MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

Environmental Statement

Volume 7, Annex 5.1: Desk-based assessment

Reference Number: MOCNS-J3303-RPS-10114

Document Reference: F7.5.1

APFP Regulations: 5(2)(a)

February 2024

F01

Image of an offshore wind farm

www.morganandmona.com/en

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
F01	Application	RPS	Mona Offshore Wind Ltd.	Mona Offshore Wind Ltd.	February 2024

Prepared by:

RPS

Prepared for:

Mona Offshore Wind Ltd.

Document status

Contents

Figures

Appendices

Appendix A: Written Specification for a DBA

Appendix B: Heritage Assets

Appendix C: Grade II Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Mona Development Area

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Project terminology	
Designated historic asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield, Registered Historic Landscape or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Historic asset	An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated
Historic environment	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 landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Mona Onshore Development Area	The area of land to be temporarily or permanently occupied during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
Setting of a historic asset	The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significant View	Significant Views are identified in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest as part of the registration process.

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
AD	Anno Domini
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BCE	Before the Christian Era
BP	Before Present
CPAT	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
DBA	(Historic Environment) Desk-based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Units

Unit	Description
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometres
kV	Kilovolts
m	Metres

.

Units

1 Desk Based Assessment

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This historic environment technical report sets out the results of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) that has been undertaken with regard to the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.1.1.2 The onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project are located in Conwy and Denbighshire, North Wales (Figure 1.1) and comprise:

- Mona Landfall to the west of Abergele

- Onshore Substation to the southwest of St Asaph

- An Onshore Cable Corridor approximately 18 km in length, that links the Mona Landfall to the Onshore Substation

- Mona 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridor, approximately 3 km in length linking the Mona Onshore Substation to the National Grid Onshore Substation at Bodelwyddan.

1.1.1.3 These elements are included in the Mona Onshore Development Area together with the construction compounds, accesses and other land that will be temporarily or permanently occupied during the construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.1.1.4 The DBA has examined data from a number of sources in order to identify known historic environment resources and also to identify the potential for the presence of such resources within the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.1.1.5 This report presents the results of the DBA and is accompanied by gazetteers of known historic environment resources (Appendix B and Appendix C) and supporting graphical data (see Figure 1.1 to Figure 1.31).

1.1.1.6 A summary of the information presented in this DBA, supplemented by information gained from a phased programme of archaeological fieldwork, will be used to describe the historic environment baseline in Volume 3, Chapter 5: Historic environment of the Environmental Statement. The programme of archaeological fieldwork is described in paragraphs 1.3.1.6 to 1.3.1.8 of this DBA.

1.2 Study area

1.2.1.1 The historic environment study area comprises the Mona Onshore Development Area and the following, which is presented on Figure 1.1:

- Designated historic assets of the highest significance (e.g. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and Registered Landscapes of Special Historic Interest) – 1 km from the edge of the Mona Onshore Development Area and a 5 km radius centred on the Onshore Substation

- Other designated heritage assets (e.g. Grade II listed buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and Conservation Areas) – 1 km from the edge of the Mona Onshore Development Area and a 1 km radius centred on the Onshore Substation

- Buried archaeology (as recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) - 250 m from the Mona Onshore Development Area and a 1 km radius centred on the Onshore Substation.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1.1 The DBA has been prepared with reference to appropriate guidance and 'good practice' advice including that presented in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA, 2020).

1.3.1.2 The DBA has been prepared in accordance with a written specification that was submitted to, and agreed by, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) (Appendix A).

1.3.1.3 The historic environment study area (see section 1.2 above) was used for the purposes of data collection and, where appropriate, material beyond the historic environment study area has also been examined.

1.3.1.4 The following sources have been reviewed:

- Cadw website (Cof Cymru) for information on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens and Landscapes of Special Historic Interest

- The regional HER maintained by CPAT

- 19th century Tithe mapping and 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,560 mapping within the historic environment study area

- Welsh Government Air Photos Online

- British Geological Survey data

- ArchSearch (data held by the Archaeology Data Service)

- Documents held by Conwy and Denbighshire Archives (where relevant records additional to those held by CPAT are identified)

- National Library of Wales

- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)

- Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Lidar data

- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).

1.3.1.5 The NRW LANDMAP database has been reviewed with specific reference to the historic landscape dataset.

1.3.1.6 The appraisal of desk based information has been augmented by site walkovers in June 2022, September 2023, and October 2023. The purpose of the site walkovers was to assess existing ground conditions, topography, and land use, which may influence the heritage assessment and fieldwork surveys. The site walkovers also assisted in informing the assessment of potential impacts to the setting and significance of designated heritage assets within the study area. The walkovers additionally aimed to establish the presence of any non-designated historic buildings, potential earthwork features, and any above ground features of archaeological interest within the proposed cable route. No unrecorded historic buildings or archaeological

features were observed. The observations from the site walkover were used to inform the scope of archaeological fieldwork described below and further reported in Volume 3, Chapter 5: Historic environment of the Environmental Statement.

1.3.1.7 An archaeological survey of the intertidal zone was undertaken in October 2022. The scope and methodology for the intertidal survey was agreed with CPAT prior to fieldwork taking place. The survey not identifying any features on the exposed ground surface that are of palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological interest (Volume 7, Annex 5.4: Intertidal survey report of the Environmental Statement). An additional programme of geoarchaeological deposit modelling of the intertidal zone has also been prepared and is reported in Volume 7, Annex 5.4: Intertidal survey report of the Environmental Statement.

1.3.1.8 An archaeological geophysical survey within the Mona Onshore Development Area commenced in October 2022 and was completed in June 2023. The results of the geophysical survey are presented in Volume 7, Annex 5.3: Onshore geophysical survey report of the Environmental Statement.

1.3.1.9 A programme of trial trenching took place during September and October 2023 within the Mona Onshore Development Area. Following completion of the geophysical survey and discussions with CPAT, a range of anomalies across the Mona Onshore Development Area were targeted for further evaluation. The results of the trial trenching are presented in Volume 7, Annex 5.5: Trial trenching report of the Environmental Statement.

1.4 Baseline environment

1.4.1 Summary of geology and topography

1.4.1.1 Mona Landfall is proposed to the north of the Gwrych Castle Estate. The basal geology at the Mona Landfall site is Carboniferous limestone of the Clwyd Limestone Group, overlain by tidal clays, sands and silts of Holocene date.

1.4.1.2 From the Mona Landfall site, the Mona Onshore Development Area is aligned south to cross the North Wales Main Line railway and the A55 Trunk Road (also known as the North Wales Expressway). The Mona Onshore Development Area then travels across rising ground associated with the Gwrych Castle Estate with the Mona Onshore Development Area running approximately 240 m to the west of the Gwrych Castle.

1.4.1.3 The Mona Onshore Development Area continues on a generally southerly alignment, crossing open, yet undulating ground associated with a series of smaller river valleys issuing from the boundary between the Clwyd Limestone Group and the Ffernant Mudstone Formation, before continuing south towards Pen-y-bryn where the undulating landscape transitions into a more level topography.

1.4.1.4 It progresses across level farmland further to the south associated with basal Silurian mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Elwy Formation overlain by superficial Devensian till before turning east to cross the A548 road. The route occupies the northern slope of Moelfre Isaf which is a localised high point (peak at 317 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD)), passing through increasingly hilly terrain.

1.4.1.5 The Mona Onshore Development Area then continues on an easterly alignment occupying an approximately 900 m wide transect of rolling farmland south of the B5381 Glascoed Road, cutting across the landscape gradient rising to the north in addition to crossing several north / south aligned minor roads. The Mona Onshore Development Area undulates between approximately 100 m and 150 m AOD in this area, and the

basal geology reverts back to the Clwyd Limestone Group, although the superficial till is still present.

1.4.1.6   In the area to the south of the St Asaph Business Park, the topography opens out into a flatter terrain, where the floodplain of the River Elwy meets the North Wales coastal plain, and decreases in height to between 40-50 m AOD. The geology in this area is associated with the Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone deposits) overlain by further areas of superficial till.

1.4.2   Designated Historic Assets

Mona Onshore Development Area

1.4.2.1   Identified historic environment sites/features are shown on Figure 1.2 to Figure 1.5 as Sites 1-255. Further information on these is provided in the gazetteer presented in Appendix B.

1.4.2.2   The locations of Grade II listed buildings within the identified historic environment study area are shown on Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 with only those that have been selected for detailed assessment allocated a site number. Further information is presented in Appendix C.

1.4.2.3   Two designated historic assets would be physically impacted by the proposed works required for the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. Effects on other designated assets would be represented by loss of significance as a result of change within the setting of the asset.

1.4.2.4   Examination of appropriate sources indicates that there are no World Heritage Sites within the defined historic environment study area.

1.4.2.5   There are five Scheduled Monuments within the historic environment study area: the earliest of these is the Neolithic burial chamber at Tyddyn Bleiddyn (Site 1) near Cefn Meiriadog which is located approximately 500 m south of the Mona Onshore Development Area. It represents the remains of a chambered cairn consisting of a stony oval mound 0.8 m high, with a 26 m by 12 m passage in the western end and with two chambers leading off the passage.

1.4.2.6   Three of the Scheduled Monuments are hillforts dated to the Iron Age period. Castell Cawr Hillfort near Abergele (Site 2) is located at the highest point of Coed y Gopa, with univallate defences to the west and south defining an internal area of approximately 2 ha. Castell Cawr Hillfort is located approximately 900 m to the east of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The second hillfort, Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr Hillfort (Site 3) is also near Abergele. It is located approximately 275 m to the west of the Mona Onshore Development Area and is defined by its bivallate defences defining an internal area of 9.7 ha. Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (Site 26) is located approximately 550 m to the south of the Mona Onshore Development Area and forms the remains of a defended enclosure constructed on an inland promontory at the end of the ridge of Bryn Meriadog.

1.4.2.7   The fifth Scheduled Monument located within the historic environment study area comprises an area of First World War practice trenches and associated command post within Bodelwyddan Park (Site 4). This is located approximately 700 m to the north of the Mona Onshore Development Area although the extent of the scheduling is currently under review by Cadw and may well be extended in due course. The monument is represented by a series of practice trenches used during training. There are two firing trenches, the front one sharply traversed, connected by communication

trenches dug in a zig-zag pattern. To the west is an earthwork which might be the position of the command post, sited uphill from the trenches.

1.4.2.8   The Registered Lower Elwy Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (Site 29) is located approximately 550 m to the south of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The well-contained landscape is closely defined by the gorge of the River Elwy as it rounds Cefn Meiriadog. Several sheer limestone cliffs occur along the northeast side of the valley and the area around Cefn includes one of the most important groups of Palaeolithic and later caves and rock shelters in Britain, containing Quaternary geological and archaeological deposits of international significance.

1.4.2.9   The Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden of Gwrych Castle near Abergele (Site 5) is centred around the prominent 19th century Gothic castle within a landscape which was designed for visual impact and to provide outstanding views. There are defined Significant Views to the northwest, north and northeast, and from the east, northeast and northwest. The Grade II listed Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall (Site 244) is located adjacent to the A547 road, defining part of the northern boundary of the Gwrych Castle Historic Park and Garden. The Mona Onshore Development Area passes through the area occupied by the Registered Historic Park and Garden and the Grade II listed Estate Boundary Wall. The Grade I listed Gwrych Castle (Site 13) itself is a large castellated mansion in local grey limestone and is located approximately 240 m east of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.2.10   A second Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden at Kinmel Park near Bodelwyddan (Site 6) is located immediately to the north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The formal garden, probably by W.E. Nesfield and dating to the late 19th century, shares important group value with the Grade I listed Kinmel Hall (Site 15) and its associated estate buildings together with parkland and garden structures. Grade II* listed structures associated within the Kinmel Hall complex consist of a 19th century iron screen and gates (Site 16), and contemporary single-storey coach house and stable (Site 17). The listed buildings are located approximately 800 m north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The defined Significant Views associated with the Historic Park and Garden are all to or from the north, northeast and northwest.

1.4.2.11   The nearby Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 7) is an 18th and 19th century landscape park, with later Arts and Crafts garden by the well-known garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson. The asset shares important group value with the Grade II* listed Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 19), for which it provides the setting, and also the numerous estate buildings of contemporary date. The Historic Park and Garden is located immediately to the north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The Grade II* listed Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 19) and associated ice house (Site 20) lie at the centre of the estate, and reflect substantial works undertaken on the estate during the 19th century. These structures lie between 1 km and 1.25 km north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. There is a defined Significant View to the southeast from Bodelwyddan Castle along with ones to the east and northeast. Also part of the Bodelwyddan Estate is the Grade II listed Bryn Celyn Lodge (Site 250) built from limestone and located approximately 500 m north of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.2.12   Located approximately 650 m to the west of the of the Mona Onshore Development Area is a group of three Grade II* listed buildings comprising two gate lodges, Tan-yr-Ogof Lodge (Site 8) and Plas Tan-yr-Ogof (Site 9) along with Tan-yr-Ogof Farmhouse (Site 10). There are also two Grade II listed buildings: Stable and Cart House Range (Site 245) and The Northern Towers (Site 246). All of these were all built during the 19th century as part of the wider Gwrych Castle estate. Further contemporary Grade

II* listed gate lodges for the Gwrych Castle estate comprise Hen Wrych Lodge (Site 11) located approximately 100 m east of the Mona Onshore Development Area and associated with the Grade II listed Hen Wrych (Site 247) and Barn and Agricultural Range (Site 248), and the King's Lodge (Site 12) located approximately 900 m to the east of the Mona Onshore Development Area. Lady Eleanor's Tower is a Grade II listed building (Site 249) comprising a 20th century folly tower located approximately 400 m to the west of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.2.13   The Grade II* listed Dinorben Hall (14) near Kinmel, is Medieval in origin, re-partitioned and extended in the 17th century, built of rendered stone with slated roof, and located approximately 700 m north of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.2.14   Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Farmhouse (Site 18), located approximately 530 m north of the Mona Onshore Development Area, is a Grade II* listed one to two storey farmhouse of local limestone, dated by inscription to 1540.

1.4.2.15   The 16th century Elizabethan storeyed gentry house, Plas Newydd (Site 21), is located approximately 170 m to the north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The house is Grade II* listed and constructed of squared local limestone blocks with finely tooled quoins, built on rock foundations. A second example of a Grade II* listed Elizabethan storeyed house is Faerdre (Site 38), located approximately 1.2 m to the north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. The house is a good example of a fine quality dwelling and bears similarities with Plas Newydd.

1.4.2.16   The Grade II* listed Parish Church of St Cynbryd (Site 32) was originally constructed in 1732, prior to demolition and replacement by the present building in 1868-69. It was conceived in a style drawing upon both curvilinear and geometric elements. The church is located approximately 800 m to the west of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.2.17   The Grade II listed Pentre Meredydd (Site 251) is a single storey, sub-medieval hall-house, currently unoccupied, of partly-rendered rubble construction with pitched thatched roof covered by corrugated iron sheeting. The listed building is located immediately to the south of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.2.18   The Church of St. Mary is Grade II listed (Site 252) and is located approximately 1.2 km to the south of the Mona Onshore Development Area. This late 19th century church is located on a prominent rise overlooking the Vale of Clwyd to the north and east.

1.4.2.19   The group of Grade II listed buildings consisting of Staverton (Site 254), Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft (Site 253), and Southcroft including North Cottage (Site 255) are located approximately 75 m to the east of the Mona Onshore Development Area. This group of two storey brick buildings were originally constructed during the 18th century with later Victorian alterations, and in use as residential properties.

1.4.2.20   Three Conservation Areas are located within, or in proximity to, the historic environment study area. Abergele Conservation Area (Site 22) is located approximately 800 m to the south of the Mona Onshore Development Area and notably contains the Grade II* listed Church of St. Michael (Site 33). The building dates to the late 12th to early 13th century, although was largely rebuilt in approximately 1400.

1.4.2.21   The Bodelwyddan Conservation Area (Site 23) is located 1.6 km north of the Mona Onshore Development Area, and it too contains a Grade II* listed church, that of the Church of St Margaret (Site 39). The foundation stone of the church was laid 24 July 1856. It is a large church consisting of a nave and north and south aisles, chancel and porch under a massive tower.

1.4.2.22   The St Asaph Conservation Area (Site 24) is located approximately 1.2 km to the east of the Mona Onshore Development Area. As a historic town of reasonable size, the Conservation Area at St Asaph contains a notable group of Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings. The Grade I listed Cathedral Church of St Asaph (Site 44) was originally built in 1143, with significant rebuilding taking place in the 13th century. A central tower was added in 1391-92 but this was blown down in 1714. Further changes to the building were made in the 18th and 19th centuries. Grade II* listed buildings here comprise: The Old Palace (45) built in 1791 by Bishop Bagot; Esgobty Farmhouse (Site 46) which is a T-plan farmhouse with 16th/17th timber frame origins and early to mid-18th century brick encasing; and the St Asaph Foot Bridge (Site 49) built in 1770 by Joseph Turner of Chester.

Onshore Substation

1.4.2.23   Figure 1.3 shows the location of designated historic assets within a 5 km radius of the Onshore Substation, as agreed with CPAT and Cadw . A radius of 5 km is considered to be the worse-case baseline in terms of intervisibility based on the scale of the Project and form of designated heritage assets present, also taking into consideration the existing terrestrial topographic environment. Beyond this distance where intervisibility is theoretically present, due to the lack of perceptibility and comprehension of the Project and designated heritage assets at this distance, there would be considered to be no harm generated to the significance of such heritage assets. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Onshore Substation has been overlaid onto these figures in order to establish which of the designated historic assets within the historic environment study area is theoretically intervisible with the Onshore Substation. Only those designated assets which fall within the ZTV have been selected for discussion below.

1.4.2.24   Multiple designated historic assets have some level of potential intervisibility with the Onshore Substation. There is a limited degree of intervisibility with the Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden of Kinmel Park (Site 6), located approximately 2.2 km from the Onshore Substation; while there is increased intervisibility with the neighbouring Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 7) approximately 1 km from the Onshore Substation and containing the First World War practice trenches Scheduled Monument (Site 4) and Grade II* listed Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 19). The St Asaph Conservation Area (Site 24) and the historic assets comprising the Grade I listed Cathedral Church of St Asaph (44) and the Grade II* listed buildings of The Old Palace (Site 45), and Esgobty Farmhouse (Site 46) are not anticipated to be intervisible at a distance of approximately 2 km from the Onshore Substation.

1.4.2.25   There is some limited intervisibility with the northern areas of the Lower Elwy Valley Registered Historic Landscape (Site 29), approximately 550 m from the Onshore Substation.

1.4.2.26   The collective group of designated historic assets at Rhuddlan which form the medieval core of the town and consist of Rhuddlan Bridge Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed building (Site 225), Rhuddlan Castle Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building (Site 226), the Norman Borough Scheduled Monument (Site 227), Twthill Motte and Baily Castle Scheduled Monument (Site 228), and the Rhuddlan Town Banks Scheduled Monument (Site 229), are potentially intervisible at an extended distance from the Onshore Substation. In general, the assets in question are located at an approximate distance of 4.8 km.

1.4.2.27   The Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden of Plas Heaton (Site 231) lies approximately 3.3 km southeast from the Onshore Substation. The park is sighted on the western edge of the Vale of Clwyd and was probably laid out in the early 19th century. Two drives approach the house from the north and south, each with an entrance flanked by gate piers and an entrance lodge.

1.4.2.28   The Grade II* listed Bodeugan Farmhouse (Site 236) and associated Grade II * listed Dovecote (Site 237) are located approximately 4.25 km from the Onshore Substation. Bodeugan Farmhouse is thought to be late 17th century in date, consisting of three storeys and of brick construction, partly rendered. The Dovecote is also of red brick construction.

1.4.2.29   The Criccin Cross Scheduled Monument (Site 230) is a medieval stone cross shaft located on the top of a small hill, located at a distance of approximately 4.7 km from the Onshore Substation.

1.4.2.30   The Grade II* listed Gwernigron Dovecote (Site 241) is located approximately 2.2 km to the north of the Onshore Substation. The dovecote features the style of stepped gable often found on high status buildings in this region in the late 16th or early 17th century.

1.4.2.31   Several Grade II listed buildings are located in proximity to the Onshore Substation, and are discussed in greater detail in the previous section. These comprise: Pentre Meredydd (Site 251) located directly to the southwest of the Onshore Substation; Bryn Celyn Lodge (Site 250) approximately 1.1 km to the northwest of the Onshore Substation; the Church of St. Mary (Site 252) located approximately 1.2 km to the south of the Onshore Substation; and the group of listed buildings consisting of Staverton (Site 254), Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft (Site 253), and Southcroft including North Cottage (Site 255) all located approximately 1.1 km to the northeast of the Onshore Substation.

1.4.3   Archaeological and historical baseline

Palaeolithic-Mesolithic-Neolithic-Bronze Age-Iron Age (900,000 BCE – AD 43)

1.4.3.1   The general area of the Vale of Clwyd has a long history of human occupation. Excavation in several of the caves has produced evidence of early prehistoric habitation, in some cases dating as far back as the Lower Palaeolithic. At Pontnewydd Cave, the early Neanderthal material represent the oldest hominin remains in Wales (recently dated to *c.* 230,000 Before Present (BP)), whilst other important material has been recovered from the Brasgyll, Galltfaenan, Cefn and Cae Gronw caves (*cf.* Aldhouse-Green *et al.,* 1996).

1.4.3.2   This very early material has survived within the caves and rock shelters in the higher parts of the limestone uplands. Subsequent advances and retreats of ice sheets have changed the lower lying parts of the landscape on numerous occasions through to the ending of the most recent glacial episode at about 12,000 BP. As the ice sheet diminished, sea levels in the area started to rise quickly and much of what is currently dry land would have been inundated. Studies in the Liverpool Bay area indicate that the sea level reached a high stand (maximum peak) at about 2,300 BP before beginning to fall back again (Tooley, 1978; Tooley, 1985).

1.4.3.3   This process of sea level rise and fall was not a constant process; there would have been many periods of marine transgression and regression. During more stable times,

land surfaces would have developed, only to be inundated and covered (and possibly eroded through subsequent regressive stages). Evidence for these sequences is in the form of Holocene peat deposits that have been found at depths of 10 m and 13 m below current ground level close to the mouth of the River Clwyd.

1.4.3.4   Most of the material found on the foreshore is broadly attributable to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. However, an antler mattock from here has been recently dated to *c*. 4,560 BCE and it is increasingly clear that there was a considerable amount of activity in the area during the Mesolithic period (*c*. 8,500-4,000 BCE) (Murphy, 2002). The higher ground at Abergele is set on a ridge of Clwyd Limestone and would have remained above the sea level high stands; it probably represents the most seaward habitable land at such times.

1.4.3.5   Shell middens have been identified at Prestatyn, where consumption of mussels in the Mesolithic period suggest a rocky coastline and a subsequent change to a largely cockle-based consumption in the Neolithic indicates the development of sandy beaches.

1.4.3.6   Neolithic material in the form of worked flint has also been recorded at Rhuddlan, associated with small pits. Isolated finds of this period (*c*. 4,000 – 2,400 BCE) have been recorded from a number of locations in the upper Vale of Clwyd (and on the foreshore), mostly implements of stone (including flint) and also some sherds of pottery.

1.4.3.7   Within the study area the earliest evidence for human activity derives from the possible site of a Bronze Age round barrow or burial monument (Site 25), indicated by both place name evidence and a record of a concentration of stones, located approximately 125 m to the north of the Mona Onshore Development Area in its mid-section. A possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Site 216) formed of six mounds is recorded approximately 350 m to the south of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.3.8   Iron Age activity in the general area is demonstrated by the presence of settlements including hillforts on the higher ground such as those at Castell Cawr (Site 2) and Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr (Site 3) mentioned previously. The HER records a possible prehistoric field system (Site 27) on the alignment of the Mona Onshore Development Area, whilst two possible prehistoric enclosures (Sites 28 and 30) have been recorded at a distance of approximately 140 m from the Mona Onshore Development Area in separate locations. These features could date to the Iron Age period, but without further investigation a later date cannot be precluded.

1.4.3.9   The Tan-yr-Ogof Caves (Sites 85 and 86) are located approximately 350 m to the west of the Mona Onshore Development Area near the coast at Abergele. It is suspected, but yet to be proven, that the caves were utilised during the Prehistoric period.

1.4.3.10   The Ffrith y Llwynog Prehistoric Earthworks (Site 242) are located within 50 m of the mid-section of the Mona Onshore Development Area. Aerial photography identified a complex of earthworks surviving on a less plough-denuded section of the hillside. The earthworks comprise of two probable hut circles and related sections of sinuous field bank, accompanied by other more modern agricultural marks.

Roman (*c*. AD 43 - 410)

1.4.3.11   Activity during the Roman period is clearly linked to the military conquest and occupation of the area. The major Roman road leading west from the legionary fortress of *Deva* or *Deva Vetrix* (Chester) to the forts at *Canovium* (Conway) and *Segontium* (Caernarvon) passes through the historic environment study area primarily along the

line of Glascoed Road (Site 31). A possible Roman fort may be located at St Asaph, approximately 750 m to the northeast of the Mona Onshore Development Area (Site 87). At Gwreiddyn the proposed alignment of the Roman road heading west departs from the modern road alignment, continuing on a robust east to west alignment crossing the River Gele at Sirior Hir, and departing the historic environment study area in the vicinity of Bryn-ffanigl Uchaf. The postulated route of the Roman road has the potential to cross the Mona Onshore Development Area in up to four different locations. St Asaph may be the site of the documented Roman fort of *Varae* (Silvester, 2003).

Medieval (*c.* AD 410 - 1500)

1.4.3.12   St Asaph appears to have continued to develop as the pre-eminent centre of activity within the historic environment study area. Documentary sources refer to King Offa's victory over the Welsh at Rhuddlan (*Bellum Rudglann*) in AD 796, although the actual location of any battle remains conjectural at this stage.

1.4.3.13   At St Asaph, documentary evidence suggests that a monastery and episcopal (Site 120) may have been founded here as early as AD 560 by the exiled Cyndeyrn (St Kentigern), with St Asaph succeeding Kentigern as bishop following the latter's return to Scotland. In the Domesday Survey, the settlement here is referred to as *Llanuile* (Llanelwy) and this was changed to St Asaph around the middle of the 12th century. Construction of the cathedral had started by 1239 but the building was burned by troops of Edward I in 1282.

1.4.3.14   Outside of the main centre at St Asaph, settlement in the area would mainly have been in the form of small hamlets and isolated farms, as shown in the Domesday Survey.

1.4.3.15   Field name evidence may suggest the former presence of a medieval stone cross (Site 34) located approximately 250 m south from the mid-section of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.3.16   Analysis of aerial survey data has identified a potential concentration of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (evidence of arable farming) in the vicinity of Groesffordd Marli to the west of St Asaph (Site 35), approximately 300 m north of the Mona Onshore Development Area. Further ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded at Hendy Farm (Site 161) located adjacent to the Onshore Substation.

1.4.3.17   Archaeological investigations at St Asaph, approximately 1 km northeast of the Mona Onshore Development Area, have recorded several medieval pits among other later remains (Site 121).

Post-medieval and modern (*c.* 1500 – present)

1.4.3.18   During the Post-medieval period, the settlement pattern within the Vale of Clwyd continued to evolve, with hamlets growing or coalescing into villages. Some isolated farms disappeared, whilst some hamlets declined to become single farmsteads or occasionally were totally deserted.

1.4.3.19   Sites of this period recorded on the HER include farmsteads (Sites 36-37, 40-43, 47-48, 50-84, 88, 169-185, 217-220); existing buildings of interest or the former locations of such buildings (Sites 89-114, 163-168, 221-222) including two chapels, sheepfolds, and an icehouse; milestones (Sites 116-118, 200-201); mines and mine shafts (Sites 119, 122, 129, 190-198); limekilns (Sites 130-137, 187-189); quarries (Sites 138-143, 199); field systems (Sites 144 and 145); enclosures (Site 146); an orchard (Site 147); wells (Sites 148-155, 223); ponds (Sites 156-157, 202-208); trackways (Site 224);

coastal wrecks (Site 158); settlements (162); aircraft crash sites (Sites 159-160); and war memorials (Site 215). There is a concentration of features dating to the First and Second World Wars in excess of 500 m of the Mona Onshore Development Area located in both Kinmel and Bodelwyddan Parks (Sites 209-213). A Second World War lookout position is recorded approximately 500m to the west of the Mona Onshore Development Area (Site 214).

1.4.3.20   A number of these sites lie within the Mona Onshore Development Area, including twenty-one farmsteads/buildings (Sites 72, 92, 107, 109, and 179), one Post-medieval wreck (Site 158), and one aircraft crash site (Site 160). A review of the military records held at the National Archives regarding Site 160 does not provide any specific detail relating to the location of the crash, although supporting sources indicate the crash took place near the village of Bodelwyddan, outside of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.4.3.21   A review of the PAS database indicates that the only find recorded as deriving from within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area is a 17th or early 18th century gold finger ring (Site 243), found on or near the foreshore at the northern end of the scheme. The ring represents an episode of casual loss and thus of minimal archaeological interpretive value.

1.4.3.22   A review of the mid-19th century Tithe mapping for the region (Figure 1.6 to Figure 1.12) confirms the presence of a single structure within the Mona Onshore Development Area that is not present on the later historic mapping and presumed to have been demolished by the late 19th century, namely Cerrig Goch. The other buildings depicted on the Tithe mapping are represented by structures sited in the same locations as shown on the 1st edition OS 6'' (to the mile) mapping, representing a continuity of occupation. Otherwise, the Tithe mapping confirms the agricultural character of the land along the Mona Onshore Development Area at this time. This is supported by a review of the 1st edition OS 6'' (to the mile) mapping (Figure 1.13 to Figure 1.19), the landscape features of which have been comprehensively logged as HER records (see above).

1.4.3.23   The major 20th century changes in the area have been the expansion of established settlements, the establishment of residential development and holiday camps in the land between the North Wales Main Line railway and the sea, and also the construction of new roads cutting across the landscape, which includes the A55 trunk road.

Aerial photography

1.4.3.24   The material held on the Welsh Government Air Photos Unit and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) online database (http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/, Welsh Government, 2013) was retrieved and reviewed as part of this assessment. The data held was limited to that deriving from a single year, 2013. A review of this information has not identified any information of immediate relevance which would enhance the archaeological assessment of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

Important Hedgerows

1.4.3.25   Examination of the available historic mapping shows that many of the currently existing field and roadside boundaries are shown on the early 19th century Tithe maps of the area. Under the historic criteria identified in the *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997, these

boundaries could be classed as 'important'. Those boundaries which can be interpreted as 'Important Hedgerows' are shown on Figure 1.20 to Figure 1.26.

1.4.3.26   Furthermore, a Tree and Hedgerow Retention Plan (Document Reference B13) has been developed, and will be submitted with the DCO, that shows important hedgerows.

LiDAR data

1.4.3.27   The Natural Resources Wales (NRW) LiDAR coverage of the Mona Onshore Development Area was reviewed in order to identify the presence of possible features of archaeological interest (Figure 1.27 to Figure 1.30). The LiDAR coverage of the area in question was intermittent, meaning the full extent of the Mona Onshore Development Area could not be assessed in this manner. The greater majority of features identified within the LiDAR data were likely to be natural in origin, or consistent with features shown on the 1st edition OS or modern mapping in the same location. The only features interpreted as being of archaeological origin relate to two possible parallel north-east / south-west aligned linear features consistent with earthworks recorded on the HER (Site 27).

Geophysical survey

1.4.3.28   An archaeological geophysical survey commenced in October 2022 and was completed in June 2023. Within the Mona Onshore Development Area anomalies of probable archaeological interest were only occasionally identified within the study area, with such anomalies potentially relating to field systems or low density occupation activity. A number of undetermined linear and discrete anomalies have also been identified which could related to isolated boundary ditches, former trackways, or extraction pits. The majority of anomalies identified either related to Post-medieval or Modern farming practices or are considered natural in origin. The results of the geophysical survey are presented in Volume 7, Annex 5.3: Onshore geophysical survey of the Environmental Statement.

Trial trenching

1.4.3.29   Following completion of the geophysical survey and discussions with CPAT, a range of anomalies across the Mona Onshore Development Area were targeted for further evaluation through the implementation of a programme of intrusive archaeological trial trenching. The trial trenching commenced on 11th September 2023 and continued into November 2023.

1.4.3.30   The results of the trial trenching have been mixed. A spread of occupation activity, the date of which has yet to be confirmed, has been recorded in Field 2 at the Mona Landfall, and Field 175 in the central part of the Mona Onshore Development Area. Multiple isolated linear and discrete features have been found in several trenches, some of which were detected as geophysical anomalies but remained undated, while the remaining trial trenches were devoid of archaeological features. The results of the trial trenching completed up to the end of November 2023 are presented in Volume 7, Annex 5.5: Trial trenching report of the Environmental Statement. The trial trenching has identified that the majority of the geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological interest were identified during the intrusive fieldwork, although the demonstrated presence of geophysical anomalies of undetermined origin was mixed. A limited number of features were recorded during the trial trenching that had not been identified by the geophysical survey. Overall, the reliability of the geophysical survey can be

considered to be good, although the physical identification of more indistinct geophysical anomalies has been mixed.

Historic landscape

1.4.3.31 The NRW LANDMAP historic landscape dataset was consulted in order to assess potential wider landscape impacts associated with the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. The Mona Onshore Development Area occupies six different historic landscape units as defined by LANDMAP (Figure 1.31). These comprise:

- Conwy Eastern Foreshore (CNWHL032). Foreshore area to the west of the Conwy estuary, comprising sand and shingle beach backed by managed sea fronts and promenades at Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay and Old Colwyn. The beaches have yielded a number of prehistoric (and some Roman) finds which derive from the significant areas of now inundated prehistoric land surface known to lie offshore. Later Medieval and Post-medieval activity is evidenced by a number of fish traps and fish weirs and the remains of the occasional 'modern' shipwreck. Foreshore with some potential but otherwise limited historic value

- Llandulas (CNWHL052). Although now exhibiting the modern coastal ribbon development and spread of caravan parks of its neighbours, Llandulas has its origins as a small nucleated settlement focused on a medieval church at the mouth of the Afon Dulas. It is separated from its coastal caravans and seafront by the A55 and the Chester to Holyhead railway line. Originally Medieval settlement but with most of its original focus removed

- Gwrych Castle (CNWHL051). An area of designed park and woodland surrounding Gwrych Castle. The house dates from between 1813 and the mid 1830s and the gardens and park were laid out from the 1820s. Although the house was occupied one way or another until 1986 both it and the parkland were in a poor state by the 1990s. Work has recently been undertaken (by a Preservation Trust) to recover and restore some of the parkland features. A much degraded area of parkland, but with a number of (similarly degraded) associated buildings and structures

- Rhyd-y-foel (CNWHL080). A broad undulating shelf of upland, at about 100 m AOD, running east-west between the high ground above the Elwy valley and the coastal plain. It is incised by small, occasionally wooded, stream valleys running northward into the Dulas and Gele rivers and is characterised by small irregular hedged fields, small woodlands and a settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads and houses of Medieval and later date. The area is crossed by the line of the Roman road from St Asaph to Caerhun. Although a large area of fairly uneventful mixed fieldscape, the area's diverse archaeological contents drive up its overall evaluation

- Moelfre Uchaf (CNWHL006). A large area of mixed irregular hedged fields occupying the upland to the north of the eastern Elwy valley. Occasional farmsteads and a scattering of Post-medieval and prehistoric burial archaeology. A large and fairly non-descript upland area

- Pentre-mawr (DNBGHHL041). Organic enclosures south and west of St Asaph, fieldscapes which have grown up over time, a predominantly rural environment.

1.5   Conclusions

1.5.1.1   The proposed onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project would not result in physical impacts on any designated historic assets, with the exception of the section of the Mona Onshore Development Area that passes through the central part of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest at Gwrych Castle. There will be physical change required with regard to the Grade II listed boundary wall around the northern edge of the Registered Park and Garden due to access requirements.

1.5.1.2   There is potential for impacts arising from change within the settings of designated historic assets, although with regard to most of the Mona Offshore Wind Project elements any change would be temporary (during construction) and fully reversible. The exception would be in respect of the Onshore Substation, where the change would be long-term but potentially reversible.

1.5.1.3   The Mona Onshore Development Area and the Onshore Substation are located within a landscape that has the potential to contain archaeological sites and features from all periods. Examination of appropriate sources has identified that the greatest potential is probably in the area in proximity to the Glascoed Road where the alignment of a postulated Roman Road is thought to traverse the local landscape, but the whole of the landscape crossed by the Mona Onshore Development Area should be considered as having some potential.

1.5.1.4   The understanding of the archaeological potential within the Mona Onshore Development Area has been further refined through the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation. The first phase of the archaeological evaluation programme consisted of a geophysical survey undertaken between October 2022 and June 2023. Within the Mona Onshore Development Area only a small number of anomalies of probable archaeological interest have been identified, potentially relating to field systems or low density occupation activity. A number of undetermined linear and discrete anomalies have also been identified which could related to isolated boundary ditches, former trackways, or extraction pits.

1.5.1.5   Following completion of the geophysical survey, the next phase of evaluation was a programme of archaeological trial trenching. The key results of the trial trenching is the identification of isolated concentration of currently undated occupation activity close to the Mona Landfall, and in once field within the central part of the Mona Onshore Development Area.

1.5.1.6   The proposed onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project are not located in areas that contain designated historic landscape elements. However, there are historic field boundaries that may be affected.

1.6 References

Aldhouse-Green, S, Pettit, P and Stringer, S, (1996) 'Holocene humans at Pontnewydd and Cae Gronw caves', *Antiquity* 70, 444-7.

Annon. (1997) The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Online, available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made - accessed 26/01/23.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment. Online, available at: CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf (archaeologists.net – accessed 26/01/23).

Murphy, K, (2002) 'The archaeological resource: chronological overview', in A Davidson (ed.), *The Coastal Archaeology of Wales*, CBA Research Report 131, 45-64.

Silvester, R, (2003) *The Roman Roads of East and North-East Wales: A Second Report*, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Report 621.

Tooley, M J, (1978) *Sea-level changes in north-west England during the Flandrian stage*, Oxford.

Tooley, M J, (1985) 'Sea-level changes and coastal morphology in North-West England' in R H Johnson (ed.), *The Geomorphology of North-West England*, Manchester, 94-121.

Welsh Government (2013). Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit [Online]. Available at: http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/ (Accessed: January 2024).

FIGURES
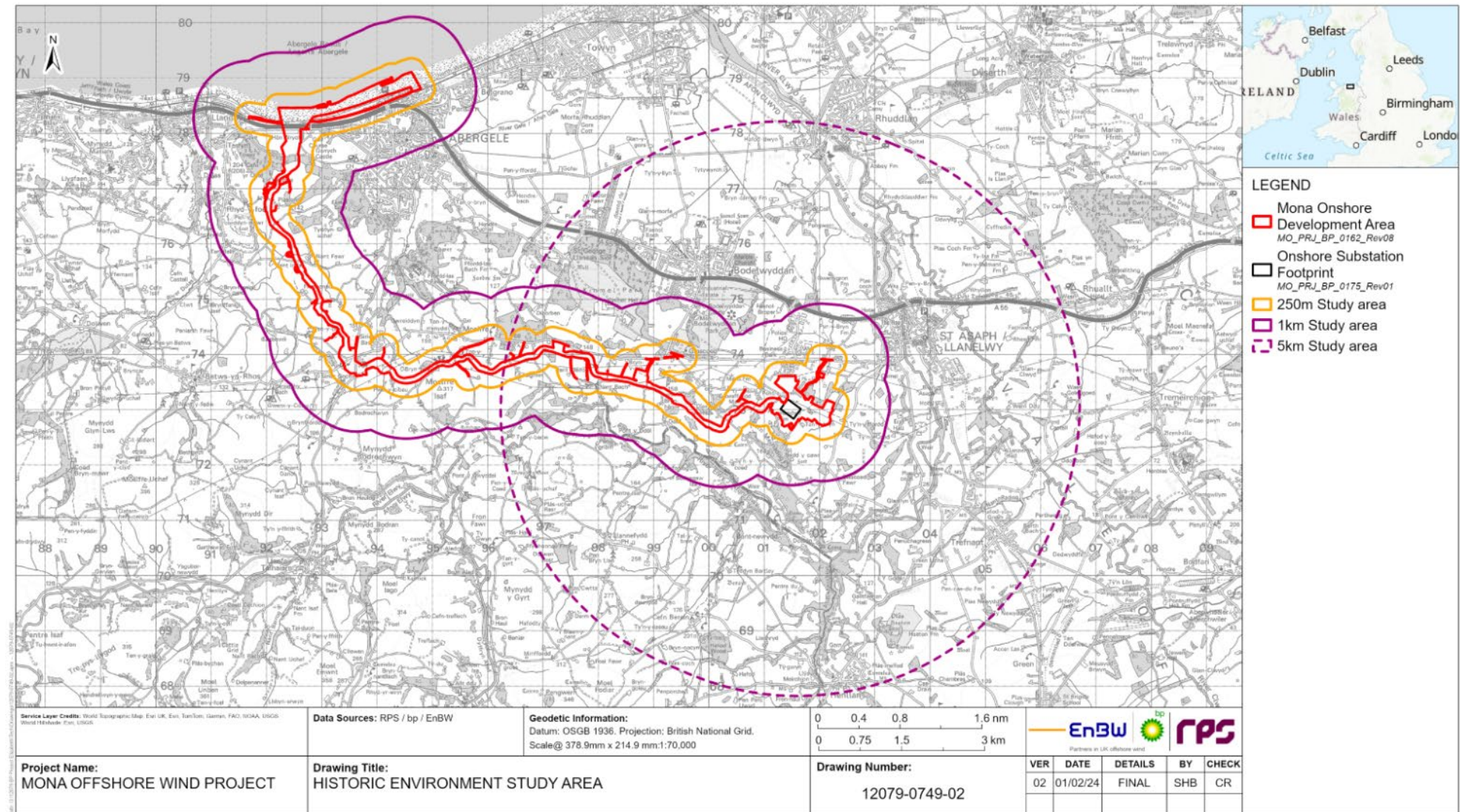
Figure 1.1:   Historic environment study area
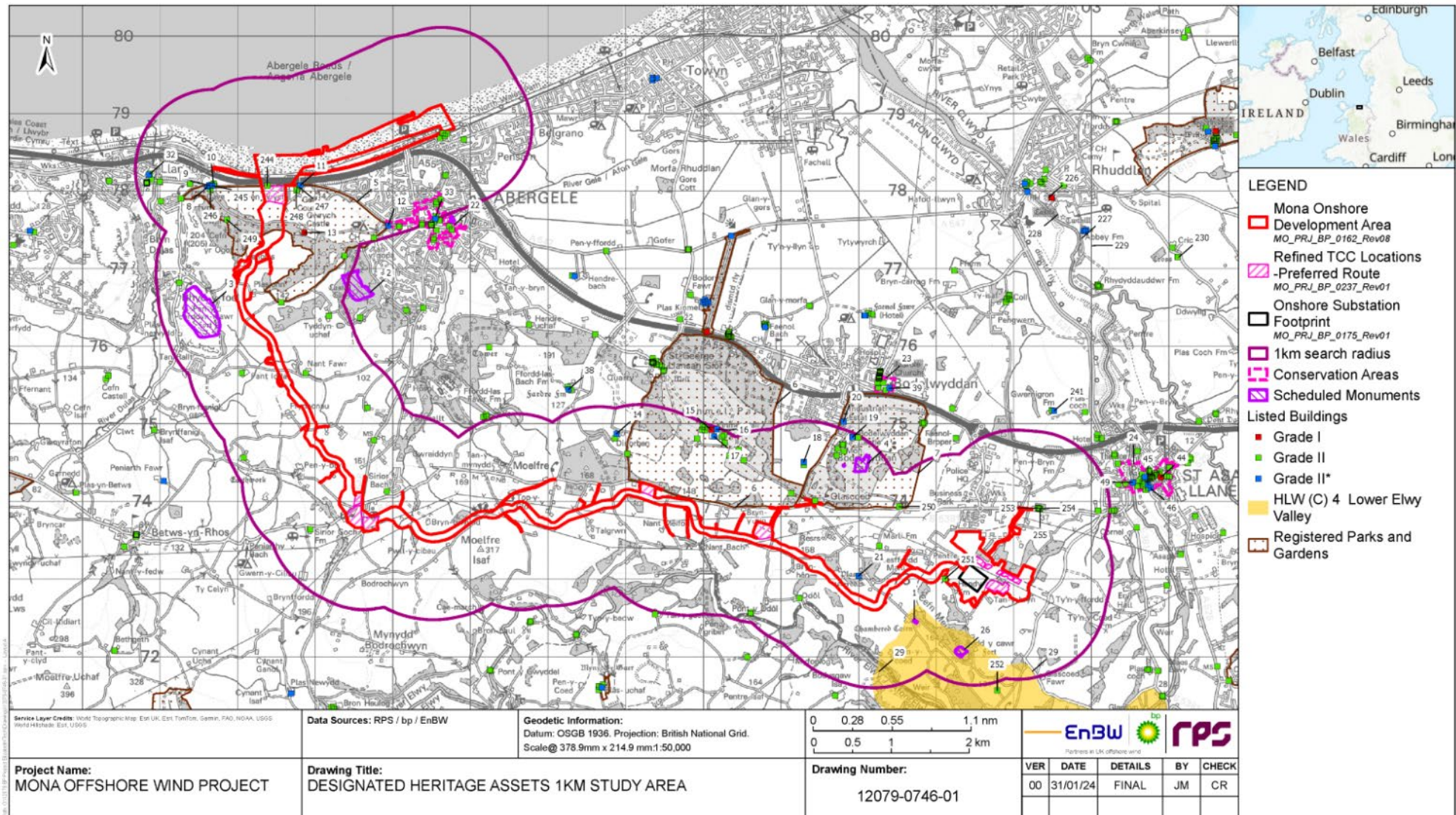
Figure 1.2: Designated heritage assets 1km study area
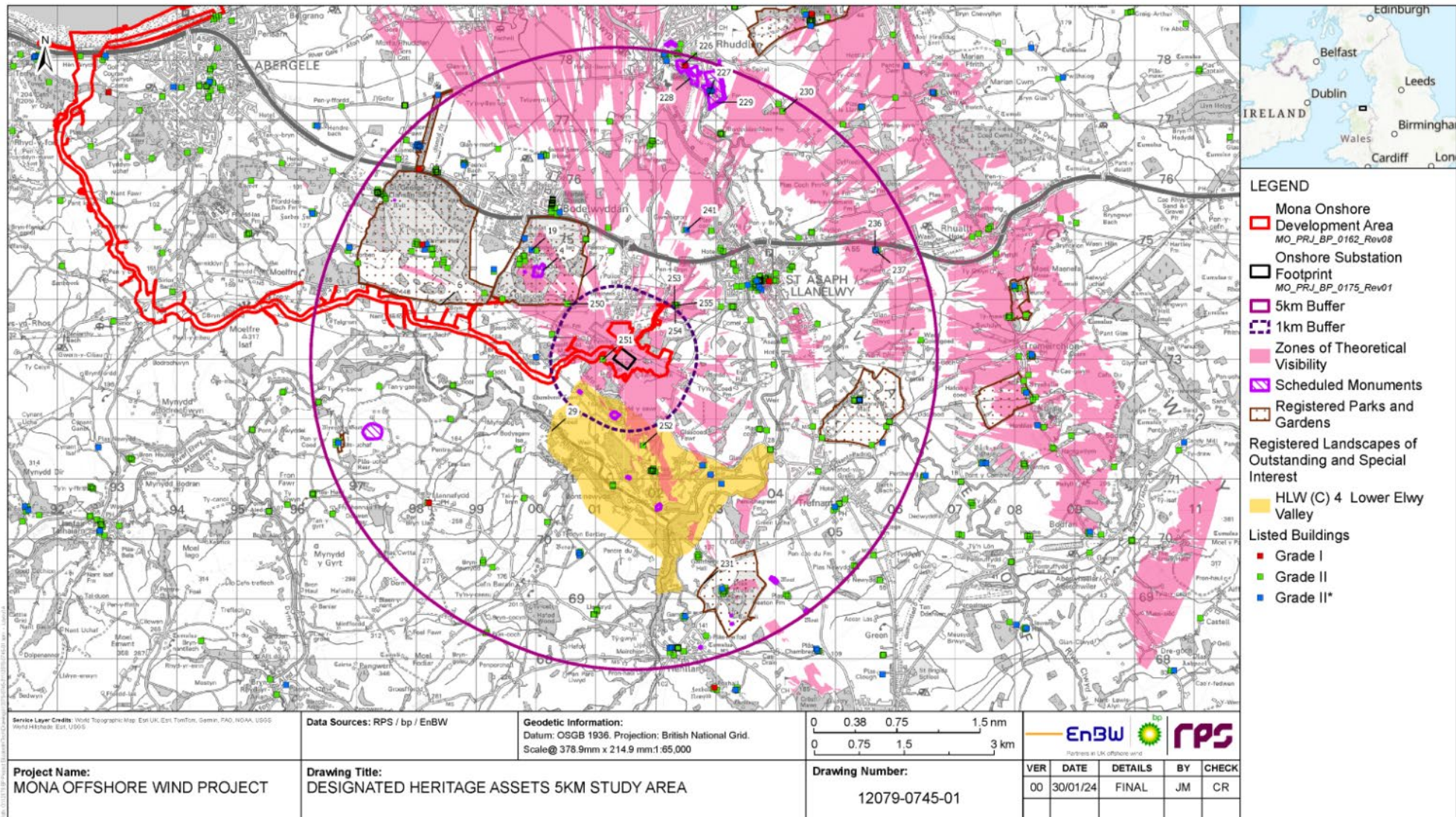
Figure 1.3: Designated heritage assets 5km study area
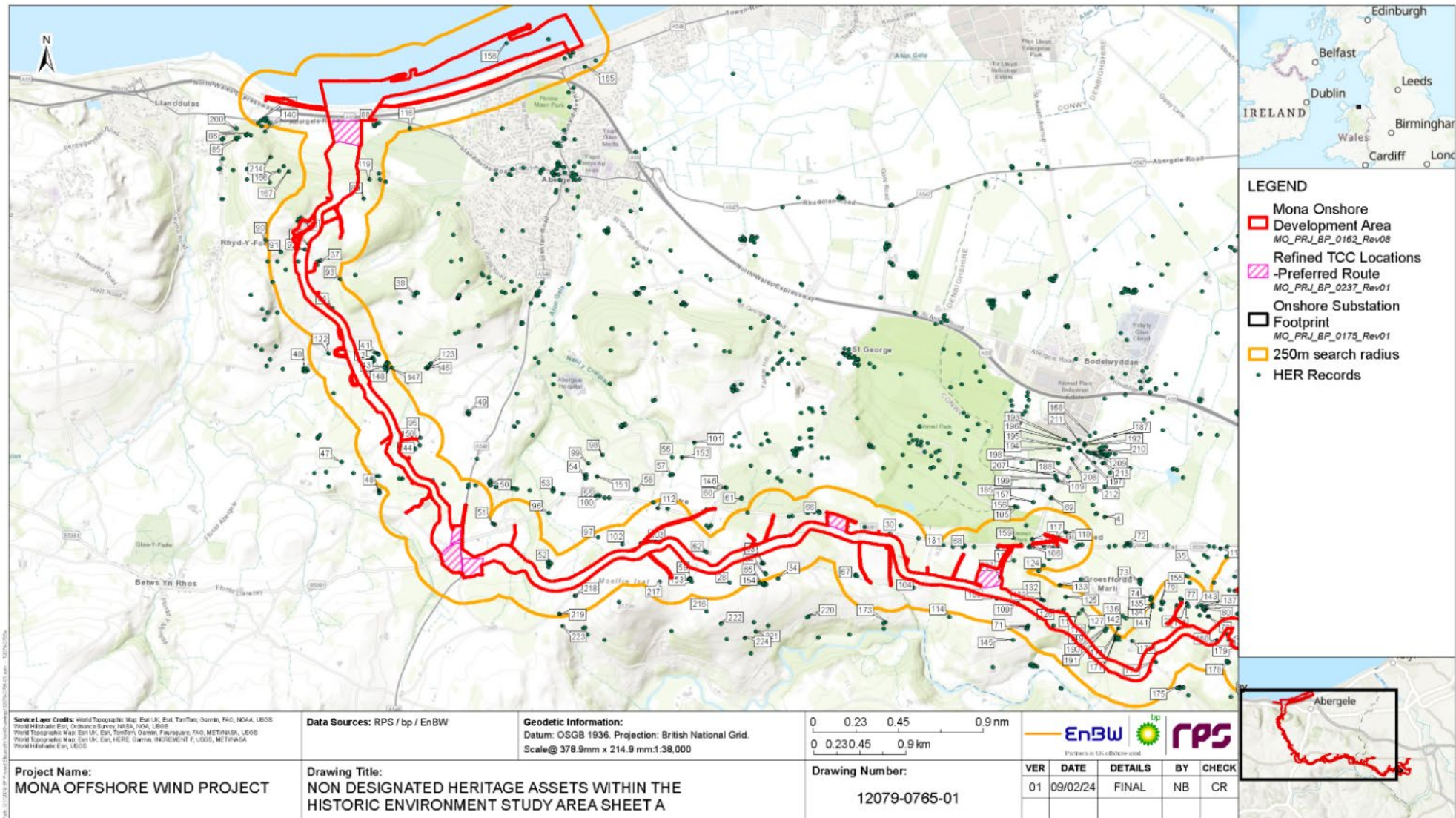
Figure 1.4: Non designated heritage assets within the historic environment study area – sheet A
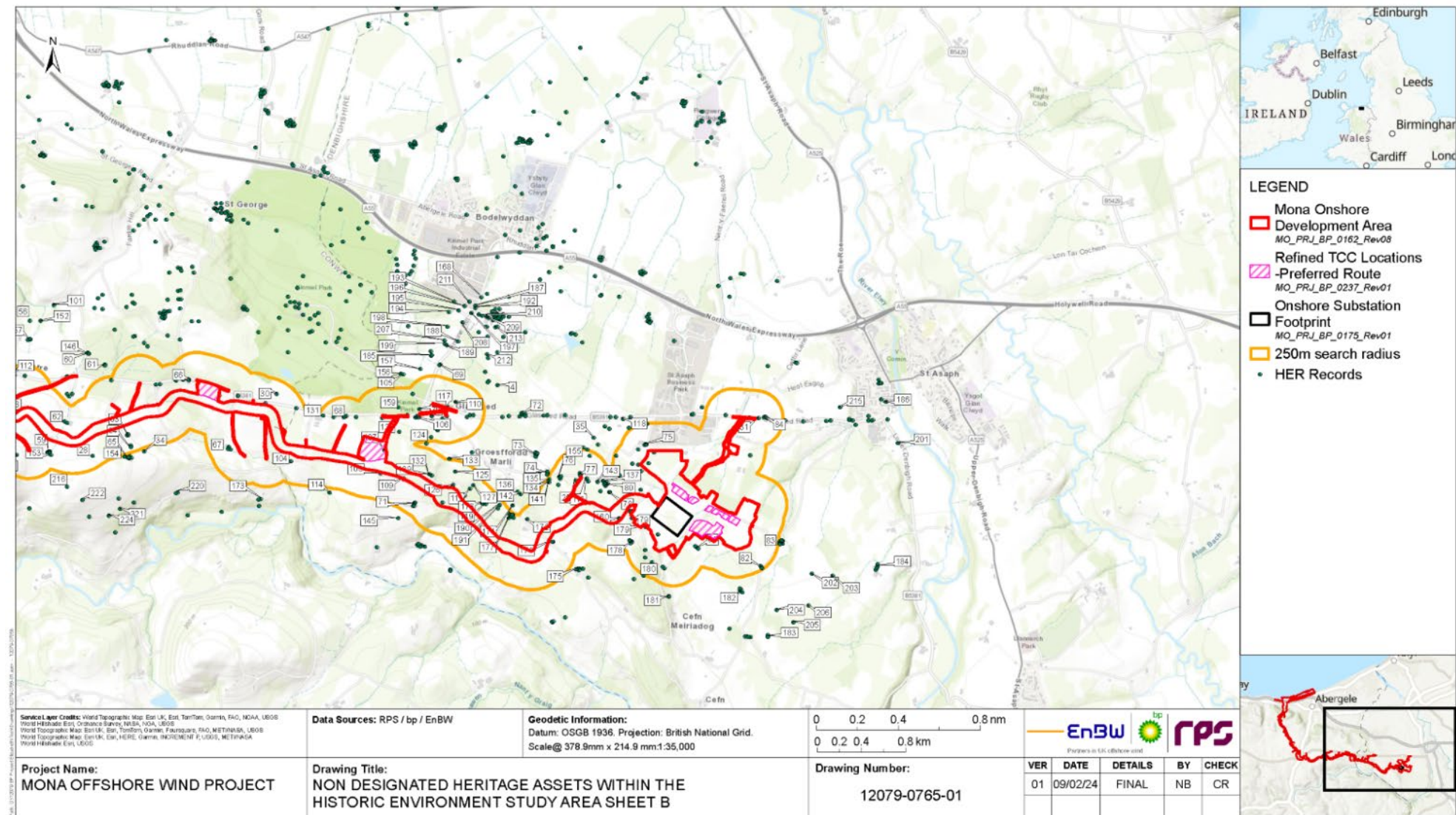
Figure 1.5: Non designated heritage assets within the historic environment study area – sheet B
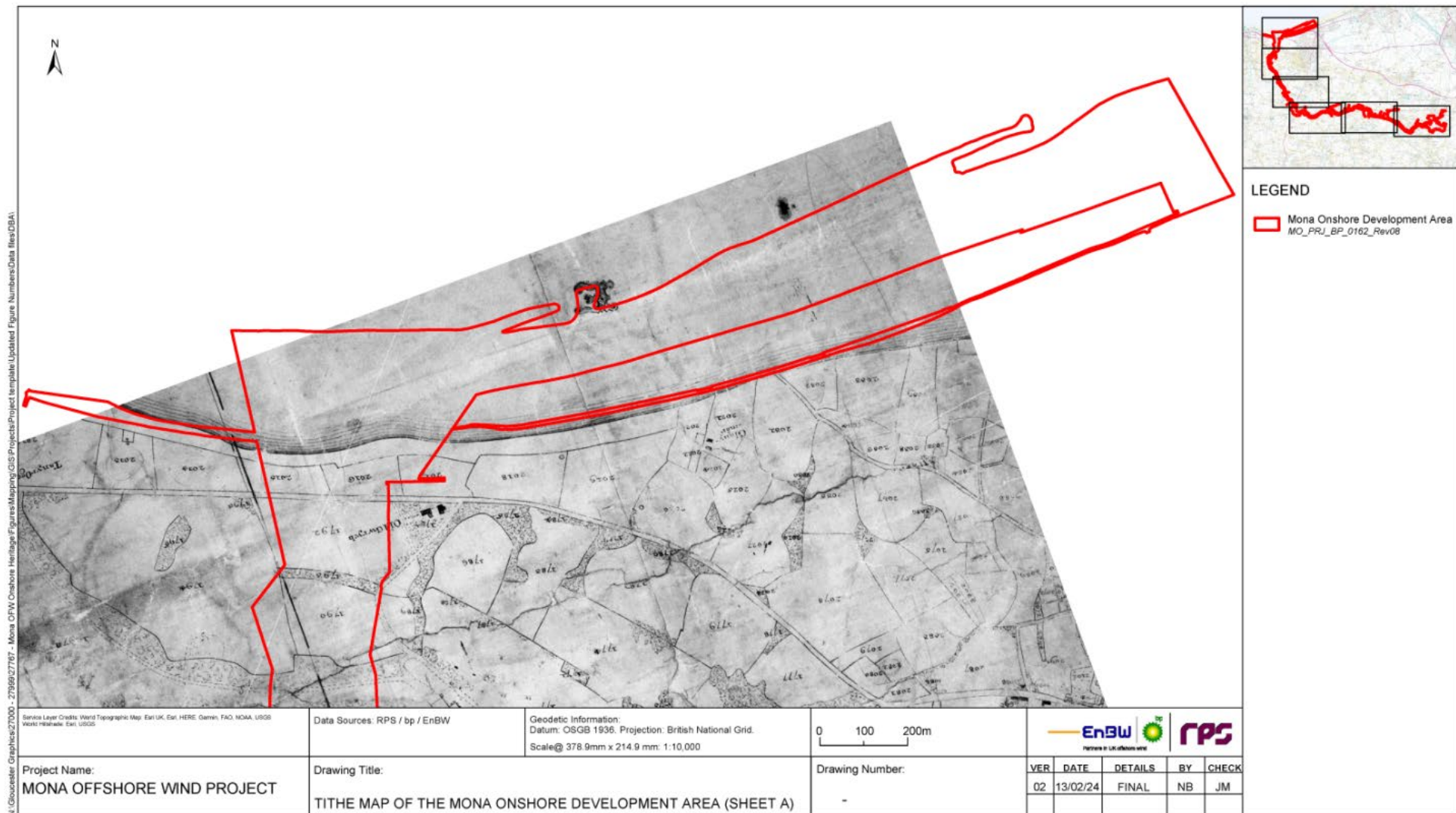
Figure 1.6: Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet A)
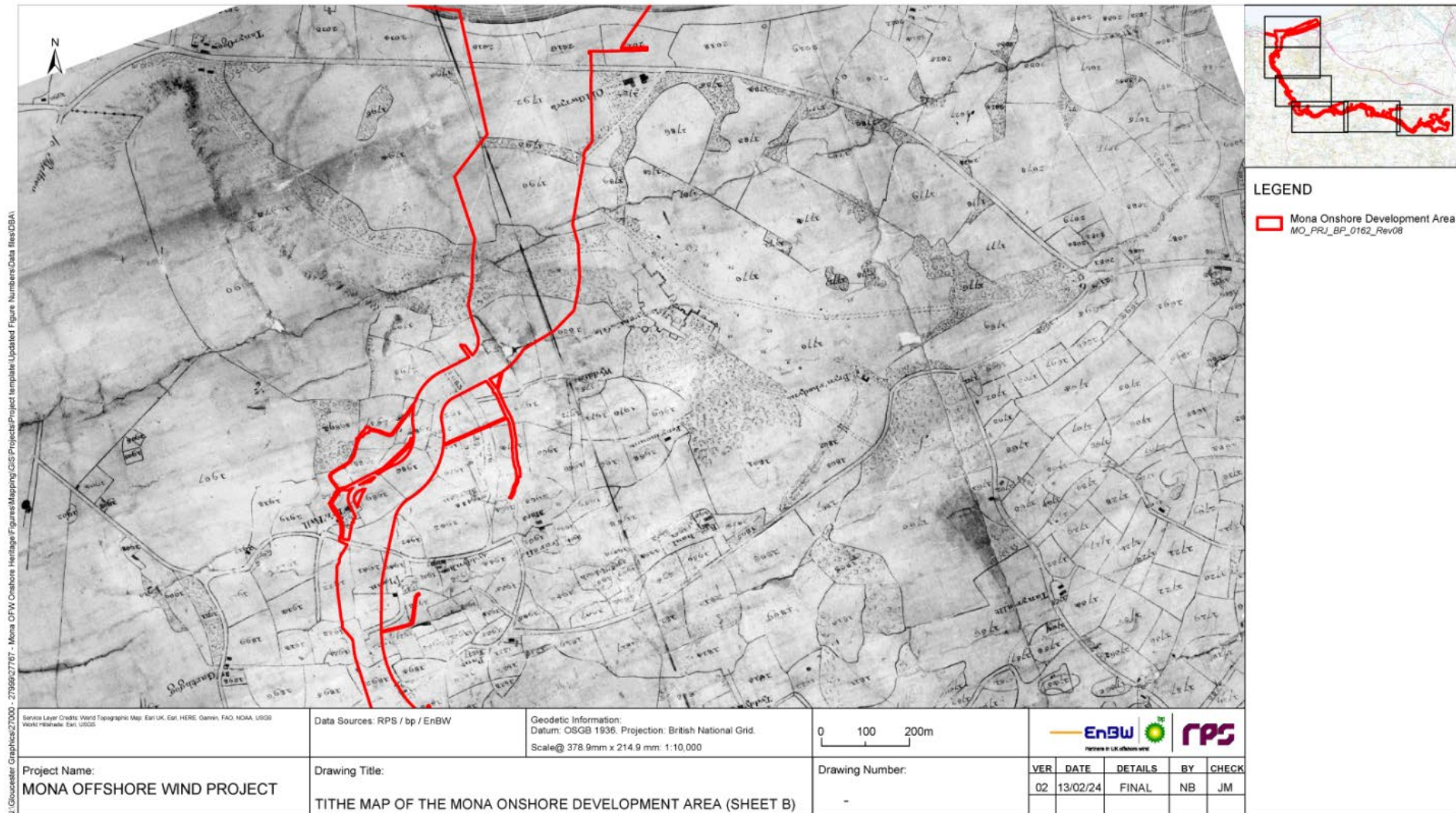
Figure 1.7:   Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet B)
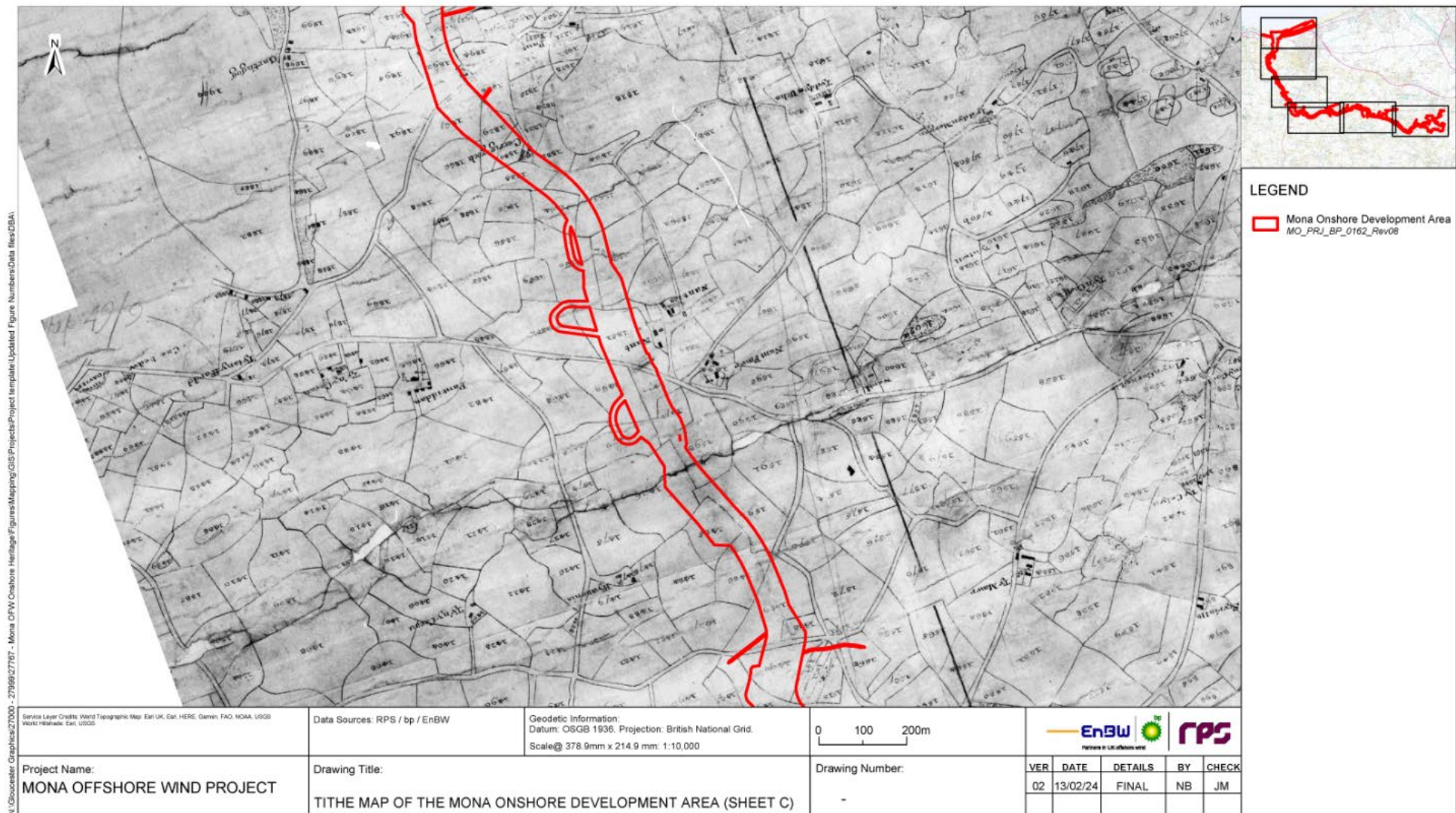
Figure 1.8:   Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet C)
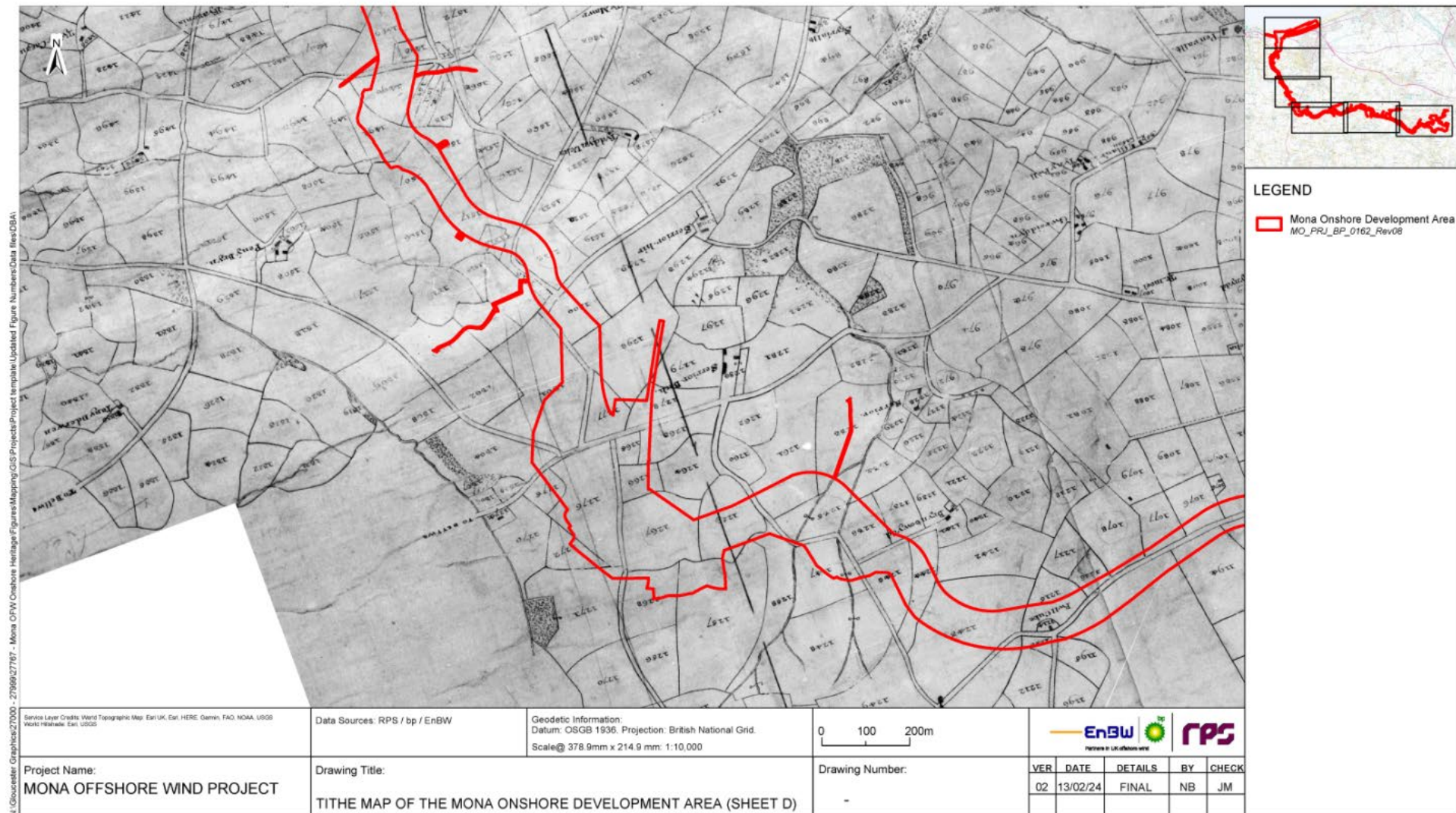
Figure 1.9: Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet D)
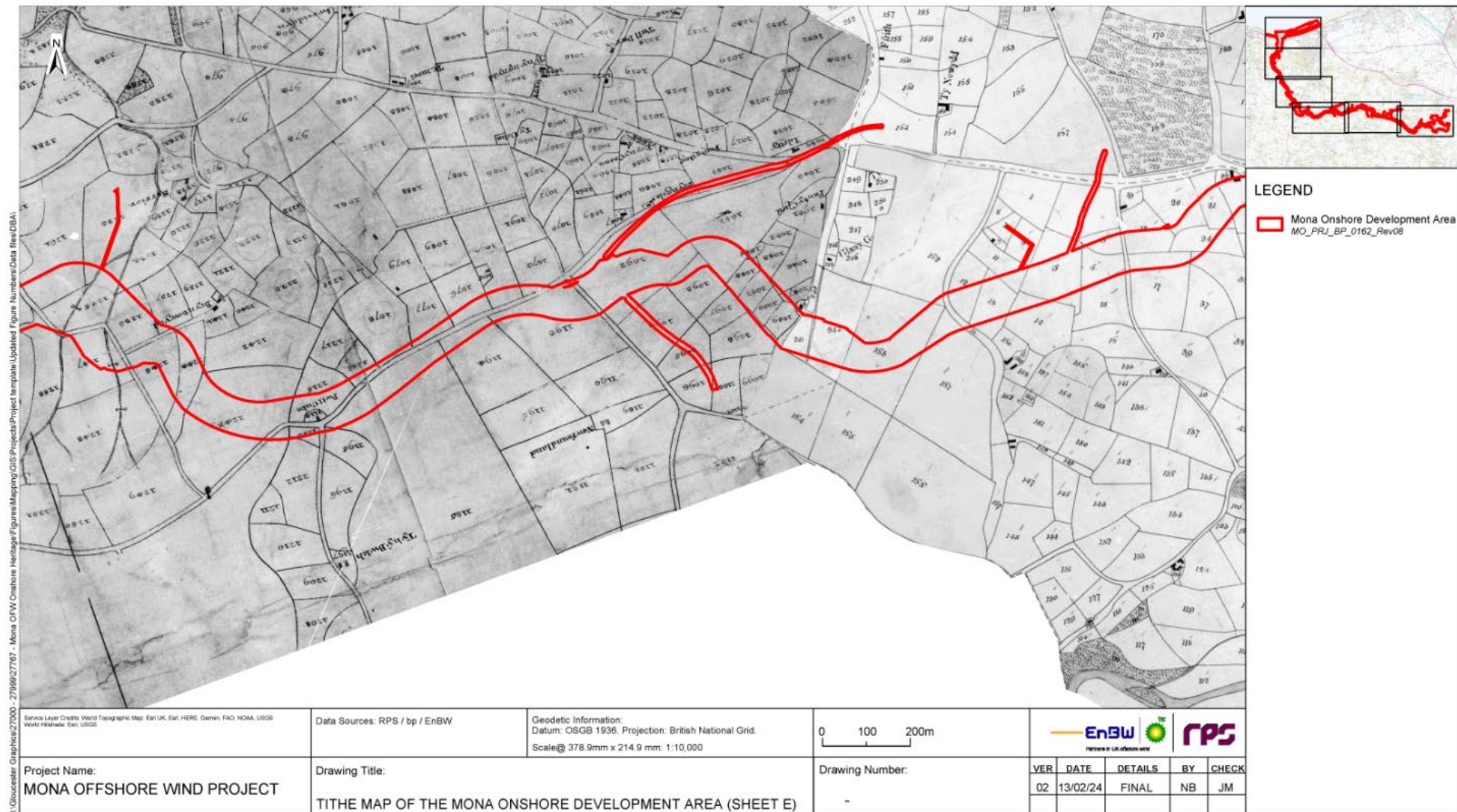
Figure 1.10: Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet E)
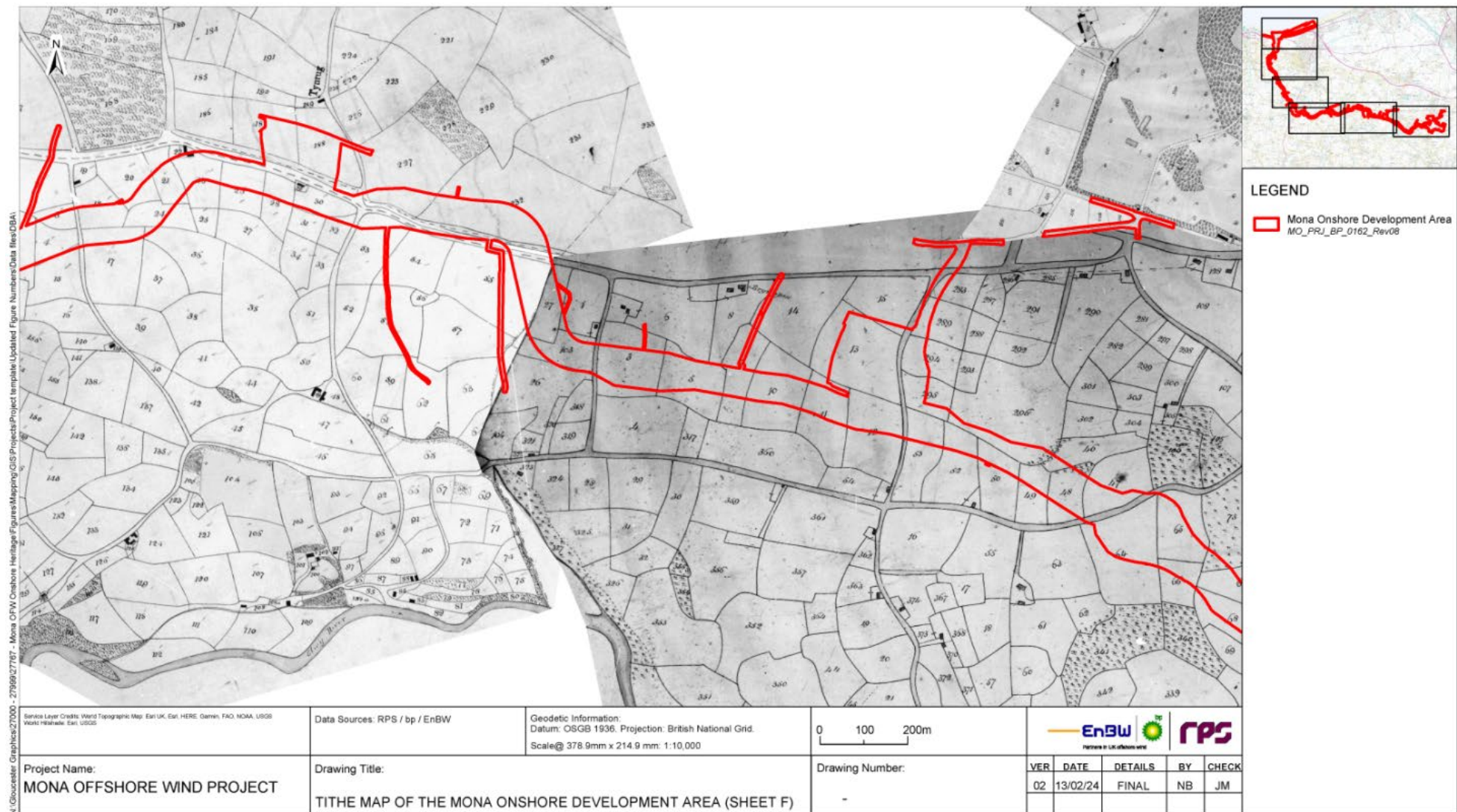
Figure 1.11: Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet F)
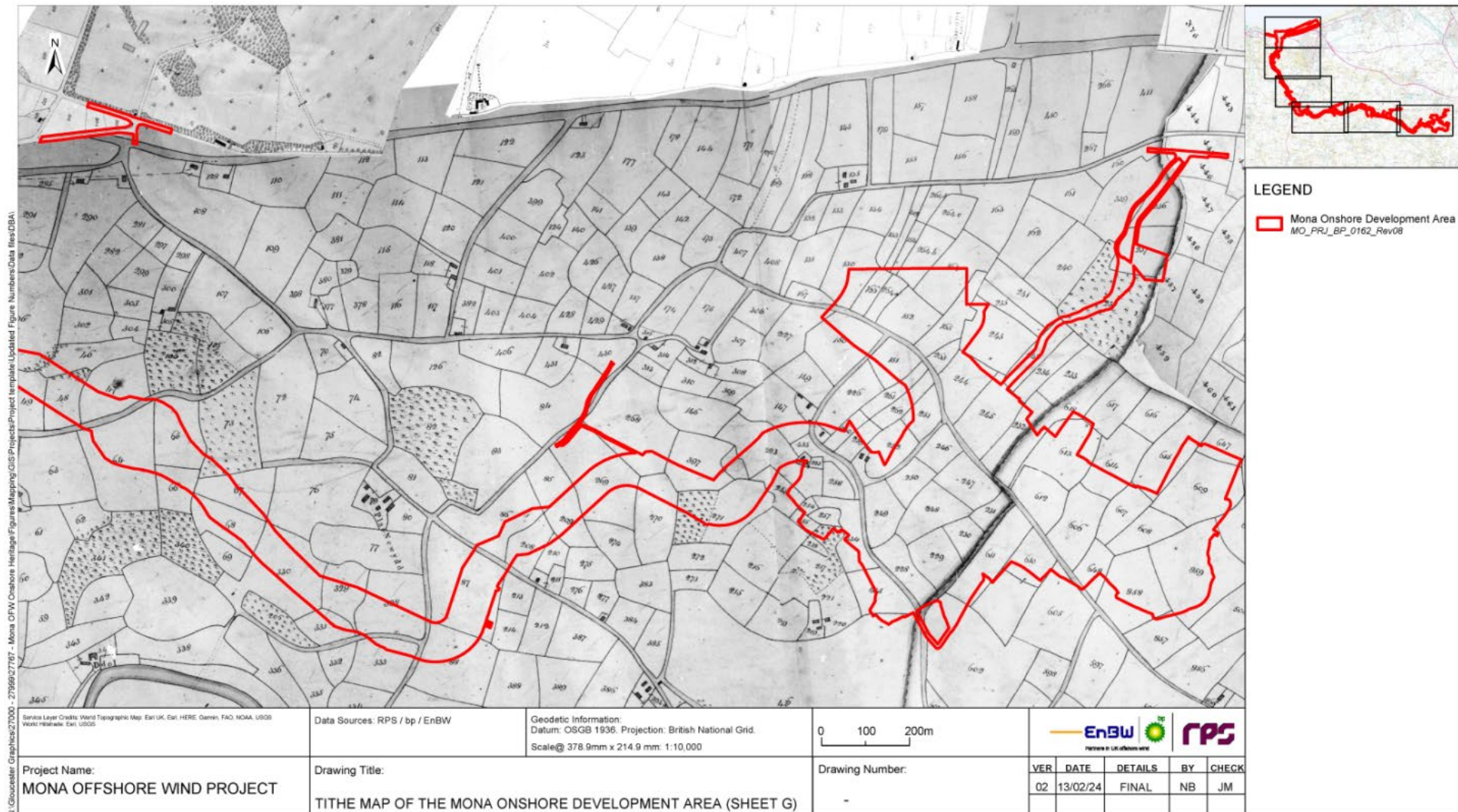
Figure 1.12: Tithe map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet G)
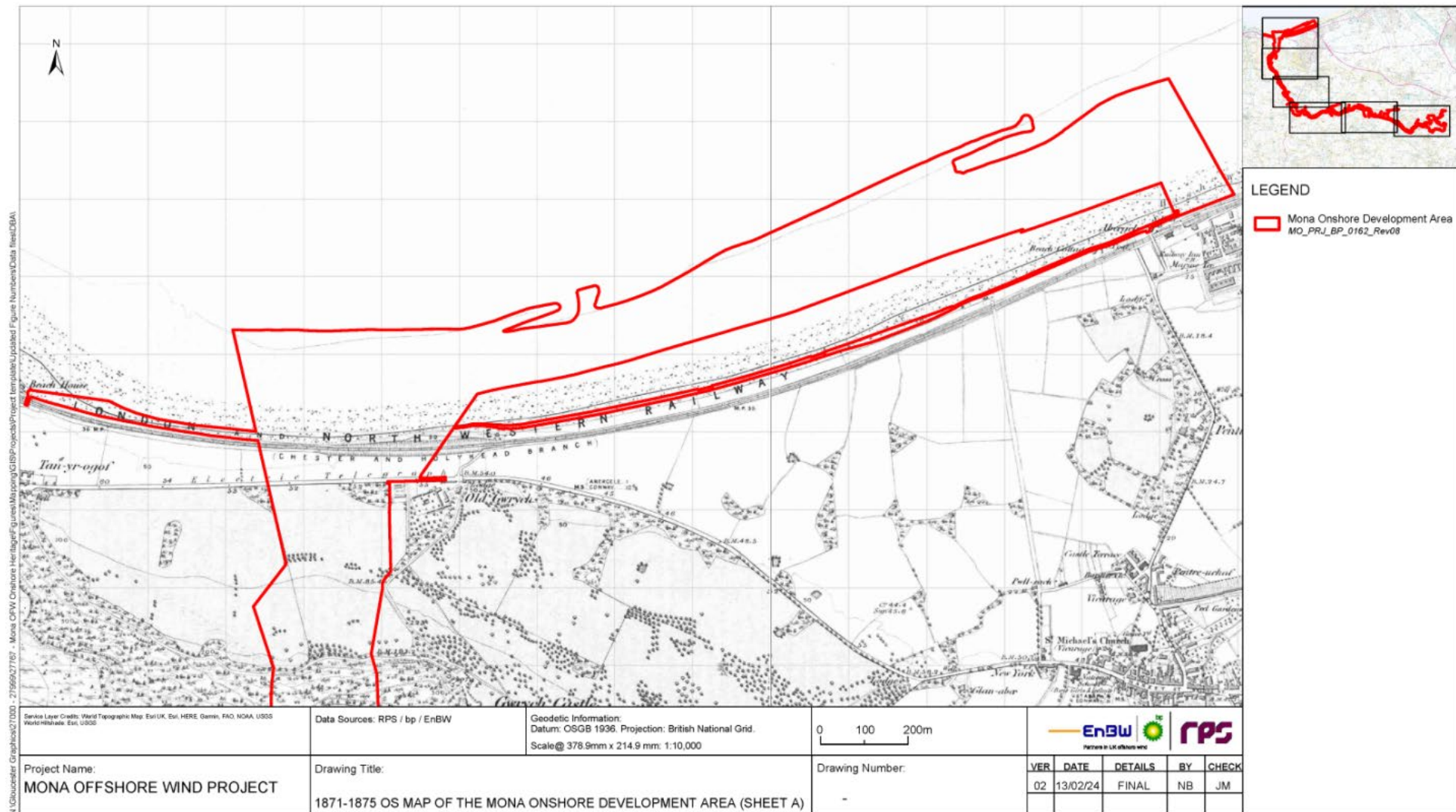
Figure 1.13: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet A)
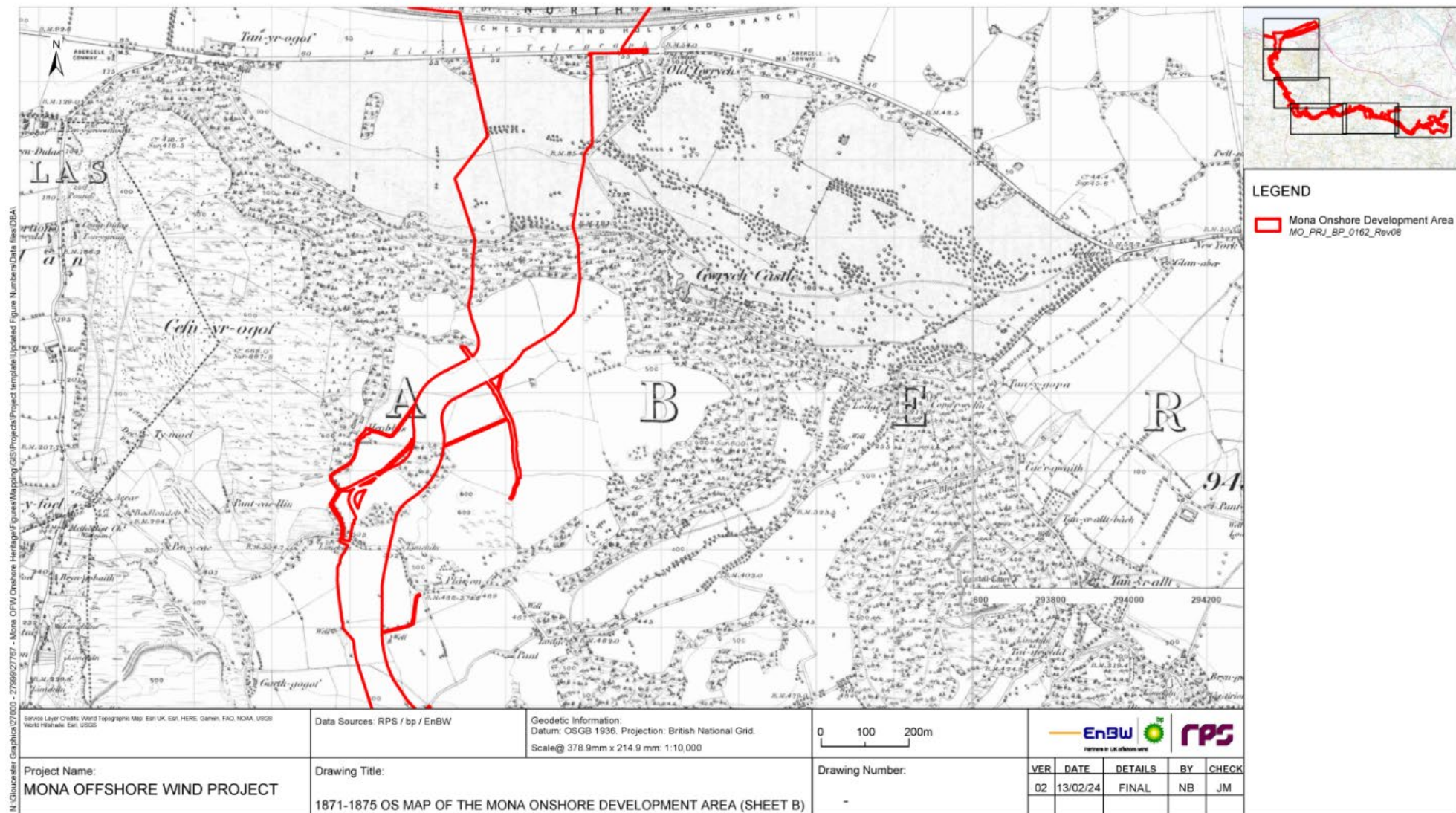
Figure 1.14: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet B)
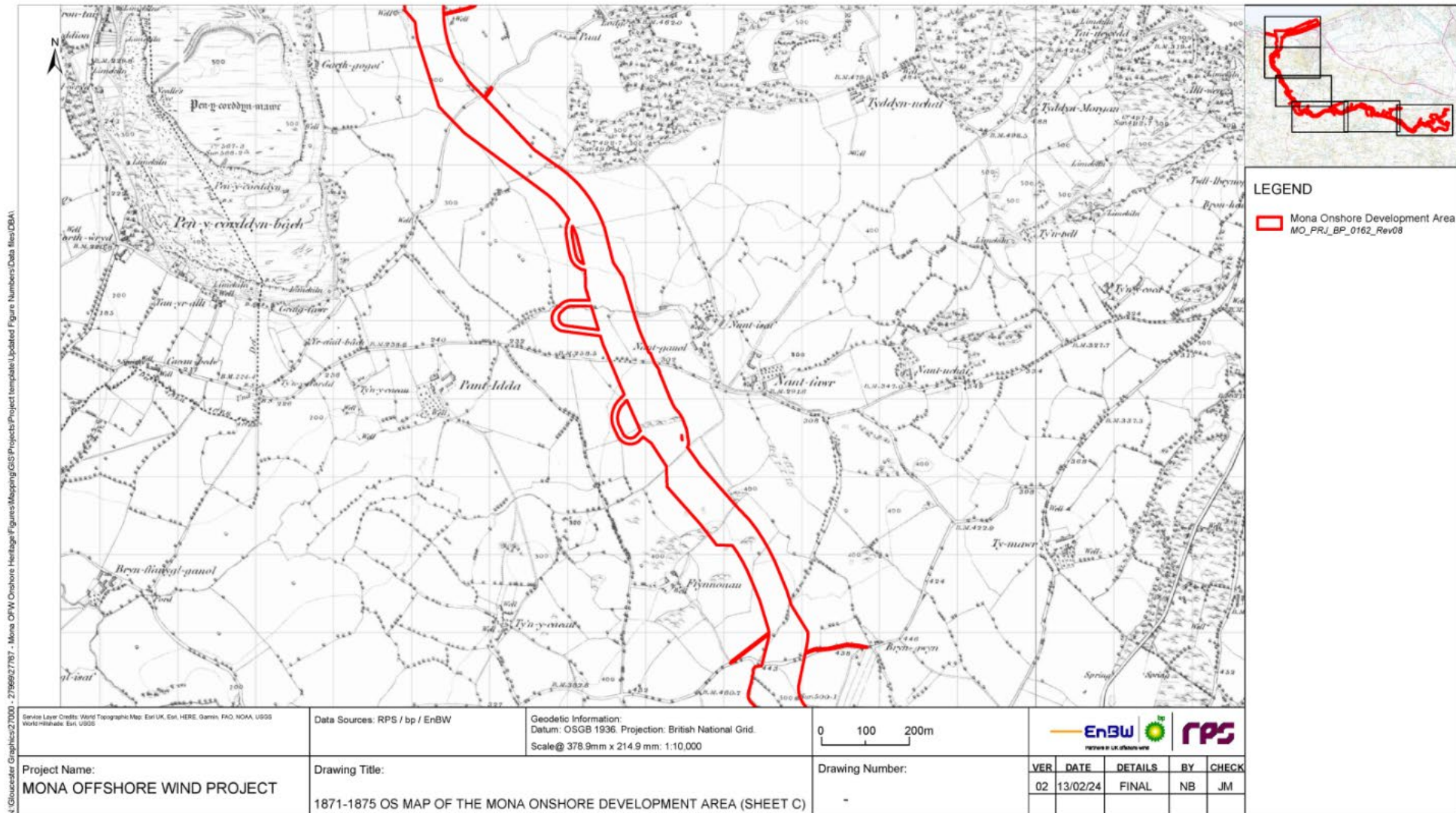
Figure 1.15: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet C)
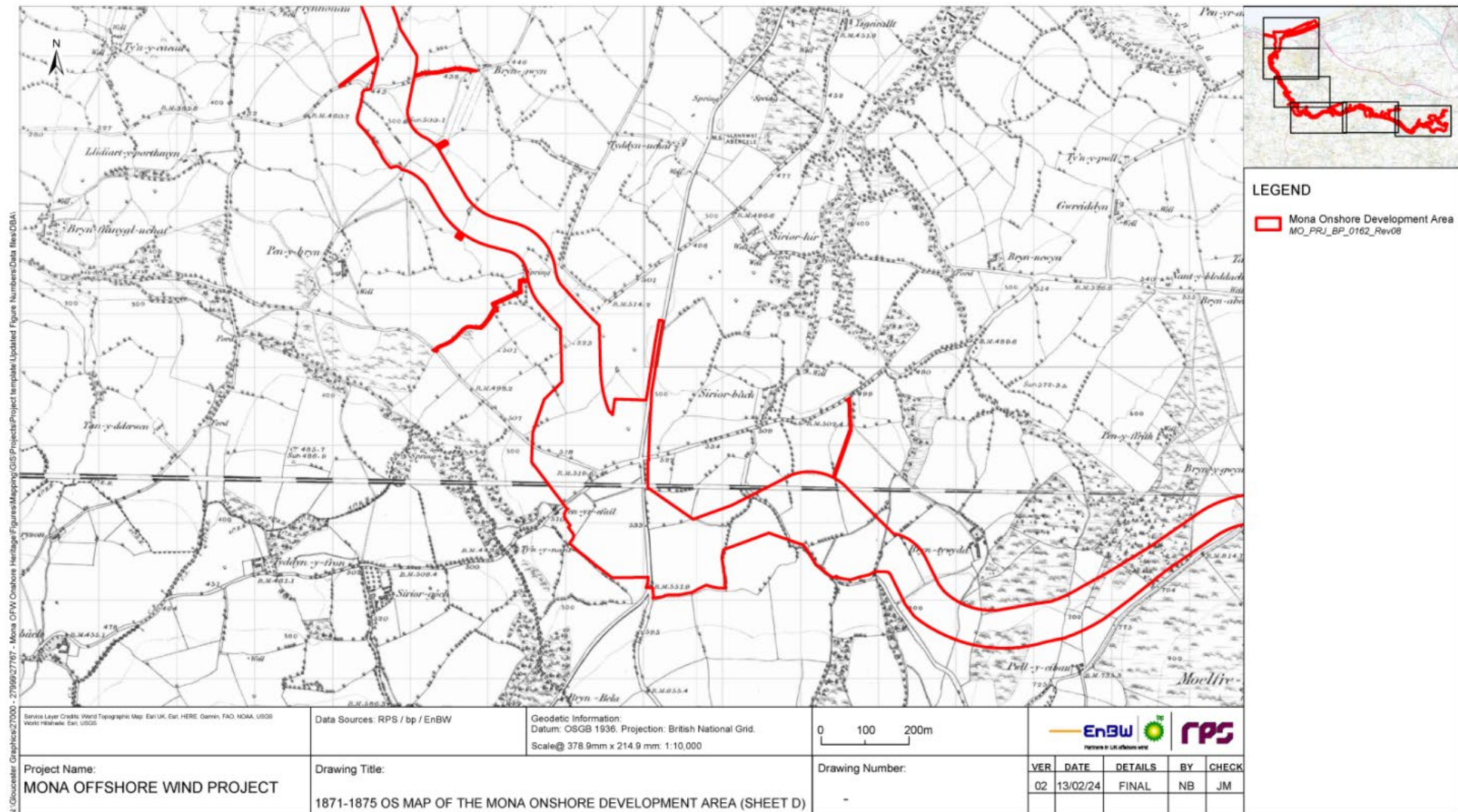
Figure 1.16: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet D)
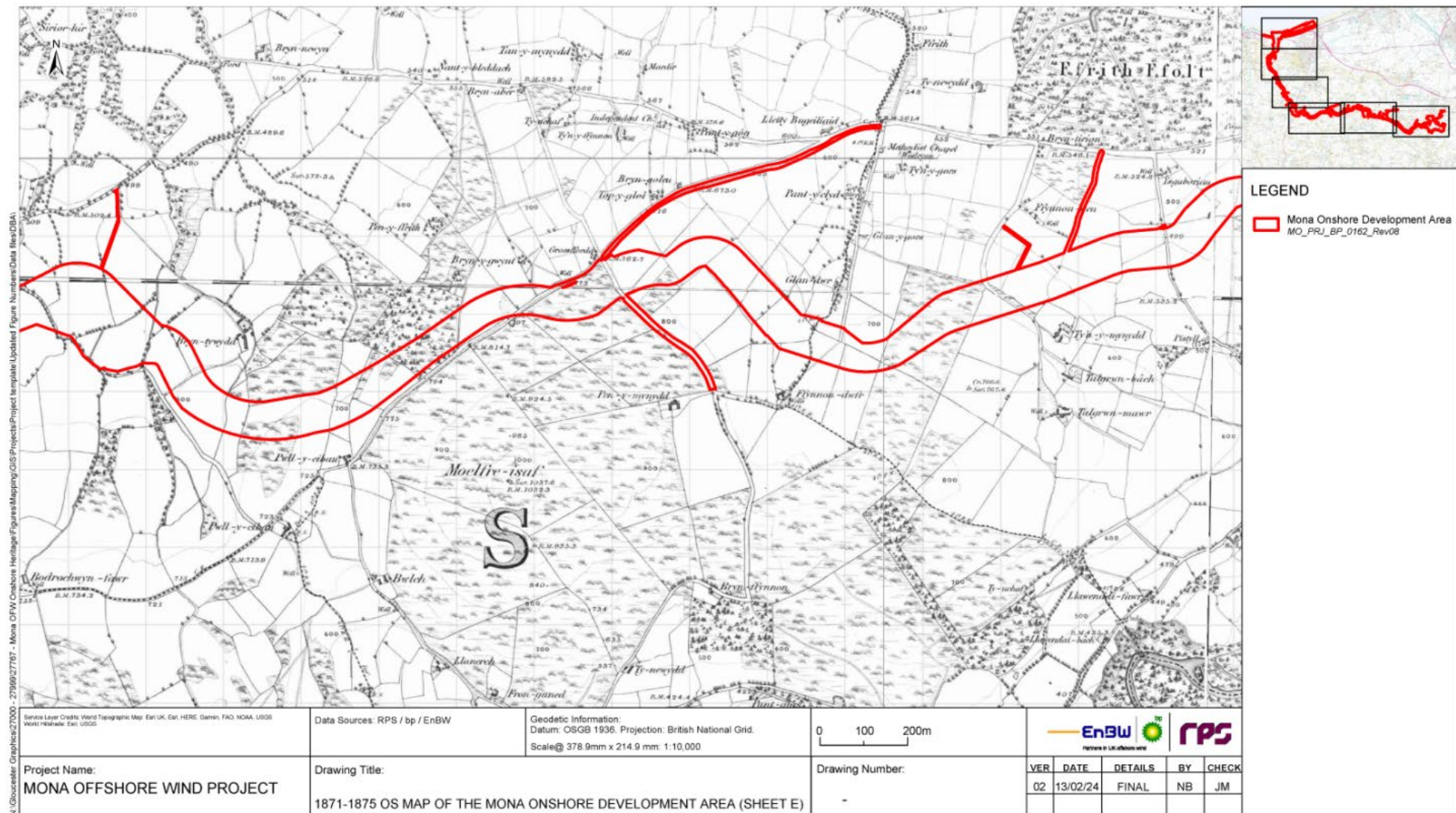
Figure 1.17: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet E)
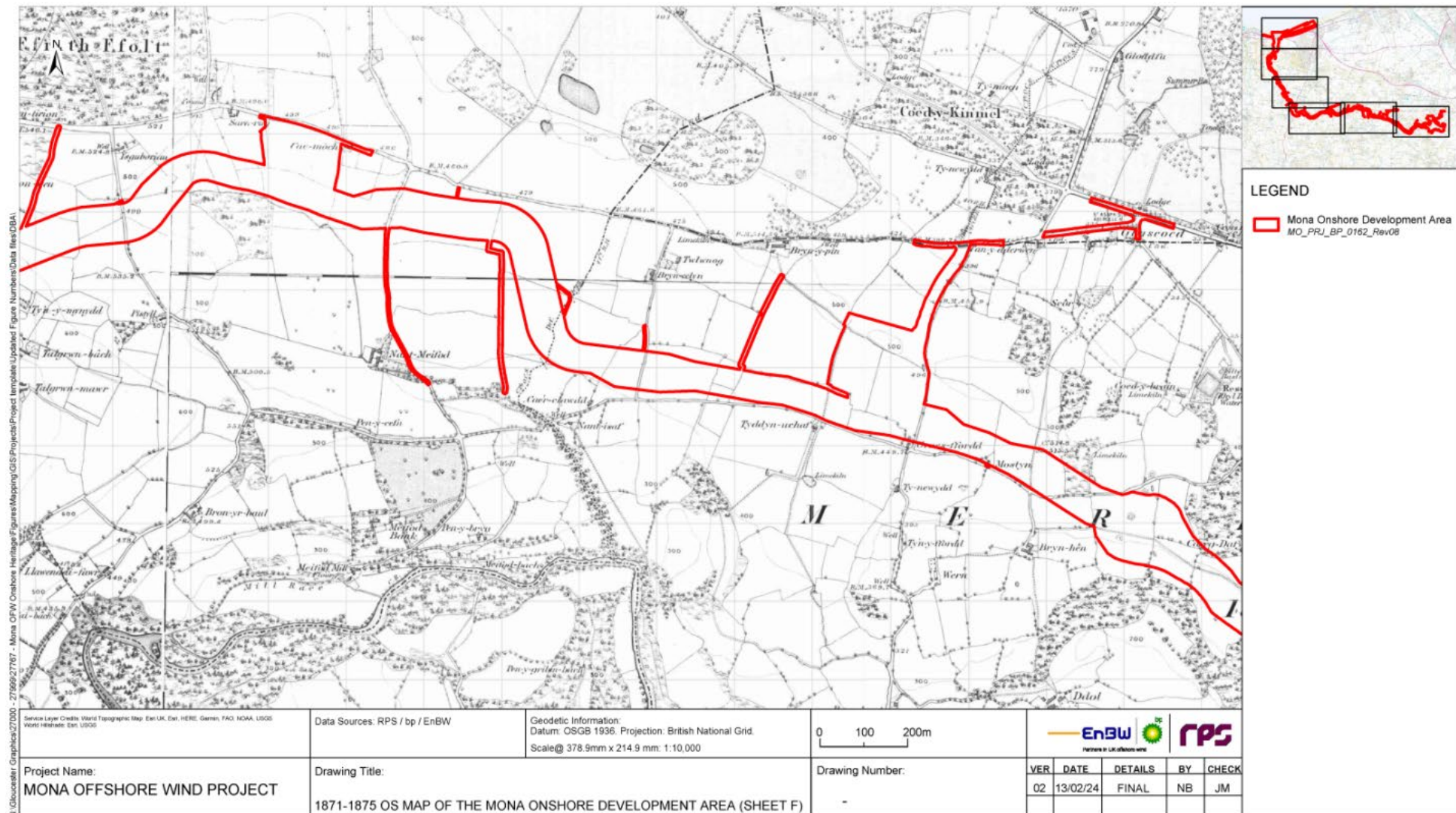
Figure 1.18: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet F)
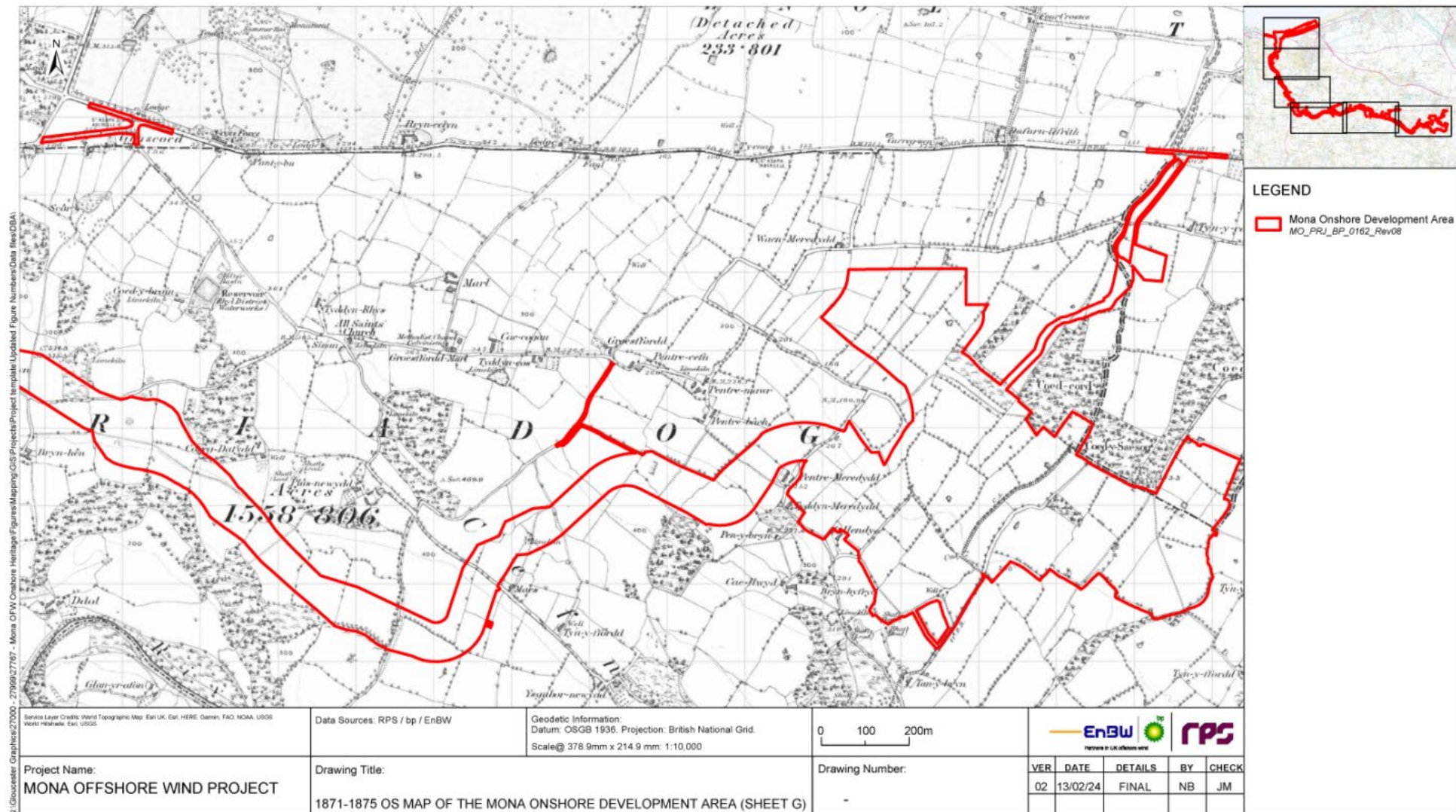
Figure 1.19: 1871-1875 OS map of the Mona Onshore Development Area (sheet G)
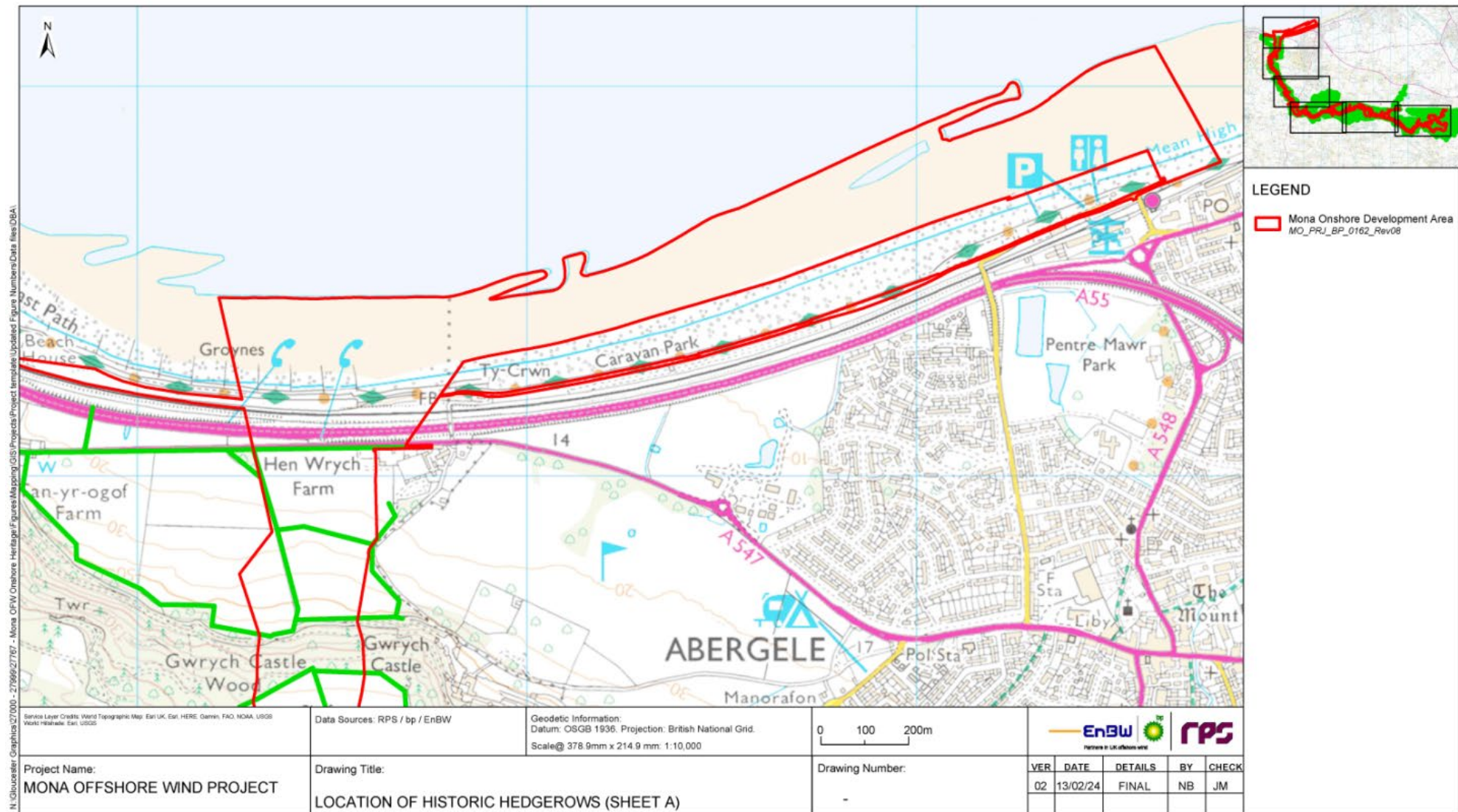
Figure 1.20: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet A)
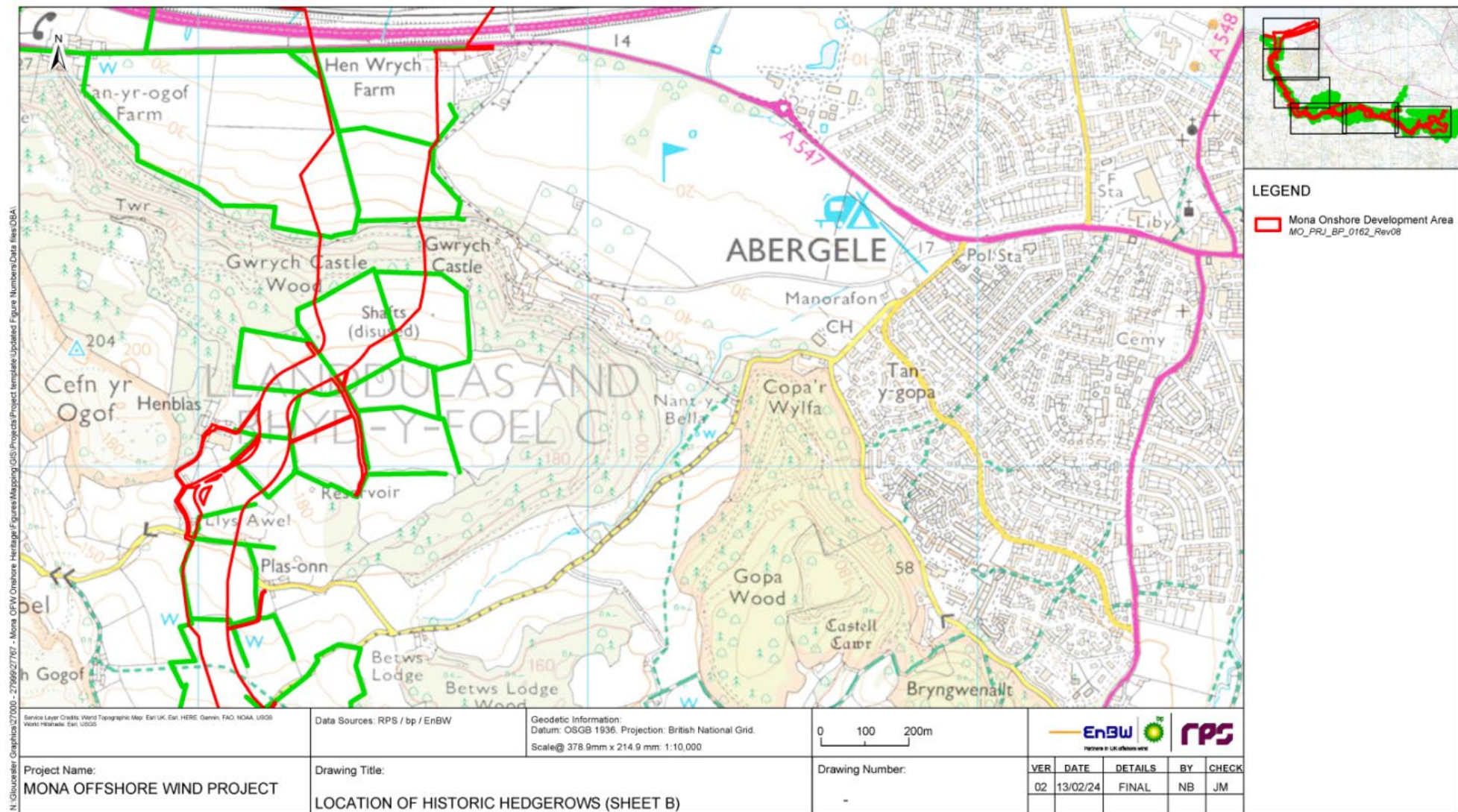
Figure 1.21: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet B)
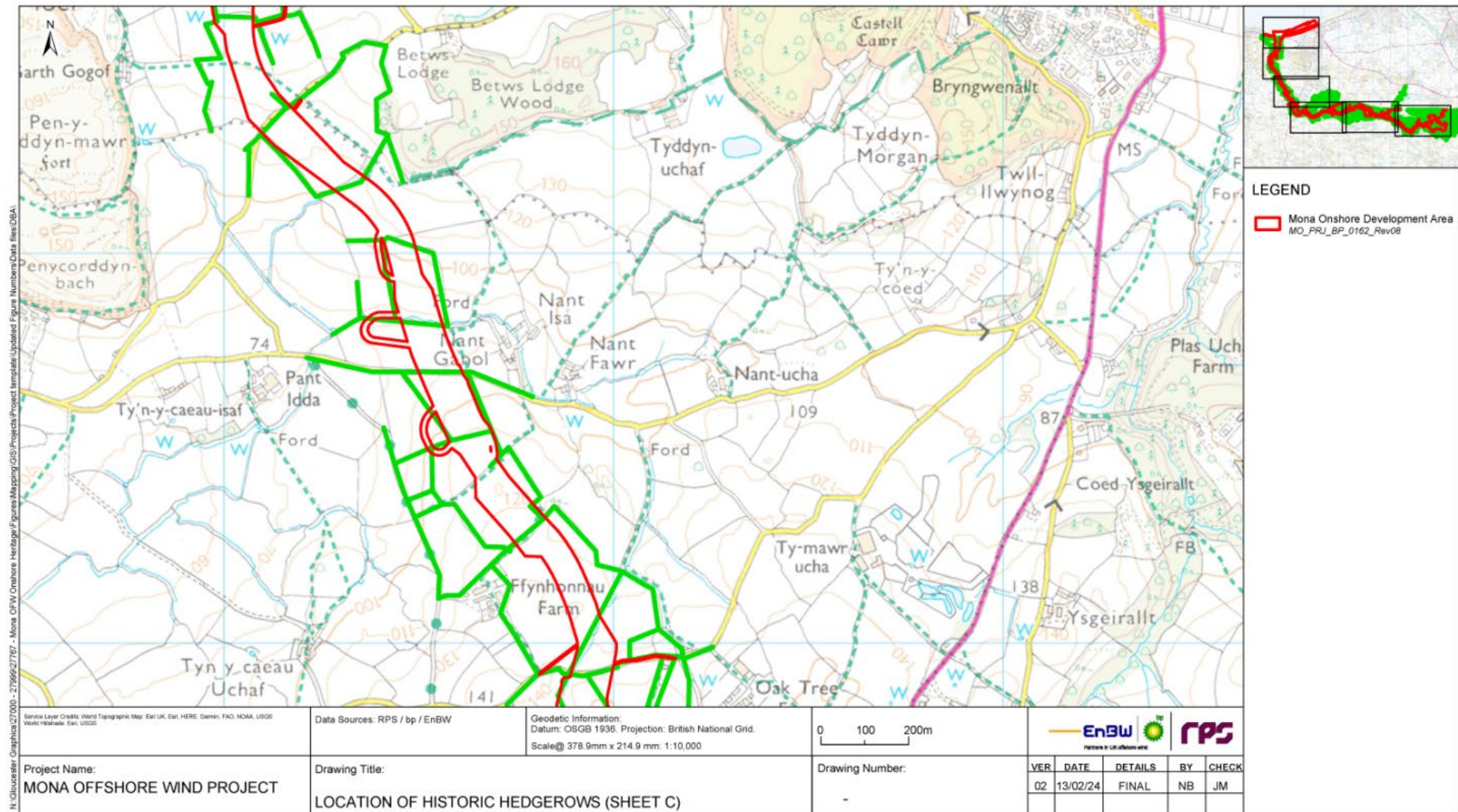
Figure 1.22: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet C)
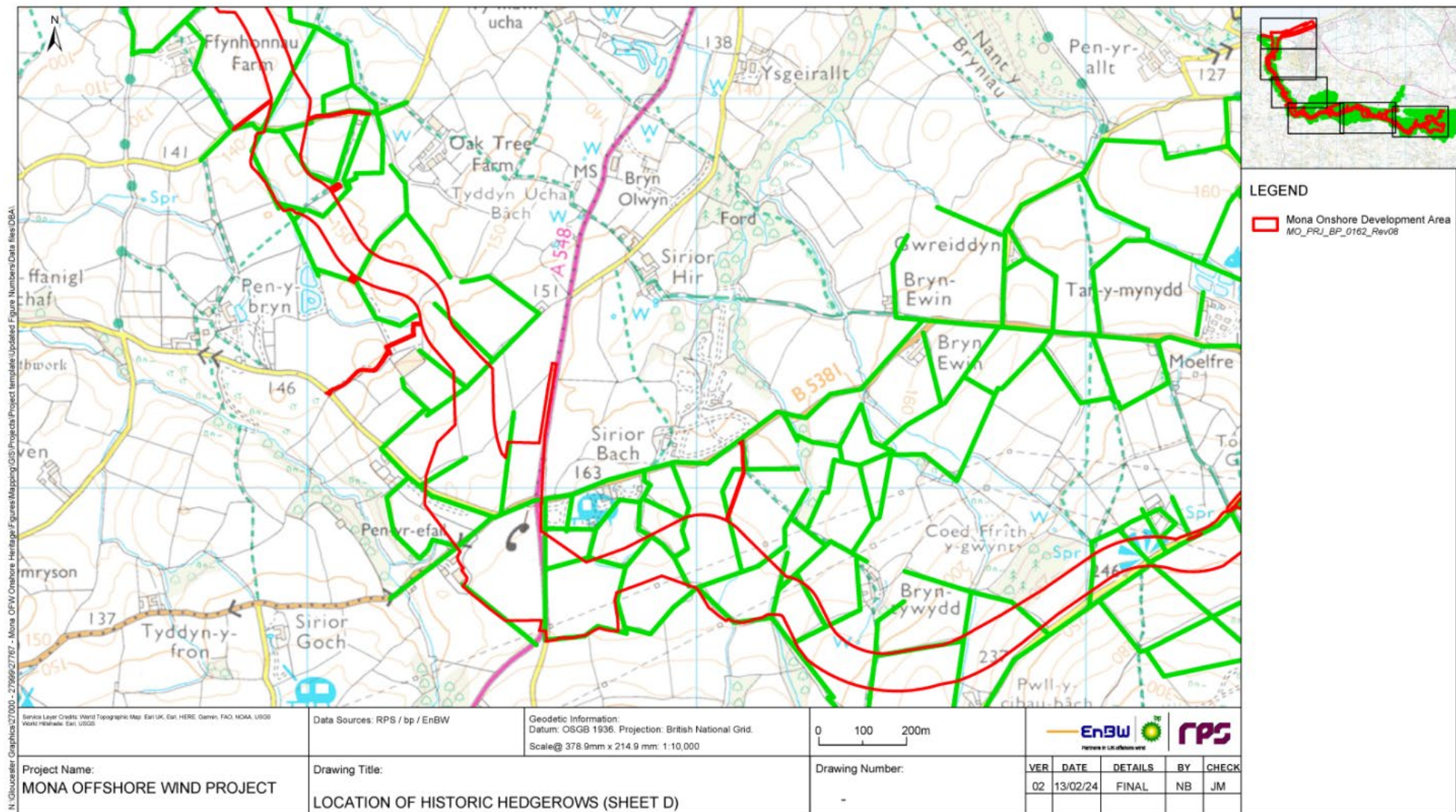
Figure 1.23: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet D)
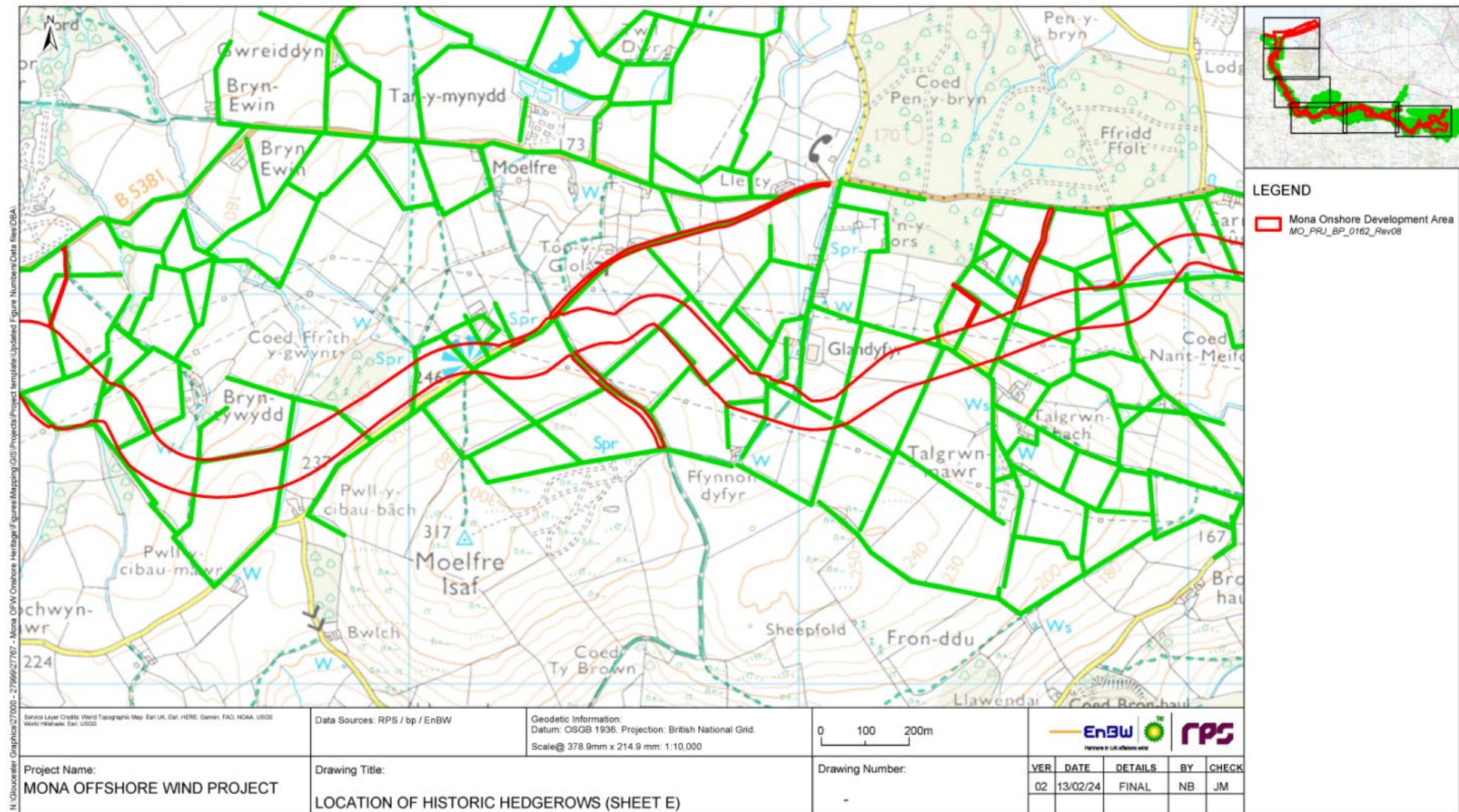
Figure 1.24: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet E)
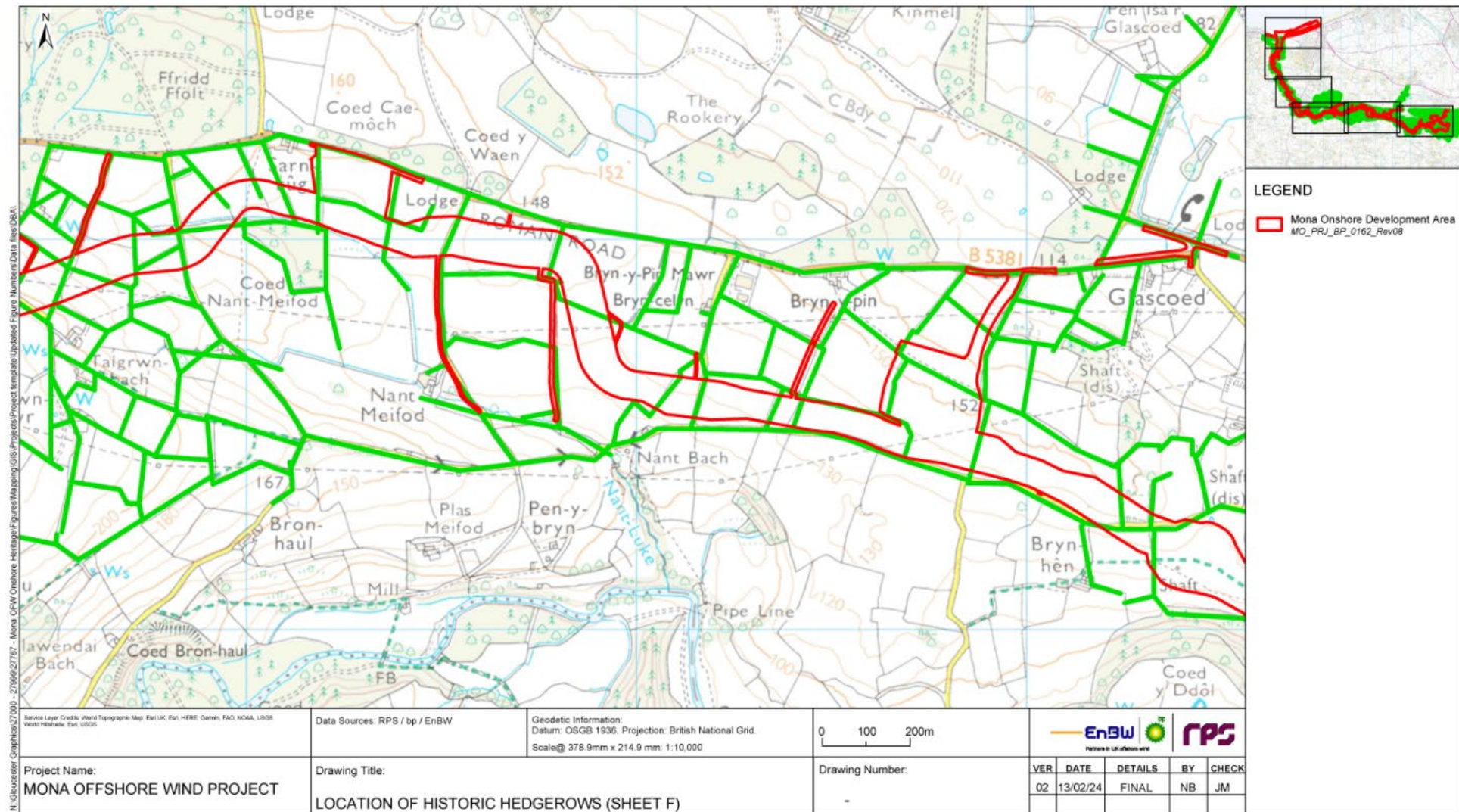
Figure 1.25: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet F)
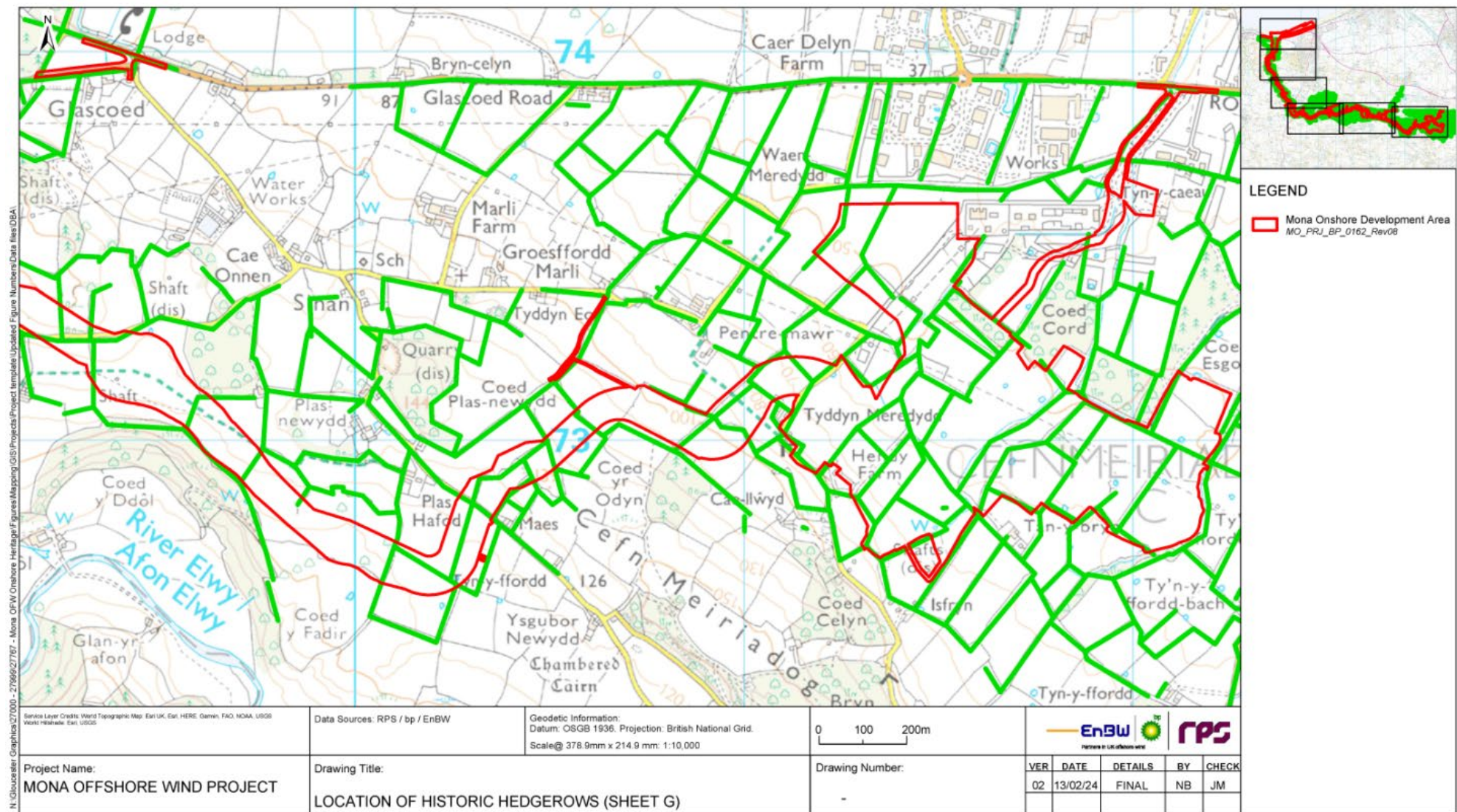
Figure 1.26: Location of historic hedgerows (sheet G)
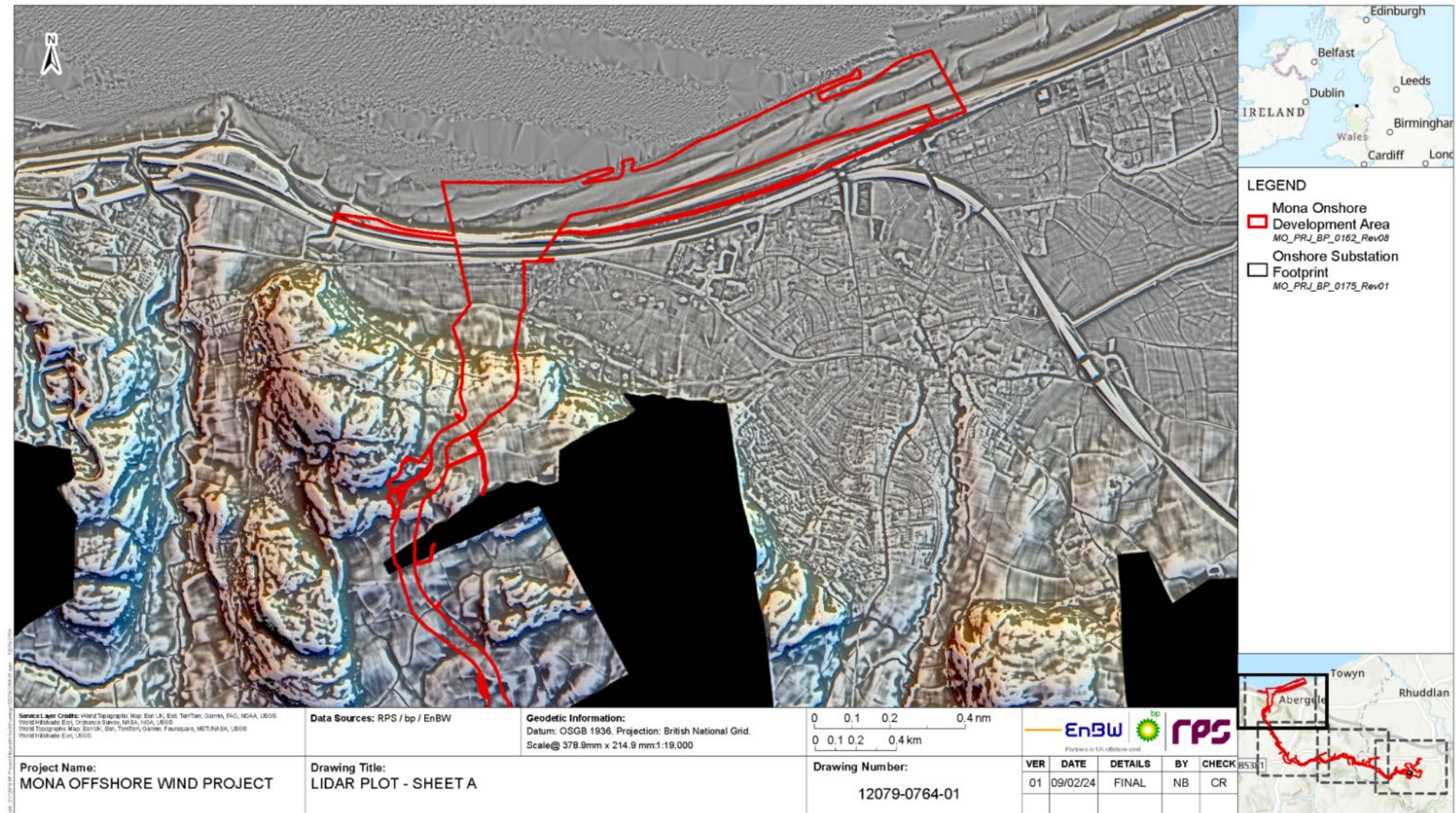
Figure 1.27: LiDAR plot - sheet A

Figure 1.28: LiDAR plot - sheet B
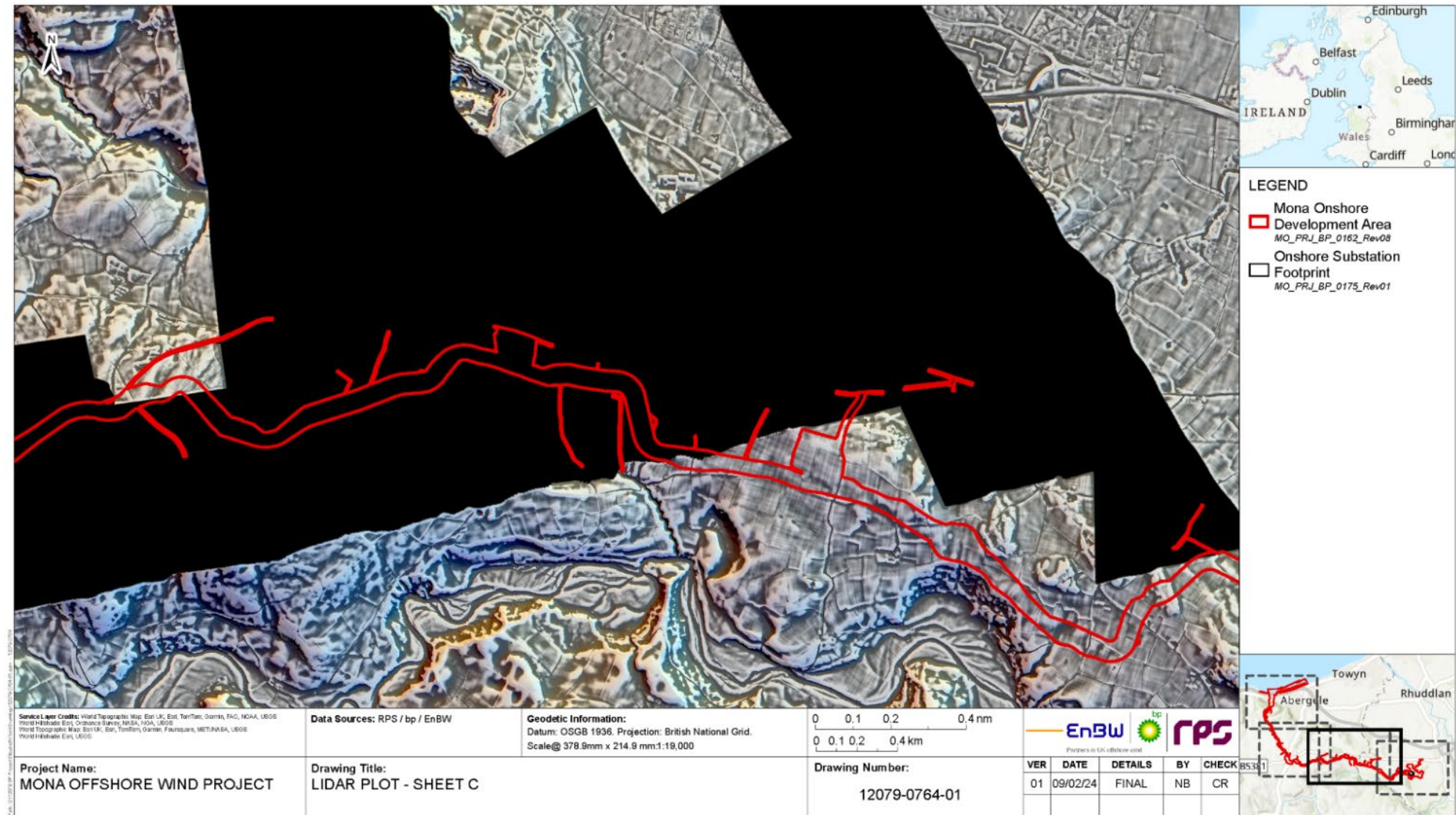
Figure 1.29: LiDAR plot - sheet C
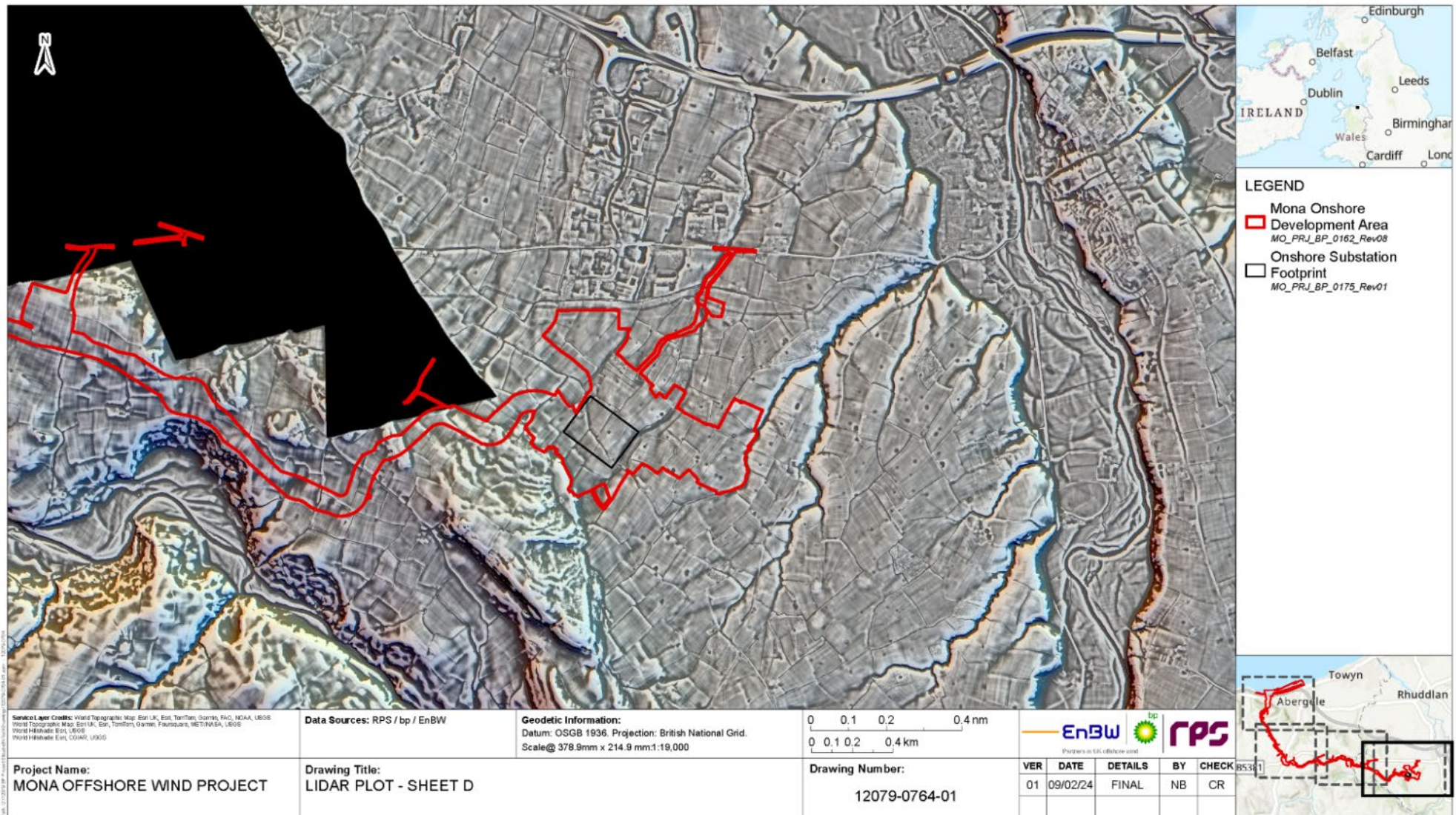
Figure 1.30: LiDAR plot - sheet D
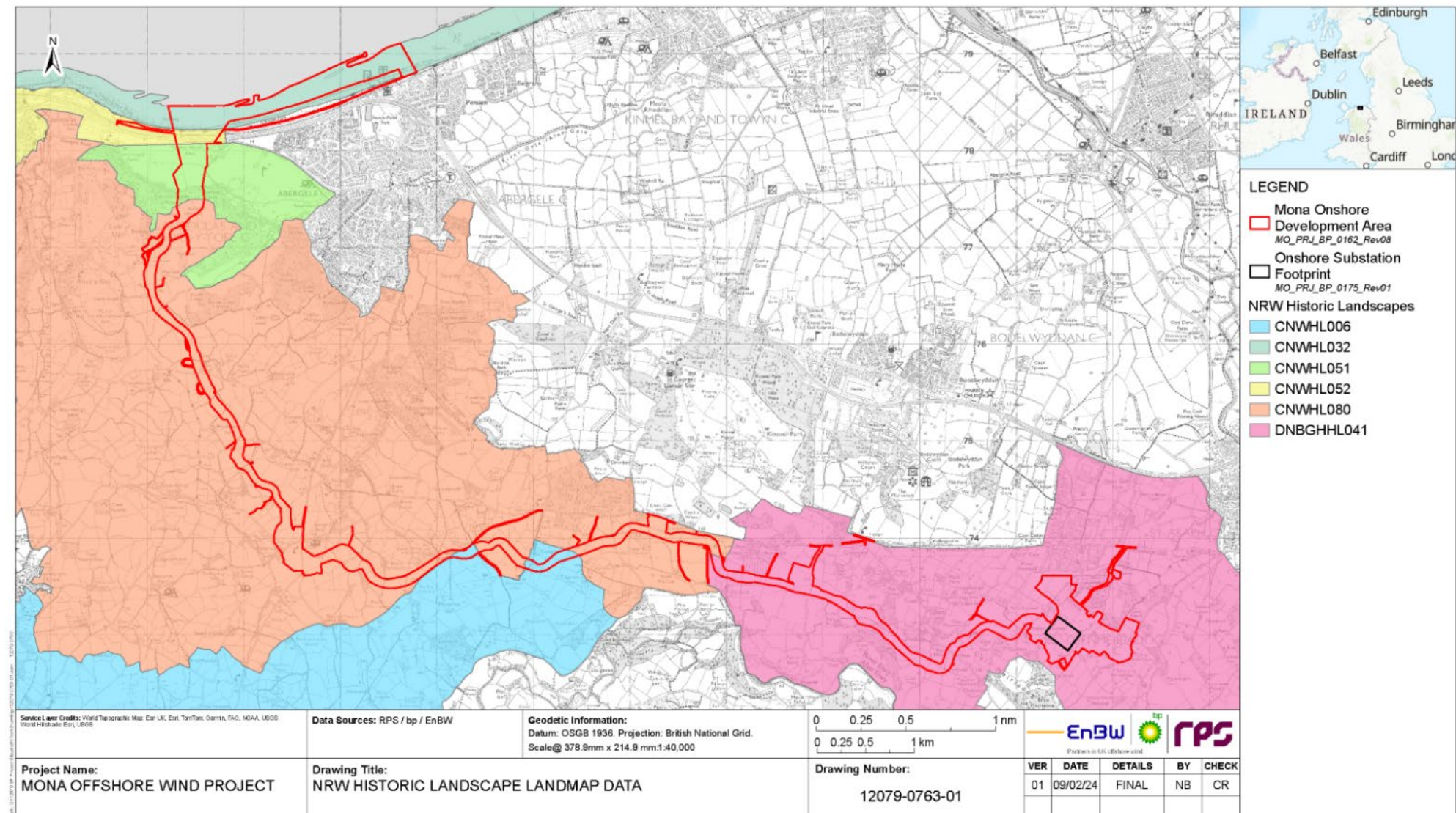
Figure 1.31: NRW Historic landscape LANDMAP data

Appendix A: Written specification for a DBA

MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT ONSHORE CABLE ROUTE

Specification for a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Contents

Figures

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Specification has been prepared by Chris Clarke, Senior Associate Director at RPS Group, on behalf of bp/EnBW. It details the methodology and sources that will be used in order to produce a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) in relation to the onshore and intertidal elements of the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Project which cover an area between the coast at Abergele, and the immediate environs of St. Asaph (see Figure 1). The route of the onshore cable corridor shown in Figure 1 is most likely that which will be taken forward to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PIER) review process, although there is potential for the route of the onshore cable corridor to be modified prior to this event.

1.2 The onshore elements of the proposed scheme are located in Conwy and Denbighshire (North Wales) and comprise:

- a single possibly landfall sites near Abergele;

- a potential substation locations to the west of St Asaph;

- an onshore cable route, approximately 12 km in length, that links the landfall site to the potential substation locations; and

- a shorter cable route that links the scheme substation to the National Grid Bodelwyddan substation.

1.3 It is intended that the DBA will initially be used to support the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PIER) consultation process. It will subsequently be updated to become an appendix to a Historic Environment chapter within an Environmental Statement (ES) which will accompany an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.4 The draft DBA will be submitted to the local planning authority's archaeological advisor in order to inform the need for further field investigations, the results of which may be required to be made available prior to the determination of the DCO application.

1.5 This document details the methods and staffing for the production of the DBA and has been written in accordance with the relevant Standard and Guidance documents published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The Study Site

1.6 The extent of the study area will be as that shown in Figure 1.

1.7 The underlying basal geology across the majority of the study area varies. In the western and central part of the study area this is primarily recorded as Clwyd Limestone Group and Ffernant Mudstone Formation, while Warwickshire Group is more dominant in the eastern study area. In terms of superficial deposits, tidal clays, sands and silts of Holocene date are present near the coastline in the west, while intermittent superficial till is present elsewhere within the study area.

2 AIMS AND METHODS

2.1 The DBA will:

- Characterise the historic environment and the archaeological potential within the study area;

- Identify any known historic assets that may be physically affected during the construction and use of the proposed development; and

- Identify any designated historic assets whose significance may be affected by a change in their setting resulting from the construction and use of the proposed development.

2.2 A separate report for the PEIR will identify the relevant historic environment legislation, planning policy and guidance.

2.3 The DBA will examine the historic landscape character within the study site, in addition to undertaking an assessment of hedgerows which would be considered 'important' under the archaeological and historical criteria defined in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

2.4 Sources to be consulted as part of the DBA include:

- Databases of designated historic assets held by Cadw;

- Records held by the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW);

- The Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT);

- Records and maps held by North East Wales Archives (where relevant records additional to those held by CPAT are identified);

- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;

- British Geological Survey;

- National Library of Wales

- National Resources Wales (NRW) Lidar data

- Tithe Online https://places.library.wales/

- Welsh Government Air Photos Online http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/

- Denbighshire County Archives; and

- Other readily available relevant published sources

2.5 The DBA assessment will be augmented through a walkover survey undertaken by an experienced researcher. This survey will aim to confirm the location and condition of any known historic assets within or directly adjacent to the study site, and to identify any previously unrecorded features of potential archaeological interest. Designated historic assets whose settings could potentially be affected by the proposed development will be visited and their current settings will be recorded. Where such assets are not accessible, adjacent public land will be visited.

2.6 The results of the DBA will be presented in a stand-alone report that will contain the results of the assessment. It will identify historic assets within the defined study area, and will be illustrated with plans showing the location of historic assets, historic mapping and other relevant information.

2.7   Regarding data management, a high resolution PDF digital copy of the DBA will be issued to the CPAT HER via https://cpat.org.uk/heddos.html, as well as the National Monuments Record held by the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth. In the event of new records being created, data will be formatted in order to facilitate incorporation into the HER maintained by CPAT, with the full digital archive also being issued to the National Monuments Record.

2.8   The data incorporated within the DBA will be archived in line with the requirements set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2018),* in addition to the DBA containing a bilingual summary.

3   STANDARDS AND PERSONEL

3.1   The DBA will be carried out in general accordance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (October 2020 update).

3.2   The preparation of the DBA will be undertaken by Chris Clarke BSc (Hons) MA MCIfA. Chris has extensive experience of the preparation of DBAs prepared with regard to proposed developments, several of which have fallen within the curatorship of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

FIGURES

Merseyside

Clwyd

Gwynedd

N

0   1,000   2,000m

Scale at A4: 1:70,000

rps
MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY
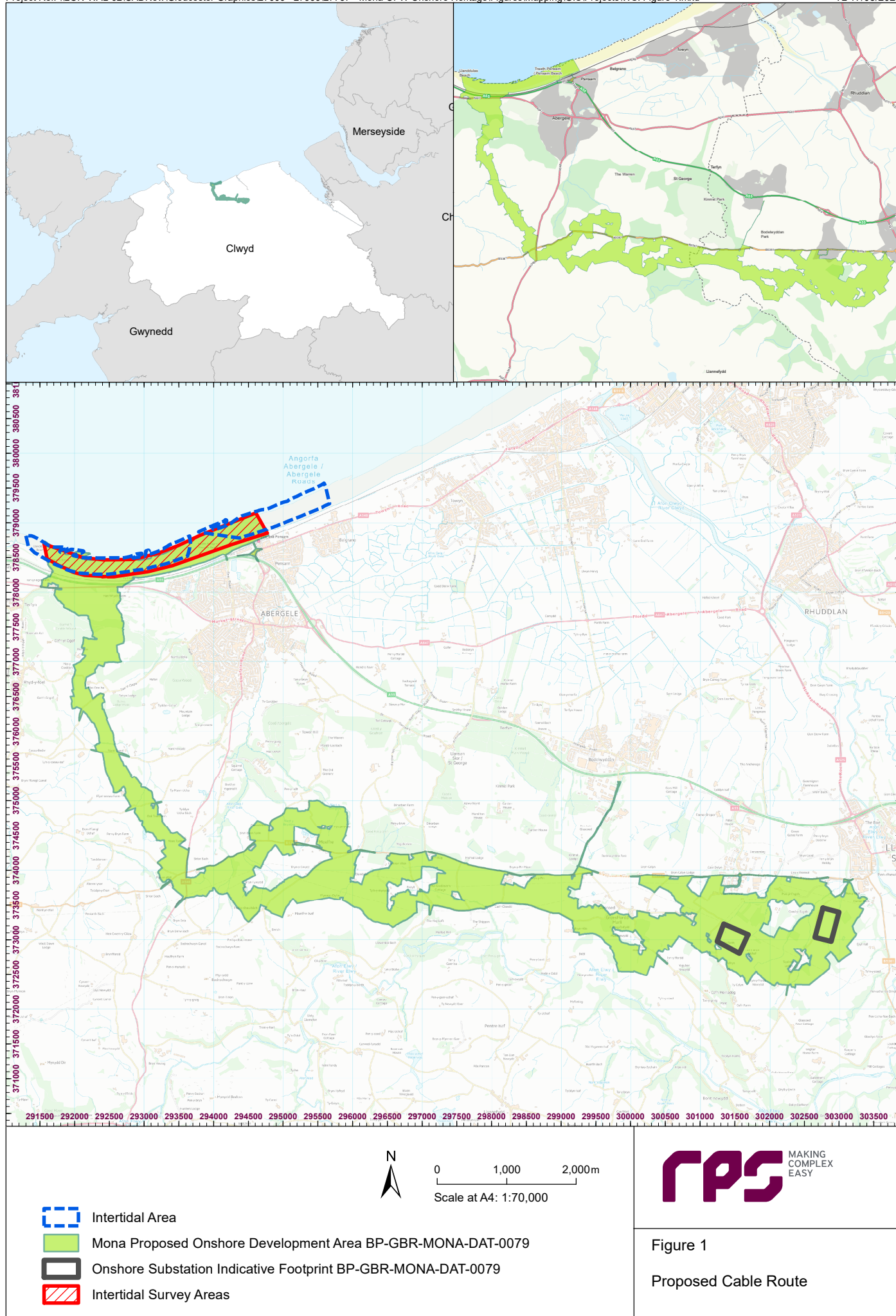
Figure 1

Proposed Cable Route

Intertidal Area

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area BP-GBR-MONA-DAT-0079

Onshore Substation Indicative Footprint BP-GBR-MONA-DAT-0079

Intertidal Survey Areas

Appendix B: Heritage Assets

Table A. 1: List of Heritage Assets within the Mona Onshore Development Study Area.

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
1.	HER 102133	Tyddyn Bleiddyn burial chamber (SM DE007). Remains of chambered cairn extensively explored consisting of stony oval mound 0.8 m high, 26 m by 12 m passage in west with two chambers off it.	SJ 0072 7246	Neolithic
2.	HER 100495	Castell Cawr hillfort (SM DE114). A hillfort of 2 ha. with strong univallate defences on west and south sides. One entrance apparent to west possibly inturned with single guard chamber. There is no rampart on topographically strong east side.	SH 9360 7672	Iron Age
3.	HER 100491	Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr hillfort (SM DE008). Hillfort of 9.7 ha. with a 5.2 ha. annexe to the north. The defences are bivallate on the weak northern side and univallate elsewhere. There are three inturned entrances.	SH 9154 7637	Iron Age
4.	HER 23082	Bodelwyddan WWI practice trenches and command post (SM FL186).	SH 999 742	Modern
5.	CADW PGW(Gd)58(CON)	Gwrych Castle Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden (GD58). It is registered for its spectacular and romantic flight of gothic fancy, with picturesque gothic park walling, lodges, and towers, around the prominent picturesque landmark of Gwrych Castle, with a large-scale walled and turretted terraced garden.	SH 92734 77547	Post-medieval
6.	PGW(Gd)54(CON)	Kinmel Park Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden (GD54). Formal garden probably by W.E. Nesfield dating to the late 19th century, shrubberies and a walled garden. The registered park and garden shares important group value with Kinmel Hall and its associated estate buildings together with parkland and garden structures.	SH 98092 75016	Post-medieval
7.	PGW(C)2(DEN)	Bodelwyddan Castle Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden (C2). Bodelwyddan is registered as a well- preserved example of an 18th and 19th century landscape park, with later Arts & Crafts garden (c. 1910) by the well-known garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson (1861-1933). The registered area shares important group value with Bodelwyddan Castle, for which it provides the setting, and the numerous estate buildings of contemporary date.	SJ 00160 74596	Post-medieval
8.	HER 232	Tan-yr-Ogof Lodge including adjoining walls and towers to south, east and west. Grade II* listed building. 19th century castellated gate lodge conceived as one of a series to serve Gwrych Castle.	SH 91611 78053	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
9.	HER 19040	Plas Tan-yr-Ogof including adjoining walls and arches to east and west. Grade II* listed building. 19th century castellated lodge, originally conceived as an estate farmhouse and one of a series of similar medievalist buildings erected on the Gwrych Castle estate.	SH 91634 78074	Post-medieval
10.	HER 19041	Tan-yr-Ogof Farmhouse including adjoining arch and walls to east. Grade II* listed building. 19th century castellated lodge conceived as a Gothic farm complex to serve Gwrych Castle.	SH 91678 78069	Post-medieval
11.	HER 19039	Hen Wrych Lodge including adjoining crenellated boundary walls and towers. Grade II* listed building. Castellated gate lodge conceived as one of a series to serve Gwrych Castle.	SH 92808 78076	Post-medieval
12.	HER 233	King's Lodge. Grade II* listed building. 19th century castellated lodge.	SH 93942 77556	Post-medieval
13.	HER 231	Gwrych Castle including attached walls and towers and Stable Block. Grade I listed building. A castellated scheme was prepared by the architect C A Busby as early as 1814, though this was abandoned by the owner, Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, in favour of his own designs. Immense castellated mansion in local grey limestone, slate roofs, most windows in cast iron. The nucleus has large tracery windows mainly of Perpendicular style, and is broken up by towers and turrets, chief of which is the 30 m high Hesketh tower.	SH 92857 77465	Post-medieval
14.	HER 149	Dinorben Hall. Grade II* listed building. Building of rendered stone with slated roof, stepped ridge tiles and very tall rendered brick stacks. The house is sub-medieval in origin, re-partitioned and extended in the 17th century.	SH 96882 74872	Medieval/Post-medieval
15.	HER 229	Kinmel. Grade I listed building. The Old Kinmel House was succeeded by one built by Samuel Wyatt in 1791 for Rev Edward Hughes, owner from 1786. The two storey structure is built of fine red brick with ashlar sandstone dressings, with a steeply pitched grey-green slate roof.	SH 98101 74922	Post-medieval
16.	HER 18693	Entrance Screen to the main entrance front at Kinmel. Grade II* listed. Iron screen and gates were designed by W E Nesfield in May 1868.	SH 98168 74925	Post-medieval
17.	HER 18681	Coach-house and Stable Range at Kinmel with terrace walls, steps and archway to east. Grade II* listed. Single storey 19th century barn of ashlar sandstone and slate roof.	SH 98140 74836	Post-medieval
18.	HER 1385	Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Farmhouse with Garden Wall and Gate. Grade II* listed. One to two storey farmhouse of local limestone dated by an inscription to 1540.	SH 99295 74506	Post-medieval
19.	HER 1383	Bodelwyddan Castle. Grade II* listed building. A large stone mansion, the playful military	SH 99923 74830	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		character of which is mainly due to the alterations and additions made for Sir John Hay Williams by Hansom and Welch, architects, in *c*. 1830-1842. The form of the earlier mansion, with its pair of advancing wings, is apparent on the southeast side. The older part of the house is of 3-storeys but additional parts are of mainly of 2-storeys.		
20.	HER 1384	Bodelwyddan Castle Ice House. Grade II* listed building. Probably late 18th century; the ice-house may have been built on or near a mineshaft.	SH 99806 75027	Post-medieval
21.	HER 153	Plas Newydd. Grade II* listed building. Elizabethan storeyed gentry house built in 1583. Constructed of squared local limestone blocks with finely-tooled quoins, built on rock foundations.	SJ 00001 73038	Post-medieval
22.		Abergele Conservation Area.	SH 94530 77700	Post-medieval
23.		Bodelwyddan Conservation Area.	SJ 00430 75510	Post-medieval
24.		St. Asaph Conservation Area.	SJ 03650 74390	Post-medieval
25.	HER 101478	Cae Garnedd cairn. Fieldname implicit of a mound or cairn. The RCAHMW after a visit of 1911 believed that a concentration of stones in the north-west corner of the field was the site of the cairn - now destroyed.	SJ 0061 7334	Bronze Age
26.	DE037	Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (SM DE037). Remains of a defend enclosure or hillfort. An inland promontory hillfort, located on the south-eastern end of the ridge of Bryn Meriadog, with views south and east over the valley of the River Elwy.	SJ 01316 72070	Iron Age-
27.	HER 142217	Llys Awel, earthworks. Prehistoric field system. On the NMR oblique photos, the earthworks appear to comprise two parallel banks running down the slope to meet an existing boundary bank, their straight alignment being particularly apparent.	SH 9210 7687	Prehistoric
28.	HER 104568	Ffrith y Llwynog, earthwork. Possible rectilinear enclosure.	SH 9623 7356	Prehistoric
29.		The Lower Elwy Valley Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest. This contained landscape is closely defined by the gorge of the River Elwy as it rounds Cefn Meiriadog. Several sheer limestone cliffs occur along the north east side of the valley and the area around Cefn includes one of the most important groups of Palaeolithic and later caves and rock shelters in Britain, containing Quaternary geological and archaeological deposits of international significance.	SJ 0192 7114	Multi-period

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
30.	HER 142218	Kinmel Park Enclosure.	SH 98390 75470	Prehistoric
31.	HER 46825	Glascoed Road follows the predicted line of a Roman road leading east-west from Chester (Deva) to Conway (Canovium).	SJ 0226 7390	Roman
32.	19024	Parish Church of St Cynbryd. Grade II* listed building. The church was rebuilt in 1732 before its own demolition and replacement by the present building in 1868-69. Consecrated on May 24th 1869 by Bishop Short of St. Asaph. Conceived in an eclectic Decorated style and drawing upon both curvilinear and Geometric elements.	SH 90854 78211	Post-medieval
33.	237	Church of St. Michaels. Grade II* listed building. The building is of the late 12th to early 13th century, and largely rebuilt c.1400. Extensive restoration took place in the 19th century.	SH 94545 77645	Medieval
34.	HER 101393	Cae Croes Fieldname potentially referring to the location of a stone cross.	SH 967 736	Medieval
35.	HER 143519	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified through LiDAR analysis.	SJ 01004 73384	Medieval
36.	HER 193832	Henblas farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92015 77107	Post-medieval
37.	HER 193825	Plas-onn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92208 76703	Post-medieval
38.	150	Faerdre. Grade II * listed building. House is an Elizabethan storeyed example of a fine quality and bears similarities with Plas Newydd dated 1583.	SH 96262 75441	Post-medieval
39.	1377	Church of St Margaret. Grade II* listed building. The foundation stone was laid 24th July 1856. A large church consisting of a nave and north and south aisles, chancel and porch under a massive tower.	SJ 00398 75460	Post-medieval
40.	HER 193826	Pant Idda farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92077 75640	Post-medieval
41.	HER 193824	Nant-isaf farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92772 75801	Post-medieval
42.	HER 193823	Nant-ganol farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92730 75738	Post-medieval
43.	HER 193822	Nant-fawr farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92866 75680	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
44.	1460	Cathedral Church of St Asaph Grade I listed building. Built 1143, with significant rebuilding taking place in the 13th century. Central tower added 1391/2. Tower was blown down in 1714. 18th and 19th century saw further changes to the building made.	SH 03896 74310	Medieval
45.	1469	The Old Palace. Grade II* listed building. Built by Bishop Bagot in 1791 with design attributed to Samuel Wyatt. Enlarged 1830-1.	SJ 03731 74211	Post-medieval
46.	1487	Esgobty Farmhouse. Grade II* listed building. Fine T-plan farmhouse with 16th/17th timber frame origins and early to mid-18th century brick encasing. Originally the Bishops Palace.	SJ 03766 74167	Post-medieval
47.	HER 119781	Llidiart y Porthmyn Farmstead as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as no trace visible in 2005.	SH 92427 74741	Post-medieval
48.	HER 193896	Pen-y-bryn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 92799 74450	Post-medieval
49.	1445/FL026	St Asaph. Scheduled Monument/Grade II* listed building. Foot bridge built 1770 by Joseph Turner of Chester.	SJ 03535 74243	Post-medieval
50.	HER 193899	Sirior-hir farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 93873 74530	Post-medieval
51.	HER 193900	Sirior-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 93918 74134	Post-medieval
52.	HER 194032	Bryn-tywydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 94462 73742	Post-medieval
53.	HER 193901	Bryn Ewin farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 94501 74467	Post-medieval
54.	HER 193904	Gwreiddyn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 94821 74601	Post-medieval
55.	HER 67123	Nant-y-bleddach, farmstead depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880.	SH 94929 74414	Post-medieval
56.	HER 67119	Tylgarth-uchaf, farmstead depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880.	SH 95663 74785	Post-medieval
57.	HER 67121	Twll-y-dwr, farmstead marked on 1st edition OS mapping.	SH 95663 74619	Post-medieval
58.	HER 193905	Tan-y-mynydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 95313 74467	Post-medieval
59.	HER 68807	Ffynnon-dyfyr, farmstead which may include traditional farm buildings.	SH 95840 73593	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
60.	HER 94865	Ffrith, farmstead. House depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as "no trace" in 2005.	SH 96193 74488	Post-medieval
61.	HER 94686	Ty-newydd, farmstead long abandoned.	SH 96344 74379	Post-medieval
62.	HER 68806	Glandyfyr, farmstead which may include traditional farm buildings.	SH 96002 73859	Post-medieval
63.	HER 193998	Ty'n-y-mynydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 96554 73750	Post-medieval
64.	HER 193999	Talgrwn-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 96577 73656	Post-medieval
65.	HER 195769	Talg wn-mawr farm identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 96549 73548	Post-medieval
66.	HER 193906	Sarn rug farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 97104 74250	Post-medieval
67.	HER 193995	Nant Meifod farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 97464 73629	Post-medieval
68.	HER 193908	Bryn-y-pin farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 98509 73911	Post-medieval
69.	HER 193910	Gloddfa farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SH 99379 74390	Post-medieval
70.	HER 115079	Coed Bryn-y-pin, farmstead noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SH 99192 73986	Post-medieval
71.	HER 68952	Bryn Hen, farmstead shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings.	SH 99146 73136	Post-medieval
72.	HER 193911	Bryn-celyn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 00122 73935	Post-medieval
73.	HER 193989	Marli farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 00248 73570	Post-medieval
74.	HER 193988	Cae-cogau farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 00352 73407	Post-medieval
75.	HER 193983	Waen Meredydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 01240 73663	Post-medieval
76.	HER 193987	Tyddyn-eos farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 00467 73368	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
77.	HER 193986	Groesffordd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 00647 73397	Post-medieval
78.	HER 193984	Pentre-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 0091173233	Post-medieval
79.	HER 193981	Pentre Meredydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 01116 72999	Post-medieval
80.	HER 193985	Pentre-mawr farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 00883 73302	Post-medieval
81.	HER 193977	Tan-y-bryn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 01704 72736	Post-medieval
82.	HER 193974	Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 02288 72555	Post-medieval
83.	HER 193975	Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 02470 72781	Post-medieval
84.	HER 193920	The Cottage farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings.	SJ 02321 73917	Post-medieval
85.	HER 123456-8	Tan-yr-Ogof Caves 1-3. This is a previously unrecorded cave that features on Ebbs' website and is one of 6 caves in the Tan-yr-Ogof caves group.	SH 91399 77893	Prehistoric?
86.	HER 54884, HER 123337, HER 123459-60,	Tan-yr-Ogof Caves 4-6. This is a previously unrecorded cave that features on Ebbs' website and is one of 6 caves in the Tan-yr-Ogof caves group.	SH 91503 77944	Prehistoric?
87.	HER 70922	The Roman fort of *Varae/Varis* is known to have been located in the Conwy valley.	SJ 03 74	Roman
88.	HER 96075	Abergele, Llanddulas Road, Hen Wrych Farm Site 3 - Outbuilding.	SH 92748 78021	Post-medieval
89.	HER 120527	Wyddfa - House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as no trace in 2005.	SH 92642 77312	Post-medieval
90.	HER 119795	Pant Cae Llin - House depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880, recorded as having only 'sub-structure visible' in 2005.	SH 91682 76908	Post-medieval
91.	HER 119797	Cae Llin - House recorded as "substructure visible" in 2005. Does not appear on 1st edition OS map of 1880.	SH 91832 76793	Post-medieval
92.	HER 119799	Tan y Bwlch - Building identified at location as a result of research by G. Davies. Recorded as "no trace" in 2005.	SH 9206 776814	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
93.	HER 119801	Pant – House. Nothing recorded in 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as no trace in 2005.	SH 92413 76527	Post-medieval
94.	HER 120525	Cerrig Coch House - House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as no structure in 2005.	SH 9234 7624	Post-medieval
95.	HER 67876	Bryn-gwyn - House site shown on 1st edition (1880) and 1972 OS maps.	SH 93198 74977	Post-medieval
96.	HER 120561	Sirior - House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Site dates back to 13th century. Recorded as 'no trace visible' in 2005.	SH 94455 74238	Post-medieval
97.	HER 120568	Pen-y-ffrith / Lletyr Falwen - House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Last approximate time of occupation as noted by Davies, 1938. Recorded as "substructure visible" in 2005.	SH9 4940 74005	Post-medieval
98.	HER 120533	Glan Yr Afon - House as detailed by Davies. Recorded as "no trace" in 2005.	SH 94984 74808	Post-medieval
99.	HER 120532	Ty'n-y-Pwll - House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as "no trace" in 2005.	SH 94844 74728	Post-medieval
100.	HER 120562	Ty Moel / Nant Bleddach - House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as "no trace" in 2005.	SH 94954 74410	Post-medieval
101.	HER 120563	Tylgarth-isaf, house as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880.	SH 95880 74928	Post-medieval
102.	HER 171573	Bryn-y-gwynt, dwelling - on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. There is a building on the same alignment visible on aerial photography in 2021.	SH 95176 73938	Post-medieval
103.	HER 171574	Groesffordd, dwelling – on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. On the west side of a crossroads the building is aligned northeast-southwest and appears to have been demolished by 2021.	SH 95358 73945	Post-medieval
104.	HER 66223	Caer-clawdd - house site marked on 1st edition 1880 6 inch, and 1971 1:10000, OS maps.	SH 98027 73514	Post-medieval
105.	HER 66225	Ty-maen House site marked on 1st edition 1878 OS map.	SH 99047 74299	Post-medieval
106.	HER 66224	Tandderwen - House site marked on 1st edition 1879 6 inch, and 1971 1:10000 OS maps.	SH 99157 73909	Post-medieval
107.	HER 66229	Bryn-y-pin possible house site marked on 1st edition 1880 6 inch OS map.	SH 98877 73609	Post-medieval
108.	HER 66228	Groes-ffordd - House site marked on 1st edition 1880 6 inch OS map.	SH 98841 73404	Post-medieval
109.	HER 68950	Mostyn, building or farmstead named as Mostyn, shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 99051 73356	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
110.	HER 13752	Kinmel Park, South Lodge marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SH 99520 74050	Post-medieval
111.	HER 125167	Coed Carreg-Dafydd, building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SH 99651 73263	Post-medieval
112.	HER 132705	Ty Capel Llanfairtalhaiarn, chapel. Typical 19th century side-entry nonconformist chapel, converted to a dwelling by 2015.	SH 95521 74289	Post-medieval
113.	HER 143535	Pentre Chapel – an early 20th century chapel.	SJ 00706 73357	Modern
114.	HER 48035	Pen-y-bont, sheepfold.	SH 98378 73228	Post-medieval
115.	HER 101408	A cross in the parish called Croes Rhuddlan. Probably erected to mark a boundary.	SJ 00 75	Medieval
116.	HER 165063	Abergele, milestone.	SH 931 780	Post-medieval
117.	HER 70559	Glascoed Lodge milestone.	SH 9944 7400	Post-medieval
118.	HER 143534	Ty-cnap milestone.	SJ 01035 73895	Post-medieval
119.	HER 18038	Gwrych Castle lead mine.	SH 9279 7756	Post-medieval
120.	HER 102145	St Asaph monastic site. St Asaph is reported to be site of an early monastic establishment *c*. AD 560; church/monastic foundation mentioned in pre-Norman source.	SJ 03 74	Medieval
121.	HER 70777	Medieval pits and later remains.	SJ 0326 7392	Medieval
122.	HER 18150	Pant Idda – Post-Medieval hematite mine.	SH 9230 7580	Post-medieval
123.	HER 18046	Coed Celyn – lead mine.	SJ 0130 7260	Post-medieval
124.	HER 169910	Scor – group of mine shafts seen on 1st ed OS map.	SH 99354 73791	Post-medieval
125.	HER 68953	Bryn Hen, shaft I - shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 99518 73420	Post-medieval
126.	HER 18178	Plas Newydd/Cefn – Post-Medieval lead/ silver mine.	SH 9950 7330	Post-medieval
127.	HER 125166	Coed Carreg-Dafydd, mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SH 99681 73296	Post-medieval
128.	HER 125172	Cae-llwyd - mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey maooing.	SJ 01235 72641	Post-medieval
129.	HER 125169	Pen-y-cefn, mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SJ 01223 72477	Post-medieval
130.	HER 125171	Cae-llwy – limekiln noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SJ 01238 72711	Post-medieval
131.	HER 66222	Bryn-y-pin limekiln marked on 1st edition 1878 OS map.	SH 98320 73925	Post-medieval
132.	HER 68951	Bryn Hen, limekiln shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 99302 73385	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
133.	HER 169914	Glascoed Reservoir, lime kiln seen on 1st edition OS mapping.	SH 99462 73534	Post-medieval
134.	HER 34050	Tyddyn Eos Limekiln II shown on OS 2nd edition map but no longer visible.	SJ 0037 7335	Post-medieval
135.	HER 34049	Tyddyn Eos Limekiln I shown on OS 1st edition map but no longer visible.	SJ 0037 7335	Post-medieval
136.	HER 68959	Plas Newydd, limekiln shown on the OS 6" 1880 map. A pile of stones may represent the remains of this limekiln.	SJ 00079 73238	Post-medieval
137.	HER 143513	Pentre-mawr limekiln. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st 25" map of 1874.	SJ 00852 73336	Post-medieval
138.	HER 169912	Scor, quarry seen on 1st edition OS map.	SH 99011 73778	Post-medieval
139.	HER 169913	Mostyn, quarry seen on 1st edition OS map.	SH 99281 73396	Post-medieval
140.	HER 85367	Castle Woods, gravel pit recorded on OS Provisional edition map.	SH 91678 77970	Post-medieval
141.	HER 143515	Tyddyn-eos quarry. Stone quarry at Tyddyn-eos, west of St Asaph. Marked on the OS 1st edition 25" map of 1874.	SJ 00367 73324	Post-medieval
142.	HER 125168	Plas Newydd, quarry noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SJ0 0109 73215	Post-medieval
143.	HER 143516	Pentre-mawr stone quarry. Marked on the OS 1st edition 25" mile map of 1874.	SJ 00807 73326	Post-medieval
144.	HER 67877	Bryn-gwyn open field system shown on 1st edition (1880) OS map.	SH 93149 74869	Post-medieval
145.	HER 58195	Glascoed Water Treatment Works, field system. Remains of field boundaries and drains identified during excavation at site of new water treatment plant.	SH 99 73	Post-medieval
146.	HER 13753	Coed Ty-newydd, enclosure associated with the lost cottage of Ffrith.	SH 96186 74493	Post-medieval
147.	HER 67874	Nant-fawr orchard shown on 1st edition (1880) OS map.	SH 92916 75664	Post-medieval
148.	HER 67875	Nant-fawr well shown on 1st edition (1880) and 1972 OS maps.	SH 92859 75628	Modern
149.	HER 68956	Careg Dafydd, well shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 99791 73127	Post-medieval
150.	HER 67885	Bryn-gwyn well shown on 1972 OS map.	SH 93194 74903	Modern
151.	HER 67122	Gwreiddin well depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880.	SH 94930 74598	Post-medieval
152.	HER 67120	Tylgarth-uchaf well depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880.	SH 95760 74783	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
153.	HER 68808	Ffynnon-dyfyr, well shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 95854 73571	Post-medieval
154.	HER 68025	Talgrwn-mawr, well shown on OS 6" 1880 map and later maps.	SH 96522 73553	Post-medieval
155.	HER 143514	Groesffordd well marked on the OS 1st edition 25" map of 1874.	SJ 00710 73621	Post-medieval
156.	HER 66227	Pen-isaf-Glascoed pond II - marked on 1st edition 1878 6 inch OS map.	SH 99021 74306	Post-medieval
157.	HER 66226	Pen-isaf-Glascoed pond I - Pond marked on 1st edition 1878 6 inch OS map.	SH 99200 74348	Post-medieval
158.	HER 164090	Pensarn, wreck. Partially submerged remains of a wooden vessel. The lower elements of the stern, port and starboard futtocks and possible bowsprit are visible.	SH 94041 78833	Post-medieval
159.	HER 130280	Percival Provost crash site.	SH 99 74	Modern
160.	HER 130277	De Havilland Vampire crash site.	SJ 01 73	Modern
161.	HER 34048	Hendy Farm ridge and furrow noted on aerial photos.	SJ 0135 7285	Medieval
162.	HER105497	Groesffordd Marli settlement. It is a linear settlement, consisting of a small number of farms, cottages and a chapel strung at intervals along a minor road. In the modern settlement the only concentration of buildings has the chapel as its focus.	SJ 00 73	Multi-period
163.	HER 72130	Bodelwyddan Castle.Large Country House with associated wings and contemporary features.	SH 999 745	Post-medieval
164.	HER 17137	Bodelwyddan National School and war memorials. Built 1857, designed by John Gibson. Near church, currently private houses.	SJ 00001 75001	Post-medieval
165.	HER 129592	Pensarn, South Parade, Canolfan Dewi Sant. Church building subject of photographic survey in 2010.	SH 94810 78599	Post-medieval
166.	HER 120526	Pen Y Cefn, Ty Gpar. House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880.	SH 91815 77585	Post-medieval
167.	HER 85364	Pen cefn. Rectangular quarry cut stone cottage previously known as Pen Cefn. In use as a gamekeepers cottage but may have been used as a mine office.	SH 91909 77576	Post-medieval
168.	HER 125066	Mine Cottage, structures. Structure noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SH 99754 74997	Post-medieval
169.	HER 193918	Rose Hill farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 03114 73881	Post-medieval
170.	HER 193779	Tan-yr-ogof farm, complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 91661 78084	Post-medieval
171.	HER 68960	Plas Newydd, building I. A building shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps.	SJ 00037 73114	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
172.	HER 68963	Plas Newydd, building II. A building shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps.	SJ0016872990	Post-medieval
173.	HER 193994	Pen-y-bryn farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 97754 73172	Post-medieval
174.	HER 193992	Maes farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 00401 72785	Post-medieval
175.	HER 193991	Ysgubor-newydd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 00642 72542	Post-medieval
176.	HER 68955	Careg Dafydd, farmstead. A farmstead named as Careg Dafydd, shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings.	SH 99757 73136	Post-medieval
177.	HER 193990	Plas-newydd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 00013 73028	Post-medieval
178.	HER 193979	Cae-llwyd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 01110 72790	Post-medieval
179.	HER 193980	Hen-dy farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 01236 72923	Post-medieval
180.	HER 193978	Isfryn farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 01408 72546	Post-medieval
181.	HER 193976	Ty-celyn farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 01450 72290	Post-medieval
182.	HER 193973	Ty'n-y-ffordd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 02105 72344	Post-medieval
183.	HER 194078	Glascoed-bach farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 02348 71933	Post-medieval
184.	HER 193972	Ty'n-y-coed farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SJ 03338 72557	Post-medieval
185.	HER 193909	Pen-isa'r Glasgoed farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 99301 74472	Post-medieval
186.	HER 103102	Penrhewl Smithy.	SJ 0342 7405	Post-medieval
187.	HER 103529	Bodelwyddan Old Kiln.	SH 9970 7492	Post-medieval
188.	HER 129910	Engine Hill, limekiln. Depicted on 1st edition OS 25" to the mile map of 1872.	SH 99541 74596	Post-medieval
189.	HER 103541	Penisa'r Glascoed Kiln.	SH 99440 74559	Post-medieval
190.	HER 68957	Plas Newydd shaft I. A shaft shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 99919 73116	Post-medieval
191.	HER 68958	Plas Newydd shaft II. shaft shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 99919 73116	Post-medieval
192.	HER 18009	Bodelwyddan Mine. Lead/Silver/Zinc mine (Early 19th century - 1862).	SH 9970 7490	Post-medieval
193.	HER 125067	Kinmel Park, mine shaft II. Mine shaft noted on early OS mapping.	SH 99507 74958	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
194.	HER 125068	Kinmel Park, mine shaft I. Mine shaft noted on early OS mapping.	SH 99457 74864	Post-medieval
195.	HER 125069	Kinmel Park, mine shaft III. Mine shaft noted on early OS mapping.	SH 99549 74877	Post-medieval
196.	HER 125070	Kinmel Park, mine shaft IV. Mine shaft noted on early OS mapping.	SH 99599 74918	Post-medieval
197.	HER 125071	Kinmel Park, mine shaft V. Mine shaft noted on early OS mapping.	SH 99661 74853	Post-medieval
198.	HER 129905	Kinmel Park, mine shaft VI. Mine shaft noted on early OS mapping.	SH 99445 74729	Post-medieval
199.	HER 129906	Kinmel Park, quarry. A limestone quarry associated with a lime kiln (PRN 103541) beside the road called Engine Hill. Depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1872.	SH 97735 74680	Post-medieval
200.	HER 165078	Llandulas & Rhydr-y-foel, milestone. Post-medieval milestone, on the A547, set in stone wall.	SH 914 780	Post-medieval
201.	HER 164939	St Asaph, milestone. On the B5381, Lower Denbigh Road.	SJ 0353 7368	Post-medieval
202.	HER 66230	Wigfair pond I. Pond marked on 1st edition 1880 and 1969 6 inch OS maps.	SJ 02747 72494	Post-medieval
203.	HER 66231	Wigfair pond II. Pond marked on 1st edition 1880 and 1969 6 inch OS maps.	SJ 02935 72478	Post-medieval
204.	HER 66232	Wigfair pond IV. Pond marked on 1st edition 1880 and 1969 6 inch OS maps.	SJ 02427 72165	Post-medieval
205.	HER 66233	Wigfair pond V. Pond marked on 1st edition 1880 and 1969 6 inch OS maps.	SJ 02577 72057	Post-medieval
206.	HER 66234	Wigfair pond III. Pond marked on 1st edition 1880 and 1969 6 inch OS maps.	SJ 02714 72207	Post-medieval
207.	HER 66127	Kinmel Park Camp, pond II. Pond depicted on 1st edition (1878) 6 inch OS map.	SH 99418 74605	Post-medieval
208.	HER 66128	Kinmel Park Camp, pond III. Pond depicted on 1971 6 1:10000 OS map.	SH 99581 74769	Post-medieval
209.	HER 129611	Bodelwyddan Castle, Kinmel Park Camp hut III. Aerofilms photograph A217940 of 1971 shows 3 single storey huts of matchboard construction at the back of Bodelwyddan Castle. They have every appearance of being of WWI vintage.	SH 9980 7482	Modern
210.	HER 129609	Bodelwyddan Castle, Kinmel Park Camp hut I & II. Aerofilms photograph A217940 of 1971 shows 3 single storey huts of matchboard construction at the back of Bodelwyddan Castle. They have every appearance of being of WWI vintage.	SH 9973 7484	Modern
211.	HER 152462	Kinmel Park Camp, Bodelwyddan. WWI military camp.	SH 99647 74956	Modern

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
212.	HER 129936	Bodelwyddan Castle Park. Tunnel associated with military features.	SH 99806 74480	Modern
213.	HER 129911	Bodelwyddan Castle, Lowther College, air-raid shelter I & II.	SH 99899 74731	Modern
214.	HER 85370	Castle Woods WWII lookout station. Concrete base *c.* 2 m square with red brick foundations located on headland overlooking Llandulas.	SH 91732 77719	Modern
215.	HER 145128	St Asaph, St Asaph Cathedral Memorial Standards, war memorials.	SJ 03001 74001	Modern
216.	HER 25254-25261	Possible Bronze Age Barrow cemetery, although could be later. Includes associated small enclosures.	SH 9600 7328	Prehistoric
217.	HER 68809	Pen-y-mynydd, farmstead shown on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 95544 73571	Post-medieval
218.	HER 194007	Pwll-y-cibau-bach farm identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 94714 73434	Post-medieval
219.	HER 194006	Pwll-y-cibau-mawr farm identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 94561 73250	Post-medieval
220.	HER 193996	Bron-yr-haul farm identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map.	SH 97000 73231	Post-medieval
221.	HER 125782	Ty-uchaf, house site noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping.	SH 96481 73083	Post-medieval
222.	HER 68026	Talgrwn-mawr sheepfold noted on the OS 1:10,000 1971 map.	SH 96140 73161	Modern
223.	HER 69441	Pwll-y-cibau-mawr well marked on 1970 1:10000 OS map.	SH 94591 73135	Modern
224.	HER 68027	Talgrwn-mawr trackway marked on the OS 6" 1880 map.	SH 96379 73022	Post-medieval
225.	1402/FL018	Rhuddlan Bridge Scheduled Monument/Grade II* Listed Building. remains of a bridge, dating to the Medieval or Post-medieval period. A bridge has been documented over the Clwyd at Rhuddlan from 1278, with work documented in 1372 and 1383. The present bridge carries a tablet with the date 1595, but it has been remodelled in 1959 to allow a widened roadway to be carried. It consists of a stone bridge with two unequal arches.	SJ 02184 77977	Medieval
226.	14977/FL004	Rhuddlan Castle Scheduled Monument/Grade I Listed Building. Building of the castle followed the capture of the borough by Edward I in 1277. Concentric plan with inner and outer wards. The outer ward is enclosed by a wide dry moat, and is protected to the south by a river wall and tower.	SJ 02489 77913	Medieval
227.	FL129	Part of Site of Norman Borough Scheduled Monument. Located to the north, east and south of the Norman motte and bailey castle (Twthill),	SJ 02913 77600	Medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		the borough is recorded in the Domesday Survey as being established by Robert 'of Rhuddlan' and earl Hugh. By 1086 the borough contained 18 burgesses, a church and a mint.		
228.	FL015	Twthill (Further and Additional Areas) Scheduled Monument. Monument comprises the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle. Built in 1073, by Robert 'of Rhuddlan', the castle sits on the eastern side of the river Clwyd. The motte stands 18 m high above the river, and was protected inland by a natural valley and an artificial ditch; beyond this to the north, lies the bailey.	SJ 02639 77680	Medieval
229.	FL068	Rhuddlan Town Banks Scheduled Monument. This monument comprises the remains of the medieval town defences of Rhuddlan. Begun around 1280 by King Edward I, the defences protected the new chartered borough of Rhuddlan.	SJ 02915 77660	Medieval
230.	FL102	Criccin Cross Scheduled Monument. The monument consists of a cross shaft and is located on the top of a small hill. It has a rectangular stone base, with a chamfered upper edge and mutilated stops at the corners. The base stone is fractured, and has been repaired with cement and two iron dowels. Set into a lead-lined socket are the remains of a rectangular shaft with chamfered edges, measuring 2ft 6in high.	SJ 04118 77147	Medieval
231.	PGW(C)28(DEN)	Plas Heaton Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden. Situated on the western edge of the Vale of Clwyd, to the north-west of Denbigh. The park was probably made in the early 19th century at the time of the re-modelling of the house. There are two drives, approaching the house from the north and south, off the B5428 road each with an entrance flanked by gate piers and an entrance lodge.	SJ 03292 69130	Post-medieval
232.	PGW(C)35(DEN)	St. Beuno's College Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden. St Beuno's College was founded in 1848, although the Jesuits had owned a farm in the Tremeirchion area since 1662. Lying in the lee of Moel Maenefa, St Beuno's faces west toward Snowdon and the Great Orme at Llandudno, with the Vale of Clwyd below. It was built in two main periods, 1846-49, and 1873-74.	SJ 08072 74016	Post-medieval
233.	PGW(C)23(DEN)	Brynbella Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden. Registered for its historic interest as a small late 18th century park and informal garden with later overlays, which provides the setting to Brynbella Hall and its associated estate buildings. Also important for its close historical association with Hester Lynch Piozzi.	SJ 07804 72326	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
234.	219	Tremeirchion Conservation Area.	SJ 0818 7299	Post-medieval
235.	1392	Plas-is-llan Grade II* listed building. Dated 1765 on its main door lintel. It appears to be planned as a formal unity with its two barns, which are probably contemporary, though the single storey links between house and barns were probably added later.	SJ 05434 77226	Post-medieval
236.	1376	Bodeugan Farmhouse Grade II* listed building. Probably late C17 three-storey farmhouse, said to be of brick but partly rendered. Gabled dormers.	SJ 05685 74815	Post-medieval
237.	1418	Dovecote at Bodeugan Farm Grade II* listed building. Red brick dovecote with band at loft level and oval loft openings, stone-lined. Entrance doors at ground floor, one filled in. Condition fair, but cracks in east wall.	SJ 05665 74836	Post-medieval
238.	26459	St Beuno's College Grade II* listed building. Earliest part of St Beuno's is an irregular suite of buildings around a quadrangle, designed by J A Hansom, architect, in 1846-9 as a Jesuit college for training for the priesthood. The buildings are planned around a quadrangle, but it is not designed to resemble a cloister.	SJ 07991 74230	Post-medieval
239.	1065	Plas Heaton Grade II* listed building. Originally called Plas Newydd and was established by the late 17th century as a dower house of the Griffith family of neighbouring Garn. However, a first-half 17th century framed and studded door, incorporated within the fabric, together with the evidence provided by an early 17th century box-framed barn within the farm group (now encased in stone), suggest the site has earlier origins.	SJ 03106 69166	Post-medieval
240.	19925	Wigfair Hall Grade II* listed building. Large irregularly-planned country house in Tudorbethan style. Of red Ruabon brick construction on a snecked limestone plinth with steeply-pitched tiled roof; sandstone dressings.	SJ 02777 71228	Post-medieval
241.	1382	Gwernigron Dovecote Grade II* listed building. Features the style of stepped gable often found on high status buildings in this region in the late 16th or early 17th century.	SJ 02522 75167	Post-medieval
242.	410219 (RCAHMW)	Ffrith y Llwynog Prehistoric Earthworks. Aerial photography identidfied complex of earthworks surviving on less plough-denuded section of hillside. Earthworks comprise two probable hut circles, related sections of sinuous field bank, and other more modern agricultural marks.	SH 96130 73560	Prehistoric
243.	NMGW-354744 (PAS)	Gold *fede* or fidelity ring. The likely date range would appear to be *c.* 1650-1720.	SH 9420 7869 (approx.)	Post-medieval
244.	19044	Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall from Tan-yr-Ogof to Gwrych Lodge Grade II listed building. Long stretch of estate boundary wall, running	SH 9238 7806	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		alongside the road for approximately 1 km. Of local limestone rubble construction.		
245.	19042	Stable and Cart House Range at Tan-yr-Ogof Farm. Grade II listed building. Two-storey rectangular building of local limestone rubble with limestone dressings; corbelled-out, un-battlemented parapet, with modern tiled roof.	SH 9169 7809	Post-medieval
246.	19043	Northern Towers. Grade II listed building. Entrance gate with tall, flanking square towers, with crenellated and corbelled battlements. Of limestone rubble with limestone dressings.	SH 9165 7802	Post-medieval
247.	19038	Hen Wrych. Grade II listed building. Storeyed house, roughly of Z-plan; of rubble construction with slate roofs and plain chimneys with cornicing.	SH 9279 7805	Post-medieval
248.	275	Barn, Agricultural Range and associated garden walls and towers at Hen Wyrch Farm. Grade II listed building. Large rubble barn with semi-ruinous slate roof and stone-coped and kneelered gable parapets.	SH 9275 7800	Post-medieval
249.	19036	Lady Eleanor's Tower. Grade II listed building. Square tower of two-and-a-half stages; of local limestone rubble on rock foundations.	SH 9186 7763	Modern
250.	80738	Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary. Grade II listed building. Probably built *c.* 1830-42. The lodge is a small cottage in limestone, regularly coursed, with its gable to the road.	SJ 0052 7393	Post-medieval
251.	19929	Pentre Meredydd. Grade II listed building. Long single-storey sub-medieval hall-house, currently unoccupied. Of whitened, partly-rendered rubble construction with steeply-pitched thatched roof, covered over with corrugated iron sheeting.	SJ 0111 7300	Post-medieval
252.	19924	Church of St Mary. Grade II listed building. Small estate church built 1863-4. Small cruciform church in simple plate-tracery Gothic style. Constructed of rough-dressed limestone blocks, the choir snecked and with chamfered plinth; limestone dressings.	SJ 0178 7156	Post-medieval
253.	1444	Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft. Grade II listed building. Largely Victorian. The earliest range is a small gable-ended rubble barn at the roadside with slate roof; ventilation slits one with reused garden wall balusters to jambs.	SJ 0231 7391	Post-medieval
254.	1443	Staverton. Grade II listed building. Late 18th century. 2-storey, 4-window whitewashed brick front; slate roof, hipped at left end.	SJ 0232 7391	Post-medieval
255.	1442	Southcroft including North Cottage. Grade II listed building. Late 18th century. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-window whitewashed brick front with advanced and gabled central bay with flush	SJ 0234 7390	Post-medieval

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		bargeboards. Green slate roof with end brick chimney stacks.		

Appendix C: Grade II Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Mona Development Area

Table A. 2: List of Grade II listed buildings

Name	Distance to Mona Onshore Development Area (approx.)
Stable and Cart House Range at Tan-yr-Ogof Farm	650 m
Northern Towers	650 m
Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall from Tan-yr-Ogof to Gwrych Lodge	0 m
Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall to S side of Abergele Road	800 m
Lady Eleanor's Tower	400 m
Hen Wrych	100 m
Barn, Agricultural Range and associated garden walls and towers at Hen Wyrch Farm	100 m
Glan Aber	850 m
Stables and Coach-house Range at Glan Aber	850 m
Estate Boundary Wall to Gwrych Castle Park (part in Abergele Community)	1 km
Nant-y-Bella Lodge	800 m
Betws Lodge	450 m
Tyddyn-uchaf Old Farmhouse	800 m
Pant Idda	350 m
Nant Fawr	250 m
Ty Mawr	550 m
Milestone	500 m
Sirior Bach	200 m
Barn at Dinorben Hall	700 m
Dinorben Lodge	400 m
Columns in the quadrants of the Venetian Garden at Kinmel	975 m
Fountain in Venetian Garden at Kinmel	950 m
Gazebo and Summer House in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, including attached steps	950 m
Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, with 3 sets of steps	950 m
Gates and Gate Piers at the W end of the Broad Walk	850 m
Adam and Eve Gate at Kinmel	950 m
Garden Bridge and attached sunken service road walls and abutments at Kinmel	950 m
Gates and Gate Piers at the E end of the Broad Walk	900 m
Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel	900 m

Name	Distance to Mona Onshore Development Area (approx.)
Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park	900 m
Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden at Kinmel	800 m
Garden House	750 m
Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Outbuilding	500 m
Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings	250 m
Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary	10 m
Ddol	400 m
Groesffordd Marli Chapel	400 m
Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary	500 m
Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden	900 m
Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden	900 m
Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E	850 m
Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden	850 m
Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden	800 m
Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle	1 km
Former Coach House,Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft	75 m
Southcroft including North Cottage	75 m
Staverton	75 m
Pentre Meredydd	10 m
English Presbyterian Church	200 m
Pentre-mawr	500 m
Abergele and Pensarn Railway Station Booking Hall	20 m
Abergele and Pensarn Railway 'Up' Platform Building	20 m
Abergele and Pensarn Railway 'Down' Platform Building	20 m
Signal Box at Abergele and Pensarn Railway Station	20 m
Church of St Theresa of Lisieux	750 m
Eglwys Crist Addoldy'r Annibynnwyr	850 m
The Castle, Y Castell	850 m
Monument to the great rail disaster of 1868 in the Churchyard of Church of St Michael	900 m
Ty-mawr Terrace 2	950 m
Ty-mawr Terrace 3	950 m
Lych Gate to Church of St Michael	950 m
National Westminster Bank	1 km
Shop adjoining former Medical Hall	1 km

MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

Name	Distance to Mona Onshore Development Area (approx.)
Former Medical Hall	1 km
Telephone Call-box outside the Harp Inn	1 km
Abergele Community Centre	1 km
Schoolmaster's House to the former Abergele Church School, with outbuildings to the E	1 km
Boundary Stone at junction of Rhyd-y-Foel and Clipterfyn Roads	750 m
Bryn Tirion	850 m
Church Hall including Tool Shed to S	750m
Memorial Cross at St Cynbryd's Church	900 m
Lychgate at St Cynbryd's Church	850 m
Ty Ucha Cottage	900 m
Ty Ucha Bach	900 m
Ty Ucha 1	900 m
Ty Ucha 2	900 m
Ty Ucha House	900 m
Ty Ucha 3	900 m
Telephone Call-box outside Post Office Stores	750 m
Bryn-Ffanigl-Uchaf	850 m
Sirior Goch	500 m
Pont y Ddol (partly in Llannefydd community)	900 m
Pont y Ddol (partly in Llannefydd community)	900 m
Rose Hill House	850 m
April Cottage	1 km