





| Document status | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--|--|
| Version | Purpose of document | Authored by | Reviewed by | Approved by | Review date | | |
| Rev01 | Draft for client review | RPS | bp/EnBW | | 12/09/2022 | | |
| Rev02 | Addressing Client comments | RPS | bp/EnBW | | 26/01/2023 | | |
| Rev03 | Final | RPS | bp/EnBW | bp/EnBW | 16/03/2023 | | |

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of our client and solely for the purpose for which it is provided. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS Group Plc, any of its subsidiaries, or a related entity (collectively 'RPS') no part of this report should be reproduced, distributed or communicated to any third party. RPS does not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended, nor to any third party in respect of this report. The report does not account for any changes relating to the subject matter of the report, or any legislative or regulatory changes that have occurred since the report was produced and that may affect the report.

The report has been prepared using the information provided to RPS by its client, or others on behalf of its client. To the fullest extent permitted by law, RPS shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the client arising from fraud, misrepresentation, withholding of information material relevant to the report or required by RPS, or other default relating to such information, whether on the client's part or that of the other information sources, unless such fraud, misrepresentation, withholding or such other default is evident to RPS without further enquiry. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by the client or others on behalf of the client has been made. The report shall be used for general information only.

Prepared by: Prepared for:

RPS Mona Offshore Wind Ltd.



Contents

| HIS | ORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT | 1 |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|---|
| _ | Introduction | |
| | Study area | |
| | Methodology | |
| 1.4 | Baseline environment | |
| | 1.4.1 Summary of geology and topography | 2 |
| | 1.4.2 Designated historic assets | 2 |
| | 1.4.3 Archaeological and historical baseline | 5 |
| 1.5 | Conclusion | 6 |
| 1.6 | Next steps | |
| 1.7 | References | |

Appendices

APPENDIX F:

APPENDIX A: **FIGURES**

A.1 Figure 1: Historic environment study area

A.2 Figure 2a-d: Designated heritage assets

A.3 Figure 3a-b: Non-designated heritage assets 250m buffer

A.4 Figure 4a-j: Tithe map of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

A.5 Figure 5a-j: 1871-1875: OS maps of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

A.6 Figure 6a-j: Location of historic hedgerows

A.7 Figure 7a-j: Geophysical survey plan

APPENDIX B: WRITTEN SPECIFICATION FOR THE DBA

APPENDIX C: **HERITAGE ASSETS**

APPENDIX D: GRADE II LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 1 KM OF THE MONA PROPOSED ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT AREA

APPENDIX E: GRADE II LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 5 KM OF THE MONA ONSHORE SUBSTATION OPTION 7 AND WITHIN THE ZTV GRADE II LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 5 KM OF THE MONA ONSHORE SUBSTATION OPTION 2 AND WITHIN THE ZTV



Glossary

| Term | Meaning |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Archaeology and Heritage Engagement Forum | A consultation group comprising Cadw, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales |
| Designated historic asset | A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield, Registered Historic Landscape or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation. |
| Historic asset | An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated |
| Historic environment | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. |
| Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area | The area of land to be temporarily or permanently occupied during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. |
| Setting of a historic asset | The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. |
| Significant view | Significant views are identified in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest as part of the registration process. |

Acronyms

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ADS | Archaeology Data Service |
| aOD | above Ordnance Datum |
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| CPAT | Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust |
| DBA | (Historic Environment) Desk-based Assessment |
| HER | Historic Environment Record |
| NG | National Grid |
| NLW | National Library of Wales |
| NRS | Natural Resources Wales |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| RCAHMW | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales |

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |

Units

| Unit | Description |
|------|-------------|
| ha | Hectares |
| km | Kilometres |
| kV | Kilovolts |
| m | Metres |





1 Historic environment desk-based assessment

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 This historic environment technical report sets out the results of a historic environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA) that has been undertaken with regards to the onshore elements of the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Project.
- 1.1.1.2 The onshore elements of the proposed scheme are located in Conwy and Denbighshire, North Wales and comprise:
 - Mona Landfall to the west of Abergele
 - Two potential Onshore Substation option sites to the southwest of St Asaph
 - An Onshore Cable Corridor approximately 18km in length, that links the Landfall to the Onshore Substation
 - A 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridor, approximately 3km in length linking the scheme substation to the National Grid (NG) substation at Bodelwyddan.
- 1.1.1.3 These elements are included in the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area together with the construction compounds, accesses and other land that will be temporarily or permanently occupied during the construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
- 1.1.1.4 The DBA has examined data from a number of sources in order to identify known historic environment resources and also to identify the potential for the presence of such resources within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
- 1.1.1.5 This report presents the results of the DBA and is accompanied by gazetteers of known historic environment resources (Appendix D) and supporting graphical data (see Figure 2a and Figure 2b).
- 1.1.1.6 A summary of the information presented in this DBA, supplemented by information gained from a phased programme of archaeological fieldwork, will be used to describe the historic environment baseline in volume 3, chapter 19: Historic environment of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). The programme of archaeological fieldwork is described in paragraphs 1.3.1.7 to 1.3.1.9.

1.2 Study area

- 1.2.1.1 The historic environment study area comprises the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and the following and is shown on Figure 1Error! Reference source not found.:
 - Designated historic assets of the highest significance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks, Landscape of Special Historic Interest, and Gardens of Special Historic Interest) – 1km from the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (i.e. a 2km wide corridor) and a 5km radius centred on the Mona Onshore Substation option sites
 - Other designated heritage assets (e.g. Grade II listed buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Conservation

- Areas) 1 km from the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (i.e. a 2km wide corridor) and a 1km radius centred on the Mona Onshore Substation option sites
- Buried archaeology (as recorded on the HER data) with a focus on 250m from the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and a 1km radius centred on the Mona Onshore Substation option sites.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1.1 The DBA has been prepared with reference to appropriate guidance and 'good practice' advice including that presented in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ClfA 2020).
- 1.3.1.2 The DBA has been prepared in accordance with a written specification that was submitted to, and agreed by, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) (see Appendix B).
- 1.3.1.3 The historic environment study area (see section 1.2) was used for the purposes of data collection and, where appropriate, material beyond the historic environment study area has also been examined.
- 1.3.1.4 The following sources have been reviewed thus far:
 - Cadw website (Cof Cymru) for information on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens and Landscapes of Special Historic Interest
 - The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by CPAT
 - 19th Century Tithe mapping and 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,560 mapping within the historic environment study area
 - Welsh Government Air Photos Online http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/.
 - British Geological Survey (BGS) data
 - ArchSearch (data held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)).
- 1.3.1.5 Following the refinement of the Onshore Cable Corridor (likely to be post PEIR), the following sources will also be consulted where appropriate:
 - Documents held by Conwy and Denbighshire Archives (where relevant records additional to those held by CPAT are identified)
 - National Library of Wales (NLW)
 - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
 - Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Lidar data
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).





- 1.3.1.6 The NRW LANDMAP database will also be reviewed following the refinement of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area with specific reference to the historic landscape dataset.
- 1.3.1.7 The appraisal of desk based information has been augmented by a site walkover in June 2022. The purpose of the site walkover was to assess existing ground conditions, topography, and land use, which may influence the heritage assessment and fieldwork surveys. The walk-over also aimed to establish the presence of any non-designated historic buildings, potential earthwork features, and any above ground features of archaeological interest within the proposed cable route. No unrecorded historic buildings are archaeological features were observed. The observations from the site walkover were used to inform the scope of archaeological fieldwork described below and are reported in volume 3, chapter 19: Historic environment, of the PEIR. A further site walkover will be undertaken following the selection of the Mona Onshore Substation option and refinement of the Mona Onshore Cable Corridor. Results from this walkover will be reported in the Environmental Statement.
- 1.3.1.8 An archaeological survey of the intertidal zone was undertaken in October 2022, with the survey not identifying any features on the exposed ground surface that are of palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological interest (volume 7, annex 19.4: Intertidal survey report of the PEIR).
- 1.3.1.9 An archaeological geophysical survey commenced on 31 October 2022 and is ongoing. Preliminary survey results indicate that only a small number of anomalies of reasonable archaeological interest have been identified so far, with the majority of anomalies identified either related to Post Medieval or Modern farming practices or considered natural in origin. The interim results of the geophysical survey are presented in annex 19.3: Geophysical survey (interim report) of the PEIR. The full results of the survey and a targeted programme of trial trenching will be reported in the Environmental Statement.

1.4 Baseline environment

1.4.1 Summary of geology and topography

- 1.4.1.1 The Mona Landfall is proposed to the north of the Gwrych Castle Estate. The basal geology at the Landfall site is Carboniferous limestone of the Clwyd Limestone Group, overlain by tidal clays, sands and silts of Holocene date.
- 1.4.1.2 From the Mona Landfall site, the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area is aligned south to cross the North Wales Main Line railway and the A55 Trunk Road (also known as the North Wales Expressway). The Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area then travels across rising ground associated with the Gwrych Castle Estate with the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area running approximately 250m to the west of the Gwrych Castle.
- 1.4.1.3 The Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area continues on a generally southerly alignment, crossing open, yet undulating ground associated with a series of smaller river valleys issuing from the boundary between the Clwyd Limestone Group and the Ffernant Mudstone Formation, before continuing south towards Pen-y-bryn where the undulating landscape transitions into a more level topography.

- It progresses across level farmland further to the south associated with basal Silurian mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Elwy Formation overlain by superficial Devensian till before turning east to cross the A548 road. The Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area then splits for a distance of approximately 1.25km. The southern route occupies the northern slope of Moelfre Isaf which is a localised high point (peak at 317m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)), passing through increasingly hilly terrain. The northern route is to the northeast, crossing the B5381 Glascoed Road before turning southeast once it has passed Tan-y-mynydd.
- 1.4.1.5 The Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area then continues on an easterly alignment occupying an approximately 900m wide transect of rolling farmland south of the B5381 Glascoed Road, cutting across the landscape gradient rising to the north in addition to crossing several north south aligned minor roads. The Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area undulates between approximately 100m and 150m aOD in this area, and the basal geology reverts back to the Clwyd Limestone Group, although the superficial till is still present.
- 1.4.1.6 In the area to the south of the St Asaph Business Park, the topography opens out into a flatter terrain, where the floodplain of the River Elwy meets the North Wales coastal plain, and decreases in height to between 40-50m aOD. The geology in this area is associated with the Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone deposits) overlain by further areas of superficial till.

1.4.2 Designated historic assets

1.4.1.4

Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

- 1.4.2.1 Identified historic environment sites/features are shown in Appendix A Figures 2a to 2b and 3a to b as Sites 1-215. Further information on these is provided in the gazetteer presented in Appendix C.
- 1.4.2.2 The locations of Grade II listed buildings within the identified historic environment study area are shown on Figures 2a to 2b but have not been allocated individual numbers. Further information is presented in Appendix D.
- 1.4.2.3 Only one designated historic asset would be physically impacted by any part of the proposed works required for the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. Effects on other designated assets would be represented by loss of significance as a result of change within the setting of the asset.
- 1.4.2.4 Examination of appropriate sources indicates that there are no World Heritage Sites within the defined historic environment study area.
- 1.4.2.5 There are five Scheduled Monuments within the historic environment study area: the earliest of these is the Neolithic burial chamber at Tyddyn Bleiddyn (Site 1), near Cefnmeiriadog which is located approximately 280m south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. It represents the remains of a chambered cairn consisting of a stony oval mound 0.8m high, with a 26m by 12m passage in the western end and with two chambers leading off the passage.
- 1.4.2.6 Three of the Scheduled Monuments are hillforts dated to the Iron Age period. Castell Cawr Hillfort near Abergele (Site 2) is located at the highest point of Coed y Gopa, with univallate defences to the west and south defining an internal area of approximately 2ha. Castell Cawr Hillfort is located approximately 700m to the east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The second hillfort, Pen-y-Corddyn-





Mawr Hillfort (Site 3) is also near Abergele. It is located approximately 200m to the west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and is defined by its bivallate defences defining an internal area of 9.7ha. Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (Site 26) is located approximately 550m to the south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and forms the remains of a defend enclosure constructed on an inland promontory at the end of the ridge of Bryn Meriadog,

- 1.4.2.7 The fifth Scheduled Monument located within the historic environment study area comprises an area of WWI practice trenches and associated command post within Bodelwyddan Park (Site 4). This is located approximately 500m to the north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area although the extent of the scheduling is currently under review by Cadw and may well be extended in due course. The monument is represented by a series of practice trenches used during training in tWWI. There are two firing trenches, the front one sharply traversed, connected by communication trenches dug zig zag. To the west is an earthwork which might be the position of the command post, sited uphill from the trenches.
- 1.4.2.8 The Registered Lower Elwy Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (Site 29) is located approximately 500m to the south of the Proposed Onshore Development Area. The well-contained landscape is closely defined by the gorge of the River Elwy as it rounds Cefn Meiriadog. Several sheer limestone cliffs occur along the northeast side of the valley and the area around Cefn includes one of the most important groups of Palaeolithic and later caves and rock shelters in Britain, containing Quaternary geological and archaeological deposits of international significance.
- 1.4.2.9 The Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden of Gwrych Castle near Abergele (Site 5) is centred around the prominent 19th century Gothic castle within a landscape which was designed for visual impact and to provide outstanding views. There are defined Significant Views to the northwest, north and northeast, and from the east, northeast and northwest. The Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area passes through the Registered Historic Park and Garden. The Grade I Listed Gwrych Castle (Site 13) itself is a large castellated mansion in local grey limestone and is located approximately 175m east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
- 1.4.2.10 A second Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden at Kinmel Park near Bodelwyddan (Site 6) is located immediately to the north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The formal garden, probably by W.E. Nesfield and dating to the late 19th century, shares important group value with the Grade I Listed Kinmel Hall (Site 15) and its associated estate buildings together with parkland and garden structures. Grade II* Listed structures associated within the Kinmel Hall complex consist of a 19th century iron screen and gates (Site 16), and contemporary single-storey coach house and stable (Site 17). The Listed Buildings are located approximately 800m north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The defined Significant Views associated with the Historic Park and Garden are all to or from the north, northeast and northwest.
- 1.4.2.11 The nearby Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 7) is an 18th and 19th century landscape park, with later Arts and Crafts garden by the well-known garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson. The asset shares important group value with Bodelwyddan Castle, for which it provides the setting, and the numerous estate buildings of contemporary date. The Historic Park and Garden is located immediately to the north and east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The Grade II* Listed Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 19) and associated

ice house (Site 20) lie at the centre of the estate, and reflect substantial works undertaken on the estate during the 19th century. These structures lie between 1km and 1.25km north and west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. There is a defined Significant View to the southeast from Bodelwyddan Castle along with ones to the east and northeast.

- Immediately to the west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area is a group of three Grade II* Listed Buildings. Two gate lodges, Tan-yr-Ogof Lodge (Site 8) and Plas Tan-yr-Ogof (Site 9), in addition to Tan-yr-Ogof Farmhouse (Site 10), were all built during the 19th century as part of the wider Gwrych Castle estate. Further contemporary Grade II* gate lodges for the Gwrych Castle estate comprise Hen Wrych Lodge (Site 11) located approximately 150m east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, and King's Lodge (Site 12) located approximately 900m to the east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
- 1.4.2.13 The Grade II* Listed Dinorben Hall (14) near Kinmel, is Medieval in origin, repartitioned and extended in the 17th century, built of rendered stone with slated roof, and located approximately 650m north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area
- 1.4.2.14 Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Farmhouse (Site 18), located approximately 100m west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, is a Grade II* Listed one to two storey farmhouse of local limestone, dated by inscription to 1540.
- 1.4.2.15 The 16th century Elizabethan storeyed gentry house, Plas Newydd (Site 21), is encircled by the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area which is approximately 100m to the north and south. The house is Grade II* Listed and constructed of squared local limestone blocks with finely tooled quoins, built on rock foundations. A second example of a Grade II* Listed Elizabethan storeyed house is Faerdre (Site 38), located approximately 700m to the northeast of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The house is a good example of a fine quality dwelling and bears similarities with Plas Newydd.
- 1.4.2.16 The Grade II* Listed Parish Church of St Cynbryd (Site 32) was originally constructed in 1732, prior to demolition and replacement by the present building in 1868-69. It was conceived in a style drawing upon both curvilinear and geometric elements. The church is located approximately 700m to the west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
- 1.4.2.17 Three Conservation Areas are located within the historic environment study area. Abergele Conservation Area (Site 22) is located approximately 700m to the south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and notably contains the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Michael (Site 33). The building dates to the late 12th to early 13th century, although was largely rebuilt in approximately 1400.
- 1.4.2.18 The Bodelwyddan Conservation Area (Site 23) is located 450m northeast of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, and it too contains a Grade II* Listed church, that of the Church of St Margaret (Site 39). The foundation stone of the church was laid 24 July 1856. It is a large church consisting of a nave and north and south aisles, chancel and porch under a massive tower.
- 1.4.2.19 The St Asaph Conservation Area (Site 24) is located approximately 525m to the northeast of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. As a historic town of reasonable size, the Conservation Area at St Asaph contains a notable group of Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings. The Grade I Listed Cathedral Church of St Asaph





(Site 44) was originally built in 1143, with significant rebuilding taking place in the 13th century. A central tower was added in 1391-2 but this was blown down in 1714. Further changes to the building were made in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Grade II* Listed buildings here consist of: The Old Palace (45) built in 1791 by Bishop Bagot; Esgobty Farmhouse (Site 46) which is a T-plan farmhouse with 16th/17th timber frame origins and early to mid-18th century brick encasing; and the St Asaph Foot Bridge (Site 49) built in 1770 by Joseph Turner of Chester.

Onshore Substations

- 1.4.2.20 Appendix A -Figure 2c and Figure 2d depict the location of designated historic assets within a 5km radius of the Mona Onshore Substation option 7 and 2 respectively. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for each option has been overlaid onto these figures in order to establish which of these designated historic assets within the historic environment study area is theoretically intervisible with each substation option. Only those designated assets which fall within the ZTV have been selected for discussion below or listed in Appendix E and Appendix F.
- 1.4.2.21 Multiple designated historic assets have some level of intervisibility with both the eastern and western substation option locations. There is a limited degree of intervisibility with the Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden of Gwrych Castle (Site 6), located approximately 2.2km and 3.5km from the eastern and western substations, respectively; while there is increased intervisibility with the neighbouring Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 7) approximately 1km and 2.1km from the eastern and western substations, respectively. Both The Bodelwyddan WWI practice trenches Scheduled Monument (Site 4) and the Grade II* Listed Bodelwyddan Castle (Site 19), located within the Bodelwyddan Registered Historic Park and Garden, are also likely to be intervisible with both substation options.
- 1.4.2.22 The St Asaph Conservation Area (Site 24) and the historic assets comprising the Grade I Listed Cathedral Church of St Asaph (44), the Grade II* Listed buildings of The Old Palace (Site 45), and Esgobty Farmhouse (Site 46), are also potentially intervisible at a distance of approximately 2.25km from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7, and 900m from Mona Onshore Substation option 2.
- 1.4.2.23 There is some limited intervisibility with the northern areas of the Lower Elwy Valley Registered Historic Landscape (Site 29), approximately 500m from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7 and 1.3km from the Mona Onshore Substation option 2.
- 1.4.2.24 The collective group of designated historic assets at Rhuddlan which form the medieval core of the town consisting of Rhuddlan Castle Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed building (Site 226), the Norman Borough Scheduled Monument (Site 227), Twthill Motte and Baily Castle Scheduled Monument (Site 228), and the Rhuddlan Town Banks Scheduled Monument (Site 229), are potentially intervisible at an extended distance from both Mona Onshore Substation options. In general, the assets in question are located between 3.5km and 4.25km away from option 7, and between 4.25km and 4.8km away from option 2.
- 1.4.2.25 The Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden of Plas Heaton (Site 231) is potentially partially intervisible with both substation options. The park is sighted on the western edge of the Vale of Clwyd and was probably laid out in the early 19th century. Two drives approach the house from the north and south, each with an entrance

- flanked by gate piers and an entrance lodge. Plas Heaton lies approximately 3.3km and 3.5km from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7 and 2, respectively.
- 1.4.2.26 The Grade II* Listed Bodeugan Farmhouse (Site 236) and associated Grade II* Listed Dovecote (Site 237), are located approximated 2.75km and 4.25km from the eastern and western substation options, respectively. The Bodeugan Farmhouse is thought to be late 17th century in date, consisting of three storeys and of brick construction, partly rendered. The Dovecote is also of red brick construction.
- 1.4.2.27 The Criccin Cross Scheduled Monument (Site 230) is a medieval stone cross shaft located on the top of a small hill, and potentially intervisible with both substation options. The Mona Onshore Substation option 7 is located at a distance of approximately 3.7km, while the Mona Onshore Substation option 2 is located at a distance of approximately 4.7km.
- 1.4.2.28 Due to the topographical position of the Mona Onshore Substation option 7, the ZTV indicates that a substation here would have a greater level of intervisibility with historic assets, especially within the northern and eastern parts of the historic environment study area. Rhuddlan Bridge Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building (Site 225), dating to 1595, is of stone construction with two unequal arches, and is located approximately 4.4km from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7.
- 1.4.2.29 There are partial extended views of the Grade II St. Beuno's College Registered Historic Park and Garden (Site 232) located approximately 4.75km from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7. St Beuno's College was founded in 1848, with further substantive building works taking place in 1873-74. Located within the Registered Historic Park and Garden, and potentially sharing intervisibility, is the Grade II* Listed St Beuno's College (Site 238). The complex is an irregular suite of buildings around a quadrangle, designed by Hansom as a Jesuit college for training for the priesthood.
- 1.4.2.30 The Grade II Brynbella Registered Historic Park and Garden (Site 233) is also located in proximity to St. Beuno's College Registered Historic Park and Garden, with intervisibility possible from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7 which is located approximately 4.3km to the west. Brynbella has been designated for its historic interest as a small late 18th century park and informal garden with later overlays, which provides the setting to Brynbella Hall and its associated estate buildings.
- 1.4.2.31 Immediately to the north of Brynbella Registered Historic Park and Garden is the Tremeirchion Conservation Area (Site 234), approximately 5km to the east of the Mona Onshore Substation option 7, with some limited intervisibility possible.
- 1.4.2.32 The Grade II* Plas-is-llan Listed Building (Site 235) is located approximately 4.3km from the Mona Onshore Substation option 7. The house is dated 1765 and appears to be planned as a formal unity with its two barns, with a single storey link between house and barns probably added later.
- 1.4.2.33 Potentially visible approximately 1.8km to the south of the Mona Onshore Substation option 7 is the Grade II* Listed Wigfair Hall (Site 240), consisting of a large irregularly planned country house in Tudorbethan style of red brick construction on a snecked limestone plinth.
- 1.4.2.34 The Grade II* Listed Gwernigron Dovecote (Site 241) potentially shares intervisibility with the Mona Onshore Substation option 2, lying approximately 2.2km to the north. The dovecote features the style of stepped gable often found on high status buildings in this region in the late 16th or early 17th century.



1.4.3 Archaeological and historical baseline

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

- 1.4.3.1 The general area of the Vale of Clwyd has a long history of human occupation. Excavation in several of the caves has produced evidence of early prehistoric habitation, in some cases dating as far back as the Lower Palaeolithic. At Pontnewydd Cave the early Neanderthal material represent the oldest hominin remains in Wales (recently dated to c. 230,000BP), whilst other important material has been recovered from the Brasgyll, Galltfaenan, Cefn and Cae Gronw caves (cf. Aldhouse-Green et al 1996).
- 1.4.3.2 This very early material has survived within the caves and rock shelters in the higher parts of the limestone uplands. Subsequent advances and retreats of ice sheets have changed the lower lying parts of the landscape on numerous occasions through to the ending of the most recent glacial episode at about 12,000BP. As the ice sheet diminished, sea levels in the area started to rise quickly and much of what is currently dry land would have been inundated. Studies in the Liverpool Bay area indicate that the sea level reached a high stand (maximum peak) at about 2,300BP before beginning to fall back again (Tooley 1978; 1985).
- 1.4.3.3 This process of sea level rise and fall was not a constant process; there would have been many periods of marine transgression and regression. During more stable times, land surfaces would have developed, only to be inundated and covered (and possibly eroded through subsequent regressive stages). Evidence for these sequences is in the form of Holocene peat deposits that have been found at depths of 10m and 13m below current ground level close to the mouth of the River Clwyd.
- 1.4.3.4 Most of the material found on the foreshore is broadly attributable to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. However, an antler mattock from here has been recently dated to *c*. 4,560BC and it is increasingly clear that there was a considerable amount of activity in the area during the Mesolithic period (*c*. 8,500-4,000BC) (Murphy 2002). The higher ground at Abergele is set on a ridge of Clwyd Limestone and would have remained above the sea level high stands; it probably represents the most seaward habitable land at such times.
- 1.4.3.5 Shell middens have been identified at Prestatyn, where consumption of mussels in the Mesolithic period suggest a rocky coastline and a subsequent change to a largely cockle-based consumption in the Neolithic indicates the development of sandy beaches.
- 1.4.3.6 Neolithic material in the form of worked flint has also been recorded at Rhuddlan, associated with small pits. Isolated finds of this period (c. 4,000 2,400BC) have been recorded from a number of locations in the upper Vale of Clwyd (and on the foreshore), mostly implements of stone (including flint) and also some sherds of pottery.
- 1.4.3.7 Within the study area the earliest evidence for human activity derives from the possible site of a Bronze Age round barrow or burial monument (Site 25), indicated by both place name evidence and a record of a concentration of stones, located on the boundary of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area in its mid-section. A possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Site 216) formed of six mounds is recorded approximately 175m to the south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.

- Iron Age activity in the general area is demonstrated by the presence of settlements including hillforts on the higher ground such as those at Castell Cawr (Site 2) and Peny-Corddyn-Mawr (Site 3) mentioned previously. The HER records a possible prehistoric field system (Site 27) on the alignment of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, whilst two possible prehistoric enclosures have been recorded at a distance of approximately 500m from the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area in separate locations. One of these enclosures (Site 28) is located within the western section of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, while the second one (Site 30) is located approximately 150m north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. These features could date to the Iron Age period, but without further investigation a later date cannot be precluded.
- 1.4.3.9 The Tan-yr-Ogof Caves (Sites 85 and 86) are located approximately 350m to the west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area near the coast at Abergele. It is suspected, but yet to be proven, that the caves were utilised during the Prehistoric period.

Roman (c. AD 43 - 410)

1.4.3.8

1.4.3.10 Activity during the Roman period is clearly linked to the military conquest and occupation of the area. The major Roman road leading west from the legionary fortress of *Deva* or *Deva Vetrix* (Chester) to the forts at *Canovium* (Conway) and *Segontium* (Caernarvon) passes through the historic environment study area primarily along the line of Glascoed Road (Site 31). A possible Roman fort may be located at St Asaph, approximately 200 m to the northeast of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (Site 87). At Gwreiddyn the proposed alignment of the Roman road heading west departs from the modern road alignment, continuing on a robust east to west alignment crossing the River Gele at Sirior Hir, and departing the historic environment study area in the vicinity of Bryn-ffanigl Uchaf. The postulated route of the Roman road has the potential to cross the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area in up to four different locations. St Asaph may be the site of the documented Roman fort of *Varae* (Silvester 2003).

Medieval (c. AD 410 - 1500)

- 1.4.3.11 St Asaph appear to have continued to develop as the pre-eminent centre of activity within the historic environment study area. Documentary sources refer to King Offa's victory over the Welsh at Rhuddlan (*Bellum Rudglann*) in AD 796, although the actual location of any battle remains conjectural at this stage.
- 1.4.3.12 At St Asaph documentary evidence suggests that a monastery and episcopal see (Site 120) may have been founded here as early as AD 560 by the exiled Cyndeyrn (St Kentigern), with St Asaph succeeding Kentigern as bishop following the latter's return to Scotland. In Domesday the settlement here is referred to as *Llanuile* (Llanelwy) and this was changed to St Asaph around the middle of the 12th century. Construction of the cathedral had started by 1239 but the building was burned by troops of Edward I in 1282.
- 1.4.3.13 Outside of the main centre at St Asaph, settlement in the area would mainly have been in the form of small hamlets and isolated farms, as shown in the Domesday survey.





- 1.4.3.14 Field name evidence may suggest the former presence of a medieval stone cross (Site 34) located within the mid-section of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. A cross in the parish called Croes Rhuddlan (Site 115), probably erected to mark a boundary during the medieval period, is located approximately 200m to the east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
- 1.4.3.15 Analysis of aerial survey data has identified a potential concentration of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in the vicinity of Groesffordd Marli to the west of St Asaph (Site 35), which would lie across the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Further ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded at Hendy Farm (Site 161) located a short distance south of the Mona Onshore Substation option 2.
- 1.4.3.16 Archaeological investigations at St Asaph, approximately 150m northeast of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, have recorded several medieval pits among other later remains (Site 121).

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

- 1.4.3.17 During the post-medieval period the settlement pattern within the Vale of Clwyd continued to evolve, with hamlets growing or coalescing into villages. Some isolated farms disappeared, whilst some hamlets declined to become single farmsteads or occasionally were totally deserted.
- 1.4.3.18 Sites of this period recorded on the HER include farmsteads (Sites 36-37, 40-43, 47-48, 50-84, 88, 169-185, 217-220); existing buildings of interest or the former locations of such buildings (Sites 89-114, 163-168, 221-222) including two chapels, sheepfolds, and an icehouse; milestones (Sites 116-118, 200-201); mines and mine shafts (Sites 119, 122, 129, 190-198); limekilns (Sites 130-137, 187-189); quarries (Sites 138-143, 199); field systems (Sites 144 and 145); enclosures (Site 146); an orchard (Site 147); wells (Sites 148-155, 223); ponds (Sites 156-157, 202-208); trackways (Site 224); coastal wrecks (Site 158); settlements (162); aircraft crash sites (Sites 159-160); and war memorials (Site 215). There is a concentration of features dating to WWI and WWII within 100m of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area located in both Kinmel and Bodelwyddan Parks (Sites 209-213). A WWII lookout position is recorded approximately 150m to the west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (Site 214).
- 1.4.3.19 A number of these sites lie within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, including twenty-one farmsteads/buildings (Sites 53, 54-56, 66, 68, 75, 89, 92-96, 98-100, 104, 106, 107, and 109), four mines/mineshafts (Sites 118, 119, 122, and 125), three milestones (Sites 125-127), three lime kilns (Sites 131, 132, and 136), four quarries (Sites 138, 139, 142, and 143), one post medieval field system (Site 144), four wells (Sites 150-152, and 155), one post medieval wreck (Site 158), and one aircraft crash site.
- A review of the mid-19th century Tithe mapping for the region (**Error! Reference source not found.** to Figure 4j) confirms the presence of two structures within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, namely Cerrig Goch and Serrior, that are not present on the later historic mapping and are presumed to have been demolished by the late 19th century. The other buildings depicted on the Tithe mapping are represented by structures sited in the same locations as shown on the 1st edition OS 6" mapping, representing a continuity of occupation. Otherwise, the Tithe mapping confirms the agricultural character of the land along the Mona Proposed Onshore

Development Area at this time. This is supported by a review of the 1st edition OS 6" (to the mile) mapping (Figure 5a to Figure 5j), the landscape features of which have been comprehensively logged as HER records (see above).

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

Aerial photography

1.4.3.22 The material held on the Welsh Government Air Photos Unit online has been reviewed as part of this assessment. Aerial photographs of the historic environment study area held are limited to those dated 2013. A review of these photographs has not identified any additional heritage features of interest. Following the refinement of the Onshore Cable Corridor a search will be undertaken with RCAHMW to see if they hold any aerial photographs of the area.

Important hedgerows

1.4.3.23 Examination of the available historic mapping shows that many of the currently existing field and roadside boundaries are shown on the early 19th century Tithe maps of the area. Under the historic criteria identified in the *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997, these boundaries could be classed as 'important'. Following the refinement of the Onshore Cable Corridor further examination will be made regarding the location of any 'important' hedgerows that could be impacted during construction.

1.5 Conclusion

1.4.3.21

- 1.5.1.1 The proposed onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project would not result in physical impacts on any designated historic assets, with the single exception of the section of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area that passes through the central part of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest at Gwrych Castle.
- 1.5.1.2 There is potential for impacts arising from change within the settings of designated historic assets, although with regard to most of the proposed elements this change would be temporary (during construction) and fully reversible. The exception would be in respect of the Mona Onshore Substation, where the change would be permanent.
- 1.5.1.3 The proposed Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and Onshore Substation option sites are located within a landscape that has the potential to contain archaeological sites and features from all periods. Examination of appropriate sources has identified that the greatest potential is probably in the area in proximity to the Glascoed Road where the alignment of a postulated Roman Road is thought to traverse the local landscape, but the whole of the landscape crossed by the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area should be considered as having some potential.
- 1.5.1.4 The proposed onshore elements of the project are not located in areas that contain designated historic landscape elements. However, there are historic field boundaries that may be affected.





1.6 Next steps

- 1.6.1.1 Following the refinement of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, the information presented in this DBA will be further supplemented by examination of additional data sources and by information gained from a staged programme of archaeological fieldwork (see paragraphs 1.3.1.7 to 1.3.1.9) undertaken ahead of any application for consent for the proposed onshore works. A more detailed description of the historical maps will also be undertaken once the Onshore Cable Corridor and Onshore Substation have been confirmed.
- 1.6.1.2 Some of the potential additional data sources are listed below:
 - Documents held by Conwy and Denbighshire Archives (where relevant records additional to those held by CPAT are identified)
 - National Library of Wales (NLW)
 - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
 - Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Lidar data
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).
- 1.6.1.3 In addition to the above sources, the historic landscape dataset within the NRW LANDMAP database will be reviewed. Estate maps will also be examined and will be supplemented with engagement with the estates in the area where appropriate. Other appropriate sources may also be identified through the consultation process, e.g. the ongoing consultation with the Archaeological and Heritage Engagement Forum. The examination of these additional data sources, along with the review of the results of the programme of archaeological fieldwork, will enable the preparation of an updated DBA which will then form an annex to the Environmental Statement submitted as part of the DCO application.
- 1.6.1.4 Following selection of the preferred location for the Onshore Substation and the development of preliminary designs for that facility, the preparation of a revised ZTV will allow the identification of designated historic assets whose setting may be affected by its construction and operation. Further site visits will then be undertaken to such historic assets and visualisations may need to be produced to assist with the assessment of impacts and effects

1.7 References

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

Annon. (1997) The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Available: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made. Accessed January 2023.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014 updated 2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment. Available: CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf (archaeologists.net). Accessed January 2023.

Murphy, K, (2002) 'The archaeological resource: chronological overview', in A Davidson (ed.),

The Coastal Archaeology of Wales, CBA Research Report 131, 45-64.

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

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

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

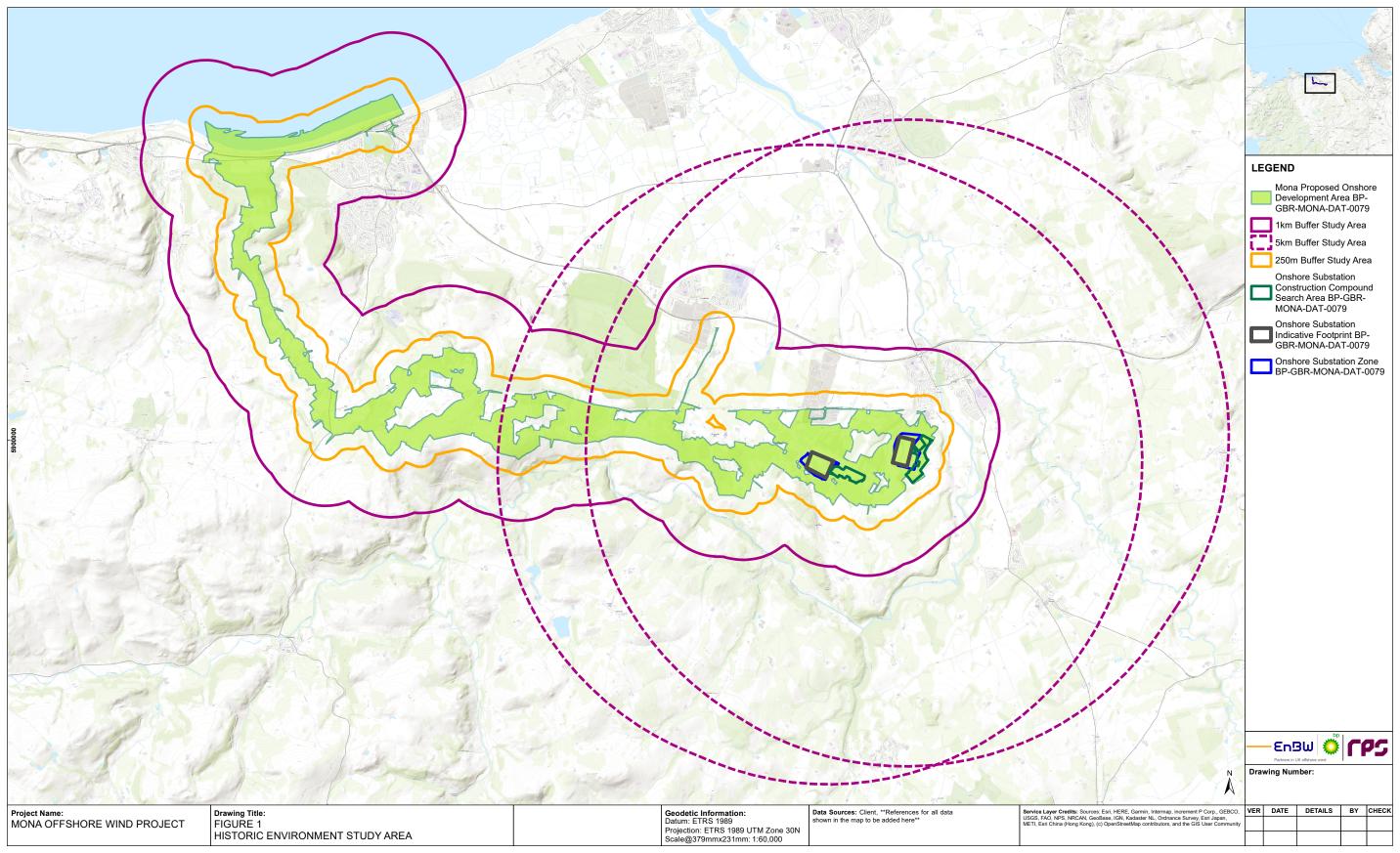




Appendix A: Figures

A.1 Figure 1: Historic environment study area

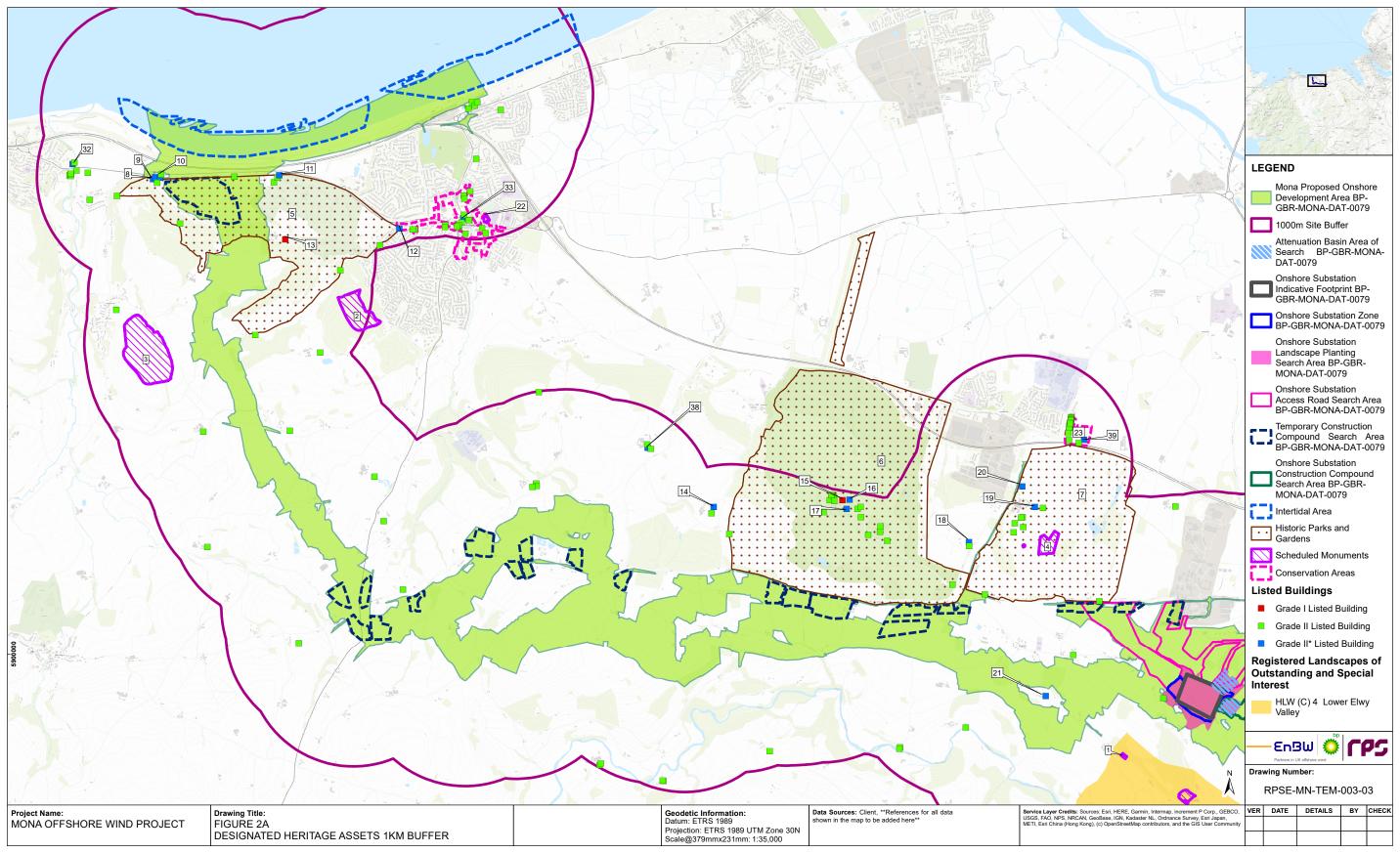


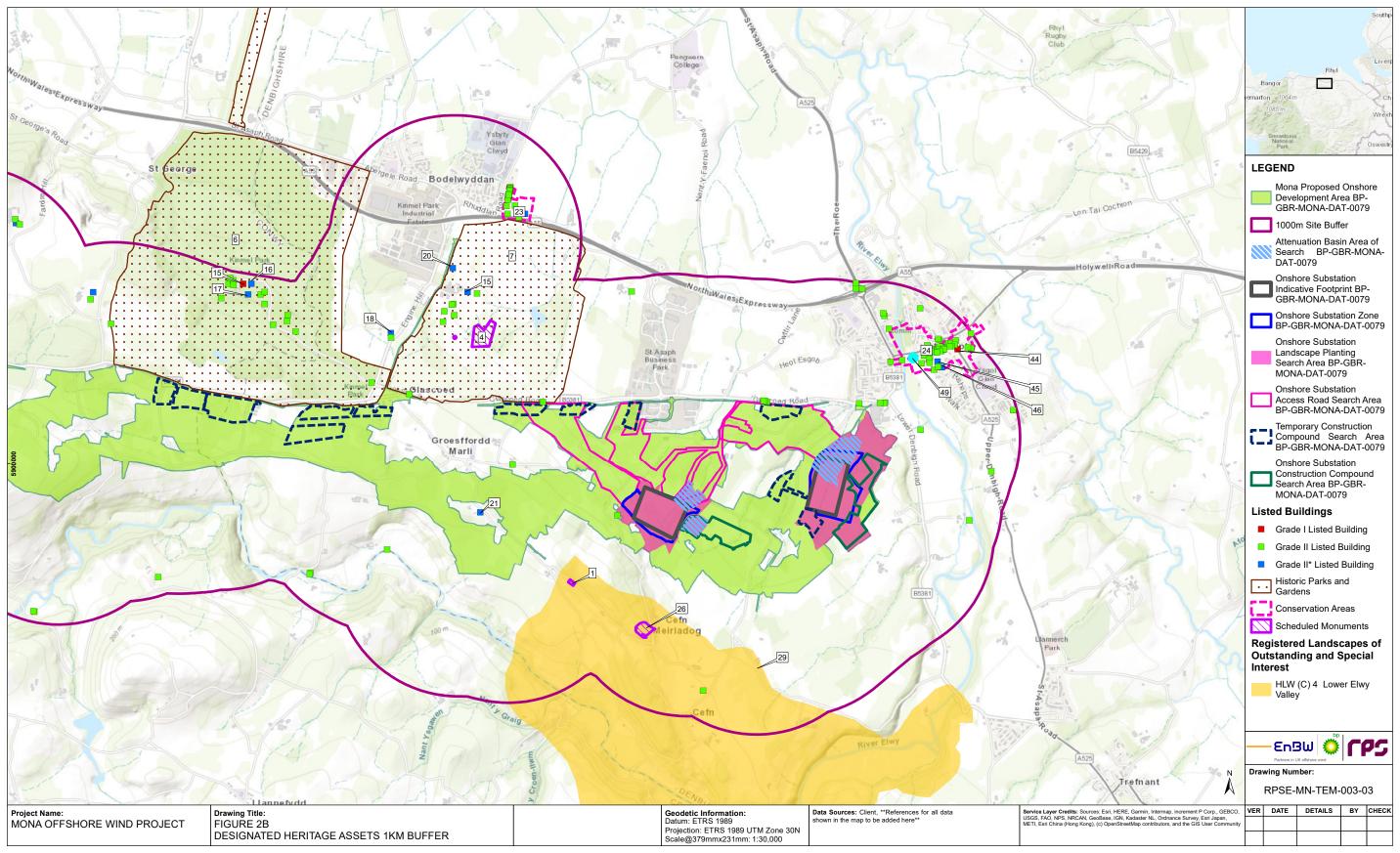


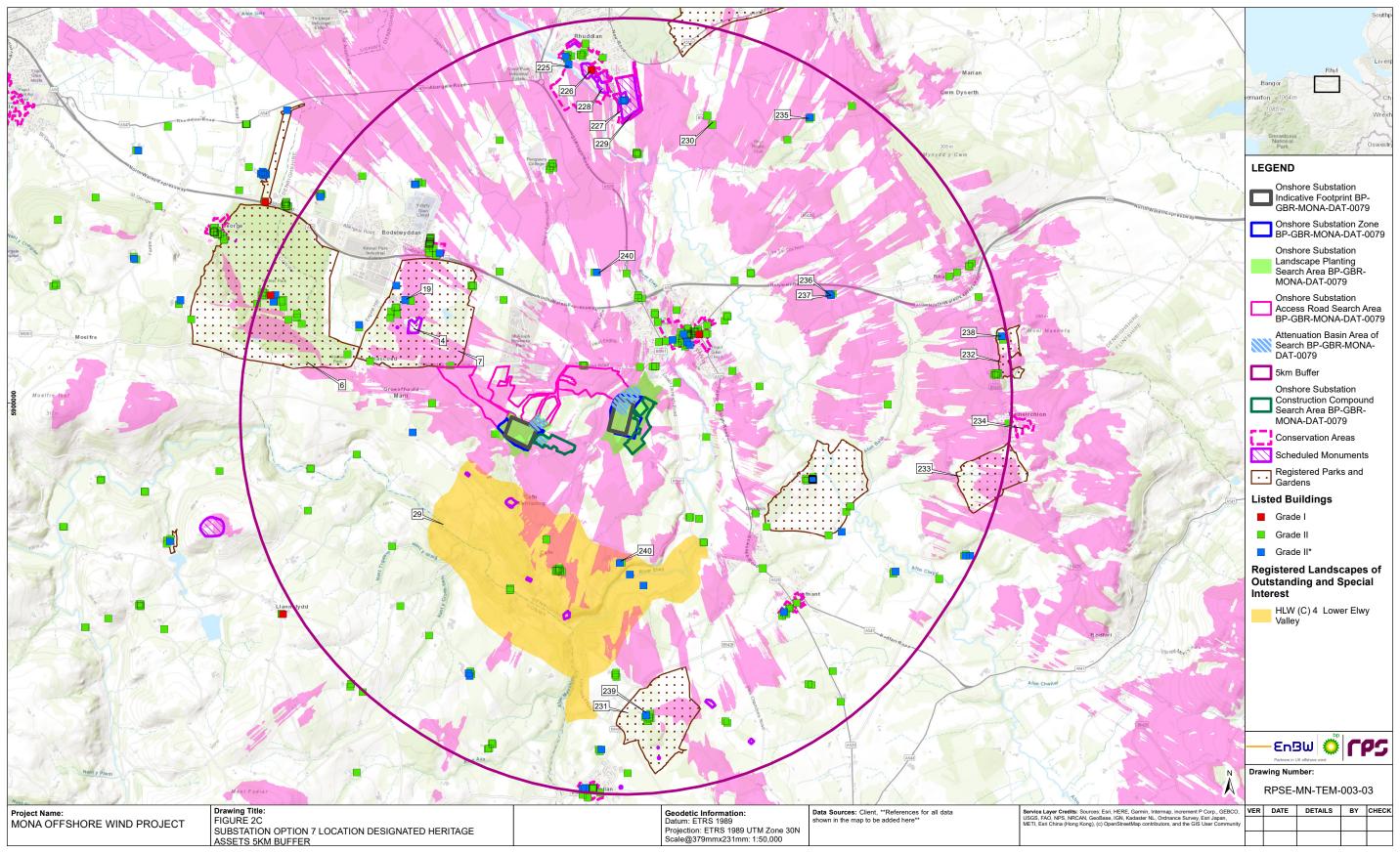


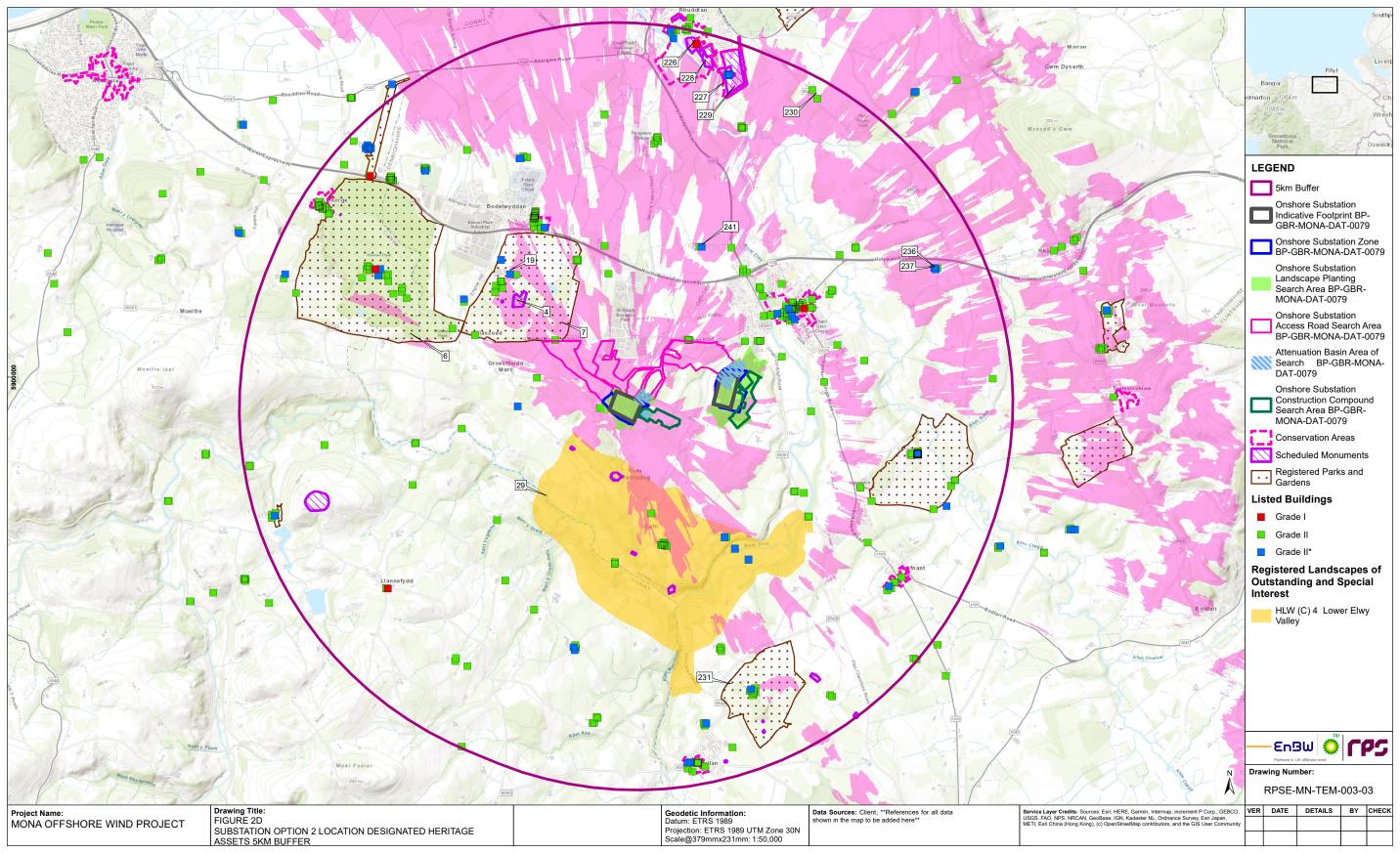
A.2 Figure 2a-d: Designated heritage assets







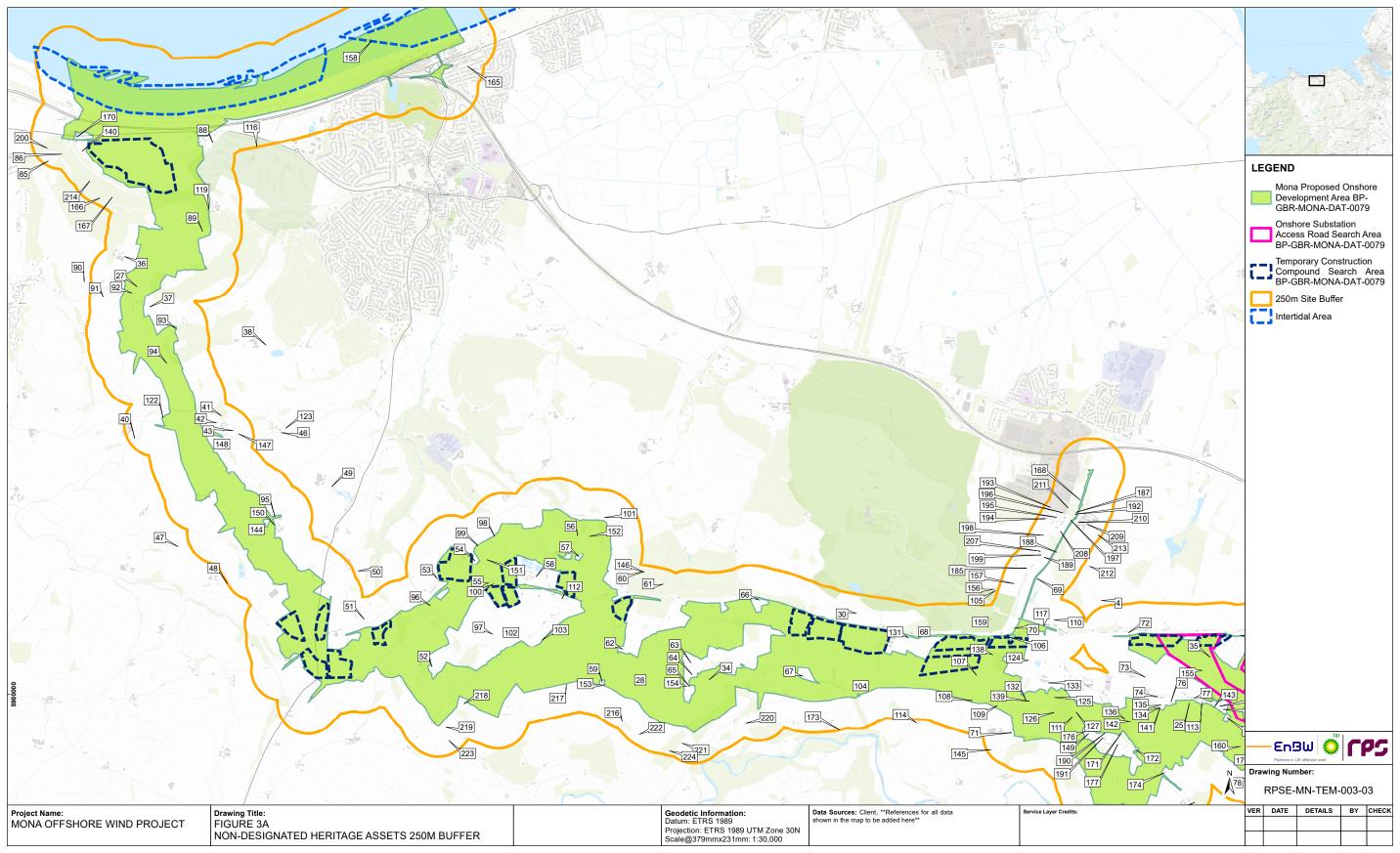


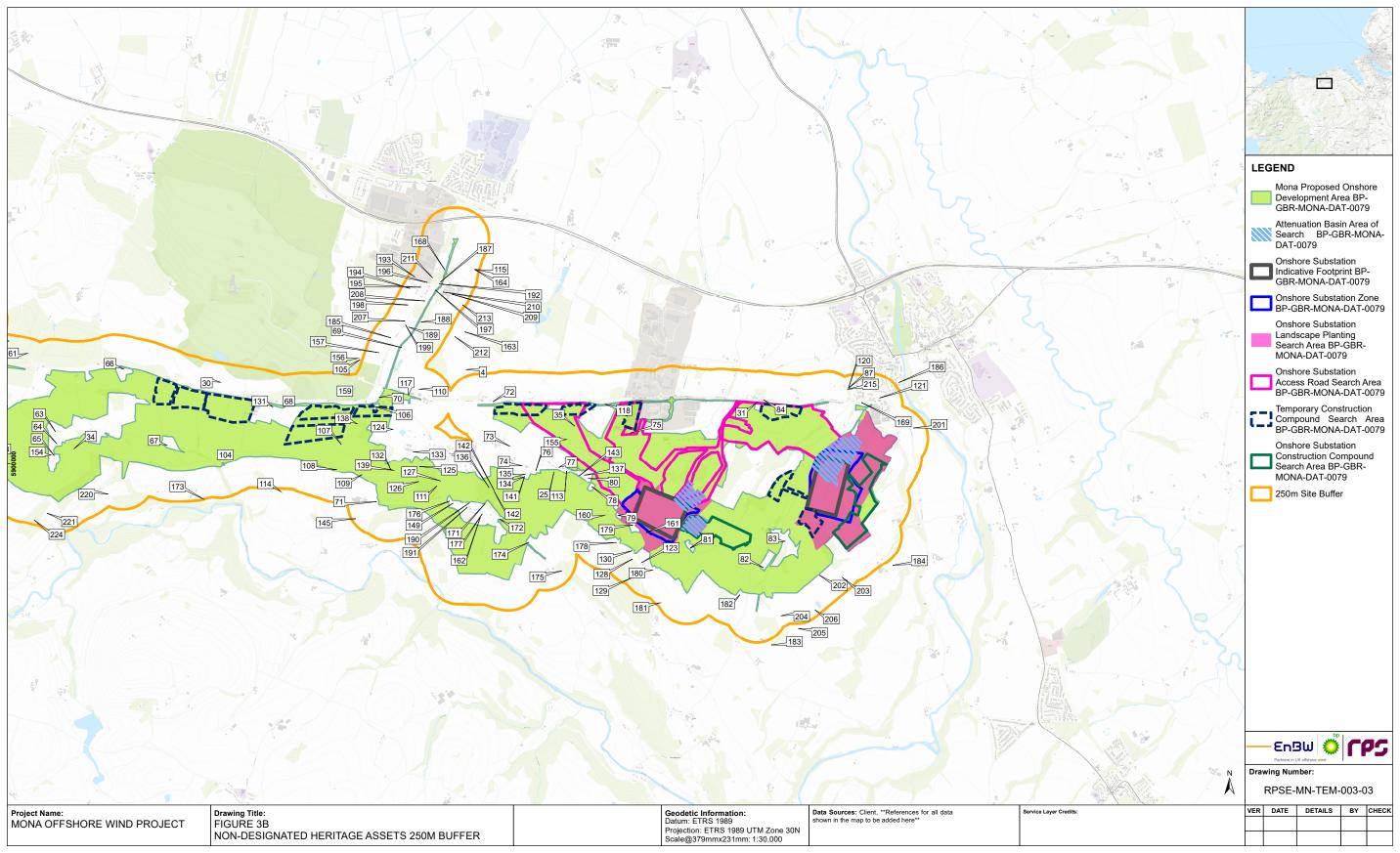




A.3 Figure 3a-b: Non-designated heritage assets 250m buffer



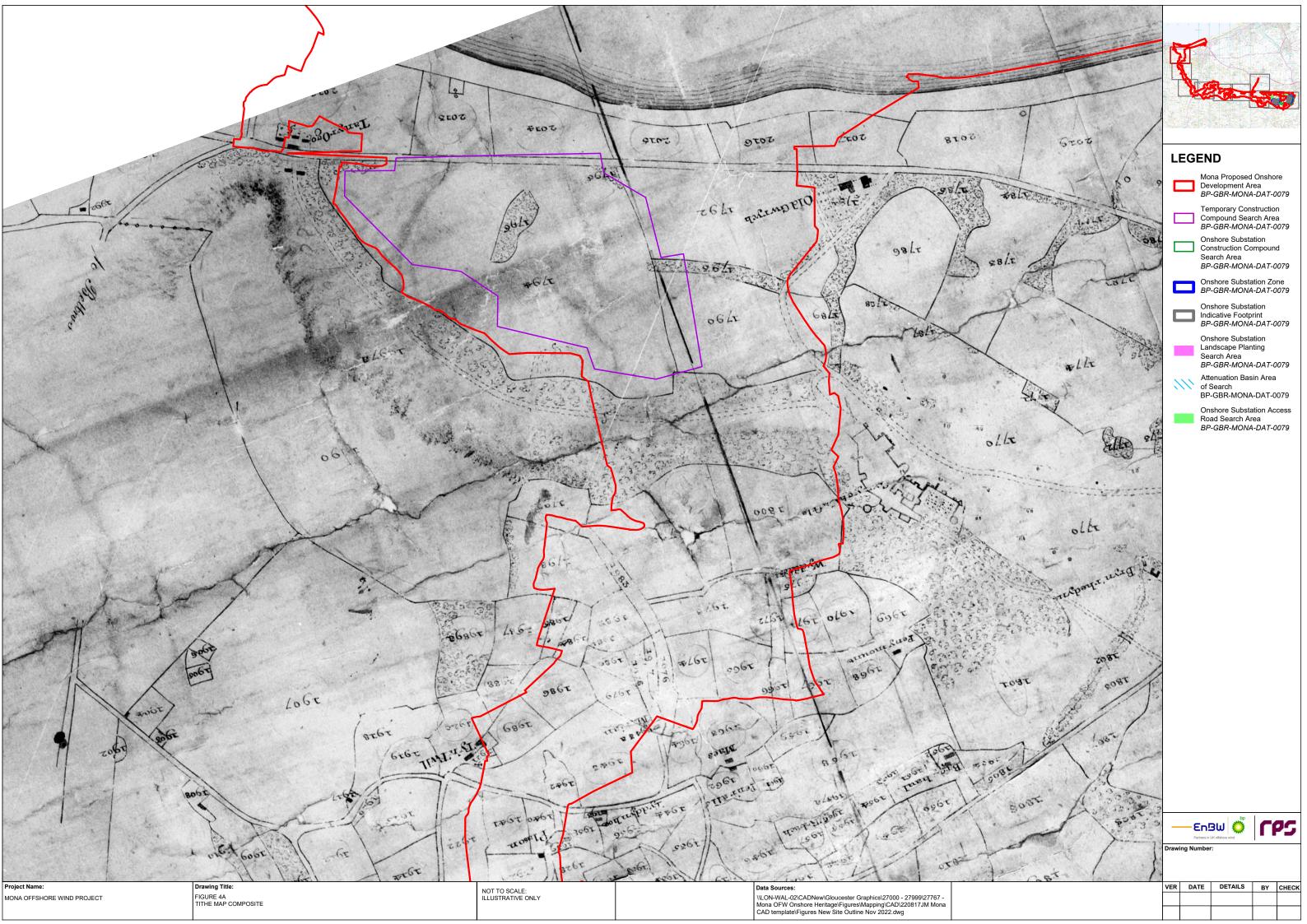


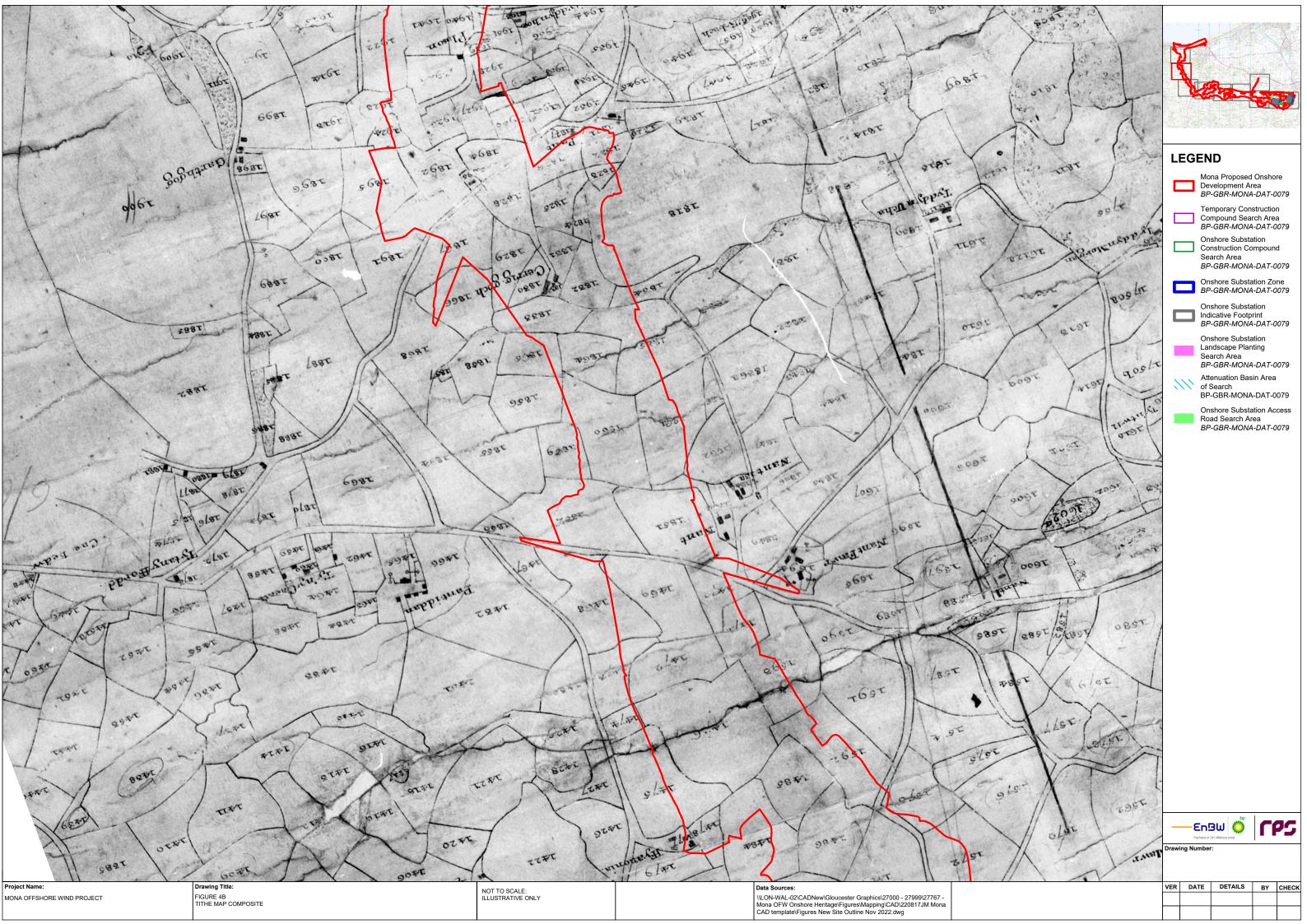


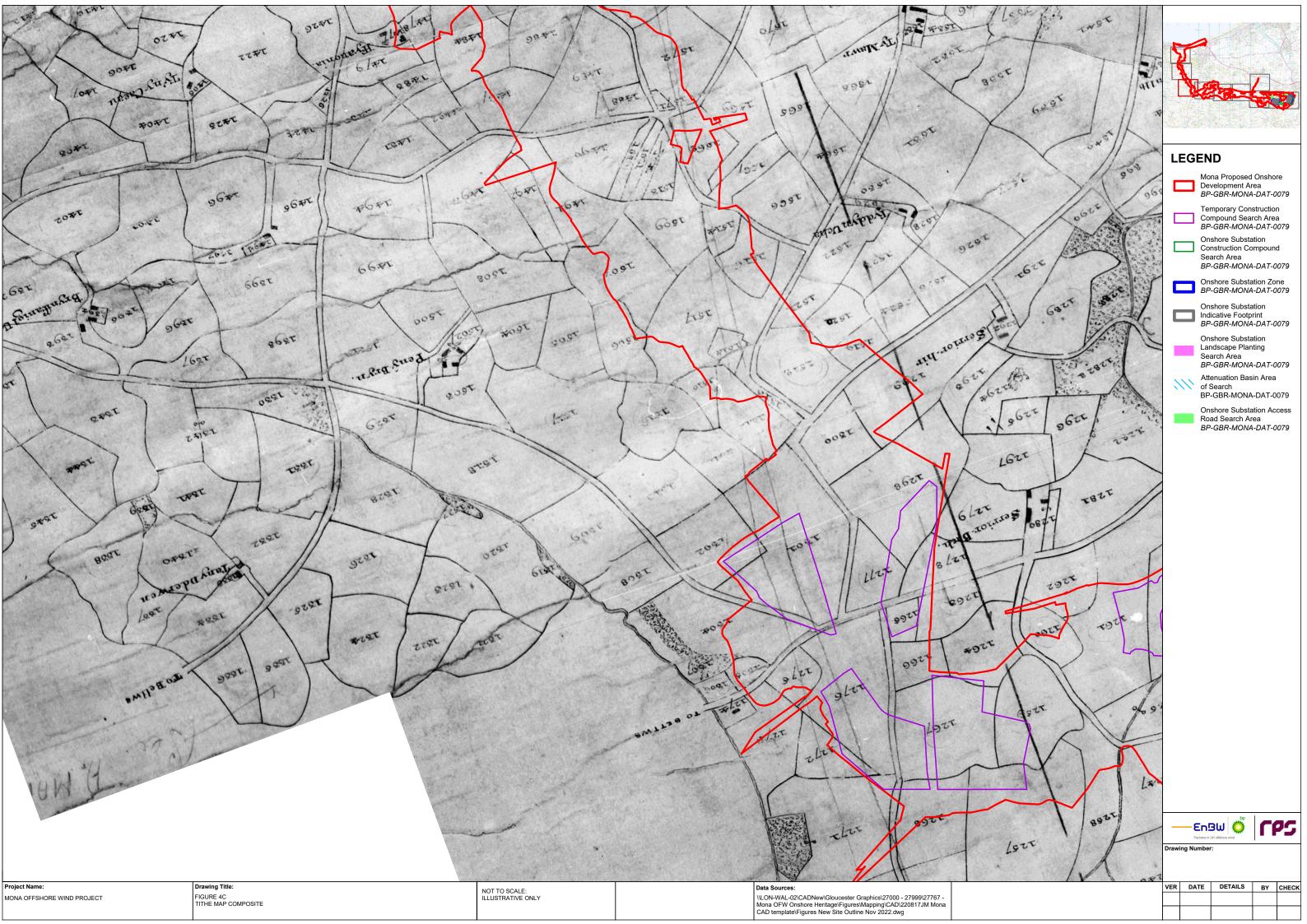


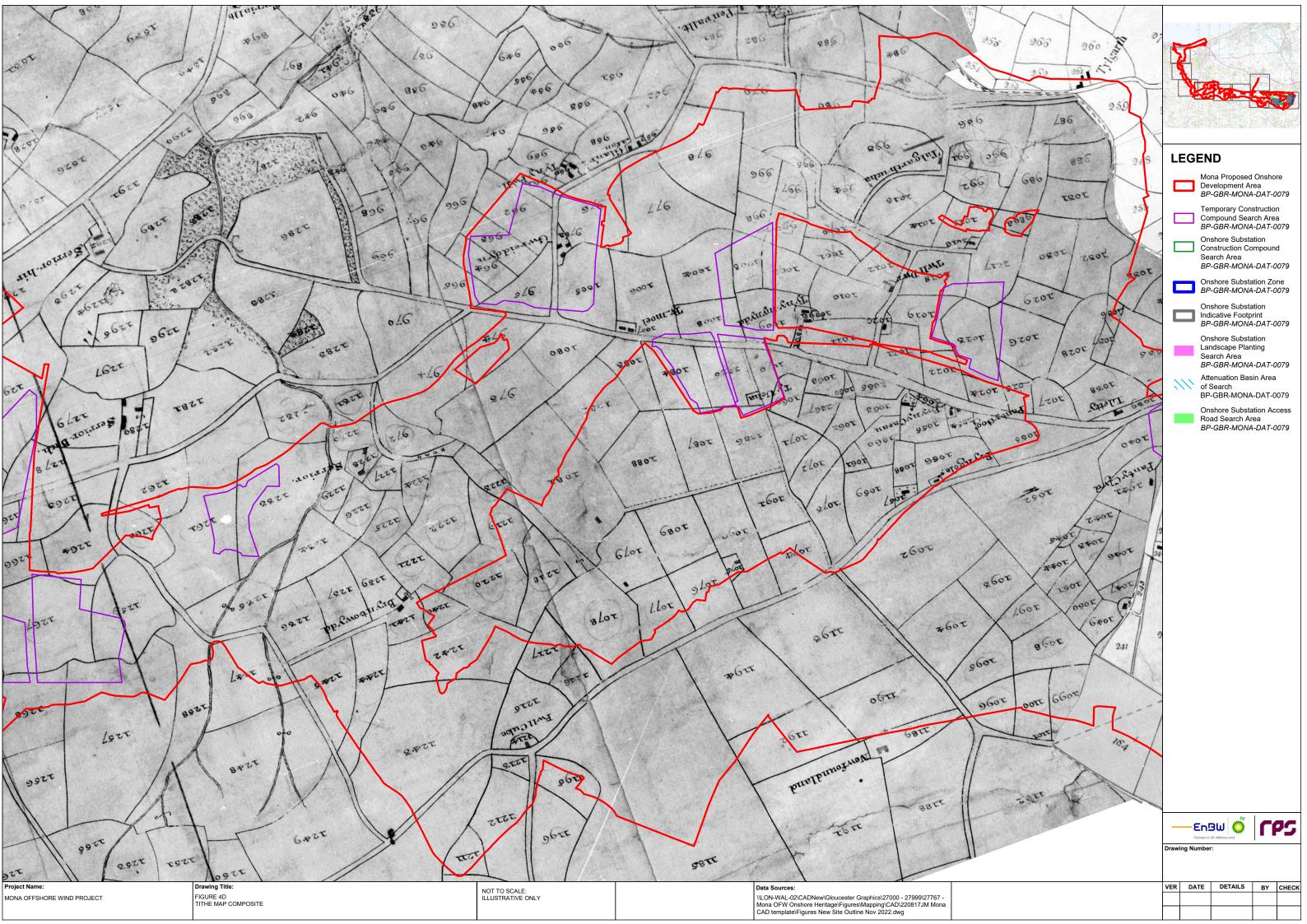
A.4 Figure 4a-j: Tithe map of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

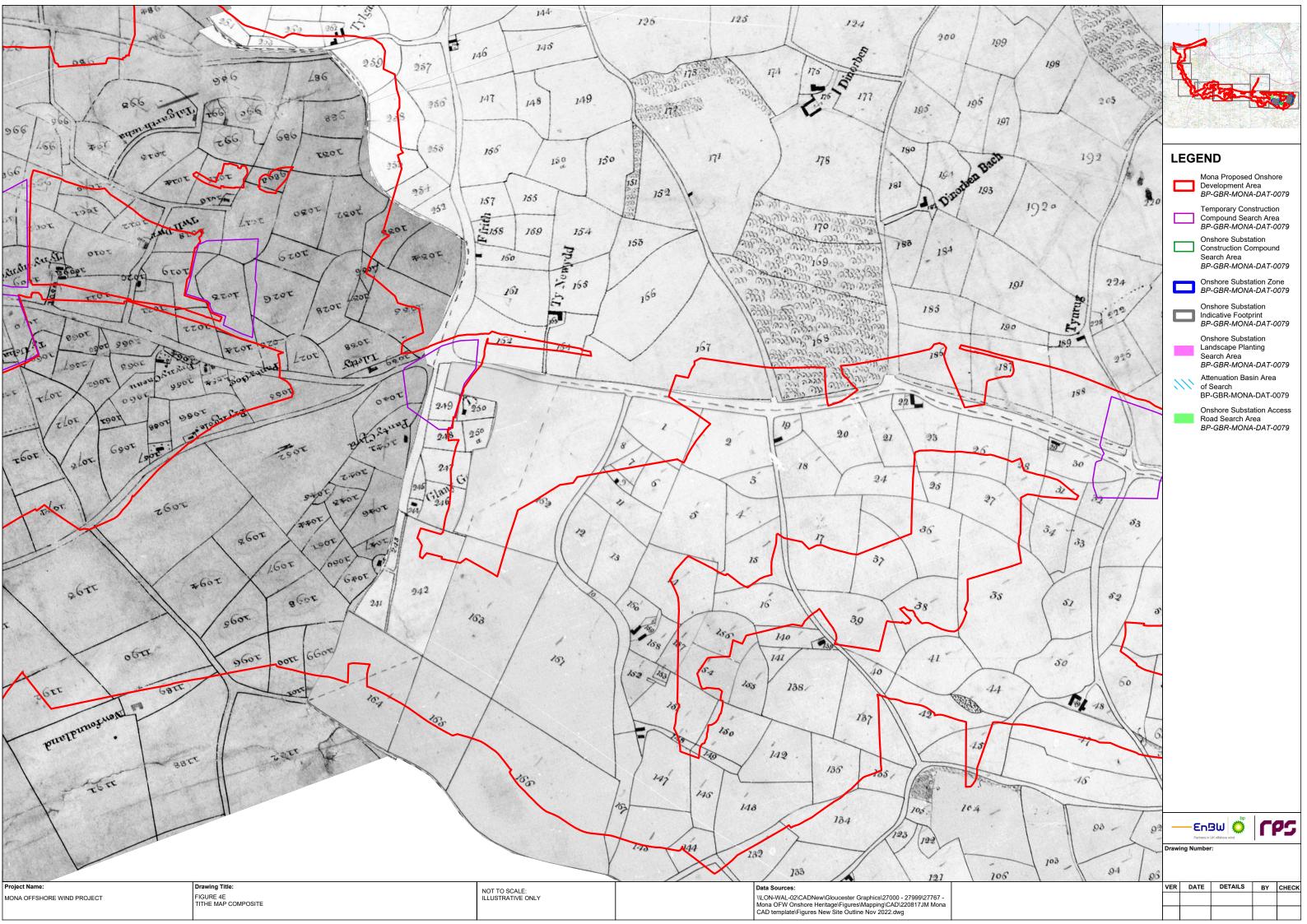




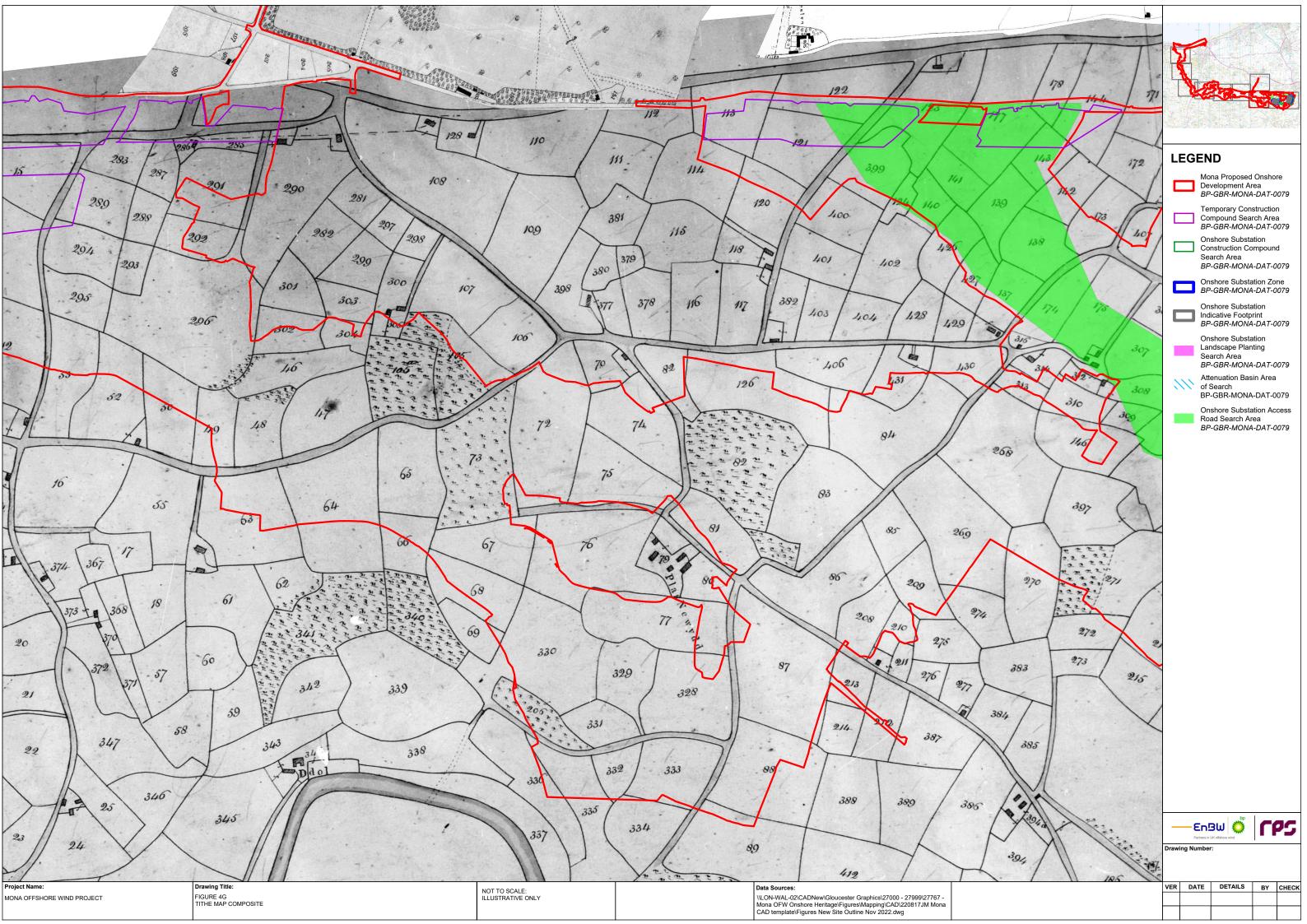


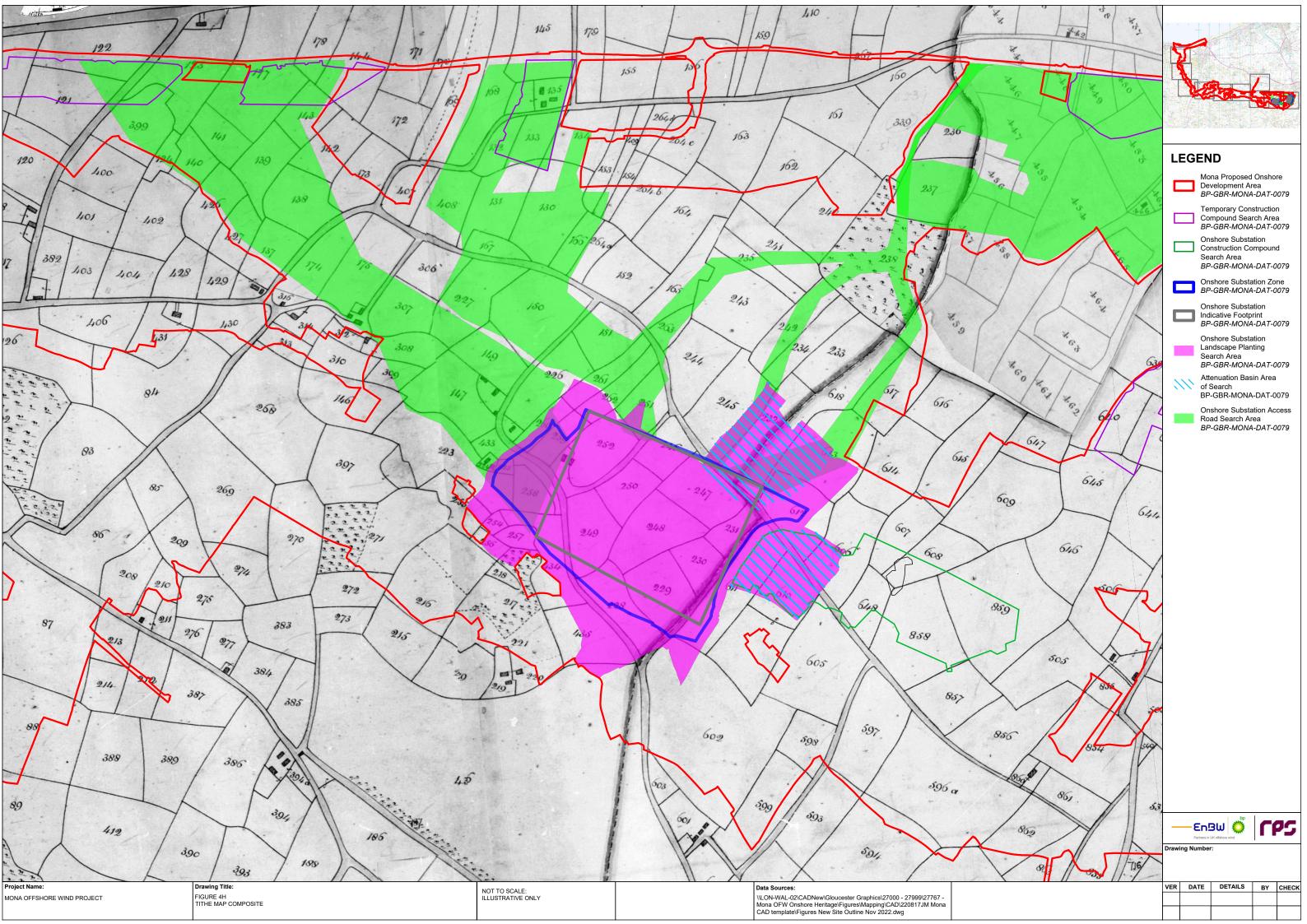


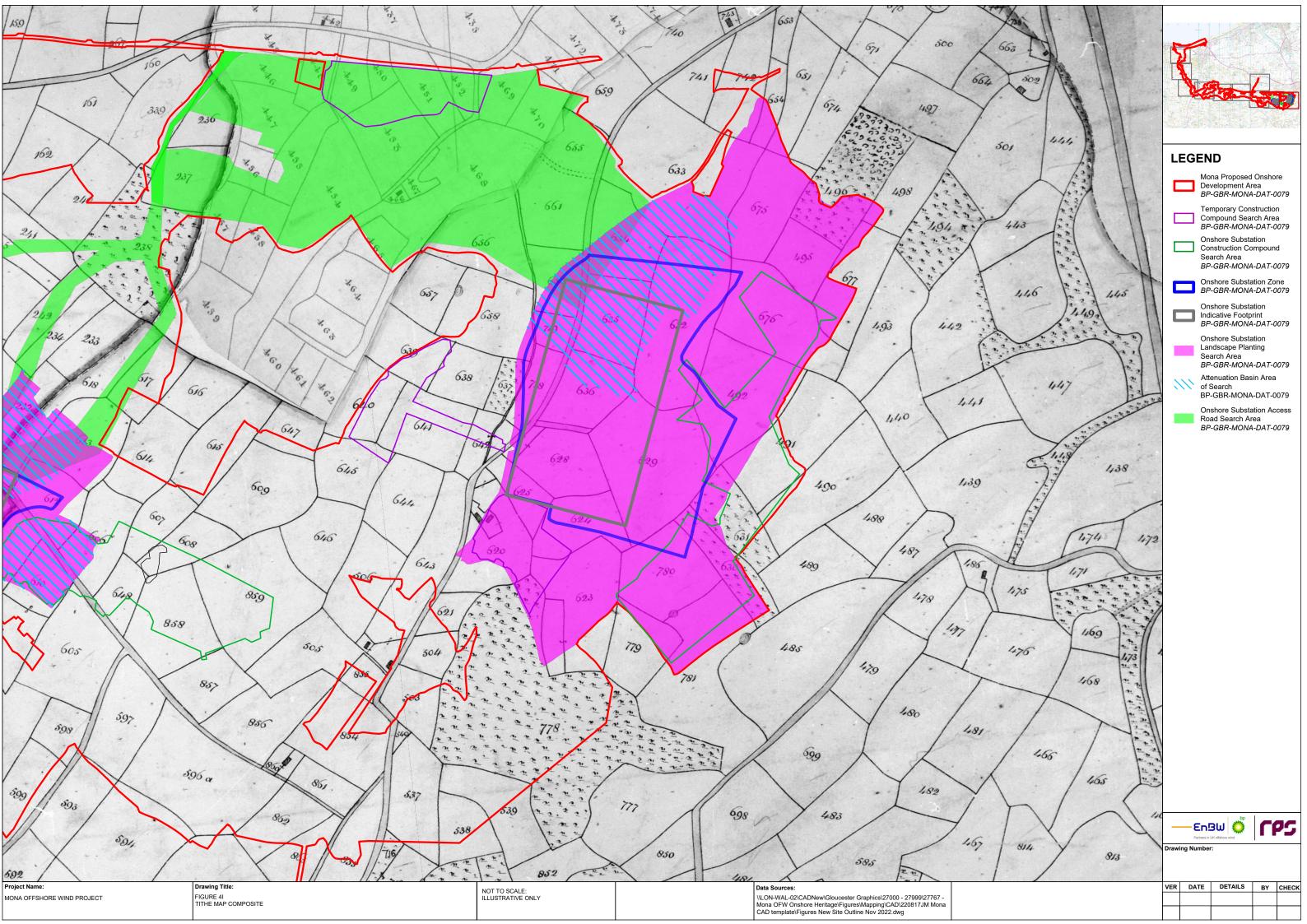










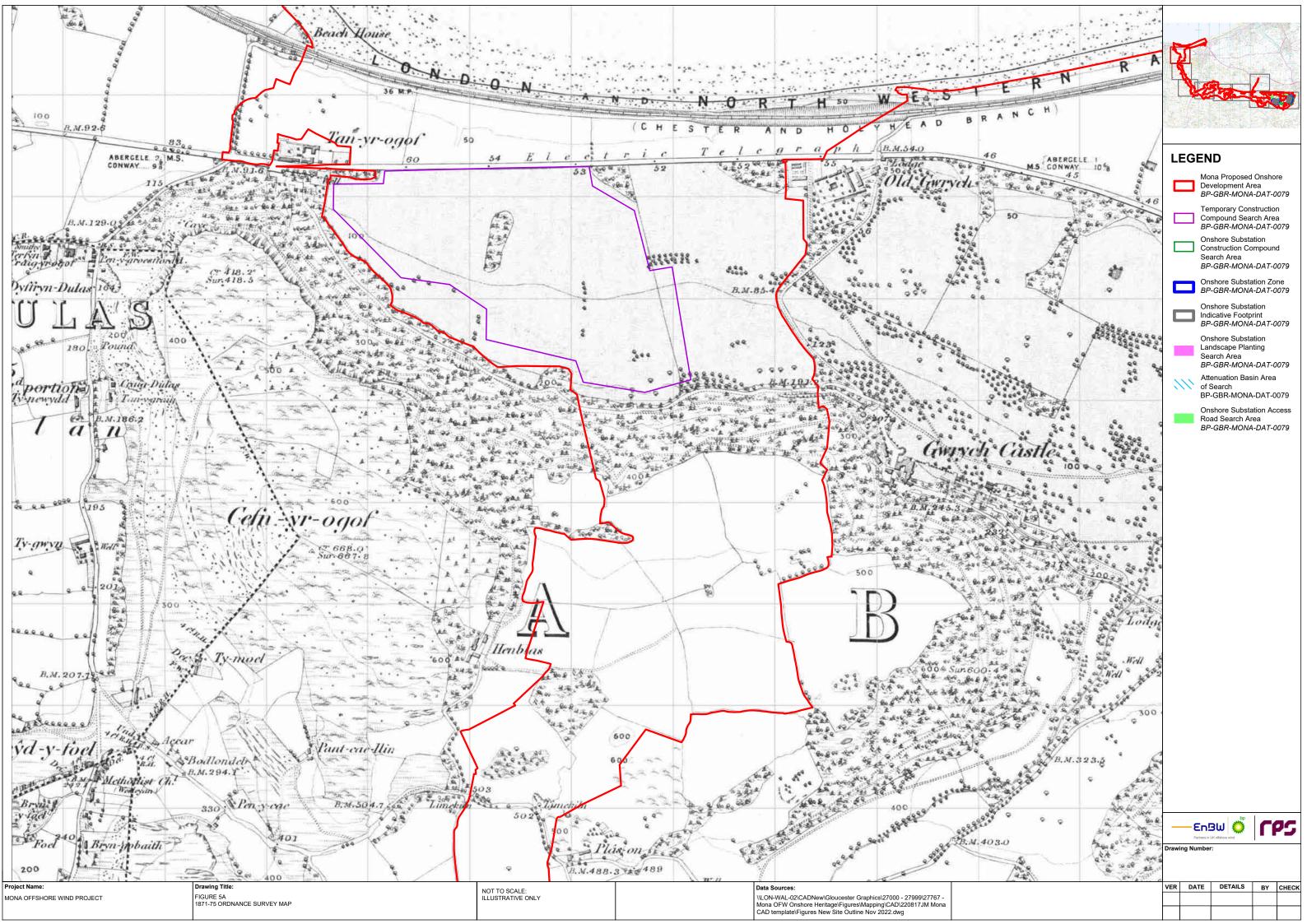


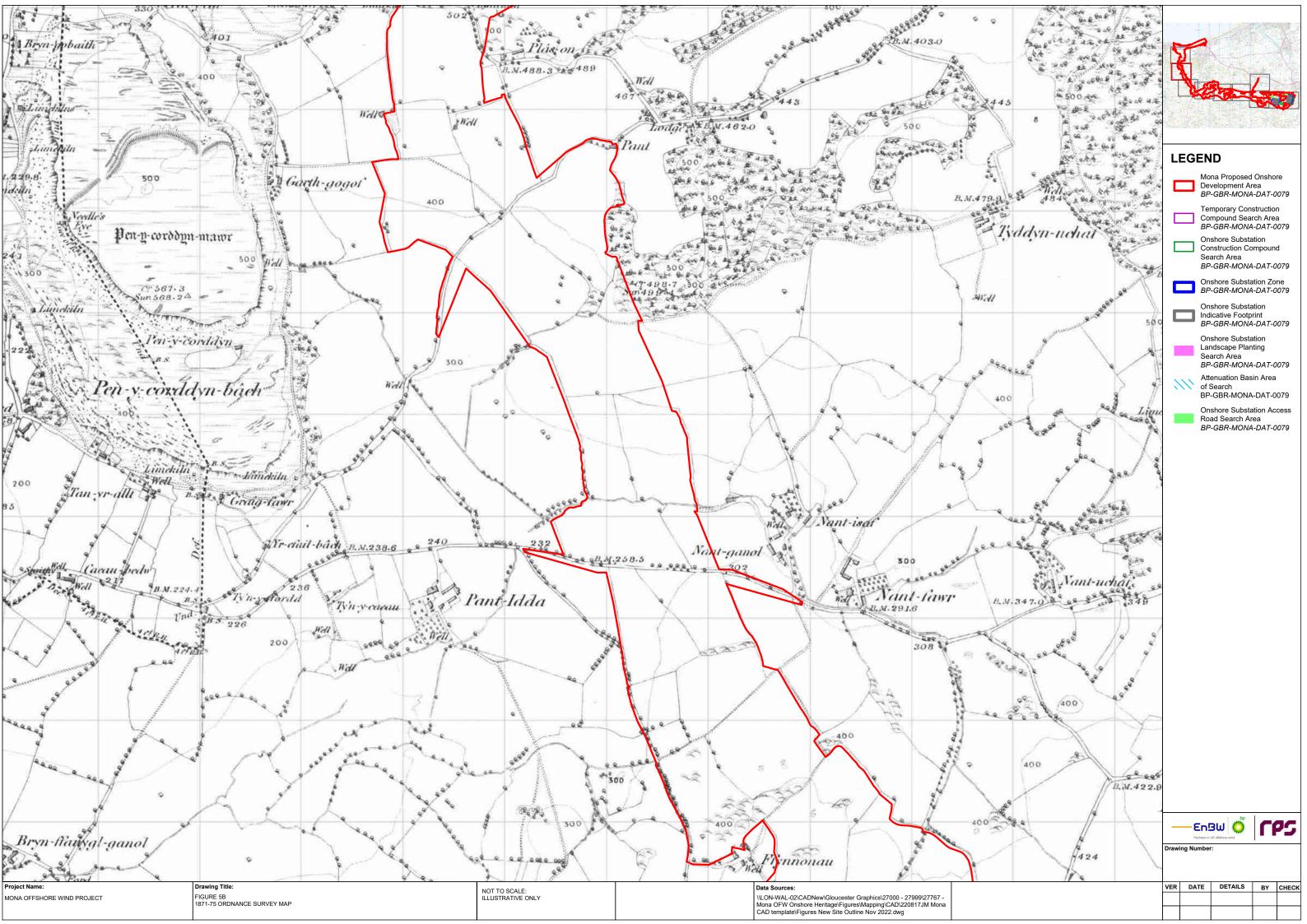


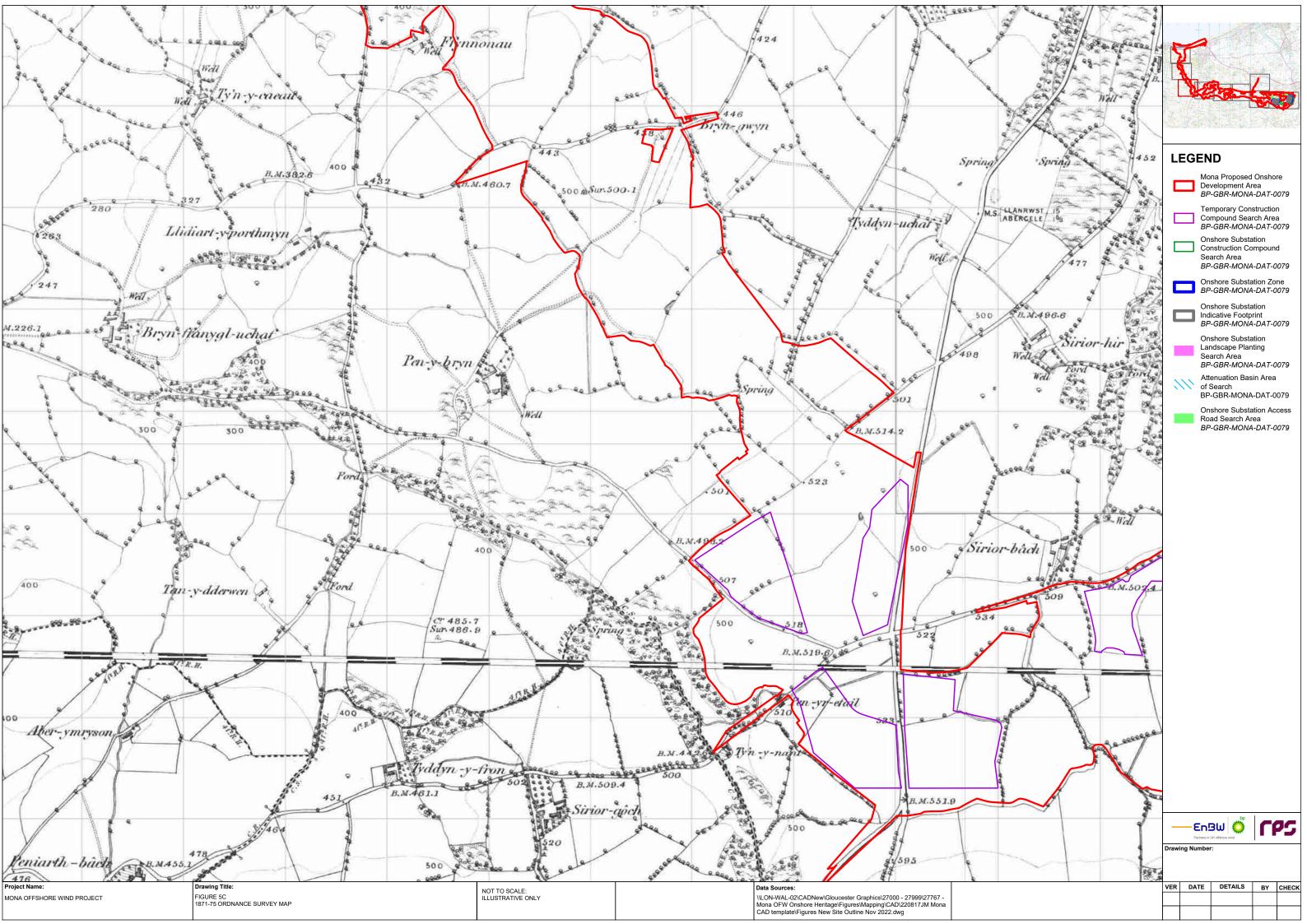


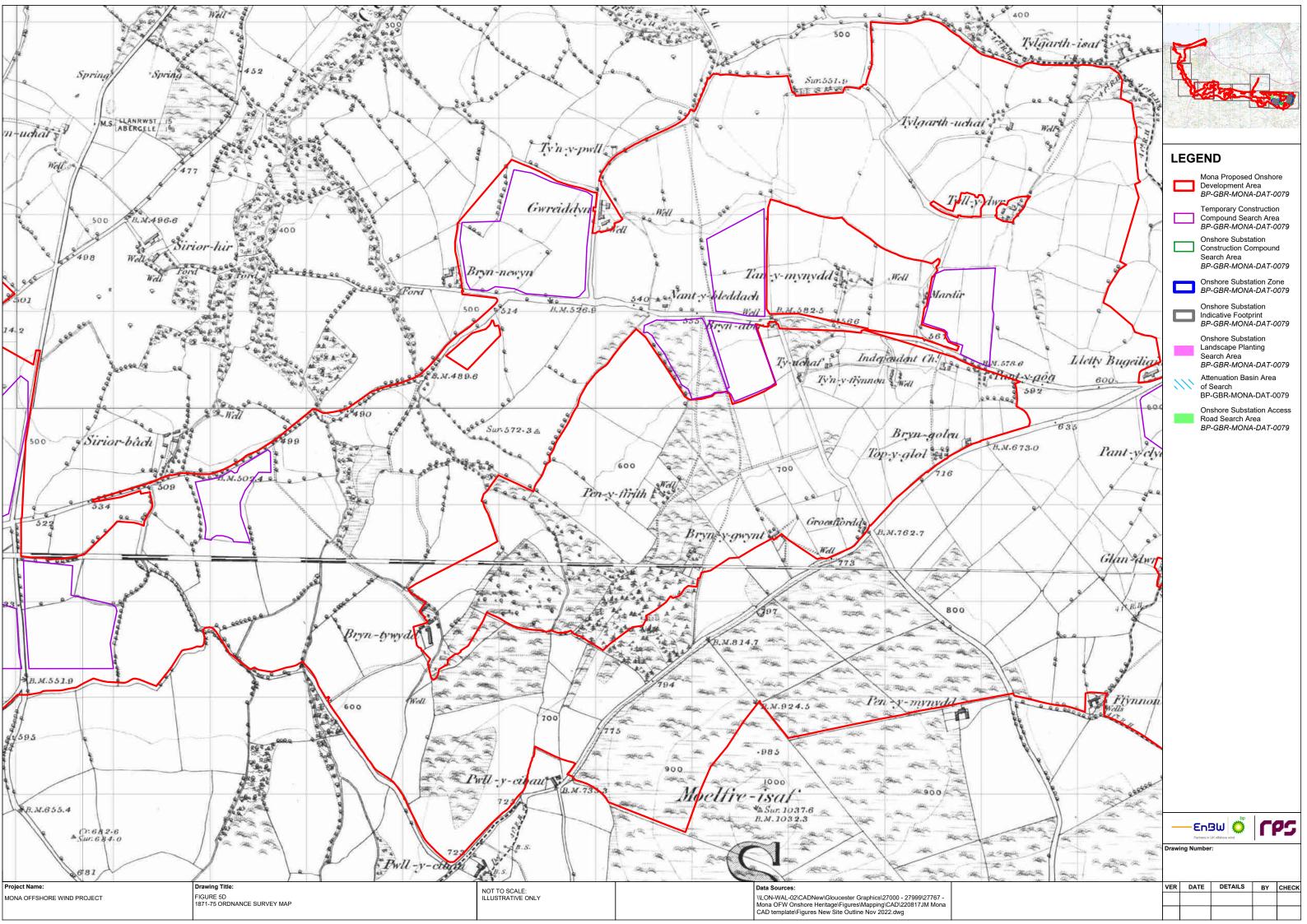
A.5 Figure 5a-j: 1871-1875: OS maps of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

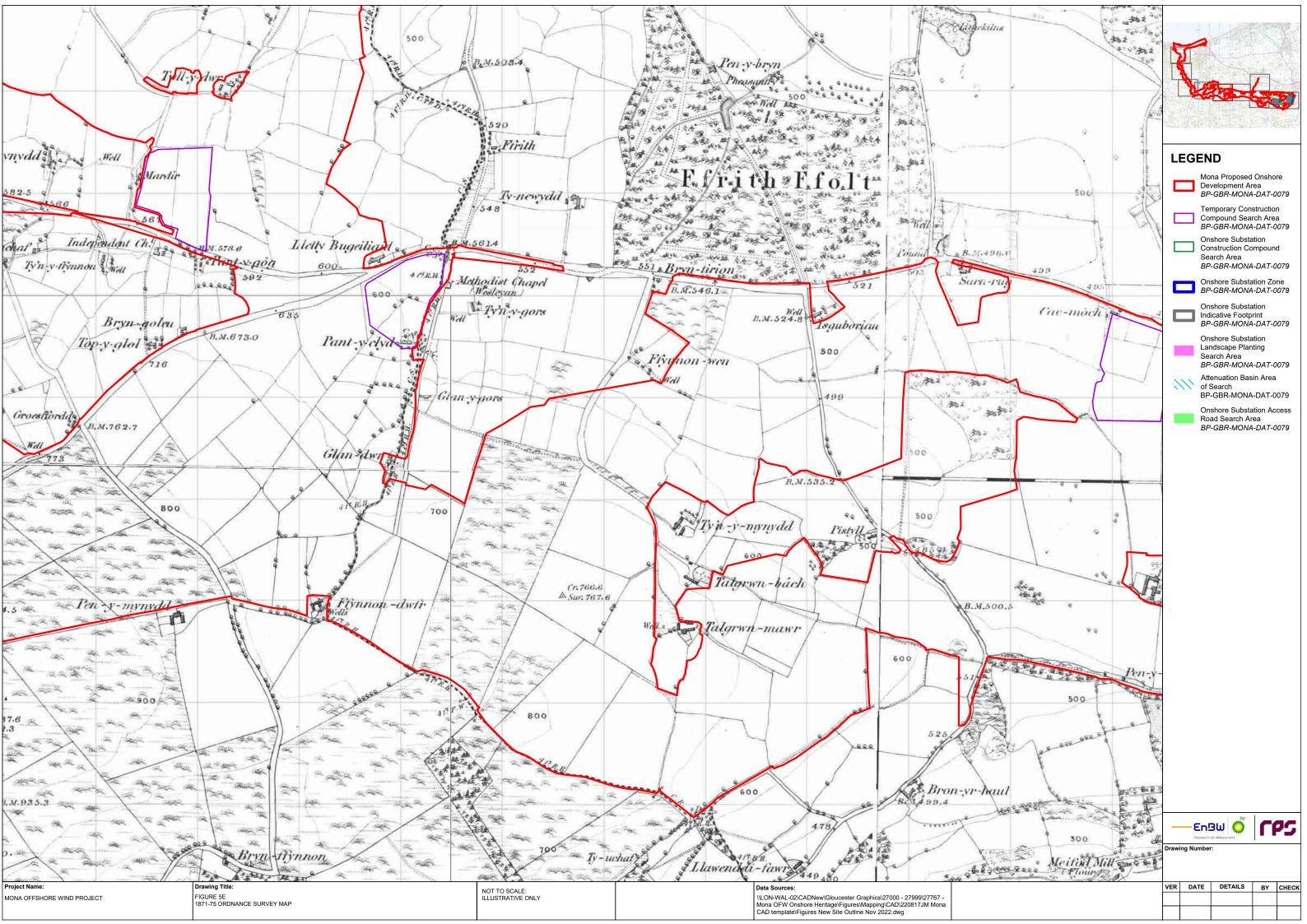


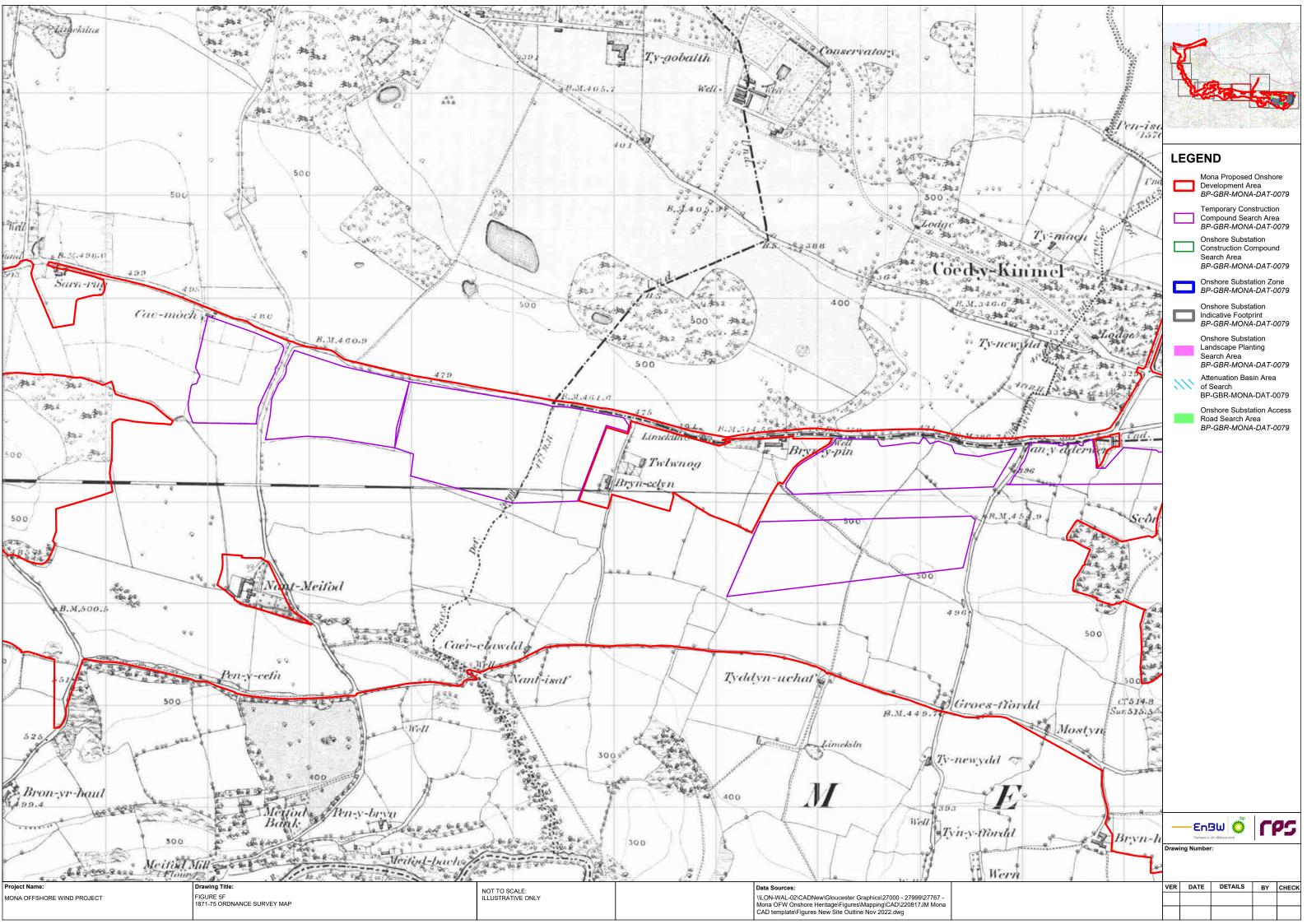


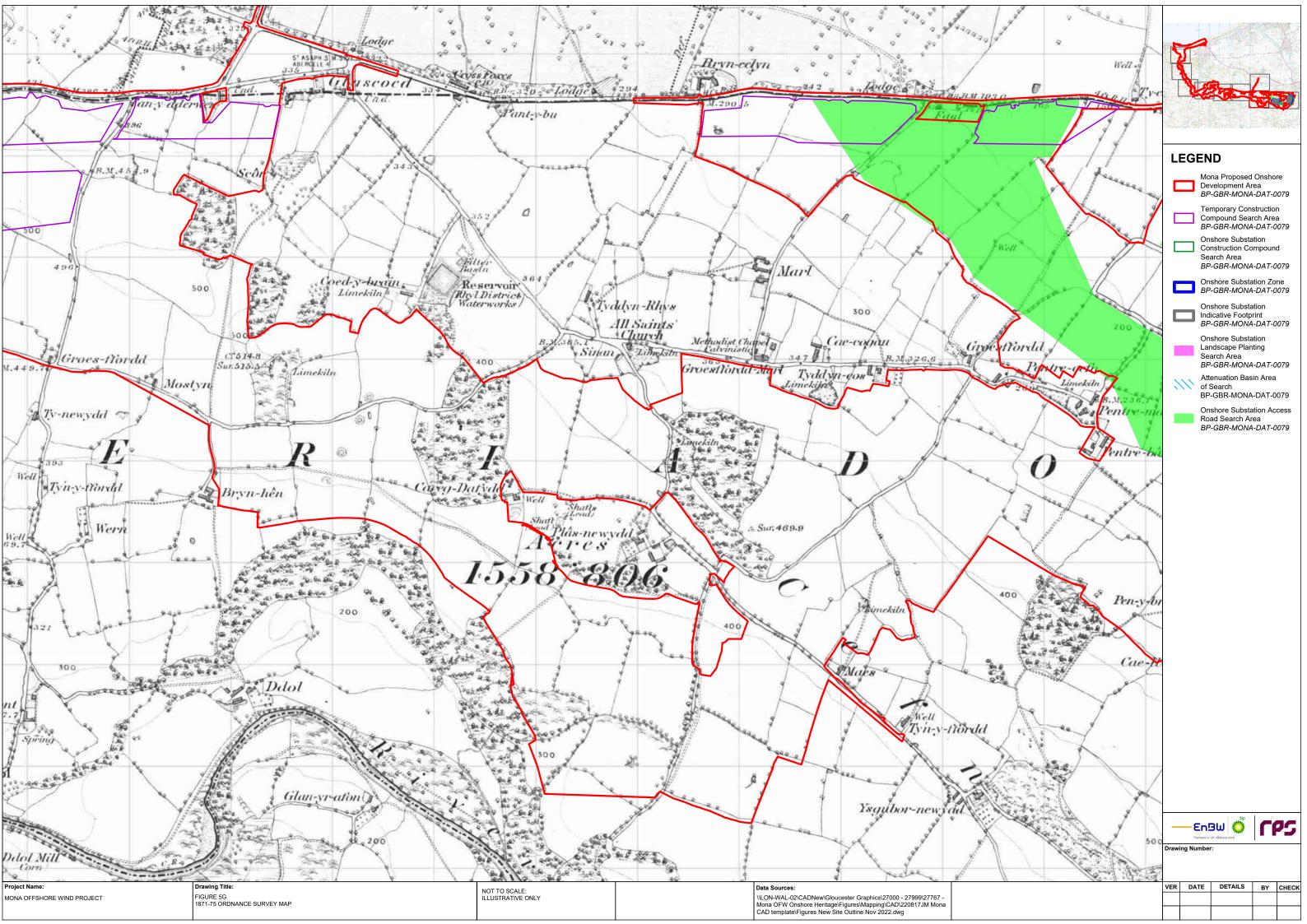


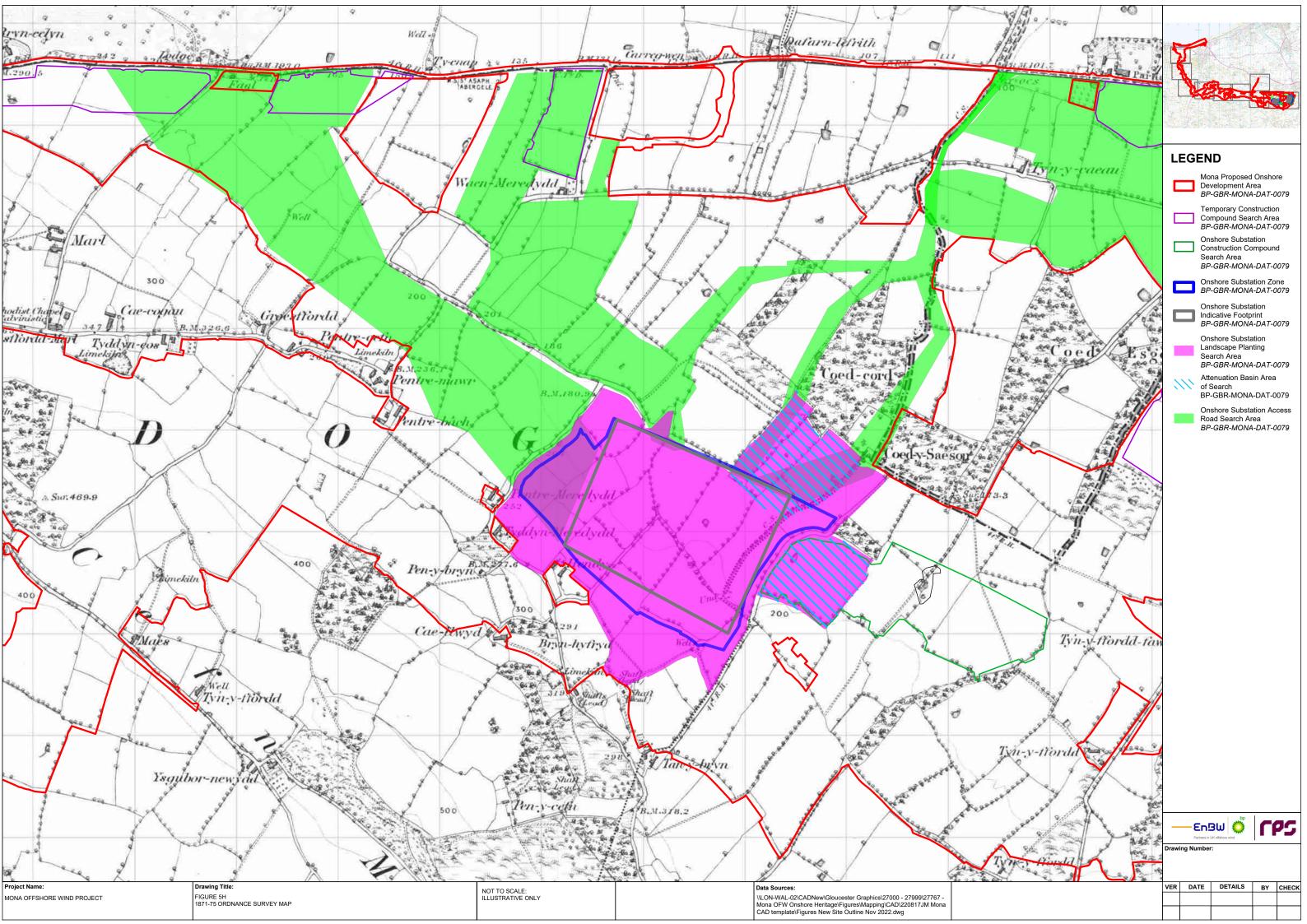


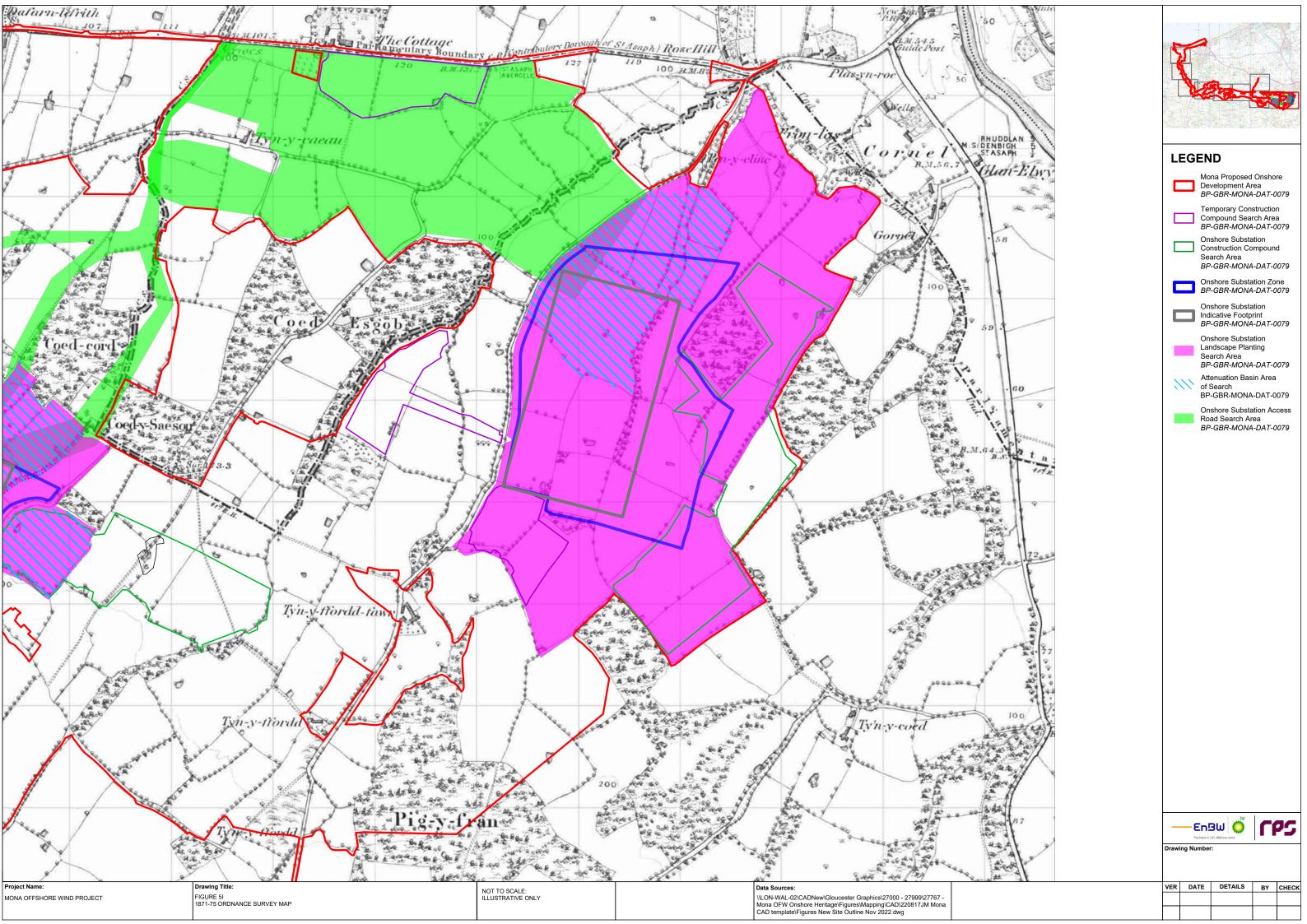


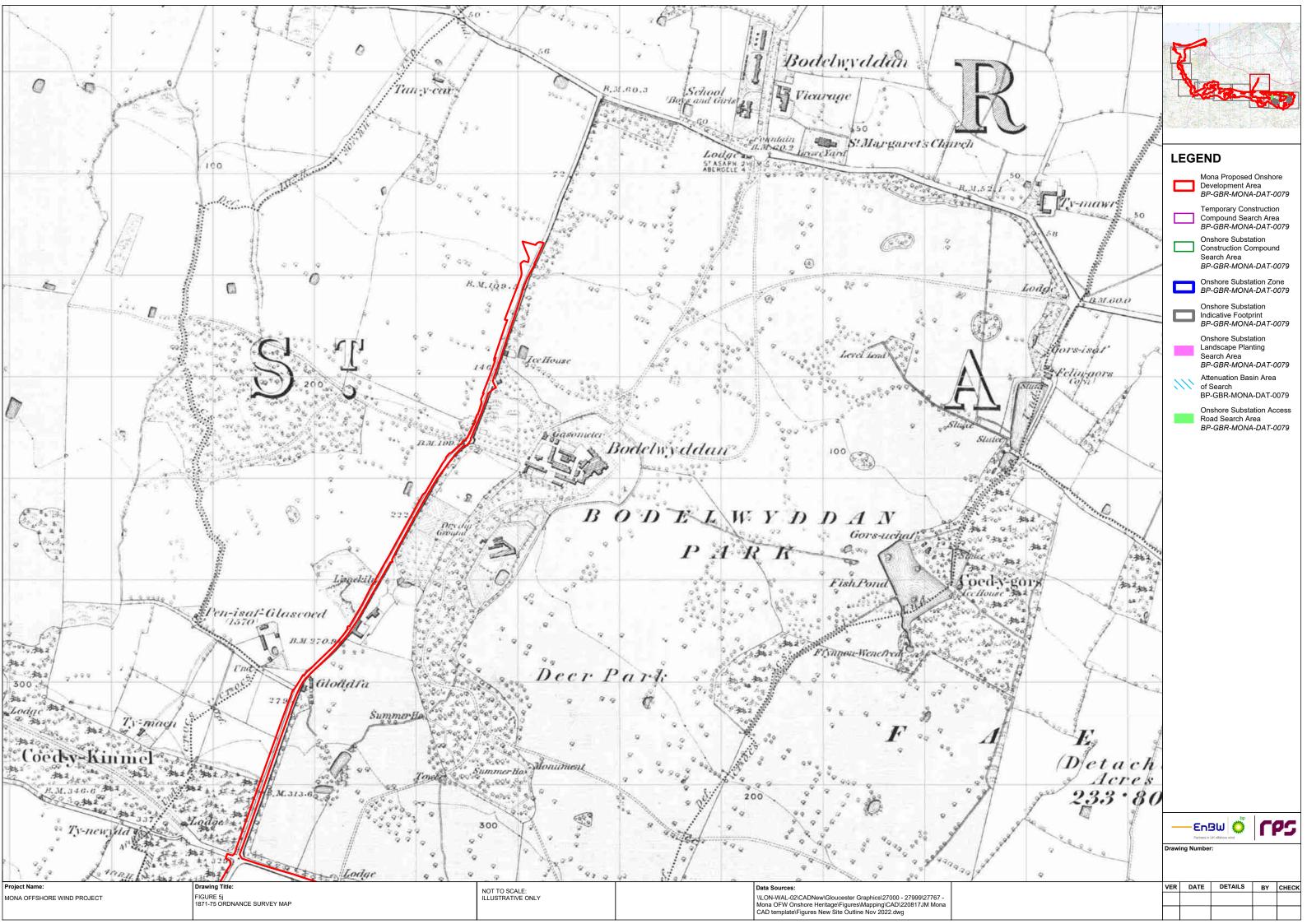








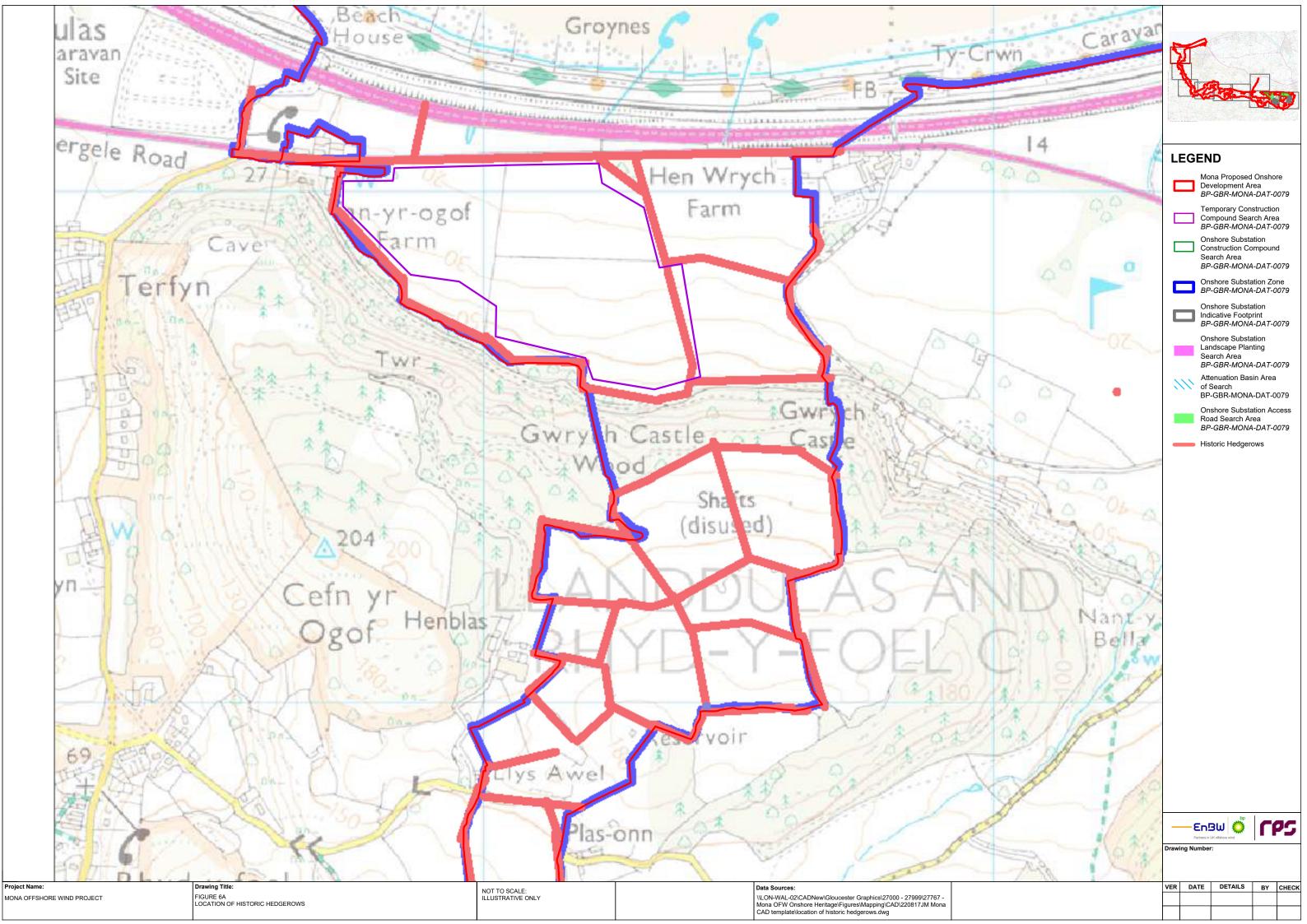


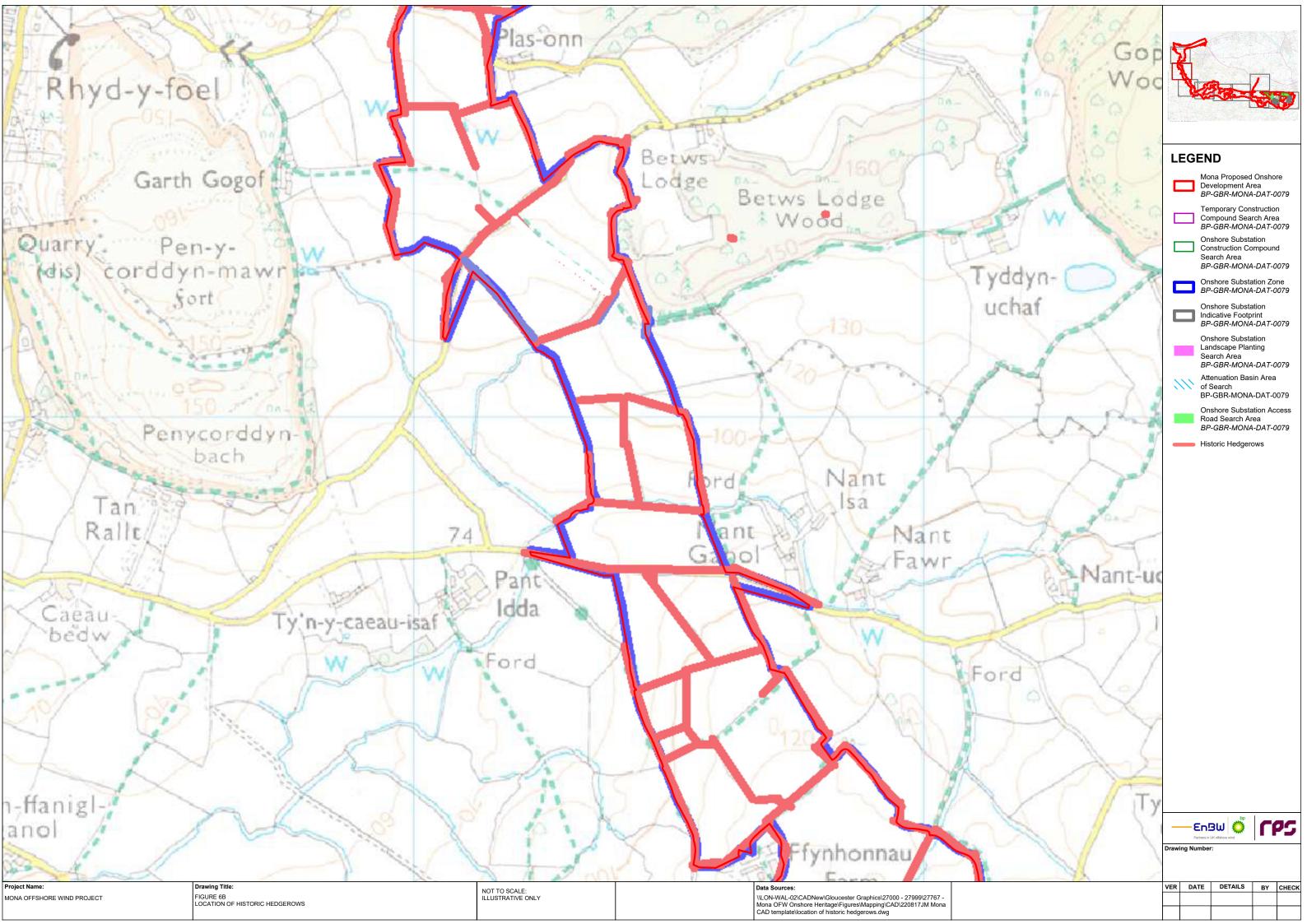


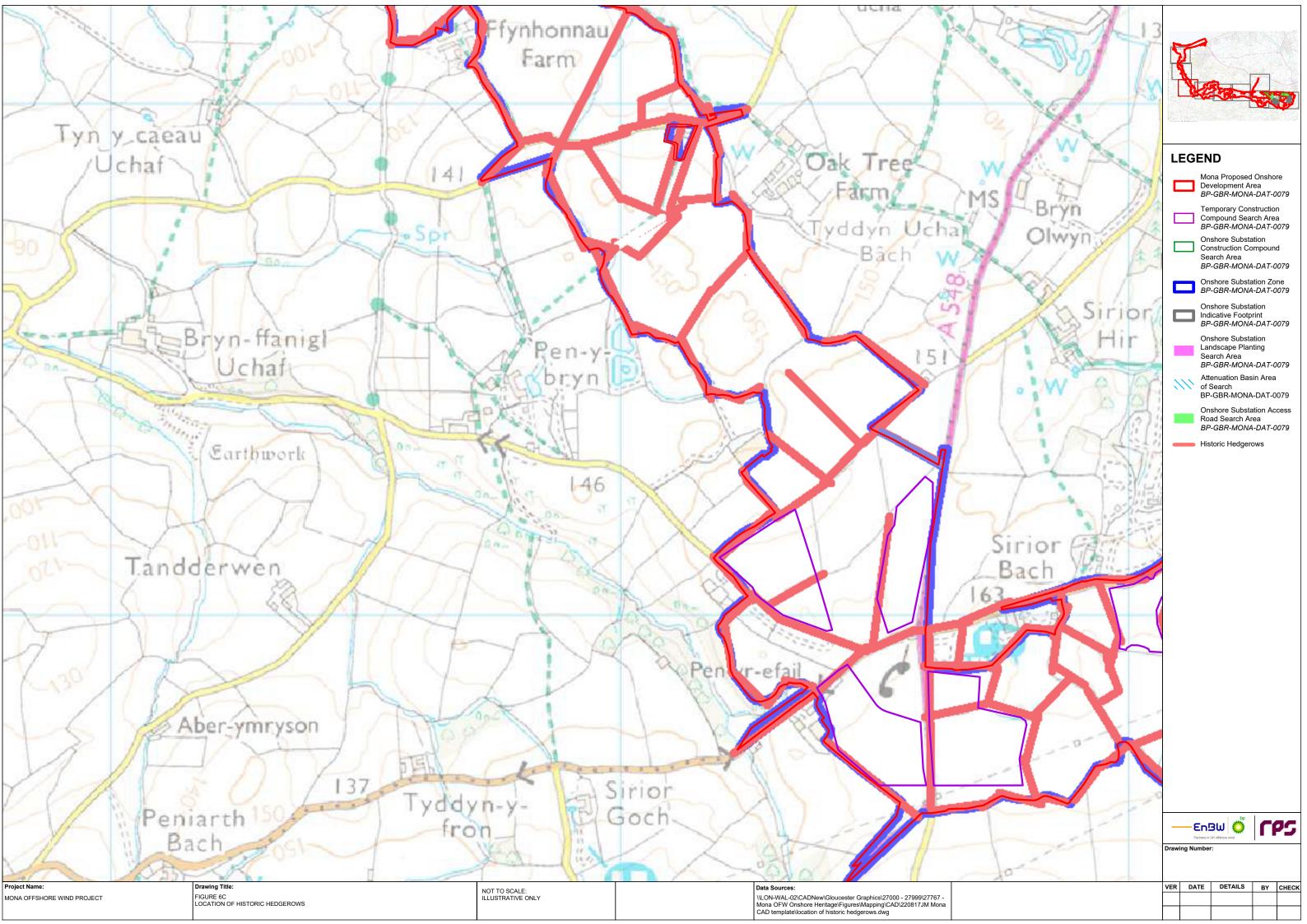


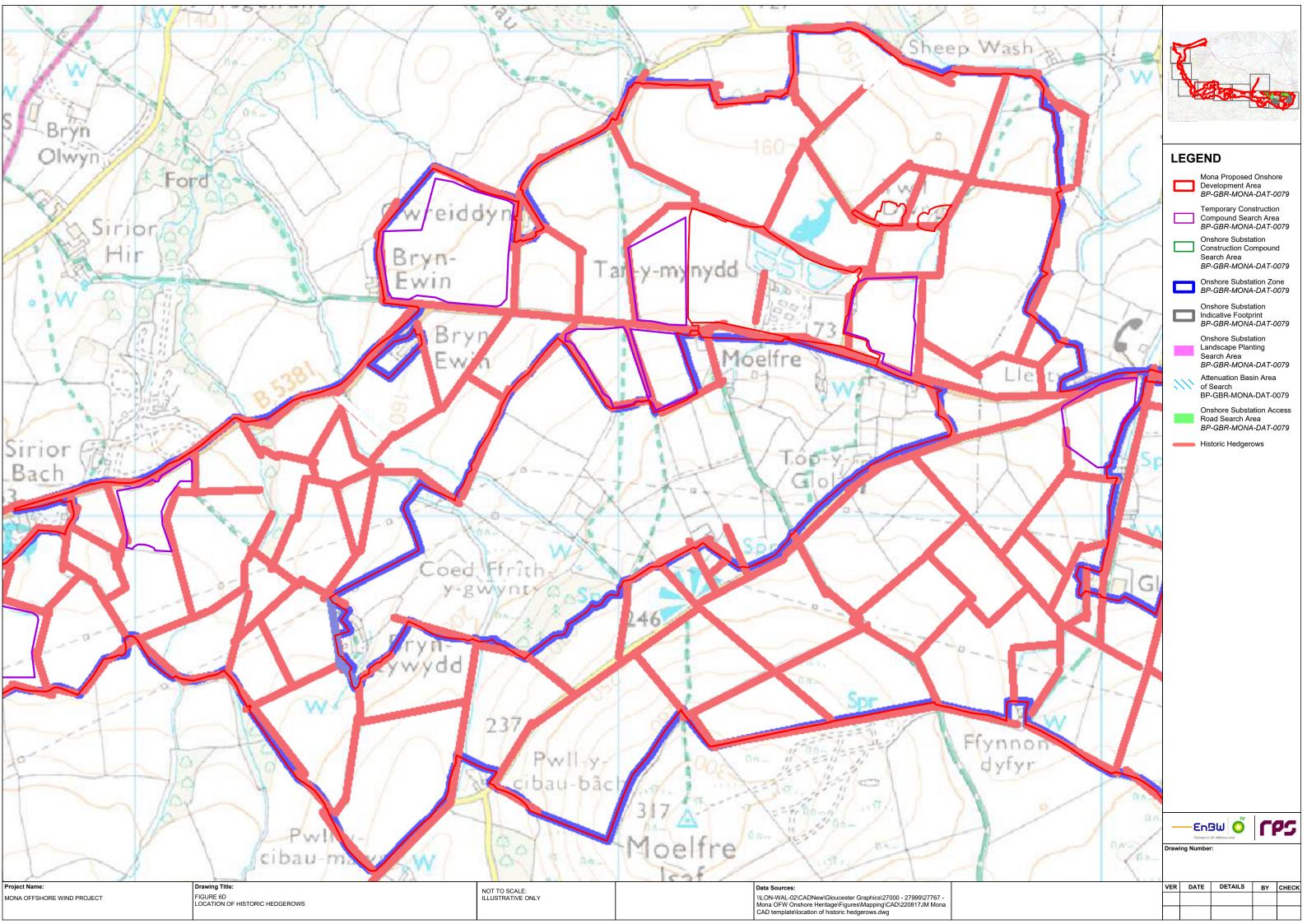
A.6 Figure 6a-j: Location of historic hedgerows

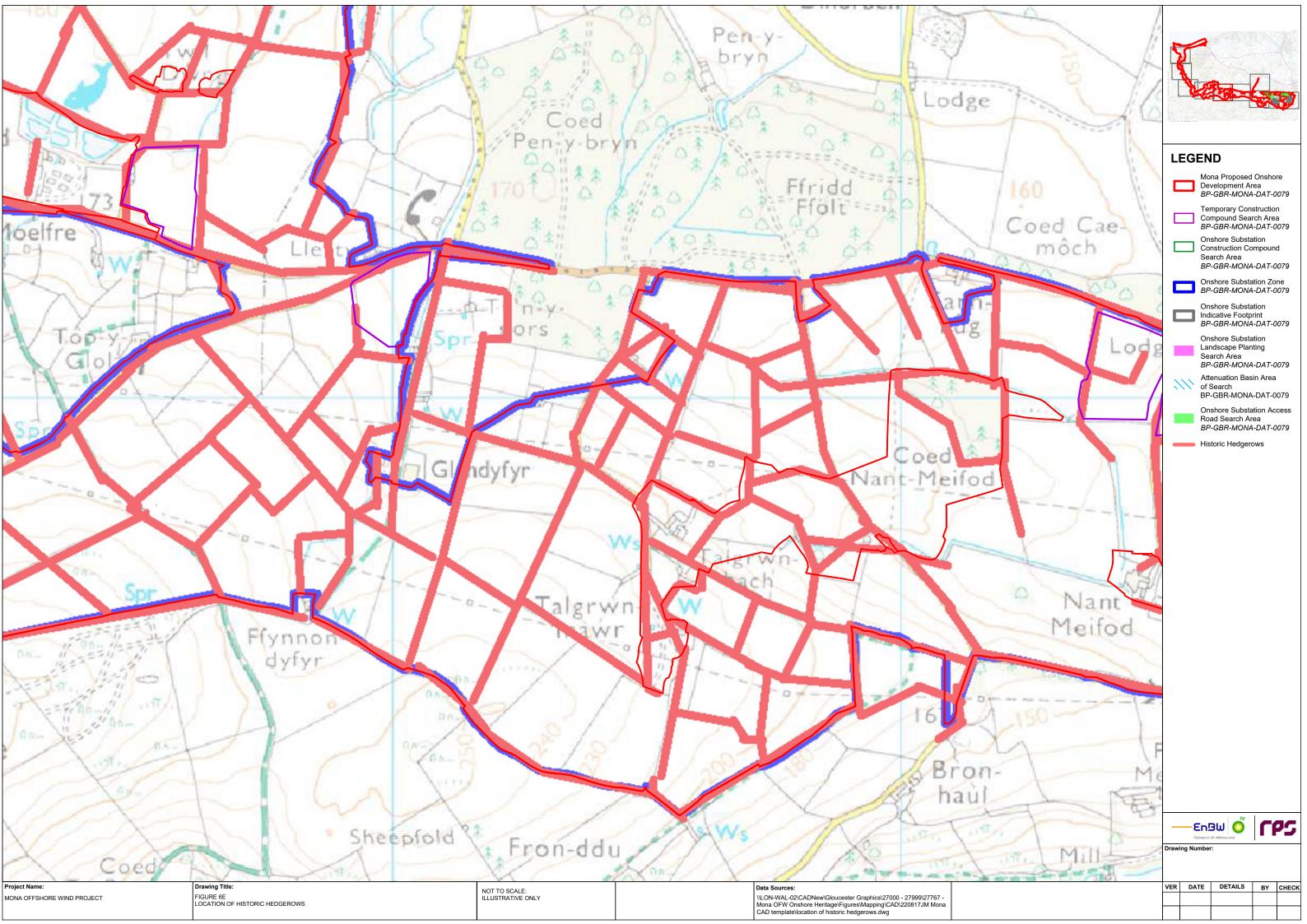


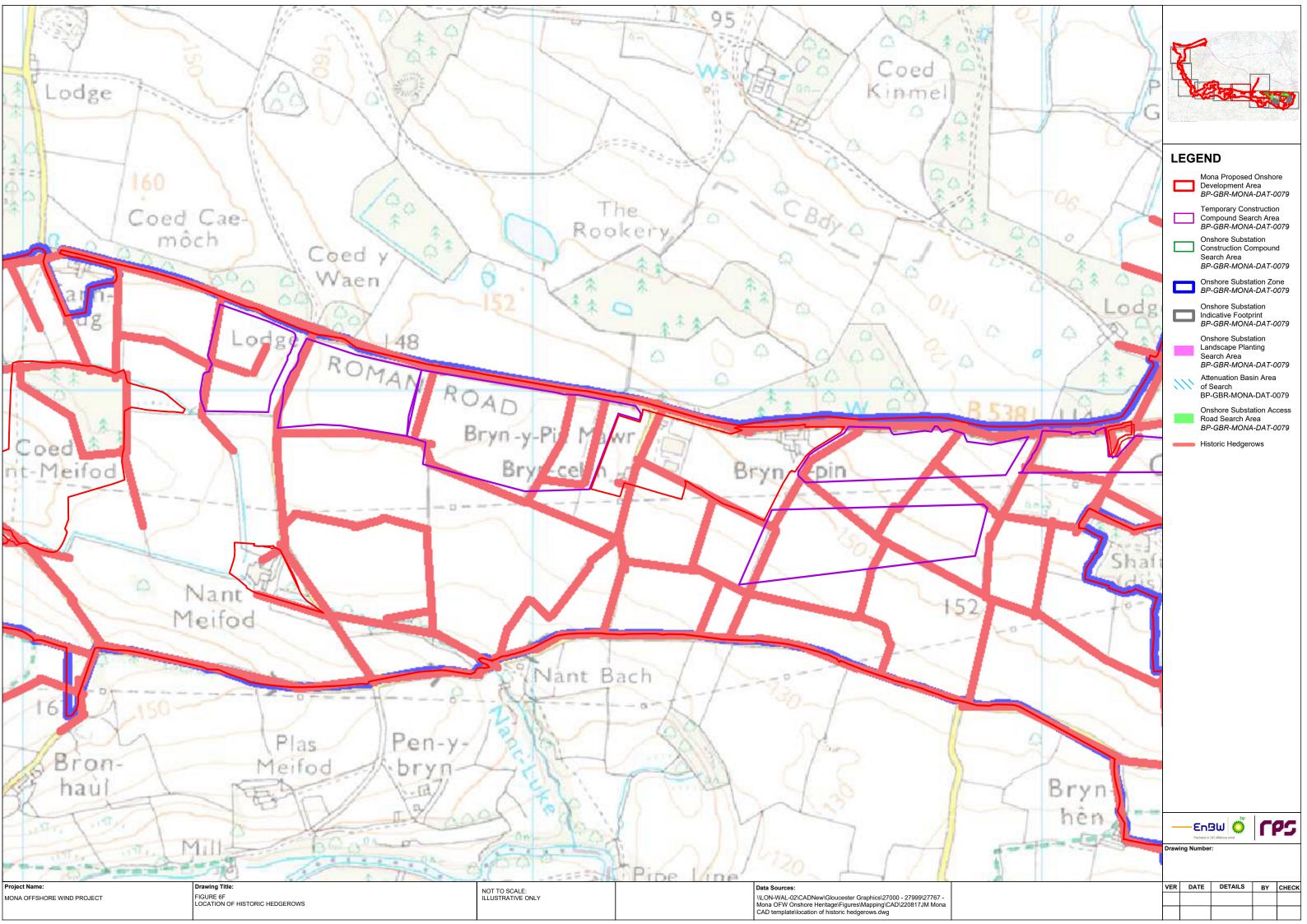


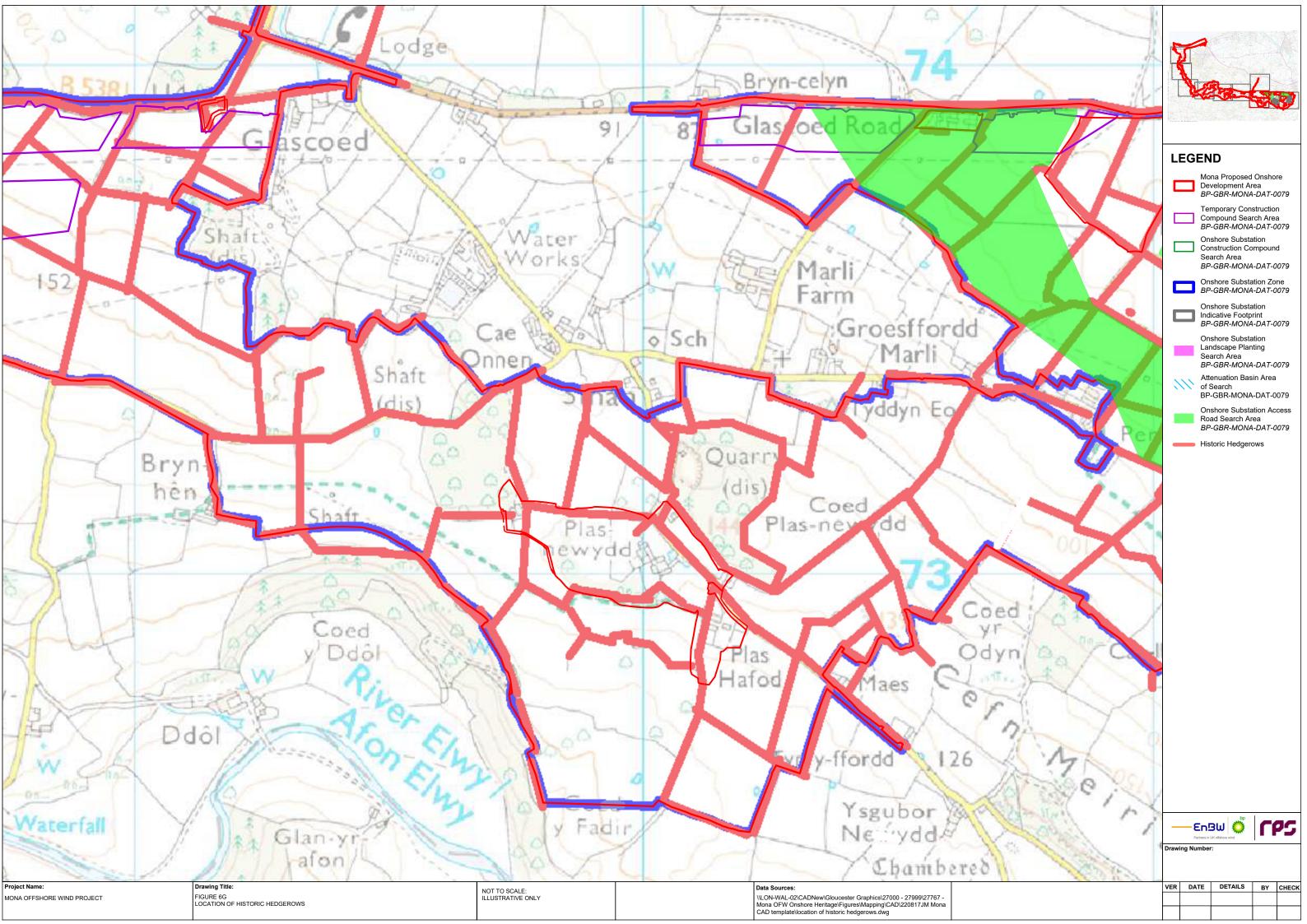


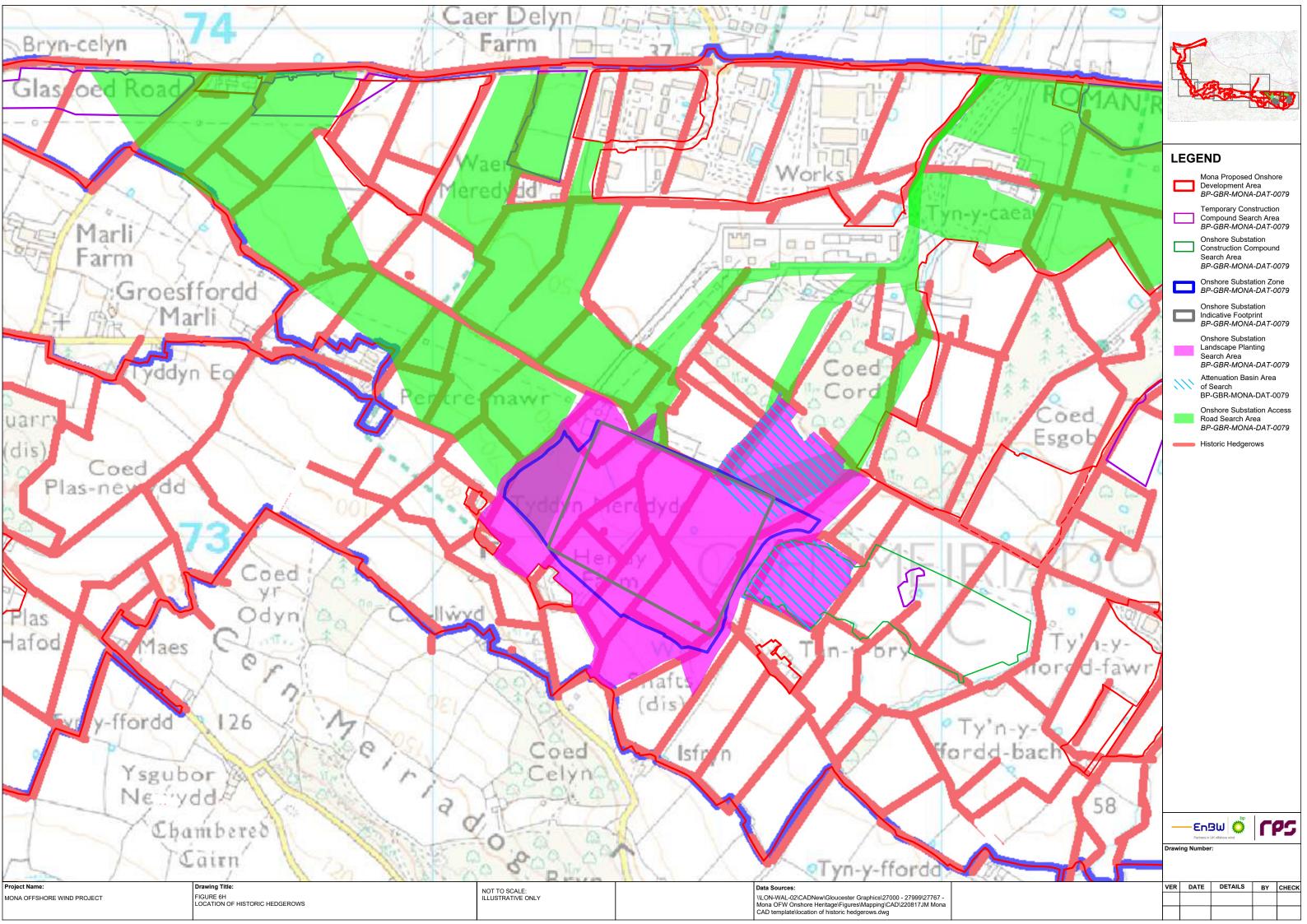


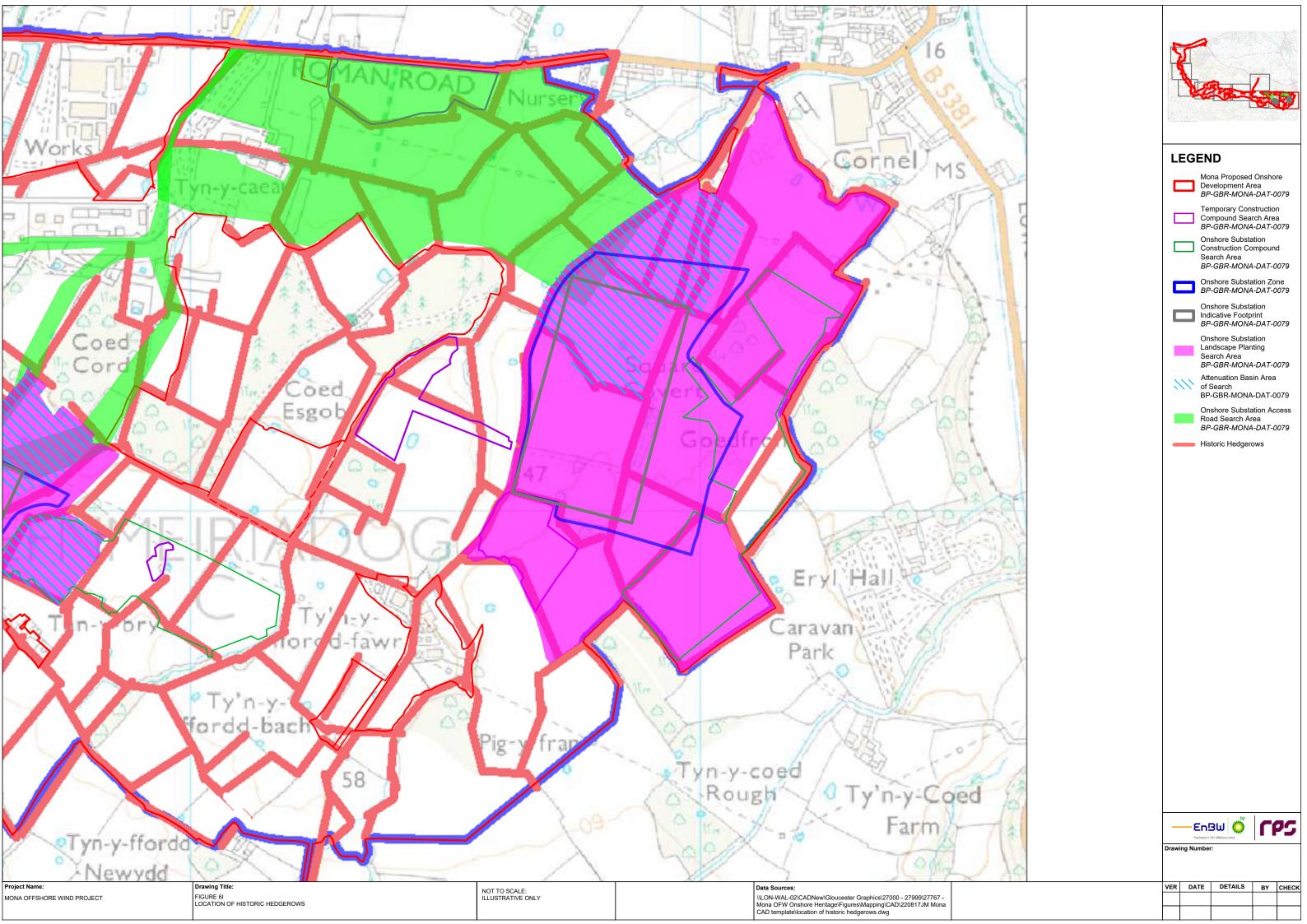


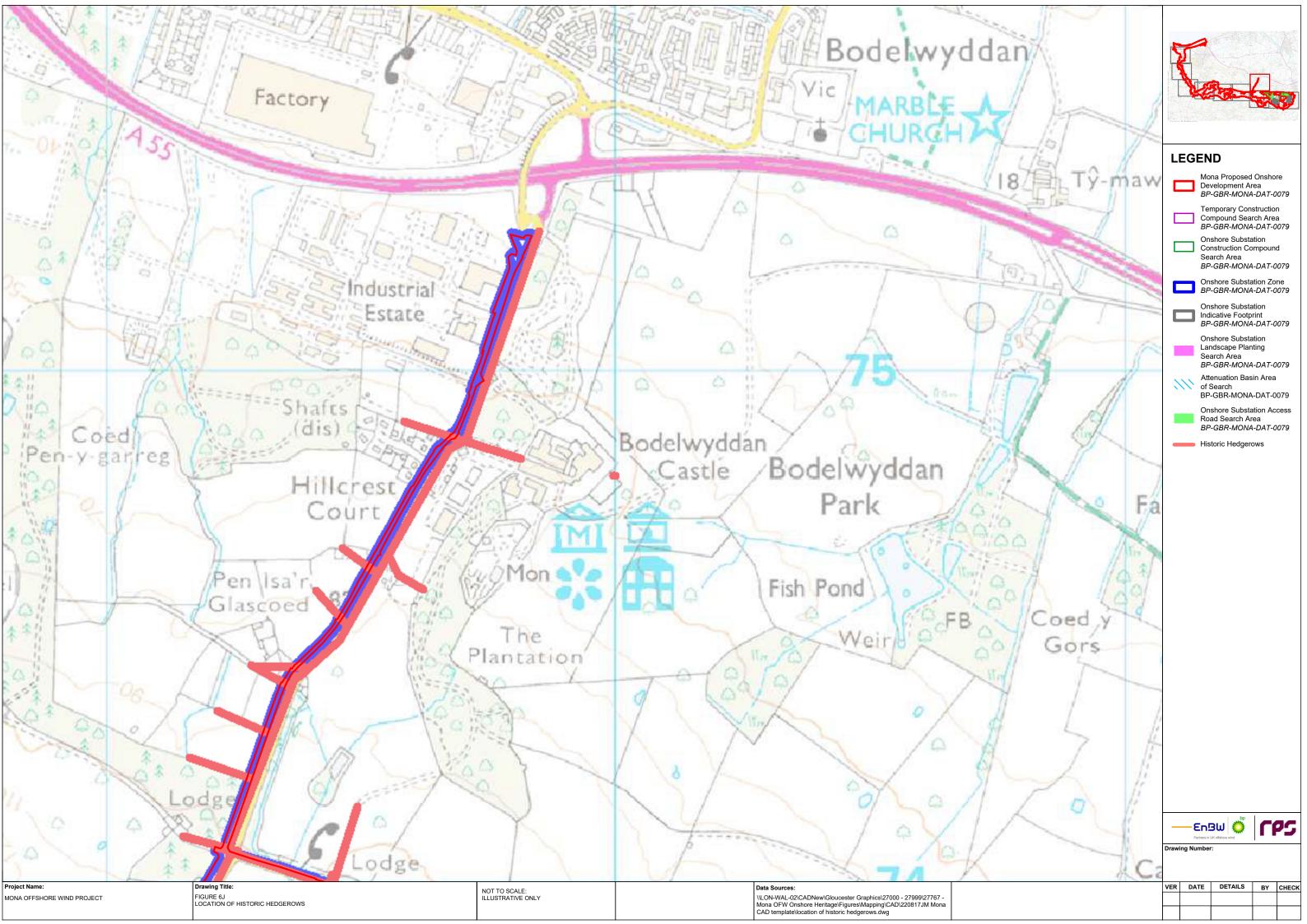








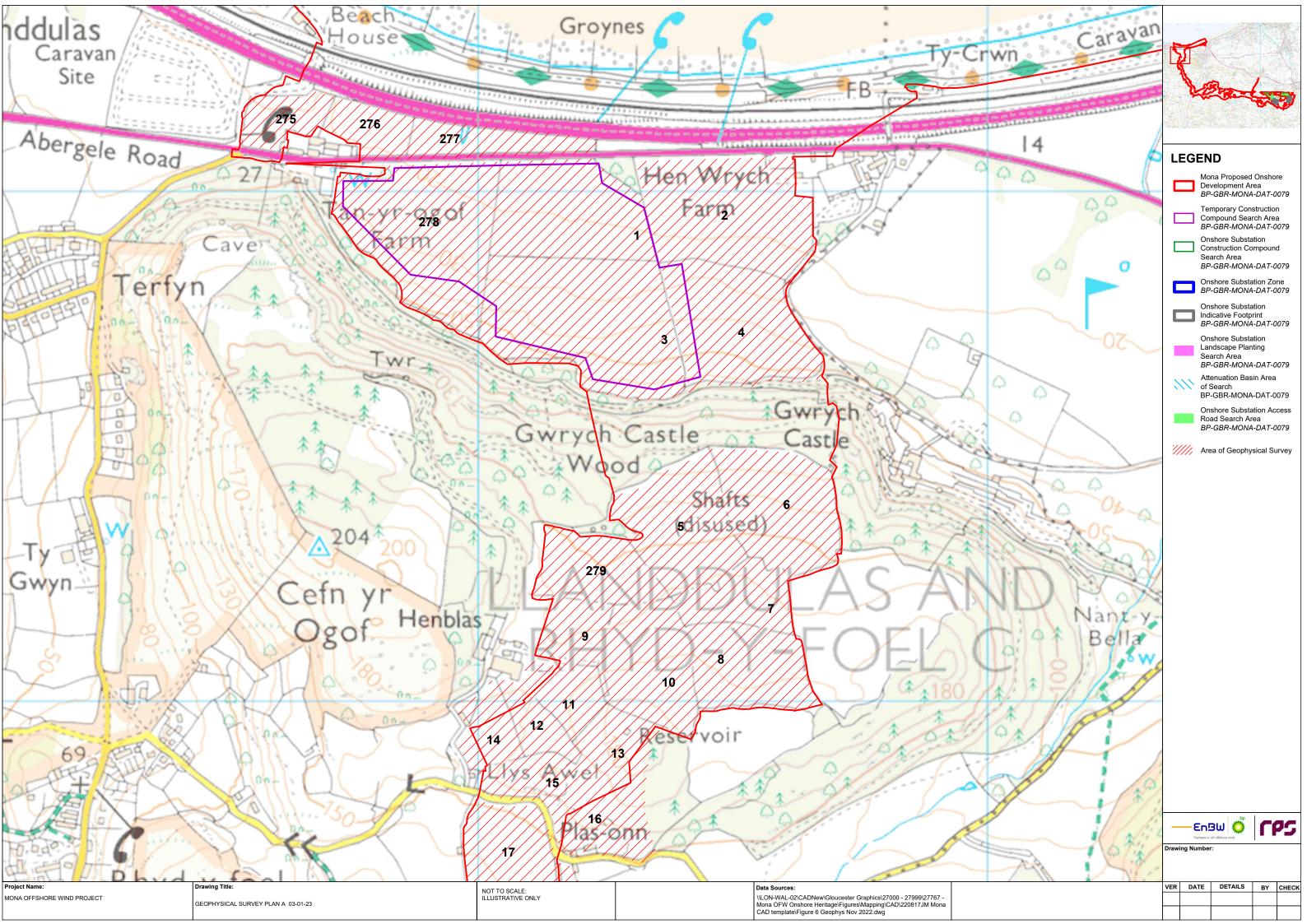


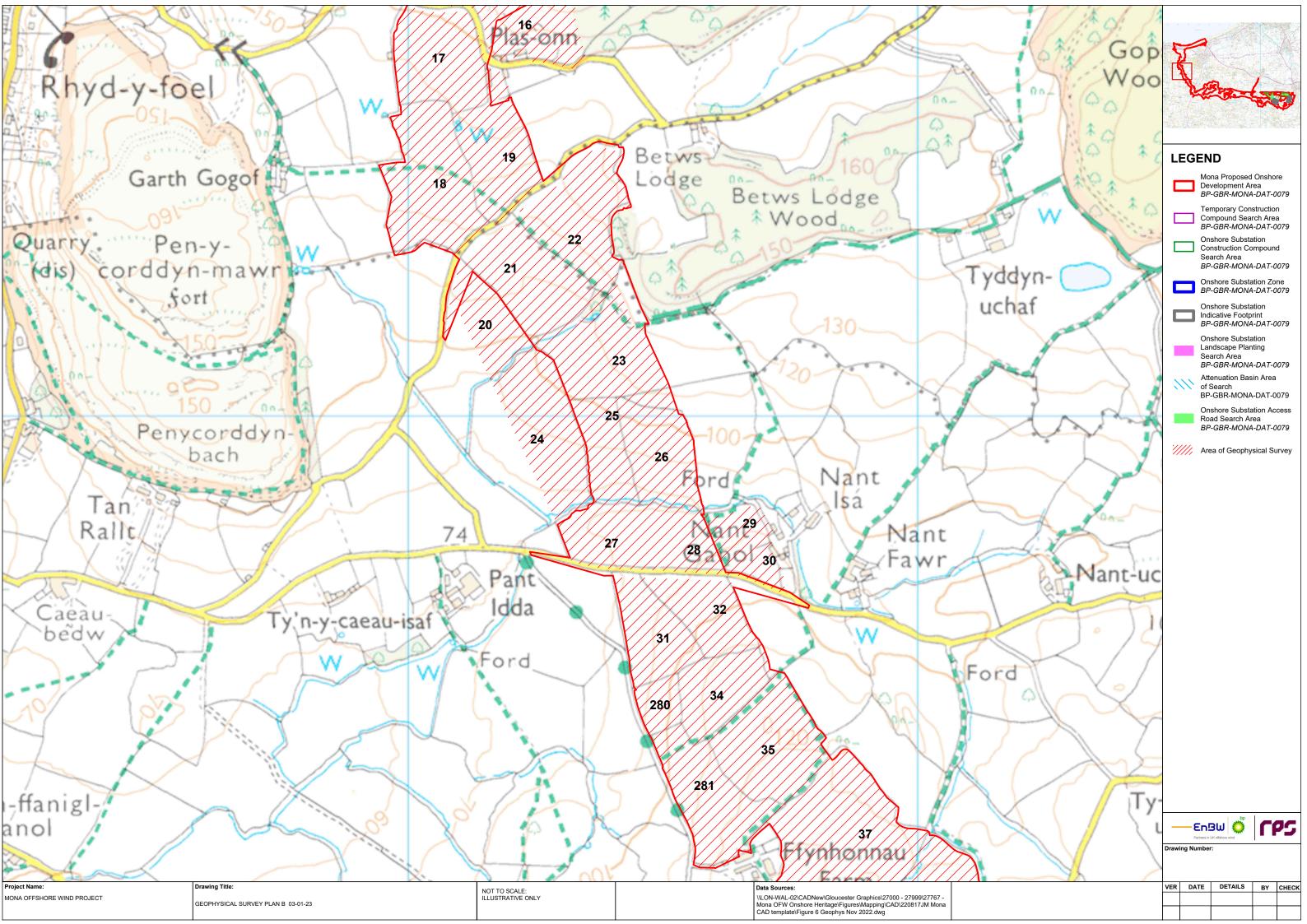


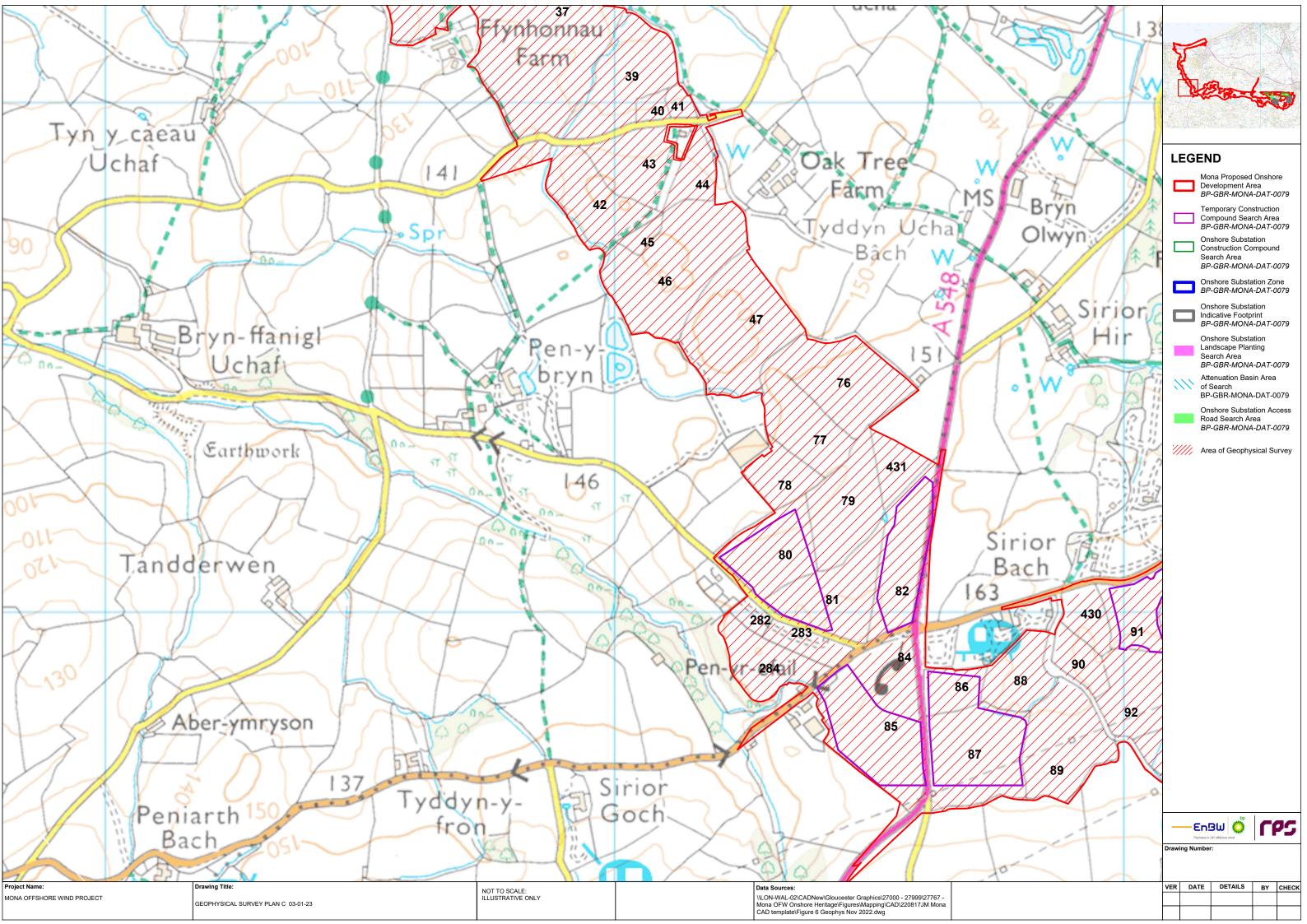


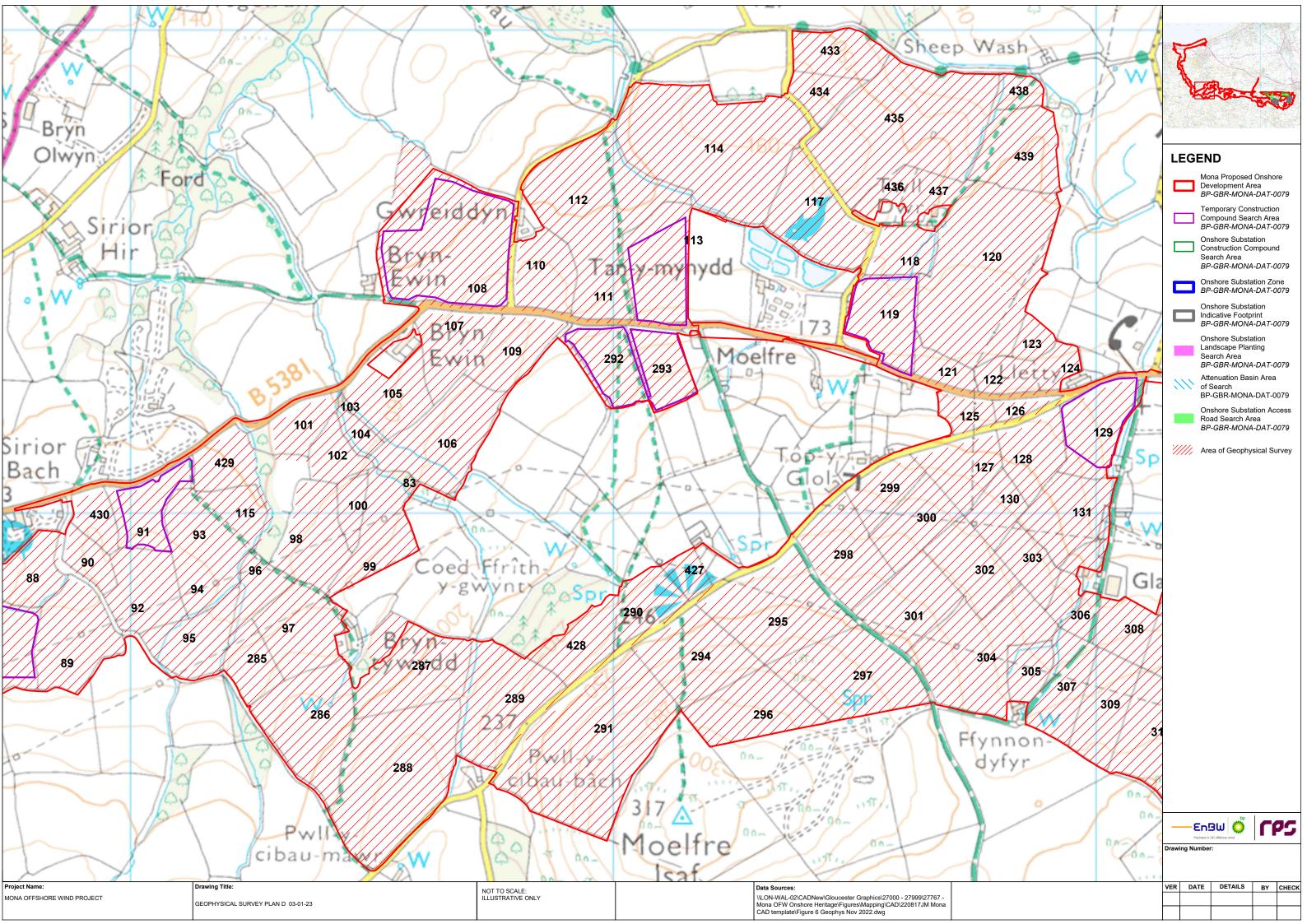
A.7 Figure 7a-j: Geophysical survey plan

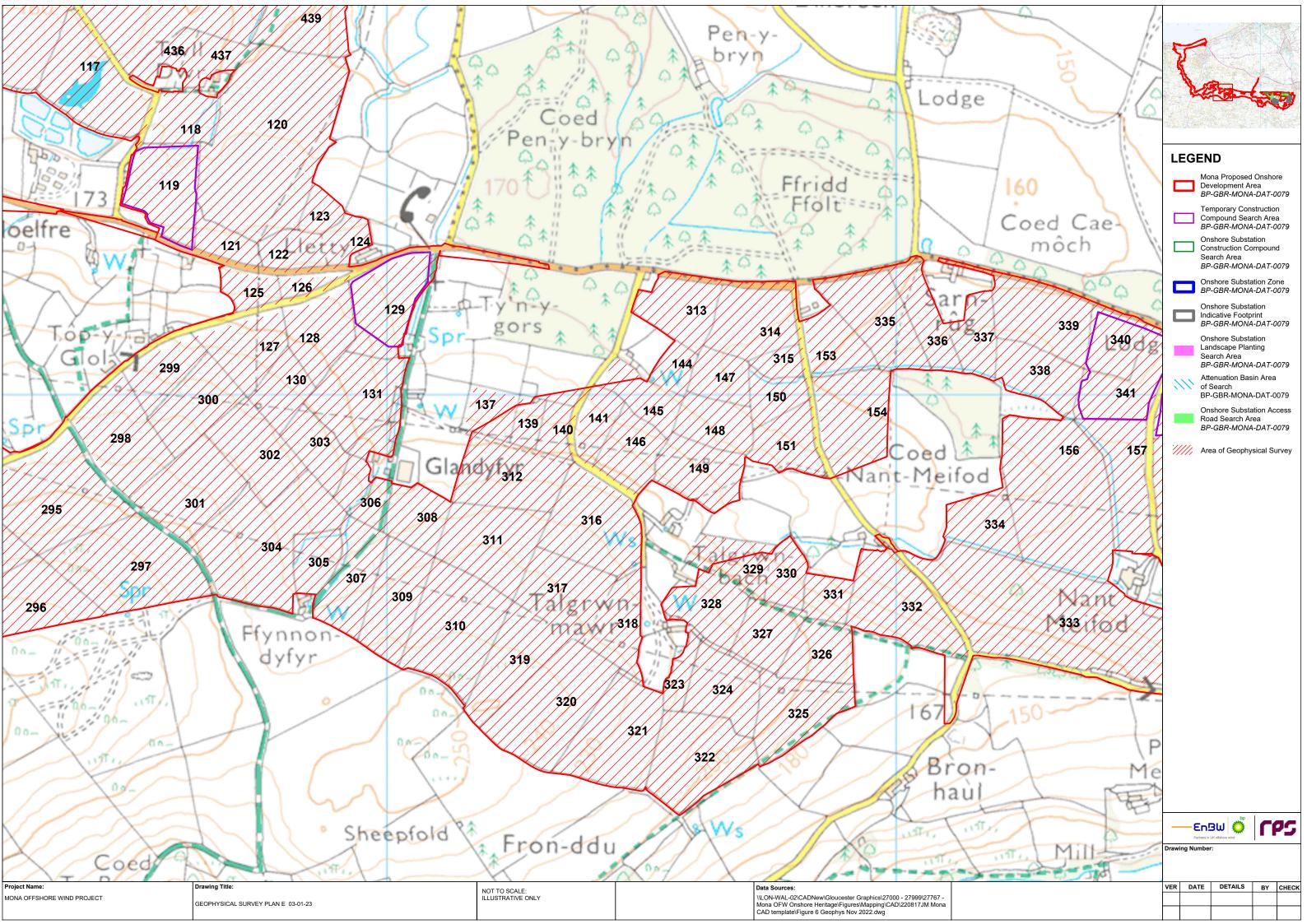


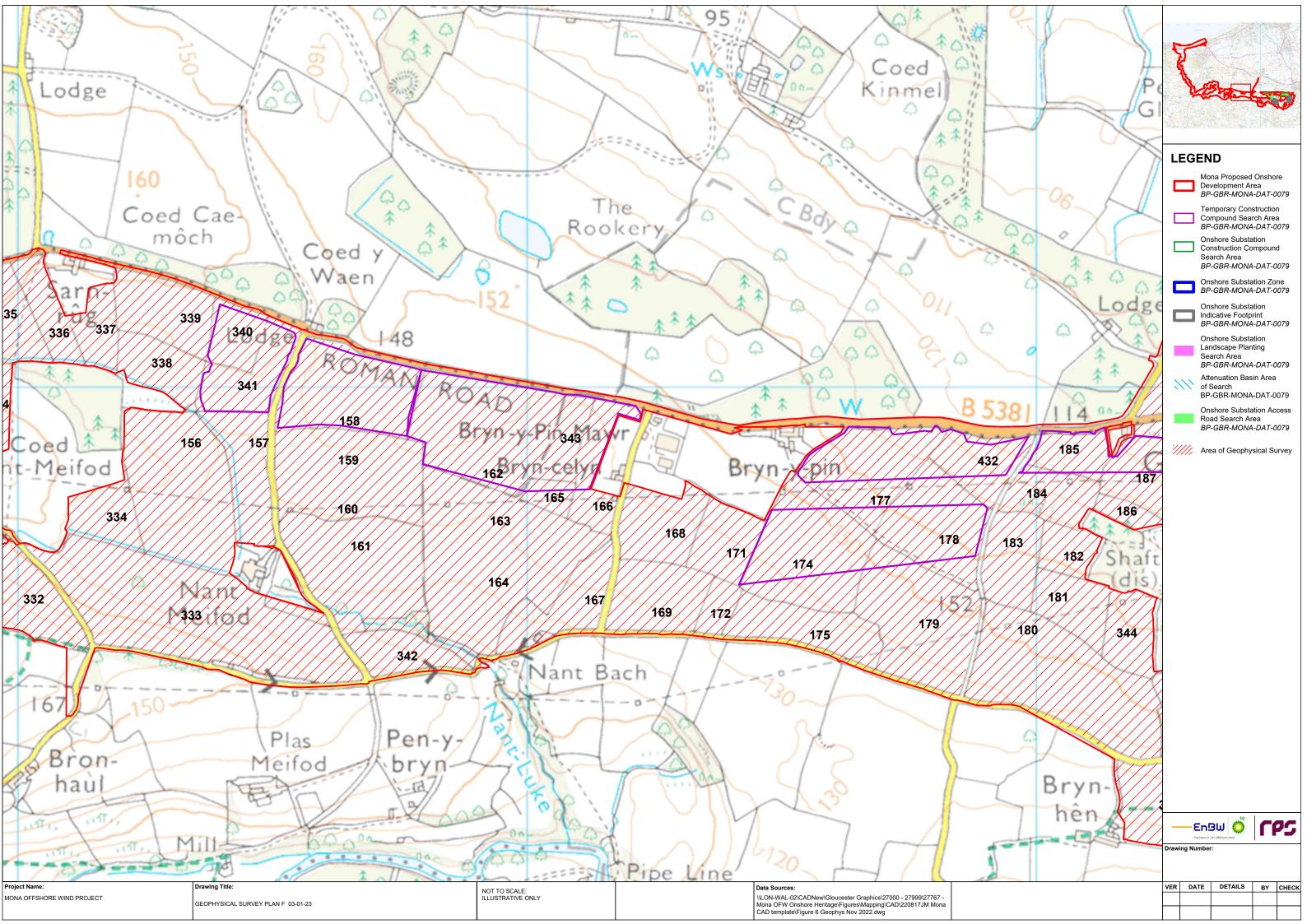


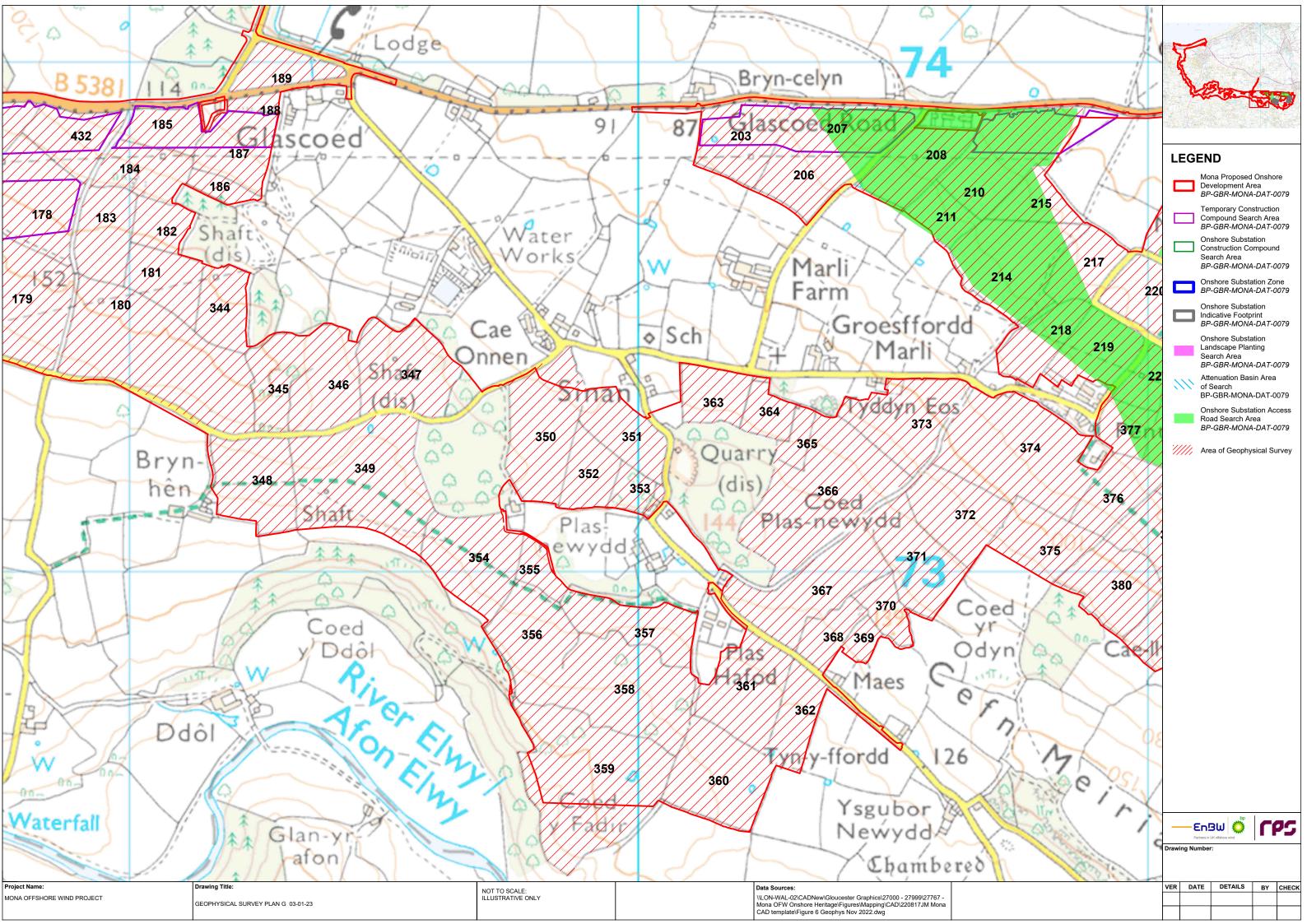


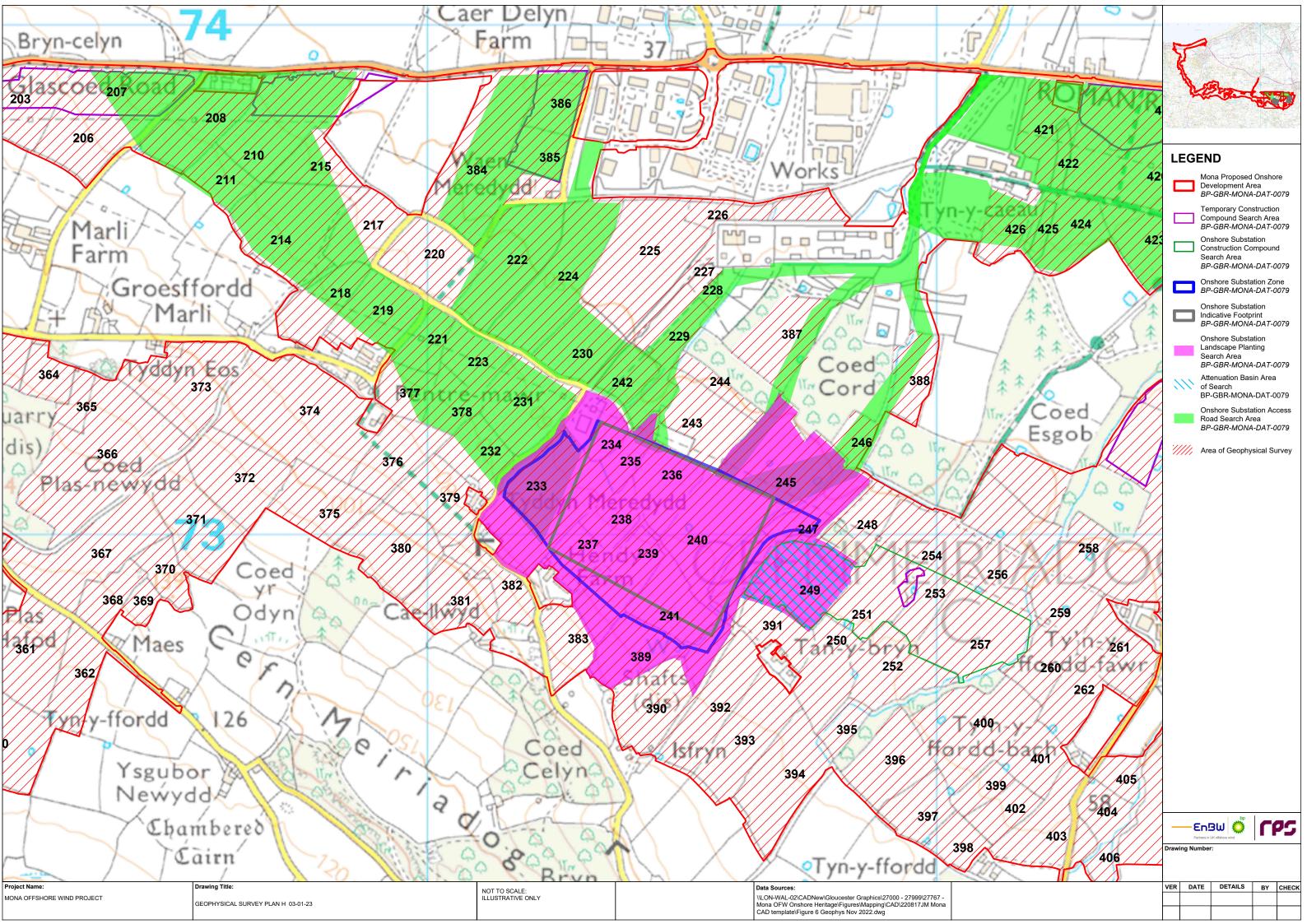


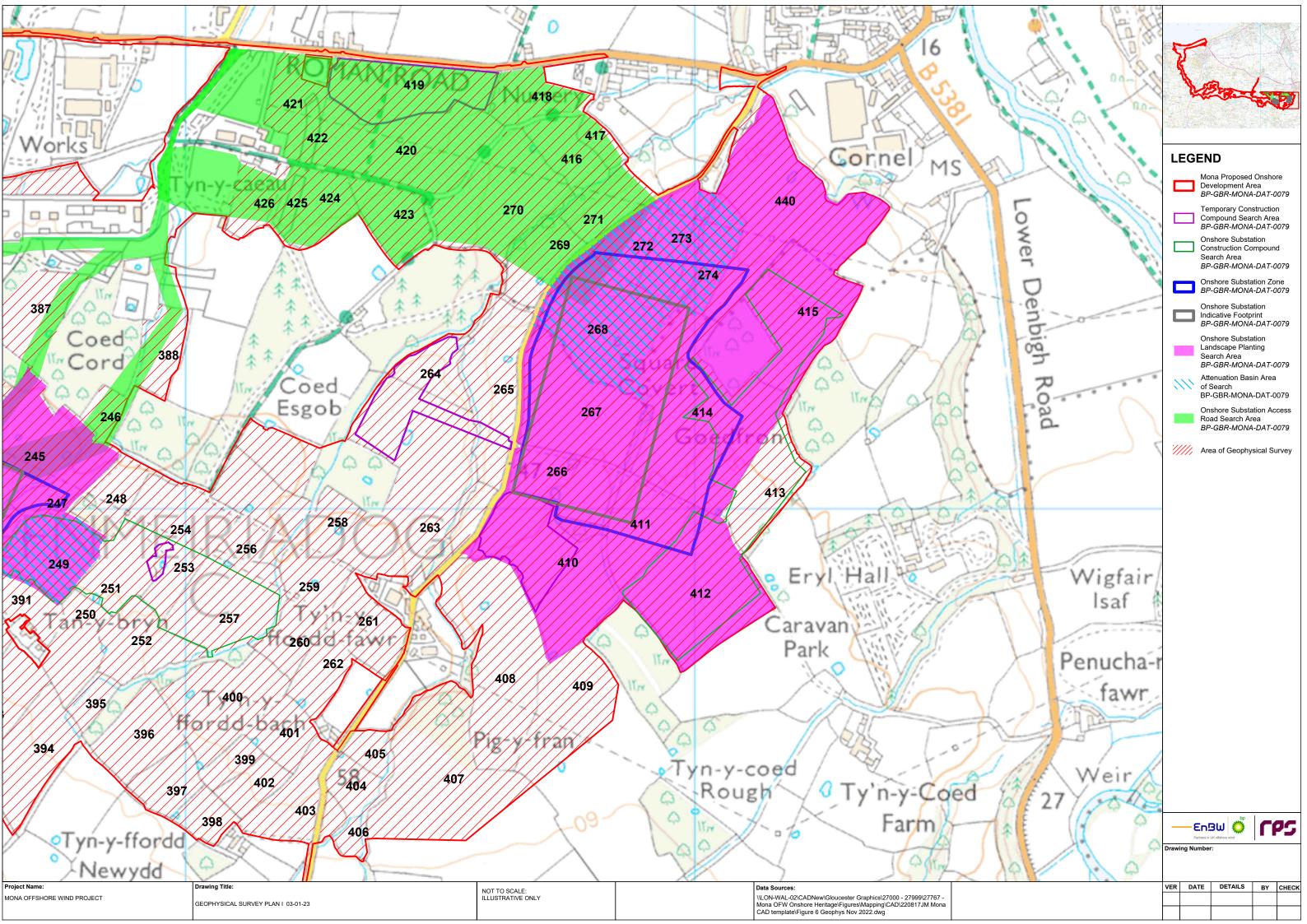


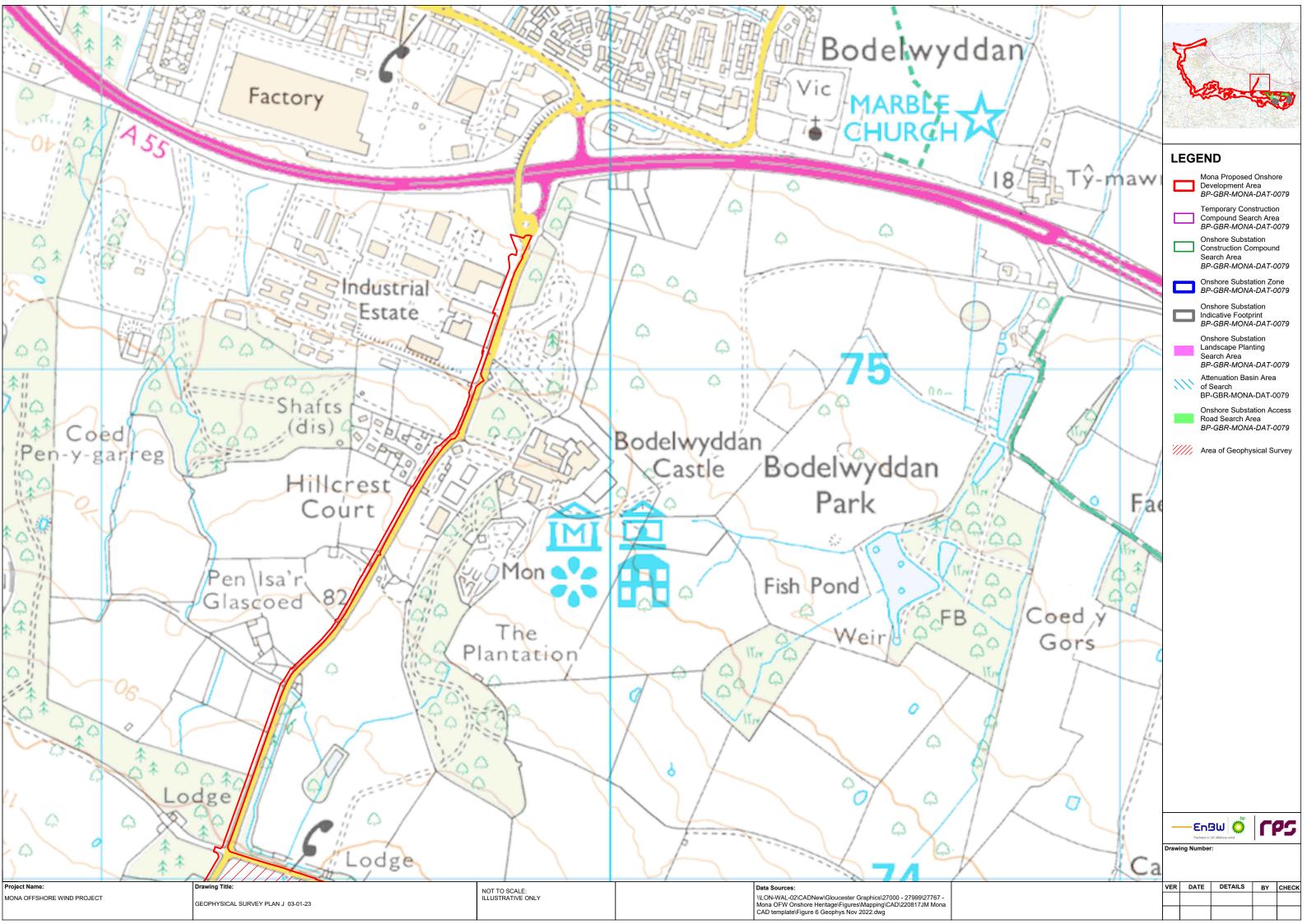














Appendix B: Written Specification for the DBA

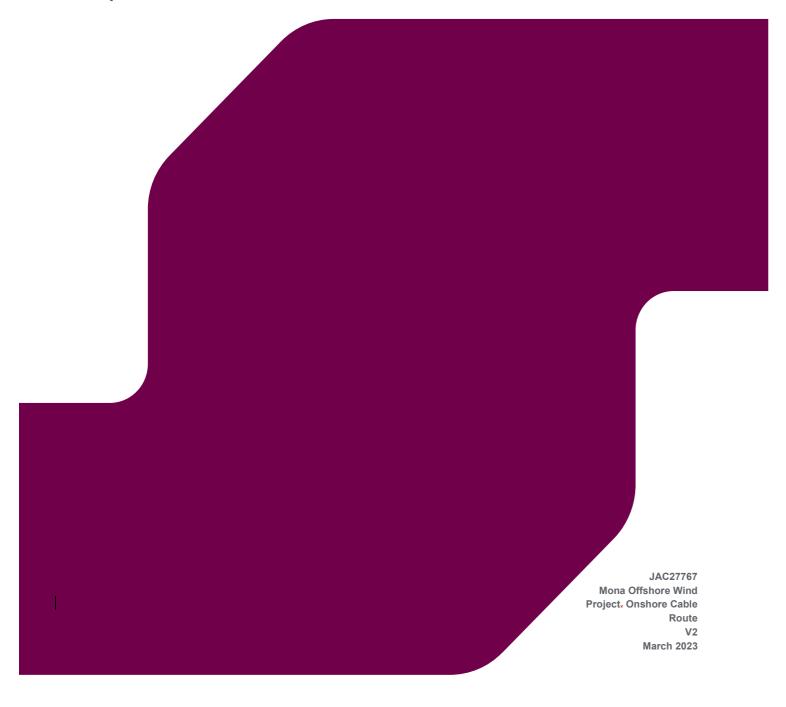




rpsgroup.com

MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT ONSHORE CABLE ROUTE

Specification for a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



SPECIFICATION FOR A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

| Document status | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|--|
| Version | Purpose of document | Authored by | Reviewed by | Approved by | Review date | | |
| V1 | Draft | Chris Clarke | Mick Rawlings | Mick Rawlings | 15/09/22 | | |
| V2 | Final | Chris Clarke | Mick Rawlings | Mick Rawlings | 17/03/23 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Approval for issue | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Mick Rawlings | 17 March 2023 |

© Copyright RPS Group Limited. All rights reserved.

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client and unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS Group Limited no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of this report.

The report has been compiled using the resources agreed with the client and in accordance with the scope of work agreed with the client. No liability is accepted by RPS Group Limited for any use of this report, other than the purpose for which it was prepared.

RPS Group Limited accepts no responsibility for any documents or information supplied to RPS Group Limited by others and no legal liability arising from the use by others of opinions or data contained in this report. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by others has been made.

RPS Group Limited has used reasonable skill, care and diligence in compiling this report and no warranty is provided as to the report's accuracy.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced, by any means, without the written permission of RPS Group Limited.

Prepared by:

RPS

Chris Clarke BSc (Hons) MA MClfA Senior Associate Director

Southgate House Southgate Street Gloucester GL1 1UB

T +44 1242 259 290

E christopher.clarke@rpsgroup.com

JAC27767 | Mona Offshore Wind Project | V2 | March 2023

rpsgroup.com

SPECIFICATION FOR A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Contents

| INTRODUCTION | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--|
| | | |
| , | | |
| AIMS AND METHODS | | |
| CTANDADDC AND DEDCONEL | | |
| | INTRODUCTION The Study Site AIMS AND METHODS | |

Figures

Figure 1 Proposed Cable Route

JAC27767 | Mona Offshore Wind Project | V2 | March 2023

rpsgroup.com

SPECIFICATION FOR A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Specification has been prepared by Chris Clarke, Senior Associate Director at RPS Group, on behalf of bp/EnBW. It details the methodology and sources that will be used in order to produce a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) in relation to the onshore and intertidal elements of the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Project which cover an area between the coast at Abergele, and the immediate environs of St. Asaph (see Figure 1). The route of the onshore cable corridor shown in Figure 1 is most likely that which will be taken forward to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PIER) review process, although there is potential for the route of the onshore cable corridor to be modified prior to this event.
- 1.2 The onshore elements of the proposed scheme are located in Conwy and Denbighshire (North Wales) and comprise:
 - a single possibly landfall sites near Abergele;
 - a potential substation locations to the west of St Asaph;
 - an onshore cable route, approximately 12 km in length, that links the landfall site to the potential substation locations; and
 - a shorter cable route that links the scheme substation to the National Grid Bodelwyddan substation
- 1.3 It is intended that the DBA will initially be used to support the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PIER) consultation process. It will subsequently be updated to become an appendix to a Historic Environment chapter within an Environmental Statement (ES) which will accompany an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 1.4 The draft DBA will be submitted to the local planning authority's archaeological advisor in order to inform the need for further field investigations, the results of which may be required to be made available prior to the determination of the DCO application.
- 1.5 This document details the methods and staffing for the production of the DBA and has been written in accordance with the relevant Standard and Guidance documents published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The Study Site

- 1.6 The extent of the study area will be as that shown in Figure 1.
- 1.7 The underlying basal geology across the majority of the study area varies. In the western and central part of the study area this is primarily recorded as Clwyd Limestone Group and Ffernant Mudstone Formation, while Warwickshire Group is more dominant in the eastern study area. In terms of superficial deposits, tidal clays, sands and silts of Holocene date are present near the coastline in the west, while intermittent superficial till is present elsewhere within the study area.

JAC27767 | Mona Offshore Wind Project. Onshore Cable Route | V2 | March 2023

rpsgroup.com

Page i

2 AIMS AND METHODS

- 2.1 The DBA will:
 - Characterise the historic environment and the archaeological potential within the study area;
 - Identify any known historic assets that may be physically affected during the construction and use of the proposed development; and
 - Identify any designated historic assets whose significance may be affected by a change in their setting resulting from the construction and use of the proposed development.
- 2.2 A separate report for the PEIR will identify the relevant historic environment legislation, planning policy and guidance.
- 2.3 The DBA will examine the historic landscape character within the study site, in addition to undertaking an assessment of hedgerows which would be considered 'important' under the archaeological and historical criteria defined in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- 2.4 Sources to be consulted as part of the DBA include:
 - · Databases of designated historic assets held by Cadw;
 - Records held by the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW);
 - The Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT);
 - Records and maps held by North East Wales Archives (where relevant records additional to those held by CPAT are identified);
 - · Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
 - British Geological Survey;
 - National Library of Wales
 - · National Resources Wales (NRW) Lidar data
 - Tithe Online https://places.library.wales/
 - Welsh Government Air Photos Online http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/
 - · Denbighshire County Archives; and
 - Other readily available relevant published sources
- 2.5 The DBA assessment will be augmented through a walkover survey undertaken by an experienced researcher. This survey will aim to confirm the location and condition of any known historic assets within or directly adjacent to the study site, and to identify any previously unrecorded features of potential archaeological interest. Designated historic assets whose settings could potentially be affected by the proposed development will be visited and their current settings will be recorded. Where such assets are not accessible, adjacent public land will be visited.
- 2.6 The results of the DBA will be presented in a stand-alone report that will contain the results of the assessment. It will identify historic assets within the defined study area, and will be illustrated with plans showing the location of historic assets, historic mapping and other relevant information.

JAC27767 | Mona Offshore Wind Project. Onshore Cable Route | V2 | March 2023

rpsgroup.com

SPECIFICATION FOR A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

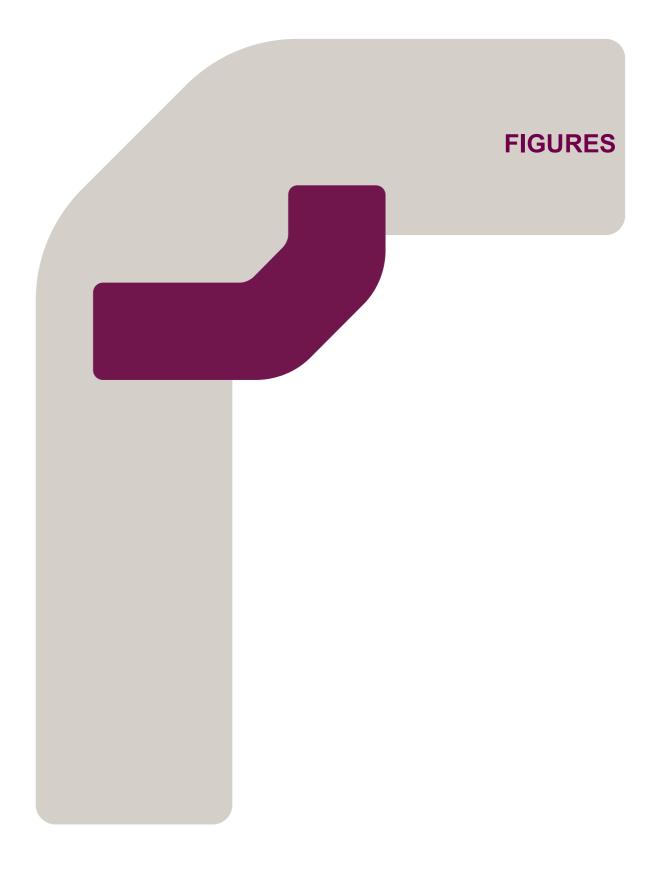
- 2.7 Regarding data management, a high resolution PDF digital copy of the DBA will be issued to the CPAT HER via https://cpat.org.uk/heddos.html, as well as the National Monuments Record held by the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth. In the event of new records being created, data will be formatted in order to facilitate incorporation into the HER maintained by CPAT, with the full digital archive also being issued to the National Monuments Record.
- 2.8 The data incorporated within the DBA will be archived in line with the requirements set out in Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2018), in addition to the DBA containing a bilingual summary.

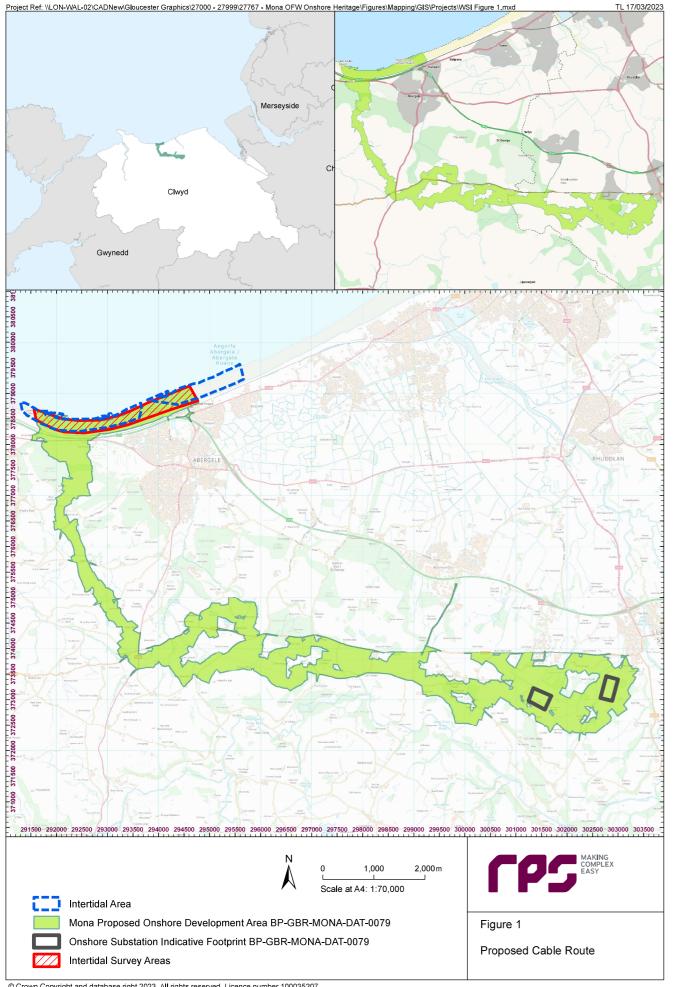
JAC27767 | Mona Offshore Wind Project. Onshore Cable Route | V2 | March 2023

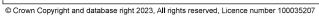
rpsgroup.com

3 STANDARDS AND PERSONEL

- 3.1 The DBA will be carried out in general accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (October 2020 update).
- 3.2 The preparation of the DBA will be undertaken by Chris Clarke BSc (Hons) MA MCIfA. Chris has extensive experience of the preparation of DBAs prepared with regard to proposed developments, several of which have fallen within the curatorship of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.











Appendix C: Heritage Assets

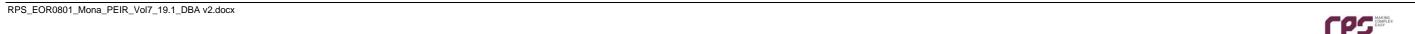






| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------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

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| NO. | | the numerous estate buildings of contemporary date. | | |
| 8. | HER 232 | Tan-yr-Ogof Lodge including adjoining walls and towers to south, east and west. Grade II* Listed Building. 19th century Castellated gate lodge conceived as one of a series to serve Gwrych Castle. | SH 91611 78053 | Post-medieval |
| 9. | HER 19040 | Plas Tan-yr-Ogof including adjoining walls and arches to east and west. Grade II* Listed Building. 19th century Castellated lodge, originally conceived as an estate farmhouse and one of a series of similar medievalist buildings erected on the Gwrych Castle estate. | SH 91634 78074 | Post-medieval |
| 10. | HER 19041 | Tan-yr-Ogof Farmhouse including adjoining arch and walls to east. Grade II* Listed Building. 19th century Castellated lodge conceived as a Gothic farm complex to serve Gwrych Castle. | SH 91678 78069 | Post-medieval |
| 11. | HER 19039 | Hen Wrych Lodge including adjoining crenellated boundary walls and towers. Grade II* Listed Building. Castellated gate lodge conceived as one of a series to serve Gwrych Castle. | SH 92808 78076 | Post-medieval |
| 12. | HER 233 | King's Lodge. Grade II* Listed Building. 19th century Castellated lodge. | SH 93942 77556 | Post-medieval |
| 13. | HER 231 | Gwrych Castle including attached walls and towers and Stable Block. Grade I Listed Building. A castellated scheme was prepared by the architect C A Busby as early as 1814, though this was abandoned by the owner, Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, in favour of his own designs. Immense castellated mansion in local grey limestone, slate roofs, most windows in cast iron. The nucleus has large tracery windows mainly of Perpendicular style, and is broken up by towers and turrets, chief of which is the 30m high Hesketh tower. | SH 92857 77465 | Post-medieval |
| 14. | HER 149 | Dinorben Hall. Grade II* Listed Building. Building of rendered stone with slated roof, stepped ridge tiles and very tall rendered brick stacks. The house is sub-medieval in origin, repartitioned and extended in the 17th century. | SH 96882 74872 | Medieval/Post- medieval |
| 15. | HER 229 | Kinmel. Grade I Listed Building. The Old Kinmel House was succeeded by one built by Samuel Wyatt in 1791 for | SH 98101 74922 | Post- Mmedieval |







| | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-----|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| No. | | Rev Edward Hughes, owner from 1786. The two storey structure is built of fine red brick with ashlar sandstone dressings, with a steeply pitched greygreen slate roof. | | |
| 16. | HER 18693 | Entrance Screen to the main entrance front at Kinmel. Grade II* Listed. Iron screen and gates were designed by W E Nesfield in May 1868. | SH 98168 74925 | Post-medieval |
| 17. | HER 18681 | Coach-house and Stable Range at Kinmel with terrace walls, steps and archway to east. Grade II* Listed. Single storey 19th century barn of ashlar sandstone and slate roof. | SH 98140 74836 | Post-medieval |
| 18. | HER 1385 | Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Farmhouse with Garden Wall and Gate. Grade II* Listed. One to two storey farmhouse of local limestone dated by an inscription to 1540. | SH 99295 74506 | Post-medieval |
| 19. | HER 1383 | Bodelwyddan Castle. Grade II* Listed Building. A large stone mansion, the playful military character of which is mainly due to the alterations and additions made for Sir John Hay Williams by Hansom and Welch, architects, in c1830-1842. The form of the earlier mansion, with its pair of advancing wings, is apparent on the southeast side. The older part of the house is of 3-storeys but additional parts are of mainly of 2-storeys. | SH 99923 74830 | Post-medieval |
| 20. | HER 1384 | Bodelwyddan Castle Ice House. Grade II* Listed Building. Probably late 18th century; the ice-house may have been built on or near a mineshaft. | SH 99806 75027 | Post-medieval |
| 21. | HER 153 | Plas Newydd. Grade II* Listed Building. Elizabethan storeyed gentry house built in 1583. Constructed of squared local limestone blocks with finely-tooled quoins, built on rock foundations. | SJ 00001 73038 | Post-medieval |
| 22. | | Abergele Conservation Area | SH 94530 77700 | Post-medieval |
| 23. | | Bodelwyddan Conservation Area | SJ 00430 75510 | Post-medieval |
| 24. | | St. Asaph Conservation Area | SJ 03650 74390 | Post-medieval |
| 25. | HER 101478 | Cae Garnedd cairn. Fieldname implicit of a mound or cairn. The RCAHM after a visit of 1911 believed that a concentration of stones in the northwest corner of the field was the site of the cairn - now destroyed. | SJ 0061 7334 | Bronze Age |

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 26. | DE037 | Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (SM DE037). Remains of a defend enclosure or hillfort. An inland promontory hillfort, located on the south-eastern end of the ridge of Bryn Meriadog, with views south and east over the valley of the River Elwy | SJ 01316 72070 | Iron Age- |
| 27. | HER 142217 | Llys Awel, earthworks. Prehistoric field system. On the NMR oblique photos, the earthworks appear to comprise two parallel banks running down the slope to meet an existing boundary bank, their straight alignment being particularly apparent. | SH 9210 7687 | Prehistoric |
| 28. | HER 104568 | Ffrith y Llwynog, earthwork. Possible rectilinear enclosure. | SH 9623 7356 | Prehistoric |
| 29. | | The Lower Elwy Valley Historic Landscape. This contained landscape is closely defined by the gorge of the River Elwy as it rounds Cefn Meiriadog. Several sheer limestone cliffs occur along the north east side of the valley and the area around Cefn includes one of the most important groups of Palaeolithic and later caves and rock shelters in Britain, containing Quaternary geological and archaeological deposits of international significance. | SJ 0192 7114 | Multi-period |
| 30. | HER 142218 | Kinmel Park Enclosure. | SH 98390 75470 | Prehistoric |
| 31. | HER 46825 | Glascoed Road follows the predicted line of a Roman road leading east-west from Chester (Deva) to Conway (Canovium). | SJ 0226 7390 | Roman |
| 32. | 19024 | Parish Church of St Cynbryd. Grade II* Listed Building. The church was rebuilt in 1732 before its own demolition and replacement by the present building in 1868-69. Consecrated on May 24th 1869 by Bishop Short of St. Asaph. Conceived in an eclectic Decorated style and drawing upon both curvilinear and Geometric elements. | SH 90854 78211 | Post-Medieval |
| 33. | 237 | Church of St. Michaels. Grade II* Listed Building. The building is of the late 12 th to early 13 th century, and largely rebuilt c1400. Extensive restoration took place in the 19 th century. | SH 94545 77645 | Medieval |



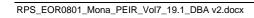






| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 34. | HER 101393 | Cae Croes Fieldname potentially referring to the location of a stone cross | SH 967 736 | edieval |
| 35. | HER 143519 | Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified through LiDAR analysis. | SJ 01004 73384 | Medieval |
| 36. | HER 193832 | Henblas farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 92015 77107 | Post-Medieval |
| 37. | HER 193825 | Plas-onn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 92208 76703 | Post-Medieval |
| 38. | 150 | Faerdre. Grade II * Listed Building. House is an Elizabethan storeyed example of a fine quality and bears similarities with Plas Newydd dated 1583. | SH 96262 75441 | Post-Medieval |
| 39. | 1377 | Church of St Margaret. Grade II* Listed Building. The foundation stone was laid 24 th July 1856. A large church consisting of a nave and north and south aisles, chancel and porch under a massive tower. | SJ 00398 75460 | Post-Medieval |
| 40. | HER 193826 | Pant Idda farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm building | SH 92077 75640 | Post-Medieval |
| 41. | HER 193824 | Nant-isaf farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 92772 75801 | Post-Medieval |
| 42. | HER 193823 | Nant-ganol farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 92730 75738 | Post-Medieval |
| 43. | HER 193822 | Nant-fawr farm omplex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 92866 75680 | Post-Medieval |
| 44. | 1460 | Cathedral Church of St Asaph Grade I Listed Building. Built 1143, with significant rebuilding taking place in the 13 th century. Central tower added 1391/2. Tower was blown down in 1714. 18 th and 19 th century saw further changes to the building made. | SH 03896 74310 | Medieval |
| 45. | 1469 | The Old Palace. Grade II* Listed Building. Built by Bishop Bagot in 1791 with design attributed to Samuel Wyatt. Enlarged 1830-1. | SJ 03731 74211 | Post-Medieval |
| 46. | 1487 | Esgobty Farmhouse. Grade II* Listed Building. Fine T-plan farmhouse with 16 th /17 th timber frame origins and early | SJ 03766 74167 | Post-Medieval |

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 110. | | to mid-18 th century brick encasing. Originally the Bishops Palace. | | |
| 47. | HER 119781 | Llidiart y Porthmyn Farmstead as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as no trace visible in 2005 | SH 92427 74741 | Post-Medieval |
| 48. | HER 193896 | Pen-y-bryn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 92799 74450 | Post-Medieval |
| 49. | 1445/FL026 | St Asaph. Scheduled Monument/Grade II* Listed Building. Foot bridge built 1770 by Joseph Turner of Chester. | SJ 03535 74243 | Post-Medieval |
| 50. | HER 193899 | Sirior-hir farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 93873 74530 | Post-Medieval |
| 51. | HER 193900 | Sirior-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 93918 74134 | Post-Medieval |
| 52. | HER 194032 | Bryn-tywydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 94462 73742 | Post-Medieval |
| 53. | HER 193901 | Bryn Ewin farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 94501 74467 | Post-Medieval |
| 54. | HER 193904 | Gwreiddyn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 94821 74601 | Post-Medieval |
| 55. | HER 67123 | Nant-y-bleddach, farmstead depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880 | SH 94929 74414 | Post-Medieval |
| 56. | HER 67119 | Tylgarth-uchaf, farmstead depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880 | SH 95663 74785 | Post-Medieval |
| 57. | HER 67121 | Twll-y-dwr, farmstead marked on 1st ed. OS mapping | SH 95663 74619 | Post-Medieval |
| 58. | HER 193905 | Tan-y-mynydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 95313 74467 | Post-Medieval |
| 59. | HER 68807 | Ffynnon-dyfyr, farmstead which may include traditional farm buildings | SH 95840 73593 | Post-Medieval |
| 60. | HER 94865 | Ffrith, farmstead. House depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. Recorded as "no trace" in 2005 | SH 96193 74488 | Post-Medieval |
| 61. | HER 94686 | Ty-newydd, farmstead long abandoned | SH 96344 74379 | Post-Medieval |
| 62. | HER 68806 | Glandyfyr, farmstead which may include traditional farm buildings | SH 96002 73859 | Post-Medieval |









| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 63. | HER 193998 | Ty'n-y-mynydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 96554 73750 | Post-Medieval |
| 64. | HER 193999 | Talgrwn-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 96577 73656 | Post-Medieval |
| 65. | HER 195769 | Talgrwn-mawr farm identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch map | SH 96549 73548 | Post-Medieval |
| 66. | HER 193906 | Sarn-rug farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 97104 74250 | Post-Medieval |
| 67. | HER 193995 | Nant Meifod farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 97464 73629 | Post-Medieval |
| 68. | HER 193908 | Bryn-y-pin farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 98509 73911 | Post-Medieval |
| 69. | HER 193910 | Gloddfa farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SH 99379 74390 | Post-Medieval |
| 70. | HER 115079 | Coed Bryn-y-pin, farmstead noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping | SH 99192 73986 | Post-Medieval |
| 71. | HER 68952 | Bryn Hen, farmstead shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings | SH 99146 73136 | Post-Medieval |
| 72. | HER 193911 | Bryn-celyn farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map | SJ 00122 73935 | Post-Medieval |
| 73. | HER 193989 | Marli farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map | SJ 00248 73570 | Post-Medieval |
| 74. | HER 193988 | Cae-cogau farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map | SJ 00352 73407 | Post-Medieval |
| 75. | HER 193983 | Waen Meredydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SJ 01240 73663 | Post-Medieval |
| 76. | HER 193987 | Tyddyn-eos farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SJ 00467 73368 | Post-Medieval |
| 77. | HER 193986 | Groesffordd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SJ 00647 73397 | Post-Medieval |
| 78. | HER 193984 | Pentre-bach farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. Likely to contain traditional farm buildings | SJ 0091173233 | Post-Medieval |
| 79. | HER 193981 | Pentre Meredydd farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch | SJ 01116 72999 | Post-Medieval |

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









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

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 107. | HER 66229 | Bryn-y-pin possible house site marked 1st edition 1880 6 inch OS map | SH 98877 73609 | Post-Medieval |
| 108. | HER 66228 | Groes-ffordd - House site marked on 1st edition 1880 6 inch OS map | SH 98841 73404 | Post-Medieval |
| 109. | HER 68950 | Mostyn, building or farmstead named as Mostyn, shown on the OS 6" 1880 map | SH 99051 73356 | Post-Medieval |
| 110. | HER 13752 | Kinmel Park, South Lodge marked on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map | SH 99520 74050 | Post-Medieval |
| 111. | HER 125167 | Coed Carreg-Dafydd, building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping | SH 99651 73263 | Post-Medieval |
| 112. | HER 132705 | Ty Capel Llanfairtalhaiarn, chapel. Typical 19th century side-entry nonconformist chapel, converted to a dwelling by 2015 | SH 95521 74289 | Post-Medieval |
| 113. | HER 143535 | Pentre Chapel - An early 20th century chapel | SJ 00706 73357 | Modern |
| 114. | HER 48035 | Pen-y-bont, sheepfold | SH 98378 73228 | Post-Medieval |
| 115. | HER 101408 | A cross in the parish called Croes Rhuddlan. Probably erected to mark a boundary | SJ 00 75 | Medieval |
| 116. | HER 165063 | Abergele, milestone | SH 931 780 | Post-Medieval |
| 117. | HER 70559 | Glascoed Lodge milestone | SH 9944 7400 | Post-Medieval |
| 118. | HER 143534 | Ty-cnap milestone | SJ 01035 73895 | Post-Medieval |
| 119. | HER 18038 | Gwrych Castle LEAD Mine | SH 9279 7756 | Post-Medieval |
| 120. | HER 102145 | St Asaph monastic site. St Asaph is reported to be site of an early monastic establishment circa AD 560.; church/monastic foundation mentioned in pre-norman source. | SJ 03 74 | Medieval |
| 121. | HER 70777 | Medieval pits and later remains | SJ 0326 7392 | Medieval |
| 122. | HER 18150 | Pant Idda – Post-Medieval hematite mine | SH 9230 7580 | Post-Medieval |
| 123. | HER 18046 | Coed Celyn – lead mine | SJ 0130 7260 | Post-Medieval |
| 124. | HER 169910 | Scor – group of mine shafts seen on 1st ed OS map | SH 99354 73791 | Post-Medieval |
| 125. | HER 68953 | Bryn Hen, shaft I - shown on the OS 6" 1880 map | SH 99518 73420 | Post-Medieval |
| 126. | HER 18178 | Plas Newydd/Cefn – Post-Medieval lead/silver mine | SH 9950 7330 | Post-Medieval |
| 127. | HER 125166 | Coed Carreg-Dafydd, mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping | SH 99681 73296 | Post-Medieval |









| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 128. | HER 125172 | Cae-llwyd - mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey | SJ 01235 72641 | Post-Medieval |
| 129. | HER 125169 | Pen-y-cefn, mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping | SJ 01223 72477 | Post-Medieval |
| 130. | HER 125171 | Cae-llwy – limekiln noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping | SJ 01238 72711 | Post-Medieval |
| 131. | HER 66222 | Bryn-y-pin limekiln marked on 1st edition 1878 OS map | SH 98320 73925 | Post-Medieval |
| 132. | HER 68951 | Bryn Hen, limekiln shown on the OS 6" 1880 map | SH 99302 73385 | Post-Medieval |
| 133. | HER 169914 | Glascoed Reservoir, lime kiln seen on 1ed OS | SH 99462 73534 | Post-Medieval |
| 134. | HER 34050 | Tyddyn Eos Limekiln II shown on OS 2nd edition but not visible | SJ 0037 7335 | Post-Medieval |
| 135. | HER 34049 | Tyddyn Eos Limekiln I shown on OS 1st edition but not visible | SJ 0037 7335 | Post-Medieval |
| 136. | HER 68959 | Plas Newydd, limekiln shown on the OS 6" 1880 map. A pile of stones which may represent the remains of this limekiln | SJ 00079 73238 | Post-Medieval |
| 137. | HER 143513 | Pentre-mawr limekiln. Marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25" to the mile map of 1874 | SJ 00852 73336 | Post-Medieval |
| 138. | HER 169912 | Scor, quarry seen on 1st ed OS map | SH 99011 73778 | Post-Medieval |
| 139. | HER 169913 | Mostyn, quarry seen on 1st ed OS map | SH 99281 73396 | Post-Medieval |
| 140. | HER 85367 | Castle Woods, gravel pit recorded on OS Provisional edition map | SH 91678 77970 | Post-Medieval |
| 141. | HER 143515 | Tyddyn-eos quarry. Stone quarry at Tyddyn-eos, west of St Asaph. Marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25" to the mile map of 1874 | SJ 00367 73324 | Post-Medieval |
| 142. | HER 125168 | Plas Newydd, quarry noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping | SJ0 0109 73215 | Post-Medieval |
| 143. | HER 143516 | Pentre-mawr stone quarry. Marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25" to the mile map of 1874 | SJ 00807 73326 | Post-Medieval |
| 144. | HER 67877 | Bryn-gwyn open field system shown on 1st edition (1880) OS map | SH 93149 74869 | Post-Medieval |
| 145. | HER 58195 | Glascoed Water Treatment Works, field system. Remains of field boundaries and drains identified during excavation at site of new water treatment plant | SH 99 73 | Post-Medieval |
| 146. | HER 13753 | Coed Ty-newydd, enclosure associated with the lost cottage of Ffrith | SH 96186 74493 | Post-Medieval |

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 147. | HER 67874 | Nant-fawr orchard shown on 1st edition (1880) OS map | SH 92916 75664 | Post-Medieval |
| 148. | HER 67875 | Nant-fawr well shown on 1st edition (1880) and 1972 OS maps | SH 92859 75628 | Modern |
| 149. | HER 68956 | Careg Dafydd, well shown on the OS 6" 1880 map. | SH 99791 73127 | Post-Medieval |
| 150. | HER 67885 | Bryn-gwyn well shown on 1972 OS map. | SH 93194 74903 | Modern |
| 151. | HER 67122 | Gwreiddin well depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880. | SH 94930 74598 | Post-Medieval |
| 152. | HER 67120 | Tylgarth-uchaf well depicted on 1st edition OS map, 1880 | SH 95760 74783 | Post-Medieval |
| 153. | HER 68808 | Ffynnon-dyfyr, well shown on the OS 6" 1880 map | SH 95854 73571 | Post-Medieval |
| 154. | HER 68025 | Talgrwn-mawr, well shown on OS 6" 1880 map and later maps | SH 96522 73553 | Post-Medieval |
| 155. | HER 143514 | Groesffordd well marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25" to the mile map of 1874 | SJ 00710 73621 | Post-Medieval |
| 156. | HER 66227 | Pen-isaf-Glascoed pond II - marked on 1st edition 1878 6 inch OS map | SH 99021 74306 | Post-Medieval |
| 157. | HER 66226 | Pen-isaf-Glascoed pond I - Pond marked on 1st edition 1878 6 inch OS map | SH 99200 74348 | Post-Medieval |
| 158. | HER 164090 | Pensarn, wreck. Partially submerged remains of a wooden vessel. The lower elements of the stern, port and starboard futtocks and possible bowsprit are visible. | SH 94041 78833 | Post-Medieval |
| 159. | HER 130280 | Percival Provost crash site | SH 99 74 | Modern |
| 160. | HER 130277 | De Havilland Vampire crash site | SJ 01 73 | Modern |
| 161. | HER 34048 | Hendy Farm ridge and furrow noted on aerial photos. | SJ 0135 7285 | Medieval |
| 162. | HER105497 | Groesffordd Marli settlement. It is a linear settlement, consisting of a small number of farms, cottages and a chapel strung at intervals along a minor road. In the modern settlement the only concentration of buildings has the chapel as its focus. | SJ 00 73 | Multi-period |
| 163. | HER 72130 | Bodelwyddan Castle.Large Country House with associated wings and contemporary features. | SH 999 745 | Post-Medieval |
| 164. | HER 17137 | Bodelwyddan National School and war memorials. Built 1857, designed by | SJ 00001 75001 | Post-Medieval |









| | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| No. | | John Gibson. Near church, currently private houses | | |
| 165. | HER 129592 | Pensarn, South Parade, Canolfan Dewi Sant. Church building subject of photographic survey in 2010. | SH 94810 78599 | Post-Medieval |
| 166. | HER 120526 | Pen Y Cefn, Ty Gpar. House as depicted on 1st edition OS map of 1880. | SH 91815 77585 | Post-Medieval |
| 167. | HER 85364 | Pen cefn. Rectangular quarry cut stone cottage previously known as Pen Cefn. In use as a gamekeepers cottage but may have been used as a mine office. | SH 91909 77576 | Post-Medieval |
| 168. | HER 125066 | Mine Cottage, structures. Structure noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 99754 74997 | Post-Medieval |
| 169. | HER 193918 | Rose Hill farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 03114 73881 | Post-Medieval |
| 170. | HER 193779 | Tan-yr-ogof farm, complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SH 91661 78084 | Post-Medieval |
| 171. | HER 68960 | Plas Newydd, building I. A building shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps. | SJ 00037 73114 | Post-Medieval |
| 172. | HER 68963 | Plas Newydd, building II. A building shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps. | SJ0016872990 | Post-Medieval |
| 173. | HER 193994 | Pen-y-bryn farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SH 97754 73172 | Post-Medieval |
| 174. | HER 193992 | Maes farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 00401 72785 | Post-Medieval |
| 175. | HER 193991 | Ysgubor-newydd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 00642 72542 | Post-Medieval |
| 176. | HER 68955 | Careg Dafydd, farmstead. A farmstead named as Careg Dafydd, shown on the OS 6" 1880 and 1969 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings. | SH 99757 73136 | Post-Medieval |
| 177. | HER 193990 | Plas-newydd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 00013 73028 | Post-Medieval |
| 178. | HER 193979 | Cae-llwyd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 01110 72790 | Post-Medieval |
| 179. | HER 193980 | Hen-dy farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 01236 72923 | Post-Medieval |

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 180. | HER 193978 | Isfryn farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 01408 72546 | Post-Medieval |
| 181. | HER 193976 | Ty-celyn farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 01450 72290 | Post-Medieval |
| 182. | HER 193973 | Ty'n-y-ffordd farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 02105 72344 | Post-Medieval |
| 183. | HER 194078 | Glascoed-bach farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 02348 71933 | Post-Medieval |
| 184. | HER 193972 | Ty'n-y-coed farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SJ 03338 72557 | Post-Medieval |
| 185. | HER 193909 | Pen-isa'r Glasgoed farm. Farm complex identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SH 99301 74472 | Post-Medieval |
| 186. | HER 103102 | Penrhewl Smithy. | SJ 0342 7405 | Post-Medieval |
| 187. | HER 103529 | Bodelwyddan Old Kiln. | SH 9970 7492 | Post-Medieval |
| 188. | HER 129910 | Engine Hill, limekiln. Depicted on first edition OS 25" to the mile map of 1872. | SH 99541 74596 | Post-Medieval |
| 189. | HER 103541 | Penisa'r Glascoed Kiln. | SH 99440 74559 | Post-Medieval |
| 190. | HER 68957 | Plas Newydd shaft I. A shaft shown on the OS 6" 1880 map. | SH 99919 73116 | Post-Medieval |
| 191. | HER 68958 | Plas Newydd shaft II. shaft shown on the OS 6" 1880 map. | SH 99919 73116 | Post-Medieval |
| 192. | HER 18009 | Bodelwyddan Mine. Lead/Silver/Zinc mine (Early 19th century-1862). | SH 9970 7490 | Post-Medieval |
| 193. | HER 125067 | Kinmel Park, mine shaft II. Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 99507 74958 | Post-Medieval |
| 194. | HER 125068 | Kinmel Park, mine shaft I. Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 99457 74864 | Post-Medieval |
| 195. | HER 125069 | Kinmel Park, mine shaft III. Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 99549 74877 | Post-Medieval |
| 196. | HER 125070 | Kinmel Park, mine shaft IV. Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 99599 74918 | Post-Medieval |
| 197. | HER 125071 | Kinmel Park, mine shaft V. Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 99661 74853 | Post-Medieval |









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

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 211. | HER 152462 | Kinmel Park Camp, Bodelwyddan.WWI military camp. | SH 99647 74956 | Modern |
| 212. | HER 129936 | Bodelwyddan Castle Park. Tunnel associated with military features. | SH 99806 74480 | Modern |
| 213. | HER 129911 | Bodelwyddan Castle, Lowther College, air-raid shelter I & II. | SH 99899 74731 | Modern |
| 214. | HER 85370 | Castle Woods WWII lookout station. Concrete base c.2m square with red brick foundations located on headland overlooking Llandulas. | SH 91732 77719 | Modern |
| 215. | HER 145128 | St Asaph, St Asaph Cathedral Memorial Standards, war memorials. | SJ 03001 74001 | Modern |
| 216. | HER 25254-25261 | Possible Bronze Age Barrow cemetery, although could be later included associated small enclosures | SH 9600 7328 | Prehistoric |
| 217. | HER 68809 | Pen-y-mynydd, farmstead shown on the OS 6" 1880 map | SH 95544 73571 | Post-Medieval |
| 218. | HER 194007 | Pwll-y-cibau-bach farm identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SH 94714 73434 | Post-Medieval |
| 219. | HER 194006 | Pwll-y-cibau-mawr farm identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SH 94561 73250 | Post-Medieval |
| 220. | HER 193996 | Bron-yr-haul farm identified on OS 2nd edition 25 inch map. | SH 97000 73231 | Post-Medieval |
| 221. | HER 125782 | Ty-uchaf, house site noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping. | SH 96481 73083 | Post-Medieval |
| 222. | HER 68026 | Talgrwn-mawr sheepfold noted on the OS 1:10,000 1971 map. | SH 96140 73161 | Modern |
| 223. | HER 69441 | Pwll-y-cibau-mawr well marked on 1970 1:10000 OS map. | SH 94591 73135 | Modern |
| 224. | HER 68027 | Talgrwn-mawr trackway marked on the OS 6" 1880 map. | SH 96379 73022 | Post-Medieval |
| 225. | 1402/FL018 | Rhuddlan Bridge Scheduled Monument/Grade II* Listed Building. remains of a bridge, dating to the medieval or post-medieval period. A bridge has been documented over the Clwyd at Rhuddlan from 1278, with work documented in 1372 and 1383. The present bridge carries a tablet with the date 1595, but it has been remodelled in 1959 to allow a widened roadway to be carried. It consists of a stone bridge with two unequal arches. | SJ 02184 77977 | Medieval |
| 226. | 14977/FL004 | Rhuddlan Castle Scheduled Monument/Grade I Listed Building. | SJ 02489 77913 | Medieval |





| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| NO. | | Building of the castle followed the capture of the borough by Edward I in 1277. Concentric plan with inner and outer wards. The outer ward is enclosed by a wide dry moat, and is protected to the S by a river wall and tower. | | |
| 227. | FL129 | Part of Site of Norman Borough Scheduled Monument. Located to the north, east and south of the Norman motte and bailey castle (Twthill), the borough is recorded in the Domesday book as being established by Robert 'of Rhuddlan' and earl Hugh. By 1086 the borough contained 18 burgesses, a church and a mint. | SJ 02913 77600 | Medieval |
| 228. | FL015 | Twthill (Further and Additional Areas) Scheduled Monument. Monument comprises the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle. Built in 1073, by Robert 'of Rhuddlan', the castle sits on the eastern side of the river Clwyd. The motte stands 18m high above the river, and was protected inland by a natural valley and an artificial ditch; beyond this to the north, lies the bailey. | SJ 02639 77680 | Medieval |
| 229. | FL068 | Rhuddlan Town Banks Scheduled Monument. This monument comprises the remains of the medieval town defences of Rhuddlan. Begun around 1280 by King Edward I, the defences protected the new chartered borough of Rhuddlan. | SJ 02915 77660 | Medieval |
| 230. | FL102 | Criccin Cross Scheduled Monument. The monument consists of a cross shaft and is located on the top of a small hill. It has a rectangular stone base, with a chamfered upper edge and mutilated stops at the corners. The base stone is fractured, and has been repaired with cement and two iron dowels. Set into a lead-lined socket are the remains of a rectangular shaft with chamfered edges, measuring 2ft 6in high. | SJ 04118 77147 | Medieval |
| 231. | PGW(C)28(DEN) | Plas Heaton Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden. Situated on the western edge of the Vale of Clwyd, to the north-west of Denbigh. The park was probably made in the | SJ 03292 69130 | Post-Medieval |

| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 110. | | early nineteenth-century at the time of the re-modelling of the house. There are two drives, approaching the house from the north and south, off the B5428 road each with an entrance flanked by gate piers and an entrance lodge. | | |
| 232. | PGW(C)35(DEN) | St. Beuno's College Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden. St Beuno's College was founded in 1848, although the Jesuits had owned a farm in the Tremeirchion area since 1662. Lying in the lee of Moel Maenefa, St Beuno's faces west toward Snowdon and the Great Orme at Llandudno, with the Vale of Clwyd below. It was built in two main periods, 1846-49, and 1873-74. | SJ 08072 74016 | Post-Medieval |
| 233. | PGW(C)23(DEN) | Brynbella Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden. Registered for its historic interest as a small late eighteenth-century park and informal garden with later overlays, which provides the setting to Brynbella Hall and its associated estate buildings. Also important for its close historical association with Hester Lynch Piozzi. | SJ 07804 72326 | Post-Medieval |
| 234. | 219 | Tremeirchion Conservation Area | SJ 0818 7299 | Post-Medieval |
| 235. | 1392 | Plas-is-llan Grade II* Listed Building. Dated 1765 on its main door lintel. It appears to be planned as a formal unity with its two barns, which are probably contemporary, though the single storey links between house and barns were probably added later. | SJ 05434 77226 | Post-Medieval |
| 236. | 1376 | Bodeugan Farmhouse Grade II* Listed Building. Probably late C17 three-storey farmhouse, said to be of brick but partly rendered. Gabled dormers. | SJ 05685 74815 | Post-Medieval |
| 237. | 1418 | Dovecote at Bodeugan Farm Grade II* Listed Building. Red brick dovecote with band at loft level and oval loft openings, stone-lined. Entrance doors at ground floor, one filled in. Condition fair, but cracks in east wall. | SJ 05665 74836 | Post-Medieval |
| 238. | 26459 | St Beuno's College Grade II* Listed Building. Erliest part of St Beuno's is an irregular suite of buildings around | SJ 07991 74230 | Post-Medieval |





| Site No. | Source | Name | NGR | Period |
|-------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | a quadrangle, designed by J A Hansom, architect, in 1846-9 as a Jesuit college for training for the priesthood. The buildings are planned around a quadrangle, but it is not designed to resemble a cloister. | | |
| 239. | 1065 | Plas Heaton Grade II* Listed Building. Originally called Plas Newydd and was established by the late C17 as a dower house of the Griffith family of neighbouring Garn. However, a first-half C17 framed and studded door, incorporated within the fabric, together with the evidence provided by an early C17 box-framed barn within the farm group (now encased in stone), suggest the site has earlier origins. | SJ 03106 69166 | Post-Medieval |
| 240. | 19925 | Wigfair Hall Grade II* Listed Building. Large irregularly-planned country house in Tudorbethan style. Of red Ruabon brick construction on a snecked limestone plinth with steeply-pitched tiled roof; sandstone dressings. | SJ 02777 71228 | Post-Medieval |
| 241. | 1382 | Gwernigron Dovecote Grade II* Listed Building. Features the style of stepped gable often found on high status buildings in this region in the late C16 or early C17. | SJ 02522 75167 | Post-Medieval |





Appendix D: Grade II Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area







| Name | Distance to Cable Corridor (approx.) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Stable and Cart House Range at Tan-yr-Ogof Farm | 25m |
| Northern Towers | 70m |
| Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall from Tan-yr-Ogof to Gwrych Lodge | 0m |
| Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall to S side of Abergele Road | 550m |
| Lady Eleanor's Tower | 135m |
| Hen Wrych | 100m |
| Barn, Agricultural Range and associated garden walls and towers at Hen Wyrch Farm | 100m |
| Glan Aber | 850m |
| Stables and Coach-house Range at Glan Aber | 850m |
| Estate Boundary Wall to Gwrych Castle Park (part in Abergele Community) | 1km |
| Nant-y-Bella Lodge | 700m |
| Betws Lodge | 450m |
| Tyddyn-uchaf Old Farmhouse | 800m |
| Tyddyn-Morgan | 350m |
| Bryngwenallt | 800m |
| Lodge to Bryngwenallt | 1km |
| Pant Idda | 475m |
| Nant Fawr | 150m |
| Ty Mawr | 500m |
| Milestone | 375m |
| Sirior Bach | 75m |
| Pen-yr-Allt | 240m |
| Former Brewhouse at Pen-yr-Allt | 230m |
| L-shaped Agricultural Range at Pen-yr-Allt | 250m |
| Barn at Dinorben Hall | 890m |
| Dinorben Lodge | 760m |
| Columns in the quadrants of the Venetian Garden at Kinmel | 975m |
| Fountain in Venetian Garden at Kinmel | 950m |
| Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park | 1km |
| Gazebo and Summer House in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, including attached steps | 900m |
| Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, with 3 sets of steps | 910m |

| Name | Distance to Cable Corridor (approx.) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Gates and Gate Piers at the W end of the Broad Walk | 790m |
| Adam and Eve Gate at Kinmel | 870m |
| Garden Bridge and attached sunken service road walls and abutments at Kinmel | 850m |
| Gates and Gate Piers at the E end of the Broad Walk | 820m |
| Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel | 730m |
| Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park | 690m |
| Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden at Kinmel | 630m |
| Garden House | 620m |
| Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Outbuilding | 100m |
| Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings | 120m |
| Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary | 10m |
| Ddol | 325m |
| Groesffordd Marli Chapel | 35m |
| Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary | 10m |
| Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 170m |
| Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 160m |
| Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E | 140m |
| Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 210m |
| Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden | 180m |
| Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle | 380m |
| Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft | 5m |
| Southcroft including North Cottage | 5m |
| Staverton | 5m |
| Pentre Meredydd | 10m |
| Barn to NW of Faenol-broper Farmhouse | 900m |
| Felin-y-gors | 100m |
| Bodelwyddan Park Wall with entrances and cottages | 130m |
| Gors Mill Cottage | 150m |
| Tyddyn-isaf | 440m |
| 1, The Village | 635m |
| 2, The Village | 625m |
| 3, The Village | 620m |
| 4, The Village | 615m |







| Name | Distance to Cable Corridor (approx.) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5, The Village | 610m |
| 6, The Village | 605m |
| 7, The Village | 600m |
| 8, The Village | 595m |
| 9, The Village | 590m |
| 10, The Village | 585m |
| 11,The Village | 580m |
| 12, The Village | 575m |
| 13, The Village | 570m |
| 14, The Village | 565m |
| 15, The Village | 560m |
| 16, The Village | 555m |
| 17, The Village | 550m |
| 18, The Village | 545m |
| Bodelwyddan Village Hall (former School) | 515m |
| Fountain near Marble Church | 490m |
| Bodelwyddan Vicarage | 585m |
| Churchyard Wall of St Margaret's | 560m |
| English Presbyterian Church | 250m |
| Pentre-mawr | 250m |
| Abergele and Pensarn Railway Station Booking Hall | 10m |
| Abergele and Pensarn Railway 'Up' Platform Building | 20m |
| Abergele and Pensarn Railway 'Down' Platform Building | 20m |
| Signal Box at Abergele and Pensarn Railway Station | 100m |
| Church of St Theresa of Lisieux | 575m |
| Eglwys Crist Addoldy'r Annibynnwyr | 650m |
| The Castle, Y Castell | 700m |
| Monument to the great rail disaster of 1868 in the Churchyard of Church of St Michael | 780m |
| Ty-mawr Terrace 2 | 850m |
| Ty-mawr Terrace 3 | 850m |
| Lych Gate to Church of St Michael | 880m |
| National Westminster Bank | 900m |
| Shop adjoining former Medical Hall | 920m |

| Name | Distance to Cable Corridor (approx.) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Former Medical Hall | 920m |
| Telephone Call-box outside the Harp Inn | 920m |
| The Pen-y-bont Inn | 925m |
| St Paul Addoldy yr Eglwys Fethodistiadd | 975m |
| Bowden House | 970m |
| Abergele Community Centre | 915m |
| Schoolmaster's House to the former Abergele Church School, with outbuildings to the E | 925m |
| Glan Aber | 935m |
| Stables and Coach-house Range at Glan Aber | 935m |
| Boundary Stone at junction of Rhyd-y-Foel and Clipterfyn Roads | 300m |
| Bryn Tirion | 750m |
| Church Hall including Tool Shed to S | 600m |
| Memorial Cross at St Cynbryd's Church | 700m |
| Lychgate at St Cynbryd's Church | 700m |
| Ty Ucha Cottage | 700m |
| Ty Ucha Bach | 700m |
| Ty Ucha 1 | 700m |
| Ty Ucha 2 | 700m |
| Ty Ucha House | 700m |
| Ty Ucha 3 | 720m |
| Telephone Call-box outside Post Office Stores | 800m |
| Bryn-Ffanigl-Uchaf | 750m |
| Sirior Goch | 350m |
| Tower on Tower Hill | 1km |
| Former Brewhouse at Faerdre | 750m |
| Primary Barn at Faerdre | 750m |
| Former Domestic Range at Plas Isaf | 950m |
| Plas Isaf | 960m |
| Pont Meredydd | 900m |
| Pont Meredydd (partly in Llannefydd community) | 900m |
| Tan-y-Gaer | 850m |
| Barn at Dinorben Hall | 600m |
| Dinorben Lodge | 350m |







| Name | Distance to Cable Corridor (approx.) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pont y Ddol (partly in Llannefydd community) | 800m |
| Pont y Ddol (partly in Llannefydd community) | 820m |
| Rose Hill House | 10m |
| April Cottage | 100m |
| Plas Yn Roe | 130m |
| The Hendre | 140m |
| Church of St Mary | 850m |
| Glan Elwy | 240m |
| Wigfair Isaf | 900m |
| Bryn Asaph including Gate House Range | 850m |
| H.M.Stanley Hospital (front range plus attached cross-plan ranges & Chapel only) | 1km |
| Greenhouse at Talardy Hotel | 1km |
| Walled Garden at Talardy Hotel | 950m |
| Talardy Hotel | 950m |
| Glandwr (St. Asaph Cricket & Social Club) | 760m |
| Min-Afon | 740m |
| Roe Gau | 940m |
| Suncot | 620m |
| The Court House | 1km |
| St. Asaph V.P. School | 950m |
| Rosslyn | 950m |
| Sundial at Kentigern Hall | 860m |
| Translator's Memorial | 820m |
| The Old Rectory | 810m |
| St. Asaph Diocesan Office | 820m |
| H.M. Cleaver & Co. (Solicitors) | 800m |
| Barrow Crafts (including Antiques Shop) | 800m |
| Former Barber Shop | 790m |
| House at St. Asaph Auction Rooms | 775m |
| St. Asaph Auction Rooms | 770m |
| Glasgow House including County Cleaners, Halifax Building Society & Shoe Repairs | 755m |
| Midland Bank | 740m |

| Name | Distance to Cable Corridor (approx.) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Red Lion P.H. | 740m |
| Elwy Bank including D.P. Nash | 730m |
| Beulah House (K&M Massey, including St. Asaph Video) | 720m |
| Conservative Club | 710m |
| Including Yu's Chinese | 705m |
| 1 High Street | 700m |
| 1A High Street | 700m |
| The Barrow Arms P.H. | 670m |
| Kinmel Arms P.H. | 680m |
| Greengrocer's Shop | 690m |
| Sundial in the Churchyard to St.Kentigern & St.Asaph Parish Church | 680m |
| The old China Shop, including China House | 670m |
| Lodge & Gatepiers at driveway to the Old Palace | 630m |
| Tithe Barn House | 620m |
| Palace Gardens | 600m |
| Garden Wall at Esgobty Farm | 630m |
| Dovecote at Esgonty Farm | 600m |
| Mary Short Memorial Drinking Fountain | 590m |
| Railings & Boundary Walls to St. Kentigern & St. Asaph Parish Church | 540m |
| Gatepiers & Gate at the Old Deanery | 450m |
| The Old Deanery | 400m |





Appendix E: Grade II Listed Buildings within 5 km of the Mona Onshore Substation option 7 and within the ZTV







| Name | Distance to eastern substation option (approx.) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Rose Hill House | 300m |
| Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft | 300m |
| Southcroft including North Cottage | 300m |
| Staverton | 300m |
| Pentre Meredydd | 1.5km |
| Groesffordd Marli Chapel | 2.5km |
| Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary | 2.25km |
| Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 3.2km |
| Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 3.2km |
| Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E | 3.2km |
| Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 3.2km |
| Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden | 3.2km |
| Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle | 3.2km |
| Church of St Mary | 1.8km |
| Stable and Coachhouse Range at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Former Carthouse Block at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Former Smithy Range at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| L-shaped Barn Range at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Agricultural Range and adjoining Garden Walls at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Former Stable Block at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Former Laundry Block at Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Plas-yn-Cefn | 2.1km |
| Terraces and Forecourt Walls at Wigfair Hall | 1.8km |
| Carthouse Range at Plas Heaton (with incorporated flat to first floor) | 4km |
| Sundial at Plas Heaton | 4km |
| Stable and Carthouse Range at Plas Heaton | 4km |
| C-shaped Agricultural Complex at Plas Heaton | 4km |
| Ice House at Plas Heaton | 4km |
| Kitchen Garden Walls including associated Lean-to Sheds and adjoining Melon House at Plas Heaton | 4km |
| Bryn Asaph including Gate House Range | 1km |
| Bennar | 5km |
| Ty-mawr Farm Buildings at North of Yard | 4.75km |
| Ty-mawr Farmhouse | 4.75km |

| Name | Distance to eastern substation option (approx.) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Ty-mawr Boundary Wall facing Tremeirchion Road | 4.75km |
| Ty-mawr Farm Buildings at West of Yard | 4.75km |
| Ty-mawr Farm Buildings at South of Yard | 4.75km |
| Terrace retaining wall parallel to west front of St Beuno's | 5km |
| The Tremeirchion Cross | 5km |
| Garden steps parallel to south front of St Beuno's (Upper Part) | 5km |
| Garden steps parallel to south front of St Beuno's (Lower Part) | 5km |
| Bodeugan Outbuildings | 2.8km |
| Rhuallt Administrative Education Centre (Former Rhuallt Village School) | 4.3km |
| Glanyrafon | 4.4km |
| Rhuallt Hall | 4.6km |
| Steps and gatepiers of Rhuallt Hall | 4.6km |
| Dovecote at Rhuallt Hall | 4.7km |
| Pistyll | 4.36km |
| Coach House at Pengwern Hall with Outbuildings Range to W | 3.1km |
| Georgian House (former Stables) at Pengwern Hall | 3.1km |
| Pengwern Hall (Pengwern College) | 3.1km |
| Garden Cottage at Pengwern Hall | 3.1km |
| Woodwork Block (former Coach House) at Pengwern Hall | 3.1km |
| Rhydyddauddwr Farmhouse | 3.1km |
| Cowhouse and Stable Range at Rhydyddauddwr Farm | 3.1km |
| Shelter Shed at Rhydyddauddwr Farm | 3.1km |
| Barn at Rhydyddauddwr Farm | 3.1km |
| Criccin Fawr Farmhouse | 3.75km |
| Criccin Cross | 3.6km |
| Tir-hwch Farmhouse | 3.6km |
| Plas-is-llan West Agricultural Range | 4.3km |
| Plas-is-llan East Agricultural Range (now Domestic Units) | 4.3km |
| Tan-llan Farmhouse Range | 4.75km |
| Sundial at Kentigern Hall | 1.2km |
| Translator's Memorial | 1.1km |
| The Old Rectory | 1.1km |
| St. Asaph Diocesan Office | 1.1km |







| Name | Distance to eastern substation option (approx.) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| H.M. Cleaver & Co. (Solicitors) | 1km |
| Barrow Crafts (including Antiques Shop) | 1km |
| Former Barber Shop | 1km |
| House at St. Asaph Auction Rooms | 1km |
| St. Asaph Auction Rooms | 1km |
| Glasgow House including County Cleaners, Halifax Building Society & Shoe Repairs | 1km |
| Midland Bank | 1km |
| Red Lion P.H. | 950m |
| Elwy Bank including D.P. Nash | 950m |
| Beulah House (K&M Massey, including St. Asaph Video) | 950m |
| Conservative Club | 950m |
| Including Yu's Chinese | 950m |
| 1 High Street | 950m |
| 1A High Street | 950m |
| The Barrow Arms P.H. | 950m |
| Kinmel Arms P.H. | 950m |
| Greengrocer's Shop | 950m |
| Sundial in the Churchyard to St.Kentigern & St.Asaph Parish Church | 950m |
| The old China Shop, including China House | 950m |
| Lodge & Gatepiers at driveway to the Old Palace | 900m |
| Tithe Barn House | 900m |
| Palace Gardens | 900m |
| Garden Wall at Esgobty Farm | 900m |
| Dovecote at Esgonty Farm | 900m |
| Mary Short Memorial Drinking Fountain | 900m |
| Railings & Boundary Walls to St. Kentigern & St. Asaph Parish Church | 900m |



Appendix F: Grade II Listed Buildings within 5 km of the Mona Onshore Substation option 2 and within the ZTV







| Name | Distance to western substation option (approx.) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Pentre Meredydd | 150m |
| Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft | 1km |
| Southcroft including North Cottage | 1km |
| Staverton | 1km |
| Sundial at Kentigern Hall | 2.5km |
| Translator's Memorial | 2.5km |
| The Old Rectory | 2.5km |
| St. Asaph Diocesan Office | 2.4km |
| H.M. Cleaver & Co. (Solicitors) | 2.4km |
| Barrow Crafts (including Antiques Shop) | 2.4km |
| Former Barber Shop | 2.4km |
| House at St. Asaph Auction Rooms | 2.4km |
| St. Asaph Auction Rooms | 2.4km |
| Glasgow House including County Cleaners, Halifax Building Society & Shoe Repairs | 2.4km |
| Midland Bank | 2.4km |
| Red Lion P.H. | 2.3km |
| Elwy Bank including D.P. Nash | 2.3km |
| Beulah House (K&M Massey, including St. Asaph Video) | 2.3km |
| Conservative Club | 2.3km |
| Including Yu's Chinese | 2.3km |
| 1 High Street | 2.3km |
| 1A High Street | 2.3km |
| The Barrow Arms P.H. | 2.3km |
| Kinmel Arms P.H. | 2.3km |
| Greengrocer's Shop | 2.3km |
| Sundial in the Churchyard to St.Kentigern & St.Asaph Parish Church | 2.3km |
| The old China Shop, including China House | 2.3km |
| Lodge & Gatepiers at driveway to the Old Palace | 2.2km |
| Tithe Barn House | 2.2km |
| Palace Gardens | 2.2km |
| Garden Wall at Esgobty Farm | 2.2km |
| Dovecote at Esgonty Farm | 2.2km |
| Mary Short Memorial Drinking Fountain | 2.2km |

| Name | Distance to western substation option (approx.) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Railings & Boundary Walls to St. Kentigern & St. Asaph Parish Church | 2.2km |
| Groesffordd Marli Chapel | 1km |
| Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary | 1km |
| Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 2.1km |
| Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 2.1km |
| Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E | 2.1km |
| Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden | 2.1km |
| Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden | 2.1km |
| Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle | 2.1km |
| Bodelwyddan Park Wall with entrances and cottages | 1.8km |
| Gors Mill Cottage | 1.8km |
| Felin-y-gors | 1.8km |
| Tyddyn-isaf | 2km |
| Gwernigron Farmhouse | 2.1km |
| Fferm Farmhouse | 3.6km |
| Coach House at Pengwern Hall with Outbuildings Range to W | 3.3km |
| Georgian House (former Stables) at Pengwern Hall | 3.3km |
| Pengwern Hall (Pengwern College) | 3.3km |
| Garden Cottage at Pengwern Hall | 3.3km |
| Woodwork Block (former Coach House) at Pengwern Hall | 3.3km |
| Rhydyddauddwr Farmhouse | 3.8km |
| Cowhouse and Stable Range at Rhydyddauddwr Farm | 3.8km |
| Shelter Shed at Rhydyddauddwr Farm | 3.8km |
| Barn at Rhydyddauddwr Farm | 3.8km |
| Criccin Fawr Farmhouse | 4.7km |
| Criccin Cross | 4.7km |
| Bodeugan Outbuildings | 4.2km |
| Church of St Mary | 1.2km |

