stones within the same field further indicate that these stones may be the remains of chambered tomb. The dimensions of the chamber would be comparable to the smallest chamber at Trefignath, based on the surviving stones.

Similar to nearby Trefignath, Trearddur Chambered Tomb is located on a rocky outcrop. When originally constructed, views over Trearddur Bay and the Cymyran Strait would have been visible from the asset, however 20th century housing has restricted these. Some further rural and agricultural landscape remains to the east of the asset, however views in this direction are also dominated by the Penrhos chimney. The asset has long views toward Holyhead Mountain. These views extend over the site, which lies between the asset and the mountain. Similar to Trefignath, its heritage value lies in its evidential and historical heritage value as a surviving example of a Neolithic chambered tomb which illustrates the prehistoric use of the landscape. However, its survival is much poorer than Trefignath, and it cannot be evidently understood by most as a prehistoric monument. Its poor survival has greatly reduced its evidential heritage value, comparative to Trefignath. Despite this it remains an illustrative representation of the Neolithic use of the land at Parc Cybi. Its immediate setting and views towards the water (although restricted) and Holyhead Mountain contribute to the heritage value of the asset. These aid in understanding the location chosen for the monument by the Neolithic inhabitants of Holyhead.

3.3 Archaeology

The Parc Cybi area is typically rich in archaeology. Investigation of the area has returned evidence of occupation consistently from the prehistoric period to the present day. The density of prehistoric archaeology and continual occupation of the area are unusual and some of the archaeological features recovered near to the site have been of national importance.

Despite this, the Developable Area has no potential for unknown archaeological remains. The site has been stripped, with the exception of the rocky outcrop on the far eastern extent of the site and periphery vegetation, which is not considered to be part of the Developable Area and would not be impacted as part of the scheme. Archaeology within the site has previously been investigated and recorded as part of a programme of works to prepare the Parc Cybi area for development. The west of the site was excavated in a period of archaeological evaluation at Parc Cybi from 2006 to 2010²². The remainder of the site, with the exception of the rocky outcrop, was excavated in two phases in 2020 by Brython Archaeology CYF²³.

Archaeological remains within the site were typically of low heritage value and were increasingly sparse moving west within the site. The exception was a Neolithic building (HER: 31570), identified during the first set of investigations, a discovery of potentially international importance. This was likely associated with Trefignath Burial Chamber, but the nature of this association is unknown. Although the asset was recorded and remains were removed during this excavation, the previous presence of the building may indicate a historic relationship between the site and Trefignath Burial Chamber. All remains within the site are believed to have been removed by this programme of archaeological evaluation.

²² Atkins (2011) Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume I. 954.

²³ Brython Archaeology CYF (2020) Land to the South of Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Report on Archaeological Evaluation Trenching. B2015.EVAL.REP.01.

4 Design Constraints relating to Cultural Heritage

This section provides information on the limits for the design of the scheme, as relevant to cultural heritage. These limits have been outlined in the Consenting Envelope. This provides context to the subsequent Impact Appraisal in Section 5, as it outlines the ‘worst case’ scenario in which detailed design of the scheme would be finalised. As described in Section 2.5, this forms the basis for the Impact Appraisal contained within this report.

4.1 Cultural Heritage Constraints

The following measures have been incorporated into the design to reduce adverse effects of the scheme on cultural heritage assets. These constraints are also shown in Appendix A of the Environment Report (Environmental Constraints Plan - BCP21-002-01-00)²⁴.

Table 4.1: Constraints from Consenting Envelope which are relevant to Cultural Heritage

Name	Constraint Details	Relevance to Cultural Heritage
Developable Area	<p>Built form and hardstanding is to be restricted to the area outlined in the Environmental Constraints Plan.</p> <p>Hardstanding to be defined as road, buildings, and any associated plant. Permeable reinforced grass is assumed to not be hardstanding. Does not include landscaping.</p>	<p>This constraint limits the built form of the scheme to the centre and north-east of the site. This would aid in reducing the visibility of the scheme from most of the surrounding landscape and heritage assets by providing adequate area for landscaping to aid in screening built elements. It also groups built elements rather than dispersing them, further contributing to this ability to screen effectively.</p> <p>This would therefore help minimise change within the setting of nearby heritage assets, specifically the scheduled Trefignath Burial Chamber.</p>
Avoidance of rocky outcrop	<p>No development is to occur within the boundary of the rocky outcrop</p>	<p>The outcrop in the eastern part of the site provides screening of the site from the west, thus reducing visibility of the scheme from Trefignath Burial Chamber. Avoiding development within the rocky outcrop would also retain this part of the assets setting which positively contributes to the heritage value of the asset and minimise the change to the assets setting overall.</p>
Maximum building height	<p>The height of buildings would be restricted in areas indicated on the Consenting Envelope plan (BCP21-006-05-00)²⁵.</p> <p>Zoned areas specifying the maximum building height/AOD would be in place as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone A (top north east corner of the site) building heights would be up to 23m AOD • Zone B (immediately south-west Zone A) building heights would be up to 28m AOD • Zone C (western and southern parts of site) building heights would be up to 33 AOD 	<p>The east of the site, and especially the north-east corner, are most visible from Trefignath Burial Chamber. Controlling building height within this area would reduce the visual impact of buildings and therefore reduce the change in the setting of Trefignath Burial Chamber.</p>

²⁴ Mott MacDonald (2021) North Wales Border Control Post Environmental Constraints Plan. September 2021. Document Number: BCP21-002-01-00.

²⁵ Mott MacDonald (2021) SDO Consenting Envelope. September 2021. Document Number: BCP21-006-05-00

Name	Constraint Details	Relevance to Cultural Heritage
	As the design progresses, actual building heights would be reduced wherever possible.	
Built form finishes	Building colour shall only be of a colour identified on a palette informed by the relevant Environmental Colour Assessment ²⁶ .	By finishing buildings in an appropriate colour for the surrounding landscape, the buildings can be more recessive. This would therefore minimise change within the setting of surrounding heritage assets, especially those assets closest to the site such as Trefignath Burial Chamber.
Fencing/Boundary Treatments	Security fencing shall be finished in a suitable colour that would be appropriate to the visual amenity of the wider area. This would be informed by the Environmental Colour Assessment.	This would ensure security fencing, required for the scheme, visually recedes into the surroundings. This would therefore minimise change within the setting of heritage assets, notably Trefignath Burial Chamber.
Landscaping	<p>A minimum of 10m landscape buffer of native mixed tree species shall be planted between the existing bund of trees and the developable area to screen the development from West-South-West views of the site from sensitive visual receptors living in nearby residential properties.</p> <p>Towards the eastern part of the site the landscape buffer shall comprise of two linear elements, one south of the main access road and another section parallel to the existing bund with trees. In total both elements combined, at any single point, would provide a minimum 10m landscape buffer. The existing landscape bund shall be retained and enhanced affording a degree of screening during the construction period and early operational period and until the landscape buffer becomes established as identified on Consenting Envelope drawing 100100943-MMD-PC-XX-DR-AR-0012.</p>	<p>Landscaping would reduce impact on heritage assets as a result of change within their settings, by softening the appearance of the scheme. This would contribute to reducing the effect on Trefignath Burial Chamber.</p> <p>Some areas of the existing retained boundary vegetation have not succeeded in providing effective screening mitigation. The planting has failed, due to poor ground conditions, exposure and lack of appropriate maintenance to ensure success. Maintenance of the new landscaping would ensure the success of planting and the continued positive effect of this landscaping.</p>
Long-term maintenance of planting	All landscape planting and existing landscape bund shall be regularly maintained to ensure successful establishment of the tree stock and be subject to a long term (minimum 15 years) establishment maintenance and ongoing programme of woodland management operations. Any plant failures would be replaced on an annual basis and the plantation kept weed free and secured and protected by a livestock fence fitted with rabbit proof fencing. The woodland plantation and existing bund would be subject to a woodland management plan for the lifetime of the BCP.	
Permeable reinforced grass/hardstanding	Permeable reinforced grass would be used for the emergency access road in the north-east corner of the site.	The area in the north west corner of the site is particularly sensitive to the introduction of hardstanding due to the proximity to the Trefignath Burial Chamber and a direct line of sight between the asset and this part of the site, which is not screened by the planting.

²⁶ Richards Moorehead & Laing Ltd (2021) Environmental Colour Assessment for the Proposed Inland Border Facility, Plot 9, Parc Cybi, Holyhead, May 2021. Document Number: 100100943-MM-ENV-000-RP-NW-0009

Name	Constraint Details	Relevance to Cultural Heritage
	<p>A quarantine area, proposed near the north-eastern corner, would be screened by wooden fencing. These are demonstrated in the Environmental Constraints Plan.</p>	<p>The design of the scheme in this area would be softened by the use of permeable reinforced grass, or a similar material, to reduce the visibility of the access route in views from the burial chamber. Wooden fencing would similarly aid in disguising the quarantine area. This would reduce the change within the setting of the scheduled Trefignath Burial Chamber.</p>
Lighting	<p>Lighting columns to be no more than 15m in height. Lighting lux and spill to be contained to the Developable Area within the site. Lighting units would be directional, hooded and of the lowest height as is practicable. The design of the scheme would ensure there is no substantial light spill on the surrounding land outside of the site boundary.</p>	<p>The site and surrounding study area is already subject to light intrusion, particularly from street lighting along the Parc Cybi Spine Road, The Roadking Service Station and Premier Inn. However, there is limited light pollution at the Trefignath Burial Chamber and the view of the sunset, of heritage value to the asset (see Section 3.1 above) can be appreciated. By reducing light spill from the site, the change in the setting of the asset can be limited.</p>
Noise level limits	<p>Noise from plant on site must be designed to meet British Standard 4142 criteria²⁷. Noise monitoring is suggested at the site boundary to monitor for any exceedances.</p>	
Noise mitigation	<p>Noise mitigation to be provided as per the noise recommendations for the scheme. Screening at the noise source and prevention of idling vehicles are examples of mitigation which may be needed. Screening may include noise fencing, as close to the source of noise as possible.</p>	<p>Reducing noise within the site would aid in maintaining a sense of tranquillity within the setting of Trefignath Burial Chamber, which contributes to its heritage value.</p>

Adapted from the Consenting Envelope, 2021

²⁷ British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019 "Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound", 2019

5 Impact Appraisal

This impact appraisal outlines the effects of the construction and operation of the scheme on cultural heritage assets.

5.1 Construction

This section outlines the effects of the construction of the scheme on cultural heritage.

No heritage asset identified within the site or study area would experience a direct, physical impact as a result of the construction of the scheme.

The presence of construction machinery and associated noise and light pollution has the potential to impact heritage assets as a result of change within their settings. The majority of heritage assets within the study area would not be affected by a change in setting during construction. Many assets are located at a far enough distance from the site that increased traffic and noise would not alter their setting at all, or this would be very minimal and not impact the heritage value of the assets.

Trefignath Burial Chamber is situated within close proximity to the site. The setting of the asset is already compromised by existing light and noise pollution, from the Roadking Service Station and A55. Although the purpose of the monument is not fully understood, it can be reasonably assumed that the tranquillity of its historic setting contributed to how it was intended to be experienced, and is currently experienced, and therefore contributes to its heritage value. Therefore, some retained tranquillity within its setting aids in appreciating this part of its historic use. During construction of the scheme, this setting would be further disturbed, therefore reducing the ability to appreciate the asset in this context and adversely impacting its heritage value. However, this would not amount to a significant effect, largely due to the existing development within its setting.

Other assets would not be impacted by the construction of the scheme. The setting of Ty-Mawr Standing Stone already includes considerable noise and traffic presence within its setting, in this instance from the Roadking Service Station; therefore, construction of the scheme would not introduce a substantial change within the setting of this asset. Other heritage assets would not be impacted due to their distance from the site.

Construction would usually have the potential to impact archaeological remains, however, although the Parc Cybi area has a rich archaeological backdrop, all land within the Developable Area has been stripped during a prior programme of archaeological recording. Therefore, archaeological remains within the Developable Area have been removed or truncated and this land has no archaeological potential. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the construction of the scheme would result in any impact to archaeological remains. This includes the three non-designated assets identified within the site boundary in the HER, as these have been removed in the previous archaeological works.

5.2 Operation

This section outlines the effects of the operation of scheme and presence of permanent infrastructure on cultural heritage.

The scheme has the potential to result in an impact to Trefignath Burial Chamber as a result of change within its setting. The surviving rural elements of the setting of Trefignath aid in appreciating the asset, especially in understanding it as a landmark within the prehistoric

landscape of Holyhead. The view towards Holyhead Mountain past Ty-Mawr and views towards the sunset beyond also contribute to understanding the asset (see Figure 5.1 below).

Figure 5.1: Trefignath Burial Chamber relative to the Indicative Site Boundary



Source: Mott MacDonald (2021), contains Cadw (2021) data on scheduled monuments, subject to © Crown copyright, contains aerial imagery © ESRI (2021).

The scheme would introduce the BCP facility into the setting of this asset, comprising buildings, hardstanding, and the presence of HGVs and associated noise and light pollution. This would reduce the ability to understand Trefignath as historically part of an open, rural landscape and lessen the ability to understand the asset as once a landmark monument on high ground. This would therefore have an adverse impact on the heritage value of the asset. This effect, however, has been limited by the design constraints described in Section 4, which would reduce visual intrusion of the scheme within the setting of the asset. Furthermore, the hawthorn hedge which provides some enclosure to the asset the east (see Figure 5.1 above) would somewhat reduce the visibility of the scheme from the asset. The setting of the asset is already compromised by existing light and noise pollution, from the Roadking Service Station and A55. In addition, the key view towards Ty-Mawr Standing Stone, Holyhead Mountain beyond and the intervening pastoral fields would be unaffected by the scheme. Therefore, there would be an adverse impact on Trefignath Burial Chamber from the operation of the scheme, but much of its evidential and historical value would remain evident; the impact would not amount to a significant effect.

The scheme has the potential to impact Ty-Mawr Standing Stone as a result of change within its setting, with particular relevance to views towards Trefignath Burial Chamber. The view line between Trefignath Burial Chamber, Ty-Mawr Standing Stone and Holyhead Mountain contributes to the heritage value of the asset. The setting of Ty-Mawr is more urbanised and developed than that of Trefignath, however eastward views from the standing stone of the rise in topography towards Trefignath and towards the site have a rural character due to fields, land for pasture and planting as well as the limited presence of built infrastructure. The introduction of the scheme into this part of the setting would reduce the prominence of Trefignath in long distance views from the standing stone. Built infrastructure associated with the scheme would detract from the visibility of the burial chamber and therefore lessen the ability to read and

understand the intervisibility and connection between the standing stone and burial chamber. However, there is considerable existing development within the setting of the asset at much closer distance than the site. Furthermore, the direct line of sight between the assets would not be interrupted by the scheme. Therefore, there would be an adverse impact from operation of the scheme on Ty-Mawr Standing Stone, however this is would not amount to a significant effect.

It is unlikely that there would be any impact to the grade II* listed Kingsland Windmill as a result of operation of the scheme. Although Kingsland Windmill has far reaching views over the landscape, intervening topography and development limit direct views of the site. In addition, this intervening development already urbanises and modernises the historic rural setting of the asset. This existing compromise to the setting of the asset is would not be compounded by development of the scheme. Therefore, it is considered that the scheme would have no impact on Kingsland Windmill, and as such this would not amount to a significant effect.

There would be no impact to the three other designated assets identified within the study area. This is because their settings do not extend to the site, as described in section 3.1.

The upstanding remains of the non-designated Trearddur Chambered Tomb have the potential to be impacted by the operation of the scheme through changes to its setting. Views towards Holyhead Mountain may have contributed to the choice of site for the monument and aid in connecting this chambered tomb to the nearby Trefignath. The scheme would introduce built infrastructure that would interrupt the view between the asset and the mountain. This would reduce the ability to understand this possible relationship and therefore adversely impact the heritage value of Trearddur Chambered Tomb. However, the remains of this tomb are in a poor state of survival and are not immediately recognisable as remains of a chambered tomb. Therefore, restricting this view would only marginally affect the ability to interpret these remains. Furthermore, views over the various bodies of water are undisrupted and appear to have been of at least equal importance to this tomb. Therefore, an adverse impact on the non-designated Trearddur Chambered Tomb is anticipated however this would not amount to a significant effect.

6 Conclusion

This report has assessed the likely impacts the construction and operation of the scheme, a BCP at Plot 9 Parc Cybi, Holyhead, would have on cultural heritage assets. It has found that there are no likely significant effects on cultural heritage assets.

Construction of the scheme would result in an adverse impact to Trefignath Burial Chamber, a scheduled monument, as a result of change within its setting. This impact would not amount to a significant effect.

Operation of the scheme would result in an adverse impact to Trefignath Burial Chamber and Ty-Mawr Standing Stone, both scheduled monuments, and Trearddur Chambered Tomb, a non-designated asset. These impacts would not amount to significant effects due to the optimisation of design and mitigation measure set out in Section 4 of this report.

No other likely impacts from the construction or operation of the scheme on cultural heritage have been identified in this report.

Appendices

A. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

A.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Table A.1: Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

Name	Designation	Reference	Description
Trefignath Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	AN011	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a chambered tomb, dating to the Neolithic period. This ruinous megalithic monument is situated on a long and almost bare rocky ridge. It was built in three separate stages from about 3750-3500 BC and may have been active until about 2250 BC. The structure was greatly damaged in the last decade of the eighteenth century and the cairn that surrounded the stones was largely removed in 1870. It was excavated in 1977-79 before being consolidated and restored for public viewing.</p> <p>The monument was built over a scatter of occupation debris including flints and pottery. This was dated to about 3100 BC by a radio carbon determination. The first stage of the monument was a small chamber set in a cairn up to 4.0m across. It opened to the north via a short passage. The second stage saw a larger chamber built on the east side of the first stage monument, whose cairn was incorporated in a much larger wedge shaped cairn defined by drystone walling. The new chamber opened onto a recessed forecourt at the eastern end. In the third stage a new chamber was built in the second stage forecourt and the cairn was extended around it. This final chamber had tall portal stones on the east standing more than 2.0m high. Fragments of bone were found in this eastern chamber.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface. Chambered tombs may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
Ty-Mawr Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	AN012	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age. The standing stone is 2.5m high, 1.5m wide at the base and 0.4m thick. It stands on a local high point, in a gently undulating field 640m NW of Trefignath burial chamber. The views are good all round, but especially good of Holyhead Mountain.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. The standing stone is part of a larger cluster of prehistoric monuments and its importance is further enhanced by this group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises a circular area centred on the stone measuring 6m in diameter, within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
Tre-Arddur Hut Group	Scheduled Monument	AN092	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of multiple hut circles, which probably dates from the first millennium BC. Three round huts, with diameters of 15.5m, 4m and 2.5m, together with lengths of enclosure walls are situated</p>

Name	Designation	Reference	Description
			<p>on a rocky knoll, which is situated within a caravan park. The huts are visible as circular hollows with traces of walling of small stones beneath the turf.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structures themselves may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
Kingsland Windmill	Grade II* listed building	5762	<p><i>History</i></p> <p>Built cal 1820-30; erected by the local builder Hugh Hughes. The cap and sails were removed during the 2nd World War for fear of being too conspicuous. Since then Kingsland Mill has been closed but retains its machinery. Also formerly known as Melin yr Ogof or St George's Mill.</p> <p><i>Exterior</i></p> <p>Conical tower windmill; stone built with recent whitewashed render. 4-storeys with square-headed openings and small-pane windows arranged in 4 regular tiers to W and E sides; between the windows on 1st floor are opposing doorways which, depending on which side the sails were, opened onto the staging (now lost but wooden joists remain). Boarded door ground floor entrance to N. Remains of perimeter wall built to keep away cattle.</p> <p><i>Interior</i></p> <p>The principal importance of this windmill is the survival of an exceptional amount of the original machinery, much of which is near to working order. Beginning at the Bin Floor at top where the original chain wheel that drove the cap may survive; 3 hoppers are retained together with the sack hoist that brought the grain to this level; iron crown wheel. Below is the Stone Floor where the hoppers feed into horses and onto stone vats - 2 out of the 3 stones (made from local stone) are complete with their associated machinery but in the case of the 3rd stone the machinery is partly broken. The 1st floor retains rare examples of in situ dressers where the flour was graded. Other surviving machinery includes gearing, stone governors and secondary drives.</p>
Bridge Over Railway near Ty Mawr Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	16526	<p>In similar style to nearby Pont Cytir, which bears the date "1847". Single arched masonry bridge. Grey rubble with buff freestone dressings. Segmental arch has rusticated voussoirs, as have piers to ends of bridge. Freestone band at deck level. Parapet with flat freestone coping; square capstones to piers.</p>
Cae Grugog	Grade II listed building	20075	<p><i>History</i></p> <p>Early C20 built c1910-20, thought to have been designed by an architect from Chester.</p> <p><i>Exterior</i></p> <p>A large Arts and Crafts style house. Two storeys with attics and rectangular in plan with later single storey wing set at right angles to rear at right end and enclosed verandah at left gable return. Roughcast rendered walls above rubble masonry plinths; similar stone in entrance architrave. Half-hipped roof of small green slates; projecting eaves with moulded kneelers to front gables and moulded cornice to rear. Tall rectangular rendered stacks with slate, hipped gable caps; central ridge stack and gable stacks, that to left(S) with gablets to front and rear. Entrance elevation dominated by twin gables set slightly off-centre, with the roof swept down low over a single bay to the left. Entrance off-centre in left hand gable: advanced segmentally arched rubble architrave to square-headed doorway with timber studded door with massive strap hinges and a single lattice-glazed light. 3-tier small-paned mullioned and transomed stair window at the centre-point of the gables, flanked by 3-light small-paned casements windows to first floor. Smaller windows of 1 and 3-lights to ground floor, and a tiny round- window under the stair light. Recessed lozenge panels decorate gable apexes. Left-hand bay has the roofline sweeping down over tall french windows</p>

Name	Designation	Reference	Description
			<p>raised up 4 steps, with louvred shutters and a hipped gabled dormer in the roof above, with 2-light 8-pane casement windows. The left gable return has tall single light small-paned casements, with slim leaded lights flanking the chimney breast and a circular light with glazing bars set into a round-headed arched recess right of the chimney breast. The rear elevation overlooks the sea and presents a balanced, near-symmetrical 5-window range. Upper windows all small-paned casements of 3 and 4 lights; similar windows to ground floor (the central and right-hand windows now renewed without small paned glazing), but recessed bay to right of centre, with French doors. Four hipped gabled dormers are evenly spaced in the roof above with 2-light casement windows.</p> <p><i>Interior</i></p> <p>Entrance leads into a tiled vestibule with half glazed door leading to the axial hallway beyond. Planned with principal rooms to rear and service rooms to front. Dogleg staircase to the right of the entrance with open string and shaped pierced splats interspersed with diagonally set stick balusters supporting a moulded rail; each flight articulated by square newel posts with recessed panels and moulded caps. Principal rooms to the rear with large inglenook fireplaces with wooden fire surrounds and flanking cupboards and panelling; sitting room to left end with large cast iron fire with garland decoration and a semi-circular mirror above. Service rooms with original cupboards and slate shelves; kitchen retains the bell system. First floor bedrooms and attic rooms mostly retain their original fireplaces; smaller cast iron firegrates with floriate decoration, one with a cherub centrepiece and main bedroom retaining original tiled surround. Bathroom and servants pantry retain tiling and original fittings; original sinks still in most upper storey rooms. Doors are original, 2-panelled with moulded jambs and lintels, and many rooms retain original cupboards and fittings.</p>

Source: Cadw (2021) (Via: [Cadw Historic Assets - Online Map \(cadwpublic-ui.azurewebsites.net\)](https://cadwpublic-ui.azurewebsites.net/))

A.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Those assets in **bold** are situated within the site.

Table A.2: Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

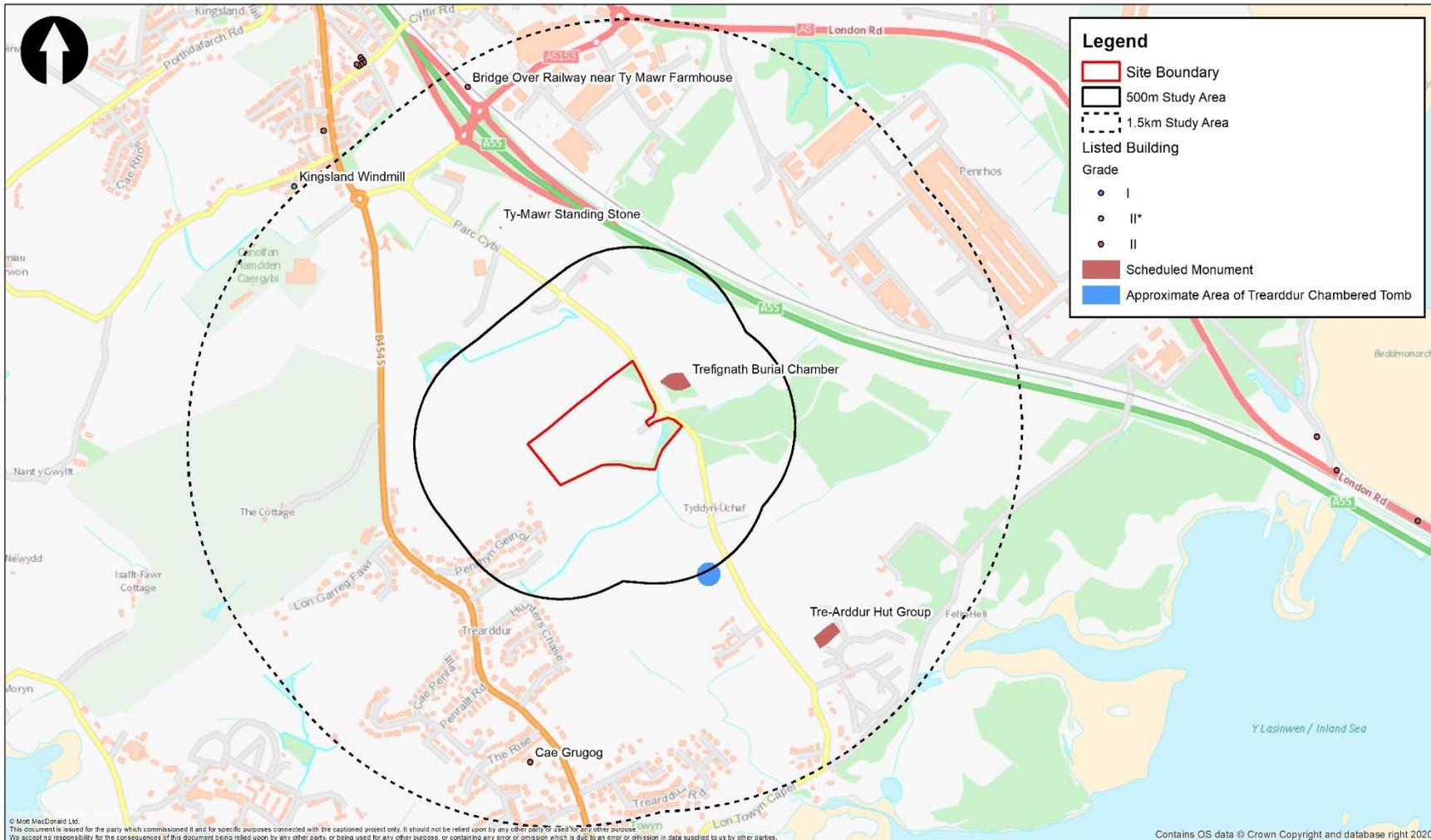
Name	HER	NGR	Site Type
Burnt Mound, Cae-glas	31805	SH26018076	Prehistoric Burnt Mound
Burial Chamber, Trearddur	2504	SH2596580048	Prehistoric Chambered Tomb
Possible Prehistoric Site, Ty Mawr	13930	SH25688040	Prehistoric Occupation Site
Pits, Parc Cybi	31580	SH2578880747	Prehistoric Occupation Site / Bronze Age Occupation Site
Structure, Parc Cybi	31576	SH2575880700	Prehistoric Structure
Structure, Parc Cybi	31581	SH257438074	Prehistoric Structure / Bronze Age Occupation Site
Structure, Parc Cybi	31578	SH2577980726	Prehistoric Structure / Prehistoric Occupation Site
Structure, Parc Cybi	31579	SH2580680715	Prehistoric Structure / Prehistoric Occupation Site
Neolithic rectangular timber building, Parc Cybi	31570	SH25748053	Neolithic Building / Neolithic Settlement
Pit, Parc Cybi	76097	SH2570480652	Neolithic Pit

Name	HER	NGR	Site Type
Pit, Parc Cybi	76099	SH2573880610	Neolithic Pit
Pit Group, Parc Cybi	31573	SH2567580781	Neolithic Pit Cluster
Pit Group, Parc Cybi	31572	SH25698062	Neolithic Pit Cluster
Pits, Parc Cybi	74831	SH2579280723	Neolithic Pit Cluster
Structure, Parc Cybi	74830	SH2556780785	Neolithic Structure
Cist Burial, Possible, Trefignath	81341	SH25748067	Bronze Age Cist
Pit, Parc Cybi	76098	SH2571080628	Bronze Age Pit
Roundhouse, Parc Cybi	31588	SH2566280795	Bronze Age Round House (Domestic)
Pits, Parc Cybi	31598	SH2572280654	Iron Age Pit Cluster / Roman Pit Cluster
Roundhouses, Parc Cybi	31595	SH2568480870	Iron Age Round House (Domestic)
Field Boundaries, Parc Cybi	31594	SH2562680726	Roman Field Boundary / Iron Age Field Boundary
Hearth, Parc Cybi	31599	SH2572380638	Roman Hearth / Iron Age Occupation Site
Settlement, Parc Cybi	31596	SH2566580765	Roman Settlement
Trackway, Parc Cybi	31597	SH2565880762	Roman Trackway
Cist Cemetery, Parc Cybi	31600	SH2564580835	Early Medieval Cemetery / Roman Cemetery
Corn Dryer, Parc Cybi	76101	SH2567180776	Early Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
Corn Dryer, Possible, Parc Cybi	81343	SH2567880708	Early Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	31602	SH2563880831	Medieval Corn Drying Kiln / Early Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	31604	SH2565780667	Medieval Corn Drying Kiln / Early Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	31602	SH2565980851	Medieval Corn Drying Kiln / Early Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
Corn Drier, Parc Cybi	31603	SH2567380819	Medieval Corn Drying Kiln / Early Medieval Corn Drying Kiln
Boundary Ditch, Possible, Ty Mawr	36269	SH2527980548	Post Medieval Boundary Ditch
Cobbled Surface, Trearddur Bay	74468	SH25938018	Post Medieval Cobbled Surface
Culvert, Parc Cybi	31612	SH2556880815	Post Medieval Culvert
Culvert, Parc Cybi	31613	SH2557480735	Post Medieval Culvert
Enclosure, Parc Cybi	31619	SH2562580850	Post Medieval Enclosure
Trefignath Farm, Site of, Trearddur	70620	SH25798066	Post Medieval Farm
Pen y Lôn Cottage, Site of, Parc Cybi	14588	SH2557780798	Post Medieval Farm / Post Medieval Farmstead
Trefignath Farm, Site of, Trearddur	13929	SH2591780676	Post Medieval Farmstead / Medieval Farm
Field Boundaries, Parc Cybi	13925	SH255807	Post Medieval Field Boundary

Name	HER	NGR	Site Type
Field Boundary, Possible, Ty Mawr	36273	SH2561380854	Post Medieval Field Boundary
Field Drain, Ty Mawr	36268	SH2546080679	Post Medieval Field Drain
Field Drain and Ditch, Ty Mawr	36271	SH2556980770	Post Medieval Field Drain
Field Drain, Ty Mawr	36272	SH2572880880	Post Medieval Field Drain
Field System, Parc Cybi	31608	SH2564880868	Post Medieval Field System
Field System, Parc Cybi	31610	SH2580680437	Post Medieval Field System
Gate posts, Trefignath	81342	SH2591280688	Post Medieval Gate Post
Tyddyn-uchaf, Treaddur	36496	SH25938020	Post Medieval House
Road, Lon Towyn Capel	13926	SH25578086	Post Medieval Road
Trackway, Treddaniel to Tyddyn Bach, Treaddur	36497	SH26168040	Post Medieval Trackway
Well, Parc Cybi	31614	SH2559180837	Post Medieval Well
Pillbox, Trefignath, Holyhead	36495	SH2591080489	Modern Pillbox
Building, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	71181	SH2615480355	Unknown Building
Building, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	71183	SH26168035	Unknown Building
Cobbled Area, Parc Cybi	18407	SH25558067	Unknown Cobbled Surface
Ditch, Cae Glas	34746	SH2605380603	Unknown Ditch
Earthworks, Parc Cybi	29737	SH25338065	Unknown Earthwork
Stone Settings, Trefignath	14587	SH2573480622	Unknown Stone Setting
Well, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	71179	SH2611080340	Unknown Well
Well, North East of, Tyddyn-uchaf	71177	SH2619680470	Unknown Well
Burnt Mound, Cae-glas	31805	SH26018076	Prehistoric Burnt Mound

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Regional Historic Environment Record (Via <https://archwilio.org.uk/her/>)

B. Figure of Heritage Assets Discussed



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		01	12/05/21	IGD	First revision	KL	JW		Heritage Assets discussed in Appendix B	Checked	
Drawing Number									Security	Status	Rev
100100943-MM-ENV-000-DW-NW-XX									SEC	PRE	P1

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