


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

**Land at Pentywyn Road, Llanrhos**



**January 2025**

Client	Anwyl Homes Ltd	
Site name	Land at Pentywyn Road, Llanrhos	
Report type	ASIDOHL	
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 <b>Heritage</b> Archaeology		

## Summary

Heritage Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Anwyl Homes to provide an ASIDOHL for land at Pentywyn Road, Llanrhos as part of the Conwy Local Development Plan Review.

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 site considered by this assessment is 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.

The site comprises agricultural fields, the field pattern has been significantly modified through boundary loss and changes to the road pattern, compared to that shown on the tithe map of 1846. Modern housing lies to the north of the site, the office and research facility at Ty'n-y-Coed is to the south and a caravan park is to the west. Key characteristics of the historic landscape area include designed landscapes, substantial farmsteads and limestone walls. These are not present within or close to the site.

## Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Heritage Archaeology Cyf gan Anwyl Homes i ddarparu ASIDOHL ar gyfer tir yn Ffordd Pentywyn, Llanrhos fel rhan o Adolygiad Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Conwy.

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

Mae'r safle'n cynnwys caeau amaethyddol, mae patrwm y caeau wedi'i addasu'n sylweddol trwy golli ffiniau a newidiadau i batrwm y ffordd, o'i gymharu â'r hyn a ddangosir ar fap degwm 1846. Mae tai modern i'r gogledd o'r safle, mae'r swyddfa a'r cyfleuster ymchwil yn Nhŷ'n-y-Coed i'r de ac mae maes carafanau i'r gorllewin. Mae nodweddion allweddol ardal y dirwedd hanesyddol yn cynnwys tirweddau wedi'u dylunio, ffermydd sylweddol a waliau calchfaen. Nid yw'r rhain yn bresennol o fewn nac yn agos at y safle.

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# 1 Stage One: Contextual Information

## Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Archaeology has been appointed to provide an ASIDOHL for land at Pentwyn Road as part of the Conwy Local Development Plan Review.
- 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 west of Pentwyn Road, Llanrhos, Llandudno (hereafter 'the site'). The site is located at National Grid Reference SH79137981, the closest post code is LL30 1SS. 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.

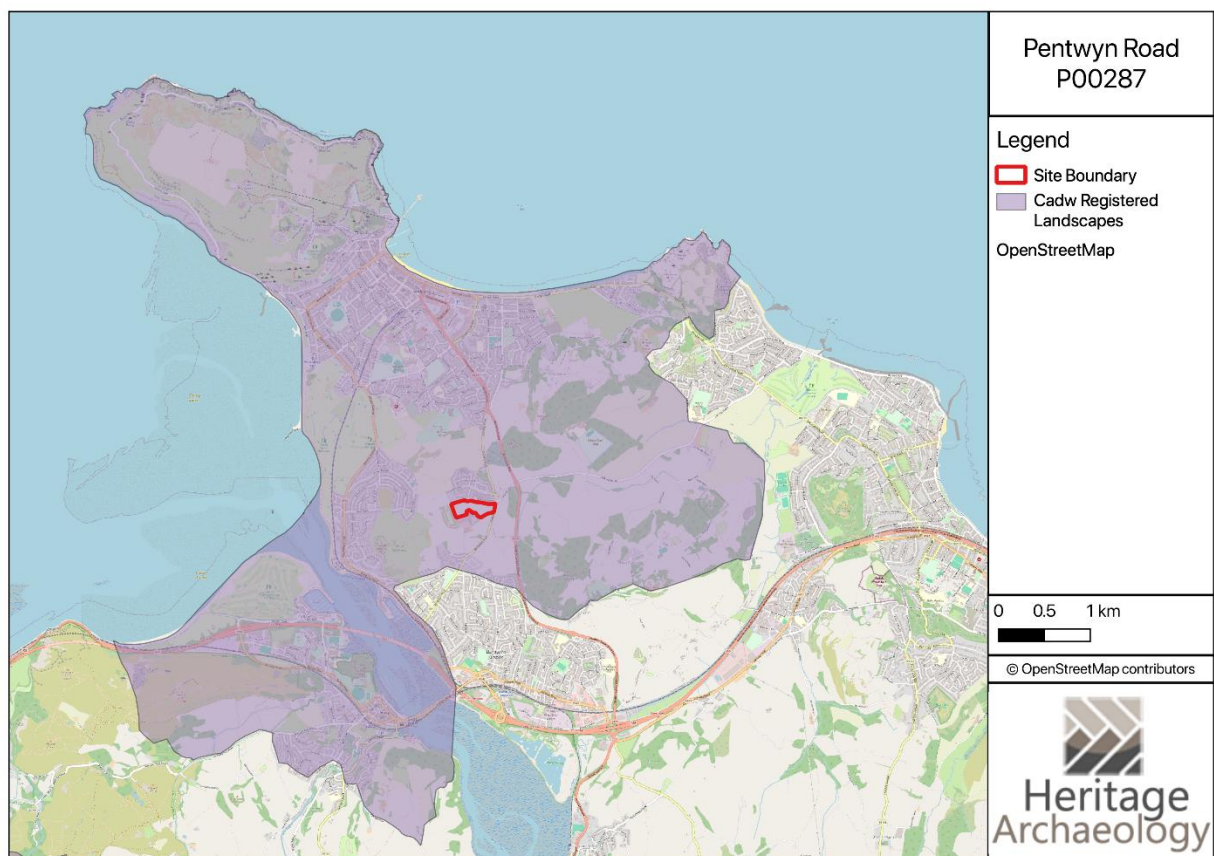


Figure 1: Site Location and Registered Landscape area

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## **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). Consequently, Conwy Council has recommended 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***

- 1.5. 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***

- 1.6. 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***

- 1.7. 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.*".
- 1.8. 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".
- 1.9. 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**

- 1.10. 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.

1.11. 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**

1.12. 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).

1.13. 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***

1.14. 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.

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## The Site context and historic background

- 1.15. The site is within an area of sandstone and mudstone formations overlain by till. The site is to the north of the mouth of the River Conwy 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, Deganwy is to the south west.
- 1.16. Prehistoric activity is evident in the area from the Palaeolithic period. Flint finds from the caves in the limestone cliff to the north of the site, below Nant-y-Gamar, 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 location 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.
- 1.17. 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.
- 1.18. 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.
- 1.19. 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.
- 1.20. 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.



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- 1.21. 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 17<sup>th</sup> century but it could be earlier and is 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.
- 1.22. The Church of St Hilary in Llanrhos (Eglwys-Rhos parish church) dates originally to the medieval period. An inscribed stone in the church, reported as having been found in the highway between Bodafon and Rhiw Leding dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> century and it is possible that there was an early medieval settlement at Llanrhos. The medieval village appears to have been focused around the church with outlying farmsteads within the surrounding area. Maes Dolau, a farmstead immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the site, is shown on the tithe map and could have earlier post medieval origins.
- 1.23. Gloddaeth Hall (St David's College) dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and has been owned by the Mostyn family since the 15<sup>th</sup> century, so may be the site of an earlier building. The current house was extended in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and is set within a grade I listed historic park and garden dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.24. The site is depicted on historic mapping (discussed further below) as enclosed farmland to the south of Llanrhos, 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 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### *The site on historic mapping*

- 1.25. The Tithe Apportionment for the parish of Eglwysrhos in the County of Carnarvonshire (dated 1846) records the land owner of the fields within the site as John Lloyd Jones, Esq. and the land occupier as John Jones. The farmhouse and steading at Maes Dolau was in the same ownership. The recorded field names were as follows:
- 214 – Tanyr ardd (garden field)
  - 215 – Cae eithin (gorse field)
  - 219 – Cae Pelment
  - 220 – Cae Llwyd (grey field)
  - 221 – Cae Llwyn (bush field)



Figure 2: Tithe map for Eglwysrhos, 1846

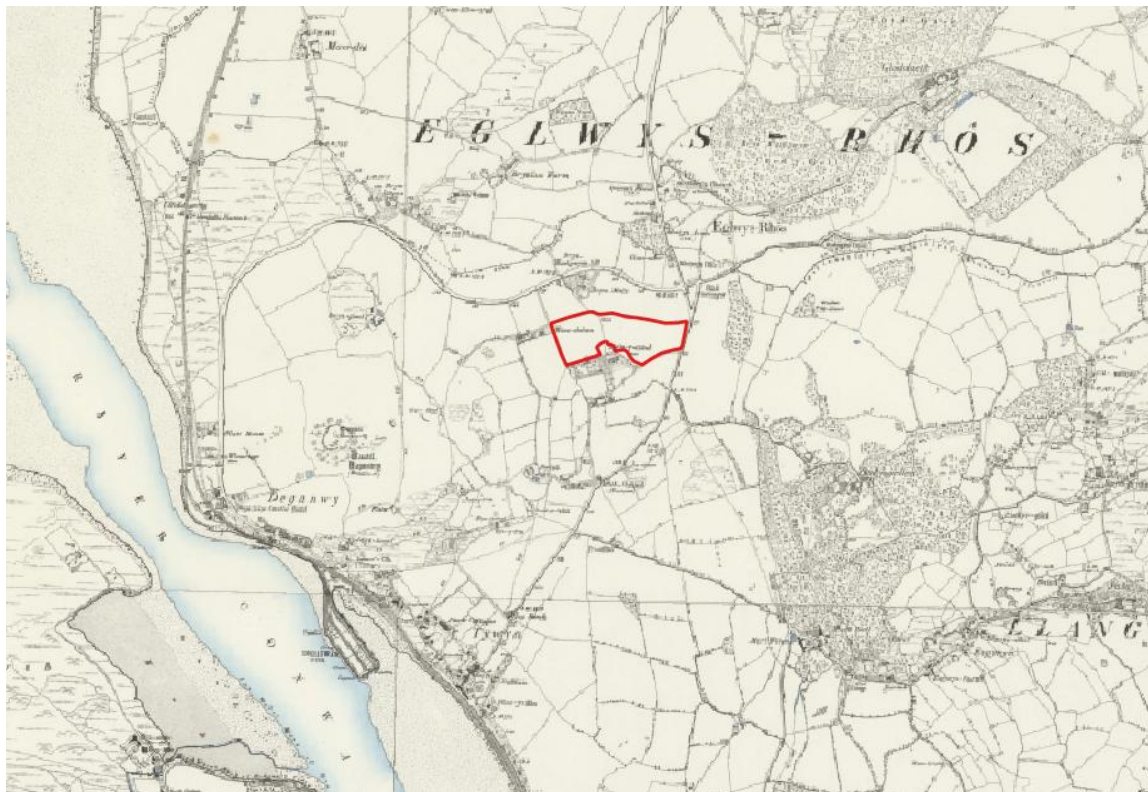


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey County Series, Caernarvonshire, 1888, 1:10,560 (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

- 1.26. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site with Bryn Mair constructed to the north and Ty'n-y-Coed to the south. A stone and well are depicted although neither is currently extant. The field pattern and road alignments had also been modified between the tithe map and first edition Ordnance Survey mapping. The settlements at Deganwy and Llandudno were beginning to develop by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and are depicted on the later mapping.

1.27. By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century suburban development stretching to the south of Llandudno was beginning to include areas around Llanrhos village and the site.

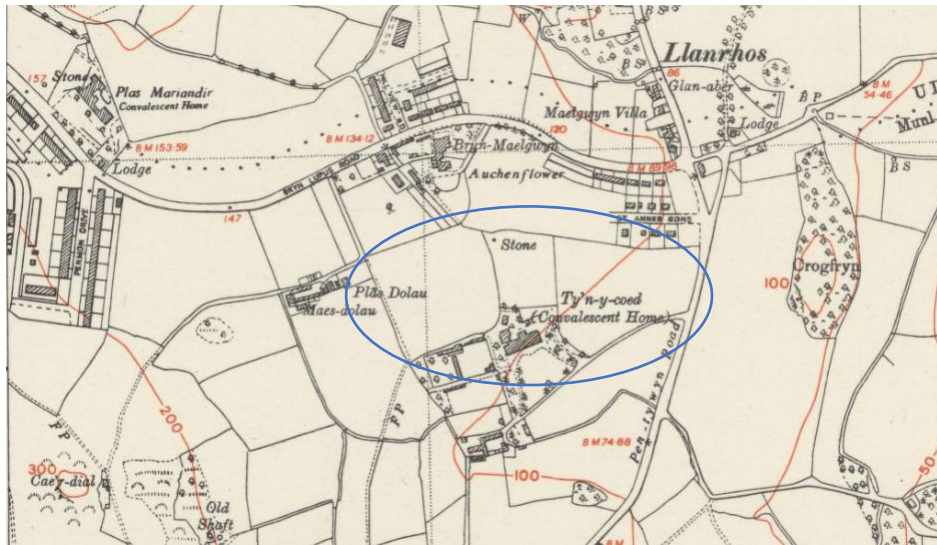


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey County Series, Caernarvonshire, 1953, 1:10,560 (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

## 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.*

### ***Scheduled monuments***

- 2.2. There are no scheduled monuments within or immediately adjacent to the site. There are two scheduled monuments within 1km:
- CN201 Bryniau Tower (also grade II listed, reference 5781)
  - CN016 Deganwy Castle (also grade II\* listed, reference 3365)
- 2.3. Bryniau Tower is a stone watch tower, documented from the 17<sup>th</sup> century but with potentially earlier origins. Other similar features date, however, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and were built as watch towers to warn of threats of attack from the sea. Bryniau Tower has intervisibility with Deganwy Castle, and beyond that to Conwy Castle and may also have been associated with them, as a look-out. It lies to the north west of the site on a hill, with views in all directions. The site does not lie within the views from Bryniau Tower towards Deganwy or Conwy, or in views towards the coast at Llandudno. It is separated from the tower by modern development at Llanrhos.
- 2.4. Deganwy Castle may have been defended from the early medieval period, but the masonry remains of the castle date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The castle was held by the Welsh and English during the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 1283 Edward II took control of the area and built a new castle at Conwy, rather than rebuilding or maintaining Deganwy. It lies to the south west of the site and is separated from it by a caravan park, although the topography limits direct views between the site and Deganwy Castle.

### ***Listed buildings***

- 2.5. There are no listed buildings within the site. There are 51 listed buildings within 1km. The closest listed building is Ty'n-y-Coed (grade II listed, reference 3331), a house built in 1878 for Mr Davis a Liverpool timber merchant and purchased in 1891 by the Birmingham Hospital Saturday Fund for use as a convalescent home. In 1971 it became a research institute with offices and laboratories. Modern extensions and structures associated with this lie between the listed building and the site, and the grounds of Ty'n-y-Coed are enclosed by mature trees along its northern boundary (the boundary to the site).

### ***Registered parks and gardens***

- 2.6. Gloddaeth Park (Grade I registered park and garden, reference PGW(Gd)6(CON)) is nearly 1km to the north 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*

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*garden structures. Gloddaeth has important historical associations as the ancestral seat of the Mostyn family.*

- 2.7. *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.*
- 2.8. Bodysgallen (Grade I registered park and garden, reference PGW(Gd)7(CON)) is over 0.5km to the south east of the site. It includes formal terraced gardens, walled, rose and kitchen gardens, and a park with woods. The list description notes that "*Bodysgallen Hall occupies an elevated site with good views on the east side of the Conwy estuary, near Llandudno Junction. It is registered at grade I for its exceptional terraced and walled gardens which lie on several levels and have early origins; its long terrace walk giving superb views.*
- 2.9. *Significant Views: - The terrace walk was positioned to take advantage of views east [sic – Conwy is to the west] over Conwy and the river estuary. Within the present kitchen garden there is a path from which an excellent view of the house and terraces is obtained.*

### ***Non-designated historic assets***

- 2.10. There are no non-designated historic assets within the site.
- 2.11. 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, including Mesolithic and Bronze Age implements;
  - Roman findspots;
  - A coin hoard and Inscribed Stone of early medieval date;
  - Medieval townships, farmsteads, house sites, ridge and furrow and field systems;
  - Post medieval activity including buildings and landscape features;
  - War memorials, an aircraft crash site and a convalescent home of 20<sup>th</sup> century date; and
  - Assets attributed as undated or multiperiod, including the Creuddyn and Llandudno Historic Landscape Areas.
- 2.12. The farmstead at Maes Dolau, shown on historic mapping to the west of the site, is now incorporated into the caravan park and retains few historic elements. It is not recorded by the Henneb historic environment record or included in the National Monuments Record for Wales.

### ***Landmap historic landscape areas***

- 2.13. The site is within the Landmap historic landscape area 'Bryn Pydew'. 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.*

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## Direct physical impacts

### *Absolute*

- 2.14. The total area of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area is 780 hectares. The site covers a total area of approximately six hectares, equating to 0.77% 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*

- 2.15. None of the designated historic assets within the baseline data described above are physically impacted.
- 2.16. None of the recorded non-designated historic assets within the baseline data described above are physically impacted.
- 2.17. The development would result in the loss of agricultural land within the historic landscape character area. The site lies within an area of urban fringe and the land is bound to the north by modern development, to the east is the Maes Dolau Farm Caravan Park and to the south the CCG Robertsons Research facility. The field pattern was modified by a significant degree of boundary loss in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the road pattern reorganised
- 2.18. The intrinsic importance category of the historic landscape features that survive within the site is Category D – Minor and Damaged Sites.

#### **Category D Minor and Damaged Sites / Features**

This category includes sites / features which are of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. Rapid recording, either before or during destruction, is usually sufficient for this category of site.

- 2.19. 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.
- 2.20. 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 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 a **very 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	0.77%	Very Slight			1
Relative loss	Category	Magnitude	Landscape value	Landscape value effect	Sum
Loss of modified post medieval field pattern	D - 1	Very Slight - 1	Low - 1	Very slightly reduced - 1	4
No. of elements 1	Average Score 1/4 = 4		Final overall score 1+4 =		5

#### **Overall magnitude of direct physical impact: Slight**

2.21. The direct physical impact of the development of the site on the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area results score of 5 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
<b>4–8</b>	<b>Slight</b>
0–3	Very Slight

### 3 Stage Three: Assessment of indirect impacts of development

- 3.1. No indirect physical impacts are anticipated in relation to the historic landscape area. The surrounding land would continue to be part of the farming land or urban fringe, as currently experienced.

Indirect physical impacts		Category	Magnitude	Sum
Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area	Loss of modified post medieval field pattern	D - 1	Very slight - 1	2

- 3.2. 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 views between the Scheduled Monuments of Deganwy Castle and Bryniau Tower, the setting of Ty'n-y-Coed and views from Bodysgallen Hall Registered Park and Garden. 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.
- 3.3. Bodysgallen Park (grade I registered historic park and garden) occupies a large area of formal gardens, park and woodland. The site is to the north east of the registered area and separated from it by the A470 and B5115. A large area of mature woodland prevents any intervisibility between the park and the site and at this point the site is a small element of the wider surrounding landscape. While the immediately surrounding agricultural landscapes characterise the setting of the parkland as once part of a country house set within agricultural land, the site itself is not within this setting given the distance of separation and intervening modern infrastructure. Key views from the parkland are to the south west and do not include the site. The change of use of the site from agriculture to housing would have a neutral effect on Bodysgallen Park.
- 3.4. The grade II listed building of Ty'n-y-Coed is to the south of the site. It is separated from it by a belt of mature trees. These appear to have been planted when the house was built, or soon after, and visually screen the adjacent agricultural land from the formal gardens and house. The site is within the setting of the asset but does not make any particular contribution to appreciating its heritage value. Also, there have been significant alterations and extensions to the building at Ty'n-y-Coed since its original construction including to the rear of the building, between the historic original house and the site. The development of the site would not impact the heritage value of Ty'n-y-Coed.

- 3.5. Bryniau Tower (scheduled monument and grade II listed) is to the north of the site and allowed for views towards the coast, Conwy Bay, Conwy Castle and Deganwy Castle. The site does not lie within any of these views and lies to the south of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and later residential development at Llanrhos and would be viewed within that context. The development of the site would result in a very slight, barely perceptible, change to views from the tower and would not affect any key views that contribute to its heritage interest.
- 3.6. Deganwy Castle (scheduled monument and grade II\* listed) is to the south west of the site. The extent of the monument is separated from the site by the Maes Dolau Farm Caravan Park. The topography also prevents the site from being visible from Deganwy Castle. Development within the site would not be visible from Deganwy Castle and would not affect its heritage interest.

<b>Indirect visual impacts</b>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>	<i>Sum</i>
Grade I Registered Park and Garden, Bodysgallen Park	A - 4	None	4
Grade II Listed Building, Ty'n-y-Coed	B - 3	None	4
Bryniau Tower	A - 4	Very slight – 1	5
Deganwy Castle	A - 4	None	4
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	2
Average Indirect Visual Impact score	4
Total score	6

### **Overall magnitude of indirect impact: Slight**

- 3.7. 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 6 which relates to an impact of **slight** magnitude.

#### ASIDOHL2 STAGE 2: OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF INDIRECT IMPACTS

SCORE	GRADING
24–28	Very Severe
19–23	Severe
14–18	Considerable
9–13	Moderate
<b>4–8</b>	<b>Slight</b>
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 only a very small proportion of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area. It retains a small degree of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier field pattern although that has been significantly modified by boundary loss, changes to the road layout and the construction of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. 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 area noted in the summary description. The site is urban fringe and backdropped by modern housing. The local topography prevents readily available views of or from the site towards any of the designated assets within the vicinity, including sight-lines between Deganwy Castle and Bryniau Tower. 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
<b>Criterion</b>	<i>Whole of historic character area (step a)</i>					<i>Whole of HLA on the register (step b)</i>				
<i>Rarity</i>					0					0
<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>					0					0
<i>Score:</i>					9					9
	(9/55)x100 = 16					(9/55)x100 = 16				

*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
<b>Criterion</b>	<i>Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area</i>				
<i>Rarity</i>					0
<i>Representative</i>					x
<i>Documentation</i>					x
<i>Group value</i>					x
<i>Survival</i>					x
<i>Condition</i>					x
<i>Coherence</i>					x
<i>Integrity</i>					x
<i>Potential</i>					x
<i>Amenity</i>					x
<i>Associations</i>					0
<i>Score:</i>				2	9
	<i>(9/55)x100 = 16</i>				

- 4.4. The average overall value of the affected area is therefore 16, giving an overall value of the site in relation to the registered historic landscape area of **low**.

ASIDOHL2 STAGE 4: GRADES OF OVERALL VALUE

80–100 Very High  
60–79 High  
40–59 Considerable  
20–39 Moderate  
**5–19 Low**  
0–4 Very Low

## 5 Stage Five: Summary of overall significance of impact

- 5.1. The results of the stages 2, 3, and 4 assessments have been combined, in accordance with the guidance, to provide an overall assessment of the likely effects to the registered historic landscape of the potential inclusion of the site in the local plan as an area of residential development. The professional judgements outlined 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	Low The impacted part of the affected historic character area includes limited evidence for the 19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure pattern and does 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 = 2	Very low The proposed development would remove a very small proportion of the HCA and have a very slight urbanising effect on land at the urban fringe and within a significantly modified field pattern 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 = 4, overall significance of impact <b>Slight</b>			

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## 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 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 unchanged.
- 6.2. The site comprises land to the south of Llanrhos and west of Pentywyn Road. The site is currently in use as agricultural land with a field pattern that retains few surviving elements shown on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century tithe map and dating to a period of enclosure of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date or earlier. That field pattern has been modified by removal of field boundaries and changes to the road pattern as well as the construction of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century building with 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the south of the site, residential development to the north and a caravan park to the west. The site is to the north of the Bodysgallen Registered Historic Park and Garden and close to grade II listed Ty-n-y-Coed, a house later used as a convalescence home and now part of a large office and research facility. Deganwy Castle and Bryniau Tower (scheduled monuments and grade II\* and grade listed) are also within 1km of the site, but the site is not visible from Deganwy Castle and does not lie within the sight line between these assets.
- 6.3. Important elements of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Area include views from Bryniau Tower, the parkland landscape at Bodysgallen and the scattered farmsteads and limestone walls. None of these are relevant to the site and these attributes would not be impacted. The urban development of Llanrhos to the north is modern and development within the site would be viewed within this context. The farmstead at Maes Dolau is now part of a modern caravan park and retains few historic elements, it is not recorded as a heritage asset by Heneb or RCAHML.
- 6.4. Consequently an assessment of only slight harm to Creuddyn Historic Landscape Areas and 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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*Welsh Government, 2024, Planning Policy Wales, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition*

Welsh Assembly Government, CCW and Cadw, 2007, Guide To Good Practice On Using The Register Of Landscapes Of Historic Interest In Wales In The Planning And Development Process Revised (2nd) Edition Including Revisions To The Assessment Process (Asidohl2)

### Websites

*British Geological Survey <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>*



*[coflein.gov.uk](http://coflein.gov.uk)*

*<https://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales>*

*<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/>*

*<https://places.library.wales>*

*<http://www.heneb.co.uk/hlc/hlc.html>*

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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 Wyddfid. 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

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(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 Wynnstey 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.

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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

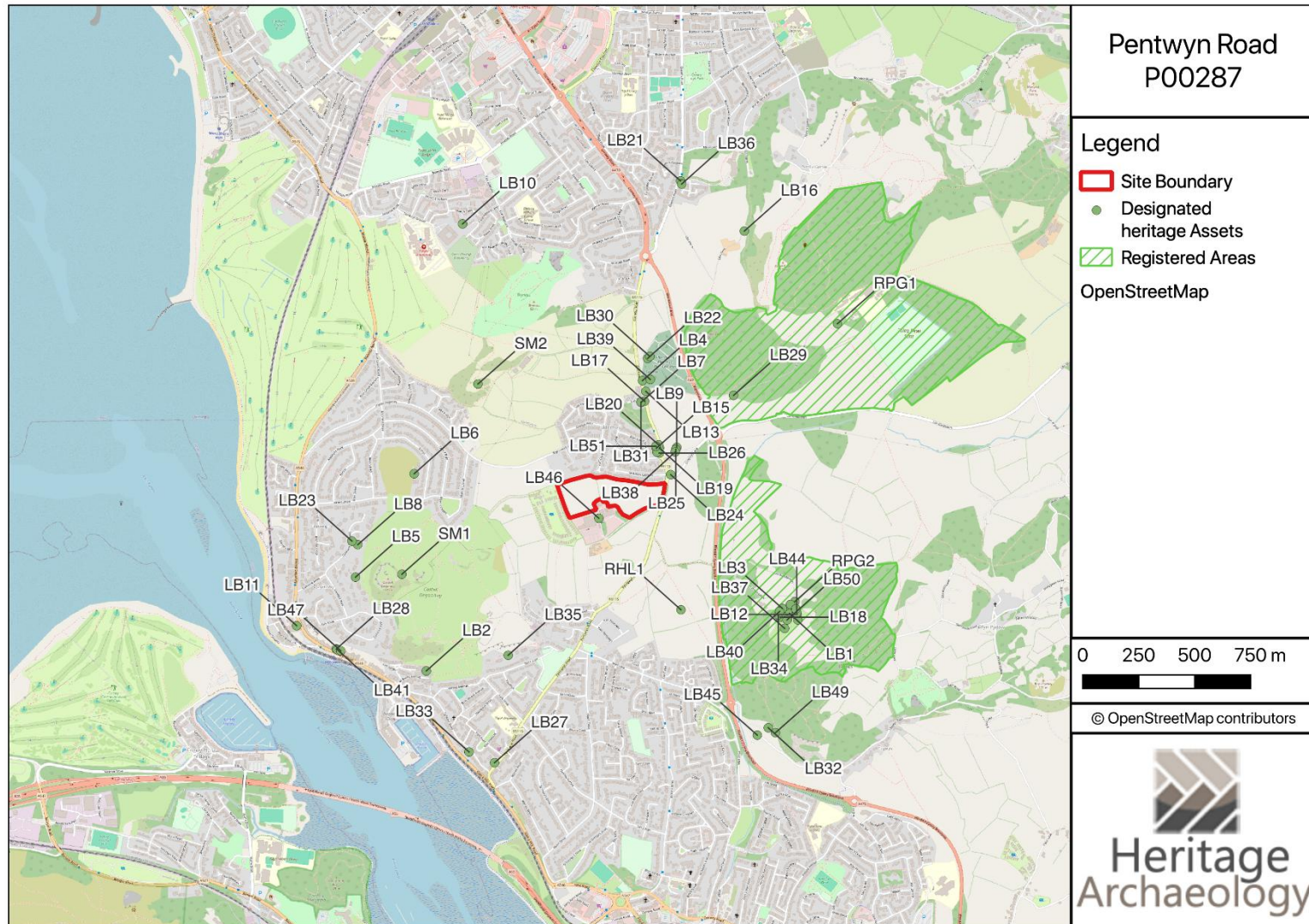


Figure 5: Location of designated historic assets



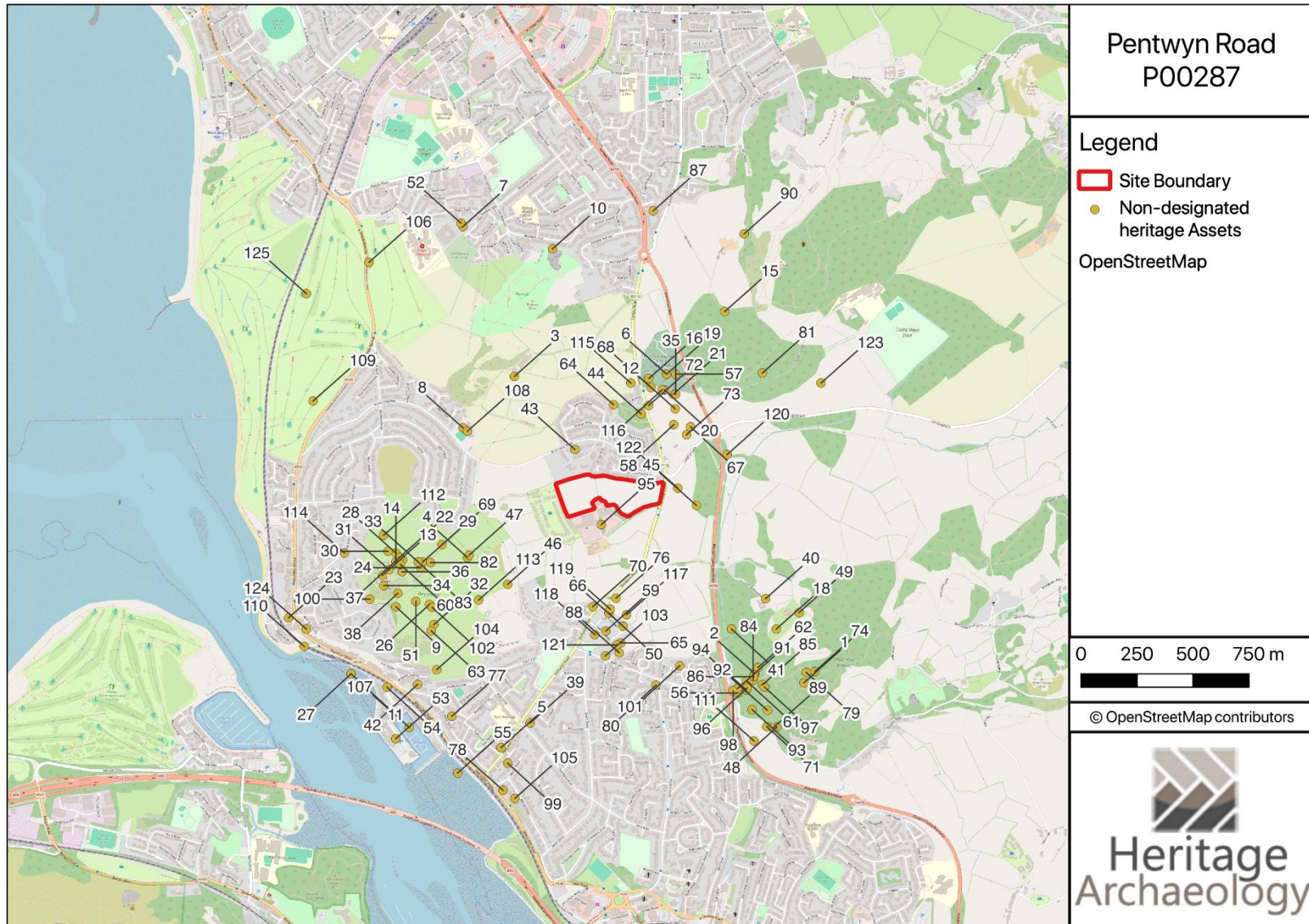


Figure 6: Location of non-designated historic assets

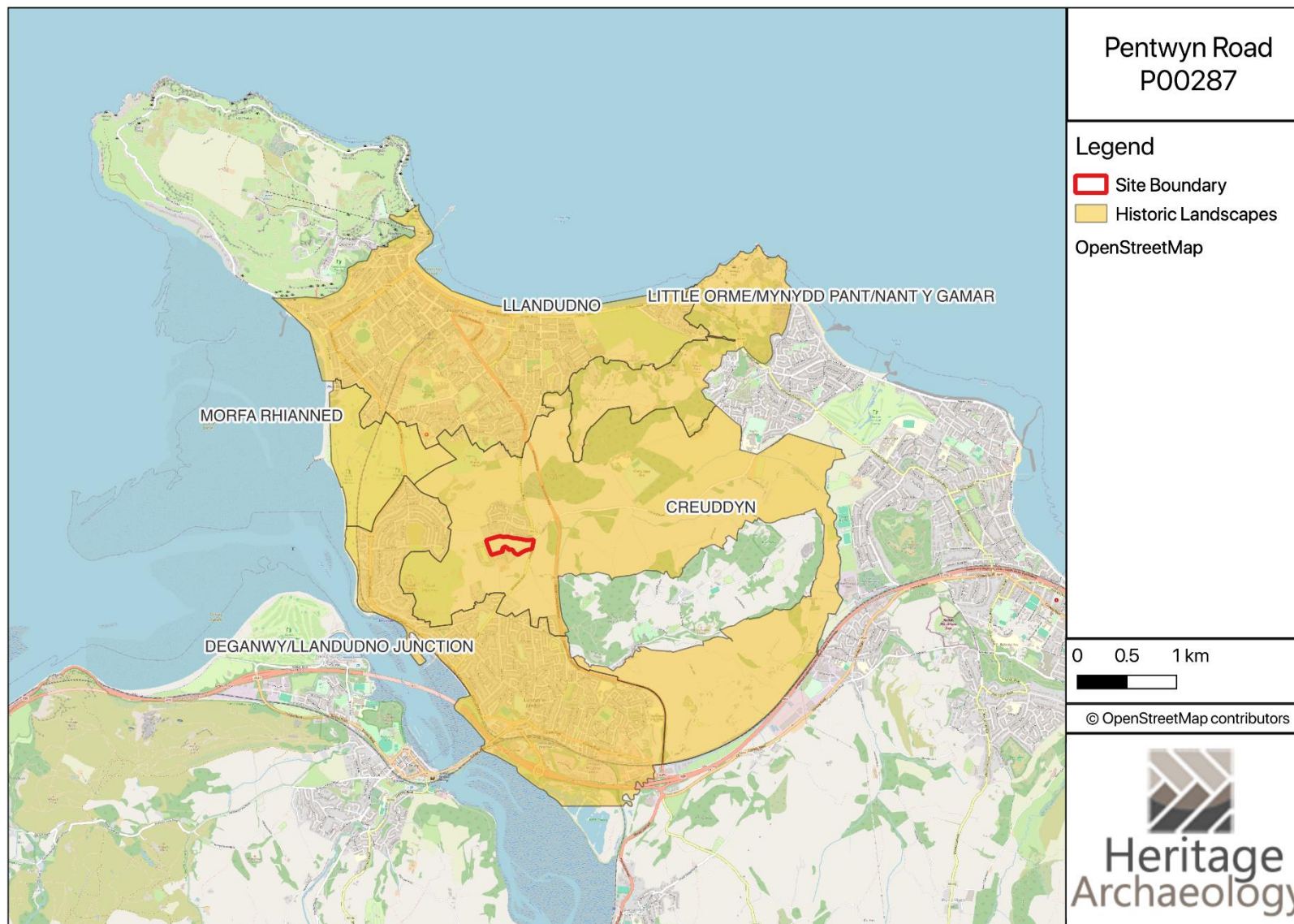


Figure 7: Location of Historic Landscape Areas



## Gazetteer of known historic assets

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
RHL1	RHL	HLW (Gw) 5	Creuddyn and Conwy, Landscape	The area includes the lower part of the estuary of the River Conwy and its hinterland on either side. The north east side: encompasses the north half of the medieval commote of Creuddyn, including the Great and Little Orme's Heads and the low hills and r	MULTIPERIOD	279467	379291
RPG1	RHPG I	PGW(G d)6(CO N)	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. E of the house is a C17th dovecote, 20ft x 26ft. The roof is crowned by a modern cupola. The dovecot proper is reached by an external stair on the W side. In a garden wall on the E of the house is a doorway with ogee-moulded jambs and head, and the monog	POST MEDIEVAL	280166	380569
RPG2	RHPG I	PGW(G d)7(CO N)	Grounds and Gardens, Bodysgallen Hall	Exceptional terraced and walled gardens on several levels, with early origins; long terrace walk giving superb view; large and basically unchanged rose and kitchen gardens partly dating to C18th; remains of landscape park and large areas of oak woodland.. The gardens are mostly modern, but the sunken Dutch garden S of the house may be of C18th. There is a rectangular dovecot of uncertain age to the SE. (RCAHMLW, 1956) Bodysgallen, now a hotel, occupies an elevated site with good views	POST MEDIEVAL	279976	379328
SM1	SM & LB II*	3365;C N016	Degannwy Castle, Deganwy	See FI file.  rÇ£ The Ruins of Deganwy Castle occupy two Hills, one lower than the other, with a little flat between. The wall embraced the Summit of both hills, and followed the edge of the smallest where still exists a piece of wall, so well cemented t	MEDIEVAL	278220	379450
SM2	SM & LB II	5781;C N201	Watchtower, Bryniau Tower, Llanrhos	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 bu	POST MEDIEVAL	278560	380300

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
LB1	LB I	3334	Bodysgallen Hall House, Llandundo	Bodysgallen (fig. 149, plates 69, 78, 85). A large house consisting of a number of compact blocks dating from 1620-1914. The house is set on ground rising slightly to the E; now heavily wooded. It is built largely of local sandstone with grit dressings a	POST MEDIEVAL	279952	379275
LB2	LB II*	3635	Church of All Saints	A church dated 1898. It opened for worship in 1899.	Post Medieval	278329	379018
LB3	LB II	3333	Barn and Granary, Bodysgallen Hall	Barn and granary loft, single storey building, stone walls. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279920	379297
LB4	LB II	5777	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 m	POST MEDIEVAL	279295	380315
LB5	LB II	87415	Brackenrigg	A house built in the 1930s.	Post Medieval	278013	379437
LB6	LB II	3237	Bryngosol, Deganwy	Late 17th century to early 18th century, fireplace bressumer dated 1718, 2 storeys. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	278275	379899
LB7	LB II	5779	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
LB8	LB II	87419	Coed y Castell	A house built in the 1930s.	Post Medieval	278023	379582
LB9	LB II	3285	Conway Lodge, Llanrhos	Dated 1894, former lodge to Gloddaeth Hall. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279448	380017
LB10	LB II	3381	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 'Cummaward' was buried in 1688. The house is shown in Lewis Morris' map of Co	POST MEDIEVAL	278491	381015
LB11	LB II	3358	Deganwy Castle Hotel, Deganwy	Later 19th century, to believed to incorporate older house, 4 storey tower at W. (RCAHMW, Undated)  The Deganwy Castle Hotel is a complex multiphase range of buildings which developed in a piecemeal fashion over a minimum period of at least 265 years to	POST MEDIEVAL	277750	379220
LB12	LB II	3336	Dovecote, Possible, Bodysgallen Hall	Stone - some large boulders : vent with louvres in centre of roof ridge; loft door. Uncertain age and original purpose. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279985	379270

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
LB13	LB II	5778	Drinking Fountain, Conway Road	From 7-4-2017 until 16-9-2019 this site was also recorded as PRN66156. Wall of stone rubble, late 19th century fountain.	POST MEDIEVAL	279310	380267
LB14	LB II	3343	Dutch Gardens, Bodysgallen Hall	Formal Dutch garden enclosed by stone walls and terraces. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279989	379246
LB15	LB II	87423	Edenhurst	A late 19th century house, a pair with Woodville, built by the Mostyn estate.	Post Medieval	279357	380013
LB16	LB II	3480	Fferm Farmhouse, Llandudno	17th-18th century. Colourwashed stone rubble walls, slate roofs.	POST MEDIEVAL	279750	380983
LB17	LB II	5780	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
LB18	LB II	3340	Garden Walls, Bodysgallen Hall	Stone rubble garden walls, 19th century railings. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279910	379258
LB19	LB II	87427	Gate at entrance to Edenhurst	A 19th century gate contemporary with the house.	Post Medieval	279371	380014
LB20	LB II	87428	Gate at entrance to Woodville	A gate contemporary with Woodville house.	Post Medieval	279367	380028
LB21	LB II	3478	Gate Piers and Gate, Lady Forester Convalescent Home	Circa 1904. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279465	381207
LB22	LB II	87430	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
LB23	LB II	87431	Gates & gate piers at entrance to Coed y Castell	Gate piers and gates dating to the 1930s.	Post Medieval	277997	379598
LB24	LB II	87432	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

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
LB25	LB II	87435	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
LB26	LB II	87436	Gateway to The Nook	A lych gate style entrance contemporary with the house dated 1897.	Post Medieval	279370	379991
LB27	LB II	3330	Gorphwysfa, Conwy	A mid 19th century house shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890. Mid 19th century or earlier, proferbing centre bay (RC Buildings Record).	Post Medieval	278634	378608
LB28	LB II	87438	Gorse Bank and Townstyle	A late 19th century shop with house.	Post Medieval	277927	379116
LB29	LB II	3410	Llandudno Lodge, Gloddaeth Hall	A lodge dated 1884.	Post Medieval	279702	380249
LB30	LB II	3409	Llandudno Lodge, Gloddaeth Hall	A lodge dated 1881 at the entrance to a drive to Gloddaeth Hall.	Post Medieval	279328	380423
LB31	LB II	87493	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
LB32	LB II	3318	Marl Hall, Esgryn	Early 18th Century. Long. 2 storey with 3 storey wings. Moulded stone architrave. Earlier fabric at side. "The Haunted House" of Wilkie Collins. (RCAHMW, Undated)  Marl Hall originally dates back to at least the beginning of the C17th, but has been	MODERN;POST MEDIEVAL	279857	378764
LB33	LB II	87447	Minafon	A mid 19th century house shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890.	Post Medieval	278520	378656
LB34	LB II	3339	Outbuilding, Bodysgallen Hall	17th century origins, later alterations, 2 storeys, stone rubble walls. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279902	379269
LB35	LB II	87451	Park Lodge	A lodge built around 1926.	Post Medieval	278695	379088
LB36	LB II	25308	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
LB37	LB II	3342	Rose Garden, Bodysgallen Hall	Wall to rose garden, probably 18th century, red brick and slate capping. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279930	379208
LB38	LB II	87455	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

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
LB39	LB II	5776	St. Hilary's Church, Eglwys-rhos Parish Church, Conwy	Parish church of St. Mary lies in SE corner of the parish. It consists of a nave and chancel, N and S chapels and S porch, with a modern vestry and heating chamber on the N side. 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.	MEDIEVAL;POST MEDIEVAL	279330	380320
LB40	LB II	3332	Stable Block, Bodysgallen Hall	Late 18th century to mid 19th century, stone rubble walls. (RCAHWM, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279908	379284
LB41	LB II	87460	Sunnyside and Cafe T'air	Late 19th century shop with house shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1889.	Post Medieval	277932	379113
LB42	LB II	3338	Terrace Wall, Bodysgallen Hall	High stone rubble wall, with coping. (RCAHWM, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279956	379315
LB43	LB II	87464	The Nook	A former Mostyn estate house dated 1897.	Post Medieval	279360	379995
LB44	LB II	3335	The Old Cottage, Bodysgallen Hall	Early to mid 19th century. Stone; split level. Central doorway. Large external stone. (RCAHWM, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279984	379278
LB45	LB II	3320	Tollgate, Marl Lane, Conwy	A 19th century toll gate originally on the Chester-Holyhead road, later removed to the farmyard and set between existing gate piers. Iron tollgate. The gate is of a sunburst style, typical of Telford's toll gates (Quartermaine, Trinder, and Turner, 2003)	Post Medieval	279808	378731
LB46	LB II	3331	Tyn y Coed, Llanrhos	Front block is late 19th - early 20th Century. Gothic style. (RCAHWM, Undated)	MODERN;POST MEDIEVAL	279100	379700
LB47	LB II	3357	Venezia	A late 19th century shop with house shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1889.	Post Medieval	277947	379108
LB48	LB II	3337	Walls and gate piers to courtyard NE of Bodysgallen Hall		Post Medieval	279980	379295
LB49	LB II	3319	Warden's House, Marl Hall	17th Century or earlier. One storey and attic. (RCAHWM, Undated) Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279889	378742
LB50	LB II	3341	Water Garden, Bodysgallen Hall	Walls to water garden. (RCAHWM, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	279941	379246
LB51	LB II	87466	Woodville	A late 19th century house, built as a pair with Edenhurst by the Mostyn estate.	Post Medieval	279355	380022

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
1	NDHA	16737	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	Remnant survival of the back of a collapsed cave. As the cave has collapsed massive limestone blocks have tumbled out. Water worn faces are visible along the rock face. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	PLEISTOCENE	280024	378960
2	NDHA	16744	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	Back of small cave at the top of steps 16743. Red brown cave sediments and flow stones visible. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	PLEISTOCENE	279804	379000
3	NDHA	24039	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llanrhos	Greyish-coloured cherty flint flake.  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. R	MESOLITHIC	278730	380330
4	NDHA	2831	Polished Stone Axe, Findspot, Nr Cae'rdial, Vardre	Polished stone axe found near Cae'rdial, Varder, SH 78527952, Llanrhos PH. Now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. <1>  On display in the museum and presented by Dr. Willoughby-Garden. It was found in Feb 1936 and is of an intrusive dolorite usually foun	PREHISTORIC	278520	379520
5	NDHA	5553	Quernstone, Findspot, Farmer's Arms, Deganwy	Upper half of a beehive quern. Found outside the Farmer's Arms in Deganwy on 30/04/89. Brought into GAT for identification. It was being used to support a sun-umbrella outside the pub. <1>	PREHISTORIC	278670	378670
6	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 dau	PREHISTORIC	279410	380340
7	NDHA	4592	Stone Axe, Findspot, Cwm Howard, Llandudno	An axe of Graig Lwyd rock was found at Cwm Howard in Llandudno-cum-Eglynwrsrhos. <1>  No further information. <2>	PREHISTORIC	278500	381000
8	NDHA	4581	Stone Axe, Findspot, Plas Mariandir	Polished stone axe found at Plas Mariandir now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. <1>  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 s	PREHISTORIC	278500	380100



Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
9	NDHA	5182	Stone Tool (Axe), Findspot, S of Deganwy Castle	A damaged, partially polished stone axe was found lying on the surface of the field leading up to the castle. The axe has been thin-sectioned by Dr. J. Conway and it appears to be a sedimentary rock of Ordovician origin; not a very suitable material for a	PREHISTORIC	278200	379300
10	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
11	NDHA	2815	Bronze Axe Hoard, Findspot, Deganwy	Bronze axe hoard found at Deganwy 1720. They were laid in regular order 'heads and points' beneath a large stone. <1>  No further information. <2>  Found on east shore of River Conwy near mouth on peninsula which terminates in Great Ormes Head. <3>	BRONZE AGE	278000	379000
12	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). <1>  As described above. <2>  Mentioned	BRONZE AGE	279448	380185
13	NDHA	32862	Coin, Findspot, Conwy	The findspot of a Roman coin.	ROMAN	278140	379440
14	NDHA	1697	Roman Material, Findspot, Deganwy Castle	Roman finds from Deganwy are discussed in J. L. Davies 1980 'Aspects of native settlements in Roman Wales and the Marches' University of Wales (U.C. Cardiff) PhD thesis unpublished. <2>  This site is located on two rocky outcrops or hills overlooking a	ROMAN	278200	379500
15	NDHA	1545	Coin Hoard, Findspot, Bryn Maelgwyn	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 sq	EARLY MEDIEVAL	279670	380620

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
16	NDHA	4555	Inscribed Stone, Llanrhos Church	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	EARLY MEDIEVAL	279330	380320
18	NDHA	6818	Bodysgallen Medieval Township, Conwy	Bodysgallen Medieval Township, Conwy	MEDIEVAL	279900	379200
19	NDHA	12994	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	Slight earthwork bank with possible track alongside. <1>	MEDIEVAL	279410	380340
20	NDHA	12995	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	Slight earth bank with possible ditch alongside. <1>	MEDIEVAL	279400	380270
21	NDHA	12996	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	Earthwork lynchet with possible ditch along S side and suggestion of revetment wall along eastern section. <1>	MEDIEVAL	279440	380250
22	NDHA	30307	Degannwy Township, Degannwy	A borough was established at Degannwy in 1248 by Henry III following the re-fortification of the castle in 1245. Markets and fairs were granted in 1250 and a borough chapel was ordered to be constructed in the same year. The borough received its royal ch	MEDIEVAL	278217	379521
23	NDHA	30322	Degannwy Township, Possible Site of, Degannwy	It seems likely that the later borough was near the ferry crossing on the shore of the Conwy, as assumed by Soulsby (1983, 120). The demolition of the castle may have disrupted the original borough but the market was re-established by 1284 (Lewis 1912, 1	MEDIEVAL	277720	379250
24	NDHA	30312	Ditch and Platform, E of Mansel's Tower, Degannwy	Just below Mansels Tower on the north side of the hill is a level platform measuring about 14m long and 5m wide. At its south-eastern end it merges into a less well defined terrace that runs around the eastern side of the hill just below the summit (plat	MEDIEVAL	278312	379474
25	NDHA	2836	Farmstead, N of Deganwy Castle	A building platform 6m x 4m and an enclosure 20m x 25m consisting of a levelled area cut into a gentle N facing slope on the N side of Deganwy Castle at SH 7823 7951. The enclosure is defined on its NE side by a bank 0.5m high. There are entrances on the	MEDIEVAL	278230	379510
26	NDHA	30309	Field System, S of Degannwy Castle	The whole of the plateau between the castle and the line of rocky outcrops to the south is covered by a field system defined by banks and ditches (plate 5). These are particularly well preserved and up to 0.5m high, or occasionally higher. One field cont	MEDIEVAL	278350	379310
27	NDHA	7377	Gannod Medieval Township, Conwy	Gannod Medieval Township, Conwy	MEDIEVAL	278000	379000

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
28	NDHA	2837	Homestead, Deganwy	Group of three enclosed huts scooped into a NW facing slope and visible as shallow depression 6m to 7m in diameter. The entrance was on the NE side and there was probably a fourth hut on the S side of the entrance. The group is typical of the IA/RB Caern	MEDIEVAL;ROMAN	278200	379540
29	NDHA	2838	House Platform and Paddock, Deganwy	House platform and paddock, 20m long overall and 5m in average width, cut into the base of a steep N-facing slope below Deganwy Castle. Probably medieval or later. Surveyed at 1:1250. <1>	MEDIEVAL	278320	379500
30	NDHA	30306	House Platform, Possible, Degannwy	A platform measuring about 11m by 5m is terraced into the foot of the north side of the west hill. There is a heap of rubble in the middle of the platform. Immediately to the north of it is a level platform built up to a height of c.0.6m above the natura	MEDIEVAL	278165	379548
31	NDHA	30313	Linear Features, Degannwy Castle	Around the castle there are several straight ditches or linear hollows running very steeply down the hills from the corners of the donjon and possibly one from Mansels Tower. Some of these have been recorded by RCAHMS but not commented on. They are, howe	MEDIEVAL	278170	379465
32	NDHA	5777	Platform, Deganwy Castle	A positive platform, orientated at right angles to a moderate slope (axis NW-SE). A low bank 0.2m high is visible on the edges of the platform apart from the up slope end. The platform is 0.5 - 0.6m high down slope and between 0.3 - 0.4m high elsewhere.	MEDIEVAL;UNKNOWN	278370	379220
33	NDHA	24080	Pottery Sherds, Findspot, Deganwy	Four sherds of pottery found eroding out of the ground near to a wall at the eastern mound of the Vardre, Deganwy. They are similar in appearance and although it is highly unlikely that they were part of the same vessel, they were discovered in the same	MEDIEVAL	278300	379500
34	NDHA	30314	Quarry, W of Degannwy Castle	At the foot of the crags on which the south-west corner of the donjon is built there is a quarry. This consists of two hollows containing loose, broken stone with rounded heaps of quarry waste on their southern sides. On the southern side of the quarry,	MEDIEVAL	278146	379394
35	NDHA	12997	Ridge and Furrow, Llanrhos	Slight ridge and furrow aligned N-S, c.3-4m apart and 0.1m high. <1>	MEDIEVAL	279450	380250
36	NDHA	30304	Road to Degannwy Castle, Conwy	Access to each gateway was along trackways terraced into the slope of the eastern hill or built up to provide a level track. The track from the northern gate runs north-east down the slope at an angle, curves to the east at the base of the slope and then	MEDIEVAL	278228	379456

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
37	NDHA	30305	Settlement, Vardre North, Degannwy	Aerial photographs clearly show 5 rectangular enclosures or platforms terraced into the slope and running north from the north gate of the castle. These are clearly visible on the ground as scarps generally about 0.5m high but some of the terrace slopes	MEDIEVAL	278217	379521
38	NDHA	30308	Settlement, Vardre South, Degannwy	Four rectangular platforms are terraced into the southern foot of the west hill. The largest measures about 15m by 5m and they are quite well defined. They are just visible on some of the aerial photographs and form a roughly straight line leading toward	MEDIEVAL	278209	379360
39	NDHA	67427	Bethel Methodist Church (Wesleyan), Overton Avenue, Llanrhos, Deganwy	Chapel founded 1831? or 1850; (re)built 1905/6 in Gothic style, gable entry type, to the design of William Lloyd Jones of Bangor. Status (1998): in chapel use. (RCAHMLW NMRW)	MODERN;POST MEDIEVAL	278800	378780
40	NDHA	67439	Bodysgallen Farm, Cowshed	Part of the farmyard complex attached to Bodysgallen Hall (NPRN 26064), this building may be recorded elsewhere as 'stable block' (NPRN 31330) or 'barn and granary' (NPRN 31329). Its present status is uncertain. A long east-west range is depicted on OS C	POST MEDIEVAL	279852	379336
41	NDHA	67438	Bodysgallen Woods, Watermill	A water wheel possibly associated with a fulling mill.	POST MEDIEVAL	279700	379200
42	NDHA	67433	Bryn Cregyn, Deganwy	A private hotel, now rebuilt.	POST MEDIEVAL	278297	378952
43	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, RCAHMLW, 9t	POST MEDIEVAL	279000	380003
44	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
45	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

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
46	NDHA	21921	Bwlch Mine, Conwy	Geology: a vein bearing stibnite, semseyite, a sulphide of lead and antimony, one of two (with Glendenning in Scotland) in Britain.  History: marked on a map of 1837.  Workings: all surface evidence has been destroyed by the farmer as a result of unauth	POST MEDIEVAL	278700	379400
47	NDHA	30316	Cae'r Dial, E of Degannwy Castle	Two small buildings linked by a wall are shown on maps dating from 1889 to 1953 (figures 13-17), and named as Caer Dail. These are now totally ruined with stone walls no more than 0.5m high. The present remains are suggestive of a 19th century date and t	POST MEDIEVAL	278527	379530
48	NDHA	16739	Cisterns, Coed Marl Hall	A brick built and cement lined cistern with limestone blocks on the external faces. Bricks are machine made. The cistern measures 2 x 2.7m and the visible height is 0.9m. Adjacent is a hole of similar dimensions which may have once contained a similar st	POST MEDIEVAL	279902	378762
49	NDHA	12549	Courtyard, Bodysgallen Hall	Stone rubble walls with coping, gateways with stone pillars. (RCAHMW, Undated)	POST MEDIEVAL	280002	379274
50	NDHA	90228	Cultivation Ridges, Possible, Deganwy	A series of parallel linear anomalies (7) in the northern corner of field 2 are likely to be cultivation ridges resulting from historic agricultural activity. Their alignment suggests they most likely predate the post-medieval and modern field systems sh	POST MEDIEVAL	279152	379271
51	NDHA	30320	Culvert, S of Degannwy Castle	SH 78373 79398 to SH 78197 79279. A well-built stone-lined culvert runs through the field south of the castle. It runs down the slope from northeast to south-west and is over 200m long. It still carries water but in places has collapsed showing its struc	POST MEDIEVAL	278289	379324
52	NDHA	12566	Cwm-howard, Outbuildings	18th-19th century, stone rubble, slate gabled.  Delisted.	POST MEDIEVAL	278491	381015
53	NDHA	67430	Deganwy Quay	Although there has been a dock or landing stage on the River Conwy at Deganwy in North Wales since the twelfth century, the modern development began with competition between railway companies over the transport of high-quality roofing slate quarried at B	POST MEDIEVAL	278200	378710
54	NDHA	67431	Deganwy Quay Crossing Ground Frame, Deganwy	A single lever ground frame used for locking the adjacent level-crossing gates, now demolished.	POST MEDIEVAL	278160	378940

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
55	NDHA	67424	Deganwy Quay Fish Trap	This feature, visible on historic aerial photographic coverage (1957), consists of three parallel lines, probably comprised of wooden posts, extending at right angles from the shore and running in a southwesterly direction. The first line extends some 20	POST MEDIEVAL	278476	378556
56	NDHA	16748	Ditch, Coed Marl Hall	Wide, shallow ditch to the south of the brick garden (16747). 6m wide, approx 30m surviving length, 1m maximum depth. Tumbled limestone blocks at the north end suggest that the feature may have been stone lined. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279728	378914
57	NDHA	12993	Drive and Tree Avenue, Gloddaeth Estate	Former drive and avenue of trees associated with Gloddaeth Estate. <1>	POST MEDIEVAL	279450	380340
58	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
59	NDHA	67448	Drystone Field Boundary Wall	The grassed over remains of a straight linear stone field boundary wall was identified running northwest-southeast and parallel to, and to the east of, the post and wire fence that forms the present day boundary between Field 2 and Field 1. It appears to	POST MEDIEVAL	279138	379191
60	NDHA	67446	Earthworks of Building and Enclosure North of Deganwy Castle	A rectangular building platform, 6.0m by 4.0m. On the north-west is a rather irregular D-shaped levelled and subdivided enclosure, 25m north-west to south-east by 20m, its straight north-eastern edge defined by a bank. These features appear to form part	POST MEDIEVAL	278220	379489
61	NDHA	16755	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall	Distinct change in building style of boundary wall indicates the presence of a gateway. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279768	378967
62	NDHA	16756	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall	Blocked up entrance in the boundary wall, 0.5m wide. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279818	379028
63	NDHA	30315	Fattw, S of Degannwy Castle	This is a rectangular stone-built enclosure with the remains of buildings at the north end. The walls now stand no more than 0.5m high, but the layout of the enclosure is clearly defined. The enclosure is shown on the tithe map in the middle of a field c	POST MEDIEVAL	278358	379192
64	NDHA	32065	Ffynnon Fair, Llanrhos	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)	UNKNOWN	279172	380204

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
65	NDHA	90227	Field Boundary, Former, Deganwy	A former field boundary.	POST MEDIEVAL	279206	379138
66	NDHA	90226	Field Boundary, Former, Deganwy	A former field boundary.	POST MEDIEVAL	279215	379213
67	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
68	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. <1>	POST MEDIEVAL	279340	380280
69	NDHA	30310	Hollow Way, Degannwy	SH 78312 79506 to SH 78456 79615, continuation at foot of castle to SH 78180 79318. A well defined hollow-way runs across the saddle of a low hill to the east of the castle (plate 8). Where it crosses the saddle it cuts up to 1m into the hill. The hollow	POST MEDIEVAL	278406	379577
70	NDHA	67441	Llanrhos Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist), site of, Llanrhos	A former post medieval chapel, demolished in the early 20th century.	POST MEDIEVAL	279080	379300
71	NDHA	67437	Marl Hall, Grounds and Gardens	This is a mid seventeenth century mansion that lay largely derelict following a fire in the eighteenth century. It was restored in about 1900 and for much of the twentieth century was a convalescent home. It is now an outdoor education centre.  The woode	POST MEDIEVAL	279857	378764
72	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. <1>	POST MEDIEVAL	279330	380200
73	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
74	NDHA	16735	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	Pathway running parallel to northern boundary, hollowed profile. 1m wide. Still in use. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	280072	379010
75	NDHA	16745	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	Pathway leading into woodlands from along northern boundary (the nun's walk). Defined by two stone walls. A substantial stone wall marking property boundary, 2.2m high made of large limestone blocks, on the north, and smaller wall, 1.2m high on the south	POST MEDIEVAL	279802	378994

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
76	NDHA	67442	Pen-tywyn, site of	Pen-tywyn is located to the north of the development site, on the eastern side of Pentywyn road. It is shown on the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map [1] [2]. On the later map it is depicted as a small rectangular bui	POST MEDIEVAL	279184	379338
77	NDHA	67428	Peniel Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Ty Mawr Rd. and Peniel St., Deganwy, Llandudno	Peniel Methodist Chapel was built in 1885 in the Sub-Classical style of the gable entry type. (RCAHMMW NMRW)	POST MEDIEVAL	278450	378810
78	NDHA	67425	Plas-y-Don Garden, Tywyn	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 9 (1900). Its main elements on that map include terrace and conservatory. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMMW, 10th August 2006. (RCAHMMW NMRW)	POST MEDIEVAL	278679	378479
79	NDHA	16736	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Natural limestone scarp which has been quarried back. 2m in height, 50m in length. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	280034	379006
80	NDHA	16740	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	Limestone exposure which has been quarried. 6m high, 18m long, 6m wide. One main working face is evident with two smaller side faces. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279362	378949
81	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
82	NDHA	30317	Sheep Pens, Degannwy Castle	A rectangular stone-built enclosure with a range of buildings along the western side (plates 4 and 8). The walls of the enclosure slope from the height of the buildings (c.4m) down towards the east to about 2m. Much of the walls survive to full height an	POST MEDIEVAL	278355	379497
83	NDHA	81731	Shoe Buckle, Findspot, Deganwy	Object considered to be the side-central part of a post medieval shoe buckle, the comparatively large, ornate and convex type with the separate spindle secured in the perforation. These tend to date to the 18th century. (Flook & Lodwick, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	278300	379500
84	NDHA	16742	Spring Pool, Coed Marl Hall	Situated close to the northern boundary, a natural spring erupts from a crevice in a limestone exposure, flows through a channel in the rocks which may be partly man made to a natural pool. It passes through the wall which defines pathway 16745 to a squa	POST MEDIEVAL	279797	378972



Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
85	NDHA	16741	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	Set of two steps built into path. Each step is composed of 3 or 4 large limestone slabs. The width of the steps is 1500mm and the average block size is 150 x 300 x 450mm. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279839	378951
86	NDHA	16743	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	Series of twenty two steps made from limestone blocks running up part of the northern boundary to the north east of the spring pool. The steps are 3.3m wide at the bottom of the flight and 1.4m wide at the top of the flight. The steps do not appear worn	POST MEDIEVAL	279799	378987
87	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. <1>	POST MEDIEVAL	279350	381070
88	NDHA	67447	Structure to the east of Yr-efail, Conwy	A rectangular structure shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1889. The structure measures 6x3.5m and has a small rectangular enclosure attached at it's NW end. It is aligned NW-SE parallel with the field boundary which it is constructed against, 55m metres to the east of the range of buildings at Yr-efail Asset 086. It	POST MEDIEVAL	279198	379094
89	NDHA	56373	Structure, E of Marle Hall	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279884	378757
90	NDHA	56379	Structure, S of Farmhouse at Fferm	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	POST MEDIEVAL	279756	380967
91	NDHA	16749	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	Two parallel terraces running between marl hall to a blocked entrance in the northern boundary. Both are 3m across with a 6m drop between the two. The lower terrace would appear to have been an access route or drive with the upper one perhaps for plantin	POST MEDIEVAL	279728	378935
92	NDHA	16750	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	Terraced path running from Marl Hall in the direction of the spring pool, 16742, 4m in width. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279860	378837
93	NDHA	16751	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	Terraced path running from Marl Hall in the direction of the brick garden, 3m in width. Some hints of a limestone block edging in places. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279792	378840
94	NDHA	16753	Terraces, Coed Marl Hall	A series of two terraces to the north east of an apparently respecting the brick garden (16747). Terrace closest to the brick garden is 3m wide while the upper terrace is 6m wide. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279766	378928
95	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.	POST MEDIEVAL	279118	379667

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
96	NDHA	16746	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	A fairly massive limestone block revetting wall at right angles to boundary wall (16745). Possibly once defining an entrance way to marl hall. 1.15m high, block size up to 0.4 x 0.75m. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279769	378936
97	NDHA	16752	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	Stone wall of large limestone blocks perched along the uppermost edge of a natural limestone scarp. The wall is 0.5m high and composed of blocks up to 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5m. (Brooks & Laws, 2002)	POST MEDIEVAL	279848	378940
98	NDHA	16747	Walled Garden, Coed Marl Hall	The feature measures 40m square, but only the south and east walls are within the property boundary. The feature has limestone block footings, 500m wide with five courses of a brick wall surviving above. The bricks are hand made, measuring 60 x 130 x 240	POST MEDIEVAL	279707	378924
99	NDHA	67426	Warren Road Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan), Llandudno	Warren Road Methodist Chapel was founded 1901. (RCAHMW NMRW)	MODERN	278700	378600
100	NDHA	30319	Well or Water Tank, Degannwy	An underground chamber is visible through a window-like opening 0.6m by 0.5m wide. The chamber itself appears to be only slightly wider (c.1m) and about 2m deep. The walls are about 0.5m thick and made of local stone with occasional hand-made bricks and	POST MEDIEVAL	278083	379334
101	NDHA	67435	Woodlands School, Deganwy	Throughout the first half of the 20th century additions were made to the building to accommodate the needs of the developing school. In 1948 the school was taken over by Rev. A.D.R. Brooke, a bachelor, and Lt-Colonel and Mrs. A.J.B. Sinker. In 1949, aeri	POST MEDIEVAL	279469	379036
102	NDHA	30318	WWI Practice Trenches, Deganwy	The trenches run for c. 50m and are 8m across. They are visible as a narrow trench forming a series of regular conjoined squares, with a bank on the north-west side and what appears to be an access trench on the south-east side. Cross trenches appear to	MODERN	278362	379297
103	NDHA	67440	Yr-Efail, Conwy	Yr-efail was located just outside the southern corner of the proposed development on the northern side of Marl Lane. It is shown on the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map [1] and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map [2] sitting at the western corner of a sub	POST MEDIEVAL	279136	379080
104	NDHA	71463	Deganwy War Memorial, All Saints Church, Deganwy	A war memorial.	MODERN	278382	379018

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
105	NDHA	62303	Edward Malam Convalescent Home, Warren Drive, Deganwy	The home was used for convalescent and recuperative holidays for the people of North Staffordshire from 1913. There seems to be relatively little known about this institution but North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser (16th November 1917, p4) lists this as	MODERN	278732	378443
106	NDHA	29739	Looped Wall, Maesdu, Llandudno	Stretch of wall built at Maesdu, along the main road from Deganwy to Llandudno West Shore, with two embrasures in full height section (SH7807880848), and a smaller embrasure in a brick section that is on a different, north-west facing alignment (SH780758	MODERN	278080	380840
107	NDHA	67429	Marina, Deganwy	The new marina at Degannwy.	MODERN	278260	378760
108	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
109	NDHA	13991	Practice Trenches, Maesdu Golf Course	System of 1st World War practice trenches, centred at NGR but extending to the north, discovered as parchmarks in golf course during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance in 15th July 2003. (Driver, 2003)	MODERN	277830	380220
110	NDHA	68621	Signal Box, Deganwy Station	Signal Box recorded by the RCAHMW.	MODERN	277791	379122
111	NDHA	67436	Avro Anson N5130	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	MODERN	279800	378700
112	NDHA	30311	Fields to the N of Degannwy Castle, Conwy	The most obvious divisions of the area to the north of the castle appear to be quite recent field boundary banks although they are not shown on any maps. Aerial photographs show very narrow, straight ridge and furrow across much of the area to the west o	MULTIPERIOD	278145	379619
113	NDHA	5544	Hollow Way, Castell Deganwy	Feature may be part of an older road network. NW of the point given the feature reveals itself as a sunken hollow way, its floor very marshy. There are remains of a drystone wall on the E side of the path, this is up to 1.8m wide, 0.5m high in places. Th	UNKNOWN	278570	379330
114	NDHA	58686	Deganwy Camp	A camp for training Volunteers and TA units before WW1, but during the war it was used by the Royal Engineers for training, including digging practice trenches. The camp is associated with trench systems at Maes Du, Llandudno (PRN 13991). Located on the	MODERN	277970	379540

Asset ID	Status	Other ID	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
115	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. <1>	UNKNOWN	279250	380300
116	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. <1>	UNKNOWN	279390	380270
117	NDHA	90224	Ditched Enclosure, Former, Possible, Deganwy	An L shaped moderate linear positive anomaly in the north-western corner of field 3 (3) may represent the corner of a former ditched enclosure that predates any of the field boundaries identified on historic mapping (McGuinness, 2019).	UNKNOWN	279231	379264
118	NDHA	90222	Pits, Possible, Deganwy	A number of magnetic responses were recorded that could be interpreted as of definite archaeological interest. A group of four weak positive subcircular anomalies (1) in field 1 most likely represent the remains of infilled cut features such as pits (McG	UNKNOWN	279089	379175
119	NDHA	90223	Pits, Possible, Deganwy	A second group of 8 similar weak positive responses in the northern corner of field 2 (2) may represent infilled cut features such as small pits or postholes. (McGuinness, 2019).	UNKNOWN	279158	379289
120	NDHA	2839	Stone, Possible Modern Boundary Stone, Deganwy	SH79687998. Stone (NAT) Modern Boundary Stone. <1>	UNKNOWN	279680	379980
121	NDHA	90225	Subcircular Features, Deganwy	Two faint sub-circular rings of weakly positive response (4) may be the remains of small settlement structures, however they may also represent areas of disturbance or result from natural variation (McGuinness, 2019).	UNKNOWN	279187	379129
122	NDHA	32906	Various Finds, Conwy	The findspot of a Roman spindle whorl and brooch, as well as post medieval shot.	MULTIPERIOD	279460	379830
123	NDHA	15803	Creuddyn, Landscape	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	MULTIPERIOD	280100	380300
124	NDHA	67432	Deganwy Village, Landscape	The village of Deganwy.	MULTIPERIOD	277800	379200
125	NDHA	15804	Morfa Rhianned, Landscape	Historic background: this area forms part, occupies land which has remained otherwise undeveloped between the southern extremity of Llandudno and the northern part of Deganwy. The North Wales Path runs alongside it and is bisected by the railway. It is d	MULTIPERIOD	277800	380700

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**End of Report**