

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The site of the proposed Prosperity Parc development on the former Penrhos Aluminium Works, Holyhead, Ynys Mon has been reviewed for its heritage and archaeological potential.

In accordance with central and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the heritage and archaeological potential of the study area.

There are no designated historic assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Battlefields, Registered Park and Gardens, Protected Wreck Sites, and Conservation Areas) within the study site itself, although there are a number of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within the 2km study area. The potential development impacts to these assets have been assessed and it is considered that there will be no impact to the setting or significance of these designated historic assets, with the exception of a slight negative impact to the significance of the Trefignath Chambered Tomb Scheduled Monument due to the proposed construction of new built forms within views to the east from the monument.

The study site is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.

Outline permission is being sought for the redevelopment to include demolition of structures and buildings to allow construction of new employment floorspace including, data centres (use class B8), offices and research and development space (use class B1), and battery energy storage (Unique use). The development will include drainage arrangements, retained and new landscaping, gatehouses, and other associated buildings, infrastructure and engineering works. All matters are reserved except for (retained) site accesses from the A5.

An archaeological trial trenching and borehole exercise was undertaken in August and September 2024 (Wessex Archaeology 2024) in support of the development proposal. The two trial trenches targeted on the line of the Telford road failed to identify it in either trench. Both trenches showed evidence for heavy modern disturbance linked to the construction of the Aluminium Works. The geoarchaeological work, investigating the former tidal inlet shown on early maps in the north western part of the site, established that there were fluctuating coastal environments, with beach and tidal flat deposits sealed by thick peats, sealed in turn by aeolian wind-blown sands, possibly representing encroaching dunes which were in turn sealed by later peaty deposits. Unfortunately, none of the peat recovered was suitable for dating purposes, but the work does indicate a fluctuating coastal environment over time.

Agricultural activity from the Post-medieval period onwards is considered likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

The development of the study site during the second half of the 20th century to facilitate the construction of the Penrhos Aluminium Works resulted in severe horizontal truncation of existing below ground deposits, removing all earlier archaeological horizons and associated deposits. This is considered likely to have had a severe, widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

Based on the available evidence, there is a theoretical potential for below-ground remains of interest associated with the Prehistoric period and the 19th century to be present within the study site. Due to the substantial below-ground impacts associated with the construction of the Penrhos Aluminium Works during the second half of the 20th century, it is anticipated that any earlier archaeological deposits of interest would have been truncated and probably fully removed. On this basis, no further archaeological fieldwork is recommended. No intrusive works are planned in the area of the former inlet in the north western area of the site, and no further geoarchaeological works are considered necessary.