


**Assessment of the significance of the impact of
development on historic landscape areas
(ASIDOHL)**

Land at Queens Road, Llandudno



October 2024

Client	Anwyl Homes Ltd	
Site name	Land at Queen's Road, Llandudno	
Report type	ASIDOHL	
Report reference	P00262.01.01B	
Report date	14 August 2024 V1 18 October 2024 V2	
Prepared by	Helena Kelly, BSc, MIFA	
	Heritage Archaeology Harborough Innovation Centre Airfield Business Park, Leicester Rd, Market Harborough LE16 7WB	
Revision history	V1.0	Client draft
	V2.0	Updated draft - Final
 Heritage Archaeology		

Summary

Heritage Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Anwyl Homes to provide an ASIDOHL for land at Queen's Road, Llandudno as part of the Conwy Local Plan Review. This assessment considers two sites either side of Wormhout Way, to the south of Llandudno; Queens Road (ref 203) and Triangle Field (ref 103).

ASIDOHL is a staged process for the assessment of the significance of the impact of development on historic landscape areas on the register of landscapes of historic interest in Wales.

The sites considered by this assessment are both within the Creuddyn a Conwy (Creuddyn and Arllechwedd) Registered Historic Landscape (ref. HLW (Gw) 5), Area 6 Creuddyn (PRN 15803). The land is within Historic Landscape Character Area CNWHL057 Bryn Pydew.

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Heritage Archaeology Cyf gan Anwyl Homes i ddarparu ASIDOHL ar gyfer tir yn Heol y Frenhines, Llandudno fel rhan o Adolygiad Cynllun Lleol Conwy. Mae'r asesiad hwn yn ystyried dau safle y naill ochr i Wormhout Way, i'r de o Landudno; Ffordd Queens (cyf 203) a Maes Triongl (cyf 103).

Mae ASIDOHL yn broses fesul cam ar gyfer asesu arwyddocâd effaith datblygiad ar ardaloedd tirwedd hanesyddol ar y gofrestr tirweddau o ddiddordeb hanesyddol yng Nghymru.

Mae'r safleoedd a ystyrir gan yr asesiad hwn o fewn Tirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Creuddyn a Chonwy (Cyf. HLW (Gw) 5), Ardal 6 Creuddyn (PRN 15803). Mae'r tir i'r o fewn Ardal Cymeriad Tirwedd Hanesyddol CNWHL057 Bryn Pydew.

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1 Stage One: Contextual Information

Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Archaeology has been appointed to provide an ASIDOHL for land at Queen's Road, Llandudno as part of the Conwy Local Plan Review. This assessment considers a land parcel to the east of Wormhout Way, and south of Queens Road.
- 1.2. This ASIDOHL has been prepared by Helena Kelly, BSc. MCIFA, the author has experience in assessing historic landscape character (having been on the steering group for the Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation project) and of working on large scale infrastructure projects in Wales (including the South Wales Gas Pipeline reinforcement project and Bretton Hall Solar Farm).

Site location

- 1.3. The site is located to the south of Llandudno, on land to the south of Queens Road, LL30 1RG (NGR SH79408080), Llandudno Community (hereafter 'the site'). The local authority is Conwy County Council, who are advised on heritage matters by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), part of Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology.

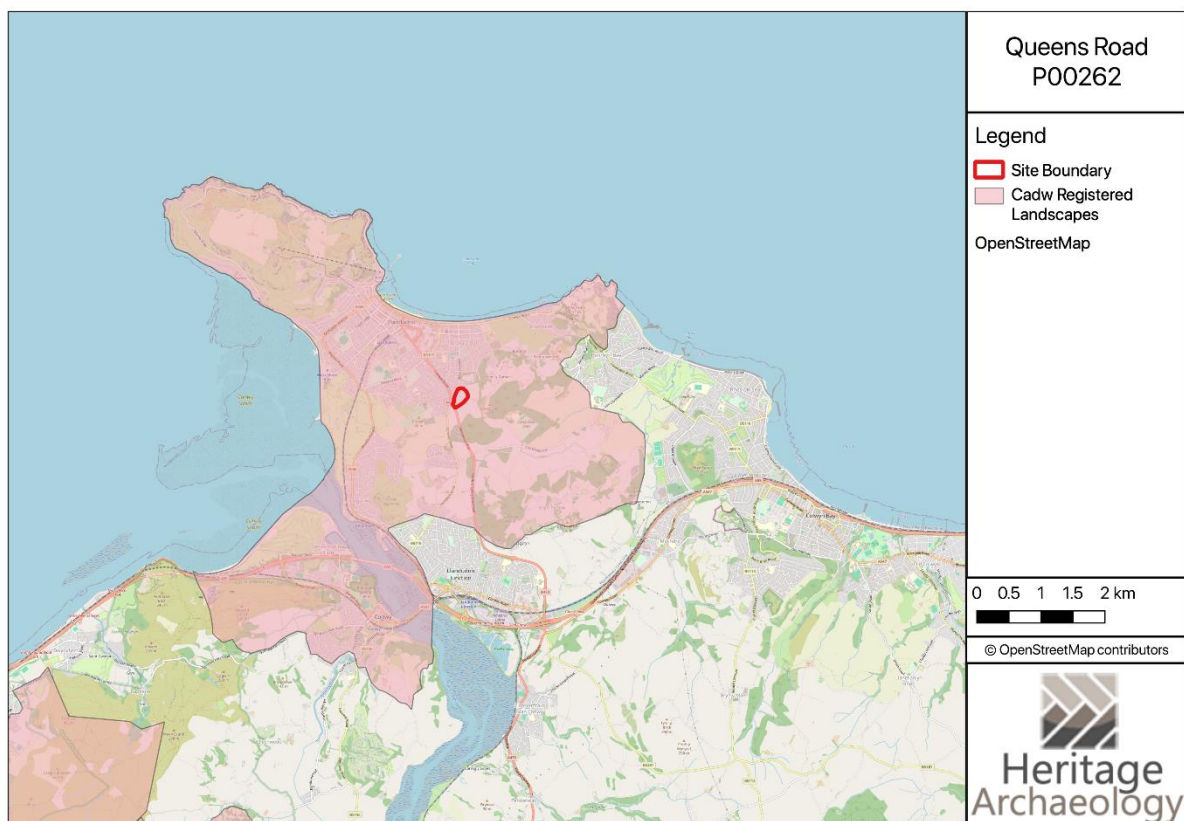


Figure 1: Site Location and Registered Landscape area

Aims of the ASIDOHL

- 1.4. The site is within the Creuddyn a Conwy (Creuddyn and Arllechwedd) Registered Historic Landscape (ref. HLW (Gw) 5), Area 6 Creuddyn (PRN 15803). It is adjacent to Area 2, Llandudno.
- 1.5. Consequently, Cadw has advised Conwy Council that an ASIDOHL is needed for the site prior to deposit of the Replacement Local Development Plan. ASIDOHL is a staged process for the assessment of the significance of the impact of development on historic landscape areas on the register of landscapes of historic interest in Wales.

Assumptions and limitations

- 1.6. The data sources used combined with site visits provide a high level of confidence in the ASIDOHL.

Planning context

Legislation

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

- 1.7. Section 192 sets out that the Welsh Ministers must maintain a register of parks and gardens in Wales. Section 193 carries the same requirement to maintain a list of historic place names in Wales. Section 194 requires the Welsh Ministers to maintain a historic environment record for every local authority area. Sub-section (f) notes that where a public authority maintains a list of historic landscapes in Wales, details of every historic landscape in the local authority's area is included in the list [the HER].

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, Welsh Government, February 2024

- 1.8. Paragraph 6.1.5 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) identifies that "*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations.*".
- 1.9. Paragraph 6.1.6 provides the Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment, which includes "protect areas on the register of historic landscape in Wales".
- 1.10. Paragraphs 6.1.20 – 6.1.21 provide policies specific to historic landscapes, including that "An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy."

Best practice and guidance

- 1.11. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.

- Guide to Good Practice on using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process Revised (2nd) Edition, Cadw, CCW and WAG, 2007
- Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24): The Historic Environment, Welsh Government, 2017; and
- Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales, Welsh Assembly Government, 2011.

1.12. The best-practice guidance "Conservation Principles" provides a framework of heritage values that can be used in assessing heritage significance, these are;

- Evidential value: the archaeological interest that a historic asset can hold, or potentially hold; evidence of past human activity that can be revealed through investigation;
- Historical value: the way in which a historic asset can provide information about past people, events and aspects of life, this can be illustrative (e.g. an example of a historic period or event) or associative (e.g. associated with a historic person or event);
- Aesthetic value: This relates to architectural and artistic heritage interest, derived from a contemporary appreciation of the asset's aesthetics; and
- Communal value: This derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it in terms of its symbolic or commemorative interest.

Method of assessment

1.13. The following data sources were consulted in compiling this report:

- *Historic Wales* map enabled portal for historic environment information in Wales, for Cadw data on designated historic assets;
- *Coflein* the online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW);
- *LANDMAP* the all-Wales landscape resource containing information on historic landscape characterisation;
- GAPS Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Conwy County Council local plan information (including conservation areas);
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping; and
- Local and national archive data available online (a list of websites and other sources used is provided in Section 7, below).

1.14. A study area of 1km was used to obtain baseline data for this report (agreed in consultation with Heneb: GAPS).

Determining the level of effect

1.15. The method used in this assessment is as set out in "Guide to good practice on using the Register of Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development

process, revised 2nd edition (CCW, Cadw and WAG, 2007)". The Technical Annex to that document provides the method for the five stages of the ASIDOHL assessment.

The Site context and historic background

- 1.16. The proposed development site is within an area of mudstone formations overlain by till. The coast is approximately 1km to the north of the site. The site slopes gradually from north to south being within a coastal lowland area, with Great Orme and Little Orme Head rising to the north of Llandudno and the limestone ridge of Bryn Maelgwyn, Coed Gaer and Nant y Gamar to the east.
- 1.17. Prehistoric activity is evident in the area from the Palaeolithic period. Flint finds from the caves in the limestone cliff to the east of the proposed development site demonstrate that these rock shelters were being used by what is likely to have been a nomadic community, using the area for seasonal hunting. It is likely that the area was favourable for this, with the higher land of the limestone ridge and Little and Great Orme providing a secure location for temporary settlement activity, while the coastal marsh (which may have included the site) provided a rich source of food. Examples of prehistoric cave occupation sites include the scheduled monuments at Ogof Pant-y-Wennol and Ogof Tan-y-Bryn.
- 1.18. The Neolithic period saw the establishment of more settled farming communities. Later prehistoric activity is also well recorded on the upland areas of Great and Little Orme, and Great Orme appears to have held some ritual significance, with a standing stone and stone avenue recorded on its summit. Flint finds from Llandudno, possible burial chambers at Maingc y Gynhadledd and a hut circle at Mynydd Pant provide further evidence for possible Neolithic activity in the area.
- 1.19. The Bronze Age was a period of further technological developments and changes in ritual monuments, one of the most prevalent being the round barrow. The copper mines on Great Orme are believed to be Bronze Age in origin. A barrow (no longer extant) and Bronze Age find spots are recorded within the wider area.
- 1.20. Nationally, evidence from the Iron Age period suggests more organised social groupings, with hilltop enclosures (hillforts) potentially having been used as higher-status settlement sites. The Iron Age hillforts Pen-y-Dinas Camp on Great Orme and Bryn Euryn Camp, to the east of the site, provide local examples of this monument type. Further evidence for Iron Age activity in the area also includes a hut circle site at Coed Gaer, to the east of the site.
- 1.21. The Romano-British period began in Wales in AD48, and Roman occupation continued until the region was abandoned by Roman military and administrative support in around AD383. Roman Chester (Deva) is likely to have been established in the early period of Roman occupation, originally as a fort built as a base for campaigns against the *Deceangli* in North Wales. The Roman campaign reached the area around Llandudno with limited resistance evident in the archaeological record, and evidence for Roman settlement sites in the area emerging from the 1st century. The copper mines on Great Orme may have been in use during the Roman period. Two large Roman coin hoards, a hoard of copper alloy objects

found by metal detector on the Little Orme, and the find of a Roman vase attest to Roman activity in the area.

- 1.22. The place name Llandudno means Church of St Tudno and is documented from 1291. Earthworks on Great Orme indicate that people were living and farming this higher ground during the medieval period. The Church of St Tudno, on Great Orme, has 12th century origins and is likely to have been the focal point of the medieval settlement. Farmsteads in the surrounding landscape could have medieval origins, such as Bodafon Hall which is a 17th century building and farmsteads near to Nant-y-Gamar, one of which is recorded by the Tithe Map as 'Castell, Cae Drws'.
- 1.23. Deganwy Castle, to the south west of the site, is a 13th-century castle built to control the crossing of the Conwy River. There is evidence that the castle site was occupied during the Roman and early medieval periods. It had an important relationship with Conwy Castle on the opposite side of the river, and also with Bryniau Tower to the north. Bryniau Tower is documented from the 17th century but it could be earlier and associated with Deganwy Castle, serving as a coastal watchtower with views over Conwy Bay and towards the church at Llandrillo yn Rhos, to the east.
- 1.24. The Great Orme copper mines, first opened during the Bronze Age, were reopened in the early 19th century. A settlement is shown on the Llandudno Tithe Map (1840) to the north of the town, just below Great Orme. A public house depicted on the Tithe Map was named 'The Miners Arms' indicating that this was a settlement of mine workers, associated with the workings on Great Orme.
- 1.25. Gloddaeth Hall (St David's College) dates to the 16th century and has been owned by the Mostyn family since the 15th century, so may be the site of an earlier building. The current house was extended in the 17th, 18th and 19th century and is set within a grade I listed historic park and garden dated from the late 17th and early 18th century.
- 1.26. The area later occupied by Llandudno is shown in 1840 as agricultural land, comprising a mix of pasture and arable, the landowner is listed as Lady Charlotte Mostyn for a large part of this land. It was during the 1840s that an Act of Enclosure apportioned land to Edward Mostyn, who set about creating a seaside resort on the land, following a trend taking off elsewhere in England and Wales. Mostyn laid out a formal street pattern and plots were leased off for development by private individuals. The first land auctions were held in 1849, and the town dates to the second half of the 19th century, having a distinct architectural style typical of a Victorian seaside town.
- 1.27. The site is depicted on historic mapping (discussed further below) as enclosed farmland to the south of the 19th century planned resort town, and the site appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the post medieval period and was likely to have been originally enclosed before the early 19th century.

The site on historic mapping

1.28. The Tithe Apportionment for the parish of Eglwysrhos in the County of Carnarvonshire (dated 1846) records the land owner of the fields within and adjacent to the site as Thomas Peers Williams, the land occupier was Morgan Williams. The farmhouse and steading at Fferm was in the same ownership. The recorded field names were as follows:

- 39 – Gors (Marsh)
- 40 – Caer Clwyd
- 41 – (unnamed)
- 45 – Maelgwyn

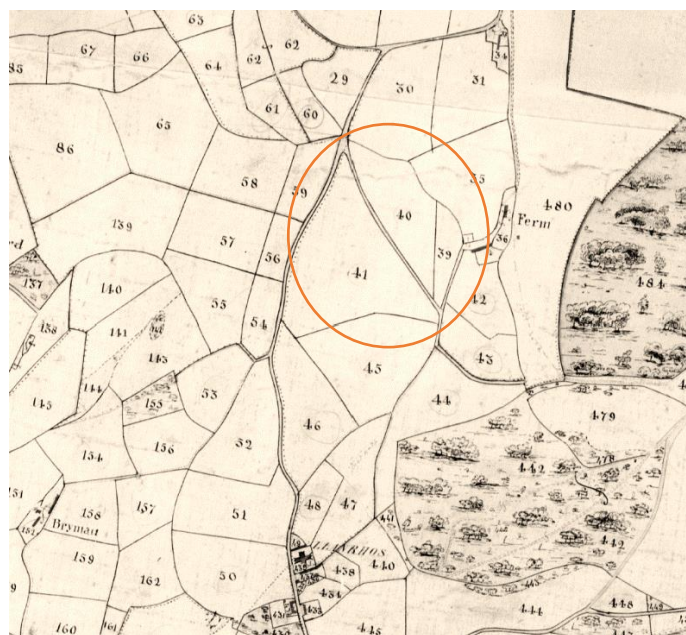


Figure 2: Tithe map for Eglwysrhos, 1846

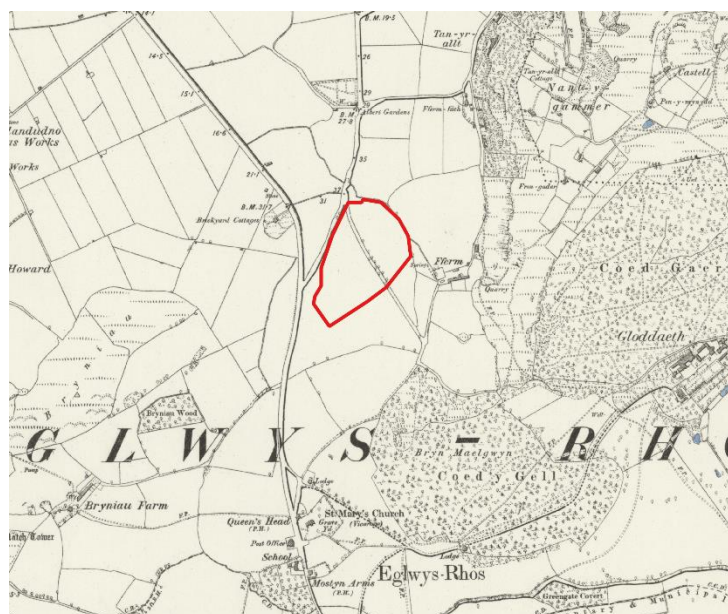


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey County Series, Caernarvonshire, 1888, 1:10,560

2 Stage Two: Assessment of direct, physical impacts of development

- 2.1. The site is within the Creuddyn a Conwy (Creuddyn and Arllechwedd) Registered Historic Landscape (ref. HLW (Gw) 5) and the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area (Creuddyn and Arllechwedd – Area 6 Creuddyn PRN 15803).

Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area

Historical Background

An extensive area dominated by parkland and pasture, defined to the west by the urban areas of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction (area 5), to the north by the urban development of Llandudno (area 2), and the higher ground of the Little Orme and Nant y Gamar (area 3), to the east by Penrhyn Bay (area 23). The Bryn Pydew ridge (area 22) intrudes into the area.

An area rich in mythological associations, particularly the story of Taliesin and Maelgwn Gwynedd, who are traditionally connected with the Roman and post-Roman at Deganwy, consisting of two precipitous hillocks and the saddle between them. This formed the site of Deganwy castle, built by Robert of Rhuddlan c. 1080. The hill was held alternately by the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans until 1263, and part was granted to the Cistercians of Aberconwy.

From the late Medieval period, the area was dominated by the Mostyn family, whose seat lay at Gloddaeth, which lies within the area. The Mostyns also owned Bodysgallen, and they were to be instrumental in the development of Llandudno in the nineteenth century. Lesser families included the recusant Pughs of Penrhyn Creuddyn, who sheltered missionary priests. Gloddaeth dates in part from the sixteenth century, and is now a boarding school.

There was some shale quarrying at Pabo from 1911 to 1932.

Key historic landscape characteristics

- *Parkland, gentry houses, substantial farmsteads, limestone walls*
- *The area is dominated by Gloddaeth, formerly the seat of the Mostyns, now a boarding school, and the substantial farms associated with it. Though Gloddaeth is the only landed seat within the area, Bodysgallen, Penrhyn and Marl are all within a mile of it. The churches of Eglwys Rhos and Llangystennin are both ancient foundations.*
- *A marked feature of the landscape is the stone-built watch-tower, believed to date from the seventeenth century, at Bryniau.*

- *The only pre-twentieth century nucleated community is at Glanwydden, which consists of a public house and a cluster of houses around a cross-roads. The nearby windmill dates from 1704.*

2.2. Immediately to the north of the site is the Llandudno Historic Landscape Area (Creuddyn and Arllechwedd – Area 2 Llandudno PRN 15824). This is noted in the summary as ‘*an outstanding example of a Victorian seaside resort, and also of a controlled landscape.*’ The land to the north of the site has been developed for housing, mostly dating to the later 20th century.

Scheduled monuments

2.3. There are no scheduled monuments within or immediately adjacent to the site. There are three scheduled monuments within 1km:

- CN201 Bryniau Tower (also grade II listed, reference 5781)
- CN204 Ogof Tan-y-Bryn
- CN257 Coed Gaer Hut Circle

Listed buildings

2.4. There are no listed buildings within the site. There are 72 listed buildings within 1km. The closest listed buildings are as follows:

2.5. Llandudno Lodge and gate piers, walls and railings at Llandudno Lodge (reference 3409 and 87430, both grade II listed). Llandudno Lodge dates to 1881 and was built as an entrance lodge to Gloddaeth Hall.

2.6. St Hillary’s Church at Llanrhos (reference 5776, grade II* listed) is to the south of Llandudno Lodge. It dates originally to the 13th century and was extensively restored in 1820. The churchyard walls and a wall, drinking fountain and gate at Llanrhos Church are also listed (reference 5777 and 5778, both grade II listed).

2.7. The farmhouse at Fferm to the east of the site is a late 17th or early 18th century farmhouse (reference 3480, grade II listed).

2.8. Hen Dwr is a windmill tower dating from the 18th century, with possible earlier origins (reference 3436, grade II listed).

2.9. North Wales Medical Centre was purpose built as the Lady Forester Convalescent Home in 1902-1904 (reference 3479, grade II listed). The Queens Road Lodge and Gate Piers and Railings are also listed (reference 3478 and 25308, both grade II listed).

2.10. Gloddaeth Hall is a grade I listed hall, formerly the seat of the Mostyn family and now part of St Davids College, which lies within a group of associated listed buildings surrounded by the Gloddaeth Registered Park and Garden (reference 3411, grade I listed, reference 5775, Statue of Hercules, grade II* listed and also references 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3420, 3421, 5774, 25310, 25333, all grade II listed).

Registered parks and gardens

- 2.11. Gloddaeth Park (Grade I registered park and garden, reference PGW(Gd)6(CON)) lies to the south east of the site. The summary description in the register is as follows: *Gloddaeth is registered at grade I for its well-preserved terraced gardens and formal canal dating to the seventeenth century onwards; extensive eighteenth-century plantations and parkland, including the possible site of a large maze; and, the survival of an early eighteenth-century plantation laid out with formal rides radiating from a central statue, which is of exceptional interest. The registered park and garden shares important group value with grade I listed Gloddaeth Hall (LB: 3411) and the associated estate lodges, outbuildings and garden structures. Gloddaeth has important historical associations as the ancestral seat of the Mostyn family.*
- 2.12. Significant Views: *From the south front and terraces overlooking the garden, park and countryside beyond. It is likely that near and distant views were intended in the layout of the walks and rides in the woodland.*
- 2.13. Bodysgallen (Grade I registered park and garden, reference PGW(Gd)7(CON)) lies 1km to the south of the site. It includes formal terraced gardens, walled, rose and kitchen gardens, and a park with woods.

Non-designated historic assets

- 2.14. There are no non-designated historic assets within the site.
- 2.15. Non-designated historic assets within the 1km area of search are set out in the gazetteer and figure at Appendix A, in summary they comprise:
- Prehistoric flint findspots and a Bronze Age palstave hoard findspot (reference 1-8);
 - A Roman ditch (reference 9);
 - A coin hoard and Inscribed Stone of early medieval date (reference 10 & 11);
 - Boundary banks and ridge and furrow of medieval date (reference 12 - 15);
 - Twenty-one records of post medieval activity including buildings and landscape features (reference 16 - 36);
 - Two war memorials and a convalescent home of 20th century date (reference 37 & 38); and
 - Nineteen assets attributed as undated or multiperiod, including the Creuddyn and Llandudno Historic Landscape Areas.

Landmap historic landscape areas

- 2.16. The site is within the Landmap historic landscape area 'Bryn Pydew'. The Llandudno historic landscape area is to the north.
- 2.17. The Bryn Pydew area summary description is as follows:

- *A saddle of hill land lying to landward of the Great Orme headland and edged by the Afon Ganol and its minor tributaries. It is characterized by a pattern of mixed irregular hedged fields and areas of woodland - particularly around the two summits of Bryn Pydew and Mynydd Pant. It is now encircled on all but its seaward side by the urban sprawl of Llandudno, Llandudno Junction and Colwyn Bay, and it in turn encircles the two designed landscapes of Gloddaeth and Bodysgallen & Coed Marl. The area has a scatter of farms and houses, but its only significant settlement is the straggling village of Bryn Pydew which runs along the spine of the hill. The area is notable for two Neolithic chambered tombs and a number of prehistoric and Roman finds and settlements (including occupied caves), as well as the remains of the medieval Deganwy Castle*

2.18. The Llandudno area summary description is as follows:

- *Although there had been a post medieval mining settlement on the eastern side of the Great Orme, Llandudno is primarily a planned town of the 19th century built on what was an area of reclaimed marsh. First developments were started in the 1840s under the auspices of Edward Mostyn of Gloddaeth who resolved to create a seaside resort town after the fashion. The distinctive formal street pattern was laid out by Mostyn and successive plots of land leased for approved development by private individuals - which accounts for both the extraordinary variety of Victorian architecture in Llandudno, and its remarkable homogeneity as a town. Developments have continued into the late twentieth century but have not impinged significantly on the town's character. Llandudno was reached by a railway in 1858, consisting of a short branch line from the main Chester to Holyhead line. The growth of charabanc and other motor traffic in the early twentieth century led to the construction of the present principal road access, now known as Wormhout Road, from the east in the 1930s. This preserves its inter-war character, and contrasts pleasantly with the laid-out Victorian street pattern of the earlier part of the town. The minor medieval settlement of Llanrhos, dwarfed by modern housing, is attached to the south side of Llandudno.*

Direct physical impacts

Absolute

- 2.19. The total area of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area is 780 hectares. The site covers a total area of approximately 5 hectares, equating to 0.64% of the historic landscape character area. Therefore the absolute direct impact is Very Slight.

ASIDOHL2 STAGE 2: GRADES OF DIRECT PHYSICAL IMPACTS

75–100% permanently lost or removed Very Severe;
50–74% permanently lost or removed Severe;
30–49% permanently lost or removed Considerable;
15–29% permanently lost or removed Moderate;
5–14% permanently lost or removed Slight;
0–4% permanently lost or removed Very Slight.

Relative

- 2.20. None of the designated historic assets within the baseline data described above are physically impacted.
- 2.21. None of the non-designated historic assets within the baseline data described above are physically impacted.
- 2.22. The development could result in the loss of field boundaries within the site and would result in the loss of agricultural land within the historic landscape character area. The Landmap Historic Landscape Areas described above note that this is an area of urban fringe and the land is bound to the north by modern development. The field pattern was modified by boundary loss in the 20th century and reorganised in the 1930s by the construction of Wormhout Way.
- 2.23. The intrinsic importance category of the historic landscape features that survive within the site is Category C – Features of Local Importance.

Category C Sites / Features of Local Importance

This category includes components of the historic environment (such as walls, gateposts, tracks etc.) that help define local distinctiveness and character. They may not be of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but they nevertheless have an interest and importance in their local context.

- 2.24. The extrinsic importance of the historic landscape features that survive within the site (the importance in landscape terms) is **Low**. The landscape character of the site makes a positive contribution to the historic landscape character area, but that is limited by modifications to the field pattern and the lack of any associated features within the site.
- 2.25. None of the key components of the historic landscape character area are evident within the site and the site does not include any other historic assets, related to the historic landscape character area or otherwise. The site does retain boundaries that were part of a field pattern present from at least the mid-19th century, and possibly earlier. The site therefore makes a limited positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape area as a whole. The loss of the landscape components that survive within the site would result in only a **slightly reduced** experience of the heritage value of the historic landscape area.

Overall assessment of direct physical impacts

Absolute loss		Magnitude			Score:
% of HLCA loss	1.56%	Very Slight			1
Relative loss	Category	Magnitude	Landscape value	Landscape value effect	Sum
Loss of modified post medieval field pattern	C – 2	Very Slight - 1	Low - 1	Slightly reduced - 2	6
No. of elements	1		Average Score 1/6 = 6		Final overall score 1+6 = 7
Overall magnitude of direct physical impact: Slight					

2.26. The direct physical impact of the development of the site on the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area results score of 8 which relates to an impact of slight magnitude.

ASIDOHL2 STAGE 2: OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF DIRECT PHYSICAL IMPACTS

SCORE	GRADING
24–28	Very Severe
19–23	Severe
14–18	Considerable
9–13	Moderate
4–8	Slight
0–3	Very Slight

3 Stage Three: Assessment of indirect impacts of development

- 3.1. The site is within the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area and adjacent to the Llandudno Historic Landscape Area, indirect impacts could therefore occur within either of these historic landscape areas.
- 3.2. No indirect physical impacts are anticipated in relation to either historic landscape area. The surrounding land would continue to be part of the farming land or urban fringe, as currently experienced.

Indirect physical impacts		<i>Category</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Sum</i>
Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area	Loss of modified post medieval field pattern	C – 2	Very slight - 1	3
Llandudno Historic Landscape Area		C -2	Very slight - 1	3

- 3.3. Indirect (non-physical) visual impacts could occur as a result, for example, of increased urbanisation or interruption of sightlines, views or vistas. Key receptors for these impacts within the vicinity of the site are the Registered Park and Garden at Gloddaeth Park, the grade II listed farmhouse at Fferm, grade II listed and scheduled monument Bryniau Tower and Coed Gaer Hut Circle. All other designated and non-designated historic assets within the study area lack intervisibility with the site and the development of the site would not be capable of impacting their heritage value, or the contribution that value makes to the interest of the historic landscape character areas.
- 3.4. Gloddaeth Park occupies a large area of formal gardens, park and woodland. The site is to the north of the registered area, adjoining an area of woodland at the north western extent of the parkland. This mature woodland prevents any intervisibility between the park and the site and at this point the site is a small element of the surrounding rural landscape (albeit urban fringe). While this characterises the setting of the parkland as once part of a country house set within an agricultural estate, the site itself is not recorded by the tithe apportionment as part of the Mostyn estate lands at that time. The loss of these fields would represent a very slight change to views of and from the parkland.
- 3.5. The farmhouse at Fferm is to the east of the site. It is separated from it by mature vegetation. There is a historic link between the building and the land, which the tithe map demonstrates to have been within the same ownership at that time. The truncation of the agricultural landscape that conveys the historic value of this asset would represent a slight change to the way in which this asset is experienced.
- 3.6. Bryniau Tower has a significant distance of separation from the site and the site is not within key views from the tower towards Conwy Bay, Deganwy Castle or Llandirillo yn Rhos. There

would be no visual impact on the tower as a result of the development of the site. The site is urban fringe and any views that were available would be in the context of existing residential development.

- 3.7. The Coed Gaer hut circle has primarily archaeological (evidential) value although the elevated and isolated location conveys some of its heritage value as a site that predates later lowland settlement in Llandudno and its surroundings. The site is within the Gloddaeth Park Registered Park and Garden and an area of woodland, which separates it from the site and prevents intervisibility between the two. There would be no visual impact on the monument as a result of the development of the site.

Indirect visual impacts	<i>Category</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Sum</i>
Grade I Registered Park and Garden, Gloddaeth Park	A - 4	Very slight - 1	5
Grade II Listed Building, farmhouse at Fferm	B - 3	Slight - 2	6
Bryniau Tower	A - 4	None	-
Coed Gaer Hut Circle	A - 4	None	-
Development form	3.75	Very slight – 1	4.75
Development appearance	3.75	Very slight – 1	4.75

Overall assessment of indirect impacts

Average Indirect Physical Impact score	3
Average Indirect Visual Impact score	5
Total score	8

Overall magnitude of indirect impact: Moderate

- 3.8. The indirect impact of the development of the site on the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Areas, and the component parts assessed, results in a score of 11 which relates to an impact of **slight** magnitude. It is noted that the receptors relate to assets within the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area only. None of the assessed receptors are within the Llandudno Historic Landscape Area, for that area the impact is **very slight**.

ASIDOHL2 STAGE 2: OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF INDIRECT IMPACTS

SCORE	GRADING
24–28	Very Severe
19–23	Severe
14–18	Considerable
9–13	Moderate
4–8	Slight
0–3	Very Slight

4 Stage Four: Evaluation of relative importance

- 4.1. The following provides an assessment of the relative importance of the assessed parts of the historic character areas to the whole of the character areas affected, to the historic landscape area as a whole, and then also to the national context.
- 4.2. The overall value of the affected historic landscape areas, using the below cumulative scale set out in the guidance, is moderate.
- 4.3. However, the site represents a small proportion of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area and is adjacent to a small part of the Llandudno Area. It retains an element of the 19th century or earlier field pattern although that has been modified by boundary loss and the construction of Wormhoul Way. The site does not include any designated or non-designated historic assets. It does not convey any of the particular elements of the historic landscape areas noted in their summary descriptions or historic developments. The site is urban fringe and backdropped by modern housing and the modern character of Wormhout Way. The local topography prevents readily available views of or from the site towards any of the designated assets within the vicinity, including Gloddeath Park or Bryniau Tower, for which long views are important. The following scoring has therefore been applied:

Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area – relative importance

Value	V High/ Good 5	High/ Good 4	Mod/ Med 3	Low 2	V Low/ Poor 1	V High/ Good 5	High/ Good 4	Mod/ Med 3	Low 2	V Low/ Poor 1
Criterion	<i>Whole of historic character area (step a)</i>					<i>Whole of HLA on the register (step b)</i>				
<i>Rarity</i>				x						x
<i>Representative</i>				x						x
<i>Documentation</i>				x					x	
<i>Group value</i>					x					x
<i>Survival</i>				x					x	
<i>Condition</i>				x					x	
<i>Coherence</i>				x					x	
<i>Integrity</i>				x					x	
<i>Potential</i>				x					x	
<i>Amenity</i>					x					x
<i>Associations</i>					x					x
<i>Score:</i>				16	3				12	5
	(19/55)x100 = 34.54					(17/55)x100 = 30.09				

Llandudno Historic Landscape Area -relative importance

Value	V High/ Good 5	High/ Good 4	Mod/ Med 3	Low 2	V Low/ Poor 1	V High/ Good 5	High/ Good 4	Mod/ Med 3	Low 2	V Low/ Poor 1
Criterion	<i>Whole of historic character area (step a)</i>					<i>Whole of HLA on the register (step b)</i>				
<i>Rarity</i>					x					x
<i>Representative</i>					x					x
<i>Documentation</i>				x					x	
<i>Group value</i>					x					x
<i>Survival</i>				x						x
<i>Condition</i>				x						x
<i>Coherence</i>					x					x
<i>Integrity</i>					x					x
<i>Potential</i>					x					x
<i>Amenity</i>					x					x
<i>Associations</i>					x					x
<i>Score:</i>				6	8				2	10
	$(14/55) \times 100 = 25.45$					$(12/55) \times 100 = 21.81$				

Evaluation of the relative importance in the national context (step c)

Value	V High/ Good 5	High/ Good 4	Mod/ Med 3	Low 2	V Low/ Poor 1	V High/ Good 5	High/ Good 4	Mod/ Med 3	Low 2	V Low/ Poor 1
Criterion	<i>Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area</i>					<i>Llandudno Historic Landscape Area</i>				
<i>Rarity</i>					x					x
<i>Representative</i>					x					x
<i>Documentation</i>				x						x
<i>Group value</i>					x					x
<i>Survival</i>				x						x
<i>Condition</i>				x						x
<i>Coherence</i>				x						x
<i>Integrity</i>				x						x
<i>Potential</i>					x					x
<i>Amenity</i>					x					x
<i>Associations</i>					x					x
<i>Score:</i>				10	6					11
	$(16/55) \times 100 = 29.09$					$(11/55) \times 100 = 20.00$				

5 Stage Five: Summary of overall significance of impact

5.1. The results of the stage 2, 3, and 4 assessments have been combined, in accordance with the guidance, to provide an overall assessment of the effects of the potential inclusion of the site in the local plan as an area of residential development on the registered historic landscape. The professional judgements outline in the above narrative and the scores set out in the above stage 2-4 tables have informed the overall conclusions of this report. Those conclusions are summarised as follows:

HLCA	Value of historic character area (Stage 4)	Impact of Development (Stage 2 & 3)	Reduction of the value of the historic landscape area on the register
Area 6 Creuddyn PRN 15803	Medium The impacted parts of the affected historic character area do include evidence for the 19 th century enclosure pattern but do not include any other elements of key interest in the character area or elements that convey the particular interest of the historic landscape, the site lacks intervisibility with key sites within the historic character area Score = 5	Low The proposed development would remove a small proportion of the HCA and have a very slight urbanising effect on land at the urban fringe and within a modified field pattern Score = 2	Low The contribution of the affected areas to the overall value of the landscape and the relatively slight degree of change are such that no significant parts of the landscape that particularly convey its value would be impacted. The impact on key elements is such that the change to the value of the registered landscape is negligible and it is essentially unchanged Score = 2
Total score = 9, overall significance of impact Slight			
Area 2 Llandudno PRN 15824	Medium The impacted parts of the affected historic character area include the 19 th century enclosure pattern but do not include any other elements of the interest in the character area or elements that convey the particular interest of the development of the resort, the site lacks intervisibility with key sites within the historic character area Score = 4	Very low The proposed development would remove a small proportion of the HCA and have a very slight urbanising effect on land at the urban fringe, adjacent to modern development Score = 1	Very Low The contribution of the affected areas to the overall value of the landscape and the relatively slight degree of change are such that no significant parts of the landscape that particularly convey its value would be impacted. The impact on key elements is such that the change to the value of the registered landscape is negligible and it is essentially unchanged Score = 1
Total score = 6, overall significance of impact Slight			

6 Concluding statement

- 6.1. This assessment concludes that residential development within the site would result in slight (adverse) effect on the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area and a slight (adverse) effect on the Llandudno Historic Landscape Character Area, both within the Creuddyn and Arllechwedd Registered Historic Landscape. In relation to the overall value of the historic landscape area on the register this effect is very low and the key attributes that contribute to the special interest of the area are essentially unchanged.
- 6.2. The site comprises land to the east of Wormhout Way, south of Queens Road, on the southern edge of Llandudno, within Llandudno Community. The site is currently in use as agricultural land with a field pattern that retains elements shown on the mid-19th century tithe map and dates to a period of enclosure of mid-19th century date or earlier. The site is to the north of the Gloddeath Park Registered Park and Garden and close to grade II listed farmhouse at Fferm, and the scheduled Iron Age or Roman Coed Gaer Hut Circle. The Bryniau Tower (scheduled monument and grade II listed) is also within 1km of the site.
- 6.3. However, the topography of the area includes the lower lying land of the site and the limestone ridge to the south and east which prevents intervisibility between the site and a number of the historic assets within the historic landscape area, also there are considerable areas of woodland that provide additional screening of the site, particularly in views from Gloddaeth.
- 6.4. The urban development of Llandudno to the north is modern and separates the site from the historic core of the Llandudno and the important late Victorian and Edwardian architecture within the town. The key attribute of the Llandudno Historic Landscape Area is its architecture which is typical of a Victorian seaside resort. This character is not present within or close to the site, and would not be impacted.
- 6.5. Important elements of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area include views from Bryniau Tower, the parkland at Gloddaeth and the scatter farmsteads and limestone walls. None of these are present within the site or close to the site and these attributes would not be impacted.
- 6.6. Consequently an assessment of only slight harm to Creuddyn and Llandudno Historic Landscape Areas and a very low impact to the Creuddyn and Arllechwedd Registered Historic Landscape has been concluded, applying the ASIDOHL assessment technique.

7 References, glossary and abbreviations

Time periods used are as follows:

- Prehistoric:
 - Palaeolithic – c.800,000 – c.12,000 BC
 - Mesolithic – 12,000 BC – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic - 4,400 BC – 2,300 BC
 - Bronze Age - 2,300 BC – 700 BC
 - Iron Age – 800 BC – AD 48
- Roman: AD 48/74 – 400
- Early medieval: AD 400 – 1066/1070
- Medieval: 1066/1070 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

Abbreviations used are as follows:

- GAPS – Heneb, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
- HCA – Historic Character Area
- HER – Historic Environment Record
- LB – Listed Building (LB II – Grade II listed, LB II* - Grade II* listed)
- NDHA – Non-designated historic asset
- SM – Scheduled Monument

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Appendix A: Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales

Historic Landscape Characterisation - Creuddyn and Arllechwedd Historical Themes

Agriculture

A distinctive feature of the uplands parts of the study area is the contrast between the meandering walls of earlier enclosures, some of which may be prehistoric or medieval in origin (see area 16), and the straight lines of the walls laid out during the period of estate improvement, for example under the Caerhun Enclosure act of 1858 (see area 9). One of the major historic landscape features of this area is the extensive relict remains of prehistoric fields and settlements, especially in the areas around Pen-y-Gaer hillfort and Maen-y-Bardd. Whilst these have long been known about, detailed survey has not yet taken place and we do not fully understand the ways in which the fields related to the settlements which lie dotted amongst them, the funerary and ritual sites which survive within the fabric of the stone walls and fields, and the routes which cross them.

The process by which the uplands have come to be enclosed has been traced by R. Elwyn Hughes (1939) and, more recently and specifically relating to the parishes of Llanbedr y Cennin and Caerhun, by Dr Della Hooke (1997), who describes successive stages of encroachment on open pasture beginning with seasonal settlement which is documented from the sixteenth century, but probably older in origin, for already by 1468 the upland settlement of Maeneira may have been in permanent occupation. There is documentary evidence for permanent occupation in the uplands and for these the encroachments being walled and fenced.

The tithe maps of a number of parishes (including Llandudno, Eglwys-Rhos, Llangwstenin, Dwygyfylchi and Gyffin) show a hitherto-unsuspected large number of areas of relict (presumably fossilised) strip fields, in lowland areas around farms or scattered settlements which have retained medieval townships in their names. Unfortunately, all of these have since been removed by either settlement development (most notably under Llandudno Junction) or agricultural improvements (Gyffin). Open fields were obviously part of the medieval landscape of the area.

Some smaller areas were enclosed much later; the hillside slopes of the Alltwyllt (area 21) were settled by the 1770s, and by the nineteenth century these tiny houses and their associated plots of land were home to a population made up partly of sulphur miners, partly of paupers on parish relief, stocking-knitters, people who worked on the boats that plied up and down the Conwy

river. The limestone ridge of Bryn Pydew (area 22) similarly was common land which was enclosed in the nineteenth century. Both areas still retain the irregular, small field patterning which testifies to these events.

The mid-nineteenth century enclosure awaits its historian. The Newborough estate letters record the hostility that the apportionment aroused, with local farmers demolishing the walls at night, and policemen carrying guns.

Relict archaeology

The area has a rich variety of well-preserved and significant archaeological monuments demonstrating in its historical depth the development of the landscape from the earliest times to the present. Some landscape areas (e.g. Great Orme (area 1); enclosed uplands (area 9), enclosed intermediary hillslopes (area 16)), have particularly extensive and important sequences of relict remains.

The Great Orme (area 1) has a sequence beginning with Kendrick's Cave, with its Upper Palaeolithic deposits, the Neolithic burial chamber of Llety'r Filiast, bronze age cairns and extensive underground copper mines which are among the earliest in Europe, as well as late prehistoric settlement, including a major hillfort (Pen y Dinas). The Little Orme (area 3) also has significant Upper Palaeolithic sites, including Pant y Wennol cave.

In addition to the Bronze Age copper mining on the Orme, prehistoric industry has left its mark on the area in the form of a Neolithic axe factory at Graiglwyd, remains of which are to be found around the margins of the present quarry (area 24). The rough-outs from this 'factory' have been found as far afield as southern Britain, Scotland and Ireland. The location of this resource may, in part at least, account for the concentration of funerary and ritual monuments around Druid's Circle, where a complex of sites (including cairns of various forms, stone circles, cists, standing stones and so on) has been described as one of the most important in western Britain.

Further south, the south-facing slopes from Bwlch y Ddeufaen to Craig Celynin (area 9) contain several Neolithic and bronze age funerary and ritual monuments, including the cairns and standing stones in Bwlch y Ddeufaen, Barclodiad y Gawres cairn, Cerrig Pryfaid stone circle and the Maen y Bardd burial chamber.

The area contains a significant concentration of major late prehistoric hillforts, including Pen y Dinas (the only hillfort with a cheveau de frise in north Wales) and Castell Caer Lleion (with its smaller citadel, possibly a Dark Age refortification). It also

formerly contained the fort of Braich y Ddinas, now quarried away (area 11). Perhaps more significant are the extensive remains of prehistoric fields systems and settlements, some of the most important such survivals in Britain: for example, around Maen y Bardd (area 9) is an area over 100ha in extent containing relic, late prehistoric hut circles, hut groups, enclosures, field walls, cultivation banks and terraces and internal trackways. Medieval 'long huts' are also a feature of the archaeology of this area. It is possible that these might have their origins in the Neolithic period, as the burial chamber at Maen y Bardd is so obviously incorporated into one of the field walls.

Evidence of prehistoric settlement, in the form of huts circles, burnt mounds, elliptical enclosures and curvilinear field walls, has survived in an almost unbroken pattern across the uplands (area 24) from the Conwy valley to Anafon in the west (beyond the limits of the study area). However, another notable concentration is to be found in an area centred on Pen y Gaer hillfort where there are concentrations of hut circles and long huts, often associated with field systems. Like Maen y Bardd, these are overlain in parts by enclosures and settlements of the 16th and 17th centuries, and by Parliamentary enclosures of the 19th century, which all add to the considerable historical depth of these upland landscapes.

Many of the trackways in the area are presumed to have prehistoric origins, most notably the one which runs over Bwlch y Ddeufaen (area 9), from Conwy valley to the coastal plain, which was used by the Romans and remained, until the 18th century, the only way of avoiding the treacherous coast around Penmaenmawr.

Known monuments from the Roman period in the area are restricted to the fort (and ancillary vicus settlement which covers several hectares around it) on the west bank of the river at Caerhun, and the road which leads over Bwlch y Ddeufaen. The fort lies below the hillfort of Pen y Gaer, and south of the motte at Tal y Cafn, and the shift of centres of power across the centuries is a possible fruitful area of future study (the location of the early llys at either Castell or Gronant is a further factor).

Arguably the most significant monument from the medieval period is the castle and bastide town of Conwy, built by Edward I between 1283-6) on the site of an earlier Cistercian monastery, as one of a series in his conquest of north Wales. However, much more of the medieval landscape remains preserved, especially in the upland and marginal areas on the west side of the Conwy valley (areas 9, 16 and 24), as well as on the Great Orme (area 1), where numbers of platform houses and long huts testify to the ebb and flow of human settlement over centuries. This aspect of the archaeology of the area is amplified below in the section on settlement.

Further north, Deganwy (area 6) played an important role in Welsh history throughout the post-Roman period, controlling the mouth of the river before the arrival of Edward. Tradition makes it the llys of Maelgwn Gwynedd, and it is mentioned as Arx Decantorum in AD 822, with a castle being built around 1080 by Robert of Rhuddlan, before it was passed to Llywelyn Fawr in 1200. In the 13th century, Gogarth Grange, a palace of the bishops of Bangor, was built on the south side of the Orme (area 1), and the area contains a number of medieval churches including St. Tudno's (area 3) and Llangelynin (area 16).

Settlement

The variety of landscapes within the study area is reflected in the different patterns of existing settlement. The basis of some of the present towns, villages, hamlets and isolated farms of Creuddyn and Arllechwedd were in some cases already in existence when limited written records begin in the twelfth century, but their growth, change, and in some cases abandonment, also reflect the change in agricultural practices in later periods, whereas others evolved or were created anew according to the demands of the Industrial economy of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Conwy river is the most significant element of the natural landscape. Flowing south to north, its mouth is guarded by the Edwardian castle and planted town of Conwy. This formed the only urban nuclei in the area before the nineteenth century, though many of the smaller settlements which still survive are already evident in medieval documentation, starting with the 1352 Record of Caernarvon.

The pattern of administration as it had evolved in Gwynedd by the thirteenth century involved territorial divisions into cantrefi (hundreds), subdivided into commotes, in Welsh cymydau. Deganwy came to be the commotal centre for Creuddyn, which lay within the cantref of Rhos; Abergwyngregyn, just beyond the western part of the study area, formed the commotal centre for Arllechwedd Uchaf, the north-eastern part of which lies within the study area, and Arllechwedd Isaf would also have had its own commotal centre, possibly at Castell on the eastern bank of the Conwy near the shallow crossing at Tal y Cafn.

As well as its llys and maerdref, each commote contained a number of townships, trefi in Welsh, villae in the Latin documents, which might be either bond or free, and tribal or extended family holdings might extend through several townships. Within Arllechwedd Uchaf, the townships of Bodsilin, Gorddinog, Llanfair and Dwygyfylchi fall into the study area, as well as the parish churches of Aber, Llanfair and Dwygyfylchi. The commote of Arllechwedd Isaf comprised four bond vills and one free vill, each with its own fixed boundaries. The bond vills were situated in the north of the commote, at Llechan, Eirianws, Tremorfa, and Glyn

and Gronant. The free vill of Castell was the most extensive, being subdivided into the hamlets of Penfro, Merchlyn, and, separated from the others by the bond vills, Cymryd and Bodidda.

Arllechwedd Isaf also included three ecclesiastical vills or townships; Aberconwy was given to the Cistercian order by Llywelyn Fawr, and later made into the borough lands of Conwy by Edward I; the others were Gwrhydros, which lay next to Aberconwy, and the vill of Ardda and Dar Lâs, in the far south. Granted to the Cistercians by Llywelyn Fawr, it formed one substantial land-holding, effectively an estate in much the same sense as the gentry estates of the modern period, initially worked directly by the monks as a grange, later leased out to tenant-farmers (Hays 1963).

The survival of a remarkable document, the Bolde rental of the period 1420 to 1453, has enabled a partial reconstruction of the way in which the Welsh land-tenure systems in this commote were replaced by holdings which were to form the basis of the great estates which dominated the region from the sixteenth century into the nineteenth.

Within the commote of Creuddyn, the manor of Gogarth was amongst the lands sequestered by the English crown in 1277 and presented to the see of Bangor, who only relinquished ownership in 1891; this comprised three townships, Gogarth, Cyngreawdr and yr Wyddfïd. Other townships were Penlasog, Bodafon, Rhiwledin, Penrhyn, Gloddaith, Bodysgallen, Trefwarth and Llanwyddan, and the area was divided between the parishes of Llandudno, Eglwys Rhos and Llangystennin.

As well as the secular land-divisions, by the later medieval period Arllechwedd Isaf was divided into the parishes of Gyffin, Llangelynin, Caerhun and Llanbedr y Cennin, the last of which also came to include the township of Ardda and Dar Lâs after the dissolution. Conwy became a parish when the monastery was removed to Maenan after the Conquest.

The topography of the study-area, which varies from both low-lying meadowland and pasture to bleak sheepwalks, has led historically to a varied agriculture characterised by farms which are often made up of both upland and lowland holdings, though within this pattern there are considerable variations from place to place and within time. The lowland hendrefi of the Conwy valley are apparent as well-built farmhouses, such as Farchwel, often reconstructed in the nineteenth century, as at Maes y Castell, Llwydfaen and Gorswen, and elsewhere names such as Hendy or Hendre Fawr indicate the former presence of medieval settlement. Isolated upland settlements have functioned variously as seasonal dwellings connected to these lowland holdings and as permanent farm-houses

A number of isolated farmhouses stand on the sites of what were once dispersed settlements; the farmhouse at Ardda in Dolgarrog is now abandoned, but the farm itself contains a number of ruined dwellings of possibly late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date, and the area itself formed one of the most prosperous granges of Aberconwy Abbey (RCAHMW 1956, p75-6, UWB Bangor Ms 2383, Hays 1963).

Along the coastal strip between Dwygyfylchi and Llanfairfechan, houses of sixteenth and century date survive, though the topography of the area is different from the Conwy valley, being situated on a far narrower lowland strip, at the foot of precipitous hillsides leading up to sheepwalks. Sources such as Lewis Morris' map of 1748 (Morris 1748) show these as the isolated dwellings of yeoman farmers, but their situation has been changed by the pace of development in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Industrialisation brought about changes in the settlement pattern of the whole area. While in a number of places - Penmaenmawr, Llandudno Junction, Dolgarrog - significant nucleated settlements arose, the patchy nature of development elsewhere meant that some isolated dwellings housed incoming quarrymen and miners. A row of cottages at Trecastell appear to have been built for miners.

The census from 1841 to 1871 reveal that many farms accommodated a miner or a quarryman, whether a lodger or one of the sons, and possibly the existence of a dual economy enabled some of these settlements to survive a little longer than otherwise they might. Certainly, by the end of the nineteenth century the farmhouses themselves were becoming deserted, and the lands reverting to upland holdings for farms in the valley itself. The development of water-catchment schemes in the twentieth century did something to arrest the depopulation of the uplands in Dolgarrog, Llanbedr and Caerhun, and by the 1970s some of these farms were being run on a part-time basis by families where the husband also worked in the aluminium works.

The social changes brought about by the coming of the railway substantially altered the nature of lowland settlement. Apart from the development of the area between Llanfairfechan and Dwygyfylchi as tourist settlements, the area's proximity to Manchester and Liverpool brought in a number of wealthy businessmen who set themselves up in the area.

A number of dispersed settlements, without any infrastructure, survive within the study area. One of these is on the Alltwyllt, above Dolgarrog, legendarily supposed to have been founded by surviving members of the Gwylliaid Cochion Mawddwy in the sixteenth century, whose descendants practised a garden type of agriculture, keeping cows on the common, mining and fishing

(Hughes 1940, 24).

Nucleated village settlements dating from at least the Medieval period survive at a number of locations. The village of Bryn Pydew is situated on the central part of the limestone ridge that forms area 22. A settlement here is visible on the tithe map of 1839, centred around cross roads, and has since extended to include a linear development along the road to Llandudno Junction at Esgyryn. The present village includes a post office and a chapel. Glanwydden is a small village situated between the Pydew ridge and the Little Orme, and includes a chapel and a public house. The village of Llanbedr y Cennin is centred on St Peter's Church, and includes a pub, a chapel and a shop. Ro Wen is a linear development alongside a road which may be Prehistoric in origin, leading from Tal y Cafn to Bwlch y Ddeufaen and Aber. The village is dignified by a number of chapels, public houses, a school, post office and shops.

The town of Conwy represents the oldest nucleated urban settlement in the study area, and has been described as an outstanding example of the planted town, which typically embodies the most recent thinking on urban planning at the time of its construction, and thereafter fossilises. In 1292, Edward I chose it as the place to build his new borough town, designed to plant an English settlement in Gwynedd and thereby subdue a potentially lawless population.

Llanfairfechan contains a considerable number of dwellings by Herbert Luck North (1871-1941), an outstanding locally-based Arts-and-Crafts architect (Hughes 1989). Penmaenmawr is one of the classic industrial towns of North Wales, but was also developed as a tourist resort. The construction of Sylvester's road around the bluff of Penmaenmawr may have had the effect of causing one of the major landholdings in the area to change hands, and the community of Penmaenmawr is almost entirely a creation of the Victorian age, and reflects not only the development of the quarrying industry, but also the attempts to develop it as a tourist resort.

A sign of the impending change in the Creuddyn peninsula in the early nineteenth century was the draining of the land at the base of the Orme to create the modern resort of Llandudno (area 2). The enclosure act of 1843, implemented in 1847, apportioned 832 acres out of 955 acres of parish common to Edward Mostyn of Gloddaeth, who resolved upon the creation of a seaside resort. Henceforth Llandudno's future lay not with mining or agriculture but with holidaymakers.

The terrain immediately to the east of the Conwy lent itself to the creation of a junction station between the main Chester to Holyhead line and the important double-track branch to Llandudno, as well as the later branch line up the Conwy valley. The

station here was opened in 1860, and was upgraded around 1883 and again in 1897 (Anderson and Fox 1984). Housing is already evident in photographs taken pre-1897 (see front cover), but the expansion of Llandudno Junction as a settlement only came in the twentieth century.

Only one study has explicitly analysed place-name evidence within the study area, by Ifor E. Davies in 1984 (Davies 1984, 125-127), though place-names are treated as evidence in a number of other studies (Hughes 1940, Hooke 1997, Jones Pierce 1939, Withers 1995).

Industrial

From prehistoric times the area has been extensively worked for minerals and has been an important transport focus. Archaeological evidence exists for industrial activity as early as the third millennium BC, when Graiglwyd was worked for stone suitable for axe-making. It was the third most productive of the prehistoric axe-making sites in Britain, after the factories of Great Langdale and Scafell in the Lake District and around St Ives in Cornwall, whose products vied with each other in Neolithic markets throughout the island (Cummins and Clough 1988).

Copper was extensively mined on Creuddyn in the Bronze Age, a fact first recognised in 1831 and 1849 with the discovery of stone and bone tools in the Great Orme copper mines (area 1) (Stanley 1850). The possible calibrated age-ranges for sample materials are 1410 BC to 1070 (Ambers 1990). The mines were exploited in horizontal galleries up to 50m in length and at vertical depths of approximately 30m in which firesetting had been used to extend the workings (Dutton 1994). The Great Orme mines were a major supplier of copper ore in prehistory, along with Mynydd Parys, Cwmystwyth and a number of other sites elsewhere in Britain and beyond.

The mines themselves were revived in 1692, and continued working until 1877, latterly on a very small scale, as Llandudno was already developed as a tourist resort. They were equipped with steam and hydraulic prime movers to operate the pumps, and the trace of the long flatrod system (jointed wooden rods) which connected a water-engine at Ffynnon Gogarth with pumps at the Old Mine, remain one of the most distinctive landscape features of the Orme (Williams 1995).

Lead was extensively worked at Trecastell Mine, near Henryd (area 16). A Prehistoric origin has also been suggested for this site, but not until 1753 is there documentary evidence for mining in the area. Trecastell remained at work as late as 1955, but the site was landscaped after closure, and little landscape evidence remains (Bennett 1997). There are iron trial workings above Aber,

Gorddinog mine and elsewhere.

Smaller and shorter-lived ventures were the Ardda sulphide mine on the uplands (area 9) above Dolgarrog, operational from 1853 to 1864, connected to the main road by a contour railway and two counter-balanced inclines, as well as other unsuccessful trials at a number of other locations.

Quarrying for stone and slate has taken place at a number of locations within the study area. The modern workings in the igneous rocks of Penmaenmawr (area 11) are of considerable size. Modern exploitation was under way in the 1820s, when suitable material was worked from the unconsolidated scree slopes, flaked into setts, and transported by ship to Liverpool . Within a decade two independent quarries had been developed, one on the Eastern flank (Graiglwyd) and the other occupying the western extremity (Penmaen). Both quarries initially concentrated on sett production, though as loose stone for railway ballast became increasingly important from the 1890s, crushing mills were established. The two quarries were amalgamated under the same management in the early part of this century and the joint operations linked by a quarry railway. In the late 1930s the Graiglwyd quarry ceased producing setts and was abandoned (Davies 1974). The present quarry at Penmaenmawr occupies the western part of the outcrop and concentrates on producing aggregate for road construction and railway ballast. A new crushing plant was installed in 1983 and the present output of the quarry is 600 000 tonnes per annum..

The extensive workings of both the old and the modern quarry contain abundant industrial relics that document past phases of development. The installation of a conveyor system from the Penmaen quarry to the coast during the 1950s also made redundant a whole system of major inclines and as a consequence of recent landscaping a number of installations, such as the large Penmarian crushing plant, were dismantled (Lee 1994).

Less commercially successful was the sett quarry on the northern slopes of Conwy Mountain (area 9), operational by 1874 until the Second World War. In the quarry's early days the stone was shipped from a pier on the Morfa (area 9), later replaced by exchange sidings with the London and North Western Railway (Bradley 1992, 226-7). This site was equipped with inclines, whose traces are evident. The dyorite which makes up the mountain had earlier been quarried for millstones, at a time when the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars had prevented imports from La Ferté sous Jouarre in France . A number of separate quarry faces have been identified, but the industry does not seem to have been developed locally on any great scale.

On the Little Orme (area 3), limestone was quarried from before 1862 until 1931, shipping directly from a pier below the quarry

(Bradley 1992, 299-300). Limestone has been worked on a number of sites on the Great Orme, such as at the Bishop's Quarry, as well as at around the Marine Drive, where the remains of a chute to load vessels survive, and below Pen y Ddinas, where the rock has been extracted from a pillar-and-stall underground working.

Slate and slate-tuffite have been worked commercially at six quarries within the area, though small-scale trials and quarries of convenience were opened at a considerable number of other locations. The tiny Tal y Fan quarry (area 9) appears to have been worked intermittently from at least 1555 to 1913. Another early site is at Llechan, known to have been exploited in 1686, but probably of medieval origin, since the name (Llechan = 'fissile stone') is attested in the fourteenth century (Ellis 1838). Operations certainly went on here until the late eighteenth century, attested in the characteristically small slates from Llechan quarry at Melin Gwenddar, on which there is a date-stone of 1783.

More conventional in their fortunes were the two quarries in the uplands to the west of Llyn Eigiau (area 9), Cwm Eigiau and Cedryn. Both were opened in the 1820s, and worked on a small scale until the 1850s, when a mill driven by a water-wheel and a barracks were erected at Cwm Eigiau. In the boom years of the 1860s both quarries were equipped with state-of-the-art machinery and a seven-mile-long railway was constructed to give access to the Conwy. Neither one was worked after 1874.

In the valley to the north, a small slate quarry was opened in the 1860s, equipped with a water-driven mill in 1869-1870, and later went over to exploiting a hone-stone vein. This remained in use until 1908. A tiny quarry was also worked in Coed Dolgarrog (area 19) from the 1820s to the 1880s. At Melynlllyn (area 20) a vein of slate tuffite was quarried to make hone-stones from the 1860s to 1910 (Davies 1976).

The area's rich arable land required, and its topography made possible, a number of water-powered corn mills. These are known to have been built on the Gyffin, the Ro, at Llanfairfechan and at Aber. A number of examples survive, converted to dwellings, including the seventeenth century Melin Bulkeley. Other water-driven mills have left less trace, though a pandy was in existence at Dolgarrog by the sixteenth century (NLW Wynnstay Mss.), and a paper mill was established on the Porth Llwyd in 1810 (UWB Baron Hill Mss.). Only foundations are visible of the two windmills known to have been constructed on the Creuddyn peninsula, one on the Orme itself (area 1), the other above Deganwy (area 6).

Water-power was also a vital component of the major modern industrial development of the area, the aluminium works at Dolgarrog. This was established in 1907 as a reduction works for the conversion of alumina and bauxite to aluminium, a process

which consumes vast amounts of electricity, and which has therefore always been established where there is abundant water, rather than near the sources of the raw material. The works was subsequently developed to include a carbon factory and a rolling mill., and now functions as a specialist rolling plant. A purpose-built village was established at Dolgarrog between 1907 and 1926 (Jones and Gwyn 1989).

An early gas works at Madryn Farm supplied Llanfairfechan.

Communications

The archaeology of communications forms an important component of the historic landscape of the study area. A prehistoric route from east to west crossed the Conwy at the ford of Tal y Cafn and passed through Bwlch y Ddeufaen. The Roman road from Canovium (Caerhun) westwards to Segontium (Caernarfon) follows the same route as its purported bronze age predecessor from Ro Wen to Bwlch y Ddeufaen. Near the east end of Bwlch y Ddeufaen a Roman milestone was discovered in 1954 which is attributed to the reign of Constantine the Great (305-337 AD). It records a distance of five miles from Canovium.

From Bwlch y Ddeufaen it is uncertain whether the road continued west through the Anafon and Aber Valleys or descended directly to Llanfairfechan along the Gorddinog valley. The latter route is more likely, since three Roman milestones have been found near its likely course. Two were discovered on separate occasions in 1883, lying within a few metres of each other in a field on Rhiwgoch farm. One is dated to the reign of Hadrian (AD 117-138) and records a distance of eight miles from Canovium; the other dates from the reign of the Emperor Severus (193-211 AD) and does not record any set mileage since the inscription is incomplete. Finally, a third milestone was recovered from a field on Madryn Farm in 1959 on the coastal plain due west of Llanfairfechan. It carried post-Roman as well as an imperial inscription, the latter ascribing it to the reign of Postumus (258-268 AD) (Jones 1985). A possible Roman dock has been identified on the banks of the Conwy immediately north of the fort at Caerhun (area 15), whence a further Roman road ran south to Caer Llugwy and ultimately to South Wales .

The Conwy itself formed a communications artery, carrying timber, lead, iron sulphide and slate from the upper reaches of the valley, from at least the Conquest, although until the early nineteenth century loads had to be transhipped across a reef at Tal y Cafn (Williams 1979). The Caerhun tithe map shows a jetty at this point with road access. From the 1820s to 1864 slate was shipped from Cwm Eigiau at a wharf on the west bank of the Conwy slightly to the north, and for a while in the mid-century Cwm Machno quarry also exported slate from a wharf on the opposite bank. The wharf facilities at Conwy, medieval in origin,

were extended by W.A. Provis in 1831 (CRO XB2/16; Davidson 1997, 4-5), and quays were also built by the London and North Western Railway at Llandudno Junction and at Deganwy.

The river also carried agricultural material; in the early nineteenth century one farmer near Tal y Cafn constructed canals across the alluvial plain to carry lime to his fields; no trace of these has been observed. As with other tidal rivers and estuaries in North-west Wales, mineral traffic declined from the 1860s, and ceased altogether in 1878, only to be revived after the establishment of the aluminium works at Dolgarrog in 1907. A canal and a tramway connected the works to the river, and barges continued to ply the river until the 1930s. Steamer trips from Conwy to Trefriw were introduced on the river in 1847, and continued until 1940.

The river also formed a natural barrier to east-west travel, though ferries are recorded at Conwy from 1188 and Tal y Cafn from 1301 (Davies 1966, 1, 11). The Bwlch y Ddeufaen route remained in common use until the eighteenth century, when in 1769 both the London and the Dublin parliaments made substantial investment in a road over the headland at Penmaenmawr, previously a notorious obstacle to travel – until well within living memory, people in the Conwy valley would refer to 'Penmaenmawr a'r gwledydd pell' – 'Penmaenmawr and the distant lands beyond'. A road of sorts existed here in the time of Charles I, but it was not until the construction of Telford 's road in the 1820s that it ceased to be a perilous undertaking to travel from Conwy west. Telford 's road was itself replaced by a new road constructed by Boswell of Wolverhampton between 1930 and 1936, which was the first to tunnel through the rock. This road is carried on substantial arched embankments; additional lanes and a further tunnel were constructed in the 1980s.

The creation of the Telford post road in the 1820s led to the building of a suspension bridge over the mouth of the river, after various proposals for stone bridges proved abortive, Telford's Conwy bridge spans 327' between its two ashlar towers. Plans to demolish it in 1958 led to an outcry. It has recently been renovated to near-original condition, and is still in use as a footbridge.

The construction of the post road and the bridge formed part of a general improvement of the local road system. The Conwy to Pwllheli road was taken over by a turnpike trust, and the Conwy to Tal y Cafn length by the new Caernarvonshire Trust, and the new road was complete by 1772 (Davies 1966, 203).

The second bridge to be built at Conwy was built for the Chester and Holyhead Railway in 1848, one of Robert Stephenson's two tubular bridges. Only at Conwy are the two tubes still intact and carrying trains. Its castellated arches were intended to blend in with the castle. The railway was designed to connect London with the main port for Ireland , and was opened all the way

through in 1850); in 1857 the first water-troughs were installed at Mochdre, later moved to Aber, making non-stop locomotive running a possibility (Cragg 1997, 13-17). At Penmaenmawr, the railway is carried on an open viaduct 182 yards long.

A branch was constructed to Llandudno in 1858, and the line was doubled after 1875 (Bradley 1992, 90.). Another branch opened to Llanrwst in 1863, subsequently extended to Betws y Coed (1866) and Blaenau Ffestiniog (1878). Rail-connected quays were built at Ynys (near the Stephenson bridge) and at Deganwy. These developments made the junction station into an important railway centre, around which a community began to grow in the late nineteenth century.

The river is bridged at two other locations within the study area, at Tal y Cafn, opened in 1897 (CRO X/RD/?, Davies 1966, 229), a road bridge which replaced the ferry, and at Dolgarrog in 1916, when a roadway and a siding were constructed from the branch line to the aluminium works. This bridge is one of two in the United Kingdom, with the Forth bridge, to use a cantilever girder construction.

Culture, society and language.

Traditional evaluations of the Welsh landscape have tended to see a polarisation into industrial and rural types, each with its strong sense of identity, each distinctively Welsh in outlook, and frequently in language also. Though the landscape of the present study area is predominantly rural, traditional in outlook and Welsh in speech, much of the population nevertheless has no long-standing roots in the area, and the common language for most of the larger communities is English.

The town of Conwy, founded by Edward I, was traditionally an English-speaking enclave in a Welsh-speaking area, which has only recently started to lose this character. Industrial and tourist developments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have also altered the linguistic and cultural complexion of the area considerably.

Llandudno has typically catered for holidaymakers from the north-west of England, and ease of transport along the North Wales coast road has resulted in the whole of Creuddyn and to some extent the Penmaenmawr-Dwygyfylchi area effectively serving and forming part of, an extended Anglicised or English conurbation.

Though the language of the granite quarries at Penmaenmawr was always commonly Welsh, some of the workmen and under-managers came from quarries elsewhere in the world, unlike the neighbouring slate quarries which drew their workers almost exclusively from the Welsh-speaking hinterland.

The aluminium works at Dolgarrog contained a strange ethnic mix in its hey-day in the 1920s, when English, Scots, Irish and others worked alongside native Welshmen and Welshwomen - but as in the case of Conwy, this community is now becoming more Welsh in speech rather than less.

The study area is not, therefore, exclusively the cradle of a traditional Welsh society: the sense of bro remains strong for many, and local eisteddfodau remain popular and well-supported, but for others loyalties and attachments to the area will be founded on a different set of values and assumptions.

Appendix B: Figures and gazetteers

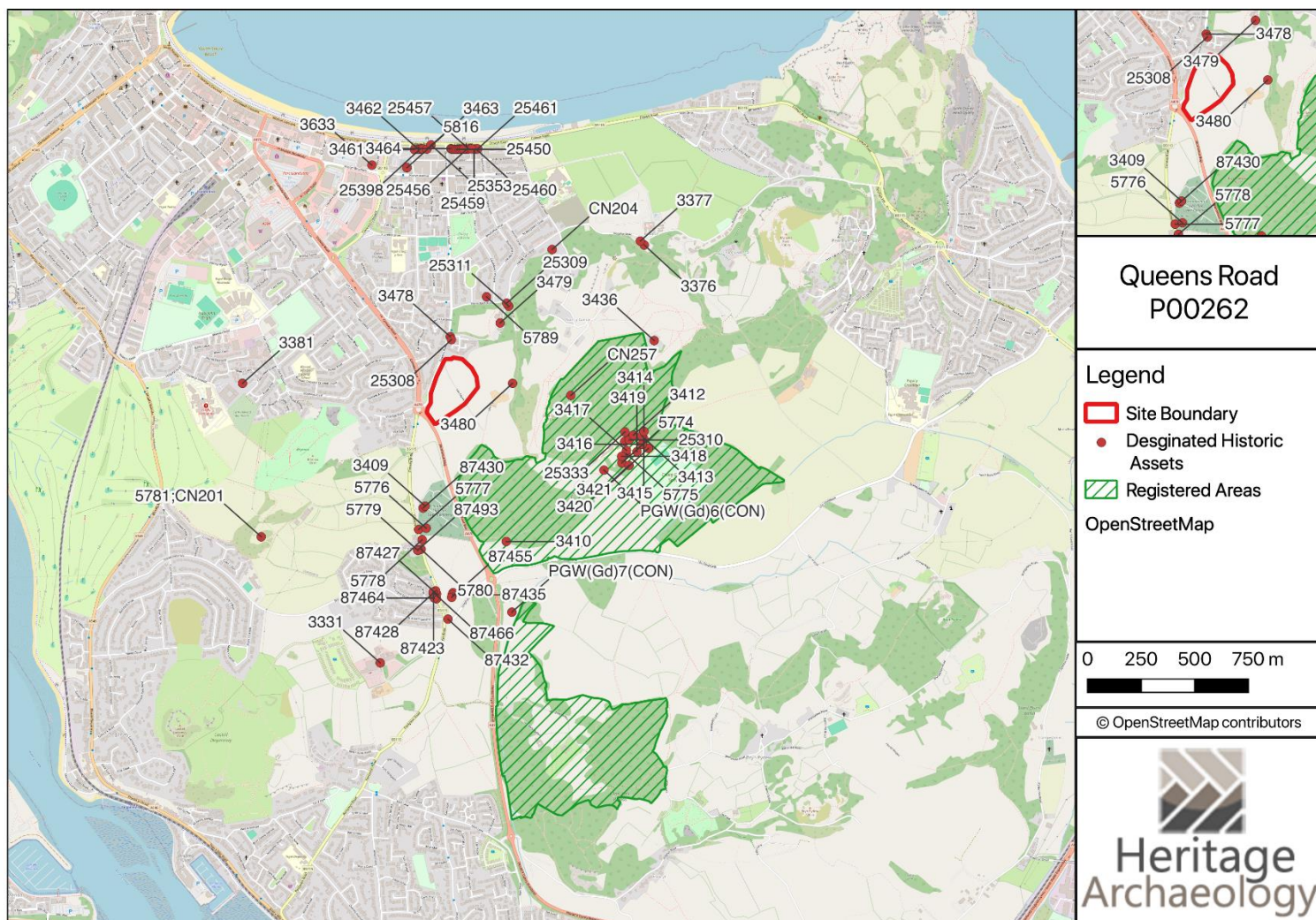


Figure 4: Location of designated historic assets

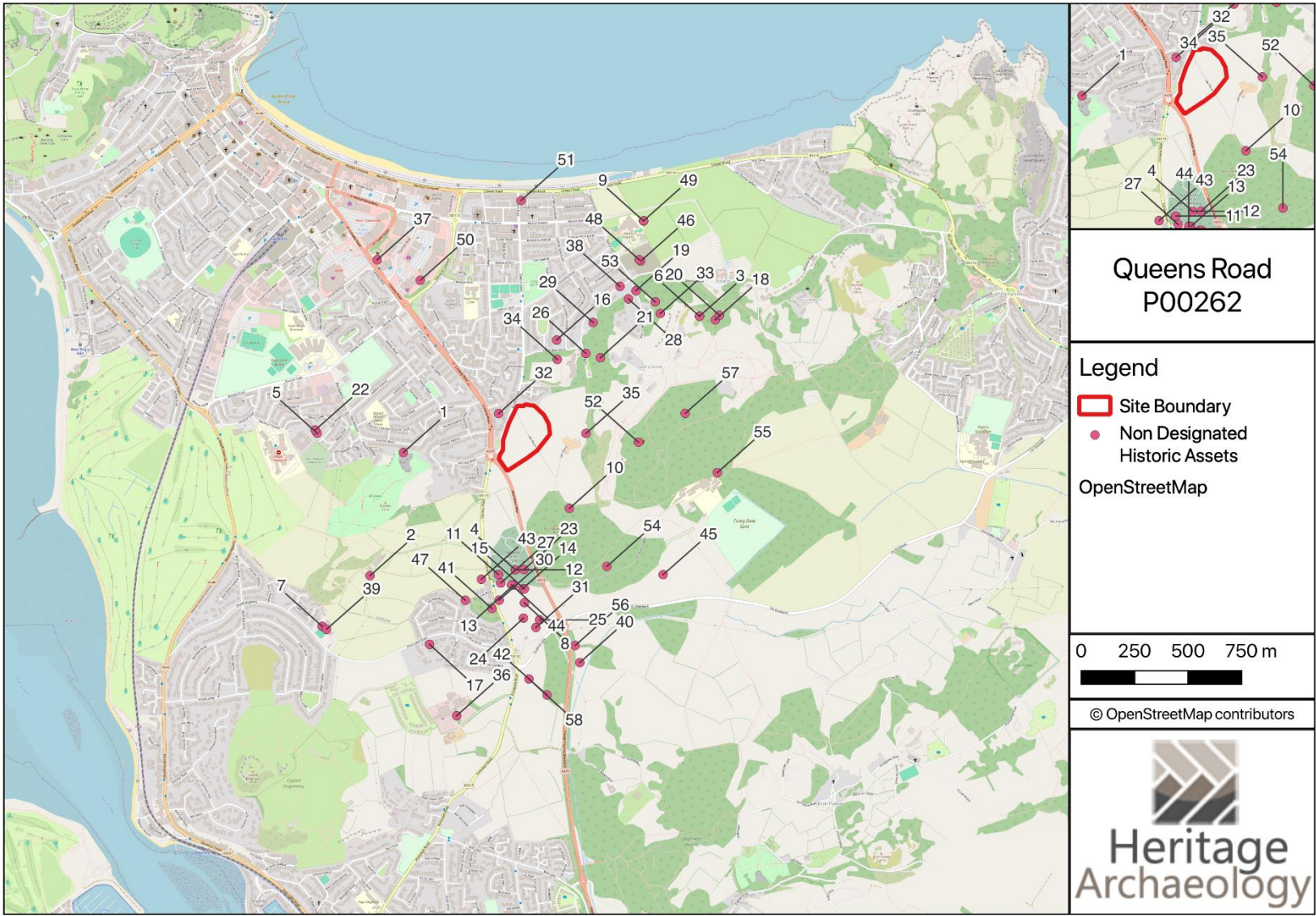


Figure 5: Location of non-designated historic assets

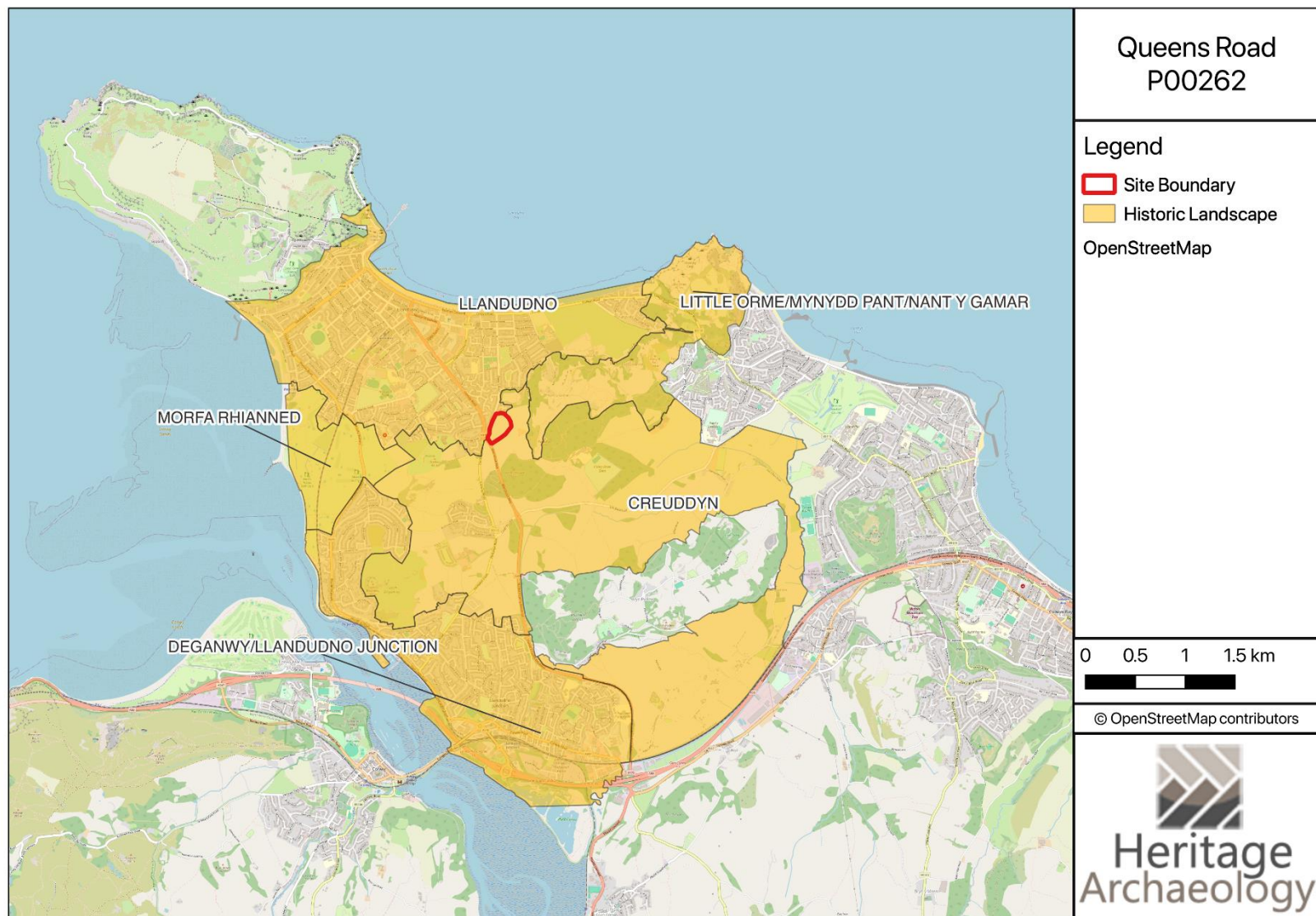


Figure 6: Location of Historic Landscape Areas

Gazetteer of known historic assets

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
3411	LB I	4548	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	<p>The oldest part of the existing house, built in 1st half of C16th, is a hall, axis roughly E-W within 2 storey wing, containing the solar at the E end. To the E is a further block built in C17th. Modern buildings extend N and W of the hall. The property has been in the hands of the Mostyn family since the C15th.</p> <p>Exterior - S wall of the hall is of limestone and yellowish grit rubble, with yellow freestone dressings to the openings. The original main entrance at the W end has a 4-centred head with a moulded label and a small hollow chamfer on the jambs. The 2 windows, original, one each of 3 lights with simple uncusped perpendicular tracery in an elliptical head without a label. The jambs are casement-moulded and the near arches are elliptical. The E wing has been refaced in roughly coursed limestone, probably when the C17th block was built. The windows are modern. Condition - good.</p> <p>As described by RCAHM.</p> <p>Circa 1560, original nucleus, 1 storey hall and 2 large traceried windows, perp. style. Round arched entrance, original oak door. 16th/17th century stair.</p> <p>Gloddaeth became the principal Caernarvonshire residence of an influential gentry family, the Mostyns of Mostyn, from the beginning of the sixteenth century. The core of the present stone-built house is an ambitious hall and solar cross-wing range. The original arrangements below the cross-passage are unclear but Smith considers that it was an end-passage house, without attached service-rooms. The hall is particularly impressive and has a three-bay hammer-beam roof terminating in enriched coving over the dais. Two large traceried windows light the hall, and in the opposite wall the lateral fireplace with carved mottos is considered original. (Bridge and Miles, 2014).</p> <p>Description of Gloddaeth Hall (Fenton, 1810).</p> <p>Description of Gloddaeth Hall and Library (Fenton, 1813).</p>	MEDIEVAL	280266	380700
3415	LB II*	12573	Gloddaeth Hall, Dovecote	<p>Circa 1600, square, corbie stepped gables, later moulded wood cupola, low range of buildings abuts East and West.</p>	POST MEDIEVAL	280355	380709

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
3633	LB II*	11638	Grand Theatre, Llandudno	<p>Circa 1900. Red brick. Llandudno, Mostyn Broadway, Grand Theatre. Grade II* listed. 1899-1901. By G. A. Humphreys with Edwin Sachs as consultant. Fire-proof concrete and steel frame construction with front elevation of red brick. Wide centre gable with scrolls flanked by semi-octagonal towers with parapets and narrow angle pilasters (no domes). Tympanum of gable and first floor divided into rectangular panels by framework of cement rendered ribs. Two windows of four narrow segmental headed sash lights on first floor. Ground floor of painted brick; five doorways and narrow windows. Veranda of cast-iron, formerly with glazed roof; veranda with fluted columns, capitals and spandrels; in need of repair.</p> <p>Baroque auditorium ornamented with fine fibrous plaster work, musical trophies and arabesque detailing. Square-headed proscenium arch with panelled reveals, the panels decorated with gilded musical instruments in relief. Two cantilevered tiers and two bays of balconies, the balconies immediately adjoining the proscenium arch with bowed fronts. Fronts to upper balconies decorated with swags and fronts to lower balconies decorated with cartouches. Three closely spaced doorways at ground level in each side wall of auditorium with panel above ornamented with putti, strapwork and garlands in relief. Horseshoe shaped gallery with bowed balcony front and panelled soffit. Ceiling with large intricately worked circular panel set within rectangular frame, painted sky with birds. Prince of Wales head relief, sunburst rose etc; main dog-leg staircase with good cast iron handrail. Original stage machinery, fly-tower, original fire curtain etc.</p>	POST MEDIEVAL	279120	382013
5775	LB II*	29579	Statue, Gloddaeth Hall	An 18th century statue; formerly sited at the intersection of three straight walks in the wood to the south-east of the hall, but moved to its present site in the 1990s following its restoration.	POST MEDIEVAL	280272	380643

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
3376	LB II	11929	Bodafon Hall, Llandudno	From 4-11-1999 until 30-7-2019 this site was also recorded as PRN11930. 17th - 18th century. Later alterations, 2 storey, slate roof. Stone wall with pebbledash. Largely eighteenth century house, thought to be a rebuilding of an earlier house. In its present form this was a farmhouse of the Mostyn estate.	POST MEDIEVAL	280380	381610
5774	LB II	11952	Bothy Cottage, Llandudno	Dated 1881. 2 storey cottage.	POST MEDIEVAL	280250	380600
5777	LB II	29403	Boundary Wall, Llanrhos Church	Watching brief in advance of reconstruction and strengthening of a 20m length of the churchyard wall of Llanrhos church (PRN 6932). The boundary wall consisted of roughly worked limestone blocks up to 600m square, with subangular shale slabs with lime mortar bonding. The wall was 0.6m wide and had a fragmented stone rubble core (Fig. 5). The wall was clearly built against the graveyard as a retaining wall, and already confirmed from historical sources to be of C19th date, a C19th date was confirmed by the presence of a moulded green glass bottle and sherd of a stoneware pail in the backfill behind the wall construction (Fig. 9). The wall was capped with cock and hen work and was 1.4m above a small bank which was itself 0.56m above road level. Upon removal of the wall, two displaced skulls were found in Context 2, probably placed by the sexton digging graves in the later part of the C19th or early C20th (Fig. 7). Context 2 was interpreted as made ground backfilled after the rebuilding of the churchyard wall. At the W end, Context 5 was interpreted as a fragment of the earlier churchyard cut in the reconstruction of the churchyard wall. The churchyard wall clearly appears to have been renewed in the C19th. This enlarged the graveyard allowing an extra row of graves to be inserted, all of which are early C20th in date.	POST MEDIEVAL	279295	380315
25310	LB II	66503	Cadogan Centre at Gloddaeth Hall	An outbuilding at Gloddaeth Hall.	Post Medieval	280287	380706
5779	LB II	12049	Church House, Llanrhos	From 4-11-1999 until 10-9-2019 this site was also recorded as PRN12050. Stone rubble walls, slate roof.	POST MEDIEVAL	279289	380218

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
5816	LB II	66497	Church of St Paul	A late 19th century church.	Post Medieval	279283	381997
3285	LB II	11972	Conway Lodge, Llanrhos	Dated 1894, former lodge to Gloddaeth Hall. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279448	380017
3381	LB II	4582	Cwm Howard, House (Pre-1688)	Pre-1688 house. Roofs contain original timbers but ceilings have been raised, and chimney stacks repaired and capped. Walls are of uncoursed rubble, lime-washed. John Parry of 'Coummaward' was buried in 1688. The house is shown in Lewis Morris' map of Conway Harbour Approaches (1748). Not outstanding.	POST MEDIEVAL	278491	381015
5778	LB II	12666	Drinking Fountain, Conway Road	19th century features contributing to the setting of the church.	POST MEDIEVAL	279310	380267
87423	LB II	66159	Edenhurst	A late 19th century house, a pair with Woodville, built by the Mostyn estate.	Post Medieval	279357	380013
3480	LB II	12132	Fferm Farmhouse, Llandudno	17th-18th century. Colourwashed stone rubble walls, slate roofs.	POST MEDIEVAL	279750	380983

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
3411	LB I	4548	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	<p>The oldest part of the existing house, built in 1st half of C16th, is a hall, axis roughly E-W within 2 storey wing, containing the solar at the E end. To the E is a further block built in C17th. Modern buildings extend N and W of the hall. The property has been in the hands of the Mostyn family since the C15th.</p> <p>Exterior - S wall of the hall is of limestone and yellowish grit rubble, with yellow freestone dressings to the openings. The original main entrance at the W end has a 4-centred head with a moulded label and a small hollow chamfer on the jambs. The 2 windows, original, one each of 3 lights with simple uncusped perpendicular tracery in an elliptical head without a label. The jambs are casement-moulded and the near arches are elliptical. The E wing has been refaced in roughly coursed limestone, probably when the C17th block was built. The windows are modern. Condition - good.</p> <p>As described by RCAHM.</p> <p>Circa 1560, original nucleus, 1 storey hall and 2 large traceried windows, perp. style. Round arched entrance, original oak door. 16th/17th century stair.</p> <p>Gloddaeth became the principal Caernarvonshire residence of an influential gentry family, the Mostyns of Mostyn, from the beginning of the sixteenth century. The core of the present stone-built house is an ambitious hall and solar cross-wing range. The original arrangements below the cross-passage are unclear but Smith considers that it was an end-passage house, without attached service-rooms. The hall is particularly impressive and has a three-bay hammer-beam roof terminating in enriched coving over the dais. Two large traceried windows light the hall, and in the opposite wall the lateral fireplace with carved mottos is considered original. (Bridge and Miles, 2014).</p> <p>Description of Gloddaeth Hall (Fenton, 1810).</p> <p>Description of Gloddaeth Hall and Library (Fenton, 1813).</p>	MEDIEVAL	280266	380700
3415	LB II*	12573	Gloddaeth Hall, Dovecote	<p>Circa 1600, square, corbie stepped gables, later moulded wood cupola, low range of buildings abuts East and West.</p>	POST MEDIEVAL	280355	380709

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5775	LB II*	29579	Statue, Gloddaeth Hall	An 18th century statue; formerly sited at the intersection of three straight walks in the wood to the south-east of the hall, but moved to its present site in the 1990s following its restoration.	POST MEDIEVAL	280272	380643

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
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5777	LB II	29403	Boundary Wall, Llanrhos Church	Watching brief in advance of reconstruction and strengthening of a 20m length of the churchyard wall of Llanrhos church (PRN 6932). The boundary wall consisted of roughly worked limestone blocks up to 600m square, with subangular shale slabs with lime mortar bonding. The wall was 0.6m wide and had a fragmented stone rubble core (Fig. 5). The wall was clearly built against the graveyard as a retaining wall, and already confirmed from historical sources to be of C19th date, a C19th date was confirmed by the presence of a moulded green glass bottle and sherd of a stoneware pail in the backfill behind the wall construction (Fig. 9). The wall was capped with cock and hen work and was 1.4m above a small bank which was itself 0.56m above road level. Upon removal of the wall, two displaced skulls were found in Context 2, probably placed by the sexton digging graves in the later part of the C19th or early C20th (Fig. 7). Context 2 was interpreted as made ground backfilled after the rebuilding of the churchyard wall. At the W end, Context 5 was interpreted as a fragment of the earlier churchyard cut in the reconstruction of the churchyard wall. The churchyard wall clearly appears to have been renewed in the C19th. This enlarged the graveyard allowing an extra row of graves to be inserted, all of which are early C20th in date.	POST MEDIEVAL	279295	380315
25310	LB II	66503	Cadogan Centre at Gloddaeth Hall	An outbuilding at Gloddaeth Hall.	Post Medieval	280287	380706

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
5779	LB II	12049	Church House, Llanrhos	From 4-11-1999 until 10-9-2019 this site was also recorded as PRN12050. Stone rubble walls, slate roof.	POST MEDIEVAL	279289	380218
5816	LB II	66497	Church of St Paul	A late 19th century church.	Post Medieval	279283	381997
3285	LB II	11972	Conway Lodge, Llanrhos	Dated 1894, former lodge to Gloddaeth Hall. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279448	380017
3381	LB II	4582	Cwm Howard, House (Pre-1688)	Pre-1688 house. Roofs contain original timbers but ceilings have been raised, and chimney stacks repaired and capped. Walls are of uncoursed rubble, lime-washed. John Parry of 'Coummaward' was buried in 1688. The house is shown in Lewis Morris' map of Conway Harbour Approaches (1748). Not outstanding.	POST MEDIEVAL	278491	381015
5778	LB II	12666	Drinking Fountain, Conway Road	19th century features contributing to the setting of the church.	POST MEDIEVAL	279310	380267
87423	LB II	66159	Edenhurst	A late 19th century house, a pair with Woodville, built by the Mostyn estate.	Post Medieval	279357	380013
3480	LB II	12132	Fferm Farmhouse, Llandudno	17th-18th century. Colourwashed stone rubble walls, slate roofs.	POST MEDIEVAL	279750	380983
5780	LB II	66264	Forecourt wall, gate and gate piers at Llanrhos Church House	A forecourt wall probably contemporary with the school, built in 1822, and 20th century gates and gate piers.	Post Medieval	279304	380223
87427	LB II	66260	Gate at entrance to Edenhurst	A 19th century gate contemporary with the house.	Post Medieval	279371	380014
87428	LB II	66208	Gate at entrance to Woodville	A gate contemporary with Woodville house.	Post Medieval	279367	380028
3478	LB II	12265	Gate Piers and Gate, Lady Forester Convalescent Home	POST MEDIEVAL	279465	381207	3478
87430	LB II	66216	Gate piers, gates, walls & railings at Llandudno Lodge	Gate piers, gates, wall and railings built in 1881 and contemporary with Llandudno Lodge.	Post Medieval	279318	380414

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
87432	LB II	66241	Gates & gate posts at former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to SW of Conway Lodge	Gate and gate post at the entrance to the south west drive of Gloddaeth Hall.	Post Medieval	279421	379895
87435	LB II	66200	Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge	Gate, gate piers, walls and forecourt built contemporary with Conway Lodge.	Post Medieval	279444	380008
87436	LB II	66234	Gateway to The Nook	A lych gate style entrance contemporary with the house dated 1897.	Post Medieval	279370	379991
3417	LB II	12163	Gloddaeth Hall, Garden Wall	High garden wall of stone rubble.	POST MEDIEVAL	280273	380658
3412	LB II	12164	Gloddaeth Hall, Jubilee Wing	18th/19th century. Restored 1897. Later altered. Stone rubble, slate gabled roof.	POST MEDIEVAL	280307	380728
3421	LB II	12167	Gloddaeth Hall, Kit. Gdn Wall	Stone rubble with ashlar coping.	POST MEDIEVAL	280376	380665
3420	LB II	12168	Gloddaeth Hall, Kit. Gdn. Wall	Stone Rubble	POST MEDIEVAL	280283	380588
3413	LB II	12574	Gloddaeth Hall, Stable Block	Early 19th century, 2 storeys, stone rubble walls with ashlar dressings.	POST MEDIEVAL	280346	380724
3416	LB II	12165	Gloddaeth Hall, Terrace Wall	Stone rubble wall	POST MEDIEVAL	280347	380685
3419	LB II	12166	Gloddaeth Hall, Terrace Walls	Stone rubble wall - very high	POST MEDIEVAL	280322	380651
3418	LB II	12169	Gloddaeth Hall,terr. Gdn Wall, Llandudno	Stone rubble ashlar coping.	POST MEDIEVAL	280250	380631
3436	LB II	66458	Hen Dwr	A domestic building with 18th century origins.	Post Medieval	280415	381165

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
3479	LB II	12264	Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	1902-04. (RCAHMW, Undated) Constructed in the early 20th century and occupied into the 21st century. It has remained unoccupied since 2006. Purpose built as a charitable hospital to house 50 convalescents in 1902. The associated outbuildings and lodges are contemporary with the main building. The home was built nine years after Lady Foresters death in 1893 through a charitable foundation set up in her name, in memory of her husband. Although building was completed in 1902, it was not opened until 1904. (Poole, 2010)	POST MEDIEVAL	279699	381265
3410	LB II	11890	Llandudno Lodge, Gloddaeth Hall	A lodge dated 1884.	Post Medieval	279702	380249
3409	LB II	12026	Llandudno Lodge, Gloddaeth Hall	A lodge dated 1881 at the entrance to a drive to Gloddaeth Hall.	Post Medieval	279328	380423
87493	LB II	66185	Llanrhos Church Hall	A school opened in 1822. Originally a school with schoolmaster's house, the school closed in 1905. It is now a church hall and house.	Post Medieval	279288	380219
3414	LB II	66567	Matron's Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall	A later 19th century cottage possibly remodelled from an earlier building.	Post Medieval	280357	380744
3462	LB II	66475	No 1 East Parade	A 19th century house.	Post Medieval	279338	382082
25398	LB II	66583	No 2 East Parade	A Victorian boarding house.	Post Medieval	279346	382082
25399	LB II	66454	No 3 East Parade	A 19th century house.	Post Medieval	279353	382083
25400	LB II	66584	No 4 East Parade	A Victorian boarding house.	Post Medieval	279360	382082
3464	LB II	12083	No. 1, Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century terrace, 3 storey roughcast.	POST MEDIEVAL	279490	382080
25455	LB II	12091	No. 10 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century, 3 storey terrace.	POST MEDIEVAL	279557	382077
25456	LB II	12092	No. 11 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century, 3 storey terrace.	POST MEDIEVAL	279565	382076
25457	LB II	12093	No. 12 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century, 3 storey terrace.	POST MEDIEVAL	279573	382077
25459	LB II	12095	No. 15, Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century, 3 storey.	POST MEDIEVAL	279598	382076
25460	LB II	80701	No. 16, Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	A 19th century building.	POST MEDIEVAL	279607	382076

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
25461	LB II	12096	No. 17 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century terrace, 3 storey.	POST MEDIEVAL	279615	382076
25447	LB II	12084	No. 2 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century, 3 storey terrace, stuccoed. Crowning cornice.	POST MEDIEVAL	279494	382078
25448	LB II	12085	No. 3 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century, 3 storey terrace, stuccoed cladding.	POST MEDIEVAL	279502	382077
25449	LB II	12086	No. 4 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century. 3 storey.	POST MEDIEVAL	279510	382076
25450	LB II	12087	No. 5 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century. 3 storey.	POST MEDIEVAL	279518	382076
25451	LB II	12088	No. 6 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century terrace. 3 storey.	POST MEDIEVAL	279526	382076
25452	LB II	12089	No. 7 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century terrace, 3 storeys.	POST MEDIEVAL	279533	382076
25453	LB II	80397	No. 8 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century terrace, 3 storeys.	POST MEDIEVAL	279541	382077
25454	LB II	12090	No. 9 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th century terrace, 3 storeys.	POST MEDIEVAL	279549	382077
25458	LB II	12094	Nos. 13 and 14 Craig y Don Parade, Llandudno	Mid or later 19th century, 3 storey terrace.	POST MEDIEVAL	279586	382077
3463	LB II	12121	Nos. 5-8 East Parade, Llandudno	Mid to late 19th century, stuccoed.	POST MEDIEVAL	279378	382081
25311	LB II	59775	Outbuildings, Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	Stable and laundry forming part of the outbuilding range north of Lady Forester Convalescent Home. (Poole, 2011)	POST MEDIEVAL	279741	381342
3377	LB II	68960	Piers and Walls, Bodafon Hall, Llandudno	19th century gate piers and walls.	POST MEDIEVAL	280362	381629
25353	LB II	66506	Pillar Box, East Parade	A pillar box bearing the monogram of Edward VII.	Post Medieval	279398	382100
25308	LB II	66455	Queen's Road Lodge to North Wales Medical Centre	A lodge dated 1902 to 1904 for the former Lady Forester Convalescent Home.	Post Medieval	279470	381193

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
5789	LB II	11437	Rapallo House, Llandudno	A late 19th to 20th century house.	Post Medieval	279639	381388
25309	LB II	59774	Rear Lodge, Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	Rear lodge forming part of the outbuilding range north of Lady Forester Convalescent Home. (Poole, 2011)	POST MEDIEVAL	279732	381356
87455	LB II	66262	Signpost at Conway Lodge	An early 20th century signpost. It was moved to its present position in the late 20th century.	Post Medieval	279441	379996
5776	LB II	6932	St. Hilary's Church, Eglwys-rhos Parish Church, Conwy	<p>Eglwys-Rhos parish church is dedicated to St. Mary and is located in the diocese of St. Asaph. A heavily restored church of medieval origin, cruciform in plan and consisting of nave, chancel, north and south chapels and a south porch.</p> <p>The rectangular churchyard is bounded by a stone wall, with an entrance on the south side via a lych gate and a further entrance on the north side. The cemetery was extended to the north and east at the turn of the century.</p> <p>The fabric of the lower walls of the nave, south and north chapels and the chancel is medieval in date, as are the roof timbers.</p> <p>The church was restored in 1820, and the south porch was added. Further repairs took place in 1865 when the windows and doors were inserted, the upper parts of the walls were built and a north vestry was added.</p>	MEDIEVAL;POST MEDIEVAL	279330	380320
87464	LB II	66263	The Nook	A former Mostyn estate house dated 1897.	Post Medieval	279360	379995
3331	LB II	11546	Tyn y Coed, Llanrhos	Front block is late 19th - early 20th Century. Gothic style. (RCAHMMW, Undated)	MODERN;POST MEDIEVAL	279100	379700
3461	LB II	11567	Washington Hotel, The Parade, Llandudno	Probably early 20th Century. 2 storey. Stuccoed.	POST MEDIEVAL	279320	382080

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
25333	LB II	26278	Water Tower, Gloddaeth Hall	A 17th century water tower.	POST MEDIEVAL	280268	380744
87466	LB II	66265	Woodville	A late 19th century house, built as a pair with Edenhurst by the Mostyn estate.	Post Medieval	279355	380022
5781; CN20 1	LB II & SM	4578	Watchtower, Bryniau Tower, Llanrhos	<p>Tower - walls purple grit, roughly coursed, 16ft high, with internal setbacks at 7ft and 12ft 6ins above ground level, situated on SW end of a low ridge nr. Bryniau Farm. Purpose unknown, though it may have been a windmill. According to Bingley it was built late C17th. (RCAHMMW, 1956)</p> <p>This tower, like those at Abergele and Whitford, was probably a Beacon watch-tower built beginning of C17th when piracy around our coasts was rife.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500.</p> <p>It may have been part of a system of lookouts designed to give warning of pirate attacks, but the surviving remains could easily be medieval and might have some connection with Degannwy Castle 1km S, or even Conwy Castle.</p>	POST MEDIEVAL	278560	380300

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
CN20 4	SM	4571	Cave, Ogof Tan y Bryn, Llandudno	<p>See FI file PRN 635 for general information on Great Orme caves.</p> <p>SAM Cn204 Aberconway.</p> <p>The entrance of this cave faces due NW. The opening is at least 12ft high and 20ft broad, but difficulties of access have precluded more accurate measurements. A broad talus lies in front of the entrance. The cave is unexcavated and its deposits undisturbed. The discovery of Upper Palaeolithic material virtually on the surface implies that this site is of the first importance. It is situated in the back garden of the house called Tan y Bryn.</p> <p>Planning application at Tan y Bryn brought to GAT's attention, June 1989. PJF wrote to inform developer of presence/importance of site.</p> <p>This cave is 3.4m wide, 3m high in the middle, and is lofty for 5.5m. About 2m of deposits had been removed in the past, probably for lawn-building soil. Patinated flint was found, with hacked bone fragments indicating human occupation, probably undisturbed at this level because the matrix is very stoney. One tool is a fine Creswellian-type blunted back blade, and the other is a worn leaf-shaped blade. In view of the undisturbed nature of the back, and a porthole, now blocked, running upwards in the ceiling which would once have formed an animal trap, this site is regarded as having great potential. Site and finds have been photographed in detail. (Davies, 1975)</p>	PREHISTORIC	279950	381600

CN25 7	SM	4549	Coed Gaer Hut Circle, Llandudno	<p>Unenclosed hut group 450ft above OD - two circular huts and traces of walling lie on level ground just within the NW side of the wood known as Coed Gaer.</p> <p>Hut (i) diameter 27ft. The wall is of earth and small stones faced on both sides with large limestone slabs up to 3ft high and is 5-6ft thick. The entrance on the SE is 6ft wide, flanked on the NE side by large orthostats placed across the line of the wall.</p> <p>Hut (ii) 5yds NE of (i) is a circular depression 15ft in diameter and 2ft deep in the centre. On the S and SW are some large limestone slabs, probably orthostats fallen from the wall.</p> <p>Traces of a wall of orthostats run E-W for a few yards from the N side of hut (i). Condition of hut (i) very good, of remainder, poor.</p> <p>A hut and line of orthostats as described.</p> <p>The wall is about 1.5m thick and consists of two concentric circles of limestone orthostats bounding a rubble core. Much of the latter is now missing and many of the orthostats stand proud of the surrounding ground surface. The larger blocks rise to nearly a metre in height, though most are lower. Breaches of the wall occur on the WNW and E and either, or both, may indicate the position of an original entrance. In this respect the recent survey is at variance with the RCAHM description which mentions an entrance on the SE. The internal diameter of the building is about 8m.</p> <p>Traces of the second building described by the RCAHM lie 2m to the NW. Consisting of no more than a slight, saucer-shaped depression with a few limestone blocks around the S rim; they are unconvincing as the remains of a building and may possibly mark the site of a dew pond. Slight traces of possibly ancient walls survive to the SW and N but the hut-circle does not appear to have been part of an enclosed homestead. (David, Glubb & Smith, 1981)</p> <p>The site consists of a single isolated substantially built round hut of</p>	PREHISTORIC	280020	380920
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Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
				the Iron Age or Romano-British period along with other associated features. (Cadw, 1997)			
PGW(Gd)6(CON)	RPG I	4411	Gloddaeth Hall Gardens, Llandudno	Well preserved terraced gardens and formal canal of C17th onwards: extensive C18th plantations and parkland, including the possible site of a large maze. The survival of an early C18th plantation laid out with formal rides radiating from a central statue is of exceptional interest.	POST MEDIEVAL	280166	380569
PGW(Gd)7(CON)	RPG I	na	Bodysgallen	Formal terraced gardens, walled, rose and kitchen gardens, park with woods	POST MEDIEVAL	279720	379920
1	ndha	5480	Bronze Flat Axe, Findspot, Deganwy	A thin butted flat axe 7.1cm long is reported from a field site in the Deganwy area. The item was discovered by metal detector at a depth of 7.5cm within what appears to be a rhyolite quarry of indeterminate age. Presumably bronze (Lewis 1990).	PREHISTORIC	278900	380900
2	ndha	24039	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llanrhos	<p>Greyish-coloured cherty flint flake.</p> <p>The flake was removed from a core: the bulb of percussion is evident on the ventral face. The dorsal face shows evidence for removal of smaller blades or flakes prior to the removal of this flake from the core. Retouch is evident around the edges.</p> <p>The size of flakes previously removed from the core may suggest a Mesolithic date.</p> <p>The object was found near Bryniau Farm during fieldwalking.</p>	MESOLITHIC	278730	380330
3	ndha	4587	Flint Tool, Findspot, Llandudno Parish	<p>Flint blade found in Llandudno PH now in the British Museum.</p> <p>No further information.</p>	PREHISTORIC	280300	381500

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
4	ndha	12726	Settlement Remains, Llanrhos	The evaluation has revealed evidence of occupation of likely prehistoric date within Trench B, consisting of a series of at least four shallow gullies and a possible posthole. A layer of burnt material within two of the gullies contained fragments of daub, some with wattle impressions, which was presumably derived from some form of structure. At this stage the only dating evidence consists of a cortical flint flake with slight retouch, although a sample of charcoal has been submitted to Belfast for radiocarbon dating. The exact nature and extent of the occupation could not be determined within the scope of the evaluation.	PREHISTORIC	279410	380340
5	ndha	4592	Stone Axe, Findspot, Cwm Howard, Llandudno	An axe of Graig Lwyd rock was found at Cwm Howard in Llandudno-cum-Eglynrhos. No further information.	PREHISTORIC	278500	381000
6	ndha	4586	Stone Axe, Findspot, Llandudno Parish	Neolithic stone axe, found in Llandudno PH. Now in Pitt-Rivers Museum Oxford. No further information.	PREHISTORIC	280300	381500
7	ndha	4581	Stone Axe, Findspot, Plas Mariandir	Polished stone axe found at Plas Mariandir now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. Stone axe, found 1936, on display at Rapallo House Museum. It is 8ins long, 2ins wide at the blade, tapering off to the butt. It is highly polished and of a type of stone found between the Owgen and Conway Rivers, but not Graig Lwyd. Nothing is known of the find at Plas Mariandir.	PREHISTORIC	278500	380100
8	ndha	4551	Bronze Palstave Hoard, Findspot, Gloddaeth	A hoard of about 50 bronze palstaves was found c.1686 'within a field of Gloddaith' under a great stone, placed heads and points. Five of them are preserved at Mostyn Hall, Flintshire (Gloddaeth Hall - SH80218070).	BRONZE AGE	279448	380185

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
9	ndha	96887	Gully, Nant-y-Gamar	<p>Gully [6007] was aligned north-west to south-east and had also been cut through the natural horizon. The gully measured 3m by 0.4m and had a depth of 0.15m. It contained single fill (6008) which was comprised of a dark greyish-black sandy clay. The fill contained abundant charred cereal grains and a moderate amount of animal bone. The gully had been truncated by land drain [6009], which followed the same alignment as the gully.</p> <p>An abundant amount of charred plant remains in the form of charred cereal grains were also recovered from gully [6007]. The charred remains have been interpreted as representing the result of an accidentally or deliberately burnt grain store followed by fairly rapid deposition after the event. They included species such as spelt and Barley. A radiocarbon date was obtained from charred spelt grains within the gully, which indicate that they were charred and deposited within the Romano-British period (120-250 cal AD). This fits with the species identified within the assemblage. The Romano-British date is of particular interest, given the lack of previous evidence for activity from this period in the immediate and surrounding area, as mentioned in the historic background section above. In particular, no Romano-British settlement evidence has yet been identified within the vicinity of the site, but the remains identified within gully [6007] suggest that domestic activity occurred in close proximity to the evaluated development site (Thomas & Philp 2021).</p>	ROMAN	280050	381950
10	ndha	1545	Coin Hoard, Findspot, Bryn Maelgwyn	<p>A hoard of around 200 silver pennies of Cnut was found, originally by two treasure hunters using metal detectors on the Mostyn estate. The area was excavated by GAT in 1979 and it was discovered that the coins were scattered over an area of about 300 square metres having been dislodged and dispersed, probably by a landslip. The coins and also a 17th century iron belt buckle found during the excavations are now in the National Museum of Wales.</p>	EARLY MEDIEVAL	279670	380620

11	ndha	4555	Inscribed Stone, Llanrhos Church	<p>An inscribed stone, now in a niche in the S wall of the nave of the parish church of Eglwys-rhos (SH78SE 16) was found in 1731 'in the highway by Tyddyn Holand, between Bodafon and Rhiw Leding...near to a rock called Crai'r nodwyddur (SH 81108175). There are a vast many ruins about this place, and it seems there was a town here in ye time of ye ancient Britons.'</p> <p>The stone is an elongated and rounded boulder about 3ft high. The lettering, in four horizontal lines of crude Roman capitals up to 5ins high, probably read SANCT / INVS / SACER / I(N)P. On the ground of brevity of the inscription and the type of lettering used, it may be assigned to the C5th or early C6th. Inscription has been re-cut.</p> <p>In 1906 the stone stood on the S side of the old road that runs from the Little Orme past Bodafon towards Llanrhos and in front of Tyddyn Holland Cottage. It was placed there about 1856 after having stood 'to the W of the old homestead, where it helped to form part of the wall of a pigsty.'</p> <p>The stone is still in the parish church. Tyddyn Holland Cottage could not be located, nor the site shown on the photograph.</p> <p>Re-examination of the inscription suggests that the correct reading is SANCT / INUS / SACER / DOS, rejecting the final In Pace. (Knight, 1969)</p> <p>Found 1731 - rough pillar stone with Latin inscriptions in Roman capitals C5th to early C6th SANCT / INVS / SACER / DVS (reading uncertain). Found in the highway by Tyddyn Holland between Bodafon and Rhiw Teding in Creuddyn near Conway - now moved to Llanrhos church.</p> <p>Description and illustration of the engraved stone now in Llanrhos Church (Rhys, 1877).</p>	Description of the inscribed stone at Tyddyn Holland (Rhys, 1897).	EARLY MEDIEVAL	279330	380320
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Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
12	ndha	12994	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	Slight earthwork bank with possible track alongside.	MEDIEVAL	279410	380340
13	ndha	12995	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	Slight earth bank with possible ditch alongside.	MEDIEVAL	279400	380270
14	ndha	12996	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	Earthwork lynchet with possible ditch along S side and suggestion of revetment wall along eastern section.	MEDIEVAL	279440	380250
15	ndha	12997	Ridge and Furrow, Llanrhos	Slight ridge and furrow aligned N-S, c.3-4m apart and 0.1m high.	MEDIEVAL	279450	380250
16	ndha	11438	Coach House, North of, Rapallo House, Llandudno	A late 19th to early 20th century coach house.	Post Medieval	279630	381406
17	ndha	67444	Bryn-Maelgwyn; Bryn-Mair Garden, Llanrhos	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). Its main elements on that map include conservatory, carriage drive, terrace, possible kitchen garden and greenhouse. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. (RCAHMW NMRW)	POST MEDIEVAL	279000	380003
18	ndha	56382	Building and enclosure, Pant-y-fynnon	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	280373	381481
19	ndha	56380	Building, E of Quinta Cottage	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	280006	381626
20	ndha	56383	Building, S of Bodafon Hall	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	280393	381502
21	ndha	56375	Circular Structure, W of Pen-yr-allt	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279832	381318
22	ndha	12566	Cwm-howard, Outbuildings	18th-19th century, stone rubble, slate gabled. Delisted.	POST MEDIEVAL	278491	381015
23	ndha	12993	Drive and Tree Avenue, Gloddaeth Estate	Former drive and avenue of trees associated with Gloddaeth Estate.	POST MEDIEVAL	279450	380340
24	ndha	25349	Drive, North of Conway Lodge	Part of a driveway present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889, 2nd Edition Map of 1900, 3rd Edition Map of 1913 and the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	POST MEDIEVAL	279442	380114

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
25	ndha	25350	Geometric Copse, North-East of Conway Lodge	A geometric copse present on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1900, 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13 and the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	POST MEDIEVAL	279517	380104
26	ndha	56376	Glasshouses and Structure, NE of North Wales Medical Centre	Two glasshouses and a structure set within walled enclosure. Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279765	381340
27	ndha	12991	Glebe House, Remains of, Llanrhos	Earthwork remains of Glebe House and associated buildings, consisting of a raised platform with low earthworks suggesting several buildings.	POST MEDIEVAL	279340	380280
28	ndha	56378	House, Bryn Glas, E of Ogof Tan y Bryn	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279970	381589
29	ndha	56377	House, Tan-yr-allt, NE of North Wales Medical Centre	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279802	381483
30	ndha	12992	Mostyn Arms, Former Site of, Llanrhos	Earthwork remains of two buildings forming the Mostyn Arms public house, together with adjacent enclosure or yard measuring 34m x 31m, defined by banks.	POST MEDIEVAL	279330	380200
31	ndha	25351	Ornamental Pond and Dam, North-East of Conway Lodge	An ornamental pond and dam present on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13. The extent of the woodland here appears to follow the line of the pond (Burnett, 2009).	POST MEDIEVAL	279499	380069
32	ndha	79	Stone Head, Findspot, Queens Road, Craig Y Don	Carved stone head. Originally thought medieval. Actually Victorian. Found at rear of "Addison", Queens Road, Craig-y-Don, Llandudno.	POST MEDIEVAL	279350	381070
33	ndha	56381	Structure, E of Tegfryn	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	280117	381517
34	ndha	56384	Structure, NW of North Wales Medical Centre	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279631	381315
35	ndha	56379	Structure, S of Farmhouse at Fferm	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279756	380967
36	ndha	67443	Ty'n-y-coed Garden, Llanrhos	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). Its main elements on that map include terrace, kitchen garden, greenhouse, carriage drive and well. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 10th August 2006. (RCAHMW NMRW)	POST MEDIEVAL	279118	379667

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
37	ndha	71355	Memorial, Llandudno Fire Station	A war memorial.	MODERN	278801	381801
38	ndha	71358	Memorial, Tan-y-bryn School	A war memorial.	MODERN	279932	381648
39	ndha	67445	Plas Mariandir, Deganwy	Plas Mariandir, Deganwy, was an early 20th century convalescent home. It is a 2-storey building with a long front range and extensive ranges to the rear. Now converted to flats. (RCAHMW NMRW)	MODERN	278520	380085
40	ndha	2835	Ancient Remains (Dubious Interest), Deganwy	No trace of any feature of archaeological interest could be located in the vicinity of SH 797799. Nothing is known locally regarding this site.	UNKNOWN	279700	379900
41	ndha	26275	Building, South of Church House	A building present on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1900 and 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13 but not present on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	UNKNOWN	279296	380162
42	ndha	26273	Building, South-East of Ivy Cottage	A building present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889, 2nd Edition Map of 1900 and 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13 but not present on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map (Burnett, 2009).	UNKNOWN	279543	379753
43	ndha	12998	Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos	There is a local tradition that burials have been noted in the field to the west of the road, opposite the church. Exact location unknown.	UNKNOWN	279250	380300
44	ndha	12999	Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos	There is a local tradition that a burial, apparently of early Christian date, was found during alterations to the road close to the church. Exact location unknown.	UNKNOWN	279390	380270

45	ndha	15803	Creuddyn, Landscape	<p>Historic background: an extensive area dominated by parkland and pasture, defined to the west by the urban areas of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction (2004), to the north by the urban development of Llandudno (2001), and the higher ground of the Little Orme and Nant y Gamar (2002), to the east by Penrhyn Bay (2022). The Bryn Pydew ridge (2021) intrudes into the area.</p> <p>An area rich in mythological associations, particularly the story of Taliesin and Maelgwn Gwynedd, who are traditionally connected with the Roman and post-Roman at Deganwy, consisting of two precipitous hillocks and the saddle between them. This formed the site of Deganwy castle, built by Robert of Rhuddlan c. 1080. The hill was held alternately by the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans until 1263, and part was granted to the Cistercians of Aberconwy.</p> <p>From the late medieval period, the area was dominated by the Mostyn family, whose seat lay at Gloddaeth, which lies within the area. The Mostyns also owned Bodysgallen, and they were to be instrumental in the development of Llandudno in the nineteenth century. Lesser families included the recusant Pughs of Penrhyn Creuddyn, who sheltered missionary priests. Gloddaeth dates in part from the sixteenth century, and is now a boarding school.</p> <p>There was some shale quarrying at Pabo from 1911 to 1932.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics: parkland, gentry houses, substantial farmsteads, limestone walls. The area is dominated by Gloddaeth, formerly the seat of the Mostyns, now a boarding school, and the substantial farms associated with it. Though Gloddaeth is the only landed seat within the area, Bodysgallen, Penrhyn and Marl are all within a mile of it. The churches of Eglwys Rhos and Llangystennin are both ancient foundations.</p> <p>A marked feature of the landscape is the stone-built watch-tower, believed to date from the seventeenth century, at Bryniau. The only pre-twentieth century nucleated community is at Glanwydden, which consists of a public house and a cluster of houses around a cross-</p>	MULTIPERIOD	280100	380300
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Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
				road. The nearby windmill dates from 1704. (Gwyn and Thompson, 1999).			
46	ndha	98762	Drainage Features, Near Nant-y-Gamar Road, Llandudno	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out for a proposed development site at Nant-y-Gamar Road in Llandudno. Linear anomalies have been identified that indicate drainage features, based on their morphology (Kenyon 2021).	UNKNOWN	280032	381764
47	ndha	32065	Ffynnon Fair, Llan-rhos	The well can be seen almost opposite St Mary's church in a cul-de-sac called Cae Rhos. At the end of the road there is a footpath that leads to the well. The well can be seen as a arc of stones set in cement, covered by a large stone (K&E Gruffydd, 1999). (Parry, Smith and Hopewell, 2011)	UNKNOWN	279172	380204
48	ndha	98761	Former Field Boundary, Near Nant-y-Gamar Road, Llandudno	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out for a proposed development site at Nant-y-Gamar Road in Llandudno. In the centre of Area 1, an alignment of strong discrete anomalies was identified on a north-northwest to south-southeast orientation. These anomalies correspond well to a mapped, former field boundary and probably represent a series of degraded former fence posts with metallic appendages. The strength of the anomalies and the surrounding halos suggests that ferrous material (metal) has been left in situ (Kenyon 2021).	UNKNOWN	280025	381770
49	ndha	96888	Land Drain, Nant-y-Gamar	The gully [6007] had been truncated by land drain [6009], which followed the same alignment as the gully (Thomas & Philp 2021).	UNKNOWN	280050	381951

50	ndha	15824	Llandudno, Landscape	<p>Historic background: the earliest settlement within the character area lies on the east-facing slopes of the Orme, where dwellings for miners and their families were established by the early nineteenth century, working for copper ore on the Orme itself, probably supplementing their income with fishing and farming. This area preserves a different character from the rest of the urban development of Llandudno, being distinguished by smaller dwellings, built from the local limestone along winding lines which follow the contours and natural topography of the hillslopes.</p> <p>The greater part of the site of the present town of Llandudno was a marshland into the nineteenth century, when it was drained; an enclosure act of 1843, implemented in 1847, apportioned 832 acres out of 955 acres of parish common to Edward Mostyn of Gloddaeth, who resolved upon the creation of a seaside resort. The first auction of leasehold building plots took place in April 1849.</p> <p>A policy of controlled leasing was adopted, in which the type of building that could be erected was determined by its locality. The street pattern was laid down by the estate, and leaseholders could submit proposed buildings for approval to the estate - which accounts for both the extraordinary variety of Victorian architecture in Llandudno, and its remarkable homogeneity as a town.</p> <p>The substantial hotels along the North and South Parades were erected from the 1850s onwards, beginning with the Queen's Hotel in 1853. Smaller scale developments followed soon after on the streets inland from the sea-front. Mostyn Street, the main east-west commercial axis, was largely developed by the 1870s. The pier was built by John Dixon in 1876 to the designs of James Brunlees and Alexander McKerrow, 2295' long, in two sections, and whose desk is lined with four kiosks leading to three larger kiosks at the head.</p> <p>Llandudno contains a number of outstanding examples of Victorian and early twentieth century places of worship, and parks and gardens. Other civic amenities include the Mostyn Art Gallery, a substantial glazed-brick structure, and the library on Mostyn</p>	MULTIPERIOD	279000	381700
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Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northings
				<p>Street. Developments have continued into the late twentieth century but have not impinged on the town's character.</p> <p>Llandudno was reached by a railway in 1858, consisting of a short branch line from the main Chester to Holyhead line. The growth of charabanc and other motor traffic in the early twentieth century led to the construction of the present principal road access, now known as Wormhout Road, from the east in the 1930s. This preserves its inter-war character, and contrasts pleasantly with the laid-out Victorian street pattern of the earlier part of the town.</p> <p>Llandudno successfully attracted an elite clientele in the 1850s and '60s, but by the end of the nineteenth century its appeal was directed more to the prosperous white-collar workers of the North of England and the Midlands, effectively much as it is at the end of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics: Victorian architecture, planned layout, seaside resort</p> <p>An outstanding example of a Victorian seaside resort, and also of a controlled townscape. Llandudno is remarkable for having retained its nineteenth century character, including decorative ironwork on the major hotels and hydro establishments and street furniture. A recent proposal for a lifeboat station on North Parade was rejected on aesthetic grounds.</p> <p>Llandudno is particularly noted for the quality and consistency of its suburban architecture as it continues to develop and expand to the present day. Practically every style and development of housing is represented here, from Victorian railways workers' terracing, Arts & Crafts houses, 1920s and 1930s semi-detacheds and Art Deco right up to modern Barret and mock-Tudor developments. (Gwyn and Thompson, 1999).</p>			

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
51	ndha	5574	Pit, Site of, Derby Hotel, Craig-y-don, Llandudno	Stone lined pit found at rear of hotel during building work. No additional details.	UNKNOWN	279480	382060
52	ndha	4550	Probable Quarry, Coed Gaer	Apparently a small quarry with natural rock exposed on its S side.	UNKNOWN	280000	380920
53	ndha	90401	Quarry, Craig y Don		UNKNOWN	280095	381572
54	ndha	26279	Quarry, North-East of Woodpecker Cottage	A quarry present but not labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889, 2nd Edition Map of 1900 and the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. Labelled 'Quarry' on the 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13 (Burnett, 2009).	UNKNOWN	279838	380345
55	ndha	26277	Rectangular Feature, North-East of Water Tower	A rectangular feature present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889, 2nd Edition Map of 1900, 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13 and the 2009 Ordnance Survey Mastermap Digital (Burnett, 2009).	UNKNOWN	280365	380769
56	ndha	2839	Stone, Possible Modern Boundary Stone, Deganwy	SH79687998. Stone (NAT) Modern Boundary Stone.	UNKNOWN	279680	379980
57	ndha	26272	Structure/ Enclosure, Llandudno	A rectangular enclosure or structure present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889, 2nd Edition Map of 1900, 3rd Edition Map of 1912-13 and the 2009 Mastermap (Burnett, 2009).	UNKNOWN	280222	381049
58	ndha	32906	Various Finds, Conwy	The findspot of a Roman spindle whorl and brooch, as well as post medieval shot.	MULTIPERIOD	279460	379830

End of Report