

LAND AT PENTYWYN ROAD AND MARL LANE, DEGANWY

Archaeological Assessment

Report for Desk Based Assessment & Walkover Survey



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Report for Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2477

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1348

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SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment, including an extended assessment of the impact of development on the setting of nearby designated heritage assets, was carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for Beech Developments Ltd. The study has been conducted in advance of the proposed construction of a 4.65 ha residential housing development on a green field site to the north east of the corner of Pentywyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy, Conwy.

The assessment identified that the three fields in which the proposed development is located were part of the holdings of the farm to the west at Bwlch in the 19th century, and formerly part of the Marle Estate. They formed part of an historic post-medieval pastoral and gentry's house and estate landscape which still characterises much of the surrounding area today.

The medieval Deganwy Castle, and in later times, the Post-medieval gentry houses with their associated parks and gardens at Bodysgallen, Gloddaeth and Marle, dominated the area, socially, economically and visually. Their legacy means the area around the proposed development is relatively rich in Medieval and Post-medieval archaeological remains and Post-medieval historic buildings. Two sites of Post-medieval archaeological remains of local importance have been identified within the footprint of the proposed development, and it is recommended that any surviving remains should be preserved by record should the development proceed. In addition to the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains from later periods, the discovery of prehistoric settlement activity just to the north of the proposed development during recent archaeological work suggests that archaeological remains from any period may be encountered at the site.

Due to the changes to land use and landscape character that the proposed development will introduce to the site, the boundaries of both the rural Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area, within which the proposed development is located, and the adjacent urban Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Historic Landscape Character Area, may need to be reconsidered and the proposed development site taken out of the former and incorporated into the latter.

The assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of nearby designated heritage assets has concluded that the proposed development will have a slight negative or very slight negative impact on the setting of 69 designated heritage assets at a distance of up to 4.4km from the proposed development. These affected assets include the World Heritage Site and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments at Conwy Castle and Conwy Town Walls, the Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building*

Deganwy Castle, and the Grade I Listed Building Bodysgallen Hall and its Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden. Though only slight or very slight, the visual impact of the proposed development on settings can be reduced by screening the development site by planting with locally common trees. The proposed development can then be absorbed into the existing settings of all affected heritage assets with only a very slight negative residual impact.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Beech Developments Ltd* to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment in advance of the proposed construction of a residential housing development on land at the corner of Pentwyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy, Conwy (centred on NGR SH 79181 79214; Figure 01). The Proposed Development plot covers an area of approximately 4.56ha within three fields of improved grassland. The proposal includes the erection of 110 residential dwelling units with associated access, parking and landscaping.

This desk-based assessment has been conducted in two distinct phases:

- the identification and assessment of all heritage assets that lie within 1km of the Proposed Development together with a walkover assessment of the Proposed Development site; and
- an additional assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the World Heritage Site at Conwy, all registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings that lie within 2km of the development, and all Scheduled Monuments that lie within 5km.

The Proposed Development lies within both the Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 5) and within the southern extent of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005). An ASIDOHL2 report to assess the potential impact of the development on these and the adjacent Deganwy / Llandudno Junction (HLCA 2004), Bryn Pydew (HLC 2021) and Conwy (HLCA 2006) Historic Landscape Character Areas is being prepared separately (GAT 2016, in press).

1.1 Standards and Guidance

All work was planned, managed and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Cadw, 2011. *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Code of Conduct*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*;
- Conwy County Borough Council, 2013, *The Conwy Local Development Plan 2007 - 2022*;

- English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*;
- English Heritage, 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*;
- Historic Environment Scotland, 2016. *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*;
- Welsh Office, 1996, Circular 61/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*;
- Welsh Office, 1996, Circular 60/96 *Planning and Historic Environment: Archaeology*;
- Welsh Government, 2016, 9. Welsh Statutory Instruments 59 – Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order.

2 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

2.1 Planning Policy Context

2.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework

National planning policy guidance in Wales is provided in the form of Planning Policy Wales: Edition 8 (PPW) (WG, 2016b) which Local Authorities are required to have regard to protection of the historic environment in decision-making and in the preparation of their plans and strategies. PPW is supplemented in relation to the historic environment by Technical Advice Notes (TANS) and two circulars: Circular 60/96 and Circular 61/96.

In Wales planning policy guidance concerning archaeological remains is established in Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (Welsh Office, 1996a). This guidance establishes that where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by a Proposed Development, there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ. Remains of regional or local importance may also be worthy of preservation in situ or alternatively preservation by record.

Planning policy guidance concerning the built heritage in Wales planning framework in Wales is provided in Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (Welsh Office, 1996b). This guidance establishes that it is an objective of central government policy to secure the preservation of listed buildings and any features of special architectural or historic interest, which they might possess. Conservation Areas are protected as areas of 'special architectural or historic interest', which it is the duty of the local authority to preserve or enhance. This guidance also covers the treatment of historic landscapes, parks and gardens within the planning system.

2.1.2 Local Planning Policy Framework

The Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022 Policy CTH/2 Development Affecting Heritage Assets (paragraph 4.7.3) states that:

Development proposals which affect a heritage asset listed below (a-f), and/or its setting, shall preserve or, where appropriate, enhance that asset. Development proposals will be considered in line with Policy DP/6, where applicable and Policy DP/3.

- a) Conservation Areas*
- b) Conwy World Heritage Site*
- c) Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*
- d) Listed Buildings*
- e) Scheduled Ancient Monuments*
- f) Sites of archaeological importance*

Paragraph 4.7.3.5 states:

Conwy castle (including the Town Walls) is a World Heritage Site. This designation highlights the international importance of the site. The Plan will advance proposals and guidance which reflect the pre-eminence of the designation together with the town's conservation area. UNESCO requires the preparation of a management plan to guide development affecting World Heritage Sites. A draft management plan has been prepared which includes a buffer zone intended to protect the setting of Conwy World Heritage Site. The Council will also consider the wider setting of the World Heritage Site which extends beyond the setting as shown on the proposals map, in line with Policy CTH/2. In addition to this management plan the Council will prepare proposals for the conservation area designation of Conwy town that will be framed within a World Heritage Site and Conservation Area Management Plan. An SPG will then be formulated from these documents.

Paragraph 4.7.3.6 states:

The inclusion of parks and gardens in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register does not confer any extra statutory controls. New development which is proposed within or affecting the setting of a registered historic park and garden should not harm its special interest. Enabling development proposals within historic landscapes, parks and gardens should be systematically assessed to ensure that the special character of these assets are preserved. Development proposals which fall within registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens will be assessed against Policy CTH/2, the Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of

Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales, the SPG on the Natural Environment Policy CTH/4 and the SPG on Enabling Development where relevant.

Paragraph 4.7.3.9 states:

4.7.3.9 Development should be sensitive to the preservation of archaeological remains and national policies stress the need to evaluate sites, record them and preserve those that are most important. Consultations with Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have revealed that some of the proposed strategic allocations may require archaeological assessments or evaluation prior to any development taking place. Consultation responses such as these will be taken into account when producing development briefs for these sites or when assessing developers' proposals.

Paragraph 4.7.3.10 states:

4.7.3.10 Scheduled ancient monuments form only a small proportion of the total number of archaeological and historic sites. When considering proposals on unscheduled archaeological sites, the Council will consult with the Clwyd-Powys/Gwynedd Archaeological Trusts, and take into account the interest and importance of the sites and their settings. Where necessary the Council will require that sites are properly assessed and evaluated before deciding on whether to grant planning permission. Planning permission will be refused if the archaeological site is of sufficient interest to merit protection from disturbance altogether. Preservation and recording of sites may also be secured through the use of planning conditions and agreements. An SPG will be produced to guide development proposals on these matters.

Policy CTH/3 Buildings and Structures of Local Importance (Paragraph 4.7.4) states that:

Development proposals affecting buildings or structures which make an important contribution to the character and interest of the local area will only be permitted where the building's distinctive appearance, architectural integrity and its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk-based assessment of the 1km study area

A desk based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the intertidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014b, 4).

The desk based assessment involved a study of the following resources:

- The regional Historic Environment Register (HER) (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs and any secondary information held within the HER.
- The catalogue of National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) was checked for sites additional to the HER, and for aerial photographs held.
- Information about World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens was obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Archive data and maps were consulted in the regional archives at the Conwy Archive Service, The Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno, Conwy, LL30 2YG and at the Bangor University Department of Manuscripts in order to identify any relevant estate maps, tithe maps, information from Land Tax Assessments and photographs.
- The Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Aerial Photographs Unit, Welsh Government, Crown Offices, Cathays Park, Cardiff), was checked for RAF aerial photographs.

3.2 Walk-over survey of the Proposed Development site

Part of the assessment involved a walkover of the footprint of the Proposed Development. The aims of this stage of the work were to:

- verify the results of the desktop study.
- identify any further archaeological sites which may exist as above ground features
- photograph and record the present condition of all sites noted.

The walkover survey of the area of the Proposed Development was conducted in dry sunny conditions on Thursday 15th September 2016. For the purposes of the walkover survey, the site was divided into 3 fields based upon the existing field boundaries and numbered in ascending order from west to east. The locations of the three fields, together with the Proposed Development footprint, are shown on Figure 12.

A descriptive record was maintained on GAT *pro formas*. A photographic record was made of the site, including all identified features and field boundaries. A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot, was produced using Microsoft Access; a total of 28 images were taken (archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_001 to G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_028; cf. Appendix II).

3.3 Assessment of the impact on the setting of Listed Buildings and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km and World Heritage Sites and Scheduled Monuments within 5km

3.3.1 The Definition of Setting

The following definition of setting is taken from *Managing Change in the Historic Environment* (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016; please note an Historic Environment Scotland publication is being used as the Cadw equivalent is still in preparation):

1. 'Setting' is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.
2. Monuments, buildings, gardens and settlements were almost always placed and orientated deliberately, normally with reference to the surrounding topography, resources, landscape and other structures. Over time, these relationships change, although aspects of earlier settings can be retained.

3. Setting can therefore not simply be defined by a line on a map, and is likely to be unrelated to modern landownership or to curtilage, often extending beyond immediate property boundaries into the wider area.
4. The setting of a historic asset can incorporate a range of factors, not all of which will apply to every case. These include:
 - current landscape or townscape context;
 - views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;
 - key vistas (for instance, a 'frame' of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not);
 - the prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;
 - aesthetic qualities;
 - character of the surrounding landscape;
 - general and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;
 - views from within an asset outwards over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;
 - relationships with other features, both built and natural;
 - non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan or design), or sensory factors; and
 - a 'sense of place': the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors.

3.3.2 *Evaluating the Impact on Setting*

An evaluation of the impact of the Proposed Development on identified heritage assets has been assessed according to the following criteria taken from *Managing Change in the Historic Environment* (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016) to determine:

- whether key views to or from the historic asset or place are interrupted;
- whether the proposed change would dominate or detract in a way that affects our ability to understand and appreciate the historic asset;
- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the scale of the historic asset or place and its setting;

- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the current place of the historic asset in the landscape;
- the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset or place and how the Proposed Development compares to this;
- the magnitude of the proposed change relative to the sensitivity of the setting of an asset – sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to appreciate and understand a historic asset or place.

Points to consider include:

- a) the ability of the setting to absorb new development without eroding its key characteristics;
- b) the effect of the proposed change on qualities of the existing setting such as sense of remoteness, current noise levels, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity, associated spiritual responses;
- c) cumulative impacts: individual developments may not cause significant impacts on their own, but may do so when they are combined.

In the case of World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, buffer zones have been implemented to aid the preservation of their setting. These consist of:

- the ‘essential setting’ of the site, that is areas outside the inscribed boundary of the World Heritage Site or Registered Historic Park or Garden ‘where inappropriate development would damage the visual or historic setting of the site’ (Cadw 2016, 61); and
- ‘significant views’, or panoramic ‘arcs of view’, that show ‘the most important historic views into and out of...” The World Heritage site or Registered Historic Park and Garden. These views usually extend well beyond the limits of the site. Inappropriate development that obstructs or interferes with these views would be inappropriate and detrimental to the setting (Cadw 2016, 61).

To this end, the assessment of the impact on setting of all Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings lying within 2km, and World Heritage Sites and Scheduled Monuments within 5km, of the proposed scheme, was conducted as a 3 phase process.

Phase 1

The first stage of the assessment involved identifying all Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings lying within 2km of the proposed scheme, but outside of the 1km study area, and Scheduled Monuments and World Heritage Sites within 5km. Information about World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be obtained from the Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Digital GIS datasets held by Gwynedd HER.

Phase 2

Using Ordnance Survey Land-form Profile data obtained from Edina Digimap (OS Land-Form Profile [NTF geospatial data], 2009), a digital terrain model (DTM) of the Proposed Development location and surrounding area at a resolution of 2m was constructed using the Vertical Mapper 3.5 plugin within MapInfo 11 GIS. Viewsheds over the development for an observer height of 1.8m were calculated from the locations of identified World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings in order to identify assets whose settings are likely to be affected by the visual impact of the development.

The DTM does not model above ground surface features such as buildings, trees, hedge, etc. and so viewsheds can return a positive result even when in practice, structures or vegetation may obscure the view of a target from the assessed location. Viewshed analysis using a DTM may still however be regarded as useful in determining the potential range of visibility of the development and the identification of assets within the 2km study area with potential views over the development..

Phase 3

The visual impact of the development on the settings of the World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings identified during viewshed analyses as having views over the scheme, was further assessed by a combination of field visits, reference to aerial photography and where coverage allowed, analysis of Google Street View. A sample of sites with negative results was also tested by field visit to assess the reliability of the viewsheds.

In accordance with current professional best practice the impact of the development on the setting of the historic asset was then assessed as **positive**, **neutral** or **negative**. Positive or negative impacts were also described as **severe**, **moderate**, **slight** and **very slight** (see Table 1). Depending on the level of impact, especially if assessed as severe or moderate,

mitigation measures to reduce the negative impact of the proposals have also be considered.

Table 1 Criteria used to assess the magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development on setting

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
Severe	Comprehensive changes to the setting of an historic asset
Moderate	Considerable changes to the setting of an historic asset that affect the character of the historic asset
Slight	Slight changes to the setting of an historic asset
Very slight	Very minor changes to setting of an historic asset

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desk-based Assessment and walk-over survey

4.1.1 *Location and Geological Summary*

The Proposed Development is located within three improved grassland fields set aside for pasture and covers an area of approximately 4.56ha. It is located on the north-eastern edge of the town of Deganwy, Conwy, on land at the corner of Pentywyn Road and Marl Lane (SH 79181 79214). The Proposed Development site is bounded by Pentywyn Road and modern housing to the west, Marl Lane and modern housing to the south, a modern housing estate to the east and further pasture fields to the north and north-east (Figure 01).

The underlying geology of the Proposed Development comprises undifferentiated mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian till.

4.1.2 *Historical and Archaeological Background*

The Proposed Development is located at the southern limit of a remaining portion of a pastoral landscape which has been encroached upon by the suburban expansion of Llandudno, Llandudno Junction and Deganwy in the 20th century. This historical background encompasses the proposed development area, a 1km study area and a more general discussion and contextualisation of the surrounding 2km area.

The Proposed Development footprint is located within a landscape of national and international importance. It is situated particularly close to Deganwy Castle and some of the 'post-medieval gentry houses' referred to in the statement of significance for the Creuddyn and Conwy Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales (Bodysgallen, Gloddaeth, Marl), and forms part of the pastoral landscape of the tenant farms associated with these gentry estates in post-medieval times.

4.1.2.1 *Prehistoric (up to 43 AD)*

Prehistoric activity within the 1km and 2km study area include a mixture of prehistoric sites and find spots. The prehistoric site closest to the proposed development area, approximately 1km to the north was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation to the south and east of Llanrhos church in 2001 in advance of a proposed extension to the cemetery. The evaluation identified a bank which survived as a slight earthwork bank, four shallow gullies and a

possible posthole, along with charcoal, burnt daub, some wattle impressions and a flint core and flake material (GAT PRN 12994; SH 79418034). The wattle impressions suggested the presence of nearby structures. These were interpreted as being evidence for a possible prehistoric occupation area. To the south west of this location, there is a local tradition that a burial, apparently of early Christian date, was found during alterations to Conway Road, close to the Church of St. Hilary (GAT PRN 12999; SH 79398027).

The prehistoric period saw the creation of the Iron Age hillfort Castell Caer Leion (CN012) west of Conwy. The fort, which was excavated in 1951, with small scale work carried out recently (Smith 2009), covers an area 330m long by 100m wide on the top of Conwy Mountain. It had a 'citadel' located at the west end, and 24 stone hut circles which functioned as domestic housing, workshops and barns. Further prehistoric activity can be seen 1.5km to the south east where the Gwern Engan hut settlement and concentric hut circle is located (SM CN299).

In addition, Tremlyd was a probable Iron Age fort located on the west side of the Orme, and though recorded in the 18th century, it has since been destroyed by coastal erosion. Other hillforts occupied Conwy Mountain on the west side of the Conwy and the hill at Bryn Euryn on the east side. Evidence for Iron Age settlements can also be found adjacent to the forts and on the Vaerdref by Deganwy.

Prehistoric activity is also represented by chance finds of artefacts. A broken polished axe made of sedimentary rock of Ordovician origin (PRN 5182; SH 78207930) was found on the surface of a field leading to Deganwy Castle. Another axe (PRN 4581; SH 78508010) came from Plas Mariandir approximately 1km north west of the proposed development area (RCAHMW 1956, liii and Fig. 10). A third axe (PRN 2831; SH 78527952) was found near Cae'r Dail on the Vardre. This axe is complete and was made of a stone other than Graig Lwyd (RCAHMW 1956, lix and Fig. 13). A flint flake has also been identified at SH 78738033 (GAT PRN 24039).

The presence of submerged peats off the north and west shores of the Great Orme, and off Morfa Conwy (PRN 16,582), accompanied by finds of Bronze Age date, suggests the coast line in prehistoric times was quite different to that of today, and that much of the outer estuary was once land (Smith 2002, 25-6).

4.1.2.2 *Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)*

There appears to have been Roman-British period activity on or between the hills at Deganwy. The RCAHMW recorded the discovery of 5 Constantinian coins on the slopes of

the western hill and one Roman coin embedded in mortar of a 13th century wall on eastern hill, although these coins were lost before they could be seen by the Commission staff. During their survey of the site a member of the Commission's staff picked up a small sherd of Roman Samian ware on the western hill (RCAHMW 1956, 154). A hoard of copper coins was found on near the little Orme, dated to between 287 and 313 AD, and it has been suggested that these could have been intended for payment for workers in the mines on the Great Orme (Griffith 1960, 137).

More evidence of a Roman settlement in the area was found during excavations carried out in Deganwy by Leslie Alcock in the 1960s (Alcock 1967). He found sherds of pottery dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, and a series of coins from Gallienus (260-8) to Valens (364-78). Alcock suggests that the occupation probably took the form of a stronghold (Alcock 1967, 198). Davies (1983, 92) notes that the coins are 'essentially an urban and military coinage' and probably indicate links with what remained of the monetary economy through contact with Caerhun and soldiers travelling along the main Roman road. The Roman pottery also includes some 1st to 2nd century sherds and some earlier Roman activity seems possible (Alcock 1967, 198, 200). Some of the pottery, especially wheel thrown jars and bowls with large white calcite grits may indicate very late Roman and post-Roman activity from the 4th into the 5th century (Alcock 1989, 199).

In addition, the Romans built a fort some 8km south of the mouth of the river, at Canovium (NPRN 95640) (Caerhun). The principal Roman routes also went through there, over Bwlch y Ddeufaen to Aber.

4.1.2.3 *Early Medieval (450 AD – 1066 AD)*

Deganwy is traditionally linked with Maelgwn Gwynedd, the 6th century king of Gwynedd, and one of the five kings castigated by Gildas (Morris 1978, 32-3), who calls him 'dragon of the island', usually thought to mean Anglesey. The Annales Cambriae has Maelgwn dying in 547 of the great plague:

Year

547 *A great death [i.e. plague] in which Maelgwn, king of Gwynedd died. Thus they say 'The long sleep of Maelgwn in the court of Rhos'. Then was the yellow plague.*

(Morris 1980, 45)¹.

¹ Mortalitas magna in qua pausat Mailcun rex Gendotae. Unde dicitur, 'Hir hun Wailgun en llis Ros'. Tunc fuit wallwelen. (Morris 1980, 85)

Evidence from other texts suggests this date of 547 may be some 50 years too early (RCAHMW III, cviii; Bromwich 1961, 437), whilst the note about his long sleep is a later addition not present in the earliest manuscript of the *Annales* (Morris 1980, 44). Later use of this phrase, which became proverbial for any long sleep, tended to refer to the church rather than the court of Rhos (Humphreys 1910). Doubts have been raised about the link between Maelgwn and Deganwy, which lies outside his main heartland of Gwynedd, which traditionally had the River Conwy as its eastern boundary (Longley pers. com.). Alcock (1989, 160-1) recognises this point and suggests that it could only have been a frontier fortress for the kingdom of Gwynedd. The commote of Creuddyn was included in the county of Caernarfon in 1284 to keep the crossing of the Conwy within Caernarfonshire (Carr 1977, 69; RCAHMW III, cxx). Similar priorities may have applied in Maelgwn's time.

Alcock's 1960s excavations on the castle produced evidence for a 6th century site of some status. He reports 'about a dozen sherds of east Mediterranean amphorae of Tintagel Class B' (Alcock 1967, 198), although there was only a single sherd of class Bi type closely datable to the late 5th to mid-6th century (Edwards and Lane 1988, 51). Bi amphorae were produced in the Argolid region of the Peloponnese, and possibly on Chios and Kos in Greece (Campbell 2007, 19). The B ware amphorae sherds are important evidence linking North Wales through trade with the Mediterranean in the 6th century. One of the most productive sites of this and other imported ware in Britain is Tintagel, which may have acted as a centre for the redistribution of these wares around the Severn Sea and further afield, including up the coast of Wales finally to Deganwy (Barrowman et al 2007). The number of sherds is very small, probably mainly due to the small area excavated, and much relies on the single diagnostic sherd.

Alcock found traces of a drystone wall, at least 1.75m wide, around the eastern side of the west hill. He could not date this feature, which might have encircled the hill, and places it anywhere from Robert of Rhuddlan's 11th century castle to the Iron Age (Alcock 1967, 198), but other authors (Edwards and Lane 1988, 51; Dark 1994, 100) have linked this feature with the 6th century activity. The combined historical and archaeological evidence does suggest a 6th century fortified site of high status on the western hill. Alcock (1990) noted that many early medieval high status sites in Britain have features in common, including a location on pronounced rocky outcrops, with fluvial or marine connections, and the presence of a safe harbour. Imported wares have also been found on many of them, thought to represent not only foreign trade but the function of these sites as local centres of trade and redistribution. Deganwy is typical of this type of site, with its location on the rocky hills and the presence of a sheltered harbour in the mouth of the river close to the foot of the hills.

The identification of Deganwy as a ninth century fortress rests entirely on the identification of the site with the name 'Decantorum arx' in the *Annales Cambriae* (Edwards and Lane 1988, 52; Morris 1980, 46-7). If this identification is correct Deganwy is mentioned twice as follows:

Year

812 *The fortress of Deganwy is struck by lightning and burnt*²

822 *The fortress of Deganwy is destroyed by the Saxons and they took the kingdom of Powys into their own control*³ (Morris 1980, 48-49)

However, there may also be some archaeological support for this period. Dark (1994, 11) has suggested that some of the less diagnostic B-ware sherds from Deganwy may date later than the 6th century, possibly the 7th to 9th centuries. The top of the western hill has probably been too disturbed by later building programmes for much of the early medieval fortresses to survive; Alcock notes that the hill top has been disturbed not only by the 13th century builders but by also by rabbits (Alcock 1967, 198). However, this is not to deny the possibility of remains being found from this period. For example, midden material might survive below the crags, or pockets of deposits within the later castle.

A hoard of 200 silver pennies of Cnut was found close to Llanrhos (PRN 1545; SH 79678062) in 1979. The coins were dated to around 1018 to 1024, and came mainly from the Chester mint. The hoard has not been associated with any known settlement and may be Viking in origin. It has been suggested that it could have formed part of a consignment of obsolete coin that was being shipped from Chester to Dublin by Hiberno-Norse traders (Gwynedd HER).

4.1.2.4 *Medieval (1066 AD – 1547 AD)*

4.1.2.4.1 *Deganwy Castle*

The site of Deganwy Castle (PRN 30301; CN016) commanded the crossing to the Conwy River and was repeatedly fought over by the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans (RCAHMW 1956, cxix). The castle now has few upstanding walls surviving, is located at SH 78227945 and occupies two low hills overlooking the eastern bank of the Afon Conwy close to the river mouth.

Ordericus Vitalis (quoted in Humphreys 1910, 43⁴) states that the Anglo-Norman Robert of Rhuddlan built 'a strong castle on mount Diganwy', and this must have been between 1073

² Decantorum arx ictu fulminis comburit (Morris 1980, 88)

³ Arcem Decantorum a Saxonibus destruitur et regionem Poyvis in sua potestate traxerunt (Morris 1980, 89)

and 1088 (Alcock 1967, 197). No medieval motte exists at Deganwy so it is probable that the 11th century castle was built on the summit of one of the hills. Although castles of this period were usually in timber Alcock suggests that it might have taken the form of a stone keep (Alcock 1967, 198).

The castle only becomes more clearly visible to history in the 13th century when the Welsh and Anglo-Normans repeatedly fought over the crossing of the Conwy and demolished/rebuilt the castle at Deganwy. One of the more notable periods of rebuilding the castle, took place under the reign of Henry III who ordered that the castle be rebuilt in stone in 1244 (Alcock 1967, 193). To ensure the building work was not interrupted by the raids of Dafydd ap Llywelyn, the king came to Deganwy with an army (Brown et al 1963, 624-625). Henry occupied the castle for two months and his army lived in tents surrounding the castle, where they were cold, hungry and miserable (Bezant Lowe 1912, 179-180 quoting Matthew Paris' English History).

The castle was composed of a principle tower, or donjon, on the west hill, a smaller tower, Mansel's Tower, on the east hill, and the two were linked by a defended bailey. The donjon was begun in 1247 and not completed before 1249 (Brown et al 1963, 625). The tower on the eastern hill was completed by 1249 (Alcock 1967, 193), and they were initially linked by palisades. In 1249 and 1250 the king issued orders for the bailey to be fortified in stone, with two stone gateways. (Brown et al 1963, 625). The construction of a horse mill was also ordered in 1250 and a mill stone found just outside the south gate of the bailey probably came from this (RCAHMS 1956, 154).

In 1250 an engineer called Master Gerard was sent to oversee the works, which continued over the next three years, although the building seems never to have been completed (Brown et al 1963, 625). The southern bailey wall and gateway was completed but there is no evidence in records from the reign of Henry III for the completion of the northern bailey defences. Alcock believes that the ditch, rampart and gate tower on this side were constructed after 1254 (Alcock 1967, 194). The northern defences were composed of a large ditch and rampart, presumably with a palisade on top, with no stone wall, except perhaps at the western end where a wall may have joined to a stone gate tower to the donjon enclosure wall.

In 1254 the new castle was given by Henry III to his son Edward as part of the Earldom of Chester. In 1257 Henry and his army rescued the castle from siege by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd and Henry stayed at the castle for 10 days (Edwards 1912, 289-90). In 1263 Llywelyn ap

⁴ Humphreys quotes T Forester's translation of 1853-6

Gruffydd starved its garrison into surrender and destroyed the castle so thoroughly that very few upstanding walls remain (Brown et al 1963, 626). Alcock's excavations showed that the demolition involved mines dug under walls and then fired to cause their collapse. This technique was used on the southern gateway, curtain wall of the donjon and the buildings inside the donjon (Alcock 1967, 192). Alcock sees the comprehensiveness of the demolition work as 'a striking testimony to the authority, power and malice of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd' (Alcock 1963, 192). The site then appeared to have been abandoned (RCAHMW 1956, cxix), despite the absence of a castle here leaving Gwynedd open to attack by the English (RCAHMW 1956, cxlv). However, Alcock found traces of a hasty refortification of the site possibly during the campaign of 1277, when Edward I signed letters from 'Gannou' (Alcock 1967, 200). When Edward I came to fortify the river crossing he preferred the more accessible site at Conwy, and may have used stone from Deganwy to build his new castle, at a site already occupied by a Cistercian monastery.

4.1.2.4.2 *The Maerdref of Creuddyn*

In the 12th and 13th centuries the Welsh kingdoms were divided into administrative units called *commotes*. The base for the administration of the commote and for the collection of taxes was the *maerdref* (township of the king's administrator) and its *llys* (a royal court). Each commote had a maerdref, and this land was held in demesne by the king and contained hamlets of his bond tenants. The llys was a complex of buildings, including a hall, and stood at the nucleus of the maerdref. This administrative framework was in decline by the 13th century (Longley 1997). The Welsh name for Deganwy Castle was Castell y Faerdre (castle of the maerdref) and this is reflected in the name in the 1846 tithe schedule for the field in which the castle stands (Vaerdref) and the current name for the area (Vardre). This name indicates that the maerdref of Creuddyn lay on or near the site of the castle (RCAHMW 1956, cxliii).

4.1.2.4.3 *Conwy Castle and town*

The first known settlement at Conwy dates from the establishment of a Cistercian monastery in c. 1192 on the west bank of the river and close to the confluence with the River Gyffin. The monastery had been established by monks from Strata Florida, who had first settled in north-west Caernarfonshire in 1186, but had moved to Aberconwy by 1192. The importance of the monastery grew under the patronage of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who was buried there in 1240, and who kept a hall there for his use. However Edward's decision to use the site for a new town and castle required the monks to move up river to Maenan, where they were granted new lands in compensation for the loss of their old ones (Hays 1963).

The building of the castle and town were started in March 1283, within days of the arrival of the King to the site. On 17 March Sir Peter of Brampton, who had previously been in charge of diggers at Flint, was on his way to recruit 200 woodcutters and 100 diggers; he was now ordered to hurry them to Conwy, if necessary paying their journey wages out of his own pocket (Taylor 1974). Construction was largely complete by 1287, although works continued into the 14th century. The borough was enclosed with a wall 1280m in length and along its course 21 half-round towers were built. Spurs at the northernmost and southernmost ends of the section facing the river gave added protection to the quay (Soulsby 113-114).

4.1.2.4.3.1 Conwy Town

The town of Conwy developed rapidly from its first foundation. By 1295 112 burgage plots had been taken by 99 burgesses, and by 1312 the number of plots taken had risen to 124. This meant that Conwy was about twice the size of Caernarfon at this time.

However the development of the town slowed by the mid-14th century (Soulsby 1983, 110). The town was captured by Owain Glyndwr's supporters on Good Friday 1401, resulting in the burning of much of the town. Rebuilding started soon after this, and dendrochronology has confirmed that Aberconwy House was begun in 1420 (Haslam *et al.* 2009). By the 16th century the town had recovered sufficiently for Sir John Wynn of Gwydir to speak of 'the lawyers of Caernarfon, the merchants of Beaumaris and the gentlemen of Conwy' (Wynne 1990). One of the gentlemen's houses was the iconic Plas Mawr, an elaborate Elizabethan town house with a grand street frontage, but there were a number of other gentry houses in the town, such as Parlwr Mawr and Plas Coch (Gwyn *et al.* 2012, 6).

4.1.2.4.3.2 The Conwy Castle water gate and dock

The Edwardian castles were usually designed with both a castle dock and a town quay, the principal function of the former to aid defence, and of the latter for trading. Conwy was no exception to this, and possessed both a town quay and a castle dock.

The castle water gate led through a door in the north-west corner of the east barbican, from where steps, similar to those that remain at Harlech, led round the east side of the barbican to the centre tower. Here a cleft was made in the rocks, and ships could moor alongside to load and discharge cargo and passengers. The line of the steps can still be seen on the outer face of the tower alongside the gate through the barbican wall. The remains of the steps and dock were finally destroyed during construction of the suspension bridge in the early 1820's, but are shown on the Hatfield House map of c. 1600 and again on a view engraved by the Buck brothers in 1742. The level platforms on which two of the towers were

built were still visible on the north side of the road in the 1950's (see RCAHMW 1956, fig 60; Hemp 1941), but these were destroyed when the road bridge was constructed in 1958.

4.1.2.4.3.3 The Conwy Town quay

The quay at Conwy stretched along the east side of the town walls, along the west bank of the river. Access could be gained through the town walls at two points: through the Lower Gate (Porth Isaf), which was a heavily defended twin towered gateway, and through the smaller, lesser defended Postern Gate. The quay was protected on the north by a spur wall which ran some 60m east from the north-east corner of the town walls and terminated in a round tower in the River Conwy. The wall was designed to act both as a breakwater and as a military defence. A small gateway through it allowed access onto the quay from the outside of the town walls. The spur wall was built in two stages: the stone used in the upper part of the wall is of a different character to the lower, and historical records indicate the lower 12ft was built during the years 1285-6, whilst the upper levels may not have been completed until the early 14th century (Taylor 1974, 352). Severe flooding took place in about 1313 which caused damage to the town walls, and in 1315 costs of £93 15s 3 ½d are recorded as being expended on the repair and emendation of the quay of Conway (Taylor 1974, 350). Minor repairs continued to be made to the quay during the later Middle Ages, and official expenditure on the quay is recorded as late as 1535 (Lewis 1912, 105).

Archaeological and later historical evidence shows the medieval quay was located in the area between the Lower Gate and the spur wall. There is a quay, or at least a sea wall, depicted on the Hatfield House plan of c. 1600 (reproduced in Taylor 1990, 8); the map is not entirely accurate in detail as it shows the spur wall leaving from just north of the lower gate rather than the corner of the town walls. However, the quay is located in the area between the lower gate and the spur wall to the north, and this must be the medieval town quay that was still being maintained in the 16th century. Several structures are shown along the quay, though south of the lower gate there are no structures depicted. There are two ships shown drawn up on the beach outside the lower gate. Pennant's map (drawn before 1781) marks the quay as a wall running out from the spur wall and parallel with the town wall, and in the text he states "In front [*i.e.* of the town] is an extensive quay, from which is a delightful view up and down the river". No structures are marked anywhere between the town wall and the sea. Similarly another late 18th century map (UWB Mostyn 7289) marks the 'key' between the lower gate and spur wall, but again depicts no structures. High tide is shown on both maps to reach the quay, though the Mostyn map shows dry land immediately alongside the spur wall. The Holland map of 1776 (also showing revisions of 1810 coloured pink) is in greater detail, and marks 'Strand' along the quay, and shows at least two houses

built against the town wall just outside the lower gate (marked 'c' and 'd' on plan). The strand is the first depiction of Lower Gate Street. Two mid-18th century engravings are available, one by the Buck brothers and one by Boydell. The Buck Brother's print of 1742, entitled "The south-east view of Conway Castle, in the County of Caernarvon" is not very clear, although it appears to show buildings laying against the town wall north of the lower gate, but once again no structures between the lower gate and the castle. Boydell's print of 1749 more clearly shows structures lying between the lower gate and spur wall, as well as the quay wall along the same length.

A well-built stone wall was found running along the length of the quay during a watching brief in 1993 and again in 1994. The wall foundation comprised a single course of large squared stone blocks, whilst the upper fabric was irregularly coursed and shaped, but well faced. The wall was 2.3m wide and survived to a height of 2.2m on the seaward face (GAT Report 111). The wall is best interpreted as the front face of the medieval quay that lay between the spur wall and the gate at Porth Isaf.

4.1.2.4.4 Gogarth Grange

In the 13th century, Gogarth Grange, a palace of the Bishops of Bangor, was built on the south side of the Orme at NGR SH 760829), where some fragmentary remains survive (Evans 2004, 5). Two parts of the former palace survive; a 13th century building which seems to consist of the remains of a stone built chamber block (Hague 1956) and a 14th century complex which included a hall and various ancillary rooms (Davidson 1999).

4.1.2.4.5 Llanrhos Church

The church of St. Mary at Llanrhos, known previously as Eglwys Rhos (GAT PRN 6932, NGR SH 79338032) lies about 2km to the southeast of Llandudno and about 1.5km northeast from Deganwy, and about 1km north of the proposed footprint where the land begins to narrow between the north coast and the Afon Conwy which runs into Conwy Bay. The church and churchyard occupy flattish ground at 30m OD. 300m to the northeast the ground ascends rapidly to Bryn Maelgwyn.

Early traditions associate the church with the 6th century prince Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and he reputedly took refuge in the church to avoid the 'yellow plague', but died whilst there (Pennant 1783, 342). There are no known archaeological remains from this period, and the earliest record of the church is in the Norwich taxation of 1254. The church was granted to the Cistercian monks of Aberconwy by Edward III in exchange for their grange of Ffriwlwyd, and tradition claims the church was rebuilt at that time (c. 1350) and rededicated to St. Mary.

The church was heavily restored in 1820 and again in 1865 (Clarke 1961, 29; Davidson 2000, 2), and although some of the walls may be medieval, all the windows and doors were renewed in the 19th century. Medieval arch-braced trusses remain, and there is a simple stone font (RCAHMMW 1956, 91). Land around the church was integrated into the grounds of Gloddaeth Hall after 1861 (Jones *et al.* 2001, 5). Recent work in 2007 identified that the current churchyard boundary wall was of 19th century date, probably replacing an earlier one (Evans 2007, 1-3).

As part of topographical and earthwork survey to the east and south of Llanrhos church, numerous features of probable medieval and post medieval date were identified (GAT PRNs 12726, 12991-12999), revealing significant evidence for former settlement activity to the south and east of the church. It also revealed evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture (Jones, Silvester and Roseveare 2001a, 6-7).

4.1.2.5 Post-medieval (1547 AD – 1900 AD)

4.1.2.5.1 Conwy

Conwy enjoyed a modest revival with the growing importance of Holyhead as the principal port for Ireland in the 18th century, and the establishment of a coach service from Shrewsbury through the town in 1779. Bowdler's map of 1776 (Bangor Archives) indicates a proposed *New Mail Road*, which is a forerunner of the road to Bangor. Much of the town had historically been made up of half-timbered buildings on a stone base, but only two of these, Aberconwy House and the Black Lion Inn are known to survive from this time, the rest have traditionally thought to have been lost to 18th and 19th century rebuilding (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 317; Gwyn *et al.* 2012, 7-8). Recent investigations have however demonstrated that medieval and early post-medieval structural components may well survive hidden behind later facades, as has recently been discovered at the Grade II Listed Eagles Building LB87382 (J. Emmett 2017, pers. comm.). The 1776 map also shows that the town had essentially maintained its medieval street layout. Many areas of the town were however shown as gardens, suggesting that in 1776 the town had not been fully replenished with inhabitants.

The port of Conwy in the late medieval period had not been of great economic importance, and its principal function was the import of essential goods, and its use as a fishing port (Lewis 1912, 195). This continued up to the 19th century, when the expansion of the fishing industry combined with the transport of metal ores and slates, led to an increase in the demand for port facilities. In addition, a quay higher up the river had become unusable following changes in the course of the river, possibly caused by the construction of the

embankment and bridge. The flat-bottomed boats bringing slates and metal ores down-river from Trefriw were therefore now unloaded at Conwy quay. One other industry associated with Conwy was the production of pearls, which were found in the mussels collected in the estuary. An exceptionally large pearl in the Crown Jewels was presented to Catherine, the consort of Charles II by her chamberlain Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir. In the mid-19th century there are said to have been some 40 people employed in the pearl industry, which produced an average of 160 ounces of pearl a week (Williams 1996).

The Afon Conwy remained a transport artery in its own right into the 19th century, shipping lead, slate and timber from the Conwy Valley, reflected in the construction of a new quarry by William Provis, Telford's assistant, in 1823. The river constituted a serious obstacle to east-west traffic until the ferry was replaced by a bridge connecting the spit of land on the eastern bank of the river with the spur of rock on which the castle is built. This, Telford's road bridge, was completed in 1826, a suspension bridge in which two solid ashlar towers support the chains. Robert Stephenson's railway bridge opened in 1848, and consists of two parallel rectangular-section wrought-iron tubes, built ashore and floated into position. The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century led to the expansion of Conwy considerably beyond its medieval limits, and infilling within the town itself. The town continued to expand into the 1960s (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 317).

Much of the area south of Conwy on the west bank of the river is characterised by improved pasture and corn fields, containing a number of small nucleated communities, such as Rowen, and substantial farms. This area formed the location of the medieval townships of Arllechwedd Isaf, and it is probable that the commotal centre was at one time established within this area at Tal y Cafn (Gresham 1979, 11-16). Out of these the later nucleated settlements developed.

4.1.2.5.2 *Deganwy*

Leland, writing in 1536 -1542, describes the 'greate ruines of Hegannoye Castel stondding on a hille' (Toulmin Smith 1906, 92), although it is unlikely that there were more upstanding walls then than there are today. The land on which the castle stands was bought from the Crown by the Wynn family in the early 17th century and became part of the Bodysgallen Estate (Humphreys 1910, 35). The estate and the castle passed to the Mostyns of Mostyn when Margaret Wynne, daughter and heiress of Dr. Hugh Wynn of Bodysgallen and Berth Ddu married Sir Roger Mostyn, 5th baronet in 1766 (Bibliographical note introducing the Mostyn Manuscripts, Flintshire Record Office). When the land was owned by Miss Margaret Wynne, prior to her marriage, a rental book (Mostyn Mss 5452) lists the farmsteads of Fattw

and Cae'r Dial. This shows that they date from at least the middle 18th century. The rental states that the 'Vaerdre' had been let out from May until All Saints Day for grazing for 12 oxen.

The castle is marked on Lewis Morris's map of 1748 and is named as 'Castell y Fadre'. 'Digannwy' is marked just to the north, and is presumably the same hamlet or farmstead marked on the 1846 tithe map as 'Dyganwy' and owned and occupied by John Lloyd Jones, Esq. Morris indicates that the owner in 1748 was called Stodart.

The fields around the castle are shown on the 1846 tithe map (Figure 03) much as they are today. That in which the castle stands was called 'Vaerdref' and the other to the south was 'Vattw' and contained a small enclosure named 'Ty Fattw'. Both were owned by the Bodysgallen Estate, part of the Mostyn Estate and occupied in 1846 by Bridget Mostyn.

The fields around the western side of the castle were put up for sale in 1892. Described as 'highly-valuable building estate' they were divided up into building plots with proposed roads marked out. The sale catalogue provides an idyllic vision of the scattered detached mansions that it was hoped would be built (Bangor Archives, Mostyn Mss f31644). This ideal was not quite achieved by the higher density of houses actually built between 1900 and the mid-1960s, forming Gannock Park and, to the north, the housing estate off Deganwy Road.

The hall and estate of Gloddaeth, which came to the Mostyn family by the marriage in 1460 between Margaret of Gloddaeth and Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan is located at NGR SH 805805 (Grade I listed). The existing hall is believed to have been started by Margaret during her second widowhood in the early decades of the 16th century, and now has later winged and other extensions (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 93). The hall and estate were developed by the Mostyn family from this time up to the end of the 19th century. There are surviving terraced gardens south east of the house and also a formal canal, of 17th century date onwards. There are also extensive 18th century plantations and parkland, including the possible survival of a large maze and formal rides radiating out from a central statue. These are considered to be of exceptional significance, many garden features are listed, and the garden itself is listed in the *Register of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens* as being of Special Interest (Ref: PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)). The property is now St. David's College.

The hall at Bodysgallen, now a hotel which opened in 1969, is located at NGR SH 798793, occupying an elevated site with good views on the east side of the Conwy estuary near Llandudno. It was built in a prominent position on top of a rocky hill, facing north-west towards Conwy. The main original part of the house dates from 1620, with a possible earlier tower of 16th century date. There are many later alterations and additions, especially of the

18th, late 19th and finally in the early 20th centuries, when the house was comprehensively enlarged after it was bought by Lady Augusta Mostyn as a wedding present for her second son. She removed 18th and 19th century detail returning the appearance of the building to a 17th century style with mullioned windows and leaded lights. The house belonged to the Mostyn family from at least the 16th century, passing to the Wynnes by marriage at the end of the century. In 1764 Bodysgallen is described as being in 'Miss Wynne's Holding', and to be worth £100 to £120 per annum (Bodysgallen Estate rental 1764, Mostyn MSS 5452). It returned to the Mostyns, again by marriage, in 1776.

As Bodysgallen was not the main Mostyn holding, being an adjunct to the main Gloddaeth and Mostyn Hall holdings, it was generally inhabited by a succession of younger sons, spinsters and widows of the family, and at times it was let out to tenants. There is little information available about the park, which has a significant south western view from the house, with a wooded covert to the east. It is likely to have been developed in the eighteenth and early 19th centuries, but with earlier origins. Fenton in 1810 said that the house was 'embosomed in woods of noble growth, which are suffered to luxuriate their own way' (Fenton 1917, 199-200). The tithe map of Eglwys Rhos of 1846 (Figure 03) shows the park and garden area as it was at that date, showing particularly expansion to the south and west of the house. The estate is listed in the *Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales* as it has 'exceptional terraced and walled gardens on several levels, with early origins; long terrace walk giving a superb view; large and basically unchanged rose and kitchen gardens partly dating to the eighteenth century; remains of landscape park and large areas of oak woodland (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 61).

In 1870 an attempt to sell Bodysgallen and 152 acres 1 rood and 5 perches of the estate failed as the castle failed to reach the reserve price of £25,000 (Bangor Archives, Sale catalogues 698). However the estate is described in detail in the Sale Catalogue. In 1906 Bodysgallen was noted to be 101 acres in extent and to have a Gross Estimated Rental of £220 (Conwy Archives CG/1362).

Marl Hall, located immediately south of the Bodysgallen demesne and about 400m south east of the development footprint at NGR SH 80007890. It is not clear when the hall was constructed, but William Holland of Conwy is known to have owned the property by 1617. It came into the possession of Bishop John Williams in 1641. It has been stated that 'the mansion house of Marl was built in 1661, according to the date on the beam in the hall; it is beautifully situated under a lofty lime rock, and surrounded by large trees' (Williams 1835, 135). This is believed to be a rebuilding of the property carried out by Bishop Williams. The property stayed in the hands of the Williams family until the death of Thomas Williams in

1801, when it passed into the hands of the Craig y Don Estate of Owen Williams, the father of Thomas Peers Williams, who let the property to tenants (Laws and Brookes 2002, 5). The 1846 tithe map and apportionment (Figure 03) shows the property being occupied by Thomas Foulkes, and woods and gardens surrounding the hall, with most of the land to the south-west of the property. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 and 1900 (Figure 05; Figure 06) show a well on the northern boundary of the property, and two limekilns on the southern boundary of the estate. The hall was used in the 1890s as a women's convalescent home, prior to the construction of purpose-built structures to the west, which are discussed below. The woods and gardens are now the property of the Woodland Trust.

A portion of the Craig y Don Estate covering Marl and the surrounding area was sold in 1884 (CSC14/111; Figure 04). The details of this sale are discussed below, as parts of this wider estate fall within the development footprint area; however the sale catalogue included areas of woodland, walled garden and orchard surrounding the house. Within the woodland to the north-west of the hall two distinct features are marked, a reservoir and a brick garden. These are within plot 354 and 335 on the tithe map (Figure 03).

The 19th and 20th century development of Deganwy generally follows the construction of the branch railway line from the Chester to Bangor main line at Llandudno Junction to Llandudno town in 1858. This enabled the development of a resort on the west facing shores of the peninsula at Deganwy, with a station opening there in 1866. After the opening of the branch line to Blaenau Festiniog in 1879, the railway company also began the construction of a wharf to ship the slate at Deganwy in 1882, using the spoil from the Belmont Tunnel in Bangor. Deganwy, along with Llandudno Junction, have continued to grow in the 20th century, Deganwy predominantly as a holiday and retirement area, and Llandudno Junction, which used to house significant numbers of railway works, maintains a somewhat industrial character (GAT 1999, 17).

4.1.2.6 *Modern (1900 AD – present)*

Located at SH 7836279297 are some First World War practice trenches (GAT PRN 30318). They run for c.50m and are 8m across. They are visible as a narrow trench forming a series of regular conjoined squares, with a bank on the north-west side and what appears to be an access trench on the south-east side. Cross trenches appear to form entrances into the main zig-zag trench. The pattern is typical of First World War practice trenches as were recorded by aerial photographs on the Maesdu golf course (Driver 2003, 71).

4.1.2.7 *The Proposed Development Area*

The proposed development area lies at the southern end of an extensive area dominated by the parkland and pasture of the Gloddaeth and Bodysgallen estates, although it includes the smaller estates of Penrhyn and Marl (GAT 1999, 18). It is defined to the west by the outcrop with Deganwy Castle upon it and the urban expansion of Deganwy. To the north the parkland and pasture is bounded by the urban development of Llandudno, and to the south by the 20th century northward expansion of Llandudno Junction, which reaches the area immediately south of the proposed development.

The development footprint area consists of land which formerly belonged to the farm of Bwlch, with a small amount that formed part of the farmland of Bryntirion. The area is shown on the Eglwysrhos Tithe map of 1846 as fields 366 to 372 (Figure 03). The apportionment covering the development footprint area is noted in Table 2 below. An 1843 Gloddaeth estate map, showing building land for sale depicts some topography, Pentywyn Road and associated lanes, the houses of Gloddaeth, Bodysgallen, Marl, Ty'n y Coed and Bryn Tirion, in addition to Castell Deganwy (Bangor MSS 3/179; Figure 02). This demonstrates that settlement at the time consisted of the historic estates with associated dispersed farmsteads within a rural hinterland, which tended to be tenanted farms of the gentry estates. The enclosed parcels of land shown on the tithe map are not however shown on the Gloddaeth sale map, which gives a false impression of an open landscape rather than its true enclosed nature. There is however no evidence for any nucleated development at this time at all.

The first recorded reference to Bwlch is on the Land Tax records for 1797 for the parish of Eglwysrhos (Conwy Archives) where Bwlch is taxed at 9s 4d per annum, occupied by Jane Jones which indicates that it was a significant holding within the parish.

To the east of the development footprint area lies an almost north south boundary. This is an ancient boundary and formed the ancient boundary between the Bodysgallen Hall estate and the former Marle Hall estate holding of Bwlch (Figure 03). It is characterised on the tithe map as having numerous fields, 362, 362a, 371, 372 and 374 on the Bwlch side and 359, 361 and 376 on the Bodysgallen side abutting it. This suggests that it is an early boundary, with the east-west field divisions being of a later date. The name 'Cae Ffynnon' for field 371 suggests the former presence of a well in that field. The site of the former Calvinistic Methodist Llanrhos Chapel (RCAHMW NPRN 97146; SH79087930) west of Bryntirion is also first depicted on the tithe map, in field 246. This building has been lost, and little information about it has been identified.

Table 2 Tithe Apportionment Schedule for the development footprint and surrounding area

Landowner	Occupier	Number Referring to the Plan	State of Cultivation	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	Quantities in Statute Measure
				Bwlch	
Thomas Peers Williams Esq.	Robert Jones	366	Meadow	Cae newydd	4 3 4
		367	Pasture	Frith yr Efail	4 0 0
		369	Pasture	Frith yr Efail	0 2 17
		370	Arable	Cae Lidiard	1 3 0
		371	Meadow	Cae ffynnon	1 3 35
		372	Arable	-	3 2 1
				Bryntirion	
	William Morris	259	Arable	-	3 0 2
		260	Arable	-	1 3 16

The landowner noted on the apportionment Lt. Col. Thomas Peers Williams (1795-1875) was MP for Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire between 1820 and 1868, and was the son of Owen Williams of Cefn Coch, Llansadwrn, who also owned Tregarnedd and Treffos, and was the chief agent for the copper mines at Amlwch. From these connections Peers Williams developed his landed interests in Wales. He became a considerable landowner in Wales, with 7,010 acres (28.4km²) in 1873 (seen at www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/GreatLandowners.html).

Bwlch and Bryntirion are not noted in the 1857 Poor Rate Book (COB/7/3/111), which is unusual, since the properties are clearly of a significance to suggest that they should have been recorded as contributing to the poor rate.

The estate owned by Thomas Peers Williams was named after his own home and estate of Craig-y-Don near Beaumaris on Anglesey. Formerly it had been known as the Deganwy and also the Marl (e) Estate, and is shown as such on a plan of the *Boundary between the manor of Gogarth in the Parishes of Llanrhos and Llandudno, Caernarfonshire 1843* (C/Maps and Plans 55/1/1). On the 23rd-25th June 1884 portions of the Craig y Don Estate were sold, and these included Bwlch and Bryntirion (Lots. 9, 10 and 11) and the nearby Marle (Lot 12) (CSC14/111; Figure 04). The estate was divided by Williams into small lots, his Llandudno Craig-y-Don estate together with his other local land holdings at Marl, Llanrhos and Colwyn Bay. The sale was a huge success and led to the rapid development of the area, which included sea front hotels and guest houses and popular residential accommodation. The land at Bwlch is described as '*excellent land, in good heart, having a frontage to the Old Llandudno Road, a grand site for building, adjoining the ancient Marle Demesne... with a wide road frontage, lies in a valley, and commands fine views of the Conway River.*' Bryntirion is described as having a '*neat cottage on the lot, without-buildings, the land is well farmed, and commands a fine view of the Orme's head, overlooking Conway Town, the vale and the River Conway*' (*ibid.*, 9).

Table 3 Field Names of fields within the Development Footprint taken from the 1884 Craig-y-Don Estate Sale Catalogue (Conwy Archives, CSC14/111)

Field No. on Plan (Figure 04)	Name	Acreage
	Part of Bwlch (Lot 10)	A R P
13	Cae Canol	3 0 10
14	Cae Eithin	2 0 0
15	Cae Ffynnon	6 1 28
37A	Cae Cefn yr Efail	4 2 18
	Part of Bryntirion (Lot 9)	
25	Cae o Flaen Drws	8 2 0
26	Ditto	1 3 8

The name Eithin is suggestive of the presence of, or former presence of, gorse in the field, and Ffynnon the presence of a well. The other field names are purely descriptive of their location in relation to other features within the landscape.

In the Valuation List of 1906 (Conwy Archives CG3/1362), Bwlch farm, owned by George Barker, and covering 50 acres 1 rood and 39 perches, had a gross estimated rental of £40, making it the second most valuable property in the area, after Lord Mostyn's Bodysgallen Hall. Bryn Tirion, owned by George Barker and occupied by Richard Roberts, had a gross estimated rental of £23 for the house and land, indicating that it was the smaller farm.

About 450m north of the development footprint is Ty'n y Coed (GAT PRN 11546; SH 79117970), which is a Grade II listed building of late 19th to early 20th century date, built in a Gothic styles. It has modern laboratory facilities attached to it.

Within the immediate vicinity of the development footprint area the northwest southeast field boundaries shown on the tithe map are partially present today, although the northeast southwest ones appear to have been lost due to amalgamation of field boundaries. The 1st to 3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps, Caernarvonshire County Series sheet V.5 of 1889, 1900 and 1912 show some changes in the field boundaries from those shown on the tithe map of 1846 (Figure 05; Figure 06; Figure 07). The boundary between fields 367 and 370 shown on the tithe map has been lost by 1889 however the others shown on the tithe

map are still present. By 1900 that between 367 and 369 has been partially removed, and no further boundary loss is noted on the 3rd edition map of 1912.

In the immediate area surrounding the proposed development, no additional development between 1846 and 1889 is shown on the maps. By 1900, however, the 2nd edition map shows significant development south of Yr Efail, Bryn-Ash, to the east of the proposed development with Barnfield and Convalescent homes for women and children, and a small terrace built south-east of Bryn Ash. By the time of the 3rd edition map of 1912 there has been further nucleated housing development south of Bryn-ash, and the Convalescent homes have become Woodlands School and Bryn Marl. These developments reflect the northward expansion of Llandudno Junction, and the infrastructure required to support a growing community, which begins to take place from just before 1900. Evidence for these developments comes from a draft conveyance of land on the 8th July 1892, when land south of Yr Efail was sold for building for £25 (Conwy Archives, CD4/11/34/58). The period before the First World War saw a shift in population from upland to more lowland settlement, which continued after the war, and was accelerated by the growth of the coastal holiday resorts of Llandudno and Deganwy, with tourism taking over from agriculture as the most important element in the economy of the area (Griffith 1960, 148).

By modern times the area west of Pentywyn Road and that south of the proposed development around Maes y Coed and on the south side of Marl Lane has been developed with the housing and infrastructure of an expanding Llandudno Junction (Figure I). However the proposed development area retains the pastoral quality of the former farmland which formed a part the estate farms associated with the neighbouring estates. The relationship of the land to its former estates has also been somewhat disrupted by the A470 trunk road which cuts the proposed development area off from its former relationship with Coed y Pistyll and the Bodysgallen and Marl estates to the east.

4.1.3 Aerial Photographs

The aerial photographs examined with reference to the proposed development area are listed in the bibliography. Three high quality images from these were examined in detail in order to assess whether any potential archaeological remains could be identified. They all showed the development footprint and a wide area around them clearly:

- RAF Medmenham M2630 AC31:H13:140:16 taken on 16th April 1942 (Figure 08)
- RAF CPE UK 1939 frame 4222 taken on 19th January 1947
- Ordnance Survey 70/137 frame 45 taken on 19th May 1970

A 1942 aerial photograph shows the development footprint with the eastern of the two northwest-southeast boundaries currently *in situ* not in place, and the eastern portion of the footprint area apparently under the plough (Figure 08). This suggests that this field boundary in its current form is recent in date, while the others shown on the earlier mapping are present. In the eastern portion, and just to the east of the development area, a 'U' shaped area of light coloured ground along with a light linear to the south of it can be seen. These are possibly sandy areas and appear to be associated with the recent ploughing of the field which may have revealed a band of sand.

No other new archaeological sites of significance in the wider area were identified, although Deganwy Castle was very clearly depicted. The photograph shows a time when the urban development around Deganwy and the Vardre, Llanrhos and the northern part of Llandudno Junction was considerably less advanced and nucleated than is the case today, although in all cases the development was well underway. The research station at Ty'n y Coed is in place by this time. Most of the field boundaries present on the early Ordnance Survey maps of between 1889 and 1912 are still present on the aerial photograph, but the image reflects a time of encroaching urban development.

The 1947 image, which shows the development footprint area as having been ploughed and the fields were clearly of an improved character. The image was well lit with low sunlight and gave clear evidence of those fields which had been recently ploughed. No new information about the development footprint was identified, however further development at Yr Efail, the farmhouse to the south, was noted. Further afield Deganwy Castle and the quay were clearly depicted, but no new archaeological information was obtained.

The 1970 image shows the proposed development footprint area in its current form, with the field boundaries as they are currently configured. No archaeological features are visible as cropmarks within the development footprint. Most of the field boundaries to the north present in 1947 are still visible, with the exception of an area of new housing development in the area of Llanrhos and north of Deganwy Castle. The most noticeable feature is the significant expansion of suburban Llandudno Junction to the south, which has resulted in the removal of much of the historic field patterns in that area.

4.1.4 Baseline description of heritage assets within the 1km study area

A total of 162 heritage assets were identified within the 1km study area using the sources listed in Section 3.1. Heritage assets have been subdivided into three categories: Archaeological Remains; Historic Buildings; and Historic Landscapes. The heritage assets can be quantified as follows:

- 87 assets that are Archaeological Remains;
- 62 assets that are Historic Buildings;
- 12 assets that are Historic Landscapes; and
- 1 asset that is both Archaeological Remains and a Historic Building.

The Archaeological Remains include one Scheduled Monument Deganwy Castle Asset 132. Thirty-nine of the Historic Buildings are Listed Buildings. Bodysgallen Hall Asset 077 is Grade I Listed. Three Historic Buildings are Grade II* Listed: Deganwy Castle Asset 132, the Church of All Saints Asset 015; and St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos Asset 015. A further 35 Buildings are Grade II Listed. Three of the Historic Landscapes are Historic Landscape Character Areas: Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Asset 017; Bryn Pydew Asset 161; and Creuddyn Asset 162. Two of the Historic Landscapes are Grade I Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: Bodysgallen Garden Asset 070 and Gloddaeth Garden Asset 125. The locations of all identified heritage assets are shown on Figure 09, Figure 10 and Figure 11. A complete gazetteer of all identified heritage assets is included as Appendix I.

Two heritage assets were identified within the footprint of the Proposed Development during the desk-based study and will be directly physically impacted by the proposed development: Asset 160, a Structure to the east of Yr-efail which is most likely a Post-medieval field barn and Asset 162, the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area.

4.1.4.1 Archaeological Remains

Including Deganwy Castle Asset 132 which is also a listed building, 88 Archaeological Assets have been identified within the study area (Table 4; Figure 09; Figure 10). Nine of the Archaeological Remains are Prehistoric; 1 is from the Romano-British Period; 2 are Early Medieval; 24 of the assets date to the Medieval period; 44 to the Post-medieval; 3 date from modern times; 1 is a multi-period site; and 4 are of unknown date. They are all discussed below organised by broad archaeological period.

Table 4 Archaeological Remains within the study area

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
132	Deganwy Castle	SH 78213 79439	CASTLE	Scheduled Monument; Listed Building Grade II*	2814	95282	CN016; 3365	Medieval
137	Mansel's Tower, Degannwy Castle	SH 78308 79458	TOWER	Part of Scheduled Monument	30302		CN016	Medieval
138	Castle Bailey, Degannwy Castle	SH 78234 79456	BAILEY	Part of Scheduled Monument	30303		CN016	Medieval
140	Deganwy; Degannwy, Site of Battle	SH 78220 79450	BATTLE SITE	Part of Scheduled Monument		404377	CN016	Early Medieval; Medieval
150	Castle Keep, Degannwy Castle	SH 78155 79456	KEEP	Part of Scheduled Monument	30301		CN016	Medieval
006	Quernstone, Findspot, Farmer's Arms, Deganwy	SH 78670 78670	FINDSPOT	None	5553			Prehistoric
012	Deganwy Ground Frame	SH 78160 78940	SIGNAL BOX	None		85484		Post-medieval
020	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79362 78949	QUARRY	None	16740			Post-medieval
021	Woodlands School, Deganwy	SH 79469 79036	SCHOOL	None		418595		Post-medieval
022	Avro Anson N5130	SH 79800 78700	AIR CRASH SITE	None		515234		Modern
026	Structure, E of Marle Hall	SH 79884 78757	STRUCTURE	None	56373			Post-medieval
029	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79792 78840	GARDEN TERRACE	None	16751			Post-medieval
030	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79860 78837	GARDEN TERRACE	None	16750			Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
031	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79982 78656	QUARRY	None	16738			Post-medieval
032	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80084 78643	QUARRY	None	16721			Post-medieval
033	Lime Kiln, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80079 78601	LIME KILN	None	16717			Post-medieval
034	Bank, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80100 78606	BANK	None	16720			Post-medieval
035	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80124 78625	QUARRY	None	16719			Post-medieval
036	Outhouse, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80120 78605	BUILDING	None	16754			Post-medieval
037	Marl Bach Cottage, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80121 78600	BUILDING	None	16716			Post-medieval
039	Ramp, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80133 78609	RAMP	None	16723			Post-medieval
040	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80134 78616	CAVE	None	16722			Pleistocene
041	Boundaries, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80166 78609	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16724			Post-medieval
042	Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80140 78678	QUARRY	None	16725			Post-medieval
043	Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80137 78685	QUARRY	None	16726			Post-medieval
044	Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80134 78692	QUARRY	None	16727			Post-medieval
045	Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80130 78724	QUARRY	None	16728			Post-medieval
046	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80083 78798	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16729			Post-medieval
047	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llandudno	SH 80180 78940	FINDSPOT	None	24040			Mesolithic
050	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80151 78984	QUARRY	None	16732			Post-medieval
051	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80132 78978	QUARRY	None	16731			Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
052	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80099 78925	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16730			Post- medieval
053	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80072 79010	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16735			Post- medieval
054	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80034 79006	QUARRY	None	16736			Post- medieval
055	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80024 78960	CAVE	None	16737			Pleistocene
059	Terraces, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79766 78928	GARDEN TERRACE	None	16753			Post- medieval
060	Ditch, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79728 78914	DITCH	None	16748			Post- medieval
062	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79728 78935	GARDEN TERRACE	None	16749			Post- medieval
067	Cave, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79804 79000	CAVE	None	16744			Pleistocene
069	Bodysgallen Woods, Watermill	SH 79700 79200	FULLING MILL; WOOLLEN MILL	None		40827		Post- medieval
071	Bodysgallen Medieval Township	SH 79900 79200	TOWNSHIP	None	6818			Medieval
086	Yr-efail	SH 79136 79080	FARMSTEAD	None				Post- medieval
087	Llanrhos Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist)	SH 79080 79300	CHAPEL	None		97146		Post- medieval
088	Pen-tywyn	SH 79184 79338	FARMSTEAD	None				Post- medieval
092	Ancient Remains (Dubious Interest), Deganwy	SH 79700 79900	NON ANTIQUITY	None	2835			Unknown
093	Bronze Palstave Hoard - Findspot, Gloddaeth	SH 80000 80000	FINDSPOT	None	4551			Bronze Age

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
094	Stone, Modern Boundary Stone? Deganwy	SH 79680 79980	BOUNDARY STONE	None	2839			Unknown
106	Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos	SH 79250 80300	GRAVE	None	12998			Unknown
113	Mostyn Arms, Former Site of, Llanrhos	SH 79330 80200	INN	None	12992			Post- medieval
114	Glebe House, Remains of, Llanrhos	SH 79340 80280	HOUSE	None	12991			Post- medieval
116	Inscribed Stone, Llanrhos Church	SH 79331 80322	INSCRIBED STONE	None	4555	405169		Early Medieval
117	Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos	SH 79390 80270	GRAVE	None	12999			Unknown
118	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	SH 79400 80270	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	12995			Medieval
119	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	SH 79440 80250	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	12996			Medieval
120	Ridge and Furrow, Llanrhos	SH 79450 80250	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	12997			Medieval
121	Settlement Remains, Llanrhos	SH 79410 80340	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE	None	12726			Prehistoric
122	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos	SH 79410 80340	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	12994			Medieval
126	Bwlch Mine	SH 78700 79400	ANTIMONY MINE	None	21921			Post- medieval
127	Shaft, Cae'r Dail	SH 78600 79400	SHAFT	None	21053			Post- medieval
128	Hollow Way, Castell Degannwy	SH 78570 79330	HOLLOW WAY	None	5544			Unknown

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
129	Polished Stone Axe, Findspot, Nr Cae'rdial, Vardre	SH 78520 79520	FINDSPOT	None	2831			Prehistoric
130	Cae'r Dial, E of Degannwy Castle	SH 78527 79530	FARMSTEAD	None	30316			Post- medieval
131	Hollow Way, Degannwy	SH 78406 79577	HOLLOW WAY	None	30310			Post- medieval
133	Sheep Pens, Degannwy Castle	SH 78355 79497	SHEEP PEN	None	30317			Post- medieval
134	House Platform and Paddock, Deganwy	SH 78320 79500	HOUSE PLATFORM	None	2838			Medieval
135	Pottery Sherds, Findspot, Deganwy	SH 78300 79500	FINDSPOT	None	24080			Medieval
136	Ditch and Platform, E of Mansel's Tower, Degannwy	SH 78312 79474	PLATFORM	None	30312			Medieval
139	Road to Degannwy Castle	SH 78228 79456	ROAD	None	30304			Medieval
141	Earthworks of Building and Enclosure North of Deganwy Castle	SH 78220 79489	EARTHWOR K	None		400536		Post- medieval
142	Roman Material - Findspot, Deganwy Castle	SH 78200 79500	FINDSPOT	None	1697			Roman
143	Farmstead, N of Deganwy Castle	SH 78230 79510	FARMSTEAD	None	2836			Medieval
144	Degannwy Township, Degannwy	SH 78217 79521	TOWNSHIP	None	30307			Medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
145	Homestead, Deganwy	SH 78200 79540	EARTHWORK; HOMESTEAD	None	2837	303133		Medieval
146	Settlement, Vardre North, Deganwy	SH 78205 79555	SETTLEMENT	None	30305	400535		Medieval
147	House Platform, Possible, Deganwy	SH 78165 79548	HOUSE PLATFORM	None	30306			Medieval
148	Fields to the N of Deganwy Castle	SH 78145 79619	FIELD SYSTEM	None	30311			Multi-period
149	Linear Features, Deganwy Castle	SH 78170 79465	EARTHWORK	None	30313			Medieval
151	Quarry, W of Deganwy Castle	SH 78146 79394	QUARRY	None	30314			Medieval
152	Well or Water Tank, Deganwy	SH 78083 79334	WATER TANK	None	30319			Post- medieval
153	Stone Tool (Axe) - Findspot, S of Deganwy Castle	SH 78200 79300	FINDSPOT	None	5182			Prehistoric
155	Field System, S of Deganwy Castle	SH 78350 79310	FIELD SYSTEM	None	30309			Medieval
156	Settlement, Vardre South, Deganwy	SH 78350 79310	SETTLEMENT	None	30308	400533		Medieval
157	WWI Practice Trenches, Deganwy	SH 78362 79297	PRACTICE TRENCH	None	30318			Modern
158	Rectangular Platform, Deganwy Castle	SH 78370 79220	PLATFORM; HOUSE PLATFORM	None	5777			Unknown; Medieval
159	Fattw, S of Deganwy Castle	SH 78358 79192	FARMSTEAD	None	30315			Post- medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
160	Structure to the east of Yr-efail	SH 79198 79094	STRUCTURE	None				Post-medieval

4.1.4.1.1 Prehistoric Period (15000 BP – 43 AD)

The earliest potential sources of evidence for human activity within the study area comes from parts of three limestone cave systems identified at Coed Marl Hall. They are located in woodland just over 500m east of the Proposed Development and were all recorded in a Field Survey of Coed Marl Hall conducted in 2002 (Laws and Brooks 2002, 6). Assets 044, 055 and 067 have been assigned broadly to the Pleistocene, a period which extends from approximately 2.5 million to 11,700 years BP. Deposits within the caves not been subject to detailed excavation and no artefacts were recovered from them, however the presence of known Late Upper Palaeolithic cave sites containing Late Upper Palaeolithic artefacts, Kendrick's Cave (Scheduled Monument CN191) 4.3km to the north-west, and Ogof Tan-y-Bryn (Scheduled Monument CN204) 2km to the north, demonstrates the potential of these sites to have been utilised in prehistory.

The majority of archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area comes from artefact findspots. Evidence for activity from the Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BP) is limited to the findspot of a single flint flake Asset 047. It was recovered from Coed Marl Hall, 800m to the east of the Proposed Development. The flake has been struck in order to prepare and refresh an existing core and was an isolated find not associated with any archaeological features.

Two Neolithic (4000 – 2300 BC) stone axe findspots are also located within the study area, recorded as Assets 129 and 153. Asset 129 was found just east of Deganwy Castle, 600m north-west of the Proposed Development. It was recorded in 1936 and consists of a polished stone axe made from local dolerite which probably originated from somewhere along the Menai Straits. Asset 153, a damaged, partially polished axe was recovered in the 1980's. The Ordovician stone it was made from is described as 'not a very suitable material for a stone axe'. Its findspot is recorded just south of Deganwy Castle, 830m west of the Proposed Development Site. This location is approximate but broadly accurate as the HER record says it was found in a '... field leading up to the [Deganwy] castle.'

Evidence for probable Bronze Age (2300 – 700 BC) activity in the study area is confined to Asset 093, a hoard of about 50 bronze palstaves reportedly found in the 17th century south-west of Gloddaeth, around 1km north-east of the Proposed Development.

Direct evidence for Iron Age activity (700 BC – 43 AD) has not been found in the study area. It is possible that Deganwy Castle (Asset 132) was occupied during the Iron Age, see Section 4.1.4.1.2. It was originally thought that the Homestead Asset 145, located to the north of the castle, is the remains of an Iron Age Roundhouse settlement. This interpretation has now been revised and it is more likely to be associated with other Medieval settlement evidence in the vicinity. Evidence for Iron Age activity, though possibly not originating in the study area, is confined to an isolated findspot. Asset 006, the upper half of a prehistoric beehive quernstone was identified in 1989. Its original location is unknown, it was reported after being seen used as a stand for a parasol outside of the Farmers Arms Pub in Deganwy.

There is also evidence for further activity from an unknown period in prehistory within the study area. A previously unknown prehistoric settlement site, Asset 121, was identified in Llanrhos in 2001, 1.1k km north of the Proposed Development during evaluation trenching in advance of an extension to the cemetery there (Jones and Hankinson 2001). Its precise date is unknown, but it consisted of four shallow gullies, two of which contained burnt material and daub, and a possible posthole. A retouched flint flake was also recovered.

4.1.4.1.2 Romano-British Period (43 AD – 450 AD)

Evidence for activity in the Roman-British period comes from finds of pottery and coins at Deganwy Castle, Asset 142. The material originates approximately 700m west of the Proposed Development. Five early 4th century coins, and one of unspecified date, were identified during the mid-20th century by RCAHMW staff undertaking a survey there. Alcock also recovered coins and pottery during his 1967 excavations. The pottery sherds show activity at the site from the 1st, 2nd, late 3rd and 4th centuries AD, whilst the coins date to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The Romano-British evidence at the site may also indicate earlier Iron Age activity at Deganwy Castle as Romano-British activity is frequently focused on Iron Age Hillfort sites within the region.

4.1.4.1.3 Early Medieval Period (450 AD – 1066 AD)

There is evidence for the Early Medieval occupation of Deganwy Castle Asset 132 from finds of 6th century AD east Mediterranean amphorae recovered during Alcock's 1967 excavations. No definite traces of Early Medieval structures were identified however, though it has been argued that the remains of a drystone wall around the base of the western hillock represent the remains of an Early Medieval fortress (Edwards and Lane 1988, 51; Dark 1994). The location of a battle at Deganwy Castle, dated to 820 AD is recorded as Asset 140, 700m to the west of the study area. Historical accounts record the sacking of a fortress here by

Saxon forces in 822 AD and the consequent fall of the Kingdom of Powys. Further evidence for Early Medieval activity comes from an Inscribed Stone in Llanrhos Church Asset 116, 1km north of the study area. The stone bears a Latin inscription and probably dates to the 5th or early 6th centuries AD. It is not in its original location, and is thought to originate from Tyddyn Holland, 2km to the north-west of Llanrhos Church and outside of the study area.

4.1.4.1.4 Medieval Period (1066 AD – 1547 AD)

Most of the evidence for medieval activity in the study area comes from Deganwy Castle Asset 132 and its associated settlements and field systems (Figure 09). The Castle is both a Scheduled Monument CN016 and a Grade II* Listed Building LB3365. It is built upon, and between, two steep hillocks on a raised area of ground known as The Vadre, 700m to the west of the Proposed Development (Plate 01; Plate 02). Historical accounts refer to a fortification here in the 9th century though it is debatable whether structural evidence from this period survives. In 1080 a castle was built here by Robert of Rhuddlan, but by the turn of the thirteenth century the site had passed back into Welsh hands and was under the control of Llywelyn Fawr. The castle was destroyed in 1210 in the face of an English advance, refortified by the English Earl of Chester after he took it, and then recaptured in 1213 by Llywelyn. The castle was again destroyed by its occupants in 1241, when Llywelyn's son David destroyed the castle to prevent it being taken intact by Henry III. The castle was attacked by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in 1257, and most likely destroyed in 1263 when Edward I seized control over the area and subsequently built a new castle on the other side of the river at Conwy. The archaeological evidence suggests that the surviving remains of the ruined castle most likely date to the 13th century.

The archaeological remains of the castle consist of three primary elements: a stone built Castle Keep including curtain wall and towers Asset 150 located on the western hillock, also referred to as the donjon; the remains of Mansel's Tower Asset 137 on the eastern hillock which survive as stony banks; and the remnants of the Castle Bailey Asset 138, built on the lower ground between the two hills. On its northern side, the bailey survives as a ditch up to 4.5m deep with an internal bank on its southern side; the remains of a stone built square tower at the western end of the northern defences' marks the location of the northern gateway. On its southern side, the remains of the foundations of the bailey are slight, but there is evidence for a substantial stone wall with an external rock cut ditch and a stone built entrance structure which probably consisted of two D-shaped towers. A road, Asset 139 runs from each of the bailey gates south eastwards across the contours of the northern and southern sides of the eastern hill.

Further archaeological evidence survives that may relate to the construction of the castle. Asset 151, the Quarry, West of Degannwy Castle is cut into the south west corner of the western hill and is most likely a source of building stone for the castle. Asset 136, a Ditch and Platform east of Mansel's Tower most probably represents the remains of a construction platform for Mansel's Tower. Whilst Asset 149, Linear Features, Degannwy Castle, represents a series of 4 linear hollows which may be construction inclines used for hauling stone and other building materials for the construction of the donjon and Mansel's Tower.

The Settlement, Vardre North Asset 146, represents the earthwork remains of settlement enclosures or platforms on the northern side of the castle. They were originally identified from aerial photographs, though these earthworks are well preserved and visible at ground level. The platforms are arranged to respect the northern road into the bailey and though unexcavated, they are believed to be contemporary with the use of the castle, and therefore date to the 13th century or before. The complex of settlement earthworks recorded as Asset 146 also includes the separately recorded Asset 141 Earthworks of Building and Enclosure North of Degannwy Castle, Asset 143 Farmstead, North of Degannwy Castle and Asset 145 Homestead, Degannwy. Another rectangular house platform, Asset 147, is located away from the main area of settlement on the northern side of the castle and sits terraced into the northern slope of the western hill. A further house platform, Asset 134, is located on the northern slopes of the eastern hillock and again is thought to be the earthwork remains of a medieval house platform and associated paddock. Elements of Asset 148, the multi-period Fields to the North of Degannwy Castle, are most likely the ploughed out remains of field boundaries contemporary with the castle and associated settlement.

Similar evidence for medieval settlement outside of the castle walls is to be found to the south of the castle, recorded as Asset 156 Settlement, Vardre South. The settlement evidence here consists of 4 rectangular platforms terraced into the southern foot of the western hill. They are arranged to form a roughly straight line leading towards the southern entrance to the bailey. Asset 155, Field System, South of Degannwy Castle consists of field boundary banks and ditches and surviving areas of ridge and furrow agriculture and is most likely associated with this settlement. The two settlements north and south of the castle may well represent the archaeological remains of Asset 144, the Degannwy Medieval Township known from historical documents.

Further evidence for the medieval occupation at Degannwy Castle is recorded as Asset 135 Pottery Sherds, Findspot. Four sherds of Audlem Ware pottery were recovered from an erosion scar near to a wall on the eastern hillock. Thirty six percent of the pottery sherds recovered during excavations at the castle were also Audlem Ware. Audlem Ware vessels

are usually dated to the late 13th or early 14th centuries and so would appear to be contemporary with the final phase of occupation of the castle.

Another possible medieval house platform is located close to Deganwy castle, but likely represents the remains of a separate farmstead, and is not part of the settlements outside of the castle walls. Asset 158 Rectangular Platform, Deganwy Castle, is located 250m south-east of the castle and 600m west of the Proposed Development. It is adjacent to a field containing traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, and possibly 14th century in date. It may be an earlier location of the Post-medieval Fattw Farmstead recorded as Asset 159.

In addition to the material associated with Deganwy Castle, there is also evidence for medieval settlement in the northern part of the study area at Llanrhos, around 1km north of the Proposed Development. The traces of field boundary banks and ridge and furrow cultivation have been recorded in fields just to the south-east of the 13th century Grade II Listed St Hilary's Church at Llanrhos. Recorded as Assets 118, 119, 120 and 122, they were identified during a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed cemetery extension in 2001. The land here may have been part of the Medieval Township of Bodysgallen Asset 071 known from historical documents but its precise extent is uncertain.

The final piece of archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the study period comes from the Conwy River at Deganwy, 1km south-west of the proposed development. Asset 001, Fish Weir (Site of) is the remains of a fish trap and consists of a row of preserved wooden stakes up to 10cm in diameter and spaced 35-40 cm apart. Asset 002, Deganwy Quay Fish Trap, consisting of 3 parallel rows of similarly sized and spaced wooden stakes as Asset 001, is located around 200m to the north-west but has been dated to the Post-medieval period.

4.1.4.1.5 Post-medieval Period (1547 AD – 1900 AD)

During the Post-medieval period, the landscape in the study area was largely dominated by large estates, dispersed farmsteads and small villages. This pattern continued into the early 20th century until more extensive urban settlement at the riverside settlements of Deganwy and Tywyn began spreading north-eastwards.

Twenty four sites of Post-medieval Archaeological Remains are located within the former boundaries of one of those estates, on land formerly associated with Marle Hall (Historic Building Asset 25). They were identified during a 2002 archaeological survey of Coed Marl Hall, a woodland area formerly part of the estate and gardens (Historic Landscape Asset 24)

of Marl Hall and all are located between 400m and 1000m to the south-east of the Proposed Development.

A number of the assets relate to the former formal garden associated with Marl Hall (Historic Landscape Asset 024). Assets 046, 052 and 053 are the remains of pathways within the former parkland. Assets 029, 030 and 062 are the remains of terraced paths: Asset 030 runs from the Hall to the Spring Pool (Historic Building Asset 064); The remains of a second terraced pathway Asset 062 runs from the hall towards a blocked entrance in the northern boundary wall of the garden; and the third terraced pathway Asset 029 leads from Marl Hall in the direction of the Walled Garden (Historic Building Asset 061). The Walled Garden Asset 061 lies just to the south-west of the two garden terraces recorded as Asset 059. Asset 60, a wide shallow ditch just to the south of the Walled Garden may originally have been a stone lined water feature.

In addition to garden features, the archaeological remains of Post-medieval industrial activities have also been identified in Coed Marl Hall. Assets 032 and 035 represent organised large scale quarries for extracting limestone, most likely for use in the Lime Kiln Asset 033. The remains of an earth and stone ramp Asset 039 appears to have been used to reach the upper working levels of the Quarry Asset 035. An earthen bank Asset 034 defines a rough pathway that runs from the rear of the ruined Marl Bach Cottage Asset 037 towards the Quarry Asset 32. The cottage and its attached outbuilding Asset 036 are located at the roadside 270m south east of the Hall and appear to be associated with the organised quarrying activity represented by Archaeological Assets 032 and 035.

Five other quarries at Coed Marl Hall, Assets 020, 031, 050, 051, and 054 are all much smaller in scale and probably represent limestone exposures worked as sources of building stones for nearby drystone walls. Four excavated pits close to the eastern boundary of the woodland, Assets 042, 043, 044, 045 represent excavations relating to the small scale prospection of minerals, and possibly their extraction.

A further archaeological Asset is also associated with Marl Hall. The remains of a post-medieval structure Asset 026 visible on the 1889 1st Ordnance Survey maps is recorded on Gwynedd HER just to the East of Marle Hall. No further information on its nature or function available.

In addition to the four sites at Coed Marl Hall discussed above, further archaeological evidence for Post-medieval mining activities can be found within the study area. Asset 127 the Shaft, Cae'r Dail and Asset 126 Bwlch Mine are located on the eastern side of the Vadre, between 400 and 500m west of the Proposed Development. Bwlch Mine appears to be sited

to exploit a vein of lead and antimony; no above ground traces of the mine remain after being destroyed by the farmer to prevent unauthorised exploration.

More evidence for Post-medieval industrial activity in the study area is represented by the archaeological remains of a Post-medieval Water Mill Asset 069, located on land that is part of one of the other large estates within the study area, Bodysgallen. It is located in woodland on the west facing slopes of Bryn Pydew, 270m to the west of Bodysgallen Hall and 350m to the east of the Proposed Development.

The archaeological remains of a number of post-medieval farmsteads and associated features are scattered around the study area. Two farmsteads are located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development. Asset 088 Pen-tywyn is located to the north of the development site, on the eastern side of Pentwyn road. It is shown on the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. On the later map it is depicted as a small rectangular building set back from the road and measuring approximately 5x4m. It sits at the north-east end of a rectangular enclosure which adjoins another sub rectangular enclosure that lies to the south west of the building towards the roadside. Structural remains associated with the farmstead are visible as low earthworks in the field adjacent to the Proposed Development to its north-west (Plate 04).

Asset 086 Yr-efail lies just outside the southern corner of the proposed development on the northern side of Marl Lane. It is shown on the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map sitting at the western corner of a sub rectangular enclosure. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map it is depicted as a north-east south-west aligned range of four sub rectangular buildings approximately 27m long. A small associated triangular enclosure, possibly an orchard, is located against the roadside to the south-east. No trace of the farmstead can be seen today and it lies underneath an electricity sub-station and modern housing built within the limits of its enclosure.

The only heritage asset identified within the Proposed Development site is located 55 metres to the east of the location of the range of buildings at Yr-efail, at the edge of the central southern part of the Proposed Development. Asset 160 is a rectangular roofed structure depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It measures 6x3.5m and has a small rectangular enclosure attached at its north-west end, and is most likely a field barn. It is aligned north-west south-east, parallel with the field boundary which separates it from Yr-efail to the west. No visible traces of the building survive within the field.

The ruins of two other farmsteads are located on the edge of the Vadre. Cae'r Dial Asset 130 is located on its eastern side, 600m north-west of the Proposed Development. The

remains of two buildings survive as ruined walls no more than 0.5m high. On the southern side of the Vadre, the remains of an enclosure and buildings at Fattw, Asset 159, survive in a similar fashion to those at Cae'r Dial.

Archaeological remains associated with Post-medieval farming are also located on the Vadre. The remains of Sheep Pens, Asset 133, just to the east of Cae'r Dial and possibly related to, lie on the eastern side of the eastern hillock at Deganwy Castle. An 8m wide Hollow Way Asset 131 runs on the northern side of the sheep pens from north east to south-west. The Hollow Way appears to postdate features associated with Deganwy Castle and its associated settlements and is most likely with Post-medieval agricultural activity on the Vadre.

The archaeological remains of three public buildings are also represented within the study area. The site of Asset 087 Llanrhos Calvinistic Methodist Chapel is located just outside of the northern corner of the proposed development, on the opposite side of Pentywyn Road. Little information is available regarding the building. A building in this location is represented on the 1846 Tithe map and it may be that Asset 087 is the earliest example of a non-conformist chapel in the study area. Analysis of Ordnance Survey maps suggests that the chapel appears to have been demolished in the early 20th century and the site is now occupied by a pair of semi-detached houses. The Asset 021 Woodlands School is located 150m to the south-east of the Proposed Development. It was built in the 19th century as a convalescent home, and later used as a school. It was demolished in the 20th century and its remains now lie under a modern housing estate. Asset 113, the site of the former Mostyn Arms Public House is located approximately 1km to the north of the Proposed Development in the village of Llanrhos. It is recognisable in a field to the east of the B5115 as an area of earthworks measuring 34 x 11m.

Just to the north of the site of the Mostyn Arms Public House at Llanrhos is the remains of a domestic residence, Asset 114, the remains of Glebe House and its outbuildings. The site is identifiable as earthworks in a field 40m to the south of St Hilary's Church.

The final Post-medieval archaeological asset is the location of an element of the 19th century rail transport network. Deganwy Ground Frame Asset 012 was a brick hut that contained the lever to operate the gates of the level-crossing to the quay at Deganwy. It was demolished in the twentieth century and its location now appears to be covered by an access road for a modern housing development at the quayside.

4.1.4.1.6 Modern Period (1900 AD – present)

Three archaeological assets dating to the Modern period are located in the study area. The remains of WWI Practice Trenches are recorded as Asset 157 and are located on the Vadre to the south of Deganwy Castle.

The second Modern asset, Asset 094 Modern Boundary Stone, is located in on the edge of an agricultural field to the south east of Llanrhos, approximately 1km to the north east of the Proposed Development.

The third modern archaeological site is recorded as Asset 022, the location of an aircraft crash site at Marl Farm, 670m to the south east of the Proposed Development. The plane, an Avro Anson N5130, crashed with no survivors in February 1944 after part of its wing broke away in flight. The location is designated as a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and a licence must be obtained before wreckage can be excavated. The distance of the crash site from the Proposed Development means it is unlikely that wreckage from the plane would be encountered during works there.

4.1.4.1.7 Unknown Period

Four archaeological assets within the study area are of unknown date. These include Asset 092 Ancient Remains (Dubious Interest), located in the same field as Asset 094 to the south east of Llanrhos and almost 1km to the north east of the Proposed Development. The site is recorded on Gwynedd HER but no trace of any archaeological features have been located in its vicinity.

Two assets record the location of possible burial sites of uncertain date associated with St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos (Historic Building Asset 115). Both are based upon local tradition. Asset 106 Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos is the estimated location of burials in a field on the opposite side of the road to the west of the church. Asset 117 Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos records the estimated location of possible early Christian Burials identified during work on an unspecified part of the same road to the west of the church.

The fourth archaeological asset of unknown date is Asset 128 Hollow Way, Castell Deganwy. It is located on the eastern edge of the Vadre, 300m to the east of the Deganwy Castle and 450m to the west of the proposed development. The hollow way may be part of an early road network or post-medieval.

4.1.4.2 Historic Buildings

A total of 63 Historic Buildings (including Deganwy Castle Asset 132 which is also a Scheduled Monument) have been identified within the study area (Table 5; Figure 09; Figure 10). Thirty-nine of the buildings are designated as Listed Buildings. One Historic Building, Bodysgallen Hall Asset 077 is Grade I Listed. Three Historic Buildings are Grade II* Listed: Deganwy Castle Asset 132, the Church of All Saints Asset 015; and St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos Asset 115. A further 35 Buildings are Grade II Listed. The other 24 Historic Buildings within the study area are undesignated. One of the earliest Historic Buildings in the study area, the thirteenth century Deganwy Castle Asset 132, has already been discussed under Archaeological Remains (see Section 4.1.4.1.4) and will not be discussed again here. A review of the other 62 Historic Buildings is included below

Table 5 Historic Buildings within the study area

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
077	Bodysgallen Hall, Conwy	SH 79952 79275	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade I	2830	26064	3334	Post-medieval
015	Church of All Saints	SH 78329 79018	CHURCH	Listed Building Grade II*		43653	3635	Post-medieval
115	Eglwys-rhos Parish Church; St Hilary's Church;	SH 79325 80321	CHURCH	Listed Building Grade II*	6932; 4596	43781	5776	Medieval; Post-medieval
132	Deganwy Castle		CASTLE	Scheduled Monument ; Listed Building Grade II*	2814	95282	CN016; 3365	Medieval
007	Minafon	SH 78520 78656	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II			87447	Post-medieval
016	Park Lodge	SH 78695 79088	VILLA	Listed Building Grade II			87451	Modern

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
018	Plas Blodwell	SH 79449 78117	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II			87413	Modern
023	Former Tollgate at entrance to Marl Farmyard, Marl Lane	SH 79808 78731	TOLL GATE	Listed Building Grade II	12745	43088	3320	Post-medieval
025	Marl Hall, Esgryn	SH 79857 78764	MANSION	Listed Building Grade II	11281	16510	3318	Post-medieval
027	Warden's Residence at Marle Hall	SH 79889 78742	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II	56372	16511	3319	Post-medieval
072	Bodysgallen Hall NW, SW & SE walls to rose garden to SE of road (Tywyn)	SH 79930 79208	GARDEN WALL	Listed Building Grade II	12555	31337	3342	Post-medieval
073	NW & SW Walls of Garden on SW side of Bodysgallen Hall & Railings at entrance, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)	SH 79910 79258	GARDEN WALL	Listed Building Grade II	12550	31332	3340	Post-medieval
074	Outbuilding to NW of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)	SH 79902 79269	OUTBUILDING	Listed Building Grade II			3339	Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
075	Walls & Terrace Walls to Water Garden to S of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn	SH 79941 79246	GARDEN WALL	Listed Building Grade II	12556	31338	3341	Post-medieval
076	NW, NE, SE & SW Walls to Dutch Gardens to SE of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)	SH 79989 79246	GARDEN WALL	Listed Building Grade II	12554	31336	3343	Post-medieval
078	Barn & Granary to NE of Bodysgallen Farmhouse	SH 79920 79300	OUTBUILDING	Listed Building Grade II	12551	31333	3333	Post-medieval
079	Dovecote, Bodysgallen Hall	SH 79985 79270	OUTBUILDING	Listed Building Grade II	12552	31334	3336	Post-medieval
080	The Old Cottage, Bodysgallen Hall	SH 79984 79278	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II	11951	26065	3335	Post-medieval
081	Walls and Gateways on NE and NW side of courtyard to NE of Bodysgallen Hall	SH 79980 79295	WALL; GATE PIER	Listed Building Grade II	12549	31331	3337	Post-medieval
082	Terrace Wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)	SH 79956 79315	GARDEN WALL	Listed Building Grade II	12553	31335	3338	Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
085	Bodysgallen Farm, Stable Block	SH 79852 79336	STABLE	Listed Building Grade II	12548	31330	3332	Post-medieval
090	Tyn-Y-Coed House at Harriet Robertson Research Institute, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)	SH 79139 79719	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II	11546	16988	3331	Post-medieval
091	Gates & gate posts at former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to SW of Conway Lodge	SH 79421 79895	GATE; GATE PIER	Listed Building Grade II			87432	Post-medieval
095	Conway Lodge	SH 79448 80018	GATE LODGE	Listed Building Grade II	11972	26104	3285	Post-medieval
096	Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge	SH 79444 80008	WALL; GATE; GATE PIER	Listed Building Grade II		26104	87435	Post-medieval
097	Signpost at Conway Lodge	SH 79441 79996	SIGNPOST	Listed Building Grade II			87455	Modern
098	Gateway to The Nook	SH 79370 79991	GATEWAY; GATE	Listed Building Grade II			87436	Post-medieval
099	The Nook	SH 79360 79995	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II			87464	Post-medieval
100	Gate at entrance to Edenhurst	SH 79371 80014	GATEWAY; GATE	Listed Building Grade II			87427	Post-medieval
101	Edenhurst	SH 79357 80013	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II			87423	Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
102	Woodville	SH 79355 80022	HOUSE	Listed Building Grade II			87466	Post-medieval
103	Gate at entrance to Woodville	SH 79367 80028	GATEWAY; GATE	Listed Building Grade II			87428	Post-medieval
107	Churchyard walls, lych gate and railings enclosing Mostyn burial ground at Llanrhos church	SH 79299 80300	WALL; LYCH GATE; RAILINGS	Listed Building Grade II	29403	43748	5777	Post-medieval
108	Wall, drinking fountain and gate to N and E side of car park S of Llanrhos churchyard	SH 79310 80267	WALL; DRINKING FOUNTAIN; GATE	Listed Building Grade II	12666	32581	5778	Post-medieval
109	Forecourt wall, gate and gate piers at Llanrhos Church House	SH 79304 80223	WALL; GATE; GATE PIER	Listed Building Grade II			5780	Post-medieval; Modern
111	Llanrhos Church Hall; Charity School Church House	SH 79288 80217	SCHOOL	Listed Building Grade II	12050	26270	87493	Post-medieval
112	Llanrhos Church House	SH 79289 80209	BUILDING	Listed Building Grade II	12049		5779	Post-medieval
124	Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall, including garden wall and railings	SH 79703 80249	LODGE	Listed Building Grade II		25823	3410	Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
004	Warren Road Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan), Llandudno	SH 78700 78600	CHAPEL	None		7043		Modern
008	Bethel Methodist Church (Wesleyan), Overton Avenue, Llanrhos, Deganwy	SH 78800 78780	CHAPEL	None		7037		Post-medieval; Modern
009	Peniel Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Ty Mawr Rd. and Peniel St., Deganwy, Llandudno	SH 78450 78810	CHAPEL	None		7035		Post-medieval
010	Marina, Deganwy	SH 78260 78760	MARINA	None		403556		Modern
011	Deganwy Quay	SH 78200 78710	BALLAST QUAY	None		420650		Post-medieval
014	Bryn Cregyn, Deganwy	SH 78297 78952	HOUSE	None		411892		Post-medieval
019	Caersalem Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Plas Tre Marl and Broad St., Llandudno Junction	SH 79500 78130	CHAPEL	None		7034		Modern
028	Cisterns, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79902 78762	CISTERN	None	16739			Post-medieval
038	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80122 78599	WALL	None	16718			Post-medieval

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
048	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80187 78990	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16733			Post-medieval
049	Boundary Wall, Coed Marl Hall	SH 80158 79013	ESTATE WALL	None	16734			Post-medieval
056	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79848 78940	WALL	None	16752			Post-medieval
057	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79839 78951	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16741			Post-medieval
058	Wall, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79769 78936	REVETMENT	None	16746			Post-medieval
061	Walled Garden, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79707 78924	GARDEN	None	16747			Post-medieval
063	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79768 78967	GATEWAY	None	16755			Post-medieval
064	Spring Pool, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79797 78972	POOL	None	16742			Post-medieval
065	Steps, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79799 78987	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16743			Post-medieval
066	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79802 78994	GARDEN FEATURE	None	16745			Post-medieval
068	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall	SH 79818 79028	GATEWAY	None	16756			Post-medieval
083	Bodysgallen Farm, Barn and Granary	SH 79852 79336	BARN; GRANARY	None	12547	31329		Post-medieval
084	Bodysgallen Farm, Cowshed	SH 79852 79336	COW SHED	None		406195		Post-medieval
105	Plas Mariandir, Deganwy	SH 78520 80085	CONVALESCENT HOME; HOUSE	None		412283		Modern
154	Culvert, S of Degannwy Castle	SH 78289 79324	CULVERT	None	30320			Post-medieval

4.1.4.2.1 *Domestic structures and associated buildings*

One house within the study area contains elements that date to the 17th Century. Bodysgallen Hall Asset 077 is a large country house constructed in 1620 by Robert Wynne. It passed by marriage to the Mostyn family of Gloddaeth Hall in 1776, from which point its primary use was as a dower house for extended members of the Mostyn family whose main house remained at Gloddaeth. The house is built with 3 storeys and an attic, is predominately square in plan and built around a 5 storey central tower. Bodysgallen Hall is a Grade I Listed Building, listed as an exceptionally well-preserved 17th century gentry house with successive additions to the early 20th century which make a coherent architectural whole of remarkable character and consistency. The Hall is now a National Trust owned property and has been used as a hotel since 1981.

Bodysgallen is located within a Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden (Historic Landscape Asset 170) on the western slopes of Bryn Pydew. The Hall is situated centrally within the park and garden and a number of other Grade II Listed Historic Buildings are clustered around it. These include: the 19th century NW, SW & SE walls to Rose Garden to SE of Road Asset 072; the 19th century NW & SW walls of garden on SW side of Bodysgallen Hall & Railings at Entrance Asset 073; the 17th century Outbuilding to NW of Bodysgallen Hall Asset 074; the 19th century walls & terrace walls to Water Garden to S of Bodysgallen Hall Asset 075; the 17th century NW, NE, SE & SW walls to Dutch Gardens to SE of Bodysgallen Hall Asset 076; the 19th century Barn & Granary or Store Loft at Bodysgallen Farm to NE of Bodysgallen Farmhouse Asset 078; the 19th century Dovecote, Bodysgallen Hall Asset 079; the early nineteenth century Old Cottage, Bodysgallen Hall Asset 080; the 19th century walls & gateways on NW & NE sides of courtyard to NE of Bodysgallen Hall Asset 081; the 19th century terrace wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall Asset 082; and the early 19th century Former Stable Block at Bodysgallen Farm to NE of Farmhouse Asset 085. All are listed because of their preserved period character and for their group value with the other listed buildings in the Bodysgallen complex. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bodysgallen Hall and associated Listed Buildings has been assessed separately in Section 4.3.2.4.3.

Two other Post-medieval historic buildings are part of the Bodysgallen complex and are not designated: Bodysgallen Farm, Barn and Granary Asset 083; and Bodysgallen Farm, Cowshed Asset 084. It is possible that Asset 083 is the same building as Asset 078, and Asset 084 may be the same building recorded as Asset 085.

Another large estate within the study area was located at Marl, just south of Bodysgallen and 660m to the south-east of the Proposed Development. Some architectural elements of Marl Hall Asset 25 may, like Bodysgallen Hall, date to the 17th century however it has since been rebuilt twice: once during the early 18th century and, with most of the Hall roofless after being gutted by fire shortly after, again in the early 20th century after which it was used as a convalescent home. The hall is located on the southern side of its Grounds and Gardens (Historic Landscape Asset 024), at the base of the wooded south-western slopes of Bryn Pydew, set back from, and to the north of, Marl lane. It is now a Georgian style 2 story house with an attic, designated as a Grade II Listed Building for its special architectural interest as primarily an early 20th century convalescent home of definite character, with a significant earlier origin as a country house.

Two Historic Buildings nearby are associated with Marl Hall. Both are Grade II Listed: the 17th or 18th century Warden's Residence at Marle Hall Asset 027 listed as an example of a vernacular house retaining its early character, and for group value with Marl Hall; and the 18th century former tollgate at the entrance to Marl Farmyard, Marl Lane Asset 023. The tollgate would originally have been located on Telford's London-Holyhead Road before being moved to its current location and it has been listed for its rarity as a surviving example.

In addition to the Archaeological Remains identified in Coed Marl Hall discussed previously Section 4.1.8.1.5, a number of Historic Buildings have also been recorded there, none of which are designated. A brick built and cement lined Water Cistern Asset 028 is located in the woodland just east and upslope of the Hall and presumably supplied water to the building. The Estate Boundary Wall is recorded as Asset 049 and two blocked up former entrances in it as Asset 063 and Asset 068. The remaining Historic Buildings in Coed Marl Hall are mainly garden features that were originally part of Marl Hall Grounds and Gardens Historic Landscape Asset 024. They include a Walled Garden Asset 061; a Spring Pool Asset 064; various walls recorded as Assets 038, 056 and 058; a walled pathway Asset 066; and various sets of steps within the woodland Assets 048, 057 and 065.

The Grade I Listed Hall at Gloddaeth (LB3411), the ancestral Home of the Mostyn family, lies outside of the study area however two entrance lodges to the estate and associated features are included.

Conway Lodge Asset 095, built in 1894 by Lady Augusta Mostyn as part of wider improvements to the Gloddaeth estate, is a Grade II Listed one and a half storey building located 800m to the north east of the Proposed Development (Plate 05). It sits at the former southern approach to the drive to Gloddaeth Hall, from which it is now separated by the modern A470. It is listed for its special architectural interest as a distinctive lodge with good

picturesque character, retaining high-quality original detail, for group value with other adjacent items, and for its contribution to the overall historical integrity of buildings associated with Gloddaeth Hall. The gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge Asset 096 are contemporary with the lodge and are also Grade II Listed for their architectural detail, their group value with Conway Lodge, and their contribution to the overall historical integrity of buildings at Gloddaeth (Plate 06). Another Historic Building is associated with this group, Asset 097 Signpost at Conway Lodge (Plate 07). The cast iron signpost points travellers in the direction of 'Llandudno' to the north, and 'Tywyn & Conway' to the south. It is listed for its architectural detail and as a well preserved example of an early 20th century road sign.

A further Historic Building associated with the former south western entrance to the drive to Gloddaeth Hall lies 130m to the south-west of Conway Lodge. The gates & gate posts at the former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to the south west of Conway Lodge Asset 091 are located at the junction of B5115 and the former southern approach to the Gloddaeth Hall drive (Plate 08). The gates and posts have been relocated here at an unknown date in the twentieth century and appear to be either 19th or 20th century in origin. They are Grade II Listed due to their architectural detail, prominent position, group value and their contribution to the historical integrity of other buildings associated with Gloddaeth Hall.

The second entrance lodge sits on the northern approach to the drive to Gloddaeth Hall, at the north eastern limit of the study area. Llandudno Lodge and its garden wall and railings Asset 124 is the earlier of the two Gloddaeth Hall entrance lodges in the study area and was built in 1884 (Plate 09). It has two storeys and is a Grade II Listed Building, listed as a good surviving example of a later 19th century entrance lodge and for its group value with Gloddaeth Hall and associated buildings.

Another large country house is located 400m to the north of the proposed development. Tyn-Y-Coed House at the Harriet Robertson Research Institute, Pen Tywyn Road Asset 090 was built in 1878 for a Liverpool timber merchant, Mr Davies. It was built as a substantial two story, asymmetrically fronted Gothic style country house and extended in the same style in 1899 and 1927. It was used as a male convalescent home from 1892 until 1971 when it became the home for the offices and laboratories of the Harriet Robertson Research Institute. It is a Grade II Listed Building, listed for its special architectural interest as a Gothic country house which retains its original character and fine detail, and is of additional special interest for its Gothic extensions as a convalescent home, one of the better preserved of many such buildings in the district. Tyn-Y-Coed House is located within its own landscaped gardens recorded as Historic Landscape Asset 089.

Plas Blodwell Asset 018 lies 1km to the south of the proposed development. It was built on the northern edge of Llandudno Junction in the early twentieth century as a children's home. It is a large 2 storey building with fifteen bays arranged symmetrically and built in the neo-Georgian style. Plas Blodwell is a Grade II Listed Building, listed both for its social-historical interest as a former children's home, and for its architectural interest as a large and well-preserved neo-Georgian block.

The only Historic Building in the northwestern part of the study area is Plas Mariandir, Deganwy Asset 105, which lies 1km to the north west of the Proposed Development. It is an undesignated Historic Building, recorded on the RCAHMW NMR as a large early 20th century two story building with a long front range and extensive ranges to the rear. It was originally built as a convalescent home, but has subsequently been converted into flats.

Park Lodge Asset 016 lies 300m to the west of the Proposed Development and is the closest Historic Building to the site. It is an Arts-and-Crafts style villa built in 1926, and consists mainly of a single storey and attic with a basement level confined to its north-western end. Park Lodge is a Grade II Listed Building, listed as an example of an especially fine and distinctive Arts-and-Crafts house which retains its retaining original character and detail. It has been subdivided into 4 separate dwelling units since the late 20th century.

In addition to the large houses and associated structures discussed above, smaller domestic houses are also represented amongst the Historic Buildings in the study area. At the south west end of the village of Llanrhos, on the opposite side of the B5115 from Conway Lodge, is a distinctive group of three Mostyn estate houses (Plate 10). All three are two story suburban houses built at the end of the 19th century in the domestic revival style and are, together with their respective ornate gateways, Grade II Listed Buildings: Edenhurst Asset 101; the gate at entrance to Edenhurst Asset 100; Woodville Asset 102; the gate at entrance to Woodville Asset 103; The Nook Asset 099; and the gateway to The Nook Asset 098. The three houses are listed for their special architectural interest as a period group with distinctive architectural character that retain fine original detail; the gates are listed due to their group value and contribution to the setting of their associated houses.

Other smaller houses represented amongst the Historic Buildings are located to the south of the study area. Gorphwysfa Asset 005 and Minafon Asset 007 were both built in the middle of the 19th century in the settlement of Tywyn. They are both Grade II Listed Buildings of 2 storeys built in the late-Georgian style, and both are listed as fine examples of 19th century Georgian-style houses which have retained their early character and detail.

4.1.4.2.2 *Ecclesiastical structures and associated buildings*

Six ecclesiastical structures are located within the study area. Two of these are parish churches: the Church of All Saints, Deganwy Asset 015; and St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos Asset 115. The other four are non-conformist chapels: Warren Road Methodist Chapel, Llandudno Asset 004; Bethel Methodist Church, Llanrhos Asset 008; Peniel Chapel, Deganwy Asset 009; and Caersalem Chapel, Llandudno Junction Asset 019.

The ecclesiastical building with the earliest surviving elements in its fabric is St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos Asset 115 (Plate 11). Parts of the building date to the 13th century but it was extensively restored in the 19th century. The church is Grade II* Listed, reflecting its special architectural interest as a parish church in 19th century Gothic style but with earlier origin, and of social-historical interest for its links with the Mostyn family of Bodysgallen and Gloddaeth.

The walls of the churchyard, the lych gate and the railings enclosing the Mostyn Burial Ground at St Hilary's Asset 107, and the walls around the approach to the lych gate with an incorporated drinking fountain Asset 108 (Plate 12), are also designated as Grade II Listed Buildings. The wall and gate elements of both Assets were financed by the Mostyn family in the early 19th century, the fountain in the late 19th century and the burial ground in the early 20th century. The various elements of both Assets 107 and 108 are listed because their period character has been preserved and because of their contribution to the setting of St Hilary's Church.

The church of St Hilary also has an associated Charity School Asset 111 with attached Schoolmaster's House, Llanrhos Church House Asset 112 (Plate 13). They were built in 1822 and endowed by Miss Frances Mostyn of Bodysgallen Hall. Both are Grade II Listed buildings, listed for their special architectural interest as an example of an early 19th century estate school which retains its original character and detail. The school closed in 1955 and the building is now in use as a church hall. The early 19th century forecourt wall, and 20th century gate and gate piers at Llanrhos Church House are also designated as a Grade II Listed Building Asset 109 for their group value with Assets 111 and 112.

Asset 015, the Church of All Saints, Deganwy is a late nineteenth century church that also has links to the Mostyn Family. It was commissioned by Lady Augusta Mostyn and built in 1898 in memory of her parents. The church is built in an Arts-and-Crafts Gothic style and is designated as a Grade II* Listed Building for its special architectural interest.

As with the Church of All Saints, the five non-conformist chapels are located in the urban areas in the southern part of the study area. They were all built in the 19th and early 20th centuries to accommodate the growing populations of Deganwy, Tywyn and Llandudno Junction. One other chapel, Llanrhos Chapel Asset 087, was located in the rural area adjacent to the Proposed Development; however it was demolished in the middle of the 20th century (see Section 4.1.4.1.5). The oldest surviving chapel is Bethel Methodist Church, Deganwy Asset 008. It was founded in either 1831 or 1850 and rebuilt in the early years of the twentieth century in Gothic Style. Peniel Methodist Chapel Asset 009, a sub-classical gable-entry style building was built in 1885 on what was the north eastern limit of the expanding settlement of Tywyn. Asset 004, the Warren Road Methodist Chapel was built in 1901 just to the south east of Peniel Chapel; Asset 019 Caersalem Chapel, a later Vernacular Style gable entry type chapel, was constructed in 1908 on what was the northern limit of Llandudno Junction.

4.1.4.2.3 Infrastructure Buildings

Two Historic Buildings are part of the transport and commercial infrastructure of the area. Deganwy Quay Asset 011 lies approximately 1km to the south west of the proposed development. It was built in 1883 by London and North Western Railway Company to facilitate the transportation of roofing slates quarried at Blaenau Ffestiniog. The economic ambitions of the LNWR were never fully realised as the Welsh Slate Industry slipped into irreversible decline towards the end of the 19th century. By the 1930's, activity at the Quay was solely confined to boat building which continued throughout the course of the 20th century. The quay has subsequently been redeveloped into a marina and housing complex, recorded as Asset 010.

4.1.4.2.4 Other Historic Buildings

The Grade II* Listed Building Deganwy Castle LB3365 has already been discussed under Archaeological Remains (see Section 4.1.4.1.4). Two Historic Buildings relating to Post-medieval water management practices survive on the Vadre to the south of Deganwy Castle. Asset 154 the Well or Water Tank is located at the south-western corner of the base of the western hill at Deganwy Castle. The well is approximately two metres deep and constructed of mortared stone and handmade bricks. The lack of known contemporary nearby houses or farmsteads suggests it may have been constructed as a water supply for livestock grazing the Vadre. The second Historic Building on the Vadre relating to water management is the Culvert, south of Deganwy Castle Asset 154. The well-built stone-lined culvert is over

200m long and runs downslope through the field south of the castle from north-east to south-west.

4.1.4.3 Historic Landscapes

Twelve Historic Landscapes are located within the 1km study area (Table 6). Three are Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs): Creuddyn HLCA Asset 162; Bryn Pydew HLCA Asset 161; and Deganwy / Llandudno Junction HLCA Asset 017 (Figure 11).

Two Historic Landscapes are Grade I Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: Bodysgallen Garden Asset 070 and Gloddaeth Garden Asset 125. Part of the former driveway to Gloddaeth, Asset 123, is recorded separately as it is no longer within the bounds of Gloddaeth Garden (Figure 09).

The other historic landscape assets are all undesignated. The former garden of the other large country house in the study area, Marl Hall, is recorded as Asset 024 and the gardens of three smaller country houses have also been recorded: Plas-y-Don Garden, Tywyn Asset 003 (Figure 10); Ty'n-y-coed Garden, Llanrhos Asset 089 (Figure 09); and Bryn-Maelgwyn and Bryn-Mair Garden, Llanrhos Asset 104 (Figure 09). The Forecourt and Grounds of Church House, the former school at Llanrhos is also recorded as Asset 110 (Figure 09).

The only Historic Landscape that is neither an HCLA or associated with a garden is the village of Deganwy Asset 013 (Figure 10).

Table 6 Historic Landscapes within the study area

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation or non-statutory status	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
017	Deganwy / Llandudno Junction	SH 79300 78400	LANDSCAPE	Historic Landscape Character Area (non-statutory)	15806		HLCA 2004	Multi-period
161	Bryn Pydew	SH 81000 79300	LANDSCAPE	Historic Landscape Character Area (non-statutory)	15805		HLCA 2021	Multi-period

Asset Number	Asset Name	NGR	Type	Designation or non-statutory status	HER Ref	NMR Ref	Cadw Ref	Period
162	Creuddyn	SH 80100 80300	LANDSCAPE	Historic Landscape Character Area (non-statutory)	15083		HLCA 2005	Multi-period
070	Bodysgallen Garden	SH 80035 79118	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Registered Historic Park and Garden Grade I (non-statutory)	4404	86290	PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)	Post-medieval
125	Gloddaeth Garden, Llandudno	SH 80242 80647	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Registered Historic Park and Garden Grade I (non-statutory)	4411	86379	PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)	Post-medieval
024	Marl Hall, Grounds and Gardens	SH 79857 78764	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	None		86413		Post-medieval
089	Ty'n-y-coed Garden, Llanrhos	SH 79118 79667	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	None		86504		Post-medieval
104	Bryn-Maelgwyn; Bryn-Mair Garden, Llanrhos	SH 79000 80003	GARDEN	None		86276		Post-medieval
110	Forecourt and Grounds of Church House	SH 79298 80217	FORECOURT; GARDEN	None		26271		Post-medieval
123	Drive and Tree Avenue, Gloddaeth Estate	SH 79450 80340	DRIVE	None	12993			Post-medieval

4.1.4.3.1 Historic Landscape Character Areas

The proposed development lies within the *Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest* (HLW (Gw) 5) and parts of three of its component Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) are located within the study area. It lies within the southern extent of the *Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area* (HLCA 2005) Asset 162 and adjacent to the *Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Historic Landscape Character Area*

(HLCA 2004) Asset 017 and the *Bryn Pydew Historic Landscape Character Area* (HLCA 2021) (Figure 11).

A separate Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) has been prepared to assess the impact of Proposed Development on the *Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest*, the three Historic Landscape Character Areas discussed below, and the *Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area* (HLCA 2006) which lies approximately 1.6km to the southwest of the Proposed Development, on the opposite side of the Afon Conwy (McGuinness 2016).

4.1.4.3.1.1 Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area

The Proposed Development site is located within the Creuddyn HLCA (HLCA 2005) Asset 162 and the Creuddyn HLCA is the only Historic Landscape asset directly physically impacted by it (Figure 11). The Proposed Development covers approximately 4.6ha within three fields of pasture on the central southern edge of the Creuddyn HCLA and is surrounded on three sides by the suburban developments of Deganwy / Llandudno Junction HLCA (HCLA 2004). Creuddyn HLCA covers approximately 780ha of land and is characterised by park and pasture land, gentry' houses, substantial farmsteads and limestone field boundary walls. The area is dominated by the estate and Hall at Gloddaeth (Historic Landscape Asset 125), the ancestral home of the Mostyn family, and the substantial farms associated with it.

4.1.4.3.1.2 Bryn Pydew Historic Landscape Character Area

The western extent of the Bryn Pydew HLCA (HLCA 2021) Asset 161 lies just over 300m to the east of the Proposed Development (Figure 11). It covers approximately 227ha of land on the east-west aligned limestone ridge of Bryn Pydew. The ridge is home to the halls and gardens of Marl Hall (Historic Landscape Asset 024; Historic Building Asset 025) and Bodysgallen (Historic Landscape Asset 070, Historic Building Asset 077). A small 19th century nucleated settlement is located on its summit. In addition to the halls and gardens, the distinctive character of the area is derived from the pattern of winding lanes, small, irregular nineteenth century pasture fields with hedged boundaries, and the sites of a number of limestone quarries.

4.1.4.3.1.3 Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Historic Landscape Character Area

Deganwy / Llandudno Junction HLCA (HLCA 2004) Asset 017 encloses the Proposed Development site on all sides but the north-east (Figure 11). It covers an area of 387ha in the south western part of the Creuddyn peninsula. The area was rural until the middle of the nineteenth century with the arrival of the rail line from Chester to Bangor in 1858 and its

branch line from Llandudno Junction to Llandudno in 1858. Deganwy (and Tywyn) now accessible via the Llandudno branch line following the opening of Deganwy Station in 1866, grew as a resort town, whilst Llandudno was predominately home to large numbers of railway workers. The area is characterised by suburban housing stock which dates almost entirely from the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries, which has spread inland from riverside locations as the twentieth century progressed. Transport routes are also an important part of the landscapes character. In addition to the railway, Telford's A5 runs through the southern part of the HLCA over his suspension bridge to Conway, whilst the modern A55 (T) passes Llandudno Junction before tunnelling under the river to bypass Conwy.

4.1.4.3.2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated Historic Landscapes

The Registered Historic Park and Garden closest to the Proposed Development is Bodysgallen Garden Asset 070, a Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden (PGd) 7 (CON) (Figure 09). Bodysgallen Garden covers an area of 10.7ha and its western end lies 400m to the east of the Proposed Development. The Grade I Listed Building Bodysgallen Hall Historic Building Asset 077 is situated centrally within the site as are a number of other Listed Buildings (see 4.1.4.2.1). The garden most likely has its origins in the 17th century, contemporary with the earliest parts of Bodysgallen Hall though it was added to during the course of the 18th and 19th centuries. The garden includes formal terraced gardens, walled rose and kitchen gardens, a park with woods, a woodland walk and a terrace walk (Cadw 1998, 60). The garden is currently managed by the National Trust, as is Bodysgallen Hall which is a National Trust property currently used as a hotel. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bodysgallen Garden has been assessed separately in Section 4.3.2.2.1.

The south western corner of the Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden at Gloddaeth (PGd) 6 (CON) Asset 125 lies just under a kilometre north-east of the Proposed Development (Figure 09). Gloddaeth is a substantial garden covering an area of around 87ha on the south-east facing slopes of Nan-ty-Gamar (Figure 14). The garden consists of elements that date from the 17th century onwards, including formal terraced gardens with a canal; an informal rockery with a grotto, several areas of woodland walks, a possible maze, a statue, viewpoints with extensive views over the surrounding countryside, parkland and fishponds (Cadw 1998, 92) however only a small area of grassland and woodland lie within the study area. The Grade I listed Building Gloddaeth Hall LB3411, the ancestral home of the Mostyn family, is centrally situated within the garden, however it lies, as do a number of other associated Listed Buildings at Gloddaeth, outside of the study area (though see

Sections 4.3.2.2.2 and 4.3.2.4.4 for an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of the garden and Listed Buildings at Gloddaeth). Gloddaeth Garden is currently the grounds of a school, St David's College, based at Gloddaeth Hall. A tree lined avenue, part of the former drive to the hall from the west now separated from the garden by the modern A470 road, has also been recorded as Asset 123.

4.1.4.3.3 Undesignated Parks and Gardens

The western edge of the Grounds and Gardens of Marl Hall (Asset 024) lie approximately 400m to the south east of the Proposed Development (Figure 10). The earliest elements of the garden may be contemporary with the original 17th century Marl Hall (Historic Building Asset 025). They are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, after the Grade II Listed Building at Marle Hall had lain virtually derelict for over a century. A number of garden terraces, including one immediately to the west of the Hall are shown, as is the Walled Garden (Historic Building Asset 061) and an extensive network of pathways through the woodland surrounding the Hall. On the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, a substantial pond or canal is also depicted to the north west of the hall, though this may have been an early garden feature that was restored as the Hall was renovated. The majority of the Garden and Grounds of Marl Hall now comprise Coed Marl Hall, an area of part semi-natural and part replanted ancient woodland with areas of grassland owned by the Woodland Trust. An archaeological survey carried out in 2002 (Laws and Brooks 2002) identified a number of garden features that were part of the former formal garden at Marl Hall (see Sections 4.1.4.1.5 and 4.1.4.2.1).

In addition to the large estate parks and gardens discussed above, smaller country house gardens are also located within the study area. The Ty'n-y-coed Garden Asset 089 is a small country house garden covering an area of just under 2ha. It lies 300m to the north of the Proposed Development (Figure 09). The garden is most likely contemporary with the Grade II Listed Building Ty'n-y-coed House (Historic Building Asset 090) built in 1878. It is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899: Its main features comprise a terrace in front of the house to the south east which overlooks an open grassed area; a kitchen garden and greenhouse to the west; and a carriage drive leading from the road to the south east. The Hall is now home to the Harriet Robertson Research Institute and though the open area to the south east of the house and some small areas of woodland survive, much of the garden lies under car parks and laboratories.

The garden associated with the two houses Bryn-Maelgwyn and Bryn-Mair, Llanrhos Asset 104 is located just to the south west of the village of Llanrhos and 650m north of the

Proposed Development (Figure 09). Like Ty'n-y-coed Garden, it is most likely contemporary with the houses and late 19th century in date. The garden is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as a sub rectangular area measuring just under 0.9 hectares located on the southern side of Bryn Lupus Road. The two detached east facing houses, Bryn-Maelgwyn and Bryn-Mair, lie in the central part of the eastern half of the garden which is comprised of a terrace, grassland, pathways and a carriage drive which runs from the entrance in the north eastern corner. The western side of the garden to the rear of the houses contains a conservatory, a possible kitchen garden, greenhouses and a well. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 shows the garden bisected by a property boundary running east west between the two houses and the possible kitchen garden behind Bryn-Maelgwyn is no longer depicted. In the 21st century, the two houses still stand however the original garden has changed considerably. Almost nothing of the original garden appears to survive in its northern half; seven modern houses have been constructed along the side of Bryn Lupus Road within the former boundary of the Bryn-Maelgwyn. The greenhouses and buildings on the western edge of the southern part of the garden associated with Bryn-Mair are no longer extant. Though some of the original pathways and parts of the carriage drive are still evident, Bryn-Mair house has been extended considerably to the west and south west, and parts of the former open area to the south of the house now appear to be given over to car parking.

The smallest country house garden recorded in the study area is Plas-y-Don Garden, Tywyn Asset 003 (Figure 10). Just over 0.3 hectares in area, it lay just to the north east of the railway line and road that still run along the banks of the Afon Conwy at Tywyn, 700m south west of the Proposed Development. The garden is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 as small sub rectangular area on the eastern limits of Tywyn with the detached Plas-y-don house at its centre. Its main elements on that map include a terrace and conservatory. The house at Plas-y-don still stands, though it is now surrounded by 20th century housing developments and little of the original garden remains. A 20th century road linking Glan-y-mor Road and Warren Drive has truncated the garden along its north western edge. Two houses have been built within the modest grounds to the south-east and north-west of Plas-y-don house, and their gardens share the land originally occupied by the earlier country house garden. A third house has been built on the site of the former conservatory on the road side to the south.

The forecourt and grounds of the school at Church House Asset 110 are associated with the Grade II Listed Buildings the Charity School Historic Building Asset 111, the attached Schoolmaster's House Historic Building Asset 112 and the Forecourt wall at Llanrhos Church House Asset 109 (Figure 09). The layout of the forecourt and grounds cover

approximately 0.4a and probably date to the early 19th century when the school building, schoolmasters house and forecourt wall were constructed. The grounds are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map as a square enclosure on the western side of Conway Road, most of the interior of the enclosure to be an orchard. The School, Schoolmasters House and forecourt are located at the north-eastern corner of the enclosure and trees line the forecourt wall along the roadside. The orchard appears to have disappeared during the course of the twentieth century and the south-western part of the grounds is now populated with relatively dense mature trees.

4.1.4.3.4 Settlements

Only one settlement landscape, Deganwy Asset 013, is recorded within the study area. The entry is drawn from the RCAHMW NMR dataset and contains little supporting information beyond defining Deganwy as a multi-period village. It appears to be a placeholder record for a collection of 9 photographs taken in and around the town, 6 of which are aerial photographs of the house 'Penrallt', Deganwy, taken during the middle of the 20th century.

4.1.5 Site visit and walk-over

4.1.5.1 Introduction

A walkover survey of the area of the Proposed Development was conducted in dry sunny conditions on Thursday 15th September 2016. For the purposes of the walkover survey, the site was divided into 3 fields based upon existing field boundaries and numbered in ascending order from west to east. The locations of the three fields, together with the Proposed Development footprint, are shown on Figure 12.

4.1.5.2 Field 1

Field 1 is a polygonal shaped field of improved pasture grassland that forms the western side of the Proposed Development (Plate 14; Plate 15; Plate 16; Plate 17). It is 1.56 ha in area and bounded by a concrete post and wire fence and Pentywyn Road to the west, a concrete post and wire fence and Marl Lane to the south, 20th century housing to the southeast and a concrete post and wire fence and Field 2 to the east.

The field is up to 1.5m lower than Pentywyn Road and slopes down from northwest to the southeast before levelling off in its southern half and rising slightly.

No archaeological features were noted within the field.

4.1.5.3 Field 2

Field 2 is a rectilinear polygonal shaped field of improved pasture grassland that forms the central part of the Proposed Development (Plate 18; Plate 19; Plate 20; Plate 21). It is orientated northwest-southeast and encloses an area of 1.82 ha. It is bounded a concrete post and wire fence and Field 1 to the west. The sporadic remnants of grown out hedgerow trees survive at the northwestern end of the boundary with Field 1. The field is bounded to the south by 20th century housing and to the east by a wooden post and wire fence and Field 3. The field is bounded to the northwest by an approximately 0.5m high mortared stone wall with a concrete post and wire fence and Pentywyn Road (Plate 22). The remains of an earlier iron post and wire fence are visible set into the top of the wall along the Pentywyn Road side of the field.

The field is up to approximately 1.0m higher than Pentywyn Road and slopes down from northwest to southeast before rising to a slight but distinct knoll at its SE end.

No obvious trace of the only Archaeological Remains identified within the footprint of the Proposed Development during the desk-based study Asset 160, the Structure to the east of Yr-efail, could be identified within the south-western corner of the field (Plate 23; Figure 12). One new archaeological feature was however identified within Field 2. The grassed over foundations of a straight linear stone field boundary wall was identified running northwest-southeast and parallel to, and to the east of, the post and wire fence that forms the present day boundary with Field 1 (Asset 163; Plate 24; Plate 25; Figure 12). It appears to be of drystone construction with shaped face stones and a rubble core. It is 0.75m wide and between 0.2-0.3m high and approximately 225m long. A straight linear boundary is shown in this location on both the 1846 Tithe map and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. The wall is likely to be Post-medieval in date.

4.1.5.4 Field 3

Field 3 is a 2.89ha irregular polygonal shaped field of improved pasture that contains the extreme eastern side of the Proposed Development (Plate 26; Plate 27; Plate 28; Plate 29; Plate 30; Plate 31). Not the entire field is earmarked for development. Only the southwestern corner and a southwest-northeast aligned strip of land containing the balancing pond and associated drainage that runs from the centre of the field to its north-eastern corner fall within the footprint of the Proposed Development (Plate 32).

The field is bounded to the north by a hedgerow and Pentywyn Road and a post and wire fence and an adjacent improved pasture field. It is bounded to the west by a wooden post and wire fence and Field 2, to the south by a hedgerow and 20th century housing, and to the east, outside of the development footprint, by a hedgerow and a field of improved pasture. The eastern boundary is also marked by a degenerated claydydd wall and mature trees at its southern end and a water filled ditch / culvert, possibly an estate boundary, which runs along the eastern side of its central portion. .

The north-western end of Field 3 contains the highest point of the development and lies approximately 46m AOD. The ground slopes away to the southeast before beginning to rise again at the south-eastern end of the field (Plate 29). The low ground in the centre of the field is the location of the proposed balancing pond.

A number of active natural rabbit warrens are located in the central part of the field at its northwestern end (Plate 33). Collapsed warrens have caused discreet areas of slippage on the slopes of the high ground and the exposed soil horizons suggest that the soils here have formed on clean beach sand, possibly part of a relict dune system (Plate 34).

No archaeological features were noted within the field.

4.1.5.5 *Summary*

The walk-over survey demonstrated that no above ground remains of Asset 160, the Structure to the east of Yr-efail, survive within in the footprint of the Proposed Development. In addition, a previously unknown Archaeological Asset was identified, and the grassed over foundations of a substantial post-medieval field boundary wall on the western side of Field 2 have been recorded as Asset 163.

4.1.6 Discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey

The desk-based assessment and walk-over survey has identified 163 heritage assets that lie within 1km of the proposed development:

- 88 assets that are Archaeological Remains;
- 62 assets that are Historic Buildings;
- 12 assets that are Historic Landscapes; and
- 1 asset that is both Archaeological Remains and a Historic Building.

The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the study area contains sites that are of exceptional interest and national importance: the Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building Deganwy Castle Asset 132; the Grade I Listed Building Bodysgallen Hall Asset 077; the Grade II* Listed Buildings the Church of All Saints Asset 015 and St Hilary's Church Asset 115; and the Grade I Registered Historic Parks and Gardens at Bodysgallen Asset 070 and Gloddaeth Asset 125. In addition, 35 Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area have been listed and protected for their special interest.

The desk-based assessment has also highlighted the presence of Archaeological Remains within the study area from all archaeological periods, potentially from as early as the Upper Palaeolithic through to the modern times. Given the chronological range and density of activity in close proximity to the proposed development, it is possible that unknown archaeology from any period will be encountered within the Proposed Development site.

The Archaeological Remains in the study area are dominated by those that date from the Medieval and Post-medieval periods. However, no archaeological work was carried out during the substantial suburban development of Llandudno Junction or Deganwy to the south of the Proposed Development, and therefore there may be a potential bias in the record towards the archaeology of these periods. Most of the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, although substantial, has tended to concentrate on the principal sites and dominant periods. The potential for previously unknown prehistoric archaeology to be discovered during intrusive groundworks is amply demonstrated by the prehistoric settlement activity identified to the south of St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos Asset 121 in 2001.

The study area is particularly rich in medieval remains, and given the sites proximity to the concentration of medieval Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings at Deganwy Castle Asset 32 and to a lesser extent, around St Hilary's Church at Llanrhos (Assets 118, 119, 120

and 122), it is also highly possible that previously unknown medieval archaeology will be encountered within the Proposed Development footprint.

During the Post-medieval period the historic farmsteads of Bryn Tirion, Bwlch and Yr Efail and their associated field systems, were located in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. In the late 18th and 19th centuries these were tenanted farms of the surrounding landed estates, forming part of a pastoral landscape beyond the estate parklands. Yr Efail has been lost to, and the other farmsteads encroached upon, by the expansion of Llandudno Junction to the south and the west. However elements of the associated field systems survive.

Potential blown sand deposits at the Proposed Development site have been identified, both on aerial photographs and during the walk-over survey. Blown sand deposits can accumulate rapidly and may bury and preserve archaeological sites and features of any period, as well as palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological evidence. The presence of calcareous material in the sand can also aid the preservation of bone and molluscs. Though the sand deposits predominately appear to lie outside of the footprint of the Proposed Development, the linear band of lighter material visible on aerial photographs in Field 2 suggests that sand is likely to be encountered there.

The desk-based assessment and site walk over has identified the remains of two Archaeological Remains within the footprint of the proposed development that will be directly physically affected by it. These are grassed over foundations of a substantial Post-medieval field boundary wall Asset 163 and the remains of a Post-medieval structure, possibly a field barn Asset 160. Both of these Assets demonstrate aspects of activity at the site during the Post-medieval period and are of interest for their ability to contribute to our understanding of local Post-medieval buildings and agricultural and settlement practices. They also highlight the likelihood that further Post-medieval archaeological remains will be encountered within the footprint of the Proposed Development.

The third heritage asset to be directly physically affected by the Proposed Development is the Historic Landscape Creuddyn HLCA Asset 162. A full consideration of the impact of the Proposed Development on Creuddyn HLCA is part of a separate ASIDOHL2 report (McGuinness 2016), however, it is within the scope of this study to suggest that following development, the suburban landscape character of the Proposed Development site will be more akin to the adjacent Deganwy / Llandudno Junction HLCA Asset 017 than to the rural Creuddyn HCLA Asset 162.

4.3 The impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings

4.3.1 Phases 1 and 2: Sites Identified and Viewshed Results

4.3.1.1 World Heritage Sites

One World Heritage site, Conwy Castle and Town Walls, was identified (Figure 13; Table 7). Together with the three other Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd, Beaumaris Castle, Harlech Castle and Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls, it forms a group of medieval fortifications and towns inscribed as a historic site of universal value in 1986. It is located approximately 1.7km south-west of the Proposed Development. Viewshed analysis suggests it has potential views over the scheme.

Table 7 World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Site	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd	Conwy Castle and Town Wall	Walled Town, Conwy	SH 78105 77560	YES

4.3.1.2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

Three Registered Historic Parks and Gardens were identified within 2km of the Proposed Development (Figure 13; Figure 14; Table 8). Two are Grade I gardens: Bodysgallen Garden PGW (Gd) 7 (CON) and Gloddaeth Garden PGW (Gd) 6 (CON). The third is the Grade II garden at Benarth Hall PGW (Gd) 7 (CON). The closest part of Bodysgallen Garden lies 400m to the east of the Proposed Development; the closest part of Gloddaeth Garden is 1.7km to the north-east and Benarth Hall, 1.9km to the south of the Proposed Development. The viewshed analyses suggest all three of these sites potentially have views of the scheme.

Table 8 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the Proposed Development

Registered Historic Park and Garden Number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)	I	Gloddaeth (St David's College)	Llandudno, Conwy	SH 80325 80637	YES
PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)	I	Bodysgallen	Eglwys-yn-Rhos, Conwy	SH 79895 79172	YES
PGW (Gd) 10 (CON)	II	Benarth Hall	Henryd, Conwy	SH 78883 76694	YES

4.3.1.3 *Scheduled Monuments*

A total of 21 Scheduled monuments are located within 5km of the Proposed Development scheme (Figure 15; Figure 16). They are listed in Table 9. The viewshed analysis suggested that 10 of these 21 Scheduled Monuments have potential views over the scheme.

The closest Scheduled Monument with views over the Proposed Development is CN016 Deganwy Castle (also a Listed Building LB3365) which lies 700m to the west of the Proposed Development (Figure 15).

Four of the Scheduled Monuments with views over the Proposed Development are part of the Conwy Castle and Walled Town World Heritage Site and lie between 1.7 and 2km to the south-west of the Proposed Development (Figure 16): CN004 Conwy Castle (also a Listed Building LB3250), CN014 Conwy Town Wall (also a Listed Building LB3233), CN083 Plas Mawr (also a Listed Building LB3634) and CN147 the site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Rosehill Street.

The other 5 Scheduled Monuments with potential views over the Proposed Development are: CN201 Bryniau Tower (also a Listed Building LB5781), located approximately 1.2km to the north-east of the Proposed Development (Figure 15); CN012 Castell Caer Leion located on Conwy Mountain, approximately 3km to the south-west (Figure 16); CN215 the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan and CN299 and the Gwern Engan Pass Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle, both overlooking the Sychnant Pass some 4.5km to the south-west (Figure 16); and DE125 Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber which lies in the Conwy Valley, approximately 4.4km south of the Proposed Development (Figure 16).

Table 9 Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the Proposed Development

Cadw SM Number	Name	Location	Site Type	NGR	Period	Positive viewshed result
CN004	Conwy Castle	Walled Town, Conwy	Castle	SH 78378 77461	Medieval	YES
CN005	Llandudno Burial Chamber	Llandudno	Chambered long cairn	SH 77214 82949	Prehistoric	NO
CN012	Castell Caer Leion	Conwy	Hillfort	SH 75978 77797	Prehistoric	YES
CN014	Conwy Town Wall	Walled Town, Conwy	Town Wall	SH 78008 77649	Medieval	YES
CN016	Deganwy Castle	Daganwy	Castle	SH 78232 79435	Medieval	YES
CN039	Pen y Dinas Camp	Llandudno	Hillfort	SH 77904 82983	Prehistoric	NO
CN074	Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall	Llandudno	Chapel	SH 81625 81603	Post- Medieval/ Modern	NO
CN083	Plas Mawr	Walled Town, Conwy	House (domestic)	SH 78085 77591	Post- Medieval/ Modern	YES
CN093	Gogarth Grange	Llandudno	Bishop's Palace	SH 76063 82901	Medieval	NO
CN147	Site of Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Rosehill Street	Walled Town, Conwy	Building (Unclassified)	SH 78206 77457	Medieval	YES
CN190	Ogof Pant-y- Wennol	Llandudno	Cave	SH 80815 81615	Prehistoric	NO
CN191	Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave	Llandudno	Cave	SH 77981 82830	Prehistoric	NO
CN201	Bryniau Tower	Conwy	Tower	SH 78558 80303	Post- Medieval/ Modern	YES

Cadw SM Number	Name	Location	Site Type	NGR	Period	Positive viewshed result
CN204	Ogof Tan-y-Bryn	Llandudno	Cave	SH 79942 81605	Prehistoric	NO
CN215	Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan	Henryd	Hut circle settlement	SH 75516 76452	Prehistoric	YES
CN216	Great Orme Copper Mines	Llandudno	Copper mine	SH 77020 83163	Prehistoric	NO
CN234	Hut Circle, Bryniau Poethion, Great Orme	Llandudno	Unenclosed hut circle	SH 76927 83360	Prehistoric	NO
CN257	Coed Gaer Hut Circle	Llandudno	Unenclosed hut circle	SH 80012 80925	Prehistoric	NO
CN299	Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle	Penmaenm awr	Hut circle settlement	SH 75326 76790	Prehistoric	YES
DE071	Bryn Euryn Camp	Rhos-on- Sea	Hillfort	SH 83186 79789	Prehistoric	NO
DE125	Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber	Llansanffrai d Glan Conwy	Chambered long cairn	SH 79282 74750	Prehistoric	YES
DE146	Llys Euryn Medieval House, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos	Rhos-on- Sea	House (domestic)	SH 83297 80227	Medieval	NO

4.3.1.4 *Listed Buildings*

A total of 258 Listed Buildings are located within 2km of the Proposed Development (Figures 17 – 23; Table 10). Thirty nine of these lie within the 1km study area and have also been included in the desk-based assessment. Eight of the Listed Buildings are Grade I listed: Conwy Town Wall LB3233 (also a Scheduled Monument CN014) (Figure 19; Figure 20); Conwy Suspension Bridge LB3234 (Figure 19); Tubular Railway Bridge at Conwy LB3236 (Figure 19); Conwy Castle LB3250 (also a Scheduled Monument CN004) (Figure 19); Bodysgallen Hall LB3334 (Figure 21); the Church of St Mary at Conwy LB3353 (Figure 20); Gloddaeth Hall LB3411 (Figure 22); and Plas Mawr, Conwy LB3634 (also a Scheduled Monument CN083) (Figure 20). Nine are Grade II* listed: the Toll house at Conwy Suspension Bridge LB3235 (Figure 19); 11 Castle Street, Conwy LB3256 (Figure 20); Aberconwy House, Conwy LB3262 (Figure 20); Deganwy Castle LB3365 (also a Scheduled Monument CN016) (Figure 17); The Old Cockpit, Conwy LB3367 (Figure 20); the Dovecote at Gloddaeth Hall LB3415 (Figure 22); the Church of All Saints, Deganwy LB3635 (Figure 18); the Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall LB5775 (Figure 22); and the Church of St Hilary, Llanrhos LB5776 (Figure 23). The remaining 241 buildings are Grade II listed.

The majority of the buildings, 153 in total, are within the Conwy Castle and Walled Town World Heritage Site and lie between 1.7 and 2.0km to the south-west of the Proposed Development (Figure 19; Figure 20). A further 28 Listed Buildings are located within the Essential Setting of the World Heritage Site (Figure 18; Figure 19; Figure 20). A cluster of 12 Listed Buildings is located at Bodysgallen Registered Historic Park and Garden (Figure 21) and another group of 15 Listed Buildings is located within Gloddaeth Registered Historic Park and Garden (Figure 22).

Viewshed analysis suggests that 226 of the 258 Listed Buildings have views over the Proposed Development including 151 of those located within the Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site, 20 in its essential setting, all 12 at Bodysgallen and the 15 at Gloddaeth. A complete list of Listed Buildings within the 2km study area shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Listed Buildings within 2km of the Proposed Development

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
3233	I	Conwy Town Wall	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78061 77694	YES
3234	I	Conwy Suspension Bridge	Afon Conwy, Conwy	SH 78497 77494	YES
3236	I	Tubular Railway Bridge	Afon Conwy, Conwy	SH 78499 77467	YES
3250	I	Conwy Castle	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78376 77455	YES
3334	I	Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79953 79275	YES
3353	I	Church of St Mary	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78163 77526	YES
3411	I	Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80246 80688	YES
3634	I	Plas Mawr	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78082 77600	YES
3235	II*	Toll house at Conwy Suspension Bridge	Afon Conwy, Conwy	SH 78300 77470	YES
3256	II*	11 Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78232 77604	YES
3262	II*	Aberconwy House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78190 77625	YES
3365	II*	Deganwy Castle	Deganwy	SH 7822379438	YES
3367	II*	The Old Cockpit	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78056 77575	YES
3415	II*	Dovecote at Gloddaeth Hall, including attached single-storey blocks	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80355 80710	YES
3635	II*	Church of All Saints	Deganwy	SH 78329 79018	NO
5775	II*	Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80272 80643	YES
5776	II*	Church of St Hilary	Llanrhos	SH 79325 80321	YES
3237	II	Bryn Gosol, Arfryn Deganwy	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 78275 79899	YES
3238	II	Bodlondeb Lodge	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 77804 77822	NO
3239	II	Bodlondeb	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 77979 77906	YES

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
3240	II	Outbuilding to NW of Bodlondeb, Bangor Road	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 77925 77933	NO
3241	II	The Old Toll House	Bangor Road, Conwy	SH 77545 78027	NO
3242	II	Retaining wall of Afon Gyffin to E of Pont Pensarn	Pont Pensarn, Conwy	SH 78394 77405	NO
3243	II	5 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78162 77664	YES
3244	II	7-9 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78156 77668	YES
3245	II	27 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78122 77714	YES
3246	II	House and Sea Chest	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78189 77653	YES
3247	II	4 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78183 77664	YES
3248	II	6 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78180 77667	YES
3249	II	16 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78162 77691	YES
3251	II	The Guildhall	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78296 77498	YES
3253	II	Conwy Public Library	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78209 77646	YES
3254	II	1 Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78207 77632	YES
3255	II	House and Celtic Shops Ltd	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78218 77621	YES
3257	II	George and Dragon Inn	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78250 77581	YES
3258	II	Llys Meddyg, including forecourt railings and gate	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78263 77571	YES
3259	II	House, including forecourt railings and gate	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78270 77564	YES
3260	II	Bodreinallt Surgery	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78305 77533	YES
3261	II	Knights Gone By (also known as Plas Fardre)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78318 77523	YES
3263	II	House, Popty Conwy Bakery (No 4) and Penny Farthing Sweet Shop (No 4a)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78198 77615	YES
3264	II	House and Fruits & Shoots (No 6a) and Conwy Strollers (No 6)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78203 77608	YES
3265	II	Gate piers, gates and railings at the Castle Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78225 77586	YES
3266	II	Ye Old College, Yr Hen Coleg	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78244 77555	YES

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
3267	II	Former Conwy Municipal Offices	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78251 77545	YES
3268	II	NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78258 77531	YES
3269	II	15 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78081 77629	YES
3270	II	25 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78040 77597	YES
3271	II	Capel Tabernacle	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78036 77590	YES
3272	II	Sunday School at Capel Carmel, including forecourt wall and gates	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78104 77671	YES
3273	II	Capel Carmel, including forecourt railings and pier	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78093 77665	YES
3274	II	18 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78064 77631	YES
3275	II	26 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78026 77601	YES
3276	II	Former Welsh Baptist Chapel, including forecourt gates, gate piers and railings	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78106 77521	YES
3277	II	Gate piers, gates and railings at Church Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78129 77516	YES
3278	II	5 Church Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78106 77505	YES
3279	II	8 Church Street and cottage forming part of Erskine Arms Hotel, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78093 77491	YES
3280	II	12 Crown Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78086 77614	YES
3281	II	Harbour Master's Office	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78336 77542	YES
3284	II	1 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78035 77607	YES
3285	II	Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	SH 79448 80019	YES
3298	II	House and Oriel y Crochenwyr (The Potters' Gallery)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78185 77624	YES
3299	II	House, Rhywberth I Bawb (Something for Everyone) and Conwy Crystal	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78174 77616	YES
3300	II	House and Chatter Box	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78168 77611	YES
3301	II	Castle Hotel	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78151 77591	YES
3302	II	Gates at High Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78135 77589	YES

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
3303	II	House and St David's Hospice Shop	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78116 77569	YES
3304	II	House and Castle Hair and Beauty	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78089 77550	YES
3305	II	House and baker's shop	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78086 77548	YES
3306	II	Ye Old Mansion House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78081 77567	YES
3307	II	House and Pantri Conwy Pantry	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78067 77555	YES
3308	II	Pen-y-bryn tea rooms	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78062 77550	YES
3309	II	Fountain and statue of Llewelyn ap Iowerth	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78048 77528	YES
3310	II	Conwy Police Station	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78025 77555	YES
3311	II	Alfredo Restaurant	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78048 77557	YES
3312	II	Railway bridge over Llanrwst Road, including attached embankment wall to E	Pont Pensarn, Conwy	SH 78319 77396	NO
3313	II	Pont Pensarn	Pont Pensarn, Conwy	SH 78321 77389	NO
3315	II	The Quay	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78359 77555	YES
3316	II	Liverpool Arms public house	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78214 77674	YES
3317	II	The Smallest House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78185 77712	YES
3318	II	Marle Hall, Marl Lane	Llandudno Junction	SH 79858 78765	YES
3319	II	Warden's Residence at Marle Hall	Llandudno Junction	SH 79889 78742	YES
3320	II	Former Tollgate at Entrance to Marl Farmyard, Marl Lane	Llandudno Junction	SH 79808 78731	YES
3321	II	Twt Hill Farmhouse, including attached barn	Bangor Road, Conwy	SH 77657 78073	NO
3322	II	Llys Llewelyn	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	SH 77854 77539	YES
3323	II	Castlebank Hotel	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	SH 77841 77553	YES
3324	II	1 Bryn Ffynnon	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	SH 77752 77579	YES
3325	II	Clock Tower to north of Pabo Hall, Pabo Lane	Esgryn, Conwy	SH 80926 78865	NO
3326	II	Archway at south entrance to former stable yard at Pabo Hall, Pabo Lane	Esgryn, Conwy	SH 80825 78798	NO

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
3327	II	Archway at east entrance to former stable yard at Pabo Hall, Pabo Lane	Esgryn, Conwy	SH 80870 78825	NO
3328	II	Pabo Lodge, Pabo Lane	Esgryn, Conwy	SH 81106 78293	NO
3330	II	Gorphwysfa	Tywyn	SH 78634 78608	NO
3331	II	Front Block of Tyn-Y-Coed House at Harriet Robertson Research Institute	Llanrhos	SH 79139 79719	NO
3332	II	Former Stable Block at Bodysgallen Farm to NE Of Farmhouse	Bodysgallen	SH 79908 79284	YES
3333	II	Barn & Granary, or Store Loft at Bodysgallen Farm, to NE Of Farmhouse and To N of Stable Block,	Bodysgallen	SH 79920 79297	YES
3335	II	The Old Cottage to NE of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road	Bodysgallen	SH 79984 79278	YES
3336	II	Dovecote Adjoining the SE end of The Old Cottage at Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79985 79270	YES
3337	II	Walls & Gateways on NW & NE sides of Courtyard to NE Of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79980 79295	YES
3338	II	Terrace Wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79956 79315	YES
3339	II	Outbuilding to NW of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79902 79269	YES
3340	II	NW & SW Walls of Garden on SW side Of Bodysgallen Hall & Railings at Entrance	Bodysgallen	SH 79910 79258	YES
3341	II	Walls & Terrace Walls to Water Garden to S. of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79941 79246	YES

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
3342	II	Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road NW,SW & SE Walls to Rose Garden to SE of Road	Bodysgallen	SH 79930 79208	YES
3343	II	NW, NE, SE & SW Walls to Dutch Gardens to SE of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	SH 79989 79246	YES
3344	II	Fron Deg	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78254 77482	YES
3345	II	Conwy Visitor Centre	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78101 77449	YES
3346	II	The Bridge public house	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78271 77515	YES
3347	II	Gate piers and gates at Rose Hill Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78176 77473	YES
3348	II	The Malt Loaf public house	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78096 77478	YES
3349	II	22 Rose Hill Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78077 77497	YES
3350	II	1 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77989 77481	YES
3351	II	1 Victoria Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77961 77472	YES
3352	II	Rosemary Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77981 77432	YES
3354	II	Sundial in St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78160 77507	YES
3355	II	St. Mary's Churchyard Walls including Walls lining the approaches from Castle Street and Church Street	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78198 77555	YES
3356	II	Lamp standard in the grounds of The Rectory, St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78164 77497	YES
3357	II	Venezia	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 77947 79108	NO
3358	II	Deganwy Castle Hotel	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 77747 79207	NO
3363	II	Bodlondeb Lodge to SE of main house	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 78096 77767	YES
3364	II	Bodhyfryd	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77942 77557	YES
3366	II	Plas Porth Uchaf	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77909 77487	YES
3381	II	Cwm Howard Farmhouse, including forecourt wall	Llandudno, Llandudno	SH 78492 81016	NO

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3386	II	Pen-y-Bryn Cottage	Bryn Pydew, Llandudno	SH 81208 79166	NO
3409	II	Llandudno Lodge	Llanrhos, Conwy	SH 79329 80424	YES
3410	II	Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall, including garden wall and railings	Gloddaeth Hall	SH 79703 80249	YES
3412	II	Jubilee Wing (Assembly Hall Block) at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80310 80730	YES
3413	II	Former Stable Block at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80346 80725	YES
3414	II	Matron's Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80357 80744	YES
3416	II	Garden wall, including stone doorway at E end of garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall.	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80345 80685	YES
3417	II	Terrace Wall bounding S Side of Main Forecourt at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80270 80660	YES
3418	II	Wall on W Side of Garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80247 80631	YES
3419	II	Terrace Wall and Guns enclosing S side of Garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80321 80652	YES
3420	II	Wall on SW side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80280 80589	YES
3421	II	Wall on NE side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80373 80665	YES
3478	II	Piers Gates & Railings at Queen's Road Entrance to the North Wales Medical Centre	Craig-y-Don, Llandudno	SH 79465 81208	NO
3479	II	North Wales Medical Centre	Craig-y-Don, Llandudno	SH 79700 81267	NO
3480	II	Farmhouse at Fferm	Craig-y-Don, Llandudno	SH 79751 80984	NO
5774	II	Bothy Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80248 80598	YES
5777	II	Churchyard walls, lych gate and railings enclosing Mostyn burial ground at Llanrhos church	Llanrhos	SH 79299 80300	YES

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5778	II	Wall, drinking fountain and gate to N and E side of car park S of Llanrhos churchyard	Llanrhos	SH 79310 80267	YES
5779	II	Church House	Llanrhos	SH 79288 80208	YES
5780	II	Forecourt Wall to Church House	Llanrhos	SH 79304 80223	YES
5781	II	Watch Tower on Bryniau Hill, Conway Road, Llanrhos	Llanrhos, Conwy	SH 78556 80301	YES
25308	II	Queen's Road Lodge to North Wales Medical Centre	Craig-y-Don, Llandudno	SH 79470 81193	NO
25310	II	Cadogan Centre at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80287 80706	YES
25333	II	Water Tower at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	SH 80268 80744	YES
87356	II	1 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77940 77521	YES
87357	II	House and Lovejoys Antiques	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78213 77596	YES
87358	II	11 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78017 77626	YES
87359	II	11 Lower Gate Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78181 77716	YES
87360	II	Meddiant	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78248 77480	YES
87361	II	House and Rowlands Pharmacy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78218 77587	YES
87362	II	12 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78111 77642	YES
87363	II	12 Lower Gate Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78176 77722	YES
87364	II	13 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78014 77629	YES
87365	II	14 Crown Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78084 77617	YES
87366	II	14 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78109 77645	YES
87367	II	15 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78011 77632	YES
87368	II	17 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78139 77692	YES
87369	II	17 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78077 77626	YES
87370	II	House and Conwy Fine Wines	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78111 77565	YES
87371	II	2 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78041 77618	YES

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87372	II	2 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77935 77526	YES
87373	II	2 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77984 77479	YES
87374	II	House and Tenovus	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78086 77570	YES
87375	II	Office and The Bookshop	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78106 77561	YES
87376	II	22 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78045 77615	YES
87377	II	29 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78118 77720	YES
87378	II	Castle View	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78166 77660	YES
87379	II	3 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78109 77619	YES
87380	II	3 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77932 77530	YES
87381	II	3 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77980 77477	YES
87382	II	Eagles Building (Fisherman's Chip Shop and Carolina's Ice Cream)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78213 77627	YES
87383	II	House and G.H. Edwards Newsagents	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78057 77545	YES
87384	II	4 Church Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78089 77501	YES
87385	II	4 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78038 77622	YES
87386	II	House and Bwty Ty-Dre (Town House Restaurant)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78179 77641	YES
87387	II	4 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77928 77534	YES
87388	II	4 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77976 77475	YES
87389	II	5 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78028 77615	YES
87390	II	House and New Choice	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78026 77526	YES
87391	II	5 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78107 77623	YES
87392	II	5 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77924 77537	YES
87393	II	Isgrraig (Christopher Gash Dental Surgery)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78268 77489	YES
87394	II	5 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77970 77473	YES

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87395	II	6 Church Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78091 77497	YES
87396	II	6 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78034 77626	YES
87397	II	House and Beyond the Ninth Wave	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78172 77638	YES
87398	II	House and The Raj Restaurant	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78021 77531	YES
87399	II	6 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77920 77541	YES
87400	II	6 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77966 77471	YES
87401	II	Rose Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77976 77552	YES
87402	II	7 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78104 77626	YES
87403	II	Hodesdon	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78261 77486	YES
87404	II	Shop and house, 8-8a Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78208 77601	YES
87405	II	House and Yesteryears	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78167 77635	YES
87406	II	Conway Mart	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77966 77548	YES
87407	II	Conwy Outdoor shop and Anna's Tea Rooms	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78224 77615	YES
87408	II	9 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78102 77629	YES
87409	II	2 Bryn Ffynnon	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	SH 77750 77583	YES
87410	II	2 Victoria Terrace	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77957 77470	YES
87411	II	3 Victoria Terrace	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77953 77469	YES
87412	II	Albion Public House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77992 77553	YES
87413	II	Plas Blodwell	Llandudno Junction	SH 79449 78117	YES
87414	II	Bodalaw	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78113 77616	YES
87415	II	Brackenrigg	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 78013 79437	NO
87416	II	Crucifixion and Stations of the Cross at St Michael's RC Church	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77958 77435	YES
87417	II	Cadnant Bridge	Cadnant Park, Conwy	SH 77825 77703	NO

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
87418	II	Carreg Lwyd	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78032 77611	YES
87419	II	Coed y Castell	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 78023 79582	NO
87420	II	Conwy war memorial	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 77942 77890	YES
87421	II	Crane in former railway yard E of Conwy station	Pont Pensarn, Conwy	SH 78294 77415	NO
87422	II	Detached classroom block at Ysgol Maelgwyn	Llandudno Junction, Conwy	SH 79433 78014	NO
87423	II	Edenhurst	Llanrhos	SH 79357 80013	YES
87424	II	Edwards Fresh Food	Town centre, Conwy	SH 78108 77588	YES
87425	II	Island Quay (Cei Ynys)	Afon Conwy, Conwy	SH 78609 77479	YES
87427	II	Gate at entrance to Edenhurst	Llanrhos	SH 79371 80014	YES
87428	II	Gate at entrance to Woodville	Llanrhos	SH 79367 80028	YES
87429	II	Gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb from Town Ditch Road	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 78097 77773	YES
87430	II	Gate piers, gates, walls & railings at Llandudno Lodge	Llanrhos, Conwy	SH 79318 80414	YES
87431	II	Gates & gate piers at entrance to Coed y Castell	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 77997 79598	NO
87432	II	Gates & gate posts at former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to SW of Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	SH 79421 79895	YES
87433	II	Gates and gate piers at entrance to Capel Tabernacl	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78035 77562	YES
87434	II	Gates, gate piers, forecourt wall and railings to Ysgol Maelgwyn	Llandudno Junction, Conwy	SH 79448 78086	YES
87435	II	Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	SH 79444 80008	YES
87436	II	Gateway to The Nook	Llanrhos	SH 79370 79991	YES
87437	II	Gingerbread Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78021 77622	YES
87438	II	Gorse Bank and Townstyle	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 77927 79116	NO

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
87439	II	House and The Blue Casket (Cist Las)	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78180 77620	YES
87440	II	House and Fletcher & Poole Estate Agents	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78033 77517	YES
87441	II	House and Futzi	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77973 77581	YES
87442	II	House and Private Adult Shop	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78037 77512	YES
87443	II	HSBC Bank	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78040 77506	YES
87444	II	Ivy House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78116 77611	YES
87445	II	Manchester House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78030 77522	YES
87447	II	Minafon	Tywyn	SH 78520 78656	NO
87448	II	NW portal of Conwy Railway Tunnel	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	SH 77922 77581	NO
87449	II	Old Youth Club	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78173 77652	YES
87450	II	Palace Cinema, including Theatre Bistro, Pearl of Conwy and Jensens hairdressers	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78152 77628	YES
87451	II	Park Lodge	Tywyn	SH 78695 79088	YES
87452	II	Pillar box outside NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78261 77544	YES
87453	II	Plas Uchaf, 4 Victoria Terrace	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77948 77467	YES
87454	II	Red Lion House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78079 77543	YES
87455	II	Signpost at Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	SH 79441 79996	YES
87456	II	Sandpiper Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78024 77619	YES
87457	II	SE portal of Conwy Railway Tunnel	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77965 77530	YES
87458	II	Stretford House and Conwy Kebab, Burger & Pizza House	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78176 77673	YES
87459	II	Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb	Bodlondeb, Conwy	SH 77991 77883	YES
87460	II	Sunnyside and Cafe T'air	Deganwy, Conwy	SH 77932 79113	NO
87461	II	Swan Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78159 77695	YES
87462	II	Telephone call box outside NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78260 77543	YES

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	NGR	Positive viewshed result
87463	II	Telephone call-box on quayside	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78240 77663	YES
87464	II	The Nook	Llanrhos	SH 79360 79995	YES
87465	II	Ty Newydd	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78107 77500	YES
87466	II	Woodville	Llanrhos	SH 79355 80022	YES
87467	II	Woodville	Walled town, Conwy	SH 77938 77554	YES
87468	II	Ye Olde Mailcoach public house	Walled town, Conwy	SH 78115 77594	YES
87469	II	Ysgol Maelgwyn	Llandudno Junction, Conwy	SH 79444 78068	YES
87493	II	Llanrhos Church Hall	Llanrhos	SH 79288 80219	YES

4.3.2 Phase 3: the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of affected heritage assets

Field visits for heritage assets with potential views over the scheme were initially conducted in dry sunny conditions on Thursday 15th September 2016 with a second phase of visits conducted in overcast and dry conditions on Thursday 20th and Friday 21st October 2016. A third phase of visits was conducted in overcast and dry conditions on Tuesday 14th March 2017.

4.3.2.1 The setting of World Heritage Sites

One World Heritage site, Conwy Castle and Town Walls, was identified during the viewshed analysis as having potential views over the Proposed Development (Figure 13).

4.3.2.1.1 Conwy Castle and Town Walls

4.3.2.1.1.1 The Setting of Conwy Castle and Town Walls

The Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site is located on a ridge of Silurian Grits or Sandstones near to the mouth of the Afon Conway on its western bank. The medieval castle and town appear to have been established here to control the lowest convenient crossing point of the river. The Great Orme peninsula and the urban developments of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction lie to the east on the opposite bank of the Afon Conway and these settlements, together with Deganwy Castle, the estuary and the Great Orme headland dominate the view from the World Heritage Site to the east and north, as does Conwy Mountain to the north-west and Tal-y-fan, and beyond it the Carneddau, to the west. The World Heritage Site also forms bulk of the Conwy Conservation Area, both of which are located within the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006). In addition to being part of the World Heritage Site, the 13th century Castle and Town Walls are scheduled monuments (CN004; CN014) and Grade I Listed Buildings (LB3250; LB3233).

The Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage site enclose an area of shops, housing and public buildings of approximately 8.9 ha, all laid out within streets arranged in a largely intact medieval grid pattern. The ground level within the town rises in its western corner to 50m above sea level, and the wall Tower 13 here is higher than the pinnacles of the Castle towers, though the imposing Castle still dominates the setting (Cadw 2016, 64).

The majority of the buildings within the town, many of which are Listed Buildings, date to the 19th century. A small number of earlier buildings also survive within the World Heritage Site, notably the Grade I listed 13th century and later Church of St Mary LB3353, the Grade II* 15th century Aberconwy House LB3262, the Grade I listed 16th Century townhouse Plas Mawr

LB3634 (SM CN083) and the Grade II* listed 16th century house at 11 Castle Street LB 3256 (Cadw 2016, 29). There are however potentially more early buildings within the town than had previously been appreciated. Recent investigations have revealed that medieval and early post-medieval structural components may well survive hidden behind later facades, as has recently been discovered at the Grade II Listed Eagles Building LB87382 (J. Emmett 2017, pers. comm.). The Grade II Listed Quayside on the Afon Conway LB 3315 lies outside of the walls to the north-east and dates to the 19th Century. Two Grade I Listed 19th century bridges are located at the river crossing immediately to the east of the castle: the Tubular Railway Bridge LB3236 and the Telford Suspension Bridge LB3234 both run parallel with and to the south-east of, the modern road bridge carrying the A547 over the channel separating Conwy from the cob and Llandudno Junction. A 19th century railway line runs from the Tubular Railway Bridge and skirts the southern side of the Castle walls before tunnelling through the Town Wall to run at a low level across western corner of the walled town.

The modern town of Conwy's 20th century development has been restricted to outside of the western part of the World Heritage Site and though the original immediate setting of the medieval Castle and Town Walls has been transformed by subsequent development, the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site, dominated by the Castle itself, has been deemed worthy of preservation, and the townscape quality is classed as 'generally good' (Cadw 2016, 64).

4.3.2.1.1.2 Essential Setting

The essential setting of the World Heritage Site encompasses an area of approximately 155 ha (Figure 13). It includes four areas (Cadw 2016. 64-5):

- Bodlondeb Park and Wood to the north-west in order to preserve views to and from the northern part of the Town Walls;
- the Gyffin Valley to the south-west in order to preserve views to and from the southern part of the Castle and Town Walls;
- the high ground beyond Town Wall Tower 13 at the west of the walled town, in order to prevent redevelopment of the existing modern development here which would degrade the setting of the World Heritage Site; and
- Coed Benarth to the south-east of the World Heritage Site, which frames the southern view from the Castle and upon which inappropriate re-development would adversely impact it's the setting.

4.3.2.1.1.3 Significant Views

A number of views from the castle and walls have been defined as significant views, they are shown on Figure 13 and may be summarised as follows (Cadw 2016, 65):

- The views from the castle and town walls towards: the River Conwy, the bridges, the cob and Deganwy Castle; and towards the mountains to the west from the height of the castle towers and many viewpoints along the extent of the town walls.
- Into the castle and town walls: many views from the river, Deganwy and the mountains (Turner painted the view from the Benarth foreshore); a fine view down the Gyffin Valley (painted by Paul Sandby); and a variety of views from within the walled town.

4.3.2.1.1.4 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the World Heritage Site

The Proposed Development site lies between 1.7 – 2.0 km to the north-east of the World Heritage Site of Conwy Castle and Town Walls, outside of the Conwy Conservation area and World Heritage Site's essential setting. Its location, in an elevated position at the very edge of the eastern limit of the urban settlement of Deganwy, can be seen from the Significant Views from the Castle Towers and at various positions along the Town Wall (Plates 35 – 43). Its impact on the setting of the World Heritage Site is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 11).

The Proposed Development will form part of the Significant Arc of View from the Castle and Town Walls towards the Afon Conwy, the bridges, the cob and Deganwy Castle, but does not obstruct or interfere with it (Plate 44). The location is partly masked by existing housing and a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern boundary of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from the World Heritage Site, its scale and the position on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of the World Heritage Site and the way it understood, appreciated or experienced. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the World Heritage Site of Conwy Castle and Town Walls is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 11).

4.3.2.1.2 *Summary of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of World Heritage Sites*

The setting of 1 World Heritage Site, Conwy Castle and Town Walls will be adversely affected by the Proposed Development and will suffer **Slight** changes to its setting as a result (Table 11).

Table 11 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Site	Name	Impact on setting	Magnitude of Impact
Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd	Conwy Castle and Town Wall	Negative	Slight

4.3.2.2 *The setting of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens*

Three Registered Historic Parks and Gardens were identified during viewshed analyses as having views over the scheme: Bodysgallen Garden; Gloddaeth Garden and Benarth Hall Garden. The complete list of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2km study area with potential views over the Proposed Development is shown in Table 12 together with the results of the assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on their settings.

4.3.2.2.1 *Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON)*

4.3.2.2.1.1 The Setting of Bodysgallen Garden

The Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bodysgallen ((PGd) 7 (CON)) is located on the eastern side of the Conwy estuary upon on the western slopes of the hill Bryn Pydew (Figure 14). It is located at the western end of the Bryn Pydew Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2021) and covers an area of 10.7ha. The western end of the site lies 400m to the east of the Proposed Development. The garden includes formal terraced gardens, walled rose and kitchen gardens, a park with woods, a woodland walk and a terrace walk (Cadw 1998, 60). Bodysgallen Hall is a National Trust property and currently used as a hotel.

The earliest parts of the garden are contemporary with the Grade I Listed 17th century Bodysgallen Hall LB3334. A number of Grade II listed buildings are also located within the site and make a significant contribution to its setting: the Cottage and Dovecot LB3336; the Walls and Gateways NW and NE of the Courtyard LB3337; the Terrace Wall to the NW and NE LB3338; an Outbuilding LB3333; the NW and SW Garden Walls LB3340; the Walls and Terrace Wall south of the Water Garden LB3341; the Rose Garden Walls LB3342; and the Dutch Garden Walls LB3343.

The rural setting of Bodysgallen Gardens survived into the early 20th century as shown by successive editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps. Since then, the urban expansion of the settlements at Deganwy, Tywyn and Llandudno Junction has resulted in housing developments moving closer to its southern and south-western boundaries.

4.3.2.2.1.2 Essential Setting of Bodysgallen Garden

The essential setting of the garden covers an area of 43ha surrounding the site on all sides and mainly consists of areas of woodland: to the west it includes Coed y Pistyll which extends down to the boundary with the modern A470; to the south the woodland extends down the hillslope to the boundary with Marl Hall and to the east the Eastern Covert rises with the hillside overlooking the site. Large open fields also form part of the essential setting

to the north of Bodysgallen Farm and Lodge; smaller enclosed fields are included in the south-west towards Esgryn (Figure 14).

4.3.2.2.1.3 Significant views from Bodysgallen Garden

The views from the terrace walk looking south-west over the estuary towards the castle at Conwy were described as 'exceptional' and were noted by Richard Pennant in 1782, though more recent observers have suggested it may be partially obscured by vegetation (Cadw 1998, 62). The view is shown on Figure 14.

4.3.2.2.1.4 The impact of the proposed development on the setting of Bodysgallen Garden

The Proposed Development does not lie within the Registered Historic Park and Garden or its Essential Setting, though the Proposed Development contributes to the expansion of urban development in proximity to Bodysgallen Garden. Views towards the Proposed Development from the majority of assessed locations in the garden are obstructed by topography, garden features or deciduous trees which obscure views even in the winter months. The Significant View to the south-west towards Conwy from the terrace walk at Bodysgallen Garden is not obstructed by the Proposed Development (Plate 45; Plate 46) however the Proposed Development can be seen from the terraced walk. It is visible through and between tree cover in west facing views towards Deganwy Castle (SM CN016; Grade II* LB3365) from intermittent locations along its length, particularly towards its central part and northern end (Plate 47; Plate 48; Plate 49). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bodysgallen Garden has therefore been assessed as **Negative** (Table 12).

The Proposed Development is located on the edge of existing urban development, and clearly visible areas of existing housing already occupy some of the ground to the east of the Proposed Development site between it and Bodysgallen Garden. Despite the modern housing, large open fields in the foreground of west facing views, unaffected by the Proposed Development, still dominate the foreground of west facing views from the terrace. The view from the terrace walk to Deganwy Castle (SM CN016; Grade II* LB3365), and the Vardre on the horizon, will not be obstructed. Additionally, the presence of mature trees and a hedgerow on the eastern edge of the Proposed Development site will also have a screening effect. In light of this, the visual impact of the Proposed Development on the landscape here and the views to and over it from the terrace walk, is less intrusive than it might be.

The essential character of the visible landscape to the west of the terraced walk is that of an interface between a modern, urban and suburban landscape to the south, and a rural landscape to the north, and this will remain unchanged. The Proposed Development does

however still represent a northwards expansion of urban settlement on the western fringes of Bodysgallen Garden, a process which has continued through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the cumulative effect of which is the gradual erosion of Bodysgallen's Post - medieval rural setting. The scale, location and character of the Proposed Development, together with its low visual impact on an extremely limited number of locations within the garden, does not however constitute a change to the existing setting of Bodysgallen Garden that would represent a considerable detracting from its character or a visitor's experience or understanding of the Garden. The magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON) has therefore been assessed as **Slight** (Table 12).

See also Section 4.3.2.4.3 for a discussion of the impact of the Proposed Development on the Listed Buildings at Bodysgallen

4.3.2.2.2 *Gloddaeth Garden (PGd) 6 (CON)*

4.3.2.2.2.1 The Setting of Gloddaeth Garden

The Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden at Gloddaeth Hall ((PGd) 6 (CON)) is predominately located on the south-east facing slopes of Nant-y-Gamar, around a kilometre to the south-east of the town of Llandudno (Figure 14). It covers an area of 87ha and at its western extreme it also encompasses the wooded knoll of Bryn Maelgwyn. It is situated within the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005) and the south-western corner of the site lies just under a kilometre north-east of the Proposed Development. The garden consists of elements that date from the 17th Century onwards, including formal terraced gardens with a canal; an informal rockery with a grotto, several areas of woodland walks, a possible maze, a statue, viewpoints with extensive views over the surrounding countryside, parkland and fishponds (Cadw 1998, 92). Gloddaeth Hall is currently used as a school (St David's College).

The gardens contain a number of listed buildings that contribute to its setting including the Grade I Listed Gloddaeth Hall LB3411, parts of which date to the 16th century. Two Grade II* listed buildings are also located within the grounds: LB3415 the Dovecote and LB5775 a Statue of Hercules and pedestal. Twelve Grade II Listed Buildings are also situated within the grounds: LB25310 the Cadogan Centre; LB25333 a Water Tower; LB3412 the Jubilee Wing (Assembly Hall Block); LB3413 the Former Stable Block; LB3414 the Matron's Cottage; LB3416 the Garden Wall, including stone doorway at E end of garden in front of the hall; LB3417 the Terrace Wall bounding the S Side of Main Forecourt; LB3418 the Wall on the W Side of the Garden in front of the hall; LB3419 the Terrace Wall and Guns enclosing

the S side of Garden in front of the hall; LB3420 the Wall on the SW side of the former Kitchen Garden; LB3421 the Wall on the NE side of former Kitchen Garden and LB5774 the Bothy Cottage.

4.3.2.2.2 Essential setting of Gloddaeth Garden

The essential setting of the garden lies to the south and east and consists of 50ha of enclosed agricultural fields beyond the parkland. It appears to have been set out to preserve the south-east facing view from the Hall and Garden Terrace (Figure 14).

4.3.2.2.3 Significant views from Gloddaeth Garden

The south-east facing view from the Hall and the Terrace is designated as a significant view. The view is shown on Figure 14.

4.3.2.2.4 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Gloddaeth Garden

The location of the Proposed Development lies 1.8km to the south-west of the Gloddaeth Garden and its essential setting. Unfortunately permission was not granted to undertake a detailed assessment of the setting of Gloddaeth Garden, and no photographs could be taken. During the drive through the garden to the main building complex it was noted that views towards the proposed development were obscured by mature deciduous trees. It is however likely that the location of the Proposed Development is visible from the Hall itself, the Garden Terrace and some of the areas of open parkland to the south-east. The impact of the proposed development on the setting of the Gloddaeth Garden has therefore been assessed as **Negative** (Table 12).

Gloddaeth Garden is set on the south-east facing slope of a hill, and Hall and Gardens are laid out so as to exploit the Significant Views from them to the south-east. The location of the Proposed Development Site, 1.8km to the south-west, means that the Proposed Development would not obstruct or interfere with these views. In addition, the scale of the proposed development and its siting on the edge of the existing urban settlement of Deganwy means that its visual impact will be absorbed into the parts of the urban landscape of Deganwy already visible from Gloddaeth Garden with very little impact upon its the setting. The magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Gloddaeth Garden (PGd) 6 (CON) is therefore assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 12).

See also Section 4.3.2.4.4 for a discussion of the impact of the Proposed Development on the Listed Buildings at Gloddaeth.

4.3.2.2.3 *Benarth Hall Garden (PGd) 10 (CON)*

4.3.2.2.3.1 The setting of Benarth Hall Garden

The Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden at Benarth Hall ((PGd) 10 (CON)) is located on a sloping site on the western bank of the Afon Conwy, just to the south-east of the town of Conwy (Figure 13). Its northern part forms part of the essential setting for the World Heritage Site. It is situated in the Rolling Meadows, West of Conwy Historic Landscape Characterisation Area (HLCA 2014) and covers an area of 36ha. The northern edge of the site of the site lies just less than 2km south of the Proposed Development. The park and garden consists of open parkland to the south of the house and woodland to the north and its elements date from the 18th century onwards. They including woodland, a small park, a rockery, a 'wild' garden, a small formal garden area and views over the Afon Conwy estuary and south westwards over the Conwy Valley (Cadw 1998, 48). Benarth Hall is currently in use as a private residence.

The Garden contains three Grade II Listed Buildings that form part of its setting: the 18th century hall, Benarth Hall LB17710, listed together with a balustraded terrace to the south-east; an Ice House LB17711 and a Summer House LB17712. The Listed Buildings at Benarth Hall lie beyond the 2km study area and are therefore not part of this assessment

4.3.2.2.3.2 Essential setting of Benarth Hall Garden

The essential setting of the garden covers an area of 27ha and consists of enclosed fields to the south and west, Home Farm to the south-west and a small area of enclosed field behind the northern entrance lodge to the north (Figure 13).

4.3.2.2.3.3 Significant views from Benarth Hall Garden

Benarth Hall and Garden command extensive views along the Conwy Valley and the view from the hall looking south-east across the Afon Conwy to Llansanffraid has been designated as a significant view (Figure 13).

4.3.2.2.3.4 The impact of the proposed development on the setting of Benarth Hall Garden

Unfortunately access permission was not granted to perform a detailed assessment of the setting of Benarth Hall Garden. Views towards the Proposed Development from the Entrance Lodge at the northern entrance to the Benarth Hall Garden show that views to the north are largely obstructed by the road bridge and the Cob that carries the railway and the A547 across the Afon Conwy and the location of the proposed development is not visible (Plate 53). The northern part of the garden consists of an extensive area of deciduous woodland set on north facing slopes and it is likely that this blocks views to the north from

the central and southern parts of the site which lie on the river side east facing slopes. The significant view from the Benarth Hall Garden looks south-eastwards from Benarth Hall in the centre of the garden, upstream along the Afon Conwy and the Conwy Valley, and the location of the proposed development 2km to the north means that it will not interfere with or block these views. Given these factors, and the scale and distance of the Proposed Development from the site, the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Benarth Hall Garden (PGd) 10 (CON) has been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 12).

4.3.2.2.4 *Summary of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens*

The setting of 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Gloddaeth and Bodysgallen, will be adversely affected by the Proposed Development. The setting of one Registered Historic Park and Garden, Benarth Hall will not be affected by the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will result in **Very Slight** changes to the setting of Gloddaeth and **Moderate** changes to the setting of Bodysgallen (Table 12).

Table 12 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

Registered Historic Park and Garden Number	Name	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)	Gloddaeth (St David's College)	Negative	Very Slight
PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)	Bodysgallen	Negative	Slight
PGW (Gd) 10 (CON)	Benarth Hall	Neutral	-

4.3.2.3 *The setting of Scheduled Monuments*

Ten of the 21 Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area were identified as having potential views over the Proposed Development after viewshed analyses: CN004 Conwy Castle; CN012 Castell Caer Leion, Conwy Mountain; CN014 Conwy Town Wall; CN016 Deganwy Castle; CN083 Plas Mawr, Conwy; CN147 the site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Conwy; CN201 Bryniau Tower; CN215 the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan; CN299 Gwern Engan Pass Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle; and DE125 Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber. The complete list of Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area with potential views over the Proposed Development is shown in Table 13 together with the results of the assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on their settings.

4.3.2.3.1 *Conwy Castle CN004*

4.3.2.3.1.1 The setting of Conwy Castle

The imposing medieval Conwy Castle CN004 encloses an area of 0.58ha on an outcrop on the western bank of the Afon Conwy (Figure 16). It lies within the Conway Conservation Area, the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006) and is also a Grade I Listed Building LB3250. Together with The Grade I listed Town Walls (LB3233), it forms the Conway Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site and the setting of the castle has already been discussed in detail in Section 4.3.2.1.1. It stands at the eastern corner of the walled town, overlooking the town below and commanding expansive views in all directions.

4.3.2.3.1.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Conwy Castle

Conway Castle lies 1.75km to the south-west of the Proposed Development site. Site visits confirmed that the location of the Proposed Development, situated in an elevated position at the very edge of the eastern limit of the urban settlement of Deganwy on the opposite side of the Afon Conwy, is visible from multiple locations from within the Castle including towers, parapets and entrance ramp (Plate 35; Plate 36; Plates 37; Plate 38). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Conwy Castle is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 13)

The Proposed Development will form part of the west and north-east facing views from the castle. When viewed from the castle, the location is partly masked by a mixture of existing housing and deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern boundary of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from Conwy Castle, its scale and location on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing

urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of Conwy Castle. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Conwy Castle Scheduled Monument is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.2 *Castell Caer Leion CN012*

4.3.2.3.2.1 The setting of Castell Caer Leion

Castell Caer Leon CN012 is an Iron Age hillfort located on the top of Conwy Mountain (Mynydd y Dref) 1.8km west of the walled town of Conwy (Figure 16). The scheduled area covers 14ha of unenclosed grassland on the mountain top. It is located within the Snowdonia National Park and the Unenclosed Mountain (North) Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2023). Its elevated position at 244m AOD means that it commands wide views: to the Carneddau and Snowdonia to the south-west; over Anglesey to the north-west; over the Conwy estuary to the north and Great Orme headland to the north-east; eastwards towards the town of Conwy and beyond to Deganwy Castle and the modern settlements of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction; and south-east over the Sychnant pass towards the Conway Valley. The Scheduled Monuments CN215 the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan and CN299 Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle, are visible from various points within the scheduled area around 1km to the south-west on the opposite side of the Sychnant Pass.

4.3.2.3.2.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Castell Caer Leion

Castell Caer Leon CN012 is located 3km to the south-west of the Proposed Development site. Site visits confirmed that the Proposed Development site is visible to the north-east from many points within the northern eastern part of the scheduled area (Plate 54). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Castell Caer Leon is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 13).

Though the Proposed Development will form part of the north-east facing view from the site, the location is partially masked by a mixture of existing housing and deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern and western boundaries of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from Castell Caer Leon, its scale and location on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy with little impact upon the setting of Castell Caer Leon. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.3 *Conwy Town Wall CN014*

4.3.2.3.3.1 The setting of Conwy Town Wall

The Scheduled Monument of Conwy Town Wall CN014 encloses an area of 8.9ha and is located on the western bank of the Afon Conwy (Figure 16). It lies within the Conway Conservation Area, The Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site, the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006) and is also a Grade I Listed Building LB3233. As a component of the world Heritage Site, the setting of the Conwy Town Walls has been discussed in more detail in detail in Section 4.3.2.1.1. Together with the castle, the medieval walls enclose the historic core of the town of Conwy, rising to their highest point in the western corner where they overlook both the castle and town. The dominant aspect in the setting of the walls is the castle and town, though at various points along its length, the wall and associated towers command views across the Afon Conwy to the west, Conwy Mountain to the north and west, the Gyffin Valley to the south-west and along the Conwy Valley to the south-east.

4.3.2.3.3.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Conwy Town Wall

Conway Town Wall lies between 1.7 and 2.0 km to the south-west of the Proposed Development site. Site visits confirmed that the location of the Proposed Development, situated in an elevated position at the very edge of the eastern limit of the urban settlement of Deganwy on the opposite side of the Afon Conwy, is visible from multiple locations along the walls (Plate 39; Plate 40; Plate 41; Plate 42; Plate 43). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Conwy Town Wall is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 13).

As is the case for Conwy Castle, the Proposed Development will form part of the west and north-east facing views from the Town Wall. When viewed from the Town Wall, the location is partly masked by a mixture of existing housing and deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern boundary of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from the Town Wall, its scale and location on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of Conwy Town Wall. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Conwy Town Wall Scheduled Monument is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.4 *Deganwy Castle CN016*

4.3.2.3.4.1 The setting of Deganwy Castle

The remains of the medieval Deganwy Castle CN016 are located in open grassland on The Vardre, two precipitous hillocks separated by a saddle, 500m east of the Afon Conwy (Figure 15; Figure 16). The scheduled area covers 8ha and lies within the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005). At its highest point the Scheduled Monument, lies 110m AOD and has views over Anglesey to the west, the estuary and Great Orme headland to the north; Bryn Pydew and the urban settlements of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction to the east; the walled town of Conwy and the Conwy Valley to the south; and Conwy Mountain to the south-west. The architectural remains of the Castle are a Grade II* Listed Building LB3365, and the immediate surroundings of the Scheduled Monument contain the visible earthwork remains of associated settlements and field systems, both north and south of the castle in addition to later settlement evidence. The open area on which the Scheduled Monument is located is flanked to the north, west and south by 20th century housing, with enclosed fields and a more dispersed pattern of settlement to the north-east.

4.3.2.3.4.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Deganwy Castle

Deganwy Castle is the Scheduled Monument in closest proximity to the Proposed Development. Viewshed analyses suggested that the higher points within the scheduled area had views over the scheme which lies some 700m to the east, though high ground on the eastern edge of the open ground upon which the scheduled area is located blocked views of the Proposed Development from most parts of the monument. Site visits revealed that the high ground to the east of the scheduled area obscures the view to the Proposed Development site from most of the assessed locations within the Scheduled Monument. However, the northern part of the Proposed Development, located between areas of existing housing to its north-west and south-east, is just visible from the high ground at Mansell's Tower on the eastern hillock (Plate 03). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Deganwy Castle CN016 is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 13).

Though part of the Proposed Development will form part of the east facing view from Mansell's Tower, the Proposed Development is not visible from most of the area of the Scheduled Monument, and any new visual elements that the Proposed Development introduces into this view will result in little appreciable change to a visitor's experience of the site. The Proposed Development's location between existing areas of suburban housing to its north-west and south-east suggest that its limited visual impact on any views from the Scheduled Monument will produce only slight changes to its setting. The Proposed Development does however still represent a northwards expansion of urban settlement on

the eastern side of Deganwy Castle, the cumulative effect of which is the gradual erosion of its once rural setting. This does not however constitute a considerable change to the existing setting of Deganwy Castle that appreciably affects its character, and this, together with the extremely limited number of affected viewpoints within the scheduled area, means that the magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Deganwy Castle is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.5 *Plas Mawr CN083*

4.3.2.3.5.1 The setting of Plas Mawr

The Scheduled Monument Plas Mawr CN083 is a 16th century merchant's house located in the centre of the walled town at Conwy (Figure 16). It lies within the Conway Conservation Area, The Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site, the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006) and is also a Grade I Listed Building LB3634. The main aspects of the setting of Plas Mawr and its associated gatehouse are the surrounding buildings and streets within the walled town of Conwy.

4.3.2.3.5.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Plas Mawr

Though viewshed analysis returned a positive result, field visits demonstrated that at ground level the surrounding buildings and the Town Walls mask views to the Proposed Development site which lies 1.8km to the north-east. The Proposed Development is however visible over the rooftops of the town at the top of the Plas Mawr lookout tower and from the north-east facing attic windows (Plate 55; Plate 56). In both cases however, the windows have to be opened to view the location of the Proposed Development as their opaque glass obscures the view. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Plas Mawr is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 13).

Though the Proposed Development will form part of the north-east facing views from the upper stories of Plas Mawr when the windows in the lookout tower or attic are opened, the location is masked by a mixture of existing housing and deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern boundary of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from Plas Mawr, its scale and location on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of Plas Mawr. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Plas Mawr Scheduled Monument is therefore assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.6 *The Site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Rosehill Street CN147*

4.3.2.3.6.1 The setting of the Site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Rosehill Street

The Scheduled Monument the Site of Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Rosehill Street, Conwy CN147 marks the probable location of the 13th century King's Hall and the main works headquarters used during the building of both Conwy and Beaumaris Castles (Figure 16) . It covers an area of 0.38ha and is located against and within the Town Walls on their northern side, immediately west of the castle. The monument lies within the Conway Conservation Area, The Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site and the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006). Apart from a small paved area at its western end, the site lies underneath the tarmacked car-park to the west of the castle. The main aspects of the setting of the Site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe are the modern day carpark, the Town Wall which encloses it on its southern side, The Castle to the east and the buildings within the walled town along Rosehill Street.

4.3.2.3.6.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe

Though viewshed analysis returned a positive result, field visits demonstrated that the buildings within the walled town which lie to the north of the site obstruct the view to the Proposed Development site which lies 1.8km to the north-west. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Site of the Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe is therefore assessed as **Neutral** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.7 *Bryniau Tower CN201*

4.3.2.3.7.1 The setting of Bryniau Tower

Bryniau Tower CN201, a possible medieval lookout tower, is located on a hill top 150m south-west of Bryniau Farm and 100m north-east of a modern housing estate that forms the northern extent of the urban settlement of Deganwy (Figure 15). It lies within the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005). It is approximately 6m high, constructed on a hilltop approximately 70m AOD and sits in a commanding position with panoramic views over the surrounding landscape. It is possibly associated with either Deganwy or Conway Castles; it has views to the south to both, though it is likely it could only be seen from the towers of Conwy. Bryniau Tower is also a Grade II Listed Building LB5781.

4.3.2.3.7.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bryniau Tower

Bryniau Tower lies 1.1km to the north-west of the Proposed Development. Viewshed analysis suggested that the extreme north-western edge of the Proposed Development would be visible from both the top of the 6m high tower but would not obstruct the view from the monument to either Deganwy or Conwy Castles. Field visits confirmed that the extreme north-western edge of the Proposed Development site is visible from ground level at Bryniau Tower (Plate 57). The impact of the development on the setting of Bryniau Tower has therefore been assessed as **Negative** (Table 13).

Though the Proposed Development will form part of the south-east facing view from the site, the location is partially masked by a higher ground to the north-west of the Proposed Development. The Proposed development does not interfere or obscure the important views from Bryniau Tower to either Deganwy or Conwy Castles. The scale and location of the Proposed Development on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy currently visible from Bryniau Tower with little impact upon its setting. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bryniau Tower is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.8 *Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan CN215*

4.3.2.3.8.1 The setting of the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan

The Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan CN215 is a prehistoric settlement consisting of at least six, possibly seven hut circles with associated terraces and enclosures overlooking a boggy lake to the north. The site is situated in unenclosed grassland on the north-eastern slopes of Maen Esgob at a height of between 170 and 210m AOD and covers an area of 1ha (Figure 16). It is located within the Snowdonia National Park and the Unenclosed Mountain (North) Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2023). It has good views to the east towards Conwy and Llansanffraid Glan Conwy, but limited in other directions. The Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle CN299 is visible 350m away along the slope to the north-west of the site, as is the southern half of the Iron Age Hillfort Castell Caer Leion CN012 which lies around 1.2km to the north-east on the opposite side of the Sychnant Pass.

4.3.2.3.8.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of The Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan

The Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan CN215 is located 4.4km to the south-west of the Proposed Development site. Site visits confirmed that the Proposed Development site is

visible to the north-east (Plate 58). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan is therefore assessed as **Negative** (Table 13).

Though the Proposed Development will form part of the north-east facing view from the site, the location is partially masked by a mixture of existing housing and deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern and western boundaries of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan, its scale and location on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.9 Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle CN299

4.3.2.3.9.1 The setting of the Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle

The Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle CN299 is a prehistoric, possibly Iron Age or Romano-British settlement consisting of the stone foundations of two roundhouses, one of which is located within a concentric circular enclosure. The Scheduled Area lies 20m to the south of the Sychnant Pass Road and is situated on the edge of scrubby unenclosed grassland on the north-eastern slopes of Maen Esgob (Figure 16). It sits at a height of between 170 and 180m AOD and covers an area of 1ha. It is located within the Snowdonia National Park and on the edge of the Unenclosed Mountain (North) Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2023). It has a north-east view along the Sychnant Pass to the hill at Bryn Pydew on the eastern side of the Afon Conwy, but they are limited in other directions. The monument is located just over 100m to the north-west of the boggy lake associated with The Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan CN215 which is visible from the site some 350m away to the south-east. The southern half of the Iron Age Hillfort Castell Caer Leion CN012 is also visible from the site 900m to the north-east on the opposite side of the Sychnant Pass.

4.3.2.3.9.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle

The Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle is located 4.4km to the SW of the Proposed Development site. Viewshed Analysis suggested that the extreme south-eastern edge of the Proposed Development would be visible from the site. The site visit revealed that the location of the Proposed Development is not visible from the site and the impact of the

Proposed Development on the setting of the Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle is has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.10 Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber DE125

4.3.2.3.10.1 The setting of Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber

The Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber DE125 is a prehistoric, most likely early Neolithic funerary monument consisting of the orthostatic remains of a chambered long cairn. It is located at a height of 20m AOD in a small patch of woodland on sloping ground at the edge of an enclosed field 300m to the east of the eastern bank of the Afon Conwy, 1km south-west of Llansanffraid Glan Conwy (Figure 16).

4.3.2.3.10.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber

Viewshed Analysis suggested that the Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber would have views over the entire Proposed Development site which lies 4.3km to the north. The site visit revealed that the location of the Proposed Development is not visible views to the site are largely obstructed by deciduous trees (Plate 59). Given this, and the distance of the Proposed Development from the site, the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber DE125 has been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 13).

4.3.2.3.11 Summary of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Scheduled Monuments

The setting of 7 Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area, Conwy Castle CN004, Deganwy Castle CN016, Castell Caer Leion CN012, Plas Mawr CN083, Conwy Town Wall CN014, Bryniau Tower CN205 and the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan CN215, will be adversely affected by the Proposed Development. In addition to the 11 scheduled monuments with negative viewshed results, the setting of a further 3 Scheduled Monuments with positive viewshed results, the Site of Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe CN147, Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle CN299 and Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber DE125, will not be affected by the Proposed Development and its impact on their setting has been assessed as **Neutral**. The Proposed Development will result in **Very Slight** changes to the setting of Plas Mawr CN083 and **Slight** Changes to the settings of Conwy Castle CN004, Castell Caer Leion CN012, Conwy Town Wall CN014, Deganwy Castle CN016, Bryniau Tower CN201, and the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan CN215 (Table 13).

Table 13 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Scheduled Monuments

Cadw SM Number	Name	Impact on setting	Magnitude of Impact
CN004	Conwy Castle	Negative	Slight
CN012	Castell Caer Leion	Negative	Slight
CN014	Conwy Town Wall	Negative	Slight
CN016	Deganwy Castle	Negative	Slight
CN083	Plas Mawr	Negative	Very Slight
CN147	Site of Medieval King's Hall and Wardrobe, Rosehill Street	Neutral	-
CN201	Bryniau Tower	Negative	Slight
CN215	Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan	Negative	Slight
CN299	Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle	Neutral	-
DE125	Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber	Neutral	-

4.3.2.4 *The setting of Listed Buildings*

Viewshed analysis suggested that 226 of the 258 Listed Buildings within the 2km study area have views over the Proposed Development including 151 located within the Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site and 20 in the Conwy Castle and Town Walls essential setting. Other Listed Buildings with potential views to the Proposed Development include Deganwy Castle, 12 at Bodysgallen and 15 at Gloddaeth. The complete list of Listed Buildings within the 2km study area with potential views over the Proposed Development is shown in Table 14 together with the results of the assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on their settings.

4.3.2.4.1 *Listed Buildings within Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site*

A total of 151 Listed Buildings within the Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site were identified as having potential views over the Proposed Development site (Figure 19; Figure 20). These include four Grade I Listed Buildings: the 13th century Conway Castle LB3250 (Scheduled Monument CN004) and Town Walls LB3233 (Scheduled Monument CN014); The Medieval Church of St Mary LB3353; and the 16th century town house Plas Mawr LB3634 (Scheduled Monument CN083). Three Grade II* Listed Buildings are also located within the town and potentially have views over the Proposed Development: The 16th century 11 Castle Street LB3256; the 15th century Aberconwy House LB3262; and the 19th century Old Cockpit LB3367.

The impact on the setting on the Grade I Listed Conwy Castle LB3250 (CN004) and Town Walls LB3233 (CN014) has been discussed in the sections on the impact of the Proposed Development on the World Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site (Section 4.3.2.1.1) and Scheduled Monuments (Section 4.3.2.3.1 and Section 4.3.2.3.3). The Proposed Development has been assessed as having a **Negative** impact of **Slight** magnitude for both LB3250 Conwy Castle and LB 3233 the Town Walls. The impact of the Proposed Development on the Grade I Listed Building Plas Mawr LB3634 has also been discussed in the section on Scheduled Monuments (Section 4.3.2.3.5). The Proposed Development has been assessed as having a **Negative** impact of **Very Slight** magnitude for Plas Mawr LB3634 (Table 14).

The primary setting for all of the Listed Buildings within the Conwy World Heritage Site is the Castle, Walled Town and the other buildings within it. Though viewshed analyses returned positive results for 151 buildings, in practice, field visits revealed that views to the Proposed

Development for almost all of the potentially affected Listed Buildings are obscured by neighbouring or nearby buildings and / or the Town Walls. This includes the Grade II* Listed Buildings Aberconwy House LB3262 and the Old Cockpit LB3367. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of these two buildings, along with 120 of the Listed Buildings within Conwy, has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

There are however some exceptions. The Grade I Listed medieval Church of St Mary LB3353 located at the centre of the walled town has no unobstructed views to the Proposed Development at ground level. It was not possible to gain access to the church tower during the field visit as the steps up have been designated as unsafe and are awaiting repair. It is likely however that the tower commands views to the north-east beyond the rooftops and Town Wall and that the location of the Proposed Development is visible from it. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Church of St Mary LB3353 has therefore been assessed as **Negative**. As the resulting changes to the setting of the Church are very minor, the magnitude of the impact of the changes to setting have been assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

Sixteen buildings along the north-east side of Berry Street and Castle Street more than likely have a view to the north-east over the Town Wall and across the Afon Conwy to Deganwy from their rear upper stories. One of these is the Grade II* Listed Building the 16th century 11 Castle Street LB3256. The other 15 are all 19th century Grade II Listed buildings: House and Sea Chest LB3246; 4 Berry Street LB3247; 6 Berry Street LB3248; 16 Berry Street LB3249; 1 Castle Street LB3254; House and Celtic Shops Ltd LB3255; George and Dragon Inn LB3257; Llys Meddyg, including forecourt railings and gate LB3258; House, including forecourt railings and gate LB3259; Bodreinalt Surgery LB3260; Knights Gone By (also known as Plas Fardre) LB3261; Eagle's Building (Fisherman's Chip Shop and Carolina's Ice Cream) LB87382; Conwy Outdoor shop and Anna's Tea Rooms LB87407; Stretford House and Conwy Kebab, Burger & Pizza House LB87458; and Swan Cottage LB87461. The impact of the Proposed Development on these 16 buildings is therefore assessed as **Negative**. As the resulting changes to the setting of the 16 buildings are very minor, the magnitude of the impacts of changes to their settings have been assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

Similarly, the taller buildings along the western side of Bridge Street and the south side of Rose Hill Street probably have an unobstructed view of the site from north-east facing windows in their upper stories. Eleven such buildings were identified during the field visit, all of which are Grade II Listed and date to the 19th century: The Guildhall LB3251; Ye Old College LB3266; Former Conwy Municipal Offices LB3267; NatWest Bank LB3268; Fron

Deg LB3344; The Bridge public house LB3346; Meddiant LB87360; House and Rowlands Pharmacy LB87361; House and Bwty Ty-Dre (Town House Restaurant) LB87386; Isgraig (Christopher Gash Dental Surgery) LB87393; and Hodesdon LB87403. The impact of the proposed development on these 11 buildings is therefore assessed as **Negative**. The changes to the setting of the 11 buildings are again very minor and the magnitude of the impact of the changes to setting of all 11 has been assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.2 Listed Buildings within Conwy Castle and Town Walls Essential Setting

4.3.2.4.2.1 Quayside

Seven Listed Buildings are located outside of the Town Walls at Conwy on Lower Gate Street and the Quayside, within the Essential Setting of the World Heritage Site and the Conwy Conservation Area (Figure 19; Figure 20). Viewshed analyses suggested that all 7 of these 19th and 20th century Grade II Listed Buildings have unobstructed north-east facing views across the Afon Conwy towards Deganwy and the location of the Proposed Development site. These are: Harbour Master's Office LB3281; The Quay LB3315; Liverpool Arms public house LB3316; The Smallest House LB3317; 11 Lower Gate Street LB87359; 12 Lower Gate Street LB87363; and Telephone call-box on quayside LB87463. Field visits confirmed this (Plate 60; Plate 61; Plate 62; Plate 63; Plate 64). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of these 7 buildings is assessed as **Negative** (Table 14).

The Proposed Development will form part of the north-east facing view from these buildings, and the view to it is partly obscured by existing housing and a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees adjacent to the southern boundary of the Proposed Development site which will not be affected by it. In addition, the Proposed Development's distance from the quayside, its scale and location on the edge of existing residential housing areas suggest that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of the 7 Listed Buildings at the Quayside, LB3281, LB3315, LB3316, LB3317, LB87359, LB87363 and LB87463. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of these 7 buildings is therefore assessed as **Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.2.2 Listed Buildings East of Conwy Castle

Four Listed Buildings that viewshed analysis suggested had potential views to the Proposed Development are located immediately east of Conwy Castle within both the Essential Setting of the World Heritage Site and the Conwy Conservation Area (Figure 19). These are: Telford's Grade I listed 19th century Conwy Suspension Bridge LB3234; The Grade I listed 19th century Tubular Railway Bridge LB3236; the Grade II* listed 19th century Toll House at Conwy Suspension Bridge LB3235; and the Grade II Listed 19th century Island Quay (Ceï Ynys) LB87425. All 4 buildings lie to the south of the modern road bridge that carries the A547 across the Afon Conwy. Field visits revealed that the modern bridge obscures views to the proposed development from all 4 buildings and the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all 4 has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.2.3 Bodlondeb

Five Grade II Listed Buildings that viewshed analysis suggested had potential views to the Proposed Development are located just to the west of the town in extensive wooded parkland at Bodlondeb, within the Essential Setting of the World Heritage Site (Figure 20). These are: the 19th century Bodlondeb LB3239 and Bodlondeb Lodge to SE of main house LB3363; the 20th century Conwy War Memorial LB87420; the 19th century gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb from Town Ditch Road LB87429; and the 20th century Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb LB87459. The primary element of the setting of all of these buildings is the main house at Bodlondeb, its parkland and the nearby walled town and castle.

Field visits revealed that the north-east views to the Proposed Development from the Conwy War Memorial LB87420 are completely blocked by the main Bodlondeb house. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of LB87420 has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

Field visits did confirm the existence of views to the Proposed Development, 1.6km to the north-east, from the other four Listed Buildings at Bodlondeb: Bodlondeb LB3239 (Plate 65); Bodlondeb Lodge to SE of main house LB3363 (Plate 66); gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb from Town Ditch Road LB87429 (Plate 66); and the Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb LB87459 (Plate 67). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of these 4 buildings has therefore been assessed as **Negative**.

The upper stories of Bodlondeb LB3239 and Bodlondeb Lodge LB3363 probably command the clearest views to the Proposed Development for this group, and though it is possible to glimpse the location of the Proposed Development from ground level at all of the four of the affected Listed Buildings at Bodlondeb, most views are obscured to a large extent by deciduous trees to the north-east. It is possible that views in winter may be less obstructed. In light of this, and given the scale and distance of the Proposed Development from Bodlondeb, and the ability of the existing urban settlement of Deganwy to absorb the Proposed Development with very little change to the existing views from them, the magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of LB3239, LB3363, LB87429 and LB87459 at Bodlondeb is assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.2.4 Listed Buildings to the west of the Town Walls

Four 19th century Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the part of the Essential Setting of the World Heritage Site on the higher ground to the west of the town (Figure 18; Figure 20): Llys Llewelyn LB3322; the Castlebank Hotel LB3323; 1 Bryn Ffynnon LB3324; and 2 Bryn Ffynnon LB87409. The primary elements of the setting of all four of these buildings are the surrounding houses and the western part of the Town Walls and its towers.

Field visits demonstrated that north-east views to the Proposed Development from 1 Bryn Ffynnon LB3324 and 2 Bryn Ffynnon LB87409 are obscured by nearby buildings and deciduous woodland either side of the railway cutting to the north-east. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of LB3324 and LB87409 has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

Views to the proposed development, 2km to the north-east, from Llys Llewelyn LB3322 and the Castlebank Hotel LB3323 are also obscured at ground level by woodland either side of the railway cutting to the north-east. Their location on elevated ground means that there are probably clear views to the location of the Proposed Development from their first floor and attic windows. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of LB3322 and LB3323 has therefore been assessed as **Negative** (Table 14). The frontages of both houses face north-east, and the primary view of the observer for each is therefore from the direction of the Proposed Development. Given the scale and distance of the Proposed Development from Llys Llewelyn and the Castlebank Hotel, and the ability of the existing urban settlement of Deganwy to absorb the Proposed Development with very little change to the existing view, the magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Llys Llewelyn LB3322 and the Castlebank Hotel LB3323 is assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.3 *Listed Buildings at Bodysgallen*

Twelve Listed Buildings with potential views over the scheme are located at the centre of the Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bodysgallen (PGD) 7 (CON), around 600m to the east of the location of the Proposed Development (Figure 21). See Section 4.3.2.2.1 for a discussion of the impact on the Proposed Development on the setting of Bodysgallen Garden. The buildings at the site include the predominately 17th century Grade I Listed Bodysgallen Hall LB3334, now in use as an hotel, and eleven 17th, 18th and 19th century Grade II Listed Buildings: the Former Stable Block at Bodysgallen Farm to NE of Farmhouse LB3332; Barn & Granary or Store Loft at Bodysgallen Farm to NE of Farmhouse and to N of Stable Block LB3333; the Old Cottage to NE of Bodysgallen Hall LB3335; Dovecote adjoining the SE end of the Old Cottage at Bodysgallen Hall LB3336; walls & gateways on NW & NE sides of courtyard to NE of Bodysgallen Hall LB3337; terrace wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall LB3338; Outbuilding to NW of Bodysgallen Hall LB3339; NW & SW walls of garden on SW side of Bodysgallen Hall & Railings at Entrance LB3340; walls & terrace walls to Water Garden to S of Bodysgallen Hall LB3341; NW, SW & SE walls to Rose Garden to SE of Road LB3342; and the NW, NE, SE & SW walls to Dutch Gardens to SE of Bodysgallen Hall LB3343. The dominant element of their settings are the surrounding gardens and parklands of Bodysgallen, the other listed and unlisted buildings that form the complex, and in the case of the Hall, the views toward the Castle at Conwy to the south-west.

Field visits demonstrated that ten of the twelve Listed Buildings at Bodysgallen have no views over the scheme as topography, nearby structures and / or adjacent deciduous trees obstruct their west facing views. These are: the Former Stable Block LB3332; the Old Cottage LB3335; the Dovecote LB3336; the walls & gateways on NW & NE sides of the Courtyard LB3337; the terrace wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall LB3338; the Outbuilding LB3339; the NW & SW walls of garden on SW side of Bodysgallen Hall & railings at entrance LB3340; the walls & terrace walls to Water Garden LB3341; the NW, SW & SE walls to Rose Garden LB3342; and the NW, NE, SE & SW walls to Dutch Gardens LB3343. In light of these observations, the impact of the proposed development on the settings of these ten Listed Buildings at Bodysgallen LB3332, LB3335, LB3336, LB3337, LB3338, LB3339 and LB3340, LB3341, LB3342, and LB3343, has been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

Two buildings at Bodysgallen do have views over the scheme. Though ground level views from Bodysgallen Hall LB3334 will not be impacted, views to and over the Proposed Development are available from some of the rooms in the upper storeys of the hall, particularly those in the 13th century tower. The proposed development can also be seen from the steps of the Barn and Granary to the north-west of the Hall LB3333. The impact of the proposed development on the settings of LB3333 and LB3334 at Bodysgallen has therefore been assessed as **Negative** (Table 14).

The tower at Bodysgallen is thought to have been a thirteenth or fourteenth century watch tower for Conwy Castle and is the oldest part of the Hall. A glimpse of the eastern side of the Proposed Development can just be seen on the periphery of the historically important south-west facing view available from the roof of the tower when looking towards Conwy (Plate 50). The Proposed Development's marginal position in the view, together with its location between clearly visible existing residential areas, suggests that the impact on this historically important view will be very slight.

The Proposed Development is more prominent in the west facing view from the roof on the north-west facing side of the tower (Plate 51). Though not an historically important view, the west facing view towards Deganwy Castle (SM CN016; Grade II* LB3365) from the tower is of aesthetic value. The Proposed Development occupies the low ground to the east of the Vardre on the edge of, and between, areas of existing housing. Its low elevation compared to both Bodysgallen Hall and Deganwy Castle means that views to Deganwy Castle would not be obstructed, and the currently visible, elevated parts of Deganwy Castle, would still be clearly visible.

As with views from the terraced walk in the Bodysgallen Garden (see Section 4.3.2.2.1.4), the essential character of the west facing view from the upper storeys of the tower, is that of an interface between a rural landscape to the north, and a modern suburban landscape to the south with Deganwy Castle and the Vardre on the horizon. The Proposed Development is located on the edge of existing urban development, and clearly visible areas of existing housing already occupy the land to the west and south, and some of the ground to the east of the Proposed Development site between it and the Hall. The form and character of the Proposed Development is in keeping with the existing housing that surrounds it, and the essential character of this view will remain unchanged. The presence of mature trees and a hedgerow on the eastern edge of the Proposed Development site, and the closer mature trees in Bodysgallen Garden, will also have a screening effect on the Proposed Development when viewed from the upper stories of the Hall and its tower. In light of these

factors, the visual impact of the Proposed Development on the landscape here, and the setting of Bodysgallen Hall, is less intrusive than it might be.

The Proposed Development does however still represent a northwards expansion of urban settlement to the west of Bodysgallen Hall, the cumulative effect of which is the gradual erosion of its Post-medieval pastoral setting, a process which began in the 19th century. Though it contributes to the pastoral character of the land to the west of Bodysgallen Hall, the land upon which the Proposed Development will be built has no direct historical connection with the Bodysgallen Estate however, and was formerly part of the Marle Hall Estate. The change in land use of the fields in the footprint of the Proposed Development does not sever any historical links between the land and Bodysgallen Hall.

A limited number of views towards the Hall from the surrounding area will be impacted. The upper storeys of the Hall, currently just visible above and through the tree canopy from modern housing along Pentywyn Road will be blocked (Plate 16). East facing views towards the Hall for travellers using Pentywyn Road to travel from Deganwy to Llandudno will also be obscured. None of these affected views towards Bodysgallen Hall from the surrounding landscape are currently recognised as being historically significant however, and the impact will be extremely localised.

In summary, though the development represents an extension of suburban housing into fields in proximity to Bodysgallen Hall, the scale, form and location of the Proposed Development does not represent a considerable change to the character of the existing landscape around the Hall. This, together with the screening effect provided by existing landscape features that reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Development on the limited number of affected viewpoints from within the Hall, means that the magnitude impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bodysgallen Hall is considered to be **Slight** (Table 14).

One other listed Building at Bodysgallen, the Barn & Granary (Grade II LB3333), also has views to the Proposed Development (Plate 52). The site is just visible from the steps on the south-western side of the barn. The location can just be seen through existing deciduous trees in the foreground during the winter months though it is likely it would be completely screened by these trees when they are in leaf. Views to The Vardre and Deganwy from the Barn are not interrupted, and the Proposed Development's magnitude of impact on views from this location, and its setting, is assessed to be **Very Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.4 *Listed Buildings at Gloddaeth*

Sixteen Listed Buildings with potential views over the Proposed Development are located at the Registered Historic Park and Garden at Gloddaeth (PGD) 6 (CON) (Figure 22). The setting of Gloddaeth Garden has been discussed in Section 4.3.2.2.2. The site is currently in use as a school, St David's College, and the Listed Buildings there include: the 16th Century Grade I Listed Building Gloddaeth Hall LB3411; the 17th century Grade II* Listed Dovecote at Gloddaeth Hall, including attached single-storey blocks LB3415; and the 18th century Grade II* Listed Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall LB5775. The other 12 buildings are all 18th or 19th century and Grade II listed: the Jubilee Wing (Assembly Hall Block) at Gloddaeth Hall LB3412; the Former Stable Block at Gloddaeth Hall LB3413; the Matron's Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall LB3414; the garden wall, including stone doorway at E end of garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall LB3416; the terrace wall bounding S Side of main forecourt at Gloddaeth Hall LB3417; wall on W side of garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall LB3418; the terrace wall and guns enclosing S side of garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall LB3419; the wall on SW side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall LB3420; the wall on NE side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall LB3421; the Bothy Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall LB5774; the Cadogan Centre at Gloddaeth Hall LB25310; and the Water Tower at Gloddaeth Hall LB25333. The primary element of the setting of all of these centrally located buildings is the Gloddaeth Registered Historic Park and Garden and the associated buildings at the site, both listed and unlisted. The sixteenth Listed Building at Gloddaeth is the Grade II Listed 19th century Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall LB3410, a gatehouse at the entrance to the site located approximately 750m to the south-west of Gloddaeth Hall

Views to the south-west from the wall on the SW side of former Kitchen Garden LB3420 are blocked by deciduous trees. South-west facing views towards the Proposed Development are obscured by other buildings within the Gloddaeth complex for the Grade II* Listed Dovecote LB3415, and a further 8 of the Grade II Listed Buildings at Gloddaeth: the Jubilee Wing LB3412; the Former Stable Block LB3413; the Matron's Cottage LB3414; the garden wall, including stone doorway LB3416; wall on W side of garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall LB3418; the Bothy Cottage LB5774; the Cadogan Centre LB25310; and the Water Tower LB25333. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of these 10 Listed Buildings at Gloddaeth has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

Unfortunately permission was not granted to assess all of the buildings at the site. The results of a limited site visit did suggest that the Grade I Listed Building Gloddaeth Hall LB3411, most likely does have uninterrupted ground level views from at least some locations on its south-eastern side towards the Proposed Development. Unfortunately permission to

photographically record these views was not granted. The Grade II* Listed Statue of Hercules LB5775 located in the centre of the garden to the south-east of the hall most likely also has views to the south-west. Four Grade II Listed Buildings at the site also have probable views to the south-west towards the Proposed Development: the terrace wall bounding S side of main forecourt LB3417; the terrace wall and guns enclosing S side of garden LB3419, the wall on NE side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall LB3421; and Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall LB3410. The impact of the proposed development on these 6 Listed Buildings has therefore been assessed as **Negative** (Table 14).

Gloddaeth Hall and its terraced garden are orientated so as to exploit panoramic views from them to the south-east. The location of the Proposed Development Site, 1.8km to the south-west, means that the Proposed Development would not obstruct or interfere with these views. In addition, the scale of the proposed development and its siting on the edge of the existing urban settlement of Deganwy means that its visual impact will be absorbed into the existing visible urban landscape of Deganwy with very little impact upon the setting of Gloddaeth Hall and its terraced Garden. The magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of Gloddaeth Hall LB3411, the Statue of Hercules LB5775, the terrace walls LB3417 and LB3419, the Kitchen Garden wall LB3421 and Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall LB3410 is therefore assessed as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.5 Listed Buildings in Llanrhos

A group of 18 Listed Buildings with potential views over the scheme are located in and around the village of Llanrhos, north of the Proposed Development (Figure 23). This group can be subdivided into two groups: 10 Listed Buildings in the south-west of the village along the sides of the B5115; and 8 Listed Buildings to the north of the village around the Church of St Hilary.

4.3.2.4.5.1 Listed Buildings to the south-west of Llanrhos

Ten late nineteenth century Grade II Listed Buildings with potential views of the Proposed Development are located either side of the B5115, south-west of the village of Llanrhos, approximately 700m north north-east of the Proposed Development. These are: Conway Lodge LB3285 (Plate 05); Edenhurst LB87423; Gate at entrance to Edenhurst LB87427; Gate at entrance to Woodville LB87428; Gates & gate posts at former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to SW of Conway Lodge LB87432 (Plate 08); Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge LB87435 (Plate 06); Gateway to The Nook LB87436; Signpost at Conway Lodge LB87455 (Plate 07); The Nook LB87464; and Woodville LB87466.

Site visits revealed that views towards the Proposed Development site are blocked by housing to the south of the houses Edenhurst LB87423, Woodville LB87466 and The Nook LB87464 and their gateways LB87427, LB87466 and LB87436. The Proposed Development is not visible from the Listed Buildings on the other side of the road: the gates and gateposts at the entrance to Gloddaeth Hall LB87432; Conway Lodge LB3285; Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge LB87435; and the Signpost at Conway Lodge LB87455. The view from these four Listed Buildings is blocked by a combination of deciduous trees of and other buildings. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all 10 buildings to the south-west of Llanrhos has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.5.2 Listed Buildings around the Church of St Hilary

Eight Listed Buildings with potential views of the Proposed Development are located either side of the B5115 to the north of the village of Llanrhos, approximately 1km north of the Proposed Development. The cluster is centred on the Grade II* Listed Church of St Hilary at Llanrhos LB5776, a church with elements that date to the 13th century but that was extensively restored in the 19th century (Plate 11). The other seven Listed Buildings in this group are all 19th century and Grade II Listed: the Churchyard walls, lych gate and railings enclosing Mostyn burial ground at Llanrhos Church LB5777 (Plate 11); the wall, drinking fountain and gate to N and E side of car park S of Llanrhos Churchyard LB5778 (Plate 12); Church House LB5779 (Plate 13); the forecourt wall to Church House LB5780 (Plate 13); Llanrhos Church Hall LB87493 (Plate 13); Llandudno Lodge LB3409 (Plate 09); and the gate piers, gates, walls & railings at Llandudno Lodge LB87430.

Site visits revealed that views towards the Proposed Development site for all eight Listed Buildings in this group are blocked by combinations of housing, deciduous trees and an area of woodland to the south of Church House LB5779. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all 8 Listed Buildings around the Church of St Hilary has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.6 *Listed Buildings at Marl Hall*

Three Listed Buildings with potential views over the Proposed Development are located at Marl Hall, 660m to the south-east of it (Figure 18). They are all Grade II listed and consist of the early 20th century Marle Hall, Marl Lane LB3318; the 17th or 18th century Warden's Residence at Marle Hall LB3319; and the 18th century former tollgate at entrance to Marl Farmyard, Marl Lane LB3320. They are located just to the east of the modern A470 road, either side of Marl Lane and at the base of the wooded south-western slopes of Bryn Pyde

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated Historic Landscapes Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated Historic Landscapes w.

Site visits revealed that views towards the Proposed Development to the north-west for the 3 Listed Buildings in this group are blocked by a thick deciduous tree cover in that direction. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all 3 Listed Buildings around the Marl Hall LB3318 has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.7 Listed Buildings at Llandudno Junction

Three Listed Buildings with potential views are located in close proximity to each other in the centre of the urban settlement at Llandudno Junction, 1km to the south of the Proposed Development (Figure 18). They are all Grade II Listed and date to the early 20th century: Plas Blodwell LB87413; gates, gate piers, forecourt wall and railings to Ysgol Maelgwyn LB87434; and Ysgol Maelgwyn LB87469.

Site visits demonstrated that views to the north from Ysgol Maelgwyn LB87469 and its gates, gate piers, forecourt wall and railings LB87434 are blocked by Plas Blodwell LB87413 and other nearby buildings. Similarly, views to the north from Plas Blodwell LB87413 are blocked by nearby buildings in that direction. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all 3 Listed Buildings at Llandudno Junction has therefore been assessed as **Neutral** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.8 Other Listed Buildings

Four other Listed Buildings lie within the 2km study area and potentially have views over the scheme. These are: Bryn Gosol LB3237, Deganwy Castle LB3365; Bryniau Tower LB5781; and Park Lodge LB87451.

Both Deganwy Castle LB3365 (Figure 17; Figure 18) and Bryniau Tower LB5781 (Figure 17) are Scheduled Monuments and the impact of the Proposed Development on their settings of has been assessed in Section 4.3.2.3.4 (CN016) and Section 4.3.2.3.7 (CN201). The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the Grade II* Listed Deganwy Castle LB3365 (CN016) has been assessed as **Negative** and on the Grade II Listed Bryniau Tower LB5781 (CN201) as **Negative** (Table 14). The magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of both Deganwy Castle LB3365 and Bryniau Tower LB5781 has been assessed as **Slight** (Table 14).

Bryn Gosol is a late 17th century to early 18th century Grade II Listed farmhouse. It is located at the foot of the east facing slopes of Bryn Gosol, 1km to the north-west of the Proposed

Development and around 400m north of The Vadre and Deganwy Castle (Figure 17). A site visit revealed that ground level views to the south-east from Bryn Gosol LB3237 are blocked by adjacent modern houses in that direction though the Proposed Development may still be visible over the rooftops of the modern houses from the upper floors of the building. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Bryn Gosol LB3237 has therefore been assessed as **Negative** and its magnitude **Very Slight** (Table 14).

Park Lodge LB87451 is located just over 300m to the west of the Proposed Development and as such, it is the closest Listed Building (Figure 17). It dates to the first half of the 20th century and is Grade II listed. It sits near to the base of The Vadre, on its southern slopes and faces south-east. It is set back from and above the north side of Tan-y-Fron, at the end of a short private behind drive modern houses. Unfortunately access permissions were not granted to perform a site visit and detailed assessment. Views from the building to the east may be partially obscured by modern housing and deciduous trees; however it seems likely that its position on elevated ground will give some views to the site of the Proposed Development, particularly from its upper stories. The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Park Lodge LB87451 has therefore been assessed as **Negative**, and its magnitude of impact as **Very Slight** (Table 14).

4.3.2.4.9 Summary of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Listed Buildings

The settings of 56 Listed Buildings within the 2km study area will be adversely affected by the Proposed Development (Table 14). These include 5 Grade I Listed Buildings: Conwy Town Wall LB3233; Conwy Castle LB3234; Bodysgallen Hall LB3334; the Church of St Mary, Conwy LB3353 and Gloddaeth Hall LB3364. The settings of 3 Grade II* Listed Buildings will also be adversely affected: 11 Castle Street, Conwy LB3256; Deganwy Castle LB3365; and the Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall LB5775.

The settings of 202 Listed Buildings within the 2km study area (170 Listed Buildings with positive viewshed results and 32 with negative viewshed results) will not be affected by the Proposed Development and its impact on their setting has been assessed as **Neutral**.

The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of 12 affected Listed Buildings has been assessed as **Slight**. These include the Grade I Listed Buildings Conwy Castle LB3250, Conwy Town Wall LB3233, Bodysgallen Hall LB3334, the Grade II* Listed Building Deganwy Castle LB3365, and the Grade II Listed Building Bryniau Tower LB5781.

The magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of 44 of the affected Listed Buildings has been assessed as **Very Slight**. These include the Grade I Listed Buildings Gloddaeth Hall LB3411, Plas Mawr, Conwy LB3250, the Church of St Mary, Conwy LB3634 and the Grade II* Listed Buildings 11 Castle Street, Conwy LB3256 and the Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall LB3634.

Table 14 The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Listed Buildings with positive viewshed results

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3233	I	Conwy Town Wall	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3234	I	Conwy Suspension Bridge	Afon Conwy, Conwy	Neutral	-
3236	I	Tubular Railway Bridge	Afon Conwy, Conwy	Neutral	-
3250	I	Conwy Castle	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3334	I	Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Negative	Slight
3353	I	Church of St Mary	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3411	I	Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
3634	I	Plas Mawr	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3235	II*	Toll house at Conwy Suspension Bridge	Afon Conwy, Conwy	Neutral	-
3256	II*	11 Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3262	II*	Aberconwy House	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3365	II*	Deganwy Castle	Deganwy	Negative	Slight
3367	II*	The Old Cockpit	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3415	II*	Dovecote at Gloddaeth Hall, including attached single-storey blocks	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
5775	II*	Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
5776	II*	Church of St Hilary	Llanrhos	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3237	II	Bryn Gosol, Arfryn Deganwy	Deganwy, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3239	II	Bodlondeb	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3243	II	5 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3244	II	7-9 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3245	II	27 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3246	II	House and Sea Chest	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3247	II	4 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3248	II	6 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3249	II	16 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3251	II	The Guildhall	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3253	II	Conwy Public Library	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3254	II	1 Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3255	II	House and Celtic Shops Ltd	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3257	II	George and Dragon Inn	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3258	II	Llys Meddyg, including forecourt railings and gate	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3259	II	House, including forecourt railings and gate	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3260	II	Bodreinallt Surgery	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3261	II	Knights Gone By (also known as Plas Fardre)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3263	II	House, Popty Conwy Bakery (No 4) and Penny Farthing Sweet Shop (No 4a)	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3264	II	House and Fruits & Shoots (No 6a) and Conwy Strollers (No 6)	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3265	II	Gate piers, gates and railings at the Castle Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3266	II	Ye Old College, Yr Hen Coleg	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3267	II	Former Conwy Municipal Offices	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3268	II	NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3269	II	15 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3270	II	25 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3271	II	Capel Tabernacl	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3272	II	Sunday School at Capel Carmel, including forecourt wall and gates	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3273	II	Capel Carmel, including forecourt railings and pier	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3274	II	18 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3275	II	26 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3276	II	Former Welsh Baptist Chapel, including forecourt gates, gate piers and railings	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3277	II	Gate piers, gates and railings at Church Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3278	II	5 Church Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3279	II	8 Church Street and cottage forming part of Erskine Arms Hotel, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3280	II	12 Crown Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3281	II	Harbour Master's Office	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3284	II	1 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3285	II	Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
3298	II	House and Oriel y Crochenwyr (The Potters' Gallery)	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3299	II	House, Rhywberth I Bawb (Something for Everyone) and Conwy Crystal	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3300	II	House and Chatter Box	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3301	II	Castle Hotel	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3302	II	Gates at High Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3303	II	House and St David's Hospice Shop	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3304	II	House and Castle Hair and Beauty	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3305	II	House and baker's shop	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3306	II	Ye Old Mansion House	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3307	II	House and Pantri Conwy Pantry	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3308	II	Pen-y-bryn tea rooms	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3309	II	Fountain and statue of Llewelyn ap Iwerth	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3310	II	Conwy Police Station	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3311	II	Alfredo Restaurant	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3315	II	The Quay	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3316	II	Liverpool Arms public house	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3317	II	The Smallest House	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3318	II	Marle Hall, Marl Lane	Llandudno Junction	Neutral	-
3319	II	Warden's Residence at Marle Hall	Llandudno Junction	Neutral	-
3320	II	Former Tollgate at Entrance to Marl Farmyard, Marl Lane	Llandudno Junction	Neutral	-
3322	II	Llys Llewelyn	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3323	II	Castlebank Hotel	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3324	II	1 Bryn Ffynnon	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	Neutral	-
3332	II	Former Stable Block at Bodysgallen Farm to NE Of Farmhouse	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3333	II	Barn & Granary, or Store Loft at Bodysgallen Farm, to NE Of Farmhouse and To N of Stable Block,	Bodysgallen	Negative	Very Slight

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3335	II	The Old Cottage to NE of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3336	II	Dovecote Adjoining the SE end of The Old Cottage at Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3337	II	Walls & Gateways on NW & NE sides of Courtyard to NE Of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3338	II	Terrace Wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3339	II	Outbuilding to NW of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3340	II	NW & SW Walls of Garden on SW side Of Bodysgallen Hall & Railings at Entrance	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3341	II	Walls & Terrace Walls to Water Garden to S. of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3342	II	Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road NW,SW & SE Walls to Rose Garden to SE of Road	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3343	II	NW, NE, SE & SW Walls to Dutch Gardens to SE of Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Neutral	-
3344	II	Fron Deg	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3345	II	Conwy Visitor Centre	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3346	II	The Bridge public house	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3347	II	Gate piers and gates at Rose Hill Street entrance to St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3348	II	The Malt Loaf public house	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3349	II	22 Rose Hill Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3350	II	1 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3351	II	1 Victoria Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3352	II	Rosemary Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3354	II	Sundial in St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3355	II	St. Mary's Churchyard Walls including Walls lining the approaches from Castle Street and Church Street	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3356	II	Lamp standard in the grounds of The Rectory, St Mary's churchyard	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3363	II	Bodlondeb Lodge to SE of main house	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3364	II	Bodhyfryd	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3366	II	Plas Porth Uchaf	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
3409	II	Llandudno Lodge	Llanrhos, Conwy	Neutral	-
3410	II	Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall, including garden wall and railings	Gloddaeth Hall	Negative	Very Slight
3412	II	Jubilee Wing (Assembly Hall Block) at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
3413	II	Former Stable Block at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
3414	II	Matron's Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
3416	II	Garden wall, including stone doorway at E end of garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall.	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
3417	II	Terrace Wall bounding S Side of Main Forecourt at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
3418	II	Wall on W Side of Garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
3419	II	Terrace Wall and Guns enclosing S side of Garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
3420	II	Wall on SW side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3421	II	Wall on NE side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
5774	II	Bothy Cottage at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
5777	II	Churchyard walls, lych gate and railings enclosing Mostyn burial ground at Llanrhos church	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
5778	II	Wall, drinking fountain and gate to N and E side of car park S of Llanrhos churchyard	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
5779	II	Church House	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
5780	II	Forecourt wall to Church House		Neutral	-
5781	II	Watch Tower on Bryniau Hill, Conway Road, Llanrhos	Llanrhos, Conwy	Negative	Slight
25310	II	Cadogan Centre at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
25333	II	Water Tower at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	-
87356	II	1 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87357	II	House and Lovejoys Antiques	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87358	II	11 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87359	II	11 Lower Gate Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
87360	II	Meddiant	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87361	II	House and Rowlands Pharmacy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87362	II	12 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87363	II	12 Lower Gate Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
87364	II	13 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87365	II	14 Crown Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87366	II	14 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87367	II	15 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
87368	II	17 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87369	II	17 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87370	II	House and Conwy Fine Wines	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87371	II	2 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87372	II	2 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87373	II	2 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87374	II	House and Tenovus	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87375	II	Office and The Bookshop	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87376	II	22 Chapel Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87377	II	29 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87378	II	Castle View	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87379	II	3 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87380	II	3 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87381	II	3 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87382	II	Eagles Building (Fisherman's Chip Shop and Carolina's Ice Cream)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87383	II	House and G.H. Edwards Newsagents	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87384	II	4 Church Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87385	II	4 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87386	II	House and Bwty Ty-Dre (Town House Restaurant)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87387	II	4 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87388	II	4 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87389	II	5 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87390	II	House and New Choice	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
87391	II	5 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87392	II	5 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87393	II	Isgrraig (Christopher Gash Dental Surgery)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87394	II	5 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87395	II	6 Church Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87396	II	6 Erskine Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87397	II	House and Beyond the Ninth Wave	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87398	II	House and The Raj Restaurant	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87399	II	6 Newboro Terrace, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87400	II	6 Rosemary Lane, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87401	II	Rose Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87402	II	7 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87403	II	Hodesdon	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87404	II	Shop and house, 8-8a Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87405	II	House and Yesteryears	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87406	II	Conway Mart	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87407	II	Conwy Outdoor shop and Anna's Tea Rooms	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87408	II	9 Llewelyn Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87409	II	2 Bryn Ffynnon	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	Neutral	-
87410	II	2 Victoria Terrace	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87411	II	3 Victoria Terrace	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87412	II	Albion Public House	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87413	II	Plas Blodwell	Llandudno Junction	Neutral	-
87414	II	Bodalaw	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
87416	II	Crucifixion and Stations of the Cross at St Michael's RC Church	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87418	II	Carreg Lwyd	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87420	II	Conwy war memorial	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Neutral	-
87423	II	Edenhurst	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87424	II	Edwards Fresh Food	Town centre, Conwy	Neutral	-
87425	II	Island Quay (Cei Ynys)	Afon Conwy, Conwy	Neutral	-
87427	II	Gate at entrance to Edenhurst	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87428	II	Gate at entrance to Woodville	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87429	II	Gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb from Town Ditch Road	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87430	II	Gate piers, gates, walls & railings at Llandudno Lodge	Llanrhos, Conwy	Neutral	-
87432	II	Gates & gate posts at former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to SW of Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87433	II	Gates and gate piers at entrance to Capel Tabernacl	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87434	II	Gates, gate piers, forecourt wall and railings to Ysgol Maelgwyn	Llandudno Junction, Conwy	Neutral	-
87435	II	Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87436	II	Gateway to The Nook	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87437	II	Gingerbread Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87439	II	House and The Blue Casket (Cist Las)	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87440	II	House and Fletcher & Poole Estate Agents	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87441	II	House and Futzi	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87442	II	House and Private Adult Shop	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
87443	II	HSBC Bank	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87444	II	Ivy House	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87445	II	Manchester House	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87449	II	Old Youth Club	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87450	II	Palace Cinema, including Theatre Bistro, Pearl of Conwy and Jensens hairdressers	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87451	II	Park Lodge	Tywyn	Negative	Very Slight
87452	II	Pillar box outside NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87453	II	Plas Uchaf, 4 Victoria Terrace	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87454	II	Red Lion House	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87455	II	Signpost at Conway Lodge	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87456	II	Sandpiper Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87457	II	SE portal of Conwy Railway Tunnel	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87458	II	Stretford House and Conwy Kebab, Burger & Pizza House	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87459	II	Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87461	II	Swan Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87462	II	Telephone call box outside NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87463	II	Telephone call-box on quayside	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
87464	II	The Nook	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87465	II	Ty Newydd	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87466	II	Woodville	Llanrhos	Neutral	-
87467	II	Woodville	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87468	II	Ye Olde Mailcoach public house	Walled town, Conwy	Neutral	-
87469	II	Ysgol Maelgwyn	Llandudno Junction, Conwy	Neutral	-

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
87493	II	Llanrhos Church Hall	Llanrhos	Neutral	-

4.3.3 Discussion of the impact of the Proposed Development on Heritage Assets

The settings of **66** heritage assets (1 World Heritage Site, 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, 7 Scheduled Monuments and 56 Listed Buildings) will be **Negatively** affected by the Proposed Development (Table 15, Table 16, Table 17, Table 18).

The Proposed Development will have a **Severe** magnitude of impact on **none** of the identified heritage assets, as it will not introduce comprehensive changes to the setting of any heritage asset. The Proposed Development will have a **Moderate** magnitude of impact on **none** of the identified heritage assets, as it will not introduce considerable changes to the setting of any heritage asset.

The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of **20** heritage assets (1 World Heritage Site, 1 Registered Historic Park and Garden, 6 Scheduled Monuments and 12 Listed Buildings) has been assessed as **Slight**. These assets include: Conwy Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site; Conwy Castle (Scheduled Monument CN004; Grade I Listed Building LB3250); Conwy Town Wall (Scheduled Monument CN014; Grade I Listed Building LB3233); Bodysgallen Garden (Registered Historic Park and Garden (PGD) 7 (CON)); Bodysgallen Hall (Grade I Listed Building LB3334); Deganwy Castle (Scheduled Monument CN016; Grade II* Listed Building LB3365) Castell Caer Leion (Scheduled Monument CN012); Bryniau Tower (Scheduled Monument CN201; Grade II Listed Building LB5781); and the Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan (Scheduled Monument CN215).

The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of **46** heritage assets (1 Registered Historic Park and Garden, 1 Scheduled Monument and 44 Listed Buildings) has been assessed as **Very Slight**. These assets include: Gloddaeth Garden (Registered Historic Park and Garden PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)); Gloddaeth Hall (Grade I Listed Building LB3411); Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall (Grade II* Listed Building LB3634); Plas Mawr, Conwy (Scheduled Monument CN083, Grade I Listed Building LB3250); the Church of St Mary, Conwy (Grade I Listed Building LB3634); and 11 Castle Street, Conwy (Grade II* Listed Building LB3256).

The Proposed Development does not lie within any Essential Setting or interrupt or block any identified Significant Views to or from affected heritage assets, instead its impact mainly results from the potential disruption to views from heritage assets in the direction of the Proposed Development. This disruption is reduced for many heritage assets by the scale of the Proposed Development and its distance. The potential disruption to views from all

heritage assets is lessened by the Proposed Development's location adjacent to land already used for housing development, and as a result it will not cause visual changes to the landscape of comprehensive or considerable magnitude when incorporated into existing views from heritage assets. This, together with the screening effect of existing buildings and deciduous and non-deciduous trees, will result in only slight or very slight changes to existing views from heritage assets, and their settings will be able to absorb the Proposed Development without eroding their key characteristics.

Table 15 World Heritage Sites Negatively impacted

World Heritage Site	Name	Impact on setting	Magnitude of Impact
Castles and Town Walls of Edward I In Gwynedd	Conwy Castle and Town Wall	Negative	Slight

Table 16 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Negatively impacted

Registered Historic Park and Garden Number	Name	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)	Gloddaeth (St David's College)	Negative	Very Slight
PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)	Bodysgallen	Negative	Slight

Table 17 Scheduled Monuments Negatively impacted

Cadw SM Number	Name	Impact on setting	Magnitude of Impact
CN004	Conwy Castle	Negative	Slight
CN012	Castell Caer Leion	Negative	Slight
CN014	Conwy Town Wall	Negative	Slight
CN016	Deganwy Castle	Negative	Slight
CN083	Plas Mawr	Negative	Very Slight
CN201	Bryniau Tower	Negative	Slight
CN215	Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan	Negative	Slight

Table 18 Listed Buildings Negatively impacted

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3233	I	Conwy Town Wall	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3250	I	Conwy Castle	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3334	I	Bodysgallen Hall	Bodysgallen	Negative	Slight
3353	I	Church of St Mary	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3411	I	Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
3634	I	Plas Mawr	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3256	II*	11 Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3365	II*	Deganwy Castle	Deganwy	Negative	Slight
5775	II*	Statue of Hercules and pedestal at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
3237	II	Bryn Gosol, Arfryn Deganwy	Deganwy, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3246	II	House and Sea Chest	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3247	II	4 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3248	II	6 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3249	II	16 Berry Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3251	II	The Guildhall	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3254	II	1 Castle Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3255	II	House and Celtic Shops Ltd	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3257	II	George and Dragon Inn	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3258	II	Llys Meddyg, including forecourt railings and gate	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
3259	II	House, including forecourt railings and gate	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3260	II	Bodreinalt Surgery	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3261	II	Knights Gone By (also known as Plas Fardre)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3266	II	Ye Old College, Yr Hen Coleg	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3267	II	Former Conwy Municipal Offices	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3268	II	NatWest Bank	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3281	II	Harbour Master's Office	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3315	II	The Quay	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3316	II	Liverpool Arms public house	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3317	II	The Smallest House	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
3322	II	Llys Llewelyn	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3323	II	Castlebank Hotel	Mount Pleasant, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3333	II	Barn & Granary, or Store Loft at Bodysgallen Farm, to NE Of Farmhouse and To N of Stable Block,	Bodysgallen	Negative	Very Slight
3344	II	Fron Deg	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3346	II	The Bridge public house	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3363	II	Bodlondeb Lodge to SE of main house	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
3410	II	Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall, including garden wall and railings	Gloddaeth Hall	Negative	Very Slight
3417	II	Terrace Wall bounding S Side of Main Forecourt at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Negative	Very Slight
3419	II	Terrace Wall and Guns enclosing S side of Garden in front of Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	Very Slight
3421	II	Wall on NE side of former Kitchen Garden at Gloddaeth Hall	Gloddaeth Hall, Llandudno	Neutral	Very Slight
5781	II	Watch Tower on Bryniau Hill, Conway Road, Llanrhos	Llanrhos, Conwy	Negative	Slight

Cadw LB number	Listing Grade	Name	Location	Impact on setting	Magnitude of impact
87359	II	11 Lower Gate Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
87360	II	Meddiant	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87361	II	House and Rowlands Pharmacy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87363	II	12 Lower Gate Street, Town centre, Conwy	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight
87382	II	Eagles Building (Fisherman's Chip Shop and Carolina's Ice Cream)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87386	II	House and Bwty Ty-Dre (Town House Restaurant)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87393	II	Isgrraig (Christopher Gash Dental Surgery)	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87403	II	Hodesdon	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87407	II	Conwy Outdoor shop and Anna's Tea Rooms	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87429	II	Gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb from Town Ditch Road	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87451	II	Park Lodge	Tywyn	Negative	Very Slight
87458	II	Stretford House and Conwy Kebab, Burger & Pizza House	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87459	II	Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb	Bodlondeb, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87461	II	Swan Cottage	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Very Slight
87463	II	Telephone call-box on quayside	Walled town, Conwy	Negative	Slight

4.3.3.1 Proposed mitigation to the reduce the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of heritage assets

Effective mitigation for the impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of all affected heritage assets may be achieved by screening, and thus lessening its impact in the landscape. Sympathetic planting with locally common species of tree, both around the perimeter of the Proposed Development and within it, will enable it to blend in with the existing landscape and reduce its visual impact on the setting of heritage assets once the trees establish in the medium to long term. The magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of all affected heritage assets following mitigation can thus be reduced to **Very Slight**.

5 CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment and walk-over survey has identified 163 heritage assets that lie within 1km of the proposed development that span all periods from the prehistory to the present:

- 88 assets that are Archaeological Remains;
- 62 assets that are Historic Buildings;
- 12 assets that are Historic Landscapes; and
- 1 asset that is both Archaeological Remains and a Historic Building.

No Historic Buildings will be directly physically impacted by the Proposed Development. However two post-medieval Archaeological Remains are located within the footprint of the Proposed Development and will be directly physically impacted:

- Asset 163 the foundations of a substantial Post-medieval field boundary wall; and
- Asset 160 remains of a Post-medieval structure, possibly a field barn.

Preservation by record is recommended for surviving remains of both of these Assets as they both offer an opportunity to contribute to our understanding of local Post-medieval buildings and agricultural and settlement practices.

There is also potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be discovered at the Proposed Development site. Medieval and post-medieval archaeology are particularly well represented in the study area and it would appear that the remains of activity from these periods would be the most likely to be encountered. However their dominance in the archaeological record may reflect the lack of archaeological investigations away from the more prominent sites such as Deganwy Castle. Relatively recent work to the south of St Hilary's Church, Llanrhos has highlighted the potential for Prehistoric settlement remains to be discovered. Prior to this, direct evidence for Prehistoric activity in the area has been limited to isolated artefact findspots.

The identification of blown sand deposits, both during the walk over survey and on aerial photographs of the Proposed Development site, has implications for both the preservation of archaeological features and excavation strategies. Blown sand deposits can accumulate rapidly and may bury and preserve previously unknown archaeological sites and features of any period, as well as palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological evidence. The presence of calcareous material in the sand can also aid the preservation of bone and molluscs. Though the sand deposits predominately appear to lie outside of the footprint of the Proposed Development, the linear band of lighter material visible on aerial photographs on

the eastern side of Field 2 suggests that sand is likely to be encountered there, and this could potentially be of significance. Additionally, the unstable ground conditions created by excavation in sand means that the depth of any archaeological works will need to be closely monitored, and any trenches widened and stepped as required to ensure safe working conditions.

The Historic Landscape Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area Asset 162 will also be directly impacted by the Proposed Development. The nature of the Proposed Development as a housing development means that the character of the 4.56ha plot will be more in keeping with the urban character of the adjacent Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Historic Landscape Character Area Asset 017 and it may be necessary to redraw the boundaries of both of these HLCAs.

The assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of nearby World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings has demonstrated that the Proposed Development will have a negative visual impact on the settings of 66 heritage assets, however none of these sites will have comprehensive or considerable negative changes to their setting as a result of the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development will have a slight negative impact on the setting of 21 heritage assets which include:

- Conway Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Site;
- Conwy Castle and Conwy Town Walls (both Grade I Listed Buildings and SMs);
- Deganwy Castle (a Grade II* Listed Building and SM);
- Bryniau Tower (a Grade II Listed Building and SM);
- Bodysgallen Hall (a Grade I Listed Building) and its Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden;
- Iron Age hillfort at Castell Caer Leion (a SM); and
- Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan (a SM).

The impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of the remaining 45 affected heritage assets has been assessed as very slight.

Sympathetic planting with locally common species of tree, both around the perimeter of the Proposed Development and within it, will enable it to blend in with the existing landscape and reduce its visual impact on the settings of all affected heritage assets once the trees

establish in the medium to long term which would ultimately result in only very slight changes to the settings of all affected heritage assets.

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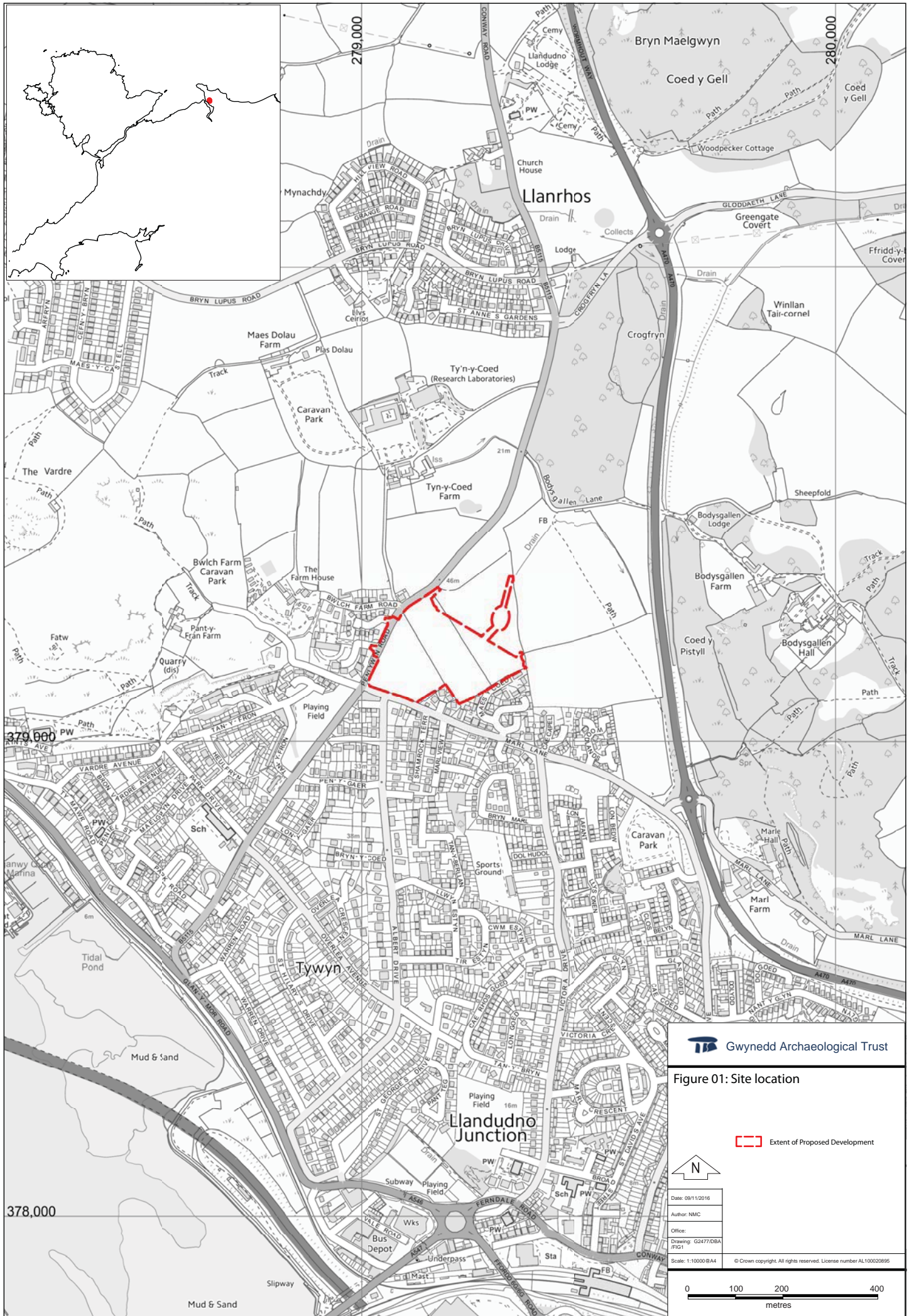
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FIGURES






 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 01: Site location

 Extent of Proposed Development



Date:	09/11/2016
Author:	NMC
Office:	
Drawing:	G2477/DBA/FIG1
Scale:	1:10000 @A4

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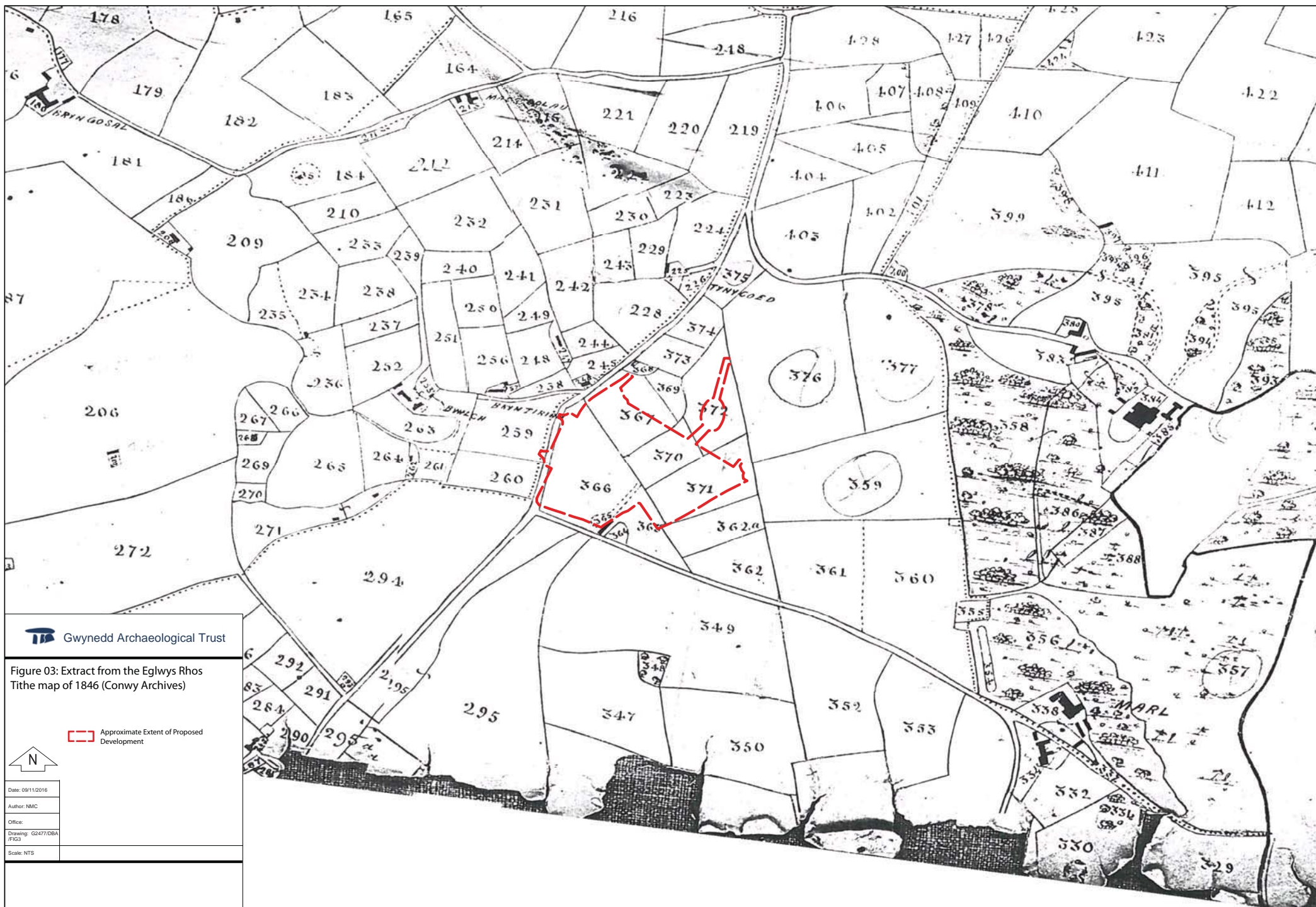
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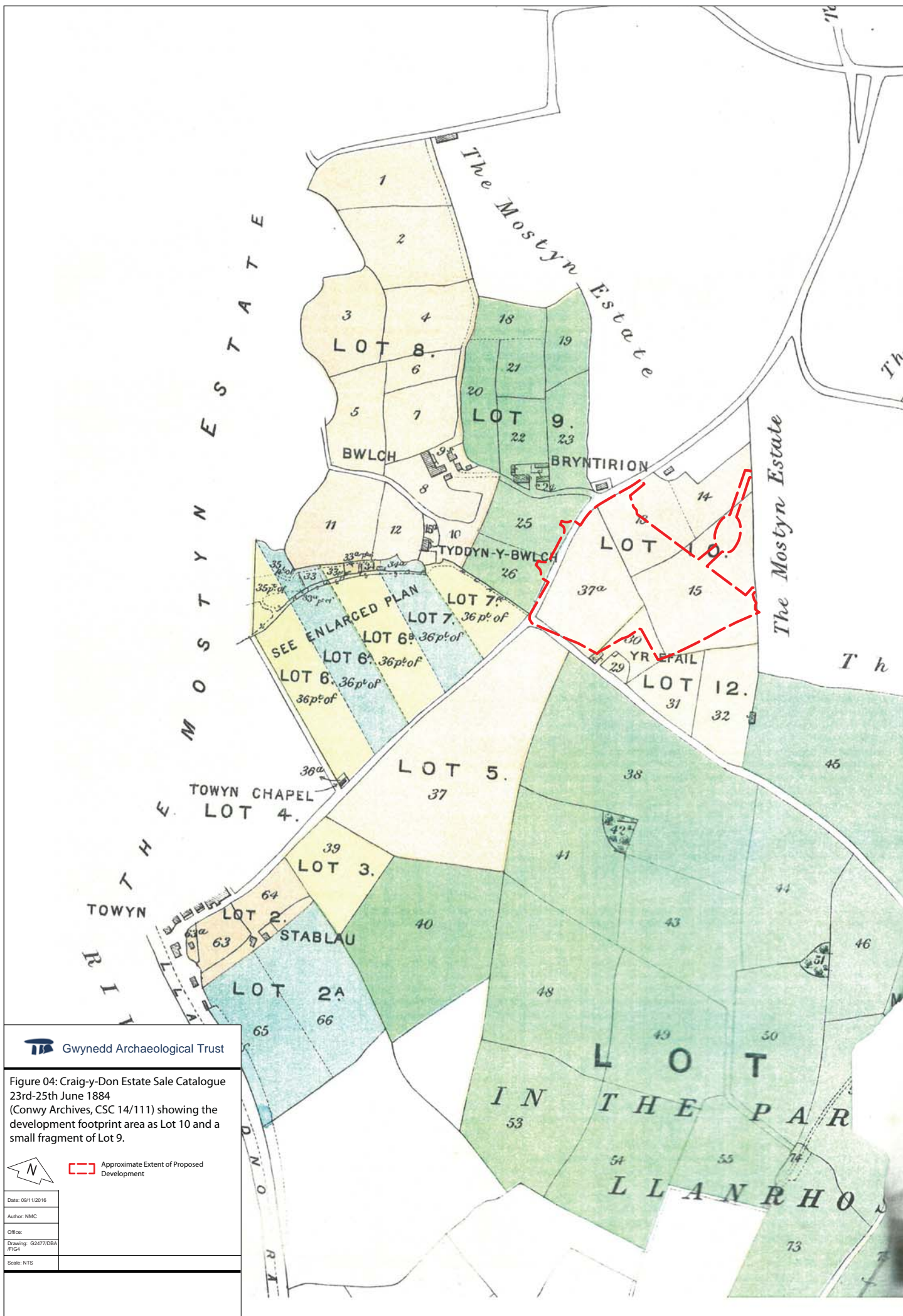
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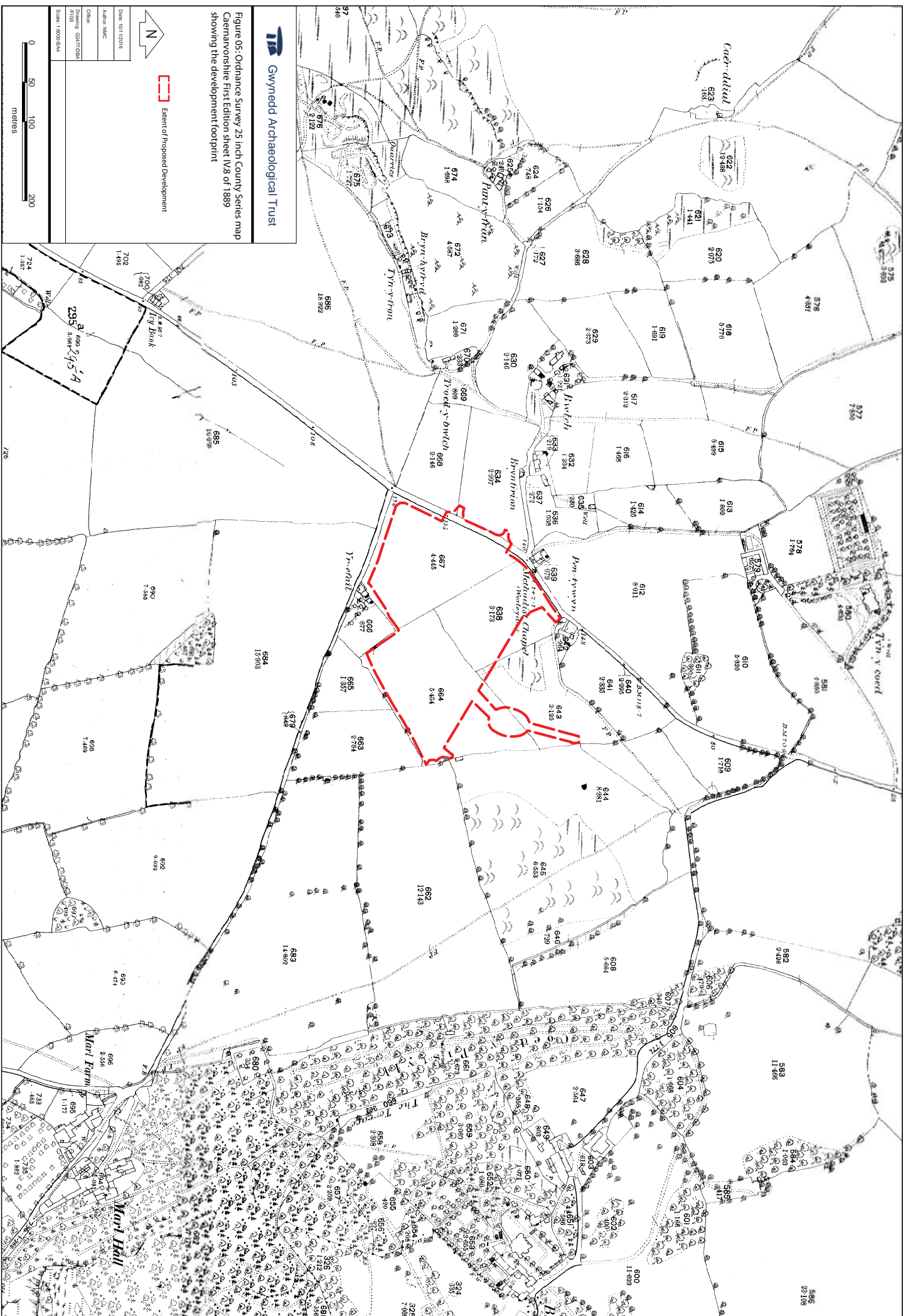
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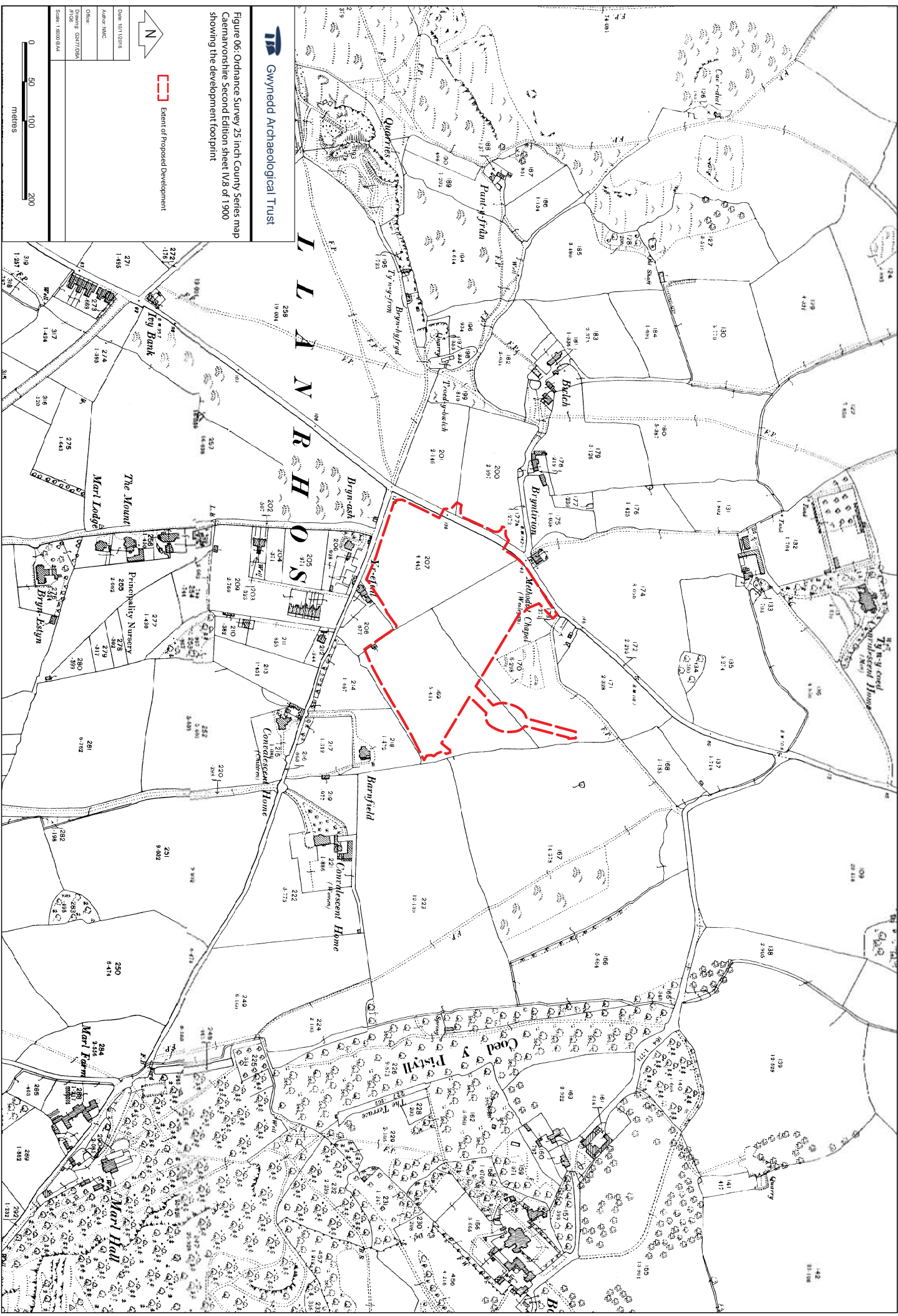
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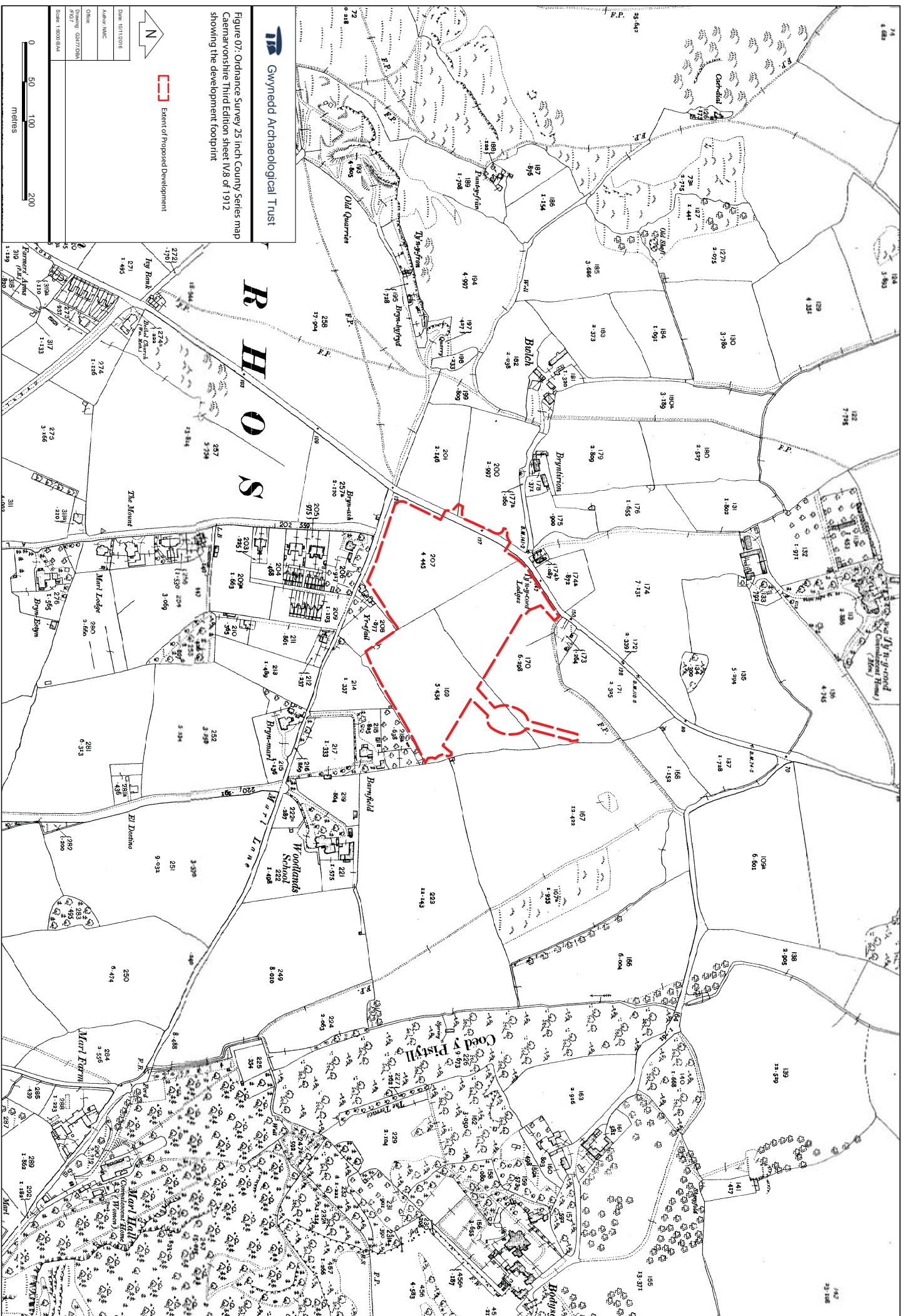
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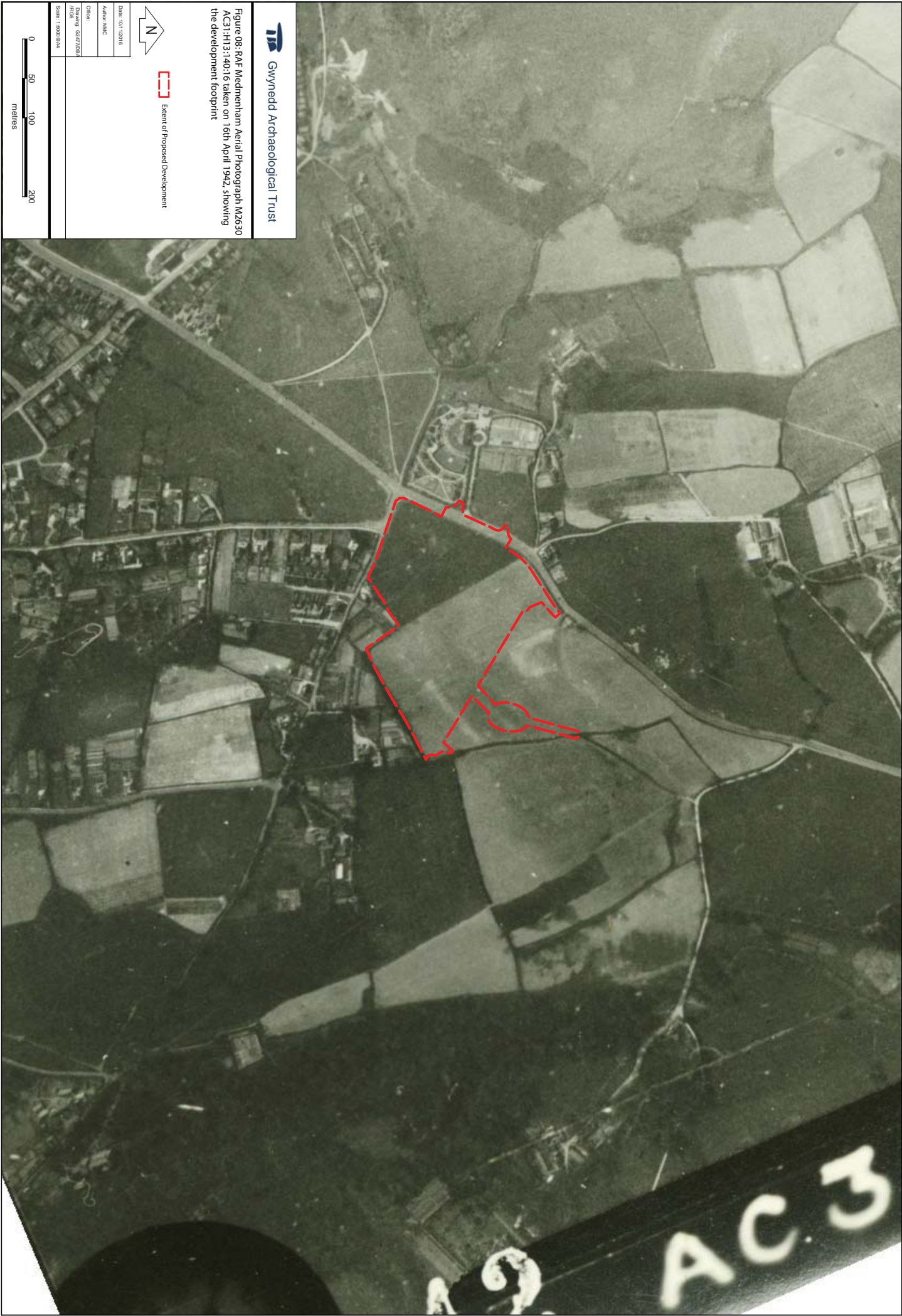












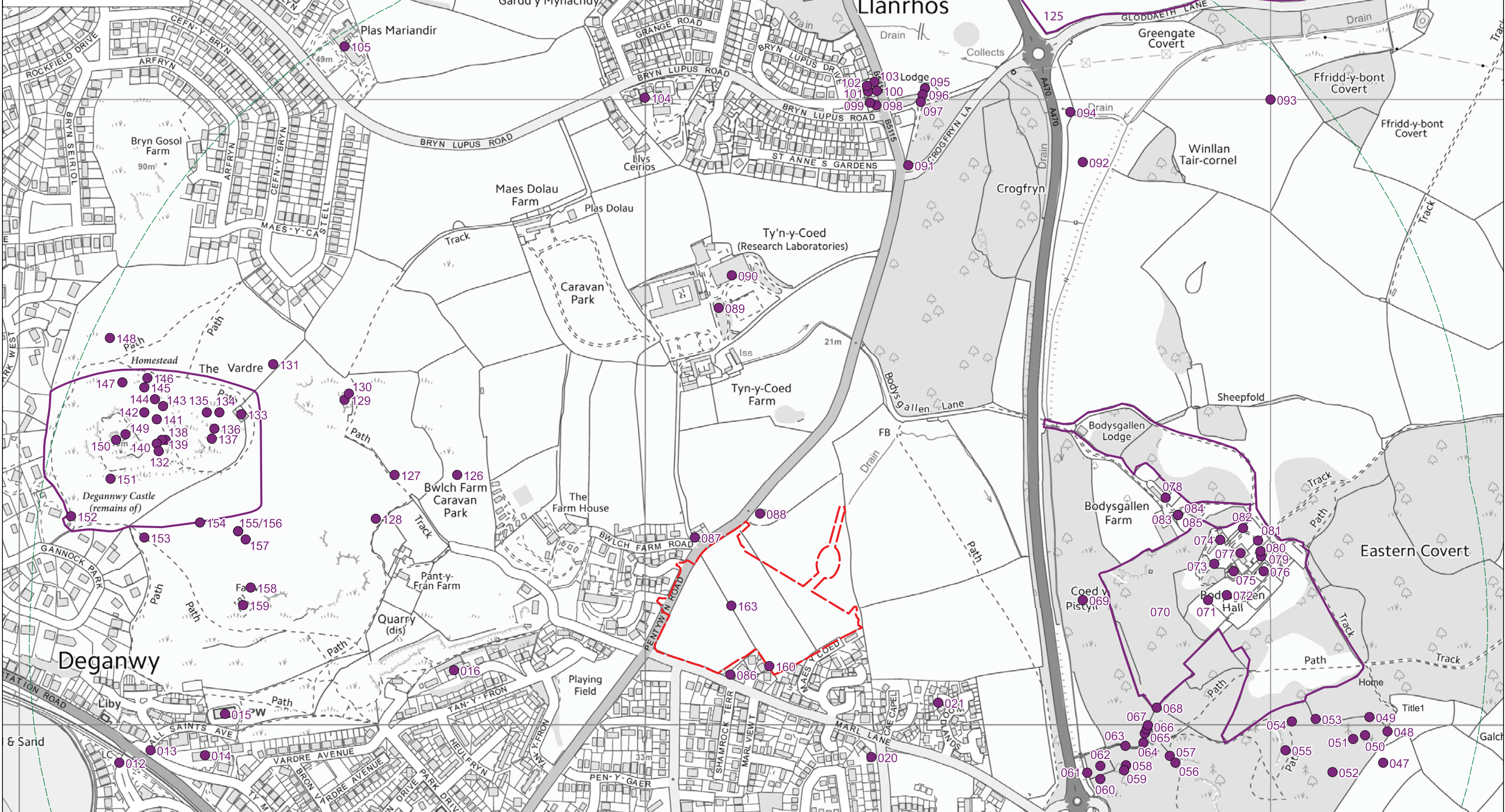
 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

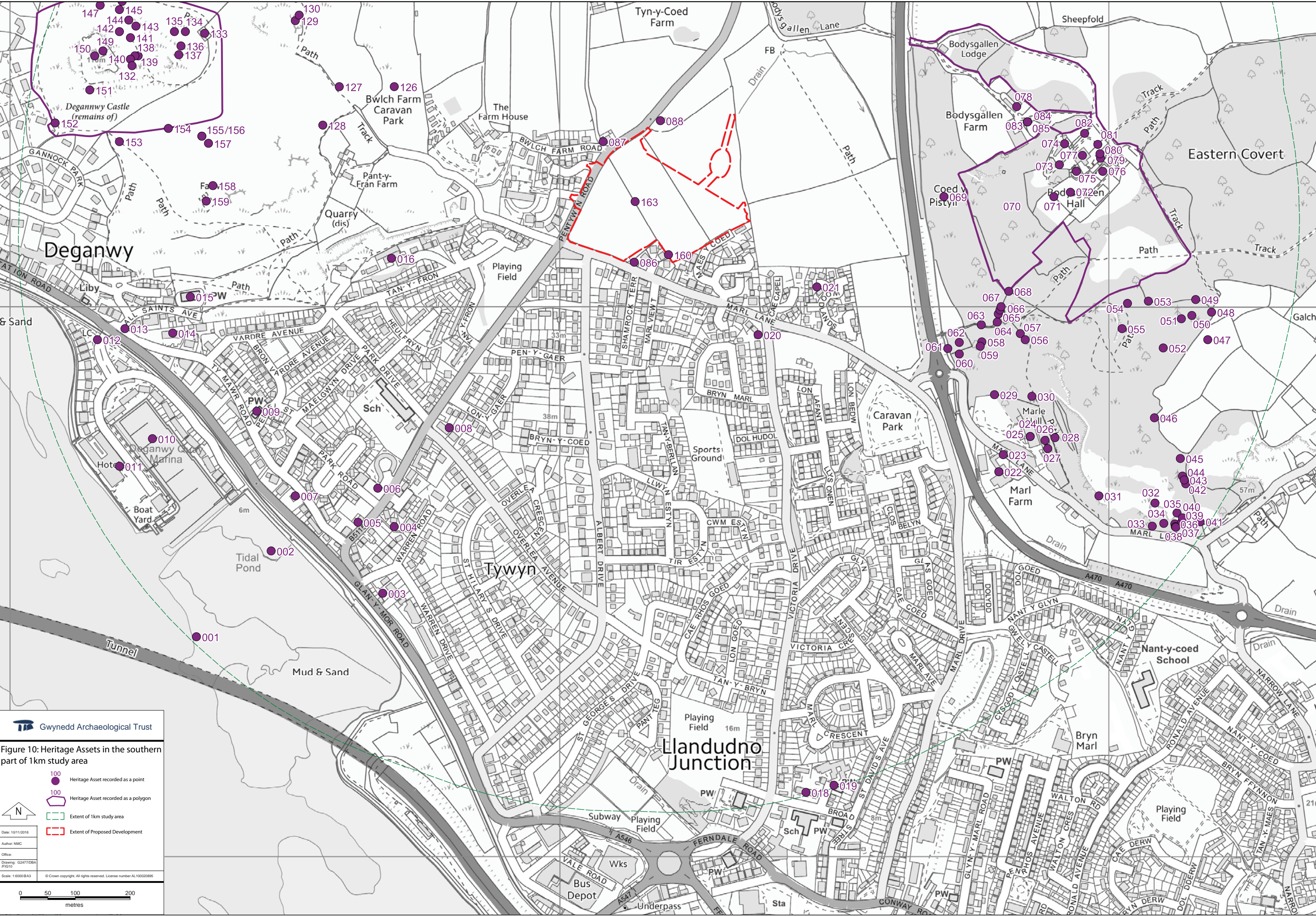
Figure 08: RAF Medmenham Aerial Photograph M2630
AC31:HT3:140:16 taken on 16th April 1942, showing
the development footprint



Date: 06/10/2018
Author: NMC
Object: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Drawn: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Scale: 1:10000 8A4












 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 10: Heritage Assets in the southern part of 1km study area

-  Heritage Asset recorded as a point
-  Heritage Asset recorded as a polygon
-  Extent of 1km study area
-  Extent of Proposed Development

Date: 10/11/2016

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2477/DBA

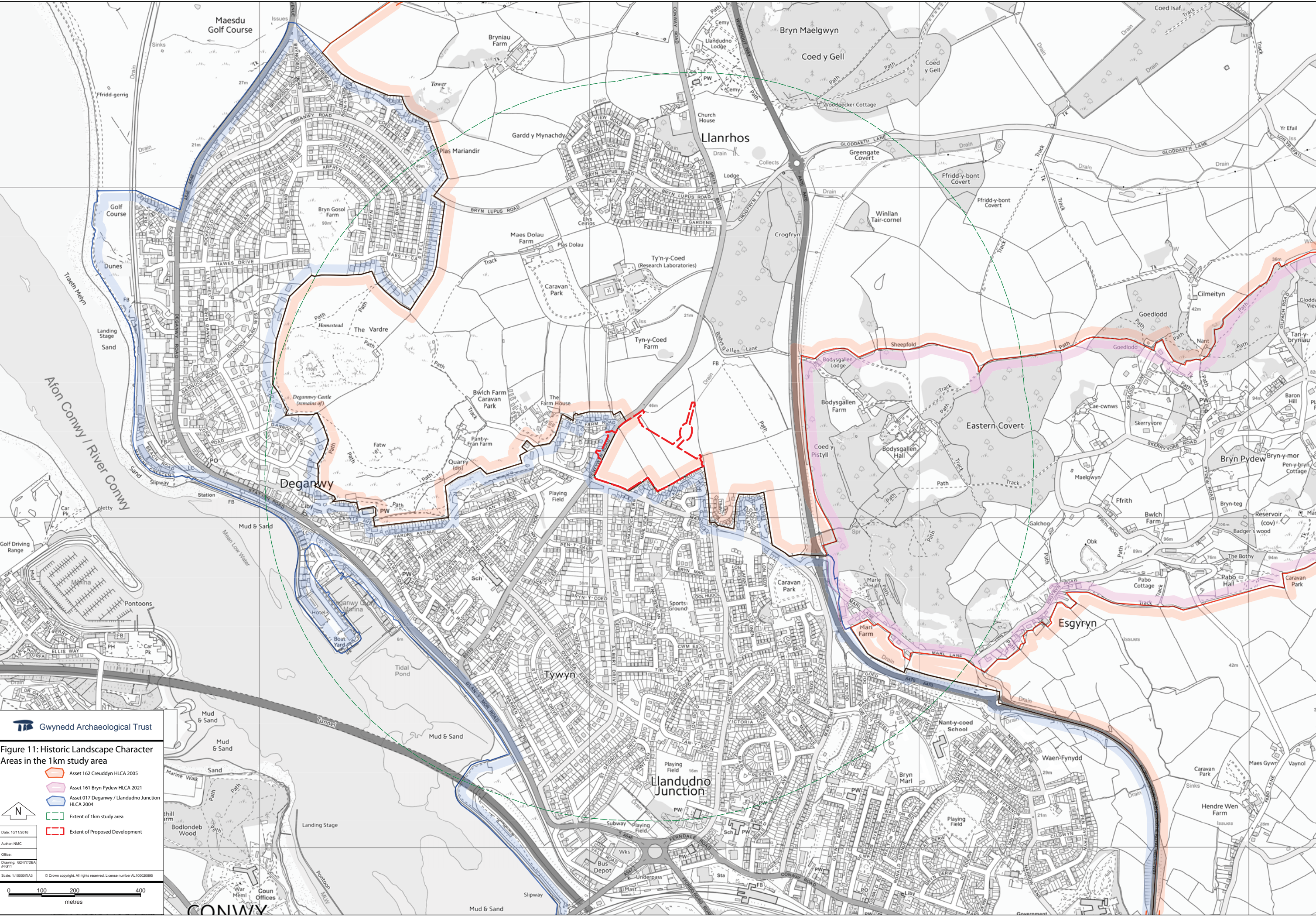
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Scale: 1:6000/BA3

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metres



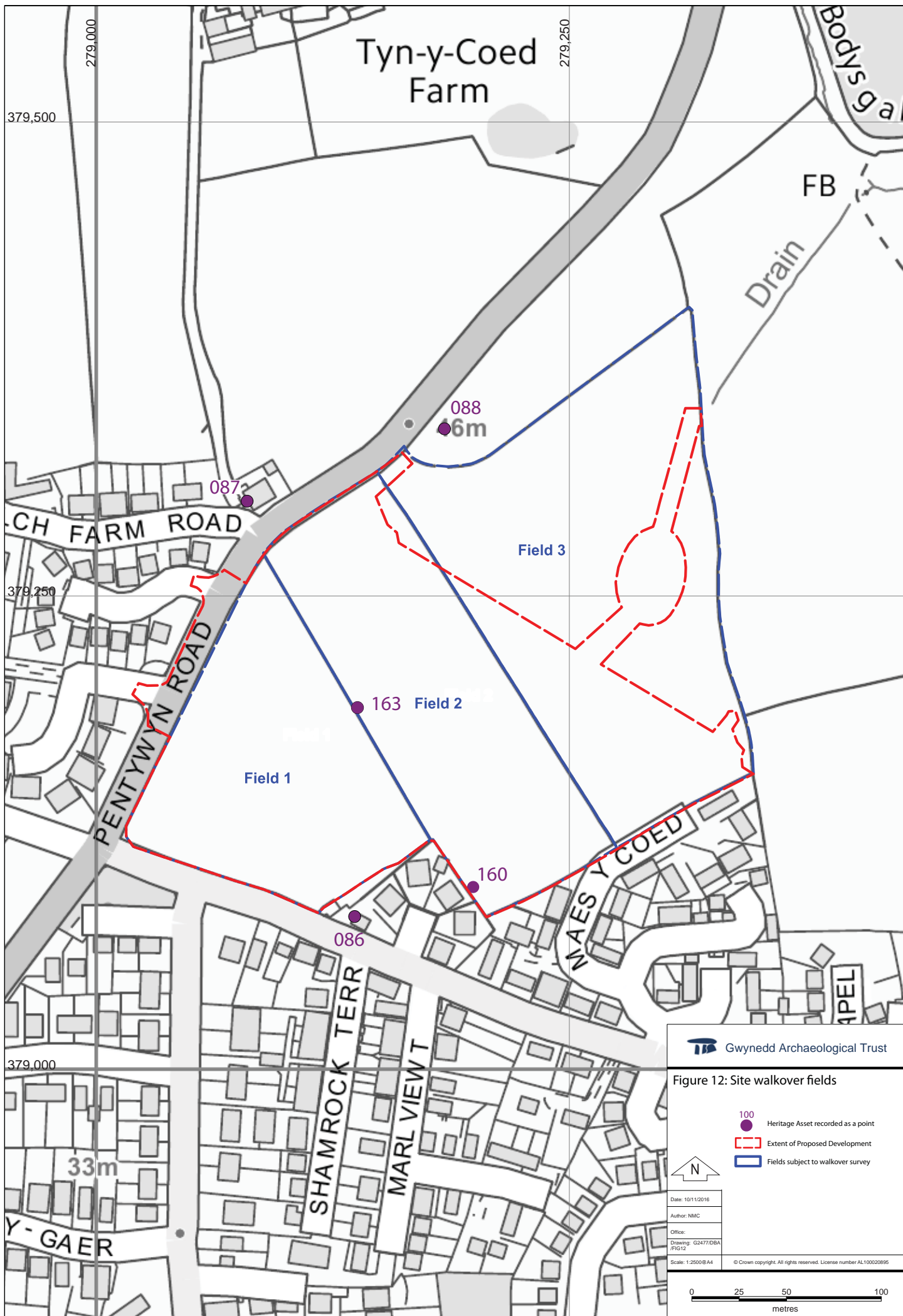
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 11: Historic Landscape Character Areas in the 1km study area

- Asset 162 Creuddyn HLCA 2005
- Asset 161 Bryn Pydew HLCA 2021
- Asset 017 Deganwy / Llandudno Junction HLCA 2004
- Extent of 1km study area
- Extent of Proposed Development

Date: 10/11/2016
 Author: NMC
 Office:
 Drawing: G2477/DBA
 FIG11
 Scale: 1:10000@A3
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0 100 200 400 metres



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 12: Site walkover fields

- 100 Heritage Asset recorded as a point
- Extent of Proposed Development
- Fields subject to walkover survey



Date: 10/11/2016

Author: NMC

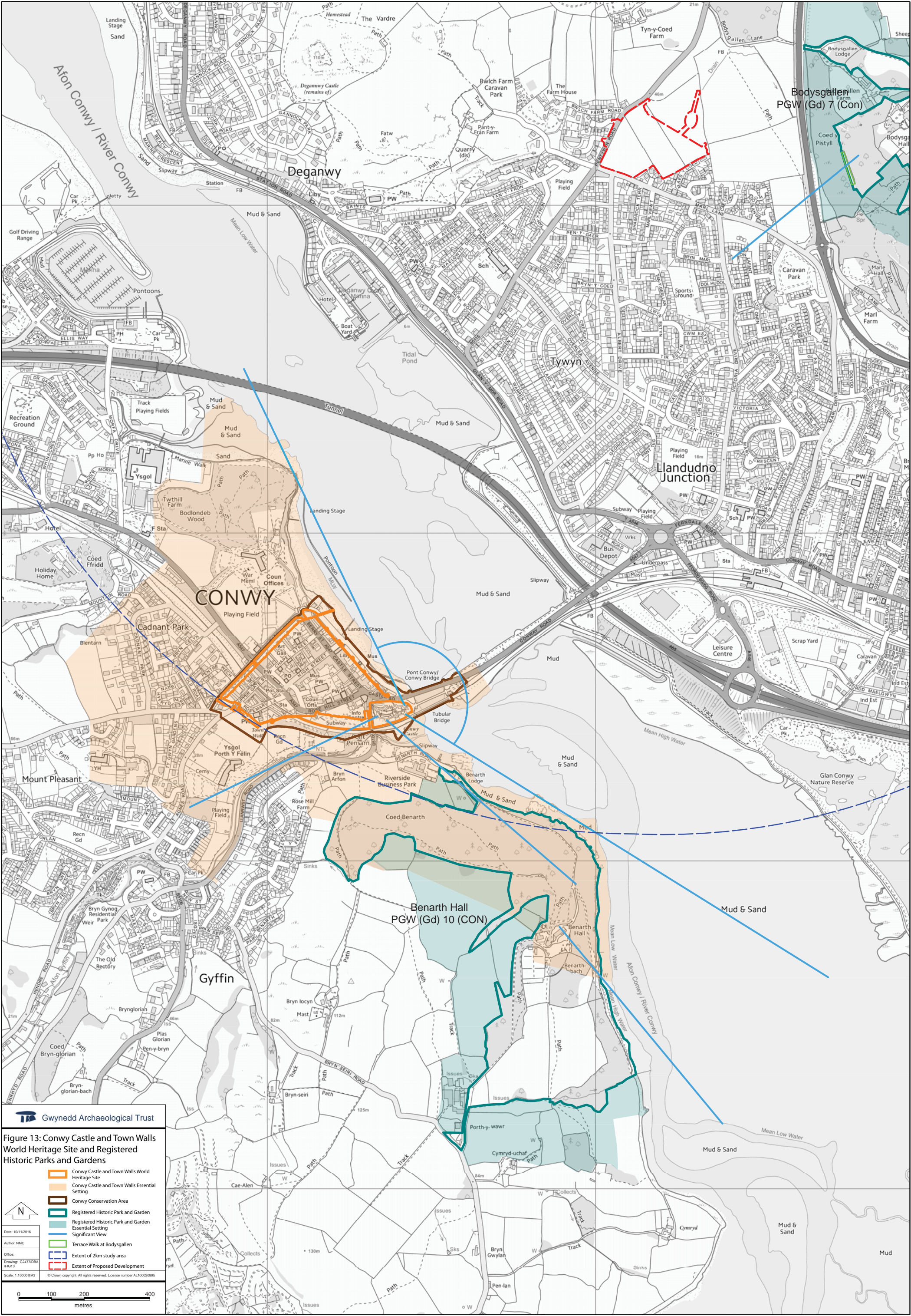
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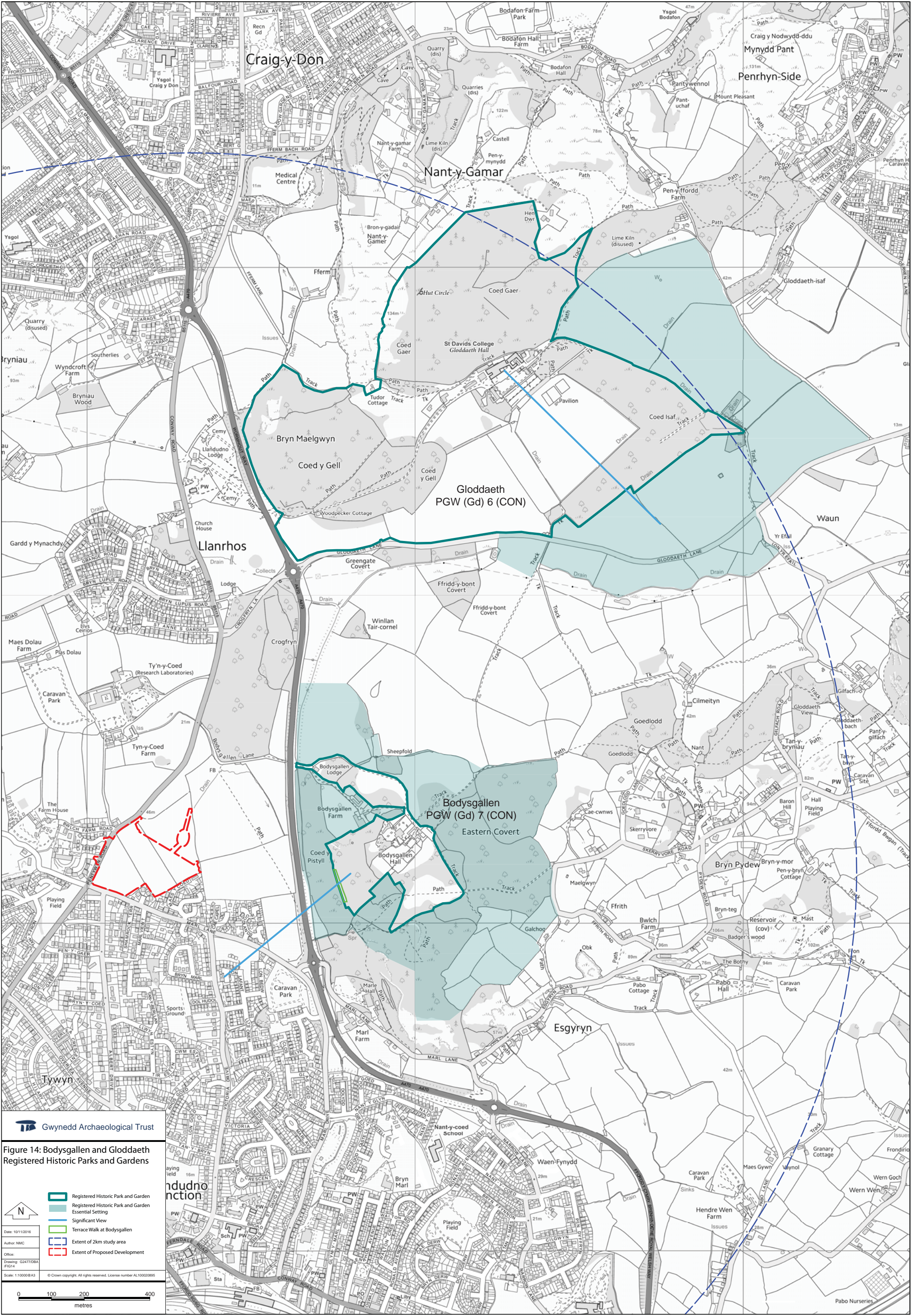
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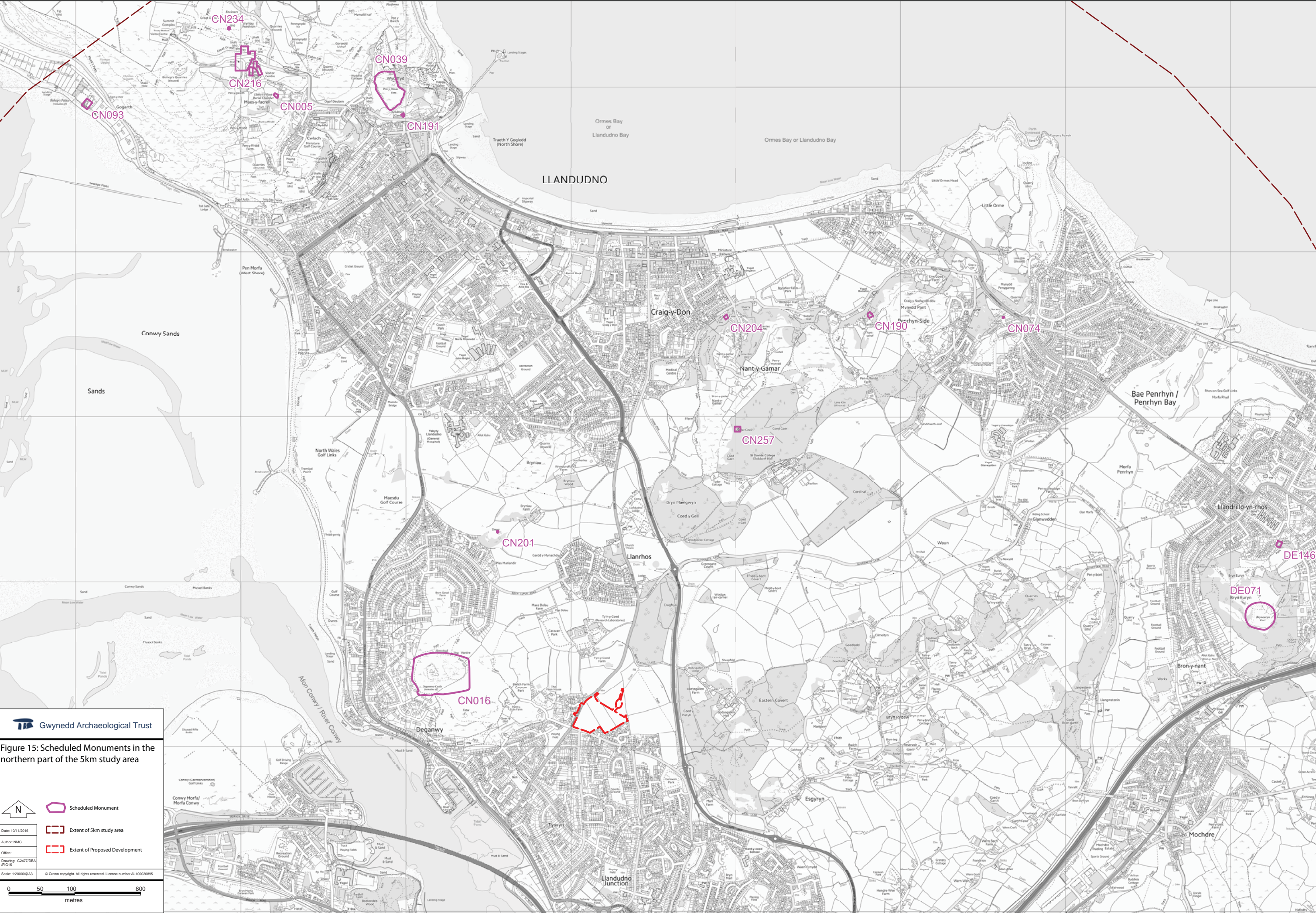
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Scale: 1:2500@A4

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 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 15: Scheduled Monuments in the northern part of the 5km study area



N

 Scheduled Monument

Date: 10/11/2016	 Extent of 5km study area
Author: NMC	 Extent of Proposed Development
Office:	
Drawing: G2477/DBA FIG15	
Scale: 1:20000@A3	© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License number AL10020895

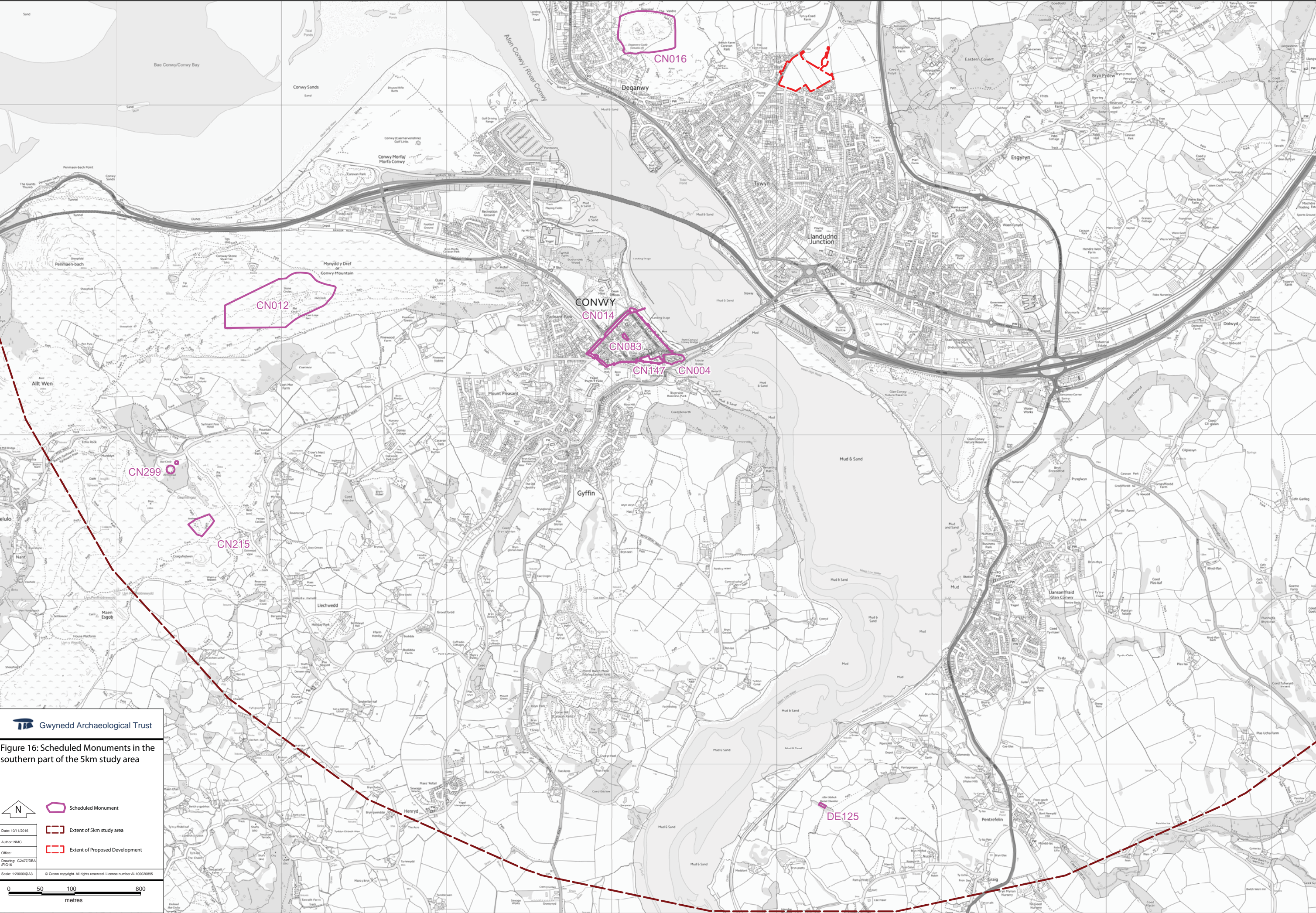
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50

100

800

metres






 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 16: Scheduled Monuments in the southern part of the 5km study area

 N

 Scheduled Monument

Date: 10/11/2016

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2477/DBA

FIG16

Scale: 1:20000@A3

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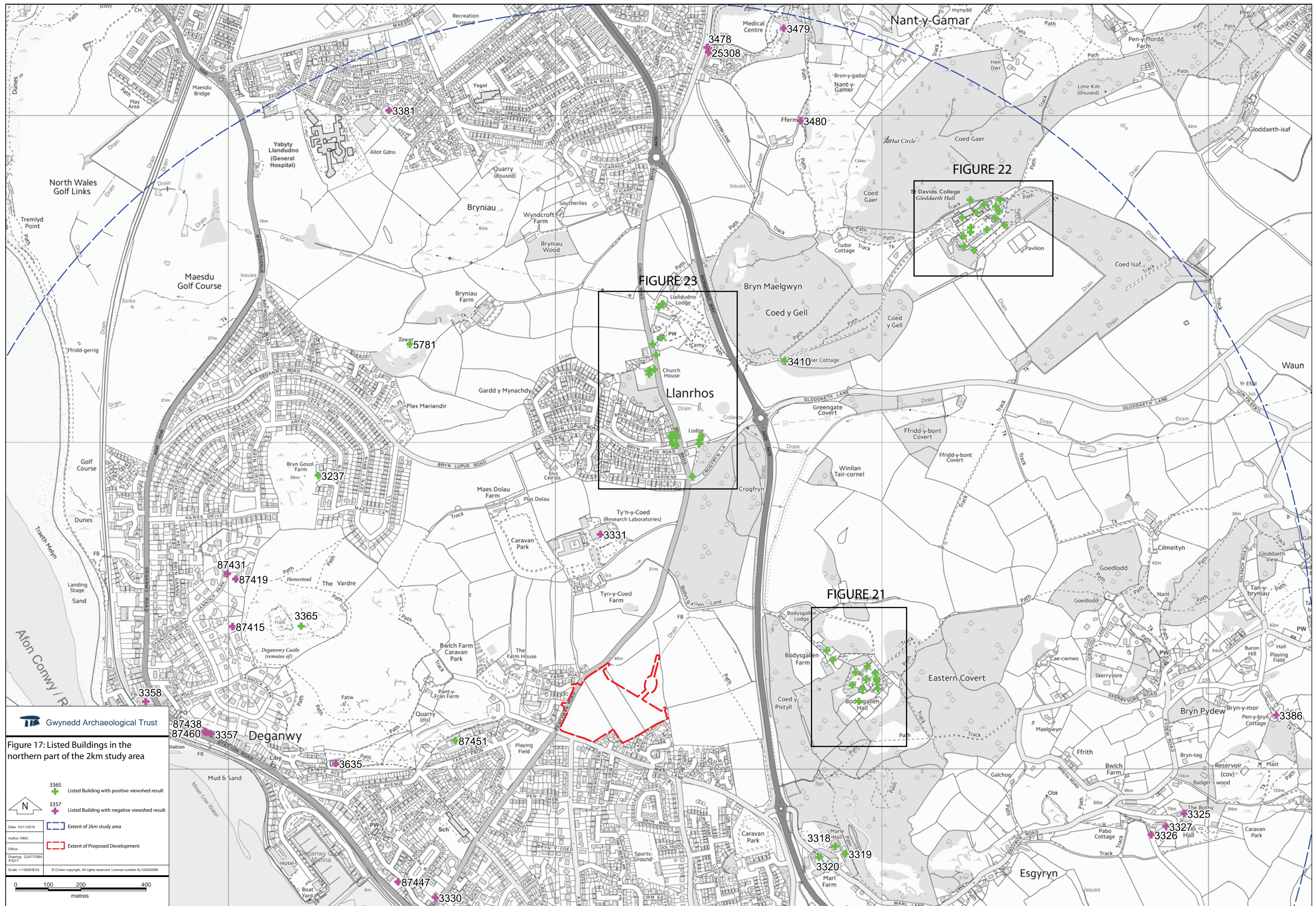
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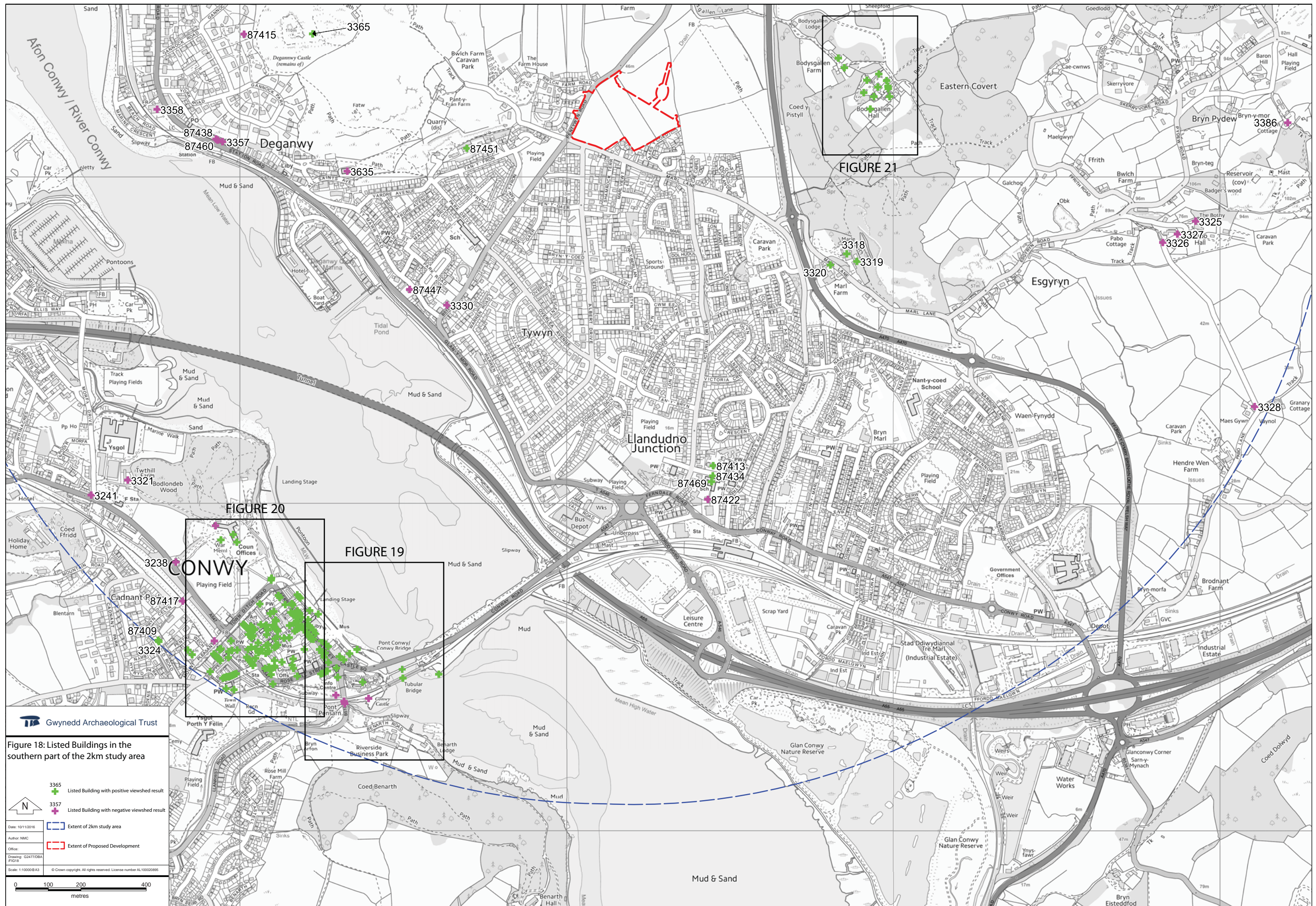
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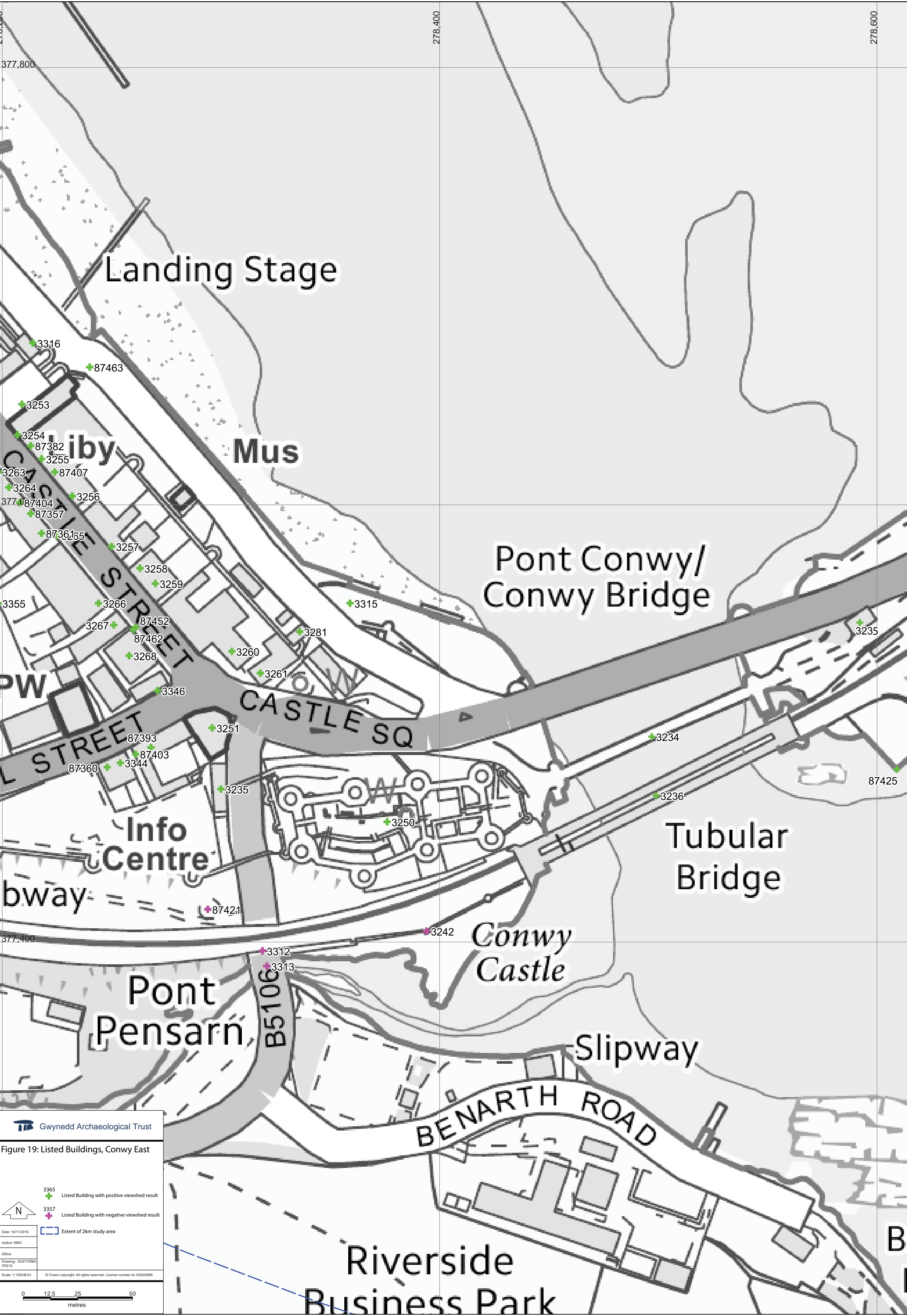
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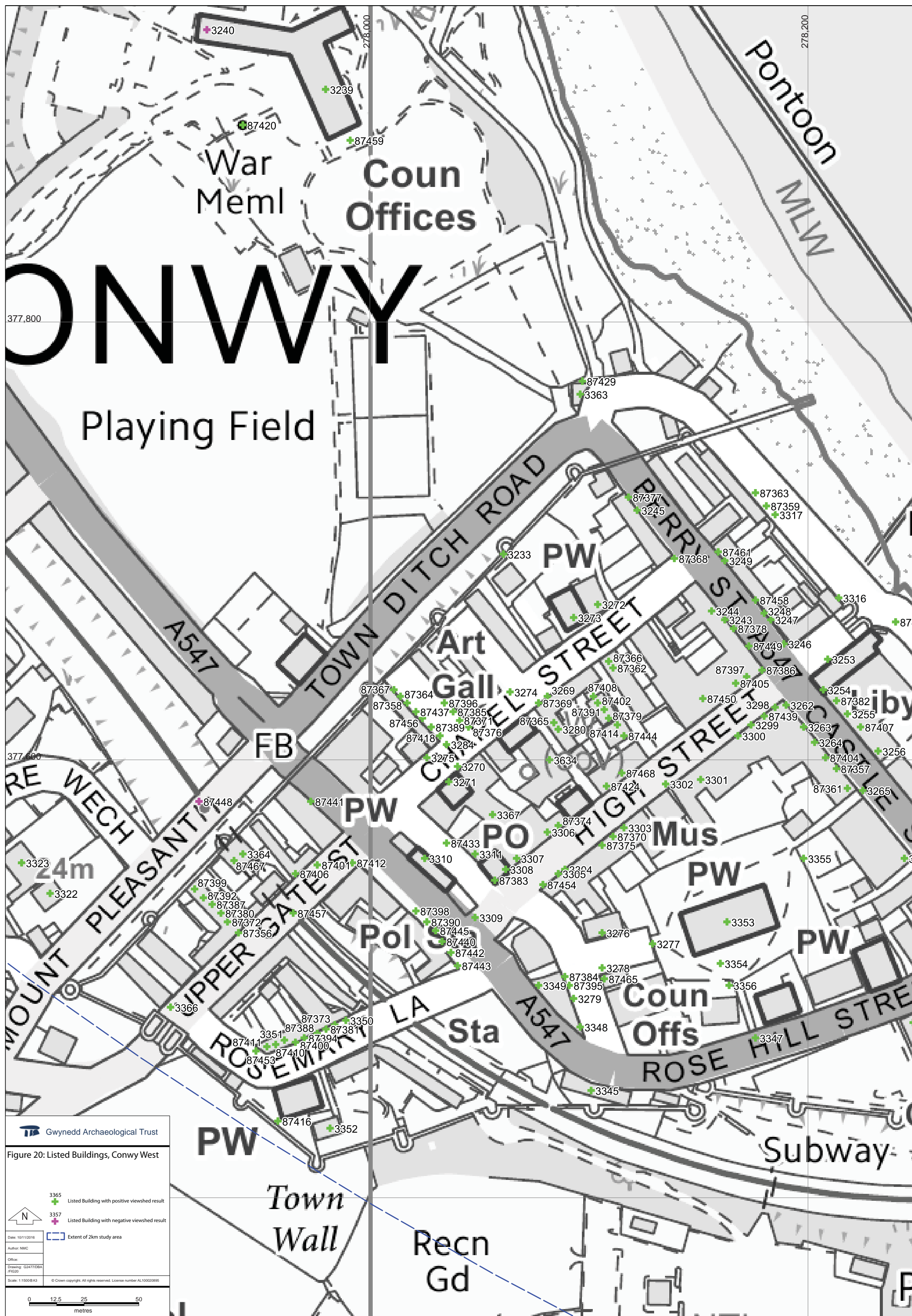
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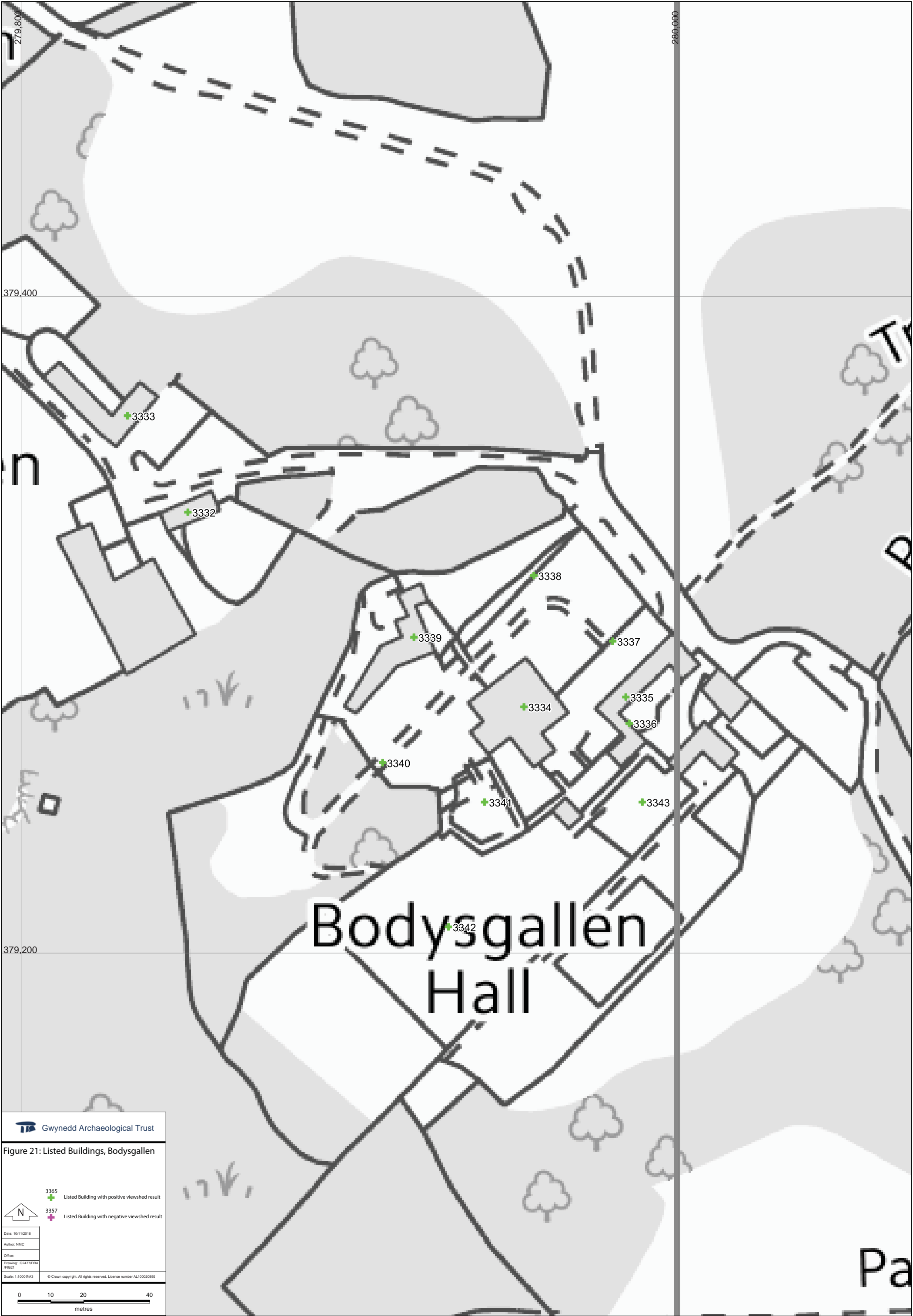




Figure 22: Listed Buildings, Gloddath






 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 23: Listed Buildings, Llanrhos

 3365

Listed Building with positive viewshed result

 3357

Listed Building with negative viewshed result

Date: 10/11/2016

Author: NMC

Office:

Drawing: G2477/DBA /JG23

Scale: 1:1500@A3

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012.52550

metres

PLATES



Plate 01: View of Deganwy Castle, viewed from the NE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_088.JPG).



Plate 02: Shot looking over the Vadre from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle, viewed from the NE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_087.JPG).



Plate 03: East facing view from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy. The visible part of the footprint of the Proposed Development is highlighted in red. Viewed from the W (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_167.JPG & G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_168.JPG).



Plate 04: Location of Pen-tywyn Asset 088, viewed from the SW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_065.JPG).



Plate 05: Location shot of Conway Lodge Asset 095, viewed from the N(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_079.JPG).



Plate 06: Location shot of gate and posts at Conway Lodge Asset 096, viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_076.JPG).



Plate 07: Signpost at Conway Lodge Asset Asset 097, viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_078.JPG).



Plate 08: Location shot of (modern) gate and SW of Conway Lodge Asset 091, viewed from the S (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_074.JPG).



Plate 09: Location shot of Llandudno Lodge and lych gates Asset 124, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_081.JPG).



Plate 10: View of the Nook Asset 099 and Edenhurst Asset 101, viewed from the SE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_073.JPG).



Plate 11: Location shot of Church of St. Hilary Asset 115 showing gate and walls Asset 107, viewed from the S (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_066.JPG).



Plate 12: Shot of the drinking fountain Asset 108, viewed from the N (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_069.JPG).



Plate 13: Location shot of Church House Asset 112 and the Charity School Asset 111 showing forecourt Asset 109, viewed from the N (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_070.JPG).



Plate 14: View N over Field 1 from SE corner, viewed from the S(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_002.JPG).



Plate 15: View NE over Field 1 from junction of Marl Lane and Pentywyn Road, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_003.JPG).



Plate 16: View across Field 1 towards Bryn Pydew, Bodysgallen Hall and the Bodysgallen Obelisk, viewed from the W (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_123.JPG).



Plate 17: Field 1 from N corner looking SSE, viewed from the NNW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_005.JPG).



Plate 18: Field 2 from NW corner looking SE, viewed from the NW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_007.JPG).



Plate 19: Field 2 from NW corner looking E towards Field 3, viewed from the W (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_008.JPG).



Plate 20: View from E corner of Field 2 looking NW, viewed from the SE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_016.JPG).



Plate 21: View from E corner of Field 2 looking W, viewed from the SE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_017.JPG).



Plate 22: Wall bounding road and NW side of Field 2, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_009.JPG).



Plate 23: Field 2 from S corner looking NNW over location of Asset 160, viewed from the SSE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_013.JPG).



Plate 24: View along overgrown stone field boundary wall along SW side of Field 2, viewed from the SE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_012.JPG).



Plate 25: Remains of stone field boundary wall exposed along SW side of Field 2, viewed from the NW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_015.JPG).



Plate 26: View from S corner of Field 3 looking NNW, viewed from the SSE(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_018.JPG).



Plate 27: View from S corner of Field 3 looking NE, viewed from the SW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_019.JPG).



Plate 28: View from SW corner of Field 3 looking NW, viewed from the SE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_020.JPG).



Plate 29: Field 3 from NW corner of field, viewed from the NW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_025.JPG).



Plate 30: View towards Conwy Castle from highest point in Field 3, obscured by existing deciduous and coniferous trees, viewed from the NNE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_026.JPG).



Plate 31: View towards Conwy Castle from highest point in Field 3, obscured by existing deciduous and coniferous trees, viewed from the NNE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_027.JPG).



Plate 32: Proposed location of balancing pond in Field 3, viewed from the WSW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_028.JPG).



Plate 33: Rabbit warrens in Field 3, viewed from the SE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_022.JPG).



Plate 34: Exposed beach sand (?) soil parent material visible in rabbit warrens in Field 3, viewed from the SSE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_023.JPG).

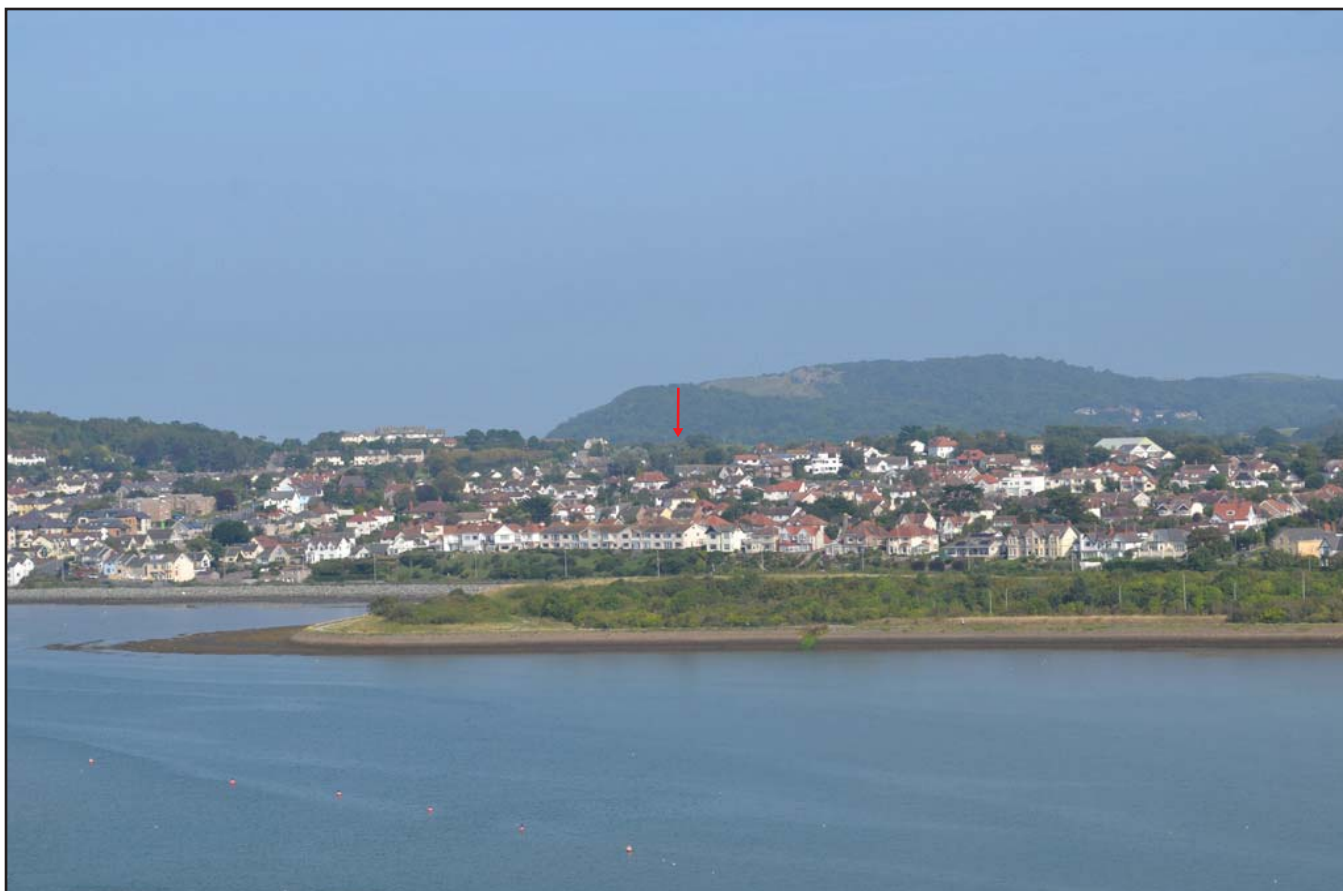


Plate 35: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_030.JPG).



Plate 36: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from King's Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_036.JPG).



Plate 37: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from wallwalk between Bakehouse Tower and Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_038.JPG).



Plate 38: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from top of entrance ramp, LB3250 Conwy Castle, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_039.JPG).



Plate 39: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the Town Wall S of Castle information centre car park, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_052.JPG).



Plate 40: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from above the Upper Gate, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_054.JPG).



Plate 41: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the Watchtower, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_056.JPG).



Plate 42: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the Town Wall over Berry Street entrance, viewed from the SW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_058.JPG).



Plate 43: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the Quayside end of the Town Wall, viewed from the SW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_060.JPG).



Plate 44: Significant arc of view shot, taken from Chapel Tower, Conwy Castle. The location of the proposed development is indicated by the red arrow (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_031.JPG - G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_034.JPG).



Plate 45: Significant View towards Conwy (castle location indicated by red arrow) from the N part of the terraced walk at Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON). Viewed from the NE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_149.JPG).



Plate 46: Significant View towards Conwy (castle location indicated by red arrow) from the central part of the terraced walk at Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON). Viewed from the NE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_146.JPG).



Plate 47: View towards the development site from the S end of the terraced walk at Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON). The visible part of the footprint of the proposed development is highlighted in red. Viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_142.JPG).



Plate 48: View towards the development site from the central part of the terraced walk at Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON). The visible part of the footprint of the proposed development is highlighted in red. Viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_144.JPG).



Plate 49: View towards the development site from the N end of the terraced walk at Bodysgallen Garden (PGd) 7 (CON). The visible part of the footprint of the proposed development is highlighted in red. Viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_150.JPG).



Plate 50: SW facing view towards Conwy (castle location indicated by red arrow) from the roof of the central tower, Bodysgallen Hall LB3334. The visible part of the footprint of the proposed development is highlighted in red on the right of the shot. Viewed from the NE (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_134.JPG).



Plate 51: W facing view towards the development site and Deganwy Castle SM CN016 LB3365 (castle location indicated by red arrow) from the NW side of the roof of the central tower, Bodysgallen Hall LB3334. The visible part of the footprint of the proposed development is highlighted in red. Viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_131.JPG).



Plate 52: View towards the development site from the steps on the SW side of the Barn LB3333 at Bodysgallen. The approximate extent of the footprint of the proposed development is highlighted in red. Viewed from the E (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_158.JPG).



Plate 53: Shot looking toward the development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from entrance to Benarth Hall, viewed from the SSW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_098.JPG).



Plate 54: Shot at looking toward the development site (location indicated by red arrow) from NE corner of Castell Caer Leion, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_106.JPG).



Plate 55: Tower window, LB3634 Plas Mawr, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_043.JPG).



Plate 56: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from tower window, LB3634 Plas Mawr, viewed from the SW



Plate 57: Shot looking toward the development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from Bryniau Tower, viewed from the NW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_091.JPG).



Plate 58: Shot looking toward the development site (location indicated by red arrow) from Hut Circle Settlement at Gwern Engan, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_102).



Plate 59: Shot looking toward the development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber, viewed from the S (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_117.JPG).



Plate 60: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the front of LB87363, 12 Lower Gate Street, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_044.JPG).



Plate 61: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the front of LB3317, The Smallest House, 10 Lower Gate Street, viewed from the SW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_045.JPG).



Plate 62: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the front of LB3316, The Liverpool Arms, Lower Gate Street, viewed from the SW(photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_046.JPG).



Plate 63: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the front of LB3315, The Quay, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_048.JPG).



Plate 64: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from the front of LB3281, The Harbour Master's Office, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_049.JPG).



Plate 65: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from SE corner of LB3239 Bodlondeb, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_063.JPG).



Plate 66: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from LB3363 Bodlondeb Lodge and LB87429 gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_061.JPG).



Plate 67: View towards development site (direction indicated by red arrow) from immediately SE of LB87459, Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb, viewed from the SW (photo archive ref. G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_062.JPG).

APPENDIX I: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE 1KM STUDY AREA

Asset Number	001
Asset Name	Fish Weir (Site of) Afon Conwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78340 78400
Type	FISH WEIR
Designation	None
HER Reference	4392
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	A fish weir comprising a line of wooden stakes up to 100mm in diameter, spaced 350-400mm apart, driven through a mussel bed on river mud and partially into the underlying, glacially derived, red-brown clay. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	002
Asset Name	Deganwy Quay Fish Trap
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78476 78556
Type	FISH TRAP
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	518208
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This feature, visible on historic aerial photographic coverage (1957), consists of three parallel lines, probably comprised of wooden posts, extending at right angles from the shore and running in a southwesterly direction. The first line extends some 20m from the shoreline. The second, some 27m length, begins at the same point the first one ends, but approximately 7m west. After a gap of approximately 6m the third line begins, running along the same alignment, about 1m to the east. It extends for some 17m. It is thought that all three lines are components of the same fish trap, an alignment of wooden posts up to 100mm in diameter and spaced 35-40cm apart. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	003
Asset Name	Plas-y-Don Garden, Tywyn
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 78679 78479
Type	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	86462
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 9 (1900). Its main elements on that map include terrace and conservatory. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 10th August 2006. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	004
Asset Name	Warren Road Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan), Llandudno
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78700 78600
Type	CHAPEL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	7043
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	Warren Road Methodist Chapel was founded 1901. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	005
Asset Name	Gorphwysfa
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78634 78608
Type	DWELLING
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12177
NMR Reference	26534
Cadw Reference	3330
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A mid C19 house shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior A late-Georgian 2-storey house of 1+3 bays, of pebble-dashed walls, slate roof and stack to the R. The 3-bay main house has an advanced gabled bay slightly offset L of centre. It has a gabled 1-storey porch with half-glazed door on the R side, 12-pane hornless sash window to the front and small-pane window to the L side. Inside is a modern boarded door under an original overlight. Windows in the main range are 12-pane hornless sashes. The additional bay on the L side, possibly once incorporating a granary in the upper storey, has a C20 window in the lower storey. Attached to the rear is a lower 2-storey house (Lavender Cottage, formerly Farmers Arms) at R angles.</p> <p>Interior Not inspected.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as a C19 Georgian-style house retaining early character. [1]</p> <p>Mid 19th century or earlier, proferbing centre bay. [2] [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	006
Asset Name	Quernstone, Findspot, Farmer's Arms, Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78670 78670
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	5553
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Upper half of a beehive quern. Found outside the Farmer's Arms in Deganwy on 30/04/89. Brought into GAT for identification. It was being used to support a sun-umbrella outside the pub. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	007
Asset Name	Minafon
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78520 78656
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87447
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A mid C19 house shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey. The present porch is a later addition. The house was extended on the S side in the late C20 or early C21 by Clive Hardment, architect.</p> <p>Exterior A late Georgian style 2-storey 3-bay house of rubble-stone, slate roof with bracketed gables and pebble-dashed end stacks. The symmetrical front has a projecting narrower gabled central entrance bay, with fret-cut barge boards and finial, and ridge lower than the ridge of the main house. Openings throughout have brick segmental heads in the lower storey. The entrance has a half-glazed door. It is within a Gothic timber-framed porch comprising open cusped panels, below an upper tier of quatrefoils, and bracketed hipped roof. Windows are 16-pane hornless sashes, except for a lintelled central 8-pane sash window in the upper storey. Outer 1st-floor windows are beneath the eaves. Set back against the L gable end is an extension of steel posts under a hipped roof on overhanging eaves, weatherboarded in the upper-storey sides but otherwise glazed and with balconies in each storey. On its R side the main range has a small window in the upper storey. Set back against the R gable end is a 1-storey projection in line with the main range, with 9-pane hornless sash window. It has a pebble-dashed gable end. The rear of the house has replacement small-pane sash windows.</p> <p>Interior Not inspected.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as a house retaining definite mid C19 character and detail. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	008
Asset Name	Bethel Methodist Church (Wesleyan), Overton Avenue, Llanrhos, Deganwy
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78800 78780
Type	CHAPEL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	7037
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval; Modern
Description	Chapel founded 1831? or 1850; (re)built 1905/6 in Gothic style, gable entry type, to the design of William Lloyd Jones of Bangor. Status (1998): in chapel use. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	009
Asset Name	Peniel Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Ty Mawr Rd. and Peniel St., Deganwy, Llandudno
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78450 78810
Type	CHAPEL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	7035
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Peniel Methodist Chapel was built in 1885 in the Sub-Classical style of the gable entry type. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	010
Asset Name	Marina, Deganwy
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78260 78760
Type	MARINA
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	403556
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	New marina, Degannwy. Noted under construction, with coffer dam, on 15th July 2003. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	011
Asset Name	Deganwy Quay
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78200 78710
Type	BALLAST QUAY
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	420650
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Although there has been a dock or landing stage on the River Conwy at Deganwy in North Wales since the twelfth century, the modern development began with competition between railway companies over the transport of high-quality roofing slate quarried at Blaenau Ffestiniog to a port and thence by sea to the towns and cities of Britain and beyond. Unfortunately the Conwy Valley line between Blaenau Ffestiniog and the dock at Deganwy never fulfilled the high expectations of the railway owners who built it.</p> <p>In 1882, three years after the opening of the Blaenau extension, the London and North Western Railway Company finalised its plans for building a 20 acre dock at Deganwy with the intention of centralising all its seagoing slate traffic, work commencing in 1883. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the demand for Welsh slate began to decline due to higher labour costs, importation of cheaper, poorer quality slate from abroad (notably France) and competition from clay roofing-tile manufacturers in England. By 1914 the Welsh slate industry had lost half its capacity and the railway dock at Deganwy was working at only a fraction of its potential. The dock had been built at least ten years too late and was a monument to the greed and over-ambition of the LNWR.</p> <p>After 1918, the decline in dock traffic continued and ceased altogether in the 1930s. By this time a new industry began at the dock: boat-building. After the Second World War and railway nationalisation, Deganwy Dock was used by British Rail to store vintage railway coaches that were at the end of their useful life but kept for the formation of special land cruise trains. Boat-building continued but by 1970 the railway lines at the dock had been removed and the place had fallen into decay. Since 2000 the dock has been redeveloped into a marina alongside the construction of houses and apartments. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	012
Asset Name	Deganwy Ground Frame
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78160 78940
Type	SIGNAL BOX
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	85484
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Single-lever ground frame in a brick hut; for locking adjacent level-crossing gates. Demolished. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	013
Asset Name	Deganwy
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 78210 78960
Type	VILLAGE
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	419119
Cadw Reference	
Period	Multi-period
Description	No textual information [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	014
Asset Name	Bryn Cregyn, Deganwy
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78297 78952
Type	HOUSE
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	411892
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Bryn Cregyn was a private hotel of 2 storeys and attics. Now rebuilt. Reference: early postcard. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	015
Asset Name	Church of All Saints
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78329 79018
Type	CHURCH
Designation	Listed Building Grade II*
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	43653
Cadw Reference	3635
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Dated 1898 and by Douglas and Minshill, architects of Chester, and opened for worship in 1899. The contractor was Samuel Parry of Llandudno Junction. Fittings and glass were added mainly over the ensuing decade. It replaced a mission church close by that was built in 1880. Its patron was Lady Augusta Mostyn, who dedicated the church to the memory of her parents.</p> <p>Exterior An Arts-and-Crafts Gothic church comprising an aisled 4-bay nave, higher chancel and W tower. Of snecked, tooled red sandstone with lighter freestone dressings, and slate roof, which is behind coped gables to the chancel and porch. The Germanic influenced tower is 3 stages. N and S walls have full-height set-back buttresses, except that on the SE side the buttress rises above a polygonal stair turret. The W window is 3-light Perpendicular, with pointed windows to the N and S. In the 2nd stage is a round clock face to the S and W. In the W wall are windows flanking the clock, on the S side a single window L of the clock, and a single N window. The bell stage has 2-light bell openings with stone louvres, Perpendicular tracery over segmental main lights, and square heads. On the E side is only a small window in the bell stage. Buttresses have swept pyramidal roofs and finials, and share an eaves line with the main roof which is a broached pyramid roof with a single tier of hipped lucarnes in the main directions, below an apex finial and weathervane. The porch is at the L end of the S aisle. It has outer battered buttresses. The pointed entrance has a continuous hollow chamfer and hood mould, and double studded doors with strap hinges. Above it is a pointed cusped light with leaded glazing. In the L side wall are 2 windows under shallow ogee heads. The S aisle has unequally placed windows and buttress to the E end. It has a pair of 2-light windows to the L, then a 3-light and a 2-light window, all with ogee-headed lights and square heads. The E wall has 2 stepped cusped lights. The aisle also has some original rainwater goods. The N aisle has similar windows. Beginning from the E end is a 3-light window, then a pair of 2-light windows, a 3-light and a 2-light window. A cusped pointed window is in the W wall. In the clerestorey to N and S is a 2-light window to the narrower W bay, otherwise paired 2-light windows, similar to the aisle windows. The chancel has W buttresses rising above the aisle roof, and a lower battered E buttresses. In the S wall are paired 2-light pointed windows with simple Perpendicular tracery and linked hood mould, to the R of which, and set</p>

higher, is a 2-light Perpendicular window with hood mould. The 5-light Perpendicular E window is above a tablet with dedicatory inscription in memory of the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny, dated 1898. The N wall has a 2-light Perpendicular window. To its R is a gabled vestry and organ chamber, which has an external stack against the chancel wall. In the E wall is a 2-light mullioned window in the ground floor, and similar 2-light upper window. Below are stone steps to the boiler room. In the N wall are a pair of 2-light mullioned windows to the ground floor and 3-light Perpendicular window above. On the W side an entrance has a shallow ogee lintel and studded door with strap hinges.

Interior

The S door opens to a small half-glazed vestibule with leaded glazing. The interior is faced in tooled snecked stone with freestone dressings, including rere arches. The 4-bay nave has Decorated-style arcades of octagonal piers on square bases, pointed arches with a single order of chamfer, and a hood mould. A plainer pointed lower arch is to the tower. The 4-bay nave roof has collar-beam trusses on large corbelled brackets, with an emphasis on the joinery characteristic of Douglas. All but the narrower W bay also have subsidiary collar trusses. The underside of the roof is boarded, as it is in the aisles. Aisles have tie beams on corbelled brackets. In the N aisle E wall are stone steps with wooden balustrade to a vestry doorway, which has a shouldered lintel, and boarded door with strap hinges. In the S aisle W wall is a boarded door to the tower stair. The wide, high pointed chancel arch has a continuous hollow moulding. The chancel is at a higher level, reached up steps, has ashlar walls and decorative tile floor. The 3-bay roof has trusses on corbels, decorated with relief angels and HIS monogram, and bracketed tie beams. Above the tie beams are moulded posts, including barley-twist queen posts. A high pointed arch with continuous chamfer opens to the N organ recess. Two sedilia and the piscina have lintels with relief ogee heads, and linked hood mould. A tablet in the S wall commemorates the gift of the church by Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn, 1898. The stone reredos is dated 1905 on a brass plaque in the N wall. It comprises a high-relief sculpture of Christ as a shepherd, under a cusped, ogee crocketed canopy between pinnacles on angel corbels, and outer half arches with traceried spandrels. The whole is framed by larger pinnacles, foliage cornice and brattishing. To the R and L are blind arcades of 4 bays with cusped main lights below reticulated tracery incorporating subsidiary trefoils and quatrefoils, and framed by end pinnacles and castellated cornice. The main lights are painted with the 10 Commandments. The base of the tower is a baptistery with font of 1899 and stained glass in memory of Thomas and Sophia Mary Wallace. Around the font is a black-and-white diaper floor. The white marble font is by George Roberts & Son of Llandudno. It has a round bowl with a relief inscription around the rim 'The Lord bless thee and keep thee'. Four square panels, with relief moulded quatrefoils, a dove and one with the monogram 'T & SM W' are above detached Purbeck-marble shafts with marble bases and caps. These are subsidiary to the main pedestal of 4 clustered shafts. The octagonal base has a relief inscription around its rim 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. The font has its original brass and wood cover. Simple pews have shaped ends and incorporate umbrella stands, and are probably by Douglas. The front rank have blind traceried fronts. The polygonal wooden pulpit is on a stone base. It is panelled, with wider central facet depicting in low relief the resurrected Christ appearing to his 11 disciples. The choir stalls, also probably by Douglas, have ornate fronts of foliage panels over shallow paired arches on turned posts. Shaped ends include stylised poppy heads to the front rank. The low communion rail has balusters and arcading. In the N aisle the E wall is a 1914-18 war memorial in the form of a Gothic reredos, by J.H. Hutchings, a local art teacher. It has 3 panels bearing inscriptions, above a corbelled shelf. The central arch has a cusped and crocketed ogee head, with traceried spandrels and brattishing. The simpler outer panels have foliage and castellated cornice, and diagonal pinnacles. On the N wall is a 1939-45 war memorial in the form of an engraved tablet in a freestone surround. Most windows have stained glass, much of it by

	<p>Lavers & Westlake of London. Chancel windows, however, are unsigned. The E window depicts the crucifixion. The N and S chancel walls depicts SS Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. In the other chancel S window, of the early C20, depicts Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene. In the S aisle the 2 E windows are similar, one signed by Lavers & Westlake, 1899, shows the Good Shepherd, the other shows Christ as the light of the world, post 1903. In the S wall, from the E end, is a window on the theme of 'Suffer little children' with multi-racial group of children, post 1962; Christ healing the sick by Lavers & Westlake, 1905; Christ as a shepherd, with the resurrected Christ and Mary Magdalene, post 1934. In the W wall is a harpist and organist, by Celtic Studios of Swansea, 1982. In the N aisle, from the E end, the resurrected Christ appearing to his disciples, post 1904 by Lavers & Westlake; Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, post 1961; Christ with Martha and Mary, 1964; Christ calming the storm, 1905; and 2 bishops, one with cross and eagle, one with crook (St Martin of Tours), by H.G. Hiller of Liverpool, 1934. The baptistery has glass contemporary with the font. The W window, by Lavers & Westlake, 1899, shows emblems of the Evangelists, Pelican of Piety and Ark. The N and S windows, from the same workshop, show symbols such as Alpha and Omega, peacock, fish, phoenix and dove, as well as the Wallace family monogram.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed grade II* for its special architectural interest as a robustly designed arts-and-crafts church characteristic of John Douglas, with especially fine interior. [1]</p> <p>Church of 1898-9 by John Douglas of Chester in an Arts & Crafts Gothic style; tower & broach spire (see the church set against backdrop of Conwy mountain in E. Beazley & I.Brett, A Shell guide to North Wales (London: Faber & Faber, 1971). [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	016
Asset Name	Park Lodge
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78695 79088
Type	VILLA
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87451
Period	Modern
Description	<p>History Built c1926, when it was offered for sale but had not yet been inhabited. By Longden and Venables, architects of Hanley, Leek and Macclesfield. The contractor was John Laing & Co of Liverpool. The ground floor originally consisted of loggia, gallery hall, dining room, lounge, smoke room, gun room, cloak room and 'dark room'. A separate unit, with its own stairs, comprised kitchen, offices, and 2 sitting rooms. Beneath it was a 2-car garage. The house was built of pebble-dashed brick and featured a Kentish style roof. Inside it had hardwood and terrazzo floors. Roof beams from Lathom Hall, Liverpool, were re-used in the gallery hall. The house was subdivided in the late C20, the main part of the house being divided into 3 units, with the service end making a 4th separate dwelling.</p> <p>Exterior A large Arts-and-Crafts villa, mainly of 1 storey with attic, and basement on the R side where the ground level is lower. Walls are pebble-dashed painted white, under a steep hipped tile roof. A cruciform shaped brick stack is at the R end. Tall stacks with triple diagonal shafts rise from the eaves on the L side of the gabled bay L of centre and the L side of the central bow window. The front is asymmetrical. The entrance is L of centre, in a 3-bay porch and former loggia with reed-moulded band between storeys and similar moulding to the parapet. The loggia has 3 round arches, the centre and L now infilled with glazed panels and doors (to Nos 1 and 1b), the R-hand still open to the main entrance. The main entrance (now No 2) has segmental-headed double doors with studs and vertical ribs. Windows are wooden casements, mostly incorporating leaded glazing. Above the central bay of the loggia is a canted 2-light dormer window under a hipped roof. To the L of the loggia, but set well back from the L end, is a projecting 2-storey bay with higher eaves line. It has a weatherboarded gable on brackets, and attic projecting on similar brackets below a reed-moulded band. It has a 6-light ground-floor window and 4-light attic window with shutters. In the R-hand side wall is an original ornate cast iron rainwater head and down pipe. To the R of the entrance is a bow window carried up above the eaves of the main house, with stone sills and deep boarded eaves to a swept roof with apex finial. It has central tripartite casement windows in both ground floor and attic, with transoms in the lower storey, and similar 2-light outer windows. These ground-floor windows have replacement plain glass to the casements but retain original</p>

	<p>marginal glazing above the transoms. Further R the ground level is lower, and the elevation has projecting boarded eaves slightly lower than the loggia. It has two 3-light windows to basement and ground floors, with original shutters with strap hinges. The basement has a smooth-rendered sill band. Two hipped roof dormers have 2-light windows. The L end elevation has a polygonal 2-light 2-storey canted bay window under a hipped roof. In the R end elevation the basement has an original wide folding garage door on runners, flanked by shallow buttresses with offsets. Further R is a splayed round-headed panel door (No 3), which abuts the steep bank at the back of the building. Directly above it is a terrace with a half-glazed door flanked by casement windows. Above the garage is a 4-light ground floor window. Two hipped roof dormers have 2-light windows, of which the R-hand has replacement plain glazing. The rear, with gabled projections to the L end and R of centre, has casement windows but faces a steep bank.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as an especially fine and distinctive Arts-and-Crafts house retaining original character and detail. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	017
Asset Name	Deganwy / Llandudno Junction
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 79300 78400
Type	LANDSCAPE
Designation	Historic Landscape Character Area
HER Reference	15806
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	HLCA 2004
Period	Multi-period
Description	<p>Historic background: a low-lying area which in its present form is largely a creation of the growth of the railway network. The area in the south-western part of the Creuddyn peninsula which is now covered by the nineteenth and twentieth century dwellings of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction is known to have been granted to the Cistercian monastery of Aberconwy by Llywelyn. The monastic presence is recorded in the name Sarn y Mynach, by which the A47 is known at the point where it crosses the main line railway and the Afon Ganol. Another axis which predates the Modern period is the north-south road through Llandudno Junction known as Marl Lane which formerly connected the dwelling Marl (2021) with the ferry. The Telford post road passes through the character area, which includes the embankment over the Conwy on which the Telford suspension bridge and the Stephenson tubular bridge are built.</p> <p>The main-line railway from Chester to Bangor was opened in 1848, and the branch to Llandudno in 1858; Llandudno Junction station was opened in 1860, and was upgraded several times, including the construction of a locomotive shed in the 1880s. The construction of the branch-line railway to Llandudno, opened in 1858, made possible the development of a resort on the western-facing shores of the peninsula at Deganwy; a station was opened in 1866. After the opening of the branch line railway to Blaenau Ffestiniog in 1879, the railway company also began the construction of a wharf to ship the slate at Deganwy in 1882, using spoil from the Belmont tunnel in Bangor. This saw comparatively little use, and now services pleasure craft.</p> <p>The settlements have continued to grow into the twentieth century. Whereas Deganwy has been largely a holiday and retirement area, Llandudno Junction was also the home to a considerable number of railway employees and more recently to workers in the Hotpoint factory. The North Wales Weekly News building is also a prominent local landmark. Key historic landscape characteristics: 19th and 20th century houses, shops, chapels, transport routes</p> <p>The area is characterised by suburban housing stock which dates almost entirely from the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries, and is constructed largely of brick. Roofing materials are a mixture of tiles and slates. A distinctive feature is the row of houses built by the Llanfairfechan architect North at SH 781 804, which makes distinctive use of rustic slates, some of them from the Tal y Fan</p>

	<p>quarry (2023). Here and there earlier houses or chapels built out of local limestone and roofed with more common commercially available slates are evident. The shops on the front at Deganwy incorporate an attractive cast-iron canopy over the pavement.</p> <p>The area is also characterised by the transport routes which pass through it - the Telford road, the railway, the modern A55T, which passes under the Conwy in a tunnel, and the quays at Deganwy and by Conwy Bridge. As well as the two bridges over the Conwy, there are a number of other items of transport infrastructure, such as the signalbox at Deganwy, the locomotive sheds at the Junction, and in various bridges. Llandudno Junction station is an unusual example for the area of a Victorian station-building with Modernist accretions, and the Modernist style is also evident in the extensive Hotpoint factory at SH 803 777, now disused. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	018
Asset Name	Plas Blodwell
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79449 78117
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87413
Period	Modern
Description	<p>History Originally a children's home and built in the 1920s or 1930s. It was later converted to a nursing home. It was converted to offices and apartments in 1994 (tablet inside building).</p> <p>Exterior A large neo-Georgian 2-storey block of brown brick, with slightly darker bricks to the quoins, under a steep hipped slate roof on a moulded wooden dentil cornice and projecting eaves. All stacks are brick, and comprise one at each end, 4 set just below the ridge on the front roof slope, and one behind in the centre. The symmetrical front is 15 bays in groups of 3, of which the outer 3 bays on each side are brought forward under a hipped roof. The central entrance has a replacement glazed door under original small-pane side and overlights, flanked by floor-length 2-light windows with overlights. In the centre is a 3-bay 1st-floor balcony on paired thin Tuscan steel piers, with an openwork balustrade of elongated diamond pattern. The 1st floor has a central tripartite window which, with flanking windows, are small-pane sashes with intersecting Gothic glazing bars. Other windows are hornless sashes. The next 3 bays on the R and L have, in the ground floor, 8-pane tripartite windows flanking a narrower 8-pane window and, to the 1st floor, paired 8-pane windows flanking a narrower single 8-pane window. The outer 3 bays each have a 12-pane window flanked by 8-pane windows in the ground floor, floor-length 18-pane window flanked by 8-pane in the 1st floor. The floor-length windows open to cantilevered balconies at each end, which have balustrades similar to the central balcony. The L end wall has a false external stack, three 12-pane windows in the lower storey, two 4-pane windows in the upper storey, and doorway inserted into the stack, with escape stair. The R end wall has two 12-pane ground-floor windows and two narrow 4-pane 1st-floor windows flanking the false external stack. A ground-floor window has also been inserted on the L side. The rear has advanced 3-window bays to the centre and ends, under hipped roofs with lower ridge line than the main range. The central advanced bay has two 12-pane windows in the 1st floor, and in the ground floor a tripartite 8-pane window with inserted fan, flanked by single 8-pane windows. The central bay is flanked by 2 bays with 6-pane windows on the L and 1 similar bay on the R, then lower links to two 2-storey flat-roofed wings. Above the R-hand wing are a 6-pane and smaller 4-pane window in the 1st floor. Beyond the L-hand rear wing is a 1-storey projection below 3 1st-floor</p>

	<p>windows including a tall 12-pane stair light. The corresponding R side has a tall 14-pane stair window and 9-pane horned sash window to its R in the 1st floor. Below it in the lower storey is an original moulded freestone surround to replacement half-glazed doors and overhead. The projection at the L end has, in both storeys, an inserted door and overhead flanked by 8-pane windows, and the upper storey has added escape stairs to a balcony on steel posts. On the corresponding R-hand side are, in the ground floor, a 12-pane flanked by 8-pane windows, and in the upper storey a taller 18-pane window flanked by 8-pane windows. The rear wings are mainly of brick, with roofs concealed behind parapets. They have original 2-light casements, with lying panes, in the 1st floor. Below are altered windows.</p> <p>Interior Largely modernised, but it retains an axial corridor leading to staircases set back from the ends. These both have an open-well stair with turned newels and plain balusters.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its social-historical interest as a former children's home, and for its architectural interest as a large and well-preserved neo-Georgian block, a rare well-preserved example of its type. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	019
Asset Name	Caersalem Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), Plas Tre Marl and Broad St., Llandudno Junction
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79500 78130
Type	CHAPEL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	7034
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	Caersalem Methodist Chapel was built in 1908 in the later Vernacular style of the gable entry type. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	020
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79362 78949
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16740
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Limestone exposure which has been quarried. 6m high, 18m long, 6m wide. One main working face is evident with two smaller side faces. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	021
Asset Name	Woodlands School, Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79469 79036
Type	SCHOOL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	418595
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Woodlands was in use as a convalescent home in the late 19th century , and in 1904 became a preparatory school for boys. Throughout the first half of the 20th century additions were made to the building to accomodate the needs of the developing school.</p> <p>In 1948 the school was taken over by Rev. A.D.R. Brooke, a bachelor, and Lt-Colonel and Mrs. A.J.B. Sinker. In 1949, aerial photographs of the school were commissioned by them.</p> <p>The school has been demolished and a housing estate built on the site. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	022
Asset Name	Avro Anson N5130
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79800 78700
Type	AIR CRASH SITE
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	515234
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity.</p> <p>The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence. For further information on this Act and its administration with regard to aircraft, please contact the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre, RAF Innsworth, Gloucester, GL3 1RZ.</p> <p>Event and Historical Information: This Anson was one of 500 delivered by Avro, Chadderton, to contract 766119/38 between October 1938 and September 1939. Its service history included assignments to 35 ERFTS, 12 FTS, 3 AONS, 2 SAN, 4 AONS, 2 SAN and lastly 8 OAFU. A structural failure in mid air (part of the wing broke away) meant that the pilot lost control. The aircraft subsequently crashed at Marl farm, Llandudno Junction, on 16 February 1944. There were no survivors. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	023
Asset Name	Former Tollgate at entrance to Marl Farmyard, Marl Lane
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79808 78731
Type	TOLL GATE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12745
NMR Reference	43088
Cadw Reference	3320
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A toll gate probably of the 1820s, to a standard design used by Thomas Telford on his Chester-Holyhead Road. Later removed to the farmyard and set between existing gate piers.</p> <p>Exterior A wrought-iron gate between monolithic stone piers with pyramid caps. The black-painted gate has sunburst bars radiating from the inner corners in characteristic Telford style. A bolt is later.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as a rare surviving early C19 toll gate of the type favoured by Thomas Telford. [1]</p> <p>Iron tollgate. [2]</p> <p>An iron tollgate of the standard Telford design. Reset at farmyard entrance. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	024
Asset Name	Marl Hall, Grounds and Gardens
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 79857 78764
Type	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	86413
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Grounds and gardens associated with Marl Hall (NPRN 16510). This is a mid seventeenth century mansion that lay largely derelict following a fire in the eighteenth century. It was restored in about 1900 and for much of the twentieth century was a convalescent home. It is now an outdoor education centre.</p> <p>The wooded crags of Marle Hill rise behind the Hall, which lies on its lower slopes facing south-west across lower ground. The grounds are depicted on the early editions of OS County series (Caernarvon. V.9).</p> <p>The 1st and 2nd editions (1889 & 1900) show the grounds prior to the Hall's restoration. The Hall opens onto a terrace and there appears to be a second terrace below. It is approached by short drives from the public road. The buildings of Marl Farm lie on the far side of this road. To the north-west a walled (kitchen?) garden is shown planted with orchard trees. Running south from this is a long pond or canal. This is first shown in 1900, but may be a restitution of an earlier feature.</p> <p>The road running south from the Hall and Farm is known as Marl Drive. Where this meets Conway Road 0.85km away a lodge and gates are depicted in 1889 & 1900 (at SH79577793). These had gone by 1913 and a recreation ground was established on the site of the lodge by 1937.</p> <p>The later editions of 1913 & 1937 depict the grounds of the convalescent home.</p> <p>This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 9 (1900). Its main elements on that map include pond, terrace and woodland. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHWW NMRW

Asset Number	025
Asset Name	Marl Hall, Esgryn
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79857 78764
Type	MANSION
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	11281
NMR Reference	16510
Cadw Reference	3318
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Said by Robert Williams to have been built in 1661, dated by a beam in the hall. However the core of the present house is essentially a Georgian enlargement of the early C18. It was badly damaged by fire in the mid C18 and remained derelict and roofless throughout the C19 (as shown in a painting of the 1870s and on the 1890 Ordnance Survey), except for the E wing, which was the only part of the house that remained inhabited. From 1894 it was rented by the Birmingham Saturday Club, who later purchased, refurbished and rebuilt the house, with extensions at the rear, which opened as a convalescent home in 1903. It was a nursing home from 1965 and since 1971 has been an outdoor education centre.</p> <p>Exterior A Georgian style former convalescent home of 2 storeys and attic, of coursed freestone on a pebble-dashed plinth, with steep slate roof on a stone cornice. It has 3 stacks behind on the L side and another on the L-hand wing, all tall brick shafts with 2 round-headed panels. Rainwater goods have been retained, dating from the early C20 conversion. The W entrance front is 7 bays in the main range with projecting hipped wings at the ends of 2 bays and 3 storeys. The central entrance has a moulded freestone surround of lighter brown stone, with bead-and-reel border and a pediment, to double panel doors under a small-pane overlight, within panelled reveals. Windows are 15-pane hornless sashes. On the eaves is a modern steel fence, behind which are 2-light casement windows to gabled dormers. Across the main range is a lean-to veranda on cast iron posts supporting a moulded wooden beam, with glazed roof. Wings both have 15-pane sash windows to ground and first floors. The L-hand (N) wing retains 9-pane sashes in the 2nd floor. In the R-hand (S) wing are replacement windows with plain glass to the L bay and 4-pane sash window to the R bay. In the return facing the main front, the R-hand (S) wing has a ground-floor half-glazed door in a former window opening, the upper 6-pane sash of which is now the overlight, 15-pane sash to the 1st floor and 2-light 2nd floor window opening to a balcony across the angle of wing and main range. The return of the L-hand (N) wing has 15-pane and 9-pane sashes similar to the front. The L-hand (N) wing is brick in the side wall and of C18 fabric, except for the upper storey which has been rebuilt. Openings are grouped 1+3 to L and centre, all under flat arches. Windows are 15-pane sashes to ground and 1st floors, 9-pane to 2nd floor,</p>

except for inserted escape doors to the L end in 1st and 2nd floors, which in the 1st floor retains the original 6-pane upper sash as an overlight. The rear of the N wing is rubble stone. On its R side are 15-pane and 9-pane sashes to 1st and 2nd floors, while in the ground floor a door has been inserted, retaining an original 6-pane upper sash as the overlight. On its L side is a brick projection with similar sash windows. The S wing is shorter than the N wing. Its side wall is whitened rubble stone to ground and 1st floor, brick to the 2nd floor. It has small replacement 1st and 2nd-floor windows. Behind it is a hipped 2½-storey lean-to, with lower 2-storey projection facing the yard, both with replacement glazing. Further behind is a lower 2½-storey gabled 2-window wing with replacement windows. It has an early C20 1-storey parallel range of rubble stone and larger quoins that continues around the rear as a lean-to, with small-pane casements in mullioned freestone surrounds. The rear of the main range is rubble stone with light-brown freestone quoins, dressings and moulded cornice similar to the front. It has a central half-glazed panel door under a segmental head with mullioned overlight and leaded glazing. It is flanked by double-transomed 2-light windows, below a 6-light mullioned 1st-floor window, all with leaded glazing. Two superimposed flat-roof dormers have 2-light and 6-light windows. Set back on the R is a single bay with 15-pane sash windows and 2-light flat-roof dormer. To the R and L are rear wings, spanned by a coped dwarf wall and gateway with ball finials, enclosing a small rear courtyard. On the L side of the rear entrance is a gabled rear wing of rubble stone, tooled-stone quoins and dressings, and some freestone dressings. It has 3-light mullioned windows with steel-framed casements, and in its side wall facing the main rear entrance is a reduced external stack. In its S roof slope is a large flat-roof dormer. On the R side of the back entrance is a 3-storey T-shaped rear wing of rubble stone with rock-faced and freestone dressings, and moulded cornice similar to the main range. It has leaded glazing to windows in stone surrounds, including 4-light windows in the rear wall, and added escape stairs on the N side. To the N of this wing are 15-pane and 9-pane sash windows in the main range. In front of the main range and N wing is a raised terrace shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey. It comprises a buttressed retaining wall of coursed rock-faced stone and moulded coping. In the centre is a convex arc of stone steps. At the R-hand end the wall returns and abuts the main range. At the L end the wall returns into the bank opposite the end of the N wing.

Interior

The entrance hall is finished with scribed plaster. It has a rear lateral fireplace with a segmental corbelled arch below a raked hood. To its R is a wide Tudor arch, with foliage spandrels, leading to the stairway. Above it is a moulded string course. The ceiling has 2 cross beams. Doorways to the L and R have wooden surrounds and segmental pediments, panelled reveals and Arts-and-Crafts influenced half-glazed doors with leaded lights. The full-height dog-leg stair has Jacobean style fretwork balusters, square newels and retains some moulded finials. At the base of the stair, on the L-hand side, is a wooden segmental arch to a half-glazed door with side panels.

Reason for designation

Listed for its special architectural interest as primarily an early C20 convalescent home of definite character, with significant earlier origin as a country house. [1]

Early 18th Century. Long. 2 storey with 3 storey wings. Moulded stone architrave. Earlier fabric at side. "The Haunted House" of Wilkie Collins. (RCAHMW, Undated). Marl Hall originally dates back to at least the beginning of the C17th, but has been re-built twice since. [2]

A grand Jacobean mansion thought to have been built in 1661. A fire in the eighteenth century reduced all but the south-east wing to ruins. The house was restored in about 1900 and from the early years of the century it served as a convalescent home. Now an outdoor education centre.

	<p>The house stands on the lower slopes of Marle Hill, facing south-west beneath craggy wooded heights. A long central range is flanked by projecting wings. The main facade is of coursed stone, the side elevations of brick. The seven bay centre range has two storeys with attics. The ground floor has a veranda or portico, opening onto a terrace, and the attic is lit by dormers in the slate roof. The projecting wings are three storeys topped by slate hipped roofs, producing a tower effect.</p> <p>There are few original internal features. There are nineteenth century ranges at the rear.</p> <p>Associated with: Grounds and gardens (NPRN 86413) Former Warden's residence (NPRN 16511). [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	026
Asset Name	Structure, E of Marle Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79884 78757
Type	STRUCTURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	56373
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	027
Asset Name	Warden's Residence at Marle Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79889 78742
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	56372
NMR Reference	16511
Cadw Reference	3319
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A C17 or C18 house, shown on the 1846 Tithe map.</p> <p>Exterior A 1½-storey house of whitened rubble, slate roof, massive original external stack to the L gable end with later brick shaft, small recent offset gabled stack in the R gable end. The entrance is offset to the R and has a replacement door. It is flanked by a window to the R in an earlier opening, and 4-light wood-framed window to the L, an enlarged opening. There are 3 C19 gabled half dormers. The R-hand has a 4-pane horizontal-sliding sash window, the centre a replacement window and the L-hand an 8-pane horizontal-sliding sash window. In the L gable end are inserted windows L of the stack, and to the R a doorway under a timber lintel, boarded up. In the R gable end are inserted windows R of the stack. The rear, formerly built against a bank, is rendered in the lower part of the wall, and has two 2-light gabled roof dormers.</p> <p>Interior Not inspected but previous survey of 1975 recorded a stop-chamfered joist-beam ceiling.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed, notwithstanding some modern windows, for its special architectural interest as a vernacular house retaining early character, and for group value with Marl Hall. [1]</p> <p>17th Century or earlier. One storey and attic. (RCAHMW, Undated). [2]</p> <p>A single storey building with attics, thought to be seventeenth century or perhaps earlier. It lies just east of the seventeenth century mansion of Marl Hall (NPRN 16510) and would presumably have been an ancillary or service building. When the Hall was a convalescent home this was the Warden's residence. Its present role and condition are unknown.</p> <p>The building is walled in plastered stone rubble under a slate gabled roof, with a large chimney stack against the north-western gable wall. It faces south-west where it has a doorway flanked by windows, all modern. The upper storey is lit</p>

	by three windows, each under a small cross gable. [3]
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	028
Asset Name	Cisterns, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79902 78762
Type	CISTERN
Designation	None
HER Reference	16739
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A brick built and cement lined cistern with limestone blocks on the external faces. Bricks are machine made. The cistern measures 2 x 2.7m and the visible height is 0.9m. Adjacent is a hole of similar dimensions which may have once contained a similar structure. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	029
Asset Name	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79792 78840
Type	GARDEN TERRACE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16751
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Terraced path running from Marl Hall in the direction of the brick garden, 3m in width. Some hints of a limestone block edging in places. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	030
Asset Name	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79860 78837
Type	GARDEN TERRACE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16750
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Terraced path running from Marl Hall in the direction of the spring pool, 16742, 4m in width. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	031
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79982 78656
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16738
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Limestone exposure showing signs of having been quarried. 30m high, 40m long. Small scale limestone debris seen in slope below. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	032
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80084 78643
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16721
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Large limestone quarry adjacent to 16719. Some indication of working on different levels, but much of the quarry face worked as one in the final phase of use. 35 by 15m in size. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	033
Asset Name	Lime Kiln, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80079 78601
Type	LIME KILN
Designation	None
HER Reference	16717
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Sub-rectangular void, approximately 4m square, with open side to marl lane. Potential flat charging platform to the east. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	034
Asset Name	Bank, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80100 78606
Type	BANK
Designation	None
HER Reference	16720
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Earth bank to the rear of cottage PRN 16716 defining rough path to quarry PRN 16721. 1.8 m wide, 0.6 m high. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	035
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80124 78625
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16719
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Limestone quarry to the rear of cottage (16716). Worked on at least two levels. Base of upper level is 3m above base of quarry. 5m wide, 8m long. Spoil heaped around mouth of quarry. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	036
Asset Name	Outhouse, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80120 78605
Type	BUILDING
Designation	None
HER Reference	16754
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Outbuilding associated with cottage prn 16716, measuring 2.1 x 2.3m. One wall stands to 1.7m with a sloping roof line surviving. Constructed of small limestone blocks and machine made bricks with a lime mortar. The entrance is 0.6m wide and faces Marl Bach. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	037
Asset Name	Marl Bach Cottage, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80121 78600
Type	BUILDING
Designation	None
HER Reference	16716
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Cottage (Marl Bach) with outbuilding (PRN 16754). Cottage has at least two rooms and was slate roofed. Internal wall faces are lime plastered. External walls are 700mm thick, the internal division is 500mm thick. Walls are constructed of large limestone blocks, 0.4 x 0.5 x 0.6 m in size.
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	038
Asset Name	Wall, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 80122 78599
Type	WALL
Designation	None
HER Reference	16718
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Stone revetting wall to the east of cottage 16716. Defines edge of plot. Maximum height 1.4 m, thickness 0.4 m. Composed of limestone blocks 100 x 100 - 200 x 300mm size range. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	039
Asset Name	Ramp, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80133 78609
Type	RAMP
Designation	None
HER Reference	16723
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Ramp constructed of earth and limestone fragments, approximately 30m long, 4m wide. Probably associated with the upper working of quarry 16719. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	040
Asset Name	Cave, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80134 78616
Type	CAVE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16722
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Pleistocene
Description	Cliff exposure exhibiting the back of a very large cave, at least 20 m across. Indurated breccia over a breccia with limestone blocks over fine orange brown clay sands. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	041
Asset Name	Boundaries, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80166 78609
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16724
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A series of earth banks defining two garden plots to the east of cottage 16716. The plots are somewhat scarped into the hillside. The banks are 0.7m wide and 1.5m high where scarped below, but otherwise 0.5 m high. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	042
Asset Name	Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80140 78678
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16725
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Possible extraction pit (?adit), 4.3 m long, 1.2 - 1.7 m wide, 0.5 m deep. Rectangular in shape, running into limestone exposure. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	043
Asset Name	Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80137 78685
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16726
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Possible extraction pit (?adit), 3.5 m wide, 8 m long, 2 m deep. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	044
Asset Name	Exploration Pit, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80134 78692
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16727
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Small extraction pit. Two sub-rectangular cuts into the slope. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	045
Asset Name	Exploration Pits, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80130 78724
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16728
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A series of five shallow roughly rectangular pits in a rough line. The smallest measures 2 x 4 x 0.5m deep, the largest measures 4 x 6 x 0.5m deep. Other pits on a similar alignment are noted in the adjacent property. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	046
Asset Name	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80083 78798
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16729
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Pathway running along eastern boundary. Deliberately cut through limestone outcrops. In places worn to a hollowed profile. 1m wide on average. Still in use. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	047
Asset Name	Flint Flake, Findspot, Llandudno
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80180 78940
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	24040
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Mesolithic
Description	<p>Grey cherty flint flake found at Marl Woods.</p> <p>The flake appears to be a refreshing flake from a core (ie a flake removed to ensure the core can be used again), the bulb of percussion is clearly visible. It is most likely to be of Mesolithic date due to the size of the flake itself and the evidence for the removal of a blade from the dorsal face. The finder believes the flake would have been removed due to the step fracture visible on the dorsal face, although this is quite difficult to see in the photograph. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	048
Asset Name	Steps, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 80187 78990
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16733
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Series of three rough stone steps made of large limestone slabs. The steps are 1300mm wide and the slabs are 1500 x 300 x 500mm on average. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	049
Asset Name	Boundary Wall, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 80158 79013
Type	ESTATE WALL
Designation	None
HER Reference	16734
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Notably substantial boundary wall (estate wall). 1.5m high, 0.5m wide. Composed of limestone blocks up to 0.5 x 0.9m but more normally 0.2 x 0.4m. Slabs set on end form a wall capping. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	050
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80151 78984
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16732
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Small scale limestone quarrying. A quarried back natural exposure 1m in height. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	051
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80132 78978
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16731
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Small scale quarrying activity for limestone close to the edge of path 16730, 0.5 x 3 x 5m in size. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	052
Asset Name	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80099 78925
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16730
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Deliberately made, fairly wide pathway. 5m wide, no longer used. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	053
Asset Name	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80072 79010
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16735
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Pathway running parallel to northern boundary, hollowed profile. 1m wide. Still in use. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	054
Asset Name	Quarry, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80034 79006
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16736
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Natural limestone scarp which has been quarried back. 2m in height, 50m in length. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	055
Asset Name	Cave, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80024 78960
Type	CAVE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16737
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Pleistocene
Description	Remnant survival of the back of a collapsed cave. As the cave has collapsed massive limestone blocks have tumbled out. Water worn faces are visible along the rock face. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	056
Asset Name	Wall, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79848 78940
Type	WALL
Designation	None
HER Reference	16752
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Stone wall of large limestone blocks perched along the uppermost edge of a natural limestone scarp. The wall is 0.5m high and composed of blocks up to 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5m. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	057
Asset Name	Steps, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79839 78951
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16741
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Set of two steps built into path. Each step is composed of 3 or 4 large limestone slabs. The width of the steps is 1500mm and the average block size is 150 x 300 x 450mm. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	058
Asset Name	Wall, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79769 78936
Type	REVETMENT
Designation	None
HER Reference	16746
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A fairly massive limestone block revetting wall at right angles to boundary wall (16745). Possibly once defining an entrance way to marl hall. 1.15m high, block size up to 0.4 x 0.75m. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	059
Asset Name	Terraces, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79766 78928
Type	GARDEN TERRACE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16753
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A series of two terraces to the north east of an apparently respecting the brick garden (16747). Terrace closest to the brick garden is 3m wide while the upper terrace is 6m wide. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	060
Asset Name	Ditch, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79728 78914
Type	DITCH
Designation	None
HER Reference	16748
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Wide, shallow ditch to the south of the brick garden (16747). 6m wide, approx 30m surviving length, 1m maximum depth. Tumbled limestone blocks at the north end suggest that the feature may have been stone lined. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	061
Asset Name	Walled Garden, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79707 78924
Type	GARDEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	16747
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	The feature measures 40m square, but only the south and east walls are within the property boundary. The feature has limestone block footings, 500m wide with five courses of a brick wall surviving above. The bricks are hand made, measuring 60 x 130 x 240mm. The limestones are 260 x 300mm to 400 x 450mm and bonded with a crumbly lime mortar. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	062
Asset Name	Terraced Path, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79728 78935
Type	GARDEN TERRACE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16749
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two parallel terraces running between marl hall to a blocked entrance in the northern boundary. Both are 3m across with a 6m drop between the two. The lower terrace would appear to have been an access route or drive with the upper one perhaps for planting.
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	063
Asset Name	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79768 78967
Type	GATEWAY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16755
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Distinct change in building style of boundary wall indicates the presence of a gateway. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	064
Asset Name	Spring Pool, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79797 78972
Type	POOL
Designation	None
HER Reference	16742
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Situated close to the northern boundary, a natural spring erupts from a crevice in a limestone exposure, flows through a channel in the rocks which may be partly man made to a natural pool. It passes through the wall which defines pathway PRN 16745 to a square man made pool defined by a series of low walls and steps. A stone stile bridges the wall to give access to the pool and the pathway. The feature appears recently maintained but sits on older footings. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	065
Asset Name	Steps, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79799 78987
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16743
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Series of twenty two steps made from limestone blocks running up part of the northern boundary to the north east of the spring pool. The steps are 3.3m wide at the bottom of the flight and 1.4m wide at the top of the flight. The steps do not appear worn but replace an older flight, the remnants of which are seen directly adjacent (Jacob's ladder). [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	066
Asset Name	Pathway, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79802 78994
Type	GARDEN FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16745
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Pathway leading into woodlands from along northern boundary (the nun's walk). Defined by two stone walls. A substantial stone wall marking property boundary, 2.2m high made of large limestone blocks, on the north, and smaller wall, 1.2m high on the south. The path is 1.8m wide and has occasional limestone block steps. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	067
Asset Name	Cave, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79804 79000
Type	CAVE
Designation	None
HER Reference	16744
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Pleistocene
Description	Back of small cave at the top of steps 16743. Red brown cave sediments and flow stones visible. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	068
Asset Name	Entrance, Coed Marl Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79818 79028
Type	GATEWAY
Designation	None
HER Reference	16756
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Blocked up entrance in the boundary wall, 0.5m wide. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	069
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Woods, Watermill
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79700 79200
Type	FULLING MILL; WOOLLEN MILL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	40827
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Internal (possibly horizontal) water wheel. Possibly a fulling mill? [1]
References	[3] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	070
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Garden
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 80035 79118
Type	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN
Designation	Registered Historic Park and Garden Grade I
HER Reference	4404
NMR Reference	86290
Cadw Reference	PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Summary Exceptional terraced and walled gardens on several levels, with early origins; long terrace walk giving superb view; large and basically unchanged rose and kitchen gardens partly dating to C18th; remains of landscape park and large areas of oak woodland.</p> <p>Description The gardens are mostly modern, but the sunken Dutch garden S of the house may be of C18th. There is a rectangular dovecot of uncertain age to the SE.</p> <p>Bodysgallen, now a hotel, occupies an elevated site with good views on the east side of the Conwy estuary, near Llandudno. The house is built in a prominent position on top of a rocky hill, facing north-west towards Conwy, which is no doubt part of the reason that the early tower at the core of the house was at one time thought to have been a lookout for Conwy Castle. The main original part of the house dates from 1620, the tower probably earlier, perhaps the sixteenth century. There are many later alterations and additions, especially of the eighteenth, late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when the house was comprehensively altered and enlarged after it was bought by Lady Augusta Mostyn as a wedding present for her second son. This work removed inappropriate eighteenth- and nineteenth-century detail and broadly followed the seventeenth-century style of the original building with its mullioned windows and leaded lights. The two-storey main front, on the north-west, is attractive, with a large off-centre main entrance door. The house is built of a uniform pinkish stone and the new work is carefully matched to the old. The quarry used lies in the park, to the north-west of the house.</p> <p>The house belonged to the Mostyn family from at least the sixteenth century, passing to the Wynnes by marriage at the end of the century. It returned to the Mostyns, again by marriage, in 1776. It has never been the chief seat of either family and has generally been inhabited by a succession of younger sons, spinsters and widows, and has also been let at times. It was heavily mortgaged when Lady Augusta Mostyn redeemed it in 1881.</p> <p>The stables, which lie just below the house on the west, are of similar stone to the house and have been converted to hotel use. Their date is uncertain; they</p>

	<p>may be contemporary with the early seventeenth-century house or date to the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century.</p> <p>The bailiff's house and two adjoining cottages form part of a square of buildings surrounding a yard to the east of the main house. The house is early to mid nineteenth-century, the two cottages adjoining undated, though all appear on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and there are buildings on the same site on the 1846 tithe map. The cottages have been recently refurbished, however, and the centre cottage, linking the other two, was rebuilt in 1982. The bailiff's house has a dovecote attached at the back. All the buildings are of stone, with slate roofs.</p> <p>The Garden Cottage is a small cottage close to the stables, west of the house. This also appears on all the early maps and is probably of the same date as the stables. It has been rebuilt within the last 15 years.</p> <p>The mill cottage and former cowshed, both stone cottages adjoining the yard to the east, are not shown on the earliest maps but had appeared by 1889. The more northerly is a former sawmill, the other was the cowshed. Both have been refurbished.</p> <p>Two greenhouses stand near the house, replacing earlier similar structures. They were re-erected here in 1982, having been moved from Gorddinog, Llanfairfechan. One is a lean-to type facing south-east. It contains vines, and there are two large frames in the yard in front of it. The other, also lean-to and facing south-west, has been added at right angles, adjoining the northern end of the other.</p> <p>The building attached to the back of the bailiff's house is now thought to be a chapel, although it was previously described as a game larder. However, a small building to the south-west is now thought to have been the game larder. The former has a triangular window.</p> <p>The outbuildings to the south and east of the house consist of continuous ranges round the yard and some outliers, and there are several small buildings in addition to those mentioned separately above, mostly stores and sheds and probably all nineteenth century in origin, although a few changes are evident on twentieth-century maps. The most interesting are the possible game larder mentioned above, an outlier at the west corner of the box parterre, and an underground building nearby, on the northwest of the water garden. This forms the north-west wall of this garden, with slit windows, and the terrace adjoining the house above continues over its roof. As the water garden terrace was constructed early in the twentieth century, it is probably of this date, but may be older.</p> <p>The main areas of parkland which are important to the house and garden at present are to the south-east, where a small area of parkland is enclosed by a wall and surrounded by woods, and to the north and north-west, where the unfenced drive crosses pasture fields planted with groups of trees, mostly oaks. The former area is an integral part of the immediate grounds, the latter is not but was clearly intended to enhance the approach to the house, and some of the trees at least were probably planted when the drive was made, in perhaps the 1830s or 1840s. Fields stretching further to the north were probably once part of the park, retaining boundary and some 'dot' oak trees.</p> <p>There is very little available information about the park, but it is likely to have been developed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but having earlier origins. Fenton, in 1810, said that the house was embosomed in Woods of Noble growth, which are suffered to luxuriate their own way. The home farm is very close to the house, and the parkland has presumably always been farmland first and foremost, although it is dotted with mature hardwood trees which were</p>
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probably originally planted to improve the surroundings of the house and garden. Much of the near part of the estate is planted with woodlands, presumably mainly for sporting purposes, as the name 'Eastern Covert' suggests.

The original drive approached the house through the farm, but this evidently came to be considered unsuitable, and a new drive was made, swinging round to the north and meeting up with the original drive immediately north of the house. The exact dating of this is problematical, although it was clearly done in the nineteenth century. It is not shown on the manuscript survey map, dated about 1820, made for the first edition of the Ordnance Survey one inch to the mile map, but by the time this was published, in 1840-41, it had appeared. Two later maps show it in a different place, and the tithe map of 1846, while marking a track and field boundary on its line, seems to indicate the farm drive as the main approach to the house. A later copy of this, however, shows the track complete. By 1889 it is clearly shown following its present route. Both drives survive, the 'new' one still being used as the main approach to the house.

The pink-washed lodge, at the point where the two drives diverge, is modern, being absent from maps up to and including 1937. The gates at the entrance are now also modern. Where the old and 'new' drives meet again, north of the house, is a pair of stone gateposts topped with small urns, without gates.

The siting of Bodysgallen, with the ground dropping steeply below it to the south and east, has influenced the layout and style of the gardens, there being no naturally level ground in the immediate environs of the house. The kitchen gardens were laid out to the south-west, at the foot of the slope, and the craggy hill has been sculpted into a series of terraces.

Despite Bodysgallen's history as a secondary house, until late in the nineteenth century neither house nor garden appears to have been neglected. The gardens are likely to have their origins in the early seventeenth century, contemporary with the building of the house. There are references throughout the eighteenth century to gardeners, seeds, fruit trees, vines, the flower garden and so on - 'raisons' were grown for wine in 1755. Late in this century and early in the next the terrace walk overlooking the Conwy valley was remarked on by travellers of the period (Pennant, Fenton), and described as being 'in disuse' by that time - implying that it was not a recent feature; but there is no suggestion that areas nearer the house were not cared for (Fenton mentions 'good gardens'), and the woods were praised. The large kitchen garden was not mentioned, but this was not the kind of feature to interest travellers in search of the picturesque.

The estate became embarrassed and the house was let in 1861; it was eventually rescued from mortgagors by Lady Augusta Mostyn in 1881. She gave it to her second son, Col. Henry Mostyn, on his marriage to Lady Pamela Douglas-Pennant in 1883, and at this time numerous changes and improvements were made to both house and garden. It has been said that Lady Pamela was responsible for the creation of the entire garden, and her son believed it; but this is clearly not the case, as most elements are shown on maps before this date. However, it is probable that the existing garden was somewhat overgrown following at least twelve years' neglect, requiring extensive reclamation and much new planting, so that if she herself said that she had made the garden, it was not an unreasonable claim, although misleading.

The top of the hill, around the house, forms one large terrace, now mostly lawn; this runs round from the south-west, where there is a natural, quite gentle, slope away to the Spring Garden, to the north-east, where there are retaining walls. The immediate outbuildings are mostly to the east of the house, and to the south-east are two massive terrace walls. The terraces they support are relatively narrow. At the foot of the lower wall is a small terrace with an elaborate box parterre. This, walled on all sides, gives the impression of being sunken,

although in fact its floor is level with the ground surface to the south-east, outside.

There is an additional terrace to the south of the house, with a rectangular pool, which was added early in the twentieth century. Previous to this there were greenhouses in this area, which must therefore have been terraced in some way, as the natural slope is extremely steep. Below are the walled rose garden and the present kitchen garden, stretching away to the south-west. The walled garden, formerly the kitchen garden, is a large enclosure covering about two acres, now laid out mainly as lawn, with formal rose beds and box hedging; the furthest area has been recently reclaimed, having been completely neglected for many years. It has paths all round the outside and crossing in the middle, dividing it into four quarters. There is a box-edged walk outside the south-east wall, where once there was an outer fruit wall. Entrances are at the north and east corners, either end of the north-west to south-east cross path, and in the middle of the south-west wall. The doorways in the south-east and north-west walls have recently been provided with stone gateposts beyond to act as focal points when looking through the arches.

There is a roughly rectangular area beyond the south-east wall of the rose garden which clearly was not included in the original layout of the garden. It now consists of several discrete areas, including a tennis court, an area with two formal borders, an area of shrubs and an experimental formal hedge of a deciduous shrub. Two of the divisions between the separate areas consist of a yew hedge with central arch, and a hedge of mixed shrubs forms the south-east boundary. There are references to the use of this area for fruit cages around the turn of the century, but the present arrangements were laid out in 1982/83.

The rockery, planted with shrubs, herbaceous plants and bulbs, is relatively small, fitting into a corner between the south-west approach to the house and the rose garden. It has informal steps, a seat at the top and an artificial cascade down the north-west side.

The terrace walk is certainly one of the oldest surviving elements of the garden, mentioned by Pennant and Fenton. It is located a short walk away to the south-west, to take advantage of the view over Conwy and the river estuary. At the time Pennant wrote (1782) this view could be appreciated 'over the tops of trees'; it is now a question of peering through the branches. The walk consists of a grass terrace, over 100 m long, with a mortared stone parapet wall about 1 m high. This has been recently rebuilt on the foundations of the original wall. The back of the terrace is defined by a bank and dry ditch; a few trees obviously of a good age grow on the bank. Fenton, in 1810, mentioned the fine grassy terrace, at one end of which was a covered seat formed out of an old bed of Oak, inlaid with other wood, in a compartment of which I observe the date of 1581, with the initials, R W. Of this there is now no sign. To the south of the main terrace is a small 'extension', which may in fact possibly be an earlier, shorter terrace. In this area are two large rustic stone seats.

The area between the terrace and the garden proper is partly wooded, and the size of the wooded area varies between maps of different dates. It was planted with timber during the Second World War, and is now partly clear again in order to reopen the view of Conway Castle from the house and top terrace. Some of the trees certainly pre-date this planting.

The area west of the walled gardens, south-west of the house, is now extensively planted with bulbs and is known as the Spring Garden. It is now quite informal, but may once have been more formal. In the past it was planted with mixed deciduous and coniferous trees, but these have recently been removed. There is a level area at the top, with a large stone urn; the ground drops away quite sharply to the southwest, with grass paths leading down and,

to the north, a flight of stone steps. These were built in 1983.

There are now very few mature trees in the garden proper. One or two yews, including a pair of Irish yews (*Taxus baccata* 'Fastigiata'), survive on the bank beyond the kitchen garden, and there is a large yew at the top of the rockery. A rather fine mature pine grows on the terrace north-east of the house.

The outline of the top terrace around the house and of the garden containing the box parterre is shown on the tithe map of 1846. The terrace walk is also shown, and three further garden areas, one of which, to the extreme south, is no longer part of the garden. The other two enclosures are on the site of the walled garden (the present kitchen garden is not shown), but are only half the width of the present walled area.

A sale catalogue of 1870 (the house failed to reach its reserve of 25,000) contains an excellent map, and a description of the garden. By this time the southernmost garden area had been abandoned and the present kitchen garden created, the area now known as the Spring Garden to the south-west of the house (north-west of the walled garden) planted with trees and shrubs, with walks, and the walled garden increased to its present size. Island beds, presumably for bedding plants, are shown on the top terrace, by the house. Later Ordnance Survey maps show only minor alterations to this layout.

If the maps of 1846 and 1870 are to be relied on, therefore, it is clear that the earliest parts of the garden which still survive are the terraces around the house from southwest to north-east, the 'sunken' garden which now contains the box parterre, the terrace walk, and the south-east wall of the walled garden. This latter is stone, where the other walls of the garden are brick, and it appears to be continuous from where it forms the outer wall of the 'sunken' garden to the southern corner of the walled garden. These features are likely to be contemporary with the house, dating to the early seventeenth century.

Between the two dates quoted above, the following features must have been constructed: the brick walls on north- and south-west of the walled garden, the present kitchen garden, with grotto, the shrubbery with walks in the area of the present Spring Garden, and the first glasshouses, on the site of the present water garden. The boundaries of the old, smaller walled gardens, presumably stone walls, must have been demolished (except for the south-east wall), and the fruit wall which used to run parallel to this wall, outside it, was probably also constructed. This is definitely shown on the 1870 map, but it is impossible to tell from the much smaller-scale tithe map whether it was in situ in 1846.

The timing of these improvements may be narrowed down even further, as the property was let in 1861, and after this was in decline until 1881. It is unlikely that major improvements would have been made by a tenant, and the rental agreement of 1861 contains mention of the gardens and pleasure grounds, with instructions for their use and maintenance. It is likely therefore that the work had been done before 1861. An inventory in 1856 lists so many tools that it is clear several gardeners must have been employed, and there was a gardeners' room and 'garden parlour'.

After 1881 many of the alterations are recorded in documents, maps and photographs. A photograph of about 1890 shows that the outer fruit wall was still in position, as were the greenhouses south of the house. The eastern part of the walled garden at least does not seem to have been kitchen garden at this date, but improvements and additions to the house in 1894 meant that it came into view from the main apartments, and it was certainly made over to ornamental use thereafter, a further area to the south-east being taken in for fruit and vegetables instead. The glasshouses were demolished and the steps down to the water garden terrace made at this time, necessary alterations to the terrace

presumably also taking place. The steps in the Spring Garden were built in 1983.

Photographs of around 1900 show the box parterre in the 'sunken' garden, obviously quite newly planted; the additional kitchen garden area to the south-east is shown, and the outer fruit wall has been reduced to a dwarf wall (this was still in place about 15 years ago). A small greenhouse is shown at the west corner of the 'sunken' garden, and a pergola with vines takes the place of the glasshouse in the east corner of this garden shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 25 in. map. In 1904 and 1905 new plans were drawn up for the garden (the former at least by William Goldring, a landscaper who had previously worked at Kew and as an editor on *Kew Gardener* and *The Garden*), but neither of these seems to have been fully implemented, although elements of both were used. The cascade and rockery were built in 1913, and further work may have been done to the water garden at this time; the pool however is not shown on the 1937 25 in. Ordnance Survey map, so may have been a late addition. A greenhouse is shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map just to the north-east of the 'sunken' garden, where it still remains; it was probably built when the one at the east corner of this garden was demolished around 1889 or 1900.

In 1933 the 'Jubilee Gate', a wrought-iron gate on the front steps, was erected to commemorate the golden wedding of the Henry Mostyns. The gardens were probably at their peak at this time, with a staff of 13 gardeners, but after the deaths of the elderly couple decline set in. Their son Ieuan was a rather eccentric bachelor who did not attempt to maintain the gardens at their best. During the second world war only one gardener was employed, and timber was planted in the area behind the terrace walk. Ieuan Mostyn died in 1965 and left the property to a niece, who sold it in 1969, when its career as a hotel began. It was sold to the present owners in 1980.

Since this time great efforts have been made to reclaim and restore the gardens, with significant success. Where possible the original plantings have been rescued and retained, and elsewhere new plantings have been as far as possible of the same type as those lost. Restoration is not quite finished, but the terraces and walled gardens have been fully restored, only the less formal areas awaiting completion.

The present kitchen garden is undoubtedly an extension of the main walled garden, but is shown on maps back to 1870 and cannot be much more recent than the nineteenth-century part of the main garden. The wall round the south-east and southwest sides is dry-stone, between 1.5 m and 2 m in height, and that on the northwest, also stone, is higher, and mortared. The north-east wall is the brick south-west wall of the main garden. There are entrances in the centre of this wall and at south (leading to the terrace walk), east and north corners, the latter apparently inserted into a formerly much wider gap. The east corner has two doorways, one leading back to the walk outside the south-east wall of the main garden, the other giving on to a small open space which never seems to have been part of the garden. However, the tithe map of 1846 shows a further garden area beyond this to the south, and there may have been a path leading to it. This area had ceased to be part of the garden by 1870, so the presence of this last doorway might be seen as further confirmation of an early date for the south-east wall, which appears to continue up to a point just past this doorway, beyond which there is a complete change of character, to a lower, dry-stone wall.

Within the kitchen garden there are two distinct areas. The larger, north-eastern part is almost rectangular and almost level, divided into two by a box-edged path from north-east to south-west. There are also box-edged paths all round the outside and a new path, without box, crossing the middle lengthways, from north-west to south-east. All are gravelled. The 1889 Ordnance Survey 25 in.

map shows this area planted around the edges with fruit trees, as it is today, and the central area was doubtless also used as today for growing vegetables.

The south-western part is irregular in shape, and slopes fairly steeply, being on a rocky outcrop. The path along the south-east side, up to the door in the south corner, has two flights of steps to ascend this bank. It was planted originally with trees and shrubs, including many yews, which may have been intended to provide shelter as well as being ornamental, but it has clearly always been part of the pleasure garden. Most of the large trees have now been felled and the slope has been planted with shrubs, but one or two yews remain, including two Irish yews guarding the entrance to a small grotto. There is a path round the top of this area from which an excellent view of the house and terraces is obtained; a shelter with a seat here was obviously intended to take advantage of this, but its view is now blocked by a large yew. There is also a diagonal path from the south corner which meets the south-west end of the central cross path; this is revetted and has low walls both sides and shallow stone steps at intervals. The paths are gravelled.

The former orchard is located some distance to the south-east of the house. An enclosure of the same shape is shown on the 1889 25 in. map, and on the 1913 version it is shown as partially planted. On all subsequent maps, up to and including the current Ordnance Survey 6 in., it is shown as an orchard, but there is in fact now nothing there but a field, still preserving the same shape. Irregularities clearly show where the trees have been removed.

The date of the orchard suggests that it was planted to replace some of the fruit-growing space lost when the greater part of the walled garden became ornamental following the enlargement of the house in the late nineteenth century.

Due to the distance from the main site and the fact that the trees are no longer present, the former orchard is not included within the garden boundary, but as part of the essential setting. [1]

1. Parklands & Gardens of Wales No:PGW.GD7

BODYSGALLEN has exceptional terraced and walled gardens on several levels, possibly with early origins; long terrace walk giving superb view; large and basically unchanged rose and kitchen gardens partly dating to eighteenth century; remains of landscape park and large areas of oak woodland. The main phases are 1620; eighteenth century; late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. C S Briggs after Register.

See R.Whalley and A Jennings, Knot Gardens and Parterres: A History of the knot garden and how to make one 1998, Barn Elms publishing ISBN 189953041

Also see Robin Whally, in the THE GARDEN Sept 1999, 652-55 entitled 'Rare Parterre'. The interesting question is whether or not the parterre has been in continuous use since the 17th century. It seems probable that an answer (if it is possible to ascertain) will only be forthcoming by tackling the problem archaeologically using geophysics and very detailed soil sampling. C.S.Briggs 20.03.06.

2. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). Its main elements on that map include terrace, obelisk, woodland with vista paths, formal garden, walled garden, kitchen garden, greenhouse and woodland. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006.

3. [Additional] Richard Haslam, 'Garden History' (Summer 2006), pp. 132-44, argues that the garden layout created c. 1600 is at the core of what survives

	today. RFS/RCAHMW/Oct. 2010. [2]
References	[1] GAT HER [2] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	071
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Medieval Township
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79900 79200
Type	TOWNSHIP
Designation	None
HER Reference	6818
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	Sources : Johnstone, N. , 1997 , Townships File , [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	072
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Hall NW, SW & SE walls to rose garden to SE of road (Tywyn)
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79930 79208
Type	GARDEN WALL
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12555
NMR Reference	31337
Cadw Reference	3342
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. Bodysgallen had extensive gardens by the C18, including probably 2 of the kitchen garden walls, which are shown on the 1846 Tithe map. The original garden, in 2 sections, was narrower than its present extent. The SW and NW walls of each section were added in the mid C19 and are first shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior Two conjoined walled gardens. Walls are approximately 3m high. The main garden is approximately 80m x 50m, but narrower to the NE end. It has mid C19 hand-moulded brick NW and SW walls with replacement coping, earlier rubble-stone SE wall with some boulder footings and weathered and overgrown coping above a slate course, and NE wall shared with the Dutch garden (listed separately). The NW wall has a single entrance with pointed arch. The SW wall, which is heightened in late C19 brick, has a pointed entrance with studded door. The SE wall also has a single pointed entrance. The NE wall has a renewed lintel to a doorway at the SE end. The outer SW section of the garden, approximately 50m square, has rubble-stone walls. The NW wall is curved and has a stone pointed doorway. The SW wall is irregular, on higher ground, and incorporates an alcove of reconstituted stone which has Tuscan pilasters and entablature, with scribed roughcast interior. The SE wall has 2 stone segmental-headed doorways next to the main garden, one with studded door, and another similar doorway at the SW end.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as well-preserved kitchen garden walls, and for group value with garden and other listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>Wall to rose garden, probably 18th century, red brick and slate capping. [2] [3]</p> <p>This garden wall is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch</p>

	map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [3]
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	073
Asset Name	NW & SW Walls of Garden on SW side of Bodysgallen Hall & Railings at entrance, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79910 79258
Type	GARDEN WALL
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12550
NMR Reference	31332
Cadw Reference	3340
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. The wall enclosing a lawn to the SW of the house was built in the 2nd half of the C19, possibly after 1883 when the house passed to Henry and Lady Pamela Mostyn, who made improvements to the garden. The wall is first shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior A rubble-stone wall. Its SW end abuts Garden Cottage. The main section is approximately 20m long with, to the NE end, a 10m long splayed section that terminates with simple rubble piers at the entrance to the water garden. The main section has a gateway comprising monolithic tooled-stone round-topped gate piers, and iron standards, but the gate is missing. The gateway is flanked by coped dwarf walls and railings with rounded finials and cast-iron urn finial to the central standard.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as a well-preserved C19 garden feature and for group value with garden and other listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>Stone rubble garden walls, 19th century railings. [2] [3]</p> <p>Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	074
Asset Name	Outbuilding to NW of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79902 79269
Type	OUTBUILDING
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	3339
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. The Wynn Rooms originally formed the stable block for the house, possibly contemporary with the first phase of the house, 1620. The tack room was added in the C19 and is first shown, with other extensions at the rear, on the 1889 Ordnance Survey. It was converted to a conference hall 1982-3 by Bowen Dann Davies, architects of Colwyn Bay.</p> <p>Exterior The main former stable block is 2-storey of rubble stone and renewed slate roof. To the car park on the NE side it has stone external steps at the L end to a modern timber-framed wooden gabled 1st-floor porch on a wooden post. The porch has a 6-light wood-mullioned leaded window. Below the steps is an integral recess, probably for a dog kennel. Below the porch is an inserted 2-light steel-framed casement window. Further R is a former doorway under a timber lintel, with similar steel-framed casement. In the 1st floor are 2 small windows to the R of the porch and further R a former loft doorway under a timber lintel, also with inserted window. In the L (SE) gable end the ground is higher and has an inserted 1st-floor glazed door. The rear has an outshut on the R side, with boarded door and vent in its L end wall. The main range has brick round-headed openings in the lower storey, comprising double-glazed doors and 12-pane horned sash window, both under small-pane overlights. The 1st floor also has a smaller 12-pane sash window. The R (NW) gable end of the main range has a pitching eye with inserted leaded glazing. Against the R gable end is a lower hipped 1-storey link to a 2-storey former tack room and groom's accommodation. On the NE side the link has double boarded doors. The NE front of the tack room has small steps down to a small vented boarded door. On its L side is a stone mounting block. A diamond-leaded 2-light window is upper L. The L-hand gable end, facing the main range, has a 2-light diamond-leaded window and small attic window. The R gable end projects on the R-hand side and its central stack is corbelled on the L side. The L side also has a 3-light window and small attic window. Behind the ground level is higher and a glazed door opens to a</p>

	<p>terrace at 1st-floor level.</p> <p>Interior Altered interior. However original roof trusses have been retained in the main range which has a 4-bay roof with collar-beam trusses and raking struts. RCAHM Wales recorded a joist-beam ceiling in the lower storey.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as a C17 outbuilding with C19 addition, retaining C19 character and some original detail after conversion to conference rooms, and for group value with other associated listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	075
Asset Name	Walls & Terrace Walls to Water Garden to S of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79941 79246
Type	GARDEN WALL
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12556
NMR Reference	31338
Cadw Reference	3341
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. The water garden is part of the improvements made to the garden by Henry and Lady Pamela Mostyn. The high NE and NW walls are shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey, with steps inserted into them in the last decade of the C19 and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. The lower terrace was added later in the C20.</p> <p>Exterior Walls around a water garden of irregular shape, approximately 20m square. They comprise high L-plan walls to the NE and NW that retain the ground next to the house. Across the S side is a low wall that retains the water garden above the adjacent former kitchen garden. The high wall on the NE side has a replacement rubble coping over a raised band. Against the wall is a stone-walled and paved terrace with steps at both ends. The wall has an inserted Tudor arch, to the R of which are 4 narrow ventilation strips. These are associated with an underground chamber that is entered by a replacement door immediately R through the main arch. The arch also leads to quarter-turn stone steps up to the level of the house. The NE wall has a return at the SE end that abuts Mulberry Cottage at the SW end of the Dutch Garden (listed separately). The NW wall is partly on bedrock and has simple square piers where it is pierced by stone steps. The steps are in 2 flights, with stone parapet that curves out at the bottom. At the SW end of this wall is a wall oriented roughly N-S and stepped with replacement slate coping, that incorporates a pointed doorway and late C19 iron gate. The wall leads to stone steps to the kitchen garden. Across the S side of the water garden are split retaining walls between a stone-paved terrace, which has stone steps at either end.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as a well-preserved and prominent garden feature of mainly C19 construction, and for group value with garden and other listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p>

	<p>Walls to water garden. [2] [3]</p> <p>Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	076
Asset Name	NW, NE, SE & SW Walls to Dutch Gardens to SE of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79989 79246
Type	GARDEN WALL
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12554
NMR Reference	31336
Cadw Reference	3343
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. The Dutch garden is C17, in the centre of which was formerly a sundial dated 1678, probably dating the creation of the garden. The garden walls are shown, with an outbuilding at the W end (now Mulberry Cottage) on the 1846 Tithe map. The 1889 Ordnance Survey shows a bothy added to the exterior of the NE wall, and attached greenhouse (demolished by 1913) on the inside of the wall. Another greenhouse, also now taken down, was at the NW end of the SW wall, between Dutch garden and kitchen garden.</p> <p>Exterior High rubble-walled rectangular garden approximately 30m x 20m, with renewed slate coping. The NW wall retains higher ground at the rear and has a saddleback coping. It incorporates a stone-paved upper terrace with parapet of large stone blocks. An entrance in the NW wall has a concrete lintel and C20 gate. At the SW end of the upper terrace are stone steps to the main area of the garden. The upper terrace continues around to the NE side, where there are also stone steps to the main area of the garden. The NE wall is in 2 phases. The uphill end has a hipped canopy over an opening incorporating wooden seats on the outer side of the wall. The downhill end is C19, formed by the rear wall of a bothy on the outer SE end of the garden. The SE wall at the downhill end has a saddleback coping. It incorporates an inserted gate with brick jambs and pebble-dashed reveals, providing access to the late C19 greenhouse situated here. The SW wall, shared with the kitchen garden, has a renewed lintel to a doorway at the SW end. The 2-storey lean-to bothy is rubble stone with slate roof. It has a boarded door under a segmental brick head to the end wall. Its side wall has a 2-light casement window under a brick segmental head and 2-light casement below the eaves. The rear, facing the kitchen garden, has a replacement glazed door under a C19 brick segmental head. A building now known as Mulberry Cottage is in the NW corner, facing the kitchen garden. This is a 1-storey rubble-stone cottage with hipped slate roof. Its SE gable end has a recessed 2-light mullioned window, flanked by longitudinal recesses in the main garden wall. The</p>

	<p>front and rear of the cottage are restored. Rear has two 8-pane horned sashes under earlier segmental brick heads, and inserted glazed door L of centre.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as rare C17 garden walls and terrace, and for group value with garden and other listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>Formal Dutch garden enclosed by stone walls and terraces. [2] [3]</p> <p>The garden walls are depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	077
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Hall, Conwy
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79952 79275
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade I
HER Reference	2830
NMR Reference	26064
Cadw Reference	3334
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne, and was enlarged periodically over the next 3 centuries in a style consistent with the original house. It has been argued that the distinctive tall tower is of medieval origin and was a watch tower for Conwy Castle, but this is unlikely. A more persuasive argument is that, with its tall tower, Bodysgallen is similar to other near contemporary houses with similar towers (e.g. Plas Mawr, Conwy, of 1580, and Plas Berw, Anglesey, of 1615). Originally the house consisted of ground-floor hall and 1st-floor solar. Although both have additional fireplaces in bay windows, there is no evidence of any internal divisions in these storeys. Robert Wynne's grandson, also Robert, added the N wing in the late C17, and the second Robert's son, Dr Hugh Wynne, added the NE service wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house with extensions on the S side in 1884, 1894 and 1905. The house was converted to a hotel by Bowen Dann Davies, architects of Colwyn Bay, from 1981.</p> <p>Exterior A large 3-storey house with attic, mainly Tudor-Gothic style of many periods, and roughly square in plan with ranges grouped around a central 5-stage tower. Of rubble stone with larger quoins, slate roof behind coped gables, and numerous tall stone stacks. Windows are generally consistent in having ovolo-moulded mullions and transoms in ground and 1st floor, and plain chamfers to the 2nd floor. The various components of the house are described in approximate date order. The 5-bay entrance front faces NW. It is near symmetrical with projecting gabled end bays, and 3-storey central porch slightly lower than the main house, which was added in 1894. The 1st and 2nd bays were added in the late C17 and have been called the servants' hall. Bays 3-5 are the 1620 hall house with added porch. The porch has a Tudor arch with continuous chamfer, and C20 boarded doors. The 1st-floor oriel, incorporating a cross window, is on freestone corbelling with heraldic shield bearing a Mostyn lion. The oriel and outer corbels support the 2nd-floor 3-light window. Offset slightly L above the porch the main house has a gabled dormer with 2-light mullioned window. The narrow bay on the R of the porch has 3-light windows under dripmoulds, and relieving arches to ground and 1st floors. In the projecting, gabled R end bay are 3-light windows, and ground and 1st-floor relieving arches. The gable is pedimented with a thin</p>

cornice, where there is a blocked attic window under a drip mould. In its L-hand return wall this bay has a corbelled stack with tall shaft, behind which, in the angle with bay 4, is a lead rainwater head, with downpipe, inscribed 'MW 1765' in relief. In the R gable end, facing SW, the ground level is lower. The basement storey has a entrance in a segmental-pointed arch with studded door. Ground and 1st floors have 4-light windows with dripstone. In the 1st floor the dripstone is carried over a tablet with '1620 R K W' (Robert and Katherine Wynne) in relief. The 2nd floor has two 2-light windows under dripstones, and the attic a similar single window. All windows in this elevation have relieving arches. On the R side, in the angle with the 1894 drawing room, a lead rainwater head is inscribed 'MW 1765'. The rear, above the drawing room, has a mullioned 1st-floor window. The embattled rear tower is directly behind the 1620 hall and rises 3 stages from the main stair turret at 2nd-floor level. It has its own stair turret in the SW wall, against which is the lateral hall stack. The turret has superimposed 1-light and 2-light windows. To its R the tower has a blocked window and 3 further superimposed 2-light mullioned windows with dripstones, and on the R side a rainwater head with 'RW 1752' in relief. Returning to the NW entrance front, the 2 L-hand bays belong to the late C17 servants' hall, of 3 storeys with end stone stacks. In the wider gabled 1st bay are 2 cross windows to the ground floor, 2-light 1st-floor windows and smaller 2-light 2nd-floor windows. In bay 2 immediately L of the porch are string courses at the level of the windows in bay 4, but altered C19 windows. These are paired cross windows in the ground floor, paired 2-light 1st-floor windows under a narrower original relieving arch, and small 2-light 2nd floor window. The NE front of the servants hall is approximately 3 bays and asymmetrical. In the R-hand and the narrower L-hand bay are 3-light transomed ground-floor windows, smaller 3-light transomed 1st-floor windows, then a string course and 2-light 2nd-floor windows. The elevation is dominated by its advanced central bay, under a crow-stepped gable with apex ball finial, added in 1884 to house a stair. It has a large double-transomed 4-light stair window with patterned and coloured glass, and a hood mould extending over the jambs, the top of which bear the date in raised numerals. Above the main window is a 3-light plain chamfered window, and below the stairs are paired 2-light windows, also with plain chamfer. Set back on its L side is a narrow hipped turret. Projecting at the L end of the NE elevation is the 1730 NE service wing. This is a gabled 3-storey wing with end stack. In the gable end its ground floor and 2nd floor have 2 wooden cross windows. Original 1st-floor windows are blocked but their segmental relieving arches remain visible. Above them in the centre is a tablet with 'RW 1730' in relief. In its R side wall, facing the servants hall, is a lean-to chimney projection, a 2-light plain-chamfered 1st-floor window with drip mould and relieving arch, and blocked 2nd-floor window. Set back on the L (SE) side of the NE service wing are additions of the last decade of the C19, probably 1894, and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. Openings have stone lintels, windows are wood-framed casements with leaded glazing, and between 1st and 2nd floors is a thick roll mould. A slightly lower canted projection against the 1730 wing has a steep swept pyramidal roof with lead finial. It has 1-light windows to 1st and 2nd floors. An adjoining gabled projection facing SW has its entrance on the NE side up slate steps with stone parapet, with recessed boarded door under a cambered head. This entrance is integral with an external stack. Its gable end has 2 ground-floor windows, a single 2-light 1st-floor window and 3-light 2nd-floor window. The L side wall has two 2-light windows in the ground floor, cross windows to the 1st and 2nd floors. Set back to the L, between the gabled bay and 1905 SE service wing, is a 2-window section of the side wall of the 1730 wing. It has 2-light ground-floor windows, cross windows in the 1st floor, 3-light with transom and cross window in the 2nd floor. Additions of 1894 and 1905 dominate the SW elevation. This elevation is composed of the original 1620 house on the L, a gabled bay set forward in the centre, with another set back on the R, both of 1894, then the SE service wing of 1905 at R angles set further back to the R end. Immediately R of the 1620 wing is a projecting 1-storey former drawing room with crow-stepped gable. It has a large bay window under a coped gable with apex finial and ball finials on the

eaves. It has a 5-light double-transomed window and 2-light returns, with coloured leaded glazing above the upper transom. In the gable is a tablet with '1894 HLIM PGM' in relief. The L side wall has a single window. In the R side wall of the drawing room are replacement French doors in an original opening under a mullioned overlight. Set back further R is another gabled bay, of 3½ storeys and incorporating the dining room, also of 1894. It has a pair of 3-light transomed windows in the ground floor, 4-light windows to 1st and 2nd floors, with drip moulds, and small narrow attic window. A narrow outshut is set back on its R side, and set further back is the SE service wing, hipped to the L. In its angle with the lean-to on the L is a quarter-round corbelled 2-light oriel (a similar window is at Plas Mawr). Otherwise the SE wing has 3-light and 2-light ground-floor windows. The 1st floor has a pair of 2-light windows, its drip mould carried over a central tablet with '1905 HLIM PGM' in relief. The 2nd floor has a pair of 3-light windows under a single drip mould, and a gable. In its R-hand (SE) gable end, facing the rear service yard, is a corbelled 1st-floor stack. It has a hipped lean-to at basement level with boarded door in its R-hand return, and flanked by casement windows. Above is a casement window on the R side of the 1st floor, and 2 single 2nd-floor windows in dressed surrounds with drip moulds. The rear wall facing the yard has a 1-storey hipped lean-to with a boarded door and fixed leaded window in the side wall. In the 2nd floor is a 2-light casement. The angle between SE and NE service wings has a full-height projection under a pyramidal roof, with 1-light and 2-light windows.

Interior

Inside the porch is the original main entrance, a Tudor-headed doorway with hood mould, and replacement 2-panel door. The entrance opens to the hall of 1620. It has a lateral rear fireplace in a moulded freestone surround, with later C17 wooden painted heraldic overmantel. A 2nd fireplace is in the projecting bay at the upper end of the hall. This is simpler and has an ovolo-moulded freestone surround. The walls are wood-panelled, and retain an original plaster cornice of low-relief foliage. To the L of the main fireplace is a doorway to the main stair. A full-height open-well stair, it has later turned balusters and square newels, but retains original broad turned balusters to the 2nd floor. From the 1st floor a boarded door leads to the stair turret of the tower, which retains a stone newel stair to the parapet. The 1st floor solar, later a drawing room, has another lateral fireplace in a stone surround. It bears the Mostyn family motto 'Auxilium Meum a Domino'. Above it is a mid C17 painted plaster overmantel bearing the arms of the Wynne family and the Vaughan family of Corysgedol, referring to the marriage of Robert Wynne's son Hugh to Ellen Vaughan. A second fireplace, in the projecting bay at the upper end, has a corbelled head and painted heraldic board. The 1st-floor room has 3 cross beams with stepped stops. In the late C17 servants' hall wing is a staircase dated 1884 on the exterior, a copy of a stairway at nearby Gloddaeth Hall. It is a dog-leg staircase with barley-twist balusters and moulded foliage tread ends. It also has a late C19 fireplace with corbelled lintel. In the 1st floor, in the narrow bay between the original hall block and servants' hall, is an alcove with wooden screen dated 1896. The former dining room of 1894, S of the hall, has a large corbelled freestone fireplace, while the former dining room beyond it is of a different character with plaster panelled walls.

Reason for designation

Listed grade I, Bodysgallen Hall is an exceptionally well-preserved ambitious C17 gentry house with successive additions to the early C20 that make a coherent architectural whole of remarkable character and consistency. [1]

Summary

From the top of a rocky hill, grade I listed Bodysgallen Hall overlooks the Conwy estuary near Llandudno. The oldest part of the house dates back to 1620, and the tower at the core of the house may be even earlier. There have been many alterations since that time, but in the late 19th and early 20th century Lady Augusta Mostyn began alterations which removed inappropriate 18th- and 19th-

century detail and followed the 17th-century style of the two-storey building. It is wholly built of a uniform pinkish stone that is quarried from within the park.

The park has many features of note with many grade II listed features such as the stables, the dovecote and garden walls. The early terraced and walled gardens are located on several different levels giving excellent views, and the 18th-century rose and kitchen gardens remain largely unchanged. Bodysgallen also has the remains of a landscape park with large areas of oak woodland.

Description

A large house consisting of a number of compact blocks dating from 1620-1914. The house is set on ground rising slightly to the E; now heavily wooded. It is built largely of local sandstone with grit dressings and the modern works have been designed to harmonise with the old.

The name appears about 1350, but the first mention of the house is in the late C16th, when it was owned by Richard Mostyn.

Accurate dating of the individual blocks is difficult owing to the compact form of the plan and to the modern 'period' restorations, additions and re-fenestration. Traditionally the central tower is supposed to be ancient, but there is no visible evidence that it is earlier than 1620. Condition: good. [2]

Later wings built around a C13/C14 watchtower from Conwy castle. Constructed of pink sandstone with grit dressings and slate roof.

SW wing of 1620 incorporates the main entrance and features a three-storey C19 porch;

the five-storey watchtower, with a single room to each floor, is to the SE side of this wing;

the wing to the NE is of c1700;

to SE of c1700 wing there is a wing of 1730;

a final wing of early C20 to South-west;

Late C19 wing to North-west.

(Source CADW listed buildings database)

J Hill 10.10.2003

****Identification of 'watchtower' unsubstantiated****

Late 13th/early 14th century watchtower to Cony Castle surrounded by later gabled wings of a uniform vernacular style. The watchtower is five storey, one room to each floor being accessed by a stair turret.

The south-west wing is of 1620, built by Robert Wynn, and incorporates the main entrance to the hall. There is a three storey gabled porch bay with a four-centred door on the ground floor, and transomed and mullioned windows above. The 1620 wing contains mullioned windows, and the south-west elevation has an entrance to the cellar.

To the north-west a wing of 1700, has gable end with chimney stack and both mullion and mullion & transom windows. On the north-east elevation is a 19th century projection with a central crow-stepped gable and with mullion and transom windows dated 1884.

To the south-east is a wing of 1730, dated from a plaque on the north-east elevation inscribed RW 1730. again with mullion and transome windows, and on the south-east side obscured by a 19th century addition in the same style. This addition has a second floor overhang with three-light windows, two light windows on the first floor, and on the ground floor a ledged door and a mullioned window.

To the south-west is a further wing of 20th century date, having a gabled elevation with a central stack flanked to each side by windows, some of which

	<p>are again mullioned. on the ground floor is a oriel bow window. To the north-west, a single storey late 19th century wing dated 1894, the south-west gable end with finials and a large five-light window with transomes. (Source; Cadw listing decription) S Fielding RCAHMW 12/07/2005 [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	078
Asset Name	Barn & Granary to NE of Bodysgallen Farmhouse
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79920 79300
Type	OUTBUILDING
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12551
NMR Reference	31333
Cadw Reference	3333
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen Farm is an early C19 estate farm. The barn and granary are shown on the 1846 Tithe map as part of an L-plan block of farm buildings around a farm yard. In the late C20 the farmhouse and buildings were converted to a spa and hotel accommodation.</p> <p>Exterior A rubble-stone former barn with steep slate roof behind coped gables. Facing the farmyard on the SE side is a central passage doorway with timber lintel. To its R are 2 tiers of 5 ventilation strips. To the L are 3 blocked ventilation strips in the lower tier, 1 in the upper tier. The L (SW) end of the front, including the former granary, have been converted to 2-storey accommodation (known as Engine Room and Castle View). This end has an inserted half-glazed door and overlight with 9-pane sash window to its R, both under brick segmental heads, and two 6-pane windows above. In the L gable end are stone steps to the former granary, which has a replacement half-glazed door and overlight under a renewed lintel in an original opening. The R gable end has 3 tiers of stepped vents. On the NW side is a central doorway similar to the SE side, to the L of which are 2 tiers of 5 ventilation strips. On the R are blocked similar ventilation strips, 2 in the lower tier, 1 above. On the R-hand side are 2 lower projections, former outbuildings converted to accommodation. The first (The Dairy) is shown on the 1846 Tithe map. It is 1-storey, with slate roof, brick stack on a coped gable to the R, with boarded door and 3 horned sashes. The rear of the Dairy has ventilation strips. Next is a later and lower 1-storey 3-window range (The Box Cottage), shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey. It is also of rubble stone and slate roof. It has a half-glazed boarded door L of centre and boarded door R of centre, and 9-pane sashes, all under brick segmental heads. The gable end has 12-pane and attic 9-pane sash windows.</p> <p>Interior The barn has a flagstone floor and cobbled wagon bay. Walls have slate-lined skirting. Barn and wagon bay have a 4-bay roof, incorporating 2 open and a closed truss with tie and collar beams, and a 4th truss with collar beam only. A stone dividing wall is on the SW side of the wagon bay, to the height of the tie beam, with replacement door in an older and wider opening. The closed truss incorporates a sash window, possibly in an earlier opening.</p>

	<p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special interest as a farm building retaining traditional character and detail after successful conversion, and for group value with the former stable block. [1]</p> <p>17th century origins, later alterations, 2 storeys, stone rubble walls. [2] [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	079
Asset Name	Dovecote, Bodysgallen Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79985 79270
Type	OUTBUILDING
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12552
NMR Reference	31334
Cadw Reference	3336
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. Bodysgallen had a service yard and buildings to the NE by the early C19. This included the dovecote which is shown on the 1846 Tithe map, and was still used for keeping pigeons as late as 1975. It was converted to a dwelling by Bowen Dann Davies, architects of Colwyn Bay, with windows inserted at the level of the pigeon loft, in 1982-3.</p> <p>Exterior A tall and narrow 2-storey former dovecote on a sloping site with a high plinth, of rubble stone and slate roof. The roof has a central tall boarded ventilator with louvered panels, below a pyramid roof with apex weathervane. The front faces a small courtyard on the NE side. It has stone and slate steps, with stone parapet, to a boarded door. Above is a stone plat band. In the upper storey is an inserted window L of centre at a low level, and central 18-pane horned-sash window below the eaves. In the L (SE) gable end is a corbelled 18-pane horned sash window inserted in the upper storey. It is flanked by original brackets supporting pigeon holes and ledges. In the rear (SW) wall an 18-pane horned sash window replaces a former loft door. It is flanked by ventilation strips. Attached at the downhill gable end, and at a lower level, is a mid C19 former game larder, now converted to a 1½-storey cottage known as Gingerbread Cottage.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as a C19 dovecote of distinctive proportions and retaining original detail, and for group value with other associated listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>Stone - some large boulders : vent with louvres in centre of roof ridge; loft door. Uncertain age and original purpose. [2] [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p>

	[3] RCAHMW NMRW
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Asset Number	080
Asset Name	The Old Cottage, Bodysgallen Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79984 79278
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	11951
NMR Reference	26065
Cadw Reference	3335
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. Bodysgallen had a service yard and buildings to the NE by the early C19. This included the Bailiff's House, which is shown on the 1846 Tithe map, though its character suggests a C18 date.</p> <p>Exterior A 2-storey 3-window cottage of rubble stone with slate roof, hipped to the R, with massive external stack to the L (NE) gable end. Openings have freestone cambered heads with voussoirs, slightly recessed below dripstones. The central boarded door has strap hinges, and has inserted vented panels. Windows are small-pane wooden cross windows inserted into original openings. The R end wall has similar 1st-floor windows flanking a central 1st-floor doorway reached up wooden steps with stone parapet. It has a replacement boarded door, above which is a blank panel. Below the steps is a central inserted window. The 2-window rear has replacement 1st-floor windows in original openings, similar to the front but without dripstones. In the lower storey is a blocked original doorway L with window inserted. On the R is an inserted doorway with glazed door. On the NE side are attached restored cottages.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed, notwithstanding window replacement, for its special architectural interest as a house retaining early C19 character, and for group value with other associated listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>Early to mid 19th century. Stone; split level. Central doorway. Large external stone. [2] [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	081
Asset Name	Walls and Gateways on NE and NW side of courtyard to NE of Bodysgallen Hall
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79980 79295
Type	WALL; GATE PIER
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12549
NMR Reference	31331
Cadw Reference	3337
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. Bodysgallen had a service yard and buildings to the NE by the early C19. The courtyard walls are indicated on the 1846 Tithe map.</p> <p>Exterior Walls of stone rubble with coping. North-west wall interrupted by gateway with stone pillars with gabled coping. Gate posts in form of massive blocks of stone with rounded tops. Similar gateway in North-east wall but with less definition to the piers.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as courtyard walls retaining C19 character, and for group value with other associated listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>Stone rubble walls with coping, gateways with stone pillars. [1] [2]</p> <p>The courtyard is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	082
Asset Name	Terrace Wall to NW & NE of Bodysgallen Hall, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79956 79315
Type	GARDEN WALL
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12553
NMR Reference	31335
Cadw Reference	3338
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen was built in 1620 by Robert Wynne. His grandson, also Robert, added the NW wing in the late C17, and his son Dr Hugh Wynne added the NE wing in 1730. The house passed by marriage to the Mostyn family in 1776 and subsequently became a dower house. Lady Augusta Mostyn gave the house to her son Henry, who enlarged the house in 1884, 1894 and 1905. It has been a hotel since 1981. The forecourt wall is indicated on the 1846 Tithe map. The steps may be later, since they link the stable block directly with the main entrance to the house, although they are shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey. The iron gate was erected in 1933 to commemorate the golden wedding anniversary of Henry and Lady Pamela Mostyn.</p> <p>Exterior An L-plan wall across the forecourt terrace, descending steeply on the outer side opposite the main entrance. Of rubble stone with dressed-stone coping. At the SW end the wall returns and abuts the former stable block (Wynn Rooms). In the main section, approximately 60m long, stone steps are cut through the wall near the SW end, opposite the main entrance to the house. These are stone steps in 2 flights, one above and one below the level of the wall. The parapet curves out at the bottom. An iron gate is set within monolithic gate piers in the main wall. The wrought-iron gate has spear finials to main bars and dog bars. A central rail has a lozenge pattern and inscriptions '1883 HLIM PGM 1933'. The wall returns at the NE end approximately 30m to the service yard behind the main house.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as well-preserved terrace and steps, with fine iron gate, that contribute to the setting of the house, and for group value with other associated listed items at Bodysgallen. [1]</p> <p>High stone rubble wall, with coping. [2] [3]</p> <p>This garden wall is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [3]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

	[2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW
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Asset Number	083
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Farm, Barn and Granary
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79852 79336
Type	BARN; GRANARY
Designation	None
HER Reference	12547
NMR Reference	31329
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Barn and granary loft, single storey building, stone walls. [1] [2]</p> <p>Part of farmyard associated with Bodysgallen Hall (NPRN 26064). Location uncertain, possibly the cowhouse recorded elsewhere under NPRN 406195.</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT HER</p> <p>[2] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	084
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Farm, Cowshed
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79852 79336
Type	COW SHED
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	406195
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>A one and a half storey cowhouse with hay loft above and adjoining single storey stable and two storey store. Part of the farmyard complex attached to Bodysgallen Hall (NPRN 26064), this building may be recorded elsewhere as 'stable block' (NPRN 31330) or 'barn and granary' (NPRN 31329). Its present status is uncertain.</p> <p>A long east-west range is depicted on OS County series 1st edition (Caernarvon. V.5 1889). It appears that the present building, shown on the 2nd edition of 1900, is an adaptation of part of this range, the remainder having been swept away. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	085
Asset Name	Bodysgallen Farm, Stable Block
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79852 79336
Type	STABLE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12548
NMR Reference	31330
Cadw Reference	3332
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bodysgallen Farm is an early C19 estate farm. The stable block is shown on the 1846 Tithe map as part of a longer range, and shown in its present form on the 1913 OS. In the late C20 it was converted to hotel accommodation, in two cottages known as Bank Prospect and The Smithy.</p> <p>Exterior A former stable block of 1 storey and loft, of rubble stone with bigger light-grey quoins, and slate roof. Originally symmetrical with 1-storey gabled projections set back against the gable ends, the projection on the R side has been raised to 2 storeys with dressed sandstone quoins. Openings all have replacement windows and doors. In the centre is a wood-lintelled half-glazed door, flanked by 2-light casements. The central 2-light window above was originally a loft doorway. Set back on the R are superimposed doorways, the upper reached by concrete steps built against the wall, with wooden rail. Further R is a 2-light window in the lower storey under a stone lintel. The projection on the L has a boarded door and 2-light casement to its L under the eaves. In the rear is a blocked doorway lower R and 9-pane sash window upper centre. On the L side is a vertical joint indicating that the projection has been raised in height, and a sash window below the eaves. Rubble stone walls, incorporating stone arches, are attached at both ends.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as a farm building retaining C19 character after conversion, and for group value with the barn and granary. [1]</p> <p>Late 18th century to mid 19th century, stone rubble walls. [2] [3]</p> <p>Part of farmyard associated with Bodysgallen Hall (NPRN 26064). Location uncertain - possibly the cowhouse block recorded elsewhere under NPRN 406195. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	086
Asset Name	Yr-efail
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79136 79080
Type	FARMSTEAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Pen-tywyn is located to the north of the development site, on the eastern side of Pentywyn road. It is shown on the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map [1] [2]. On the later map it is depicted as a small rectangular building set back from the road and measuring approximately 5x4m. It sits at the north-east end of a rectangular enclosure which adjoins another sub rectangular enclosure that lies to the south west of the building towards the roadside. Field visits demonstrated that structural remains associated with the farmstead are visible as low earthworks in the field adjacent to the Proposed Development to its north-west</p>
References	<p>Eglwysrhos Tithe Map 1846 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 1889</p>

Asset Number	087
Asset Name	Llanrhos Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist)
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79080 79300
Type	CHAPEL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	97146
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Appears to have been demolished in the early 20th Century. No further information recorded. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	088
Asset Name	Pen-tywyn
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79184 79338
Type	FARMSTEAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Yr-efail was located just outside the southern corner of the proposed development on the northern side of Marl Lane. It is shown on the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map [1] and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map [2] sitting at the western corner of a sub rectangular enclosure. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map it is depicted as a north-east south-west aligned range of four sub rectangular buildings approximately 27m long. No trace of the farmstead can be seen today and it lies underneath an electricity sub-station and modern housing built within the limits of its original enclosure.
References	[1] Eglwysrhos Tithe Map 1846 [2] 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 1889

Asset Number	089
Asset Name	Ty'n-y-coed Garden, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 79118 79667
Type	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	86504
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). Its main elements on that map include terrace, kitchen garden, greenhouse, carriage drive and well. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 10th August 2006. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	090
Asset Name	Tyn-Y-Coed House at Harriet Robertson Research Institute, Pen Tywyn Road (Tywyn)
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79139 79719
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	11546
NMR Reference	16988
Cadw Reference	3331
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Built in 1878 for Mr Davis, a Liverpool timber merchant. It was purchased in 1891 by the Birmingham Hospital Saturday Fund and opened as a male convalescent home in 1892, in which form it is shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. Extensions were made in 1899 and 1927. Early photographs indicate that in 1899 the building was extended on the L side of the front, followed in 1927 by further extension to the L end as well as additions to the R end. In 1971 the building opened as the Harriet Robertson Research Institute, housing offices, laboratories and library, subsequent to which further additions were made to the rear.</p> <p>Exterior A large Gothic former country house and convalescent home, of 2 storeys and attic, of snecked rock-faced stone with freestone dressings, slate roof behind coped gables on moulded kneelers, and with white-brick stacks. Windows have stone mullions to the main elevations. The front is asymmetrical. The original 1878 house was approximately 7 bays (bays 3-9), with 2 wide bays at the L end (bays 1 and 2) added in 1899 and 1927, and 3 bays at the R end (bays 10-12) added in 1927. In the original section asymmetry was accentuated by the advanced gabled bay 5 and entrance in the gabled bay 7. The entrance has a panel door in a rounded-headed mullioned surround with leaded overlight and side lights. Above it is a 2-light window under a pointed tympanum and hood mould with foliage stops, under a gable. On its L side bay 6 has a pair of transomed ground floor windows beneath 2 tall pointed stair windows with tracery and linked hood. On the R side of the entrance bay 8 has pairs of cross windows and an added flat-roof 2-light dormer, and the narrower bay 9 simpler transomed windows. Further L, the projecting bay 5 is more richly treated. It has a 2-storey 5-light transomed window, and basement with 2 windows. The parapet has cusped arcading and central arched panel with lion in low relief. Dragon gargoyles are on the angles of the parapet string course. The kneelers of the gable have similar cusping to the parapet, and stone pinnacles. Further L are transomed windows to bays 3 and 4. The added bays 1 and 2 form a continuous elevation with bays 3-4, with hipped roof to the end. This section retains original cast-iron rainwater goods. Set well back from the end, bay 1 has a full-height canted bay window under a hipped roof and weathervane, with cross window in each facet. This was probably built in 1899 as a corner turret</p>

	<p>(as shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey), and was altered to form a bay window when the wall was extended to the L in 1927. Bay 2 has a 2-storey canted bay window with 5-light transomed windows and replacement steel-framed casements. The bay window has a parapet of cusped arcading incorporating a central stepped gable with blank shield. It is flanked by small windows in the 1st floor. A flat roof dormer is an addition. In the added R-hand section bays 10 and 11 are brought forward under gables with loops, and the narrower bay 12 is set back and has transomed windows. Bays 10 and 11 both have 3-light transomed 1st-floor windows, above a single wide 5-light transomed canted bay window to the ground floor. The R end wall is 3 bays, of which the outer bays have hipped roofs. The narrower central bay has a full-height porch with parapet. It has replacement half-glazed doors, under a mullioned overlight, to the ground floor. A 1st-floor doorway has an original half-glazed door under a mullioned overlight, reached by modern escape stair. Outer bays have stone cross windows in the ground floor. A paved terrace is built around the front and side walls of bays 10-12, of rock-faced stone with freestone coping. The rear of bays 10-12 matches the front, with narrower bay 12 and gabled bays 10 and 11. Windows are 3-light with casements, and transoms in the 1st floor. Between the gables is a rainwater head dated 1927. Set back further R the rear of the original building has a different bay structure to the front. Windows have mostly wood-framed mullions and transoms in dressed-stone surrounds. At the L end are transomed windows, then a 1st-floor 4-light stone mullioned and transomed window, with hood mould and foliage stops, over a lean-to with 2 large wood-framed transomed windows. Next are 2 wooden cross windows over a flat projection, then a 2-storey hipped rear wing of 1899. On the R side of this wing is a lean-to porch (opposite the entrance bay 7 in the front elevation) with cross window, then a single, pair and single cross windows to the R in the ground floor. The 1st floor has corresponding single cross windows. This section has 3 stone gabled dormers, of which the L-hand has a single, the central a pair of 4-pane sashes, and the R-hand is obscured by an added 2½-storey rear wing of pebble-dashed brick and slate roof. To the R of this wing is the rear of the 1899 section. It has an open lean-to porch with half-glazed door and overlight, flanked by wooden cross windows in the ground floor and similar window L of centre in the 1st floor. The end wall of bay 1 has a double-pile hipped roof, the rear pile of 1899 narrower. It has thin external stone stacks framing central replacement doors in ground and 1st floor, with escape stairs. To the R the front pile of 1927 has 2 cross windows in the ground floor and 3-light transomed 1st-floor window, all with stone dressings. Further L in the rear pile are 2 wood-framed windows in the ground floor and replacement door to an escape stair in the 1st floor.</p> <p>Interior The entrance hall has an open-well stair with turned balusters and newels, and the hall has a plaster cornice with emblems in relief.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as a Gothic country house retaining original character and fine detail, and of additional special interest for its Gothic extensions as a convalescent home, one of the better preserved of many such buildings in the district. [1]</p> <p>Front block is late 19th - early 20th Century. Gothic style. [2]</p> <p>Tyn-y-Coed is a substantial building built in 1892. Gothic style. In use as a convalescent home for men in the early 20th century. Reference: early postcard. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	091
Asset Name	Gates & gate posts at former entrance to drive to Gloddaeth Hall to SW of Conway Lodge
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79421 79895
Type	GATE; GATE PIER
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87432
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A gate repositioned at the entrance to the SW drive to Gloddaeth Hall. The drive (but not the gates) is shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey and was probably laid out c1894, the date of Conway Lodge, slightly further up the drive. The gates have probably been relocated here from another source, but original location of these gates still not certain.</p> <p>Exterior Ornate wooden gates set between later square stone piers. Main gates are between square gate posts, one of which retains its pyramid finial. Gates have strap hinges and iron finials. The main gate has 2 tiers of 3 open panels. The upper tier is arcaded and the studs continue down to lower outer panels which also have diagonal bracing. The central lower panel has plainer studs. Outer pedestrian gates also have plain studs to lower and middle tiers, shaped studs to the upper tiers.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as well-detailed gates in a prominent position, and contributing to the overall historical integrity of buildings associated with Gloddaeth Hall. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	092
Asset Name	Ancient Remains (Dubious Interest), Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79700 79900
Type	NON ANTIQUITY
Designation	None
HER Reference	2835
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Unknown
Description	No trace of any feature of archaeological interest could be located in the vicinity of SH 797799. Nothing is known locally regarding this site. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	093
Asset Name	Bronze Palstave Hoard - Findspot, Gloddaeth
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 80000 80000
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	4551
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Bronze Age
Description	A hoard of about 50 bronze palstaves was found c.1686 'within a field of Gloddaith' under a great stone, placed heads and points. Five of them are preserved at Mostyn Hall, Flintshire (Gloddaeth Hall - SH80218070). [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	094
Asset Name	Stone, Modern Boundary Stone? Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79680 79980
Type	BOUNDARY STONE
Designation	None
HER Reference	2839
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	SH79687998. Stone (NAT) Modern Boundary Stone. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	095
Asset Name	Conway Lodge
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79448 80018
Type	GATE LODGE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	11972
NMR Reference	26104
Cadw Reference	3285
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Built in 1894 and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. The lodge was part of the late C19 development of Gloddaeth Hall and its outbuildings by Lady Augusta Mostyn. Similar to the lodge by Lockwood at Bodlonddeb.</p> <p>Exterior A picturesque Domestic-revival 1½-storey lodge of random grey rock-faced rubble stone with red sandstone dressings, timber-framed gables and attic, and steep tile roof with moulded finials and gables on brackets, with brick ridge stack (at the rear). The timber framing is distinguished by its numerous inscriptions painted white, and windows to the main elevations have leaded lights. The front is near symmetrical. It comprises a gabled central range with hipped pentices set back to the R and L. On the R side the pentice is continuous with a gabled wing, and on the L side the pentice is against a hipped projection, making a near T-shaped plan. Each pentice has rustic posts on stone bases, with intertwined branches below the eaves. The entrance is within the pentice on the R, a door with vertical ribs. To its R is a small window. In the centre is a canted 3-light mullioned bay window. The projecting gable is carried on the bay window and on outer brackets. The attic has a 4-light wood-mullioned casement window. Below the sill are cusped panels. The bressumer is inscribed 'My help is from the Lord', the attic window sill 'Auxilium Meum a Domino' (the Mostyn family motto), and the collar beam is inscribed with the Mostyn family monogram flanked by the date 'AD 1894'. Set back on the L side the hipped projection has a single original window in a dressed surround and an inserted window to its R. The L end wall has a 2-light mullioned window. In the R gable end is a canted 2-light mullioned bay window and corbelled outer brackets supporting the projecting gable. The attic has a 2-light casement window. The bressumer is inscribed 'Heb Duw heb ddim Duw a digon', 'HAM' (Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn) is inscribed over the window and on the collar is '1894'. Set back to the R is a small window in the side wall of a rear outshut. The rear outshut has a boarded door on the L side and 3-light wood-framed mullioned and transomed window on the R. Abutting the L and R ends are stone courtyard walls with rear wooden gate with iron bars, incorporating a lower 1-storey wash house detached from the lodge but of similar materials, with stack to the rear. To the courtyard it has a boarded door to the R and central small-pane casement window. Its L gable end also has a boarded door.</p>

	<p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as a distinctive lodge with good picturesque character, retaining high-quality original detail, for group value with other adjacent items, and for its contribution to the overall historical integrity of buildings associated with Gloddaeth Hall. [1]</p> <p>Dated 1894, former lodge to Gloddaeth Hall. [2]</p> <p>Lodge and entrance of 1894 guarding the southern approach to the drive of Gloddaeth Hall (see NPRN 86379). The Llandudno Lodge (NPRN 26228) guards the northern approach. Both approaches arrive at the second Llandudno Lodge (NPRN 25823).</p> <p>The lodge is a one and a half storey building. The lower storey is stone walled and has a stone mullioned bay window. The projecting upper floor is half timbered under a red tile gabled roof. A lower cross wing on the south incorporates a picturesque porch, supported by tree trunks. There is a similar structure on the north.</p> <p>The lodge forecourt has a dwarf stone wall supporting an arcaded wooden balustrade.</p> <p>The main entrance gate has a pedestrian gate to either side. These are flanked by rock faced stone pillars with ashlar quoins, under pyramidal caps. From these walls curve away to similar piers. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	096
Asset Name	Gates, gate piers, walls and forecourt balustrade at Conway Lodge
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79444 80008
Type	WALL; GATE; GATE PIER
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	26104
Cadw Reference	87435
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Built in 1894 contemporary with Conway Lodge, and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. It formed the entrance to a new SW drive to Gloddaeth Hall (now a school), home of Lady Augusta Mostyn. It was complemented by a NW drive, whose lodge is dated 1881, although both drives are now physically cut off from the remainder of the Gloddaeth Hall estate by the A470.</p> <p>Exterior Square rock-faced gate piers have freestone quoins and pyramid caps. Inside are wooden gate posts with finials. The main iron gate is a replacement, with X-pattern bracing over dog bars, and fleur-de-lis finials. Outer wooden pedestrian gates have iron bars. Walls curve outwards to terminal piers similar to the gate piers. Attached on the inner side are the gate and forecourt walls of Conway Lodge. At the S end, next to the entrance to the drive, is a wooden gate with iron bars, between wooden square gate posts. The forecourt has dwarf stone walls and arcaded wooden balustrade with subsidiary iron bars. It extends across the W and N sides of the lodge, with a short return at the S end to the lodge gate.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as well-detailed gate piers, gates and walls which forms a group with Conway Lodge, and contributing to the overall historical integrity of buildings associated with Gloddaeth Hall. [1]</p> <p>The lodge is a one and a half storey building. The lower storey is stone walled and has a stone mullioned bay window. The projecting upper floor is half timbered under a red tile gabled roof. A lower cross wing on the south incorporates a picturesque porch, supported by tree trunks. There is a similar structure on the north.</p> <p>The lodge forecourt has a dwarf stone wall supporting an arcaded wooden balustrade.</p> <p>The main entrance gate has a pedestrian gate to either side. These are flanked by rock faced stone pillars with ashlar quoins, under pyramidal caps. From these walls curve away to similar piers. [2]</p>

References	<div><div>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</div><div>[2] RCAHMW NMRW</div></div>
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Asset Number	097
Asset Name	Signpost at Conway Lodge
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79441 79996
Type	SIGNPOST
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87455
Period	Modern
Description	<p>History Early C20, cast by Hardy & Padmore Ltd of Worcester (nameplate on base). It was moved to its present position in the late C20.</p> <p>Exterior A cast-iron road sign re-set within a stone plinth. It has a moulded base incorporating neo-classical foliage decoration, shaft with similar-style capital, and ball-and-steeple finial. It has 2 signs, both of which have small letters reading 'Borough of Conway' under arched heads. The N sign reads 'To Llandudno' and the S 'To Tywyn & Conway'.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed, notwithstanding its removal to a new position, as an especially well-detailed and well-preserved early C20 road sign. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	098
Asset Name	Gateway to The Nook
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79370 79991
Type	GATEWAY; GATE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87436
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Contemporary with the house, dated 1897, and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior An elaborate entrance feature in the manner of a lych gate, timber-framed gabled on rubble-stone garden walls. It has turned and shaped uprights to front and back respectively, with X-pattern bracing to the sides. The gable has tie, post and struts, fret-cut bargeboards, and tile roof with ridge cresting. A simple wooden gate has an upper tier of shaped studs.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as an ornate gateway the complements the setting of the house, one of 3 well-preserved late Victorian suburban houses with similar gateways. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	099
Asset Name	The Nook
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79360 79995
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87464
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A former Mostyn estate house dated 1897, and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. Similar in style to Woodville and Edenhurst, the 3 houses forming a distinct group.</p> <p>Exterior A Domestic-revival style house of 2 storeys, of brick in the lower storey, close-studded timber-framed with white-rendered panels in the upper storey, red tile roof with ridge cresting and moulded finials. It has an external brick stack to the L gable end and end stack on the rear wing. The R end wall also has an external stack, but with a replacement tall stone shaft. The front is asymmetrical of 3 irregular bays, of which the L-hand is set back, and the R-hand gabled with diagonal bracing. The central entrance bay forms a small tower with leaded roof rising above bracketed eaves to a tall cupola with blank pointed wooden arches and domed roof with weathervane. The entrance, under a bracketed gabled porch canopy, projects slightly forward and has angle buttresses to the sides. The door of boarded panels is under a segmental pointed head. All windows are wood-framed casements with small-pane coloured frosted glass over transoms. To the R of the doorway the entrance bay has a narrow single window in each storey. In the L-hand return of the entrance bay is a small window. In the R-hand gabled bay is a 4-light bay window under a dentil cornice, and 3-light 1st-floor window. Its lintel is inscribed with the date, painted white. In the L-hand bay are 3-light segmental-headed windows in each storey, gabled in the upper storey. In the R end wall is a pair of narrow transomed windows in the lower storey, to the L of the stack, and diagonal bracing in the 1st floor. In the L gable end, also with diagonal bracing in the gable, the stack is flanked by floor-length small-pane windows in the lower storey. A rear wing continuous with the gable end has an inserted window in the lower storey and 3-light 1st-floor window. The wing is splayed at the rear, where the wall is roughcast, and is brick on the opposite side wall enclosing a rear yard.</p> <p>Interior The entrance vestibule and straight closed-string stair retain a panelled dado incorporating plaster relief panels of cherubs amid foliage. The entrance also retains a decorative tile floor. Doorways have reed-moulded surrounds but the doors are replacements.</p>

	<p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special architectural interest as one of a group of 3 late Victorian suburban houses of distinctive architectural character and retaining fine original detail. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	100
Asset Name	Gate at entrance to Edenhurst
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79371 80014
Type	GATEWAY; GATE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87427
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Contemporary with the house, of the final decade of the C19, and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior An elaborate entrance feature in the manner of a lych gate, timber-framed and gabled on rubble-stone garden walls. It has turned and shaped uprights to front and back respectively, with X-pattern bracing to the sides. The gable has tie, post and struts, fret-cut bargeboards, and tile roof with ridge cresting. A simple wooden gate has an upper tier of shaped studs.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as an ornate gateway the complements the setting of the house, one of 3 well-preserved late Victorian suburban houses with similar gateways. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	101
Asset Name	Edenhurst
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79357 80013
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87423
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Built as a pair with Woodville by the Mostyn estate in the final decade of the C19 and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. Similar in style to The Nook, the 3 houses forming a distinct group.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as one of a group of 3 late Victorian suburban houses of distinctive architectural character and retaining fine original detail.</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	102
Asset Name	Woodville
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79355 80022
Type	HOUSE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87466
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Built as a pair with Edenhurst by the Mostyn estate in the final decade of the C19 and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey. Similar in style to The Nook, the 3 houses forming a distinct group.</p> <p>Exterior The rear has a flat-roof 2-storey shallow projection on the L side. In the centre is an added conservatory below a gabled replacement stair window. The conservatory encloses the original entrance to the rear wing on the R side, which has a studded boarded door with strap hinges. The hipped R-hand rear wing has 3-light windows.</p> <p>Interior The entrance vestibule and straight closed-string stair retain a panelled dado incorporating plaster relief panels of cherubs amid foliage. The rear room on the L side and kitchen in the rear wing retain original built-in cupboards. Panel doors have reed-moulded surrounds.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as one of a group of 3 late Victorian suburban houses of distinctive architectural character and retaining fine original detail. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	103
Asset Name	Gate at entrance to Woodville
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79367 80028
Type	GATEWAY; GATE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	87428
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Contemporary with the house, of the final decade of the C19, and shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior An elaborate entrance feature in the manner of a lych gate, timber-framed and gabled on rubble-stone garden walls. It has turned and shaped uprights to front and back respectively, with X-pattern bracing to the sides. The gable has tie, post and struts, fret-cut bargeboards, and tile roof with ridge cresting. A simple wooden gate has an upper tier of X-pattern braces.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed as an ornate gateway the complements the setting of the house, one of 3 well-preserved late Victorian suburban houses with similar gateways. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	104
Asset Name	Bryn-Maelgwyn; Bryn-Mair Garden, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 79000 80003
Type	GARDEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	86276
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Caernarvonshire V, sheet 5 (1900). Its main elements on that map include conservatory, carriage drive, terrace, possible kitchen garden and greenhouse. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 9th August 2006. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	105
Asset Name	Plas Mariandir, Deganwy
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78520 80085
Type	CONVALESCENT HOME; HOUSE
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	412283
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	Plas Mariandir, Deganwy, was an early 20th century convalescent home. It is a 2-storey building with a long front range and extensive ranges to the rear. Now converted to flats. [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	106
Asset Name	Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79250 80300
Type	GRAVE
Designation	None
HER Reference	12998
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Unknown
Description	There is a local tradition that burials have been noted in the field to the west of the road, opposite the church. Exact location unknown. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	107
Asset Name	Churchyard walls, lych gate and railings enclosing Mostyn burial ground at Llanrhos church
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79299 80300
Type	WALL; LYCH GATE; RAILINGS
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	29403
NMR Reference	43748
Cadw Reference	5777
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A lych gate, with walls and gates to the S and W, were built in 1820 when the church was substantially rebuilt and restored by Miss Frances Mostyn of Gloddaeth Hall. The churchyard is shown in this form on the 1846 Tithe map. The N wall, a boundary wall between churchyard and Queen's Head public house, was added later. On the E side the churchyard was extended in 1878, in which form it is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey. Subsequently a Mostyn burial ground was created at the NE end of the churchyard, first shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Exterior A rubble-stone lych gate with slate roof behind coped freestone gable. Entrances have a segmental arch with voussoirs. On the S side is a contemporary iron gate with spear finials to broad main and dog bars. The standards have cast iron urn finials. Inside, the walls are pebble-dashed, with wooden benches. Abutting the lych gate on the W side are stone and slate steps to a mounting block. The churchyard wall is rubble stone. From the lych gate it continues across the W side of the churchyard, facing Conway Road. In this section is a central recessed entrance with monolithic gate piers, and double gates similar to the lych gate, of which only the L-hand standard retains an urn finial. A flat-roofed shed has been built on the NW corner (close to the site of the former Queen's Head). The wall continues on the N side of the original churchyard (later extended on the other side), and terminates opposite the end of the chancel. From the lych gate the wall continues E and bounds the S side of the churchyard. In this section is a wrought-iron gate similar in style to the lych gate, with urn finial retained on the R standard. Beyond the gate the wall is a later extension, evidence for which is a vertical joint, and returns on the E side of the churchyard. The E wall is stepped out at the NE end around on the Mostyn burial ground. On the inner side of the wall the burial ground is enclosed by iron railings of 9 bays. Of these, bays 2-4 are set well forward. The cast iron railings have cusped arcading, including inverted lower arches, and fleur-de-lis finials. Octagonal standards have diagonal buttresses, and pyramidal caps rising from castellated capitals. Bays 3 and 5 have double gates of similar design, and each has a rectangular panel with the monogram 'M' in archaic lettering. The following items form a group: the Church of St Hilary, Churchyard walls, lych gate, south and west gates to Churchyard, railings enclosing Mostyn burial ground, mounting block to south-</p>

	<p>west of lych gate and wall on eastern and south-eastern sides of car park to south of Churchyard, including drinking fountain and gate.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special interest as a well-preserved C19 lych gate and walls, with good later cast-iron work, and for its contribution to the setting of the church. [1]</p> <p>Description : Watching brief in advance of reconstruction and strengthening of a 20m length of the churchyard wall of Llanrhos church (PRN 6932).</p> <p>The boundary wall consisted of roughly worked limestone blocks up to 600m square, with subangular shale slabs with lime mortar bonding. The wall was 0.6m wide and had a fragmented stone rubble core. The wall was clearly built against the graveyard as a retaining wall, and already confirmed from historical sources to be of C19th date, a C19th date was confirmed by the presence of a moulded green glass bottle and sherd of a stoneware pail in the backfill behind the wall construction. The wall was capped with cock and hen work and was 1.4m above a small bank which was itself 0.56m above road level.</p> <p>Upon removal of the wall, two displaced skulls were found in Context 2, probably placed by the sexton digging graves in the later part of the C19th or early C20th. Context 2 was interpreted as made ground backfilled after the rebuilding of the churchyard wall. At the W end, Context 5 was interpreted as a fragment of the earlier churchyard cut in the reconstruction of the churchyard wall.</p> <p>The churchyard wall clearly appears to have been renewed in the C19th. This enlarged the graveyard allowing an extra row of graves to be inserted, all of which are early C20th in date. [2]</p> <p>Gates, railings, lych gate and mounting block :- Stone rubble walls with rough coping, 1820 lych gate with stone walls and slate gabled roof. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	108
Asset Name	Wall, drinking fountain and gate to N and E side of car park S of Llanrhos churchyard
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79310 80267
Type	WALL; DRINKING FOUNTAIN; GATE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12666
NMR Reference	32581
Cadw Reference	5778
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A C19 wall around the approach to the churchyard lych gate, possibly built c1820 contemporary with the lych gate. It is shown on the 1846 Tithe map and 1889 Ordnance Survey. The fountain is dated 1889.</p> <p>Exterior An L-shaped wall forming 2 sides of a square, with churchyard wall on the N and Conway Road to the W. Of rubble stone with cock-and-hen coping. It has a curved angle and, at the N end, it also curves round to abut the E side of the lych gate. In the E wall is a doorway with gabled head, and C19 iron kissing gate, which has standards with cast-iron urn finials. On the S side is a former drinking fountain, framed by a pointed arch of tooled stone with stop-chamfer moulding, and with later concrete block over the apex. It has a rectangular stone trough at the base, with run-out channels (possibly cut in). The back is of coursed freestone. It incorporates a rounded corbelled basin, and fixing plate for the former spout. Above is an inscription 'In commemoration of the forty-third year of the ministry of the Rev John Davies MA vicar of this parish June 1st 1889'. Around the arch is inscribed '[To] everyone that thirsteth come ye to the waters'. The L-hand upright is inscribed 'This water supply is from the Llandudno main'.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its retention of C19 character and for its contribution with the lych gate and associated walls to the setting of the church. [1]</p> <p>Wall of stone rubble, late 19th century fountain. [2] [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER [3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	109
Asset Name	Forecourt wall, gate and gate piers at Llanrhos Church House
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79304 80223
Type	WALL; GATE; GATE PIER
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	5780
Period	Post-medieval; Modern
Description	<p>History A forecourt wall probably contemporary with the school, built in 1822, and shown on the 1846 Tithe map and 1889 Ordnance Survey. The gate piers and gate are C20.</p> <p>Exterior A rubble-stone forecourt wall, retaining some saddleback copings but mainly with repaired cement coping, is approximately 70m long N-S and extends well beyond the S end of the School House. A short cast-iron-railed section is directly in front of the centre of the former school. At the N end are 3 square concrete piers with domed caps. They have a wide iron gate for vehicular access, and a narrower iron kissing gate to the L. The wall is splayed to the N corner and continues round to beyond the rear of the building on Cae Rhos.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for group value with the Church Hall and Church House. [1]</p>
References	[1] Cadw Listed Building Record

Asset Number	110
Asset Name	Forecourt and Grounds of Church House
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 79298 80217
Type	FORECOURT; GARDEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	26271
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>Grounds and forecourt of a former school, founded in 1822 (NPRN 26270).</p> <p>The forecourt is set between the school building and the public road. It is, or was, enclosed by a stone rubble wall. At the north end is an arrangement of two gates and three gatepiers. One gate is for vehicle access, the other is an iron kissing gate.</p> <p>Earlier editions of OS County series (Caernarvon. V.5 1889, 1900, 1913, 1937) depict the grounds in some detail. Trees grew along the roadside wall of the forecourt, at least in 1889. A narrow strip in front of the school building was divided off in 1913. Away from the forecourt the school had small shrubberies to the north and south, with a service court behind. These grounds stood at the north-east corner of a 0.4ha orchard. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	111
Asset Name	Llanrhos Church Hall; Charity School Church House
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79288 80217
Type	SCHOOL
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12050
NMR Reference	26270
Cadw Reference	87493
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A school opened in 1822, endowed by Miss Frances Mostyn of Bodysgallen. Originally a school with schoolmaster's house, according to Samuel Lewis it had 104 pupils in 1833, educated under the National system. The school closed in 1905. Now a church hall and house.</p> <p>Interior The school room has been altered internally. It has a late-C19 3-bay roof of king-post trusses with raking struts. It has a central rear lateral fireplace with later detail, and a boarded wainscot.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed for its special architectural interest as an early C19 estate school retaining original character and detail. [1]</p> <p>Stone rubble wall. [2]</p> <p>School opened in 1822. No longer labelled as such on OS County series 4th edition (Caernarvon. V.5 1937).</p> <p>A lightly Gothic building consisting of a single storey central range with two storey cross ranges at either end. It has stone rubble walls and slate roofs. The building faces east across a forecourt towards the public road. To the rear were ancillary buildings and a service yard, now removed.</p> <p>The central range has a gabled roof framed by end chimney stacks. On the east side two square-headed sash windows flank a central pointed window. This lies under a cross gable surmounted by a gabled bellcote. The flanking ranges have hipped roofs. Their eastern facades each have a crenelated porch with a pointed arch and a small square-headed window above.</p> <p>Associated with: Forecourt and grounds (NPRN 26271) [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p> <p>[3] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	112
Asset Name	Llanrhos Church House
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79289 80209
Type	BUILDING
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	12049
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	5779
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A school opened in 1822, endowed by Miss Frances Mostyn of Bodysgallen. Originally a school with schoolmaster's house, according to Samuel Lewis it had 104 pupils in 1833, educated under the National system. The school closed in 1905. Now a church hall and house.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed, notwithstanding unsympathetic window replacement, for its special architectural interest as an early C19 estate school retaining original character and detail. [1]</p> <p>Stone rubble walls, slate roof. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record</p> <p>[2] GAT HER</p>

Asset Number	113
Asset Name	Mostyn Arms, Former Site of, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79330 80200
Type	INN
Designation	None
HER Reference	12992
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Earthwork remains of two buildings forming the Mostyn Arms public house, together with adjacent enclosure or yard measuring 34m x 31m, defined by banks. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	114
Asset Name	Glebe House, Remains of, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79340 80280
Type	HOUSE
Designation	None
HER Reference	12991
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Earthwork remains of Glebe House and associated buildings, consisting of a raised platform with low earthworks suggesting several buildings. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	115
Asset Name	Eglwys-rhos Parish Church; St Hilary's Church;
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79325 80321
Type	CHURCH
Designation	Listed Building Grade II*
HER Reference	6932; 4596
NMR Reference	43781
Cadw Reference	5776
Period	Medieval; Post-medieval
Description	<p>History A church retaining some C13 fabric in the nave but mainly comprising post-Reformation additions, including the transepts. Extensive restoration took place in 1820, when the porch was added, 1860 and 1865. The latter restoration included new roofs, bellcote, E and possibly the present W window.</p> <p>Exterior A C19 Gothic cruciform church of rubble stone with bigger quoins, and slate roof. A corbelled W bellcote has a single bell under a gable with saddleback coping. The S porch has a coped gable, segmental arch with voussoirs, and C20 boarded doors with strap hinges. On the R of the porch the nave has 3-light and 2-light segmental-pointed windows with cusped tracery lights, and hood moulds. The W window is 2-light Decorated. On the N side, from the W end, is a 2-light square-headed window, a larger and later 3-light square-headed window, and 3-light square-headed window at the E end. The S transept has a 2-light Decorated S window with hood mould, and a segmental-pointed E doorway with recessed boarded door, added in 1908. The buttressed chancel has a 3-light Decorated S window, and 3 stepped cusped lights to the E window. The N vestry has a roof concealed behind a coped parapet of tooled stone. Its E entrance has an ogee head to a boarded and studded door with strap hinges. On the N side is a cusped, square-headed window. A vertical joint separates vestry from N transept. The transept has a 2-light Decorated N window, and a pair of cusped lights in the W wall above a lean-to boiler room.</p> <p>Interior Inside the porch, the S doorway has a Tudor arch with continuous chamfer, and boarded door with strap hinges. The main interior has whitened plastered walls. Arched-brace roofs are 4-bay to the nave, 2-bay to the chancel, with additional quatrefoil enrichment above the braces, and 1-bay to the transepts. The crossing and chancel have a decorative tile floor of 1865. The N transept (formerly known as the Penrhyn chapel) has a segmental-pointed boarded vestry door. In the chancel is a decorative tile reredos. The freestone font is lead-lined, a round bowl on a later round pedestal. It was said by Robert Williams to have been the gift in the early C19 of Miss Frances Mostyn of Bodysgallen. Pews have shaped ends with notional poppy heads. The wooden lectern and pulpit are a pair. They have blind cusped arcading, and behind the pulpit are steps with a balustrade of</p>

	<p>cusped arches. The communion rail has cusped brackets and moulded rail. Flanking the altar are pointed wooden panels with painted Decalogue, Creed and Lord's Prayer. A pointed niche in the nave S wall, W of the entrance, has a fragment of early medieval inscribed stone. Opposite, on the N wall, 4 medieval roof bosses have been attached to a wooden panel fixed to the wall. There are numerous wall tablets. In the W wall is a re-set large engraved slab to members of the Wynne family of Bodysgallen, from mid C17 to early C18 (formerly in the chancel). Another re-set tablet on the W wall commemorates Roger Mostyn (d 1652) and Thomas Mostyn (d 1675).</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed at grade II* for its special architectural interest as a parish church in C19 style but with earlier origin, and of social-historical interest for its links with the Mostyn family of Bodysgallen and Gloddaeth. [1]</p> <p>Eglwys-Rhos parish church is dedicated to St. Mary and is located in the diocese of St. Asaph. A heavily restored church of medieval origin, cruciform in plan and consisting of nave, chancel, north and south chapels and a south porch. The rectangular churchyard is bounded by a stone wall, with an entrance on the south side via a lych gate and a further entrance on the north side. The cemetery was extended to the north and east at the turn of the century. The fabric of the lower walls of the nave, south and north chapels and the chancel is medieval in date, as are the roof timbers. The church was restored in 1820, and the south porch was added. Further repairs took place in 1865 when the windows and doors were inserted, the upper parts of the walls were built and a north vestry was added. The simple stone font is medieval, and there is a C5th inscribed stone from Tyddyn Holland in the church. There are three memorials dating from 1652 to 1737. The fittings are mostly C19th in date. [2]</p> <p>Parish church of St. Mary lies in SE corner of the parish. It consists of a nave and chancel, N and S chapels and S porch, with a modern vestry and heating chamber on the N side. The masonry of the main structure is old, probably of more than one date, with modern doors and windows. The roofs are late medieval with arch-braced collar-beam trusses, chamfered on the soffit; only the major timbers are original; the shaped struts, purlins and rafters all appear to be modern replacements. Four trusses remain in the nave, three in the chancel, and one in each chapel, the chancel roof was apparently boarded in rectangular panels with raised ribs and bosses. The S porch was added in 1820 when the lych-gate and the contemporary wrought-iron gate with urn-shaped finials were also erected. The church was thoroughly restored in 1820 and again in 1865. Condition: good, restored. [3]</p> <p>Masonry of main structure old, roof late Medieval, church thoroughly restored 1820 and 65.</p> <p>Associated with: gates & other churchyard furniture (NPRN 43748).</p> <p>An inscribed stone found at Bodafon (NPRN 43720) is housed in the church. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] GAT HER PRN 6932 [3] GAT HER PRN 4596 [4] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	116
Asset Name	Inscribed Stone, Llanrhos Church
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79331 80322
Type	INSCRIBED STONE
Designation	None
HER Reference	4555
NMR Reference	405169
Cadw Reference	
Period	Early Medieval
Description	<p>An inscribed stone, now in a niche in the S wall of the nave of the parish church of Eglwys-rhos (SH78SE 16) was found in 1731 'in the highway by Tyddyn Holand, between Bodafon and Rhiw Leding...near to a rock called Crai'r nodwyddur (SH 81108175). There are a vast many ruins about this place, and it seems there was a town here in ye time of ye ancient Britons.'</p> <p>The stone is an elongated and rounded boulder about 3ft high. The lettering, in four horizontal lines of crude Roman capitals up to 5ins high, probably read SANCT / INVS / SACER / I(N)P. On the ground of brevity of the inscription and the type of lettering used, it may be assigned to the C5th or early C6th. Inscription has been re-cut.</p> <p>In 1906 the stone stood on the S side of the old road that runs from the Little Orme past Bodafon towards Llanrhos and in front of Tyddyn Holland Cottage. It was placed there about 1856 after having stood 'to the W of the old homestead, where it helped to form part of the wall of a pigsty.'</p> <p>The stone is still in the parish church. Tyddyn Holland Cottage could not be located, nor the site shown on the photograph.</p> <p>Re-examination of the inscription suggests that the correct reading is SANCT / INUS / SACER / DOS, rejecting the final In Pace.</p> <p>Found 1731 - rough pillar stone with Latin inscriptions in Roman capitals C5th to early C6th SANCT / INVS / SACER / DVS (reading uncertain). Found in the highway by Tyddyn Holland between Bodafon and Rhiw Teding in Creuddyn near Conway - now moved to Llanrhos church. [1]</p> <p>Inscribed stone found near Tyddyn Holland (at SH80788169), later moved to Llanrhos church (NPRN 43781).</p> <p>The stone, thought to be a natural boulder, is 0.94m by 0.49m by 0.34m. It bears an inscription that has been read as:</p> <p>SANCTINVS SACER[DOS]IN P[ACE]</p>

	Thought to commemorate 'Sanctinus the bishop' and dated to the 5th or early 6th century. [2]
References	[1] GAT HER [4] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	117
Asset Name	Burials, Possible Site of, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79390 80270
Type	GRAVE
Designation	None
HER Reference	12999
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Unknown
Description	There is a local tradition that a burial, apparently of early Christian date, was found during alterations to the road close to the church. Exact location unknown. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	118
Asset Name	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79400 80270
Type	BANK (EARTHWORK)
Designation	None
HER Reference	12995
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	Slight earth bank with possible ditch alongside. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	119
Asset Name	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79440 80250
Type	BANK (EARTHWORK)
Designation	None
HER Reference	12996
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	Earthwork lynchet with possible ditch along S side and suggestion of revetment wall along eastern section. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	120
Asset Name	Ridge and Furrow, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79450 80250
Type	RIDGE AND FURROW
Designation	None
HER Reference	12997
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	Slight ridge and furrow aligned N-S, c.3-4m apart and 0.1m high. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	121
Asset Name	Settlement Remains, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79410 80340
Type	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	12726
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Prehistoric
Description	<p>Description : The evaluation has revealed evidence of occupation of likely prehistoric date within Trench B, consisting of a series of at least four shallow gullies and a possible posthole. A layer of burnt material within two of the gullies contained fragments of daub, some with wattle impressions, which was presumably derived from some form of structure. At this stage the only dating evidence consists of a cortical flint flake with slight retouch, although a sample of charcoal has been submitted to Belfast for radiocarbon dating. The exact nature and extent of the occupation could not be determined within the scope of the evaluation. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	122
Asset Name	Boundary Bank, Llanrhos
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79410 80340
Type	BANK (EARTHWORK)
Designation	None
HER Reference	12994
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	Slight earthwork bank with possible track alongside. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	123
Asset Name	Drive and Tree Avenue, Gloddaeth Estate
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 79450 80340
Type	DRIVE
Designation	None
HER Reference	12993
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Former drive and avenue of trees associated with Gloddaeth Estate. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	124
Asset Name	Llandudno Lodge at Gloddaeth Hall, including garden wall and railings
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 79703 80249
Type	LODGE
Designation	Listed Building Grade II
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	25823
Cadw Reference	3410
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>History Bears date 1884, architect probably John Douglas, of Chester.</p> <p>Exterior Two storey gabled lodge with plain tile roofs. Upper floor timber-framed and plastered; lower floor of stone. Front or northern timber-framed gable overhangs on corbels and is supported at each end by a wooden bracket; four-light mullion window with leaded glazing on first floor with cusped headed timber panelling below cill level; between cusped panelling and ground floor there are two plaster panels, the left hand one with initials AM, and the right hand one with date 1884. Lower two storey rear wing also with timber-framed gable. North east return elevation with a cross-wing, lower than front wing; north-east facing gable with timber-framed upper floor with a two-light mullion window with leaded glazing both above and below. Roof to front part of this wing descends low, forming a porch supported by wooden posts in front of north-west wall; doorway in angle between front and side wings. In south-west side elevation main roof to rear of front gable forms pentice over tiled roof canopy supported by wooden posts over a door in northern wall of single storey gabled porch with south-west facing gable. Also in south west elevation, roof of lower rear wing forms pentice over room to south of porch with modern windows and walling. To N, low stone garden wall with wrought-iron railings and gate.</p> <p>Reason for designation Good later C19 lodge with group value with Gloddaeth Hall. [1]</p> <p>A two storey lodge of 1884 set beside the drive leading to Gloddaeth Hall (see NPRN 86379). The drive has two entrances, guarded by the Llandudno Lodge of 1881 (NPRN 26228) and the Conway Lodge of 1894 (NPRN 26104). A two storey building with lower wings to the rear(?). The lower floor is stone walled with a stone mullioned bay window. The projecting upper storey is half-timbered under a tile gabled roof. The garden is separated from the drive by a dwarf stone wall supporting a wrought iron fence. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	125
Asset Name	Gloddaeth Garden, Llandudno
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 80242 80647
Type	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN
Designation	Registered Historic Park and Garden Grade I
HER Reference	4411
NMR Reference	86379
Cadw Reference	PGW (Gd) 6 (CON)
Period	Post-medieval
Description	
References	

Asset Number	126
Asset Name	Bwlch Mine
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78700 79400
Type	ANTIMONY MINE
Designation	None
HER Reference	21921
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Geology: a vein bearing stibnite, semseyite, a sulphide of lead and antimony, one of two (with Glendenning in Scotland) in Britain. History: marked on a map of 1837. Workings: all surface evidence has been destroyed by the farmer as a result of unauthorised underground exploration. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	127
Asset Name	Shaft, Cae'r Dail
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78600 79400
Type	SHAFT
Designation	None
HER Reference	21053
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Sources : Ap Owain, S. & Crew, P. , Snp Industrial Record [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	128
Asset Name	Hollow Way, Castell Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78570 79330
Type	HOLLOW WAY
Designation	None
HER Reference	5544
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Unknown
Description	<p>Feature may be part of an older road network. NW of the point given the feature reveals itself as a sunken hollow way, its floor very marshy. There are remains of a drystone wall on the E side of the path, this is up to 1.8m wide, 0.5m high in places. This wall ends abruptly, reappearing on the W side of the track as a faint wall with no visible stones.</p> <p>Mr. Gwyn Williams thinks that this feature is later than Deganwy Castle. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	129
Asset Name	Polished Stone Axe, Findspot, Nr Cae'rdial, Vardre
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78520 79520
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	2831
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Prehistoric
Description	Polished stone axe found near Cae'rdial, Varder, SH 78527952, Llanrhos PH. Now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. On display in the museum and presented by Dr. Willoughby-Garden. It was found in Feb 1936 and is of an intrusive dolorite usually found in the dykes along the Menai Straits on Anglesey. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	130
Asset Name	Cae'r Dial, E of Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78527 79530
Type	FARMSTEAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	30316
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Two small buildings linked by a wall are shown on maps dating from 1889 to 1953, and named as Caer Dail. These are now totally ruined with stone walls no more than 0.5m high. The present remains are suggestive of a 19th century date and their form implies agricultural rather than domestic structures, although this could be a small farmstead. The Bodysgallen rental of 1763-4 (Mostyn Mss 5452) names Caer Ddoiol and Caer Lloia as part of the Vaerdre Tenement. Both fields together were worth 7 in rent, but it is not clear whether there was an associated dwelling. The tithe map shows no structures in the present location but does mark the cottage and garden of a farmstead called Ty Newydd Towyn just to the north (field number 208). [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	131
Asset Name	Hollow Way, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78406 79577
Type	HOLLOW WAY
Designation	None
HER Reference	30310
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>SH 78312 79506 to SH 78456 79615, continuation at foot of castle to SH 78180 79318. A well defined hollow-way runs across the saddle of a low hill to the east of the castle (plate 8). Where it crosses the saddle it cuts up to 1m into the hill. The hollow-way is about 8m wide and it has a bank about 6m wide along much of its northern side. At its south-western end this feature seems to cut across the earthworks defining the road-way to the castle (PRN 30304), and is presumably later. It runs into the field to the south and continues south-westward along the present fence, appearing as a well-defined terraced track in places. At its north-eastern end the hollow-way stops abruptly at the modern field boundary and has probably been obliterated in the next field, which seems to have been heavily ploughed. However it may have continued to join a track exiting from the north-east side of this field. This track is shown on the tithe map turning northwest to head for Bryn Gosol, but at an earlier period there may have been a branch to the hollow-way. It seems probable that the hollow-way is related to the later medieval or early post-medieval use of the field system south of the castle. Its route along the foot of the castle hills suggests that it was heading towards the farm of Dyganwy near the shore. The tithe map does not show a track along this route but does show a continuous field boundary that the track might have followed. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	132
Asset Name	Deganwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains / Historic Building
NGR	SH 78213 79439
Type	CASTLE
Designation	Scheduled Monument; Listed Building Grade II*
HER Reference	2814
NMR Reference	95282
Cadw Reference	CN016; 3365
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>History Although it was a defended site from the early medieval period, extant masonry remains of Deganwy Castle belong to building campaigns of the C13, during which time it was held alternately by both Welsh and English forces. The earliest part of the present structure is the revetment on the N side, of c1213 built by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. The remainder of exposed masonry was added in the period 1245-54, when the castle was substantially rebuilt by Henry III, but not completed. It was captured in 1263 by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. When Edward I seized control over the area in 1283 he chose not to rebuild Deganwy but to build a new castle at Conwy.</p> <p>Exterior A fortification between 2 steep hillocks, with bailey between them. The former S entrance retains a short section of rubble-stone wall close to the former gatehouse, and other footings of the wall are also visible. On the N side is a bank and ditch, and a short section of a rubble-stone wall at R angles, probably part of a gateway, although the N wall was never completed. The W hillock retains traces of mid C13 curtain wall to the S and E, with a more substantial earlier surviving section to the NW corner. Here there is the base of a round turret and, at a lower level, a substantial retaining wall, both of coursed rubble stone. No structures are now visible on the E hillock, where Mansells Tower formerly stood.</p> <p>Reason for designation Listed grade II* as ruins of an early medieval castle, the most important defensive site in the area before the construction of Conwy Castle. Scheduled Ancient Monument CN016. [1]</p> <p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation The monument comprises the remains of Degannwy Castle which occupies a commanding position about 1/4 m E of the mouth of the River Conway. The fortifications occupy two precipitous hillocks separated by a saddle. Few of the visible remains are likely to be earlier than the 13th century, but the site has a long history. Coins and a scrap of pottery indicate occupation during the Roman period. Late traditions make it the Llys of Maelgwn Gwynedd, and it is mentioned as 'Arx Decantorum' in 822. In c.1080 a castle was built here by Robert of</p>

Rhuddlan. The district was subsequently recovered by the Welsh, and in 1200 passed by inheritance to Llywelyn Fawr. The castle was destroyed in 1210 in the face of an English advance, refortified in timber by the Earl of Chester, and recaptured in 1213 by Llywelyn. In 1241 his son David once again destroyed the castle in preparation to resist an attack by Henry III, to whom the site was transferred as part of the peace terms. In 1244, the conflict was reopened, and the King ordered that the castle of 'Gannok' should be fortified, but the initial successes of the Welsh prevented much progress until he himself reached the site, where he remained from August to October of 1245. The castle was again attacked by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in 1257, and was captured and probably finally destroyed in 1263.

Of the four or five periods of construction for which there is this documentary evidence, only two, both probably of the 13th century, can be identified on the site with any certainty. It is probable that the earlier works were all of earth, timber and dry stone, and those they were either reshaped or obliterated by the later structures. The rubble masonry is built of the local rhyolite forming the two hillocks; the fragments of dressed stone are of imported grit.

The fortified area falls into three parts. The Donjon occupies the larger (W) hill, Mansell's tower stands on the E hillock, and the Bailey occupies the saddle between. Architectural Description: The Donjon of the mid-13th-century castle consisted of a polygonal enclosure wall about 4ft thick round the top of the hill. Near the NW angle are two latrine slots. The SW angle, at which the entrance lay, is destroyed. At the SE angle stood a round tower about 40ft in diameter with a simple roll moulding at its base - almost certainly the 'tower of the castle', built in 1247 and raised one storey in 1248. To the W of this lie the remains of a range of substantial buildings about 90ft by 30ft, including the King's Hall, which was completed by 1250. At the E end of these and on a different orientation can be seen the angle of a rectangular building, perhaps part of the castle of 1213-41. To that period also may belong the revetment wall on the N side of the hill, which appears to be earlier than the main enclosure wall. The large quarry near the centre of the hill and the S end of a rectangular building E of it are ancient, but of uncertain period.

The Donjon was approached up a steep roadway rising from E to W along the S side of the hill, with a gate at each end. The track was bounded above by a revetted slope and below by a vertical revetment wall. The S side of the Bailey is protected by a wall about 5ft thick with a ditch outside. Midway between the two hills are the remains of a strong gateway, with a passage about 8ft wide between a pair of D-shaped towers, each about 45ft by 30ft. Near the foot of the E hill a tower about 12ft square stood within the wall. Below it there appears to have been a latrine outlet, and higher up the hill the base of a small turret projects from the wall. On the N side of the bailey the only surviving masonry is a short stub of walling just below the enclosure wall on the W hill, and a substantial fragment which seems to have been intended to form part of a gateway. Apart from these, the defences on this side are composed merely of a strong ditch and an earthen bank which seems never to have carried any masonry. It was originally intended that the defences of the bailey should be completed in stone as on the S side. On August 23, 1250, instructions were sent to Alan la Zuch to raise Mansell's tower by 12ft, to fortify the bailey of the castle between that tower and the donjon with stone and lime, and to make a barrier (incinctorium) outside the tower, two gates with two towers on each side in pairs, two suitable chambers above these towers, with fireplaces, and a chapel in the town of 'Gannoc' in honour of the Blessed Virgin. But in the Pipe Roll for 1250-4 payment is recorded for walling half the bailey and making one such gate. It seems clear that work on the N side was never more than started, and that very little further work was done on the fortifications. Mansell's Tower (on the E hill) now appears as a low wall, D-shaped in plan. It seems probable that the W side was originally closed. A platform a little below the top of the hill on the E side

may be the remains of unfinished work for the 'barrier'. Outside the main enclosure are various earthworks. The gates on both sides of the bailey are approached by roadways slanting up the hillside. On the S of the W hill and on the N of the E hill are levelled platforms which seem to have carried rectangular buildings of uncertain age and purpose; and N of the bailey is a group of roughly rectangular enclosures sometimes associated with traces of long huts. These last may perhaps be the remains of the town, which received its charter in 1252 and from which a rent of 10 shillings is recorded in the Pipe Roll for 1250-5. A millstone, 1ft 5ins in diameter and 3ins thick, having a central hole 3.5ins in diameter with two radial slots, was exposed just outside the S gate of the bailey in 1948. The construction of a horse mill was ordered in 1250. The remains of the associated settlement are visible north and south of the castle as various bumps and hollows. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider medieval context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. [2]

Deganwy Castle has had a long and varied history although very little in the way of physical remains survive to testify to it. It's origins date back to the 6th century AD as the court of Maelgwyn Gwynedd and excavations in 1961-6 revealed broken amphorae of that date. Although no buildings from this early phase of use survive, the site may have remained a royal residence into the 9th century when it is recorded as having been destroyed by the Saxons.

The Norman, Robert of Rhuddlan built a castle at Deganwy in 1080 which was later regained by the Welsh. Under threat from King John, it was destroyed by the Welsh themselves and rebuilt in 1213 by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. It was again demolished in anticipation of its loss, this time by the sons of Llywelyn.

The remains visible today are largely those of the walls and towers built by Henry III between 1245 and 1254 but never finished. It was captured and demolished by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1263. Henry's son, Edward founded a new castle at Conwy and the site at Deganwy was finally abandoned.

A carved corbel from the site is thought to be Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. Earthworks in the vicinity of the castle belong to the borough founded in 1252 and cultivation ridges can also be seen along with practice trenches from the First World War. [3]

Fragmentary shattered ruins of a great stone-built fortress crown the twin peaks of Deganwy Castle. This was Arx Decantorum, the seat of Maelgwn tyrant of Gwynedd in the sixth century, burnt by lightning in 812 and destroyed by the Saxons in 822 AD (see NPRN 404377). In the late eleventh century this was the seat of Robert of Rhuddlan from which he levied extortion on Gwynedd and from which he rode out to his death. As the Castrum de Gannoc it changed hands, was rebuilt and destroyed throughout the thirteenth century. The visible ruins are those of the great castle, accompanied by a borough, built by Henry III in 1245-50 that was beleaguered for seven years before being systematically destroyed by Llywelyn ab Gruffudd in 1263. Some activity continued at the site and the borough was still active in 1305.

The castle was excavated in 1961-6, when evidence was recovered for a later prehistoric style fortress on the western peak, along with first to third century Roman material.

	<p>The main castle court occupied the western crag and enclosed an area about 60m across. It included at least one great round tower and several domestic blocks. The smaller eastern crag was crowned by the irregular Mansel's Tower. The area between the crags was enclosed by great ramparts and walls, with a monumental twin-towered gatehouse on the south-side.</p> <p>Extensive settlement earthworks to the north and south of the castle (NPRN 400533, 400535) may represent several periods of occupation, including the thirteenth century borough (see NPRN 400533). The name attached to this area, 'the Vardre', suggests that it was at some time a bond settlement associated with a local court. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Cadw Listed Building Record [2] Cadw Scheduled Monument Record [3] GAT HER [4] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	133
Asset Name	Sheep Pens, Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78355 79497
Type	SHEEP PEN
Designation	None
HER Reference	30317
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A rectangular stone-built enclosure with a range of buildings along the western side (plates 4 and 8). The walls of the enclosure slope from the height of the buildings (c.4m) down towards the east to about 2m. Much of the walls survive to full height and fragile traces of the roof remain on part of the buildings. The structure is currently used for sheep pens, and was probably always intended for an agricultural rather than domestic function. The enclosure appears on the 1889 OS map (figure 13), and was probably built in the mid 19th century. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	134
Asset Name	House Platform and Paddock, Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78320 79500
Type	HOUSE PLATFORM
Designation	None
HER Reference	2838
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	House platform and paddock, 20m long overall and 5m in average width, cut into the base of a steep N-facing slope below Deganwy Castle. Probably medieval or later. Surveyed at 1:1250. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	135
Asset Name	Pottery Sherds, Findspot, Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78300 79500
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	24080
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Four sherds of pottery found eroding out of the ground near to a wall at the eastern mound of the Vardre, Deganwy. They are similar in appearance and although it is highly unlikely that they were part of the same vessel, they were discovered in the same place and appear to be the same fabric.</p> <p>The sherds appear to be Audlem ware (see Papazian & Campbell, 1992, 50-53). This type of pottery is described as having a hard fabric which "fires to a dark grey core with orange red surfaces". It has "few visible inclusions", which consist of "sparse amounts of limonite and micaceous quartz sand" (ibid.). This type of pottery has often been found on sites destroyed or abandoned in the late 13th or early 14th century and is thought to date from this period (ibid.). Papazian and Campbell also noted that 386 sherds of Audlem ware were found at Deganwy Castle (36% of the total number of sherds) (ibid.).</p> <p>In form, the vessels from which the sherds came may have resembled those depicted in McCarthy and Brooks, 1988, pages 355, 360, 371, and 375. <1></p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	136
Asset Name	Ditch and Platform, E of Mansel's Tower, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78312 79474
Type	PLATFORM
Designation	None
HER Reference	30312
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Just below Mansels Tower on the north side of the hill is a level platform measuring about 14m long and 5m wide. At its south-eastern end it merges into a less well defined terrace that runs around the eastern side of the hill just below the summit (plate 4). This was planned by the RCAHMW and interpreted as the remains of unfinished work on a barrier outside the tower ordered in 1250 according to the Pipe Rolls (RCAHMW 1956, 154). Alcock dug a trench across this feature and describes it as a rock cut ditch, although his report does not include a section drawing of this trench (Alcock 1967, 193). The current appearance of the earthworks is more suggestive of a platform, possibly to aid the construction of the tower. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	137
Asset Name	Mansel's Tower, Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78308 79458
Type	TOWER
Designation	Part of Scheduled Monument
HER Reference	30302
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	CN016
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Mansels Tower, named after John Mansel, Henry III's chief clerk and counsellor, was built by 1249, when its height was ordered to be raised. It was further raised and roofed in 1250 (Brown et al 1963, 625; Alcock 1967, 193). Its foundations can be seen on the eastern hill as low stony banks, no more than 0.4m high, forming a D-shape in plan with a central division. Alcock's excavations found no evidence for a closing wall on the west side of the D (Alcock 1967, 193), and little can be seen on the ground at this side. Just below the tower, where the bailey wall would have joined on it are the traces of a small turret (RCAHMMW 1956, 154). [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	138
Asset Name	Castle Bailey, Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78234 79456
Type	BAILEY
Designation	Part of Scheduled Monument
HER Reference	30303
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	CN016
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The bailey lies in the saddle between the two hills. It is defined on the south side by a wall, shown by Alcock to be about 3m wide (Alcock 1967, 193) with a rock cut ditch outside. The wall survives in a much more fragmentary condition than indicated on the published Inventory plan, and its true nature is better recorded on the Commissions field survey drawings. There are traces of a square tower inside this wall at the foot of the east hill. The bailey was entered on this south side through a stone gateway, probably consisting of two D-shaped towers as indicated in the inventory, but again the actual remains are much slighter than the published plan suggests (RCAHMW 1956, Fig, 148). Alcock's excavation trenches revealed traces of the original palisade behind the bailey wall (Alcock 1967, 193).</p> <p>The north side of the bailey is defended by a massive ditch, up to 4.5m deep at its western end, and a bank deposited along its southern edge. The ditch runs down the eastern hill and ends in a rounded terminal just east of the northern gate. It continues as a slighter feature west of the gate. The northern gate seems to have consisted of a rectangular tower, a fragment of which still stands to a height of about 2.5m. Alcock believes that the ditch, rampart and gate tower were constructed after 1254, as there is no record for the payment for their construction under Henry III (Alcock 1967, 194).</p> <p>The line of the roadway leading to the gate shows that the entrance was immediately east of this tower. It is possible that there was a timber tower on the east side of the entrance to match the timber palisade that presumably ran along the rampart above the ditch. It appears that to the west of the gate the rampart and palisade was replaced by a stone wall to match the stone tower. The Commission does not discuss this but does mark the stub of a wall projecting from the donjon wall on this side (RCAHMW 1956, Fig. 148). The bank running down from this stub is full of stone, some of it apparently in situ and built up in courses. This seems to be the remains of a wall, which was presumably linked to the stone tower to block access except through the gate.</p> <p>Inside the bailey well-defined earthworks indicate buildings just inside the southern gate. The rest of the bailey is quite level. A particularly level area covers most of the northern side of the bailey and is defined by low, straight scarps. In the southern scarp facing stones of a wall foundation can be seen and</p>

	this almost certainly represents a substantial building or range of buildings measuring bout 28m by 23m. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	139
Asset Name	Road to Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78228 79456
Type	ROAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	30304
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Access to each gateway was along trackways terraced into the slope of the eastern hill or built up to provide a level track. The track from the northern gate runs north-east down the slope at an angle, curves to the east at the base of the slope and then runs in a straight line. The Inventory plan shows it curving more towards the north, which seems to be incorrect. The southern track runs south-east from the southern gate, again crossing the contours at an angle to prevent the road from being too steep. It hugs the base of the eastern hill following its curve and curves north to join the track from the northern gate. From this junction the track runs as a hollowway to the south-east (plate 8). The southern part of this route is still a footpath and is marked on one side and then the other by high banks, recently in active use as field boundaries.</p> <p>At its end the hollow-way joins the track that leads past Pant y Fran Farm down to Pentywyn Road. This track is shown on the 1846 tithe map. Its original route was around the southern side of the Bwlch Farm Caravan site, where there is now a footpath and down Bwlch Farm Road. The fact that this track leads to the castle gates strongly suggests that it is contemporary with the castle. As the road from the castle links to Pentywyn Road this probably also has a medieval origin. To the west Pentywyn Road leads down to the shore, and presumably to the ferry across the Conwy; to the east it would have formed the main route along the North Wales coast. It ran along its present route in the early 19th century (Bangor Ms 3/179) (figure 5) and this probably reflects its ancient route.</p> <p>Most surveys of the castle have ignored the main hollow-way, although they record the tracks near the castle gates. The exception is the OS survey which indicates the hollow-way running south-east from the eastern side of the east hill on the 1:2,500 map (figure 18). The track is rarely discussed in descriptions of the castle. In 2000 M Mason noted a clear track approaching the castle on the S side of the west hill, which may refer to this feature if she meant to refer to the east hill (Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument Record CN016, SAM Visit Description Text).</p> <p>The RCAHMW (NPRN 400533) associates the track leading to the north gate of the castle with the borough of Degannwy but as it leads directly to the castle there seems little reason not to assume that it was built to serve the castle itself. If the borough was located outside the castle the road could certainly have been</p>

	<p>used as access for that as well.</p> <p>An existing PRN record for a hollow-way (PRN 5544) seems to refer to a track that may have run from the main track along the southern edge of the study area. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	140
Asset Name	Deganwy; Degannwy, Site of Battle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78220 79450
Type	BATTLE SITE
Designation	Part of Scheduled Monument
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	404377
Cadw Reference	CN016
Period	Early Medieval; Medieval
Description	<p>In 820 the castle of Degannwy was destroyed by the Saxons, who then took over rulership of Powys. Source: Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.7.</p> <p>". . . in 822 the Welsh fortress of Degannwy, once the seure stronghold of Maelgwn Gwynedd, was destroyed and the realm of Powys was overrun." Source: J.E.Lloyd, A History of Wales, vol I, 1912, p.202.</p> <p>In 822, the citadel of Deganwy was destroyed by the [Anglo-]Saxons and they took the region of Powys into their power. Source: D.N. Dumville, Annales Cambriae A.D. 682-954, Cambridge, 2003.</p> <p>Various other sources, as yet unverified, suggest that the fortress or citadel of Degannwy (Deganwy) was attacked and destroyed by the Saxons in 822.</p> <p>B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 18 May 2006.</p> <p>Concerns: Deganwy Castle (NPRN 95282).</p> <p>Other conflicts here include the slaughter of Robert of Rhuddlan and a seven years blockade and siege ending in the castle's destruction in 1263. [1]</p>
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	141
Asset Name	Earthworks of Building and Enclosure North of Deganwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78220 79489
Type	EARTHWORK
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	400536
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	A rectangular building platform, 6.0m by 4.0m. On the north-west is a rather irregular D-shaped levelled and subdivided enclosure, 25m north-west to south-east by 20m, its straight north-eastern edge defined by a bank. These features appear to form part of a more extensive settlement(?) complex (see NPRN 400535). [1]
References	[1] RCAHMW NMRW

Asset Number	142
Asset Name	Roman Material - Findspot, Deganwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78200 79500
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	1697
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Roman
Description	Roman finds from Deganwy are discussed in J. L. Davies 1980 'Aspects of native settlements in Roman Wales and the Marches' University of Wales (U.C. Cardiff) PhD thesis unpublished. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	143
Asset Name	Farmstead, N of Deganwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78230 79510
Type	FARMSTEAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	2836
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A building platform 6m x 4m and an enclosure 20m x 25m consisting of a levelled area cut into a gentle N facing slope on the N side of Deganwy Castle at SH 7823 7951. The enclosure is defined on its NE side by a bank 0.5m high. There are entrances on the W and E sides. Two small platforms to the SE may be associated. Probably a medieval farmstead, certainly later than the castle since the site is on the line of the outer ditch. Surveyed at 1:1250.</p> <p>No obvious remains. Destroyed. (Jones & Thompson, 1998)</p> <p>The medieval settlement site PRN 30305 also includes PRN 2836, which has been separately recorded as a probable medieval farmstead. It is however, clearly part of the complex and not a separate feature. The NAR card (SH 77 NE 29) describes it as 'Certainly later than the castle as the site is on the line of the outer ditch'. The present author would dispute this. It fits well with the main ditch, roadway and gateway of the main 13th century phase of the castles use and is almost certainly contemporary with this use. The outer ditch referred to could be an earlier phase of defensive ditch but may not be a ditch at all as discussed below (PRN 30313), either way it cannot be used to argue that the platform is later than the main phase of the castle. The present PRN record gives a description in 1998 of No obvious remains. Destroyed. This is clearly an error as the earthworks are well preserved and clearly visible. See PRN 2837 also.</p> <p>The NAR card SH 77 NE 31 describes a house platform and paddock, 20m long overall and 5m in average width, cut into base of the north side of the east hill. The paddock seems too small for such an interpretation and probably there were two structures on the platform or a house and a small yard. The Inventory plan shows a smaller house platform immediately to the north-west, but there is also a third a little further west and slightly further up the hill slope. This latter may have an access ramp leading to it. They are all convincing as house platforms and could be seen as lining the road to the castle. However, their position cut into the foot of the hill is very similar to the Vardre south settlement (PRN 30308) and it is tempting to associate them with the use or more likely the construction of the castle. These may have been buildings to accommodate workers on the castle. They seem to be smaller and of a different character to the main platforms of the Vardre north settlement (PRN 30305) but they could be related. The possibility remains that they are later structures set into the hill like the</p>

	sheep pens (PRN 30317) but they seem to respect the medieval trackway and fit well with the other medieval features. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	144
Asset Name	Degannwy Township, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78217 79521
Type	TOWNSHIP
Designation	None
HER Reference	30307
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A borough was established at Degannwy in 1248 by Henry III following the re-fortification of the castle in 1245. Markets and fairs were granted in 1250 and a borough chapel was ordered to be constructed in the same year. The borough received its royal charter in 1252, which stipulated the burgesses may enclose the said town with a dike and wall though there is no evidence for this having been done (for full references see Soulsby 1983, 120). The RCAHMW suggest that this borough is represented by the earthworks to the north of the castle outside the castle gate (PRN 30305). As discussed above the layout of the visible earthworks suggests that they were contemporary with the use of the castle and do not suggest any later development. See PRN 30322 for the possible site of the later Medieval borough. (Kenney, 2009)</p> <p>Deganwy Castle occupies a commanding position on the east bank of the Conwy River and about a quarter of a mile east of the river mouth. The fortifications occupy two precipitous hillocks separated by a saddle.</p> <p>Pre-urban development: 1st-4th century pottery and a 3rd-4th century coin series indicate Roman occupation of the western-most of the two hills.</p> <p>Despite the collapse of Roman power, Deganwy apparently remained an important site. Tradition connects it with Maelgwn Gwynedd who died in 547 'in the court of Rhos', possibly meaning Deganwy. This, along with the remains of an imported eastern Mediterranean wine amphora of the 5th or 6th century, suggests that it may be a Dark Age royal site.</p> <p>In the 9th century there are two references to 'arx Decantorum', which appears to be definitely identified as Deganwy. In 812 the citadel was apparently struck by lightning and burned down, and in 822 it was besieged by the Saxons.</p> <p>In about 1080 a castle was built here by Robert of Rhuddlan. The district was subsequently recovered by the Welsh, and in 1200 passed by inheritance to Llywelyn Fawr. The castle was destroyed in 1210 in the face of an English advance, re-fortified in timber by the Earl of Chester, and recaptured in 1213 by Llywelyn. In 1241 his son David once again destroyed the castle under the threat of attack by Henry III, to whom the site was transferred as part of the peace</p>

	<p>terms. In 1244 the conflict was reopened, and the King ordered that the castle of 'Gannok' should be fortified, but the initial successes of the Welsh prevented much progress until he himself reached the site, where he remained from August to October of 1245. The castle was again attacked, by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, in 1257, and was captured and probably finally destroyed in 1263.</p> <p>Medieval urban phase: Deganwy was the maerdref of the commote of Creuddyn, and the llys or court is almost certainly to be located on the castle site. The location of the town of Gannock is not known, but tenements are mentioned in 1241. Burgage (house and garden) plots were assigned by Henry III in 1248, and a borough charter granted in 1252, with instructions to enclose the town with a dyke and wall (though there is no evidence that this was ever carried out). A horse mill was ordered in 1250, and instructions issued for the provision of a chapel in the same year. By 1305 there were 19 'placeae' (burgages) recorded. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	145
Asset Name	Homestead, Deganwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78200 79540
Type	EARTHWORK; HOMESTEAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	2837
NMR Reference	303133
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Group of three enclosed huts scooped into a NW facing slope and visible as shallow depression 6m to 7m in diameter. The entrance was on the NE side and there was probably a fourth hut on the S side of the entrance. The group is typical of the IA/RB Caernarvon type homesteads. A modern field boundary, now disused, runs up to the SE corner. Surveyed at 1:1250.</p> <p>The medieval settlement site PRN 30305 also includes the existing PRN 2836 and PRN 2837 (NPRN 303133). This is described on the NAR card SH 77 NE 30 as an Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouse settlement and the NMR and HER have followed this interpretation, although the NPRN record does concede that it could be part of the medieval platform complex. It is not clear why it was interpreted as a roundhouse settlement. The main revetting scarp around this area is 1m high and has two clear near right-angled corners. The internal hollows are also generally rectangular. The inventory plan shows it as rectangular, although a more recent OS survey shows curving scarps that cannot be reconciled with anything to be seen on the ground. When seen on aerial photographs and on the ground it is clear that this feature is on the same alignment as the rest of the platforms in this area and the scarps are of the same character. There is no reason to assign this to a different date to the rest, and particularly no reason to consider it a roundhouse settlement. [1]</p> <p>A curvilinear earthwork enclosure, about 24m north-west to south-east by 18m, in which three, possibly four shallow depressions in the region of 6.0-7.0m across may represent circular buildings. This may be a later prehistoric style enclosed settlement, although it can also be considered part of a more extensive medieval or later complex (see NPRN 400535). [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT HER</p> <p>[1] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	146
Asset Name	Settlement, Vardre North, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78205 79555
Type	SETTLEMENT
Designation	None
HER Reference	30305
NMR Reference	400535
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Aerial photographs clearly show 5 rectangular enclosures or platforms terraced into the slope and running north from the north gate of the castle. These are clearly visible on the ground as scarps generally about 0.5m high but some of the terrace slopes are 1m high or more (plate 3). There are also two rectangular features set into the base of the hill slope adjacent to the main defensive ditch. One of these has low banks and seems to be clearly a building platform. The other is less well defined but is probably also a building platform. The 5 main platforms have internal features suggestive of buildings. They are represented on the Inventory plan but more detail can be seen on the ground than is shown on the plan. There is also a straight, terraced path leading from the base of the western hill and sloping up from west-north-west to east-south-east to this group of platforms. It seems to be aligned on a gap between the platforms that leads to a ramp giving access to the north gate of the castle, making it appear to be contemporary with the platforms. The latter also seem to respect the main roadway leading to the north gate and the bank defining one platform turns sharply and becomes the bank defining the trackway. These details are not shown on the Inventory plan.</p> <p>The coherent layout of the platforms in two rough lines leading from the north gate and their relationship to the path and roadway from the gate as well as the similarity in the character of the earthworks strongly suggest that they are all contemporary and were in use when the castle was in active use. The platforms almost certainly held buildings. Stones visible in some of the banks may indicate that some of these were stone buildings.</p> <p>The earthworks have been identified with the medieval borough of Degannwy (see discussion below for PRN 30307; RCAHMW 1956, 154). Whilst they might identify the site of the earlier Welsh llys, the visible earthworks seem to be contemporary with the masonry castle of Henry III, and therefore better interpreted as the contemporary borough.</p> <p>This PRN includes PRN 2836, which has been separately recorded as a probable medieval farmstead. It is however, clearly part of the complex and not a separate feature. The NAR card (SH77NE 29) describes it as 'Certainly later than the castle as the site is on the line of the outer ditch'. The present author would dispute this. It fits well with the main ditch, roadway and gateway of the</p>

	<p>main 13th century phase of the castles use and is almost certainly contemporary with this use. The outer ditch referred to could be an earlier phase of defensive ditch but may not be a ditch at all as discussed below (PRN 30313), either way it cannot be used to argue that the platform is later than the main phase of the castle. The present PRN record gives a description in 1998 of 'No obvious remains. Destroyed'. This is clearly an error as the earthworks are well preserved and clearly visible.</p> <p>PRN 30305 also includes the existing PRN 2837 (NPRN 303133). This is described on the NAR card SH 77 NE 30 as an Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouse settlement and the NMR and HER have followed this interpretation, although the NPRN record does concede that it could be part of the medieval platform complex. It is not clear why it was interpreted as a roundhouse settlement. The main revetting scarp around this area is 1m high and has two clear near right-angled corners. The internal hollows are also generally rectangular. The Inventory plan shows it as rectangular, although a more recent OS survey shows curving scarps that cannot be reconciled with anything to be seen on the ground. When seen on aerial photographs and on the ground it is clear that this feature is on the same alignment as the rest of the platforms in this area and the scarps are of the same character. There is no reason to assign this to a different date to the rest, and particularly no reason to consider it a roundhouse settlement. [1]</p> <p>Settlement earthworks that can be associated with the thirteenth century borough (see NPRN 400533) or else with a medieval bond settlement or maerdref[VARDRE].</p> <p>This is a complex of earthwork features covering an area about 200m across on open ground north of Degannwy Castle (NPRN 95282). There are possible field boundaries together with indications of more organised enclosures and what appears to be a north-west to south-east lane or track passing south of given NGR.</p> <p>Features recorded as a prehistoric settlement (NPRN 303133) may be associated with this complex, as may other settlement features in the vicinity (NPRN 15073, 400536).</p> <p>More extensive earthworks are located south of the castle (NPRN 400533). [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] GAT HER</p> <p>[2] RCAHMW NMRW</p>

Asset Number	147
Asset Name	House Platform, Possible, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78165 79548
Type	HOUSE PLATFORM
Designation	None
HER Reference	30306
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A platform measuring about 11m by 5m is terraced into the foot of the north side of the west hill. There is a heap of rubble in the middle of the platform. Immediately to the north of it is a level platform built up to a height of c.0.6m above the natural slope. These might be interpreted as a building platform with a garden or yard area in front. Where the building platform is terraced into the hill the scarp is up to 2m high and the platform is similar to others on the east hill, although perhaps rather more sharply defined. The eastern end of garden or yard platform merges into the terraced pathway leading to the Vardre north settlement (PRN 30305). The path continues west of this point but it is no longer on a well defined terrace. The terraced part of the path starts at this platform and seems to link it directly with the Vardre north settlement and the north gate, making this possibly another medieval house platform. This feature seems not to have been previously recognized, and there are slighter traces of another platform area further west. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	148
Asset Name	Fields to the N of Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78145 79619
Type	FIELD SYSTEM
Designation	None
HER Reference	30311
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Multi-period
Description	<p>The most obvious divisions of the area to the north of the castle appear to be quite recent field boundary banks although they are not shown on any maps. Aerial photographs show very narrow, straight ridge and furrow across much of the area to the west of the north-south boundary. These are very slight ridges, less than 50mm high, but can just be seen on the ground and appear to be 2m wide. The ridges are defined by the recent field boundary and it is likely that they are the result of machine ploughing in the early or middle 20th century. Steam ploughs with engines stationary at each end of the field pulling the plough between them create ridge and furrow of this sort. It is possible that the area was fenced and ploughed during either the First or Second World War and then the field was abandoned before it could be recorded on a map. Aerial photographs from 1945 show the boundary as a bank much as today, so a First World War date might be likely.</p> <p>There is a spring within this field that may have been used at earlier periods, although there is no visible evidence of this. There is evidence for the earlier field system in a broad, low scarp that curves from the northern boundary of the study area towards the castle. On some aerial photographs this can just be seen and seems to run up to the foot of the east hill. It is most probably the ploughed-out remains of a field boundary contemporary with the castle and the field system to the south of the castle. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	149
Asset Name	Linear Features, Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78170 79465
Type	EARTHWORK
Designation	None
HER Reference	30313
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Around the castle there are several straight ditches or linear hollows running very steeply down the hills from the corners of the donjon and possibly one from Mansels Tower. Some of these have been recorded by RCAHMW but not commented on. They are, however, almost certainly features of considerable importance.</p> <p>(a) SH 78167 79527 (b) SH 78102 79546 (c) SH 78092 79380 (d) SH 78281 79486</p> <p>(a) This hollow is about 40m long and about 3m wide with a bank on the south-eastern side. It runs straight downhill, from south-west to north-east, from the base of a crag under the north-east corner of the donjon.</p> <p>(b) This hollow is up to 0.75m deep and about 3m wide with a slight bank about 3m wide on its south-western side. The Inventory plan also shows a bank on the north-eastern side, which may exist higher up than the location inspected. The hollow runs steeply down hill for about 70m running from south-east to north-west and starting not far from the northern revetment and tower of the donjon. At its north-western end it turns sharply to the west and continues for another 40m before being cut by the fence and gardens. This last section runs at a gentle angle across the contours much as a track might be expected to.</p> <p>(c) Two roughly parallel linear hollows run from north-east to south-west steeply downhill from close to the base of the crag on which the south-west corner of the donjon is built. The hollows are up to 2m deep and about 4m wide with traces of banks on their south-eastern sides. They run for about 50m before being lost at the fence.</p> <p>(d) A linear hollow runs down the west side of the east hill to the north of and roughly parallel to the main defensive ditch. This hollow is much shallower than the main ditch, being never more than 0.5m deep and becomes broader as it descends from south-east to north-west. Its north-west end is confused by what appears to be a small house platform built within it and the track to the north gate is built over the end of the hollow. The main ditch also cuts the linear</p>

	<p>hollow. It is possible this hollow continues in a feature to the northwest of the track but this feature is deeper and more clearly defined than the linear hollow and fits better with the rectangular house platforms in this area.</p> <p>Feature (d) could be an early version of the defensive ditch, but unless it was backfilled when the main ditch was dug it seems to be very shallow. It certainly seems to predate features related to the main bailey ditch and northern gate. The other linear hollows are clearly not defensive, but they do run to positions below critical points on the donjon. Feature (b) also seems to have a trackway running to its bottom end. It is suggested that these hollows were inclines designed for hauling building materials up to the base of the crags from which they were presumably winched up to the donjon. How the hauling was done and whether there were some kind of rails to aid the process is intriguing. It seems probable that buried remains might help answer these questions. Feature (d) runs up to the ditch or platform (PRN 30312) below Mansels Tower and may be functionally related to it. If the interpretation of feature (d) as a construction incline is correct it allows a more precise dating for the north settlement (PRN 30305). Features apparently related to this settlement overlie the incline, as does the track to the gate. Other parts of the settlement would have blocked access to the start of the incline. It is suggested that the north settlement was built after Mansels Tower (c. 1249) but before the castle was demolished in 1263.</p> <p>An alternative interpretation may be that some of these were inclines for the removal of stone. Many of the stones of Degannwy Castle are said to have been used in Conwy Castle (Bezant Lowe 1912, 185), and these inclines would have greatly aided dismantling and carrying away the stone, though this interpretation would disagree with the stratigraphy seen on (d) running down the east hill. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	150
Asset Name	Castle Keep, Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78155 79456
Type	KEEP
Designation	Part of Scheduled Monument
HER Reference	30301
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	CN016
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The donjon of the 13th century castle was built on the western hill. It had a polygonal enclosure wall around the top of the hill, and the RCAHMW recognised two phases of building. They attribute the northern curtain wall and tower to rebuilding in stone between 1213 and 1241 (RCAHMW 1956, 154). Alcock agrees that the earlier curtain wall belongs to a pre-Henrician phase and could be Welsh and attributable to Llywelyn Fawr (Alcock 1967, 194, 196). A fine stone pre-Henrician hall may be indicated by the discovery of a crowned stone head and arch-mouldings in rubble to the south of the bailey wall. The style of the head indicates the early 13th century and Alcock suggests these are more likely to have come from earlier buildings rather than part of the later 13th century donjon (Alcock 1967, 197). A rectangular building to the east of the central quarry may also belong to this earlier period (RCAHMW 1956, 154).</p> <p>The main tower was not built until 1247 (Brown 1963, 625). The RCAHMW identifies the south-eastern tower with the turris castri (tower of the castle) described in the pipe rolls as being built in 1247 and increased in height in 1248 (RCAHMW 1956, 154). This was essentially a strong circular keep with the rest of the donjon acting as a bailey (Alcock 1967, 195). A substantial, high quality building within the southern part of the donjon was probably the kings hall, completed by 1250 (Alcock 1967, 195, RCAHMW 1956, 154). There were domestic buildings on the north side of the donjon as well, served by latrine chutes in the in the northwest corner of the curtain wall (Alcock 1967, 195). All the masonry remains are fragmentary, with only the northern revetment wall providing any substantial section of surviving masonry. The RCAHMW considers the large rectangular quarry, c.5m deep, within the middle of the area, to be of uncertain period, although it seems likely that it provided stone for one of the main construction phases (RCAHMW 1956, 154). The entrance to the donjon was in the south-west corner, where it was approached by a steep track with a gate at each end, of which fragments survive. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	151
Asset Name	Quarry, W of Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78146 79394
Type	QUARRY
Designation	None
HER Reference	30314
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>At the foot of the crags on which the south-west corner of the donjon is built there is a quarry. This consists of two hollows containing loose, broken stone with rounded heaps of quarry waste on their southern sides. On the southern side of the quarry, towards the eastern end, is a chunk of mortared masonry. This has probably fallen from the gatehouse on top of the crags above, though it seems surprisingly intact to have survived such a fall. However it may indicate a stone structure closer to its present location. The crag above can be seen to have been extensively quarried with quarried faces visible to a considerable height. The date of the quarry is not known, though it might well have supplied the stone for the construction of the donjon and related features. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	152
Asset Name	Well or Water Tank, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78083 79334
Type	WATER TANK
Designation	None
HER Reference	30319
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>An underground chamber is visible through a window-like opening 0.6m by 0.5m wide. The chamber itself appears to be only slightly wider (c.1m) and about 2m deep. The walls are about 0.5m thick and made of local stone with occasional hand-made bricks and pale brown sandy mortar. The chamber is set within a hollow, presumably created for the chambers construction. The entrance to the chamber is blocked by a modern grill to prevent access. It is marked as a small black square in the 1889 and 1900 OS maps, as a well on the 1913 map and as a tank on the 1937 map. It pre-dates the houses in the area, so was presumably for the supply of water, possibly for livestock. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	153
Asset Name	Stone Tool (Axe) - Findspot, S of Deganwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78200 79300
Type	FINDSPOT
Designation	None
HER Reference	5182
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Prehistoric
Description	A damaged, partially polished stone axe was found lying on the surface of the field leading up to the castle. The axe has been thin-sectioned by Dr. J. Conway and it appears to be a sedimentary rock of Ordovician origin; not a very suitable material for a stone axe. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	154
Asset Name	Culvert, S of Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Historic Building
NGR	SH 78289 79324
Type	CULVERT
Designation	None
HER Reference	30320
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	SH 78373 79398 to SH 78197 79279. A well-built stone-lined culvert runs through the field south of the castle. It runs down the slope from northeast to south-west and is over 200m long. It still carries water but in places has collapsed showing its structure. The sides are of drystone and the top is capped by large stone slabs. The 1913 and 1937 25 inch maps show a tank and a spring on the line of the culvert, little trace of which survive on the ground. As an underground feature the culvert itself is unlikely to be shown on a map, but is of a character typical of 19th century estate work. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	155
Asset Name	Field System, S of Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78350 79310
Type	FIELD SYSTEM
Designation	None
HER Reference	30309
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>The whole of the plateau between the castle and the line of rocky outcrops to the south is covered by a field system defined by banks and ditches (plate 5). These are particularly well preserved and up to 0.5m high, or occasionally higher. One field contains 3m wide, straight ridge and furrow. This can be seen on aerial photographs and in the right light from the top of the castle but at less than 0.1m in height they are difficult to identify on the ground.</p> <p>Some of these field boundaries are fairly straight but one major boundary is very sinuous. A hollow-way runs along the eastern boundary of the field system and this is described above (PRN 30304). Another hollow-way (PRN 30310) leads into the northern corner of the field system.</p> <p>The tithe map shows the boundaries around the southern foot of the castle hills and around the outer perimeter of the open, public access area much as they are today (figure 7). None of the other boundaries are shown and so they presumably pre-date the tithe map and are at least 18th century in date. The single field (field number 206) shown on the tithe map to the south of the castle belongs to a small holding called Fattw, with the house in the middle of the field. The 19th century house and yard (PRN 30315) seems to have been preceded by a house platform (PRN 5777) about 16m to the north-east. This is on a very straight field boundary that forms the western side of a field containing narrow ridge and furrow. This narrow, shallow, straight ridge and furrow is more typical of spade cultivation than ploughing. The house and field are probably contemporary and later than the other field boundaries in this area. They could be medieval but perhaps an early post medieval date is more likely.</p> <p>The large sinuous field boundary and boundaries running off it to the trackway to the castle are likely to be much older. The trackway, as discussed above (PRN 30304) seems to be contemporary with the castle and the sinuous field boundary seems to be related to this. It is likely that some of the fields, possibly all except the one with ridge and furrow, are contemporary with the castle, although they may have continued to have been used long after the castle was destroyed.</p> <p>The record for NPRN 400533 refers to the field system as Vardre south settlement but, with the exception of house platform (PRN 5777) they contain no evidence for settlement. [1]</p>

References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	156
Asset Name	Settlement, Vardre South, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78350 79310
Type	SETTLEMENT
Designation	None
HER Reference	30308
NMR Reference	400533
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>Four rectangular platforms are terraced into the southern foot of the west hill. The largest measures about 15m by 5m and they are quite well defined. They are just visible on some of the aerial photographs and form a roughly straight line leading towards the south entrance to the bailey. A narrow terraced path or trackway runs roughly parallel to the line of platforms just up hill from them. This can be seen on the ground for a length of c. 45m but aerial photographs suggest it being about 65m in total. The relationship between the track and the platforms suggests that they are contemporary. The platforms are typical of those created for rectangular timber buildings, and their relationship to the castle implies a medieval date. Their location near the south gate and neat alignment in a row may suggest that they were accommodation for workers while building the castle.</p> <p>The present NPRN record for Vardre south settlement (NPRN 400533) does not mention these house platforms but refers to the field system to the south of the castle. This includes very little settlement evidence and the record is rather confusing. [1]</p> <p>Settlement earthworks that can be associated with the thirteenth century borough or else with a medieval bond settlement or maerdref[VARDRE]. A similar earthwork complex lies north of the castle (see NPRN 400535). The borough was founded with the castle in the mid thirteenth century. House plots or burgages, were to be assigned in 1248 & 1251, and a charter was issued in 1252. Each burgess or householder, was to have half an acre for a building plot in the borough and two acres of arable land outside. Something of the borough appears to have survived the destruction of the castle in 1263 to be attached to the new borough of Conway, chartered in 1284 (see NPRN 33013). Weekly markets and annual fairs continued to be held and nineteen houses are listed in the 1305-6 Conway rental.</p> <p>This is a complex of earthwork features covering an area about 200m across on open land south of Degannwy Castle (NPRN 95282). These mostly appear to be field boundary features. A north-south trackway crosses the area, continuing the line of a holloway leading from the castle entrance. This appears to be flanked by building sites and could be the borough street. [2]</p>

References	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">[1] GAT HER[2] RCAHMW NMRW</div>
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Asset Number	157
Asset Name	WWI Practice Trenches, Degannwy
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78362 79297
Type	PRACTICE TRENCH
Designation	None
HER Reference	30318
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Modern
Description	<p>The trenches run for c. 50m and are 8m across. They are visible as a narrow trench forming a series of regular conjoined squares, with a bank on the north-west side and what appears to be an access trench on the south-east side. Cross trenches appear to form entrances into the main zig-zag trench. This pattern is typical of First World War practice trenches as were recorded by aerial photographs on the Maesdu golf course (PRN 13991). [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	158
Asset Name	Rectangular Platform, Deganwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78370 79220
Type	PLATFORM; HOUSE PLATFORM
Designation	None
HER Reference	5777
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Medieval
Description	<p>A positive platform, orientated at right angles to a moderate slope (axis NW-SE). A low bank 0.2m high is visible on the edges of the platform apart from the up slope end. The platform is 0.5 - 0.6m high down slope and between 0.3 - 0.4m high elsewhere. Internally the platform is 7.5m wide and c. 17m long though the up slope perimeter of the feature is unclear. A depression adjacent to the NE corner appears to be a spring which has slightly eroded to the NE corner of the platform itself. A slightly curvilinear bank 1m wide and up to 0.7m runs from the outcropping to the SW corner of the platform. The platform is protected from the prevailing SW wind by the outcrop. The platform is situated approx. 18-19m NE of the stone and brick constructed remains of Fattw farm (Mostyn MS 5452 1763) and may represent a preceding c14th farmstead associated with the borough/township of Deganwy.</p> <p>The current PRN record has the following description and this is still correct:- A positive platform, orientated at right angles to a moderate slope (axis NW-SE). A low bank 0.2m high is visible on the edges of the platform apart from the up slope end. The platform is 0.5 - 0.6m high down slope and between 0.3 - 0.4m high elsewhere. Internally the platform is 7.5m wide and c.17m long though the up slope perimeter of the feature is unclear. A depression adjacent to the NE corner appears to be a spring which has slightly eroded to the NE corner of the platform itself. A slightly curvilinear bank 1m wide and up to 0.7m runs from the outcropping to the SW corner of the platform. The platform is protected from the prevailing SW wind by the outcrop.</p> <p>The platform is located on the western boundary of a field with narrow, slight ridge and furrow, and both field and platform are probably contemporary. This might represent an earlier location of the Fattw farmstead (PRN 30315), and is possibly the house mentioned in the 1764 rental (Mostyn Mss 5452) (figure 6). Its date is not known but it could have a late medieval origin. The rental also mentions a meadow as separate from the main Fattw field. This is presumably the field adjacent to the house platform and the reference may indicate that the cultivation of this field pre-dates the mid 18th century. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	159
Asset Name	Fattw, S of Degannwy Castle
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 78358 79192
Type	FARMSTEAD
Designation	None
HER Reference	30315
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>This is a rectangular stone-built enclosure with the remains of buildings at the north end. The walls now stand no more than 0.5m high, but the layout of the enclosure is clearly defined. The enclosure is shown on the tithe map in the middle of a field called Vattw, whilst the enclosure itself is called Ty Fattw. Mattw house and meadows is listed in a 1763-4 rental (Mostyn Mss 5452), as well as the adjacent field, just called Mattw, so the farmstead dates from at least the mid 18th century. However, the enclosure marked on the tithe map is closer in location and alignment to the house platform (PRN 5777) and the similarity of the present stone remains to the sheep pens (PRN 30317) suggests these are of late 19th century date. The house platform may have been used up until the mid 19th century, when the surviving buildings were constructed. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	160
Asset Name	Structure to the east of Yr-efail
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79198 79094
Type	STRUCTURE
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	Rectangular structure depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 [1]. It measures 6x3.5m and has a small rectangular enclosure attached at it's NW end. It is aligned NW-SE parallel with the field boundary which it is constructed against, 55m metres to the east of the range of buildings at Yr-efail Asset 086. It is the only heritage asset identified within the footprint of the proposed development during the desk-based part of the study. No traces of the building were identified during the walk over survey. [2]
References	[1] 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 1889 [2] GAT Walkover Survey

Asset Number	161
Asset Name	Bryn Pydew
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 81000 79300
Type	LANDSCAPE
Designation	Historic Landscape Character Area
HER Reference	15805
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	HLCA 2021
Period	Multi-period
Description	<p>Historic background: this east-west limestone ridge includes the houses Marl and Bodysgallen, and a letter small nucleated settlement on its summit. It is characterised by winding lanes and small fields, and there has been some quarrying. Key historic landscape characteristics: small, irregular nineteenth century enclosures and settlement, winding lanes, hillside quarries, Bodysgallen gardens.</p> <p>Bryn Pydew is shown on the tithe map as a distinctive area of relatively small, irregular enclosures each with its individual house set around winding lanes within the heart of an area of common. This pattern underlies the current appearance of the landscape of this area, although all the surrounding land is now enclosed. The fields, which are now mainly down to pasture (horses rather than sheep), are characteristically bounded by hedges (some with trees), although there are some coursed limestone walls. There are areas of old woodland, especially on the north-western slopes.</p> <p>The settlement pattern is chiefly nineteenth century cottages, with some nucleation around the central 'village green' where there is a chapel among the houses, although no shop or other 'services'. Modern in-filling has distorted the original pattern of scattered cottages, and altered much of the vernacular appearance of the area.</p> <p>There are no known sites of relict archaeological interest in the area.</p> <p>There are a number of quarries dotted along the sides of the limestone ridge, many overgrown but still significant features. Their historical significance lies in the fact that they provided stone for Telford's bridge across the Conwy.</p> <p>The pattern of winding lanes and footpaths appears to follow that established by the mid-nineteenth century: there are no recent roads or realignments. There is a single World War II pillbox in the area, looking down the Conwy Valley.</p> <p>The grade I register park and garden of Bodysgallen (with exceptional terraced gardens, chiefly eighteenth and nineteenth century with an earlier core, remarked on Pennant) falls within the area, as does the significant post-medieval house and land of Marl. The obelisk on Bodysgallen land is a significant</p>

	landscape marker. [1]
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	162
Asset Name	Creuddyn
Asset Type	Historic Landscape
NGR	SH 80100 80300
Type	LANDSCAPE
Designation	Historic Landscape Character Area
HER Reference	15083
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	HLCA 2005
Period	Multi-period
Description	<p>Historic background: an extensive area dominated by parkland and pasture, defined to the west by the urban areas of Deganwy and Llandudno Junction (2004), to the north by the urban development of Llandudno (2001), and the higher ground of the Little Orme and Nant y Gamar (2002), to the east by Penrhyn Bay (2022). The Bryn Pydew ridge (2021) intrudes into the area.</p> <p>An area rich in mythological associations, particularly the story of Taliesin and Maelgwn Gwynedd, who are traditionally connected with the Roman and post-Roman at Deganwy, consisting of two precipitous hillocks and the saddle between them. This formed the site of Deganwy castle, built by Robert of Rhuddlan c. 1080. The hill was held alternately by the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans until 1263, and part was granted to the Cistercians of Aberconwy.</p> <p>From the late medieval period, the area was dominated by the Mostyn family, whose seat lay at Gloddaeth, which lies within the area. The Mostyns also owned Bodysgallen, and they were to be instrumental in the development of Llandudno in the nineteenth century. Lesser families included the recusant Pughs of Penrhyn Creuddyn, who sheltered missionary priests. Gloddaeth dates in part from the sixteenth century, and is now a boarding school.</p> <p>There was some shale quarrying at Pabo from 1911 to 1932.</p> <p>Key historic landscape characteristics: parkland, gentry houses, substantial farmsteads, limestone walls. The area is dominated by Gloddaeth, formerly the seat of the Mostyns, now a boarding school, and the substantial farms associated with it. Though Gloddaeth is the only landed seat within the area, Bodysgallen, Penrhyn and Marl are all within a mile of it. The churches of Eglwys Rhos and Llangystennin are both ancient foundations.</p> <p>A marked feature of the landscape is the stone-built watch-tower, believed to date from the seventeenth century, at Bryniau. The only pre-twentieth century nucleated community is at Glanwydden, which consists of a public house and a cluster of houses around a cross-road. The nearby windmill dates from 1704. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT HER

Asset Number	163
Asset Name	Drystone Field Boundary Wall
Asset Type	Archaeological Remains
NGR	SH 79138 79191
Type	WALL
Designation	None
HER Reference	
NMR Reference	
Cadw Reference	
Period	Post-medieval
Description	<p>The grassed over remains of a straight linear stone field boundary wall was identified running northwest-southeast and parallel to, and to the east of, the post and wire fence that forms the present day boundary between Field 2 and Field 1. It appears to be of drystone construction with shaped face stones and a rubble core. It is 0.75m wide and between 0.2-0.3m high and approximately 225m long. A straight linear boundary is shown in this location on both the 1846 Tithe map and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. The wall is likely to be Post-medieval in date. [1]</p>
References	[1] GAT Walkover Survey

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHIC METADATA

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_001.JPG	View NW over Field 1 from SE corner	SE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_002.JPG	View N over Field 1 from SE corner	S	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_003.JPG	View NE over Field 1 from junction of Marl Lane and Pentywyn Road	SW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_004.JPG	View across Field 1 to obelisk at Esgyryn	WNW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_005.JPG	Field 1 from N corner looking SSE	NNW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_006.JPG	Field 1 from opposite side of Pentywyn Road to its N corner looking SSE	NNW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_007.JPG	Field 2 from NW corner looking SE	NW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_008.JPG	Field 2 from NW corner looking E towards Field 3	W	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_009.JPG	Wall bounding road and NW side of Field 2	SW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_010.JPG	Remains of stone wall field boundary exposed along SW side of Field 2	NW	Asset 163	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_011.JPG	View along overgrown stone wall field boundary along SW side of Field 2	NW	Asset 163	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_012.JPG	View along overgrown stone wall field boundary along SW side of Field 2	SE	Asset 163	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_013.JPG	Field 2 from S corner looking NNW over location of Asset 161	SSE	Asset 161	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_014.JPG	Field 2 from S corner looking NE	SW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_015.JPG	Remains of stone wall field boundary exposed along SW side of Field 2	NW	Asset 163	1x1m	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_016.JPG	View from E corner of Field 2 looking NW	SE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_017.JPG	View from E corner of Field 2 looking W	E	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_018.JPG	View from S corner of Field 3 looking NNW	SSE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_019.JPG	View from S corner of Field 3 looking NE	SW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_020.JPG	View from SW corner of Field 3 looking NW	SE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_021.JPG	Rabbit Warren in Field 3	NW	-	1x1m	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_022.JPG	Rabbit Warrens in Field 3	SE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_023.JPG	Exposed beach sand (?) Parent material visible in rabbit warrens in Field 3	SSE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_024.JPG	Field 3 from NW corner of field	N	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_025.JPG	Field 3 from NW corner of field	NW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_026.JPG	View towards Conwy Castle from highest point in Field 3, partially obscured by exsisting decidous and coniferous trees	NNE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_027.JPG	View towards Conwy Castle from highest point in Field 3, partially obscured by exsisting decidous and coniferous trees	NNE	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_028.JPG	Proposed location of balancing pond in Field 3	WSW	-	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_029.JPG	View towards development site from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_030.JPG	View towards development site from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_031.JPG	Signficant Arc of View from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, 1 of 4	SSE	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_032.JPG	Signficant Arc of View from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, 2 of 4	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_033.JPG	Signficant Arc of View from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, 3 of 4	W	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_034.JPG	Signficant Arc of View from Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle, 4 of 4	NW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_035.JPG	View towards development site from wallwalk between Bakehouse Tower and Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_036.JPG	View towards development site from King's Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_037.JPG	View towards development site from King's Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_038.JPG	View towards development site from wallwalk between Bakehouse Tower and Chapel Tower, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_039.JPG	View towards development site from top of entrance ramp, LB3250 Conwy Castle	SW	LB3250	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_040.JPG	View towards development site from attic window, LB3634 Plas Mawr	SW	LB3634	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_041.JPG	Attic window, LB3634 Plas Mawr	SW	LB3634	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_042.JPG	View towards development site from tower window, LB3634 Plas Mawr	SW	LB3634	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_043.JPG	Tower window, LB3634 Plas Mawr	SW	LB3634	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_044.JPG	View towards development site from the front of LB87363, 12 Lower Gate Street	SW	LB87363	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_045.JPG	View towards development site from the front of LB3317, The Smallest House, 10 Lower Gate Street	SW	LB3317	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_046.JPG	View towards development site from the front of LB3316, The Liverpool Arms, Lower Gate Street	SW	LB3316	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_047.JPG	View towards development site from NE of the Lower Gate	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_048.JPG	View towards development site from the front of LB3315, The Quay	SW	LB3315	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_049.JPG	View towards development site from the front of LB3281, The Harbour Master's Office	SW	LB3281	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_050.JPG	View towards development site from the Lower Gate	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_051.JPG	View towards development site from the Town Wall S of Castle information centre.	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_052.JPG	View towards development site from the Town Wall S of Castle information centre car park.	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_053.JPG	View towards development site from the Town Wall NW of St Michael's RC Church	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_054.JPG	View towards development site from above the Upper Gate	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_055.JPG	View towards development site from the Town Wall between the Upper Gate and the Watchtower	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_056.JPG	View towards development site from the Watchtower	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_057.JPG	View towards development site from the Town Wall, second tower to the SW of Berry Street entrance	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_058.JPG	View towards development site from the Town Wall over Berry Street entrance	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_059.JPG	View towards development site from the Quayside end of the Town Wall	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_060.JPG	View towards development site from the Quayside end of the Town Wall	SW	LB3233	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_061.JPG	View towards development site from LB3363 Bodlondeb Lodge and LB87429 gate piers, gates and walls at entrance to Bodlondeb	SW	LB3363; LB87429	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_062.JPG	View towards development site from immediately SE of LB87459, Sundial in grounds of Bodlondeb	SW	LB87459	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_063.JPG	View towards development site from SE corner of LB3239 Bodlondeb	SW	LB3239	-	15/09/2016	NMC
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_064.JPG	Location of Pen-tywyn Asset 088 ; close up of stone	SSE	Asset 088	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_065.JPG	Location of Pen-tywyn Asset 088	SW	Asset 088	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_066.JPG	Location shot of Church of St. Hilary Asset 115 showing lych gate and walls Asset 107	S	Asset 115; Asset 107; LB5776 & 5777	1m	20/10/2016	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_067.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Church of St. Hilary	N	LB5776 & 5777	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_068.JPG	Shot at 18mm looking toward the development site from Church of St. Hilary	N	LB5776 & 5777	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_069.JPG	Shot of the drinking fountain Asset 108	N	Asset 108; LB5778	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_070.JPG	Location shot of Church House Asset 112 and the Charity School Asset 111 showing forecourt Asset 109	N	Asset 111; Asset 112; Asset 109; LB5779, 5780 & 87493	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_071.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Church House	N	LB5779, 5780 & 87493	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_072.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from the Nook (Bryn Lupus Road)	NW	LB87463	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_073.JPG	View of the Nook Asset 099 and Edenhurst Asset 101	SE	Asset 099; Asset 101	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_074.JPG	Location shot of (modern) gate and SW of Conway Lodge Asset 091	S	Asset 091; LB87432	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_075.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from the gate and posts	N	LB87432	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_076.JPG	Location shot of gate and posts at Conway Lodge Asset 096	E	Asset 096; LB87435	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_077.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from gates to Conway Lodge	NW	LB87435	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_078.JPG	Signpost at Conway Lodge Asset 097	E	Asset 097; LB87455	1m	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_079.JPG	Location shot of Conway Lodge Asset 095	N	Asset 095; LB3285	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_080.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Conwy Lodge	N	Asset 097; LB87455	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_081.JPG	Location shot of Llandudno Lodge and gates Asset 124	SW	Asset 124; LB87430 & 3409	-	20/10/2016	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_082.JPG	Shot at 18mm looking toward the development site from Llandudno Lodge	N	LB87430 & 3409	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_083.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Llandudno Lodge	N	LB87430 & 3409	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_084.JPG	Location shot of LB87451 from the Tan-y-Fron road	E	LB87451	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_085.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from the bottom of the drive of LB87541	W	LB87451	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_086.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Deganwy Castle	NW	CN016	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_087.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from Deganwy Castle	NE	CN016	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_088.JPG	View of Deganwy Castle	NE	CN016	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_089.JPG	View of Bryniau Tower	N	CN201	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_090.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from Bryniau Tower	NW	CN201	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_091.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Bryniau Tower	NW	CN201	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_092.JPG	View of Marl Hall	N	LB3318	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_093.JPG	Shot at 18mm looking toward the development site from Marl Hall	SE	LB3318	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_094.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Marl Hall	SE	LB3318	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_095.JPG	View of Warden's residence at Marl Hall	NE	LB3319	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_096.JPG	View of Marl Lodge	SW	-	-	20/10/2016	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_097.JPG	View of Gate Lodge at Bodysgallen Hall	W	-	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_098.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from entrance to Benarth Hall	SSW	PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_099.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from entrance to Benarth Hall	SSW	PGW (Gd) 7 (CON)	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_100.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Gwern Engan Concentric Enclosed Hut Circle	W	CN299	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_101.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Hut Circel Settlement at Gwern Engan	SW	CN215	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_102.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from Hut Circel Settlement at Gwern Engan	SW	CN215	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_103.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Castell Caer Leion	SWW	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_104.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from NE corner of Castell Caer Leion	SWW	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_105.JPG	View toward hillfort.	SE	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_106.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from NE corner of Castell Caer Leion	SW	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_107.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from NE corner of Castell Caer Leion	SW	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_108.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from NE corner of Castell Caer Leion	W	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_109.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from NE corner of Castell Caer Leion	W	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_110.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from northern edge of ramparts of Castell Caer Leion	W	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_111.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from northern edge of ramparts of Castell Caer Leion	W	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_112.JPG	View of ramparts of Castell Caer Leion	N	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_113.JPG	View of ramparts of Castell Caer Leion	E	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_114.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from western edge of ramparts of Castell Caer Leion	W	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_115.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from southern edge of ramparts of Castell Caer Leion	W	CN012	-	20/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_116.JPG	Location shot of Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber	SE	DE125	1m	21/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_117.JPG	Shot at 35mm looking toward the development site from Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber	S	DE125	-	21/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_118.JPG	Shot at 55mm looking toward the development site from Hendre-Waelod Burial Chamber	S	DE125	-	21/10/2016	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_119.JPG	Junction of Marl Lane/Pentywyn Road, looking across proposed development site to Bodysgallen Hall & Obelisk	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_120.JPG	Junction of Marl Lane/Pentywyn Road, looking across proposed development site to Bodysgallen Hall & Obelisk; close-up	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_121.JPG	Close-up shot of Bodysgallen Hall from junction of Marl Lane/Pentywyn Road	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_122.JPG	Close-up shot of the Obelisk from junction of Marl Lane/Pentywyn Road	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_123.JPG	Wide angle view from Pentywyn Road looking along Marl Lane and first field of proposed development site	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_124.JPG	Shot of Bodysgallen Obelisk	E	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_125.JPG	Wide angle view from Obelisk of proposed development, Deganwy Castle and landscape	E	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_126.JPG	Zoomed in view of the proposed development site from the Obelisk	E	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_127.JPG	View of Conwy Castle from the Obelisk	NE	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_128.JPG	View of Bodysgallen Hall from the Obelisk	SE	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_129.JPG	Significant view of Conwy Castle from Tower of Bodysgallen Hall	NE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_130.JPG	Significant view of Conwy Castle from Tower of Bodysgallen Hall	NE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_131.JPG	View of the proposed development site from Tower of Bodysgallen Hall	E	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_132.JPG	Zoomed in view of the proposed development site from Tower of Bodysgallen Hall	E	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_133.JPG	View of Deganwy Castle from Tower of Bodysgallen Hall	E	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_134.JPG	Wide view of significant of Conwy Castle from Tower of Bodysgallen Hall	NE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_135.JPG	Significant view of Conwy Castle from bedroom of Bodysgallen Hall	NE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_136.JPG	View of proposed development site from bedroom of Bodysgallen Hall	SE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_137.JPG	View of proposed development site from bedroom of Bodysgallen Hall	SE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_138.JPG	View of proposed development site from 'library' of Bodysgallen Hall	SE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_139.JPG	Significant view of Conwy Castle from 'library' of Bodysgallen Hall	NE	LB3334	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_140.JPG	View of proposed development site and possibly Deganwy from south end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_141.JPG	View of proposed development site and possibly Deganwy from south end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_142.JPG	Wide view of proposed development site and possibly Deganwy from south end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_143.JPG	Wide view of proposed development site & Woodlands development from south end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_144.JPG	Wide view of proposed development site and possibly Deganwy from middle of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_145.JPG	Zoomed in view of proposed development site and possibly Deganwy from middle of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_146.JPG	Significant view toward Conwy Castle from middle of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	NE	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_147.JPG	Wide view of proposed development site and Deganwy from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_148.JPG	Zoomed in view of proposed development site and Deganwy from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_149.JPG	Significant view toward Conwy Castle from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	NE	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_150.JPG	Wide view of proposed development site and Deganwy from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_151.JPG	Zoomed in view of proposed development site and Deganwy from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_152.JPG	Wide significant view toward Conwy Castle from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	NE	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_153.JPG	Zoomed in significant view toward Conwy Castle from north end of Terrace Walk, Bodysgallen Hall	NE	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_154.JPG	Significant view toward Conwy from Water Garden, Bodysgallen Hall	NEE	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_155.JPG	View of proposed development and Deganwy Castle from the terrace adjacent to the Water Garden, Bodysgallen Hall	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_156.JPG	View of proposed development from terrace below conference centre; wide angle	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_157.JPG	View of proposed development from terrace below conference centre; zoomed in	E	(PGd) 7 (CON)	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_158.JPG	Wide view of the proposed development and Deganwy Castle from the steps at side of The Barn, Bodysgallen Hall	S	LB3333	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_159.JPG	Zoomed in view of the proposed development and Deganwy Castle from the steps at side of The Barn, Bodysgallen Hall	S	LB3333	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_160.JPG	View from the highest point of the Keep, Deganwy Castle toward Mansell's Tower and location of proposed development	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_161.JPG	View from the highest point of the Keep, Deganwy Castle toward Bodysgallen Hall and location of proposed development	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_162.JPG	View from eastern most edge of the Keep, Deganwy Castle, toward Mansell's Tower and Bodysgallen Hall	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_163.JPG	View from northern most edge of the Keep, Deganwy Castle, toward Mansell's Tower and Bodysgallen Hall	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_164.JPG	View NE from the Keep, Deganwy Castle, across edge of Deganwy and Llanrhos	SW	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_165.JPG	View N from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle	S	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_166.JPG	View NE from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle	SW	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_167.JPG	View E from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_168.JPG	View SE from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle	NW	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_169.JPG	View of northern (third field) of proposed development from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_170.JPG	View of Bodysgallen Hall from Mansell's Tower, Deganwy Castle	W	CN016 & LB3365	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_171.JPG	Wide angle view toward the proposed development (obelisk and Marl Hall in background) from eastern most edge of The Vardre	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR

File reference	Description	View from	Contexts	Scale (s)	Date	Originating person
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_172.JPG	Zoomed in view toward the proposed development (Obelisk and Marl Hall in background) from eastern most edge of The Vardre	W	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_173.JPG	View from eastern most edge of The Vardre toward Bodysgallen Hall	NW	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_174.JPG	View of 'encroachment' of Deganwy Castle (caravan park in foreground), from the Vardre	N	-	-	14/03/2017	SR
G2477_Pentywyn_Marl_175.JPG	View toward Llanrhos and the coast (caravan park in foreground), from the Vardre	SW	-	-	14/03/2017	SR

APPENDIX III: PROJECT DESIGN

**LAND AT THE CORNER OF PENTYWYN ROAD AND MARL
LANE, DEGANWY (G2477)**

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT AND ASIDOHL**

Prepared for

Beech Developments Ltd

August 2016

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
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Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	<p>Removed references to draft <i>Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016</i>;</p> <p>Scope of desk-based assessment extended to 5km for Scheduled Monuments;</p> <p>Spelling of ASIDOHL;</p> <p>Aerial photographs will be consulted as part of the desk-based assessment;</p> <p>Scope of walkover survey better defined.</p>	Throughout	Requested by GAPS

LAND AT THE CORNER OF PENTYWYN ROAD AND MARL LANE, DEGANWY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ASIDOHL

Prepared for *Beech Developments Ltd*, August 2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Beech Developments Ltd* to prepare a project design for an archaeological desk-based assessment and an assessment of the significance of the impact of development on historic landscape areas (ASIDOHL2) in advance of proposals for a residential housing development on land at the corner of Pentywyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy, Conwy (centred on NGR SJ 7918179214; Figure 1). The proposed development plot covers an area of approximately 4.56h within three fields of improved grassland. The proposal includes the erection of 110 residential dwelling units with associated access, parking and landscaping (Figure 2). The archaeological assessments are to be undertaken in response to Conwy County Borough Council Planning Application 0/43059.

In consultation for planning application 0/43059 Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) (Appendix I) it was agreed that:

- A desk-based archaeological assessment will be conducted in two distinct phases:
 - a) the identification and assessment of all heritage assets that lie within 1km of the proposed development together with a walkover assessment of the proposed development site; and
 - b) an additional assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the World Heritage Site at Conwy, all registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings that lie within 2km of the development, and all Scheduled Monuments that lie within 5km.
- An ASIDOHL report to assess the potential impact of the development on the Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Historic Landscape. This report would also help to determine if a review of the extent of the Registered area would be required, and this would have more than local impact.

The primary objectives of the archaeological assessments will be to assess, by means of desktop analysis, field survey and site visit, the potential impact of the development on:

- the archaeological resource;
- the setting of statutorily designated sites; and
- the Registered Historic Landscape.

The content of this design and of all subsequent recording and reporting must be approved by GAPS prior to the start of works.

The archaeological works will conform to the following guidance:

1. Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd World Heritage Site Draft Management Plan 2016-2026 (Cadw, 2016);
2. Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011);
3. Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process, rev. 2nd edition (CCW and Cadw, 2007);
4. Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
5. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
6. Managing Change in the Historic Environment (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016);
7. Planning Policy Wales (Edn.8, Jan 2016);
8. RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1;
9. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
10. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
11. The Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (Conwy County Borough Council, 2013);
12. Welsh Statutory Instruments 2016 (no. 59) – Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016;
13. WO Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; and
14. WO Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Registered Archaeological Organisation*.

2 BACKGROUND

The proposed residential development lies on the northern fringe of the town of Deganwy, and is located to the northeast of the junction between Pentywyn Road to the west and Marl Lane to the south. It covers an area of approximately 4.56h within three fields of improved grassland. It is bounded on three sides by modern housing developments; the land to the north east is improved pasture land.

The proposed development lies within the Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gw) 5). It also lies within the southern extent of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005) and immediately adjacent to the Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2004) to the south, east and west. The Bryn Pydew Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2021) lies approximately 350m to the east whilst the limits of the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006) and the Conwy Castle and walled town World Heritage Site are approximately 1.6km to the southwest, on the opposite side of the Afon Conwy.

The site of the Calvinistic Methodist Llanrhos Chapel (RCAHMW NPRN 97146) is located on the opposite side of Pentywyn Road at the northern corner of the site.

The development also lies 600m to the west of Bodysgallen Hall (Cadw LB 3334). The hall is a Grade I Listed Building and is associated with a number of Grade II Listed outbuildings. They are all located within the designated Bodysgallen Historic Park and Garden (GD7).

No known archaeological sites are located within the development footprint, however the medieval Deganwy castle, a Scheduled Monument (CN016), with an associated settlement (GAT HER PRN 30305; GAT HER PRN 30308) and field systems (GAT HER PRN 30309; GAT HER PRN 30311) lies just over 700m away to the west.

The findspots of Roman material (GAT HER PRN 1697) and polished stone axes (GAT HER PRN 5182; GAT HER PRN 2831) in the vicinity of the castle indicate prehistoric activity in the area that predates the medieval fortification.

The proximity of the development site to these known archaeological sites and findspots suggests potential for presently unknown archaeological remains within the development footprint.

3 METHODOLOGY:

There are three elements to the assessment:

- A desk-based assessment and walkover of a 1km study area;
- An assessment of the impact of the development on the settings of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings within a 2km study area and World Heritage Sites and Scheduled Monuments within a 5km study area; and
- An assessment of the significance of the impact of the development on historic landscape areas on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales (ASIDOHL2).

The work is currently scheduled to be carried out during September and October 2016.

3.1 Desk-based assessment of the 1km Study Area and site walkover survey

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives.” For the purposes of this project, the study area has been defined as a 1km zone around the site. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....”Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014, 4).

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the following resources:

1. The Gwynedd Historic Environment Register (maintained by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust) will be examined for information concerning the study area. This will include an examination of the core HER, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps and any secondary information held within the HER.
2. The National Monuments Record (NMR RCAHMW, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for sites additional to the HER, and if required, additional supporting information will be examined at the NMR.

3. Information about World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens will be obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
4. On-line catalogue search of the National Library of Wales.
5. Archive data and maps, where relevant, will be consulted in the regional archives at the Conwy Archive Service, The Old Board School, Lloyd Street, Llandudno, Conwy, LL30 2YG. This will include any relevant estate maps, tithe maps and information from Land Tax Assessments. Where relevant antiquarian prints and photographs from the national and regional archives will be examined and included in the report where possible.
6. The Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Aerial Photographs Unit, Welsh Government, Crown Offices, Cathays Park, Cardiff), was checked for RAF aerial photographs.

Part of the assessment will involve a walkover of the proposed development site and selected site visits within the 1km study area. The aims of this stage of the work are to:

- verify the results of the desktop study;
 - identify any further archaeological sites which may exist as above ground features;
- and
- photograph and record the present condition of the proposed development site.

Access onto land is to be arranged by the Client.

3.2 Assessment of impact on setting of World Heritage Site at Conwy, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings within 2km and all Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the proposed development

3.2.1 The Definition of Setting

The following definition of setting is taken from *Managing Change in the Historic Environment* (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016; please note an Historic Environment Scotland publication is being used as the Cadw equivalent is still in preparation):

1. Setting' is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.
2. Monuments, buildings, gardens and settlements were almost always placed and orientated deliberately, normally with reference to the surrounding topography, resources, landscape and other structures. Over time, these relationships change, although aspects of earlier settings can be retained.
3. Setting can therefore not simply be defined by a line on a map, and is likely to be unrelated to modern landownership or to curtilage, often extending beyond immediate property boundaries into the wider area.
4. The setting of a historic asset can incorporate a range of factors, not all of which will apply to every case. These include:
 - current landscape or townscape context;
 - views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;
 - key vistas (for instance, a 'frame' of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not);
 - the prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;
 - aesthetic qualities;
 - character of the surrounding landscape;
 - general and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;
 - views from within an asset outwards over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;

- relationships with other features, both built and natural;
- non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan or design), or sensory factors; and
- a 'sense of place': the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors.

3.2.2 Evaluating the Impact on Setting

An evaluation of the impact of the proposed development on identified assets will be assessed according to the following criteria taken from *Managing Change in the Historic Environment* (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016) to determine:

- whether key views to or from the historic asset or place are interrupted;
- whether the proposed change would dominate or detract in a way that affects our ability to understand and appreciate the historic asset;
- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the scale of the historic asset or place and its setting;
- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the current place of the historic asset in the landscape;
- the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset or place and how the proposed development compares to this;
- the magnitude of the proposed change relative to the sensitivity of the setting of an asset – sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to appreciate and understand a historic asset or place. Points to consider include:
 - a) the ability of the setting to absorb new development without eroding its key characteristics;

- b) the effect of the proposed change on qualities of the existing setting such as sense of remoteness, current noise levels, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity, associated spiritual responses;
- c) cumulative impacts: individual developments may not cause significant impacts on their own, but may do so when they are combined.

To this end, the assessment of the impact on setting of all Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings lying within 2km, and World Heritage Sites and Scheduled Monuments within 5km, of the proposed scheme, will be conducted as a 3 phase process.

Phase 1

The first stage of the assessment involves identifying all Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings lying within 2km of the proposed scheme, but outside of the 1km study area, and Scheduled Monuments and World Heritage Sites within 5km. Information about World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be obtained from the Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Digital GIS datasets held by Gwynedd HER.

Phase 2

Using Ordnance Survey Land-form Profile data obtained from Edina Digimap (OS Land-Form Profile [NTF geospatial data], 2009), a digital terrain model (DTM) of the proposed development location and surrounding area at a resolution of 2m will be constructed using the Vertical Mapper 3.5 plugin within MapInfo 11 GIS. Viewsheds over the development for an observer height of 1.8m will be calculated from the locations of identified World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings in order to identify assets whose settings are likely to be affected by the visual impact of the development.

The DTM does not model above ground surface features such as buildings, trees, hedge, etc. and so viewsheds can return a positive result even when in practice, structures or vegetation may obscure the view of a target from the assessed location. Viewshed analysis using a DTM may still however be regarded as useful in determining the potential range of visibility of the development and the identification of assets within the 2km study area with potential views over the development..

Phase 3

The visual impact of the development on the settings of the World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings identified during viewshed analyses as having views over the scheme, will be further assessed by a combination of field visits, reference to aerial photography and where coverage allows, analysis of Google Street View. A sample of sites with negative results will also be tested by field visit to assess the reliability of the viewsheds.

In accordance with current professional best practice the impact of the development on the setting of the historic asset will then be assessed as **positive**, **neutral** or **negative**. Positive or negative impacts will also be described as **severe**, **moderate**, **slight** and **very slight**. As stated in the guidance, depending on the level of impact, especially if it is severe or moderate, mitigation measures to reduce the negative impact of the proposals will also be considered.

3.3 ASIDOHL2

The development lies within the Creuddyn and Conwy Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (HLW (Gw) 5). It lies within the southern extent of the Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2005) and immediately adjacent to the Deganwy / Llandudno Junction Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2004) to the south, east and west. The Bryn Pydew Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2021) lies approximately 350m to the east whilst the limits of the Conwy Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 2006) lie 1.6km to the southwest, on the opposite side of the Afon Conwy. Conwy HLCA (2006) also contains the World Heritage Site of the castle and town at Conwy.

It is therefore intended to undertake an 'Assessment of Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Areas on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales' (ASIDOHL2), as defined in *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*, rev. 2nd edition (CCW and Cadw, 2007).

An ASIDOHL2 is undertaken in five progressive stages:

Stage 1: Compilation of an introduction of essential contextual information.

Stage 2: Description and quantification of the direct physical impacts of development on the Historic Landscape Character Area affected.

Stage 3: Description and quantification of the indirect impacts of development on the Historic Landscape Character Area affected.

Stage 4: Evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Landscape Character Area directly affected or indirectly affected by development in relation to:

- a. The whole of the HLCA concerned and/or
- b. The whole of the historic landscape area on the Register, followed by
- c. An evaluation of the relative importance of the HLCA concerned in the national context, and a determination of the average overall value of all the HLCA's affected.

Stage 5: Assessment of the overall significance of impact of development, and the effects that altering the HLCA's concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register.

3.4 Archaeological Assessment Archiving

Following the completion of the archaeological assessment and field survey, a programme of assessment archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All data will be processed, final illustrations and report text produced and compiled into a report which will detail and synthesise the results. A sample of relevant photographs will be used to illustrate the reports.

3.5 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, two reports will be produced. The first, the desk-based assessment of the 1km study area and the wider study of the impact of the development on the settings of World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments will incorporate the following:

1. Front cover;
2. Inner cover;
3. List of Figures and Plates;
4. Non-technical summary;
5. Introduction;
6. Methodology;
7. Results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the 1km Study Area;
8. Results of the Assessment of Impact on setting of the impact of the development on the settings of World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development and all Scheduled Monuments that lie within 5km;
9. Discussion;
10. Conclusion;
11. Figure/s (inc. location plans);
12. Plates (as many as required);
- Appendices (as required).

The second report will be an ASIDOHL2 study to assess the impact of the proposed development on Registered Historic Landscapes and will comprise:

1. Front cover;
2. Inner cover;
3. List of Figures and Plates;
4. Non-technical summary;
5. Introduction;
6. Methodology;
7. Results of ASIDOHL2
9. Discussion;
10. Conclusion;

11. Figure/s (inc. location plans);
 12. Plates (as many as required);
- Appendices (as required).

In both cases, illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological, heritage and landscape assets. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

Draft copies of the reports will be sent to GAPS within two weeks of completion of fieldwork.

A copy of the results will be supplied to the County Historic Environment Record held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). The full site archive will be deposited within one month of the completion of the final report for publication. The archive will be deposited at a time and location to be agreed with the curator. The archive will include all site notes, documents, drawings, photographs, digital data and a copy of the final report and any prior draft versions. In the archive deposition statement located at the rear of the interim clients report all of the above items must be clearly quantified in tabular form and their ultimate location and proposed date of deposition stated.

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The project will be undertaken by GAT Project Archaeologists who will be responsible for liaison with GAPS. The Project Archaeologists will have responsibility for undertaking the desk-based assessment, the walkover survey, the ASIDOHL2, undertaking site visits, maintaining the project archive, liaising with any specialists and for preparing and submitting the draft final report or interim report. The project manager will be responsible for reviewing and approving the report, which will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared prior to the start of the walkover survey and site visits.

6 INSURANCE

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2017

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/000405

EXPIRY DATE 22/06/2017

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER

HU PI 9129989/1208

EXPIRY DATE 23/07/2017

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*;

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*

CCW and Cadw, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*, rev. 2nd edition;

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*;

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*;

Conwy County Borough Council, 2013, *The Conwy Local Development Plan 2007 -2022*

GAT, 1999, *Historic Landscape characterisation – Creuddyn & Arllechwed Historic Landscape Character Areas*, GAT Report 318;

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*;

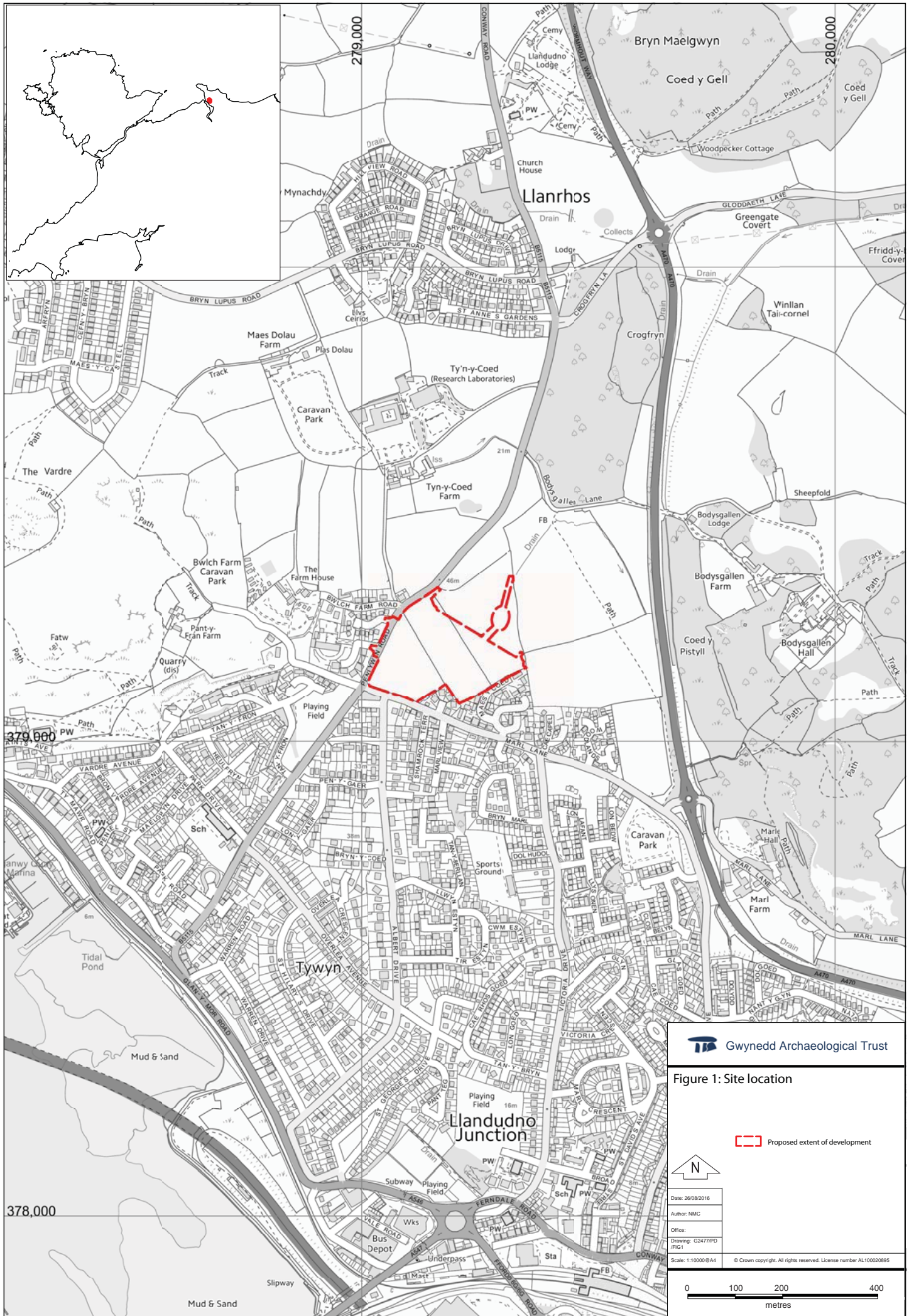
Historic Environment Scotland, 2016, *Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Setting*;

Welsh Government, 2016, 14. *Consultation on proposals for secondary legislation to support the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and various best practice guidance documents: Annex 6: Draft Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*;

Welsh Government, 2016. *Welsh Statutory Instruments 2016 (no. 59) – Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016*;

Welsh Government, 2016, *Planning Policy Wales* (Edn.8).

Figure 1: Site Location






 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Figure 1: Site location

 Proposed extent of development



Date:	26/09/2016
Author:	NMC
Office:	
Drawing:	G247/PD /FIG1
Scale:	1:10000 @A4

0100200400

metres

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Figure 2: Site Concept Plan (Beech Developments Drawing No BD/HP/PI1)

CORNER OF PENTYNYN ROAD & MARL LANE SITE CONCEPT PLAN

- D03 TOWNHOUSE
- G03 TOWNHOUSE
- H03 TOWNHOUSE
- A03 DETACHED HOUSE
- F03 TOWNHOUSE
- P03 TOWNHOUSE
- D01 APARTMENTS
- H01 DETACHED HOUSE
- A01 DETACHED HOUSE
- F01 DETACHED HOUSE
- P01 DETACHED HOUSE
- TOTAL: 110 PLOTS

Proposed 6m high perimeter wall and gates with a gate top mounted Ultra-Spire 1 lamp with CTD down and 65 or 60 watt compact lamp. (P for outdoor use only - see agreement)

Proposed 6m high perimeter wall and gates with a gate top mounted Ultra-Spire 1 lamp with CTD down and 65 or 60 watt compact lamp. (P for outdoor use only - see agreement)



Section 38 Works
to LA adoptable standards

KEY FOR PROPOSED STRUCTURAL PLANTING	
	PROPOSED LANDSCAPING, SPECIES TO BE AGREED.
	FINAL HARD AND SOFT LANDSCAPING TO BE AGREED WITH LPA.
KEY	
	Tree to be retained and protected
	Demolish & screen fence.
	Visibility splays at junctions
	planting box 2.3m x 1m min



beech developments



CORNER OF PENTYNYN ROAD & MARL LANE	
DEGANWY	
PLANNING LAYOUT	
DATE: 31/05/2016	BY: BD / HP / PL
SCALE: 1:5000 (A1) / 1:10000 (A3)	
31/05/2016	
A	

REV A - 22/07/16 - CMC COMMENTS ADDED

**APPENDIX I: Reproduction of GAPS response to consultation on
Conwy County Borough Council Planning Application 0/43059 (19th
August 2016)**

19th August 2016

Our Ref: 0819je01/D3065

Dave Watson
Gwasanaeth Cynllunio
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy
Y Swyddfeydd Dinesig
Colwyn Bay
Conwy
LL29 8AR

Dear Dave,

Planning application: 0/43059

Land at the corner of Pentywyn Road and Marl Lane, Deganwy

Thank you for consulting us on the above planning application. I have checked the details against the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and found that the proposed development may have archaeological implications.

The application site is located within the Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This landscape has been recognised for its archaeological evidence of land use and settlement from early prehistory through to the modern era, with principal elements including Deganwy Castle, Conwy Castle and walled town World Heritage Site, and post-medieval gentry houses. The contribution of topography and landscape character to the development of this historic landscape is also noted.

The Register states that the boundaries of the areas described in the Register are intentionally imprecise, reflecting the difficulty of distinguishing discrete areas within a continuous landscape. However, in this case the boundary of the Registered area, and of the sub-division Creuddyn Historic Landscape Character Area, is clearly defined by the extent of modern housing development to the immediate south of the application site. The proposed development would thus constitute an encroachment on the historic landscape which requires careful consideration.

The HER records no known archaeological sites or discoveries within the application site, although the former Llanrhos Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is recorded on the National Monuments Record of Wales (NPRN 97146) immediately north of the site at the place now occupied by Ty'n y Coed Cottages, and Bodysgallen Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden is approximately 400m to the east. Apart from Bodysgallen and neighbouring gentry estates, the principal focus of recorded archaeology in the surrounding landscape is Deganwy Castle (scheduled monument CN16) and its associated deserted medieval settlement (Vardre) and field system, which are located approximately 700m west of the application site. The application site has not been subject to previous archaeological study, which has tended to focus on the principal sites in the locality; additionally, no archaeological work is known to have been carried out during the residential development to the south. This has resulted in potential bias in the existing record, which may not accurately reflect the archaeological potential of the area. Historic mapping

Archaeolegydd Rheoli Datblygiad - JENNY EMMETT - Development Control Archaeologist

Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., Ph.D, F.S.A. Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (Reg No. 508849)

would suggest mainly agricultural usage of the application site during the post-medieval period and perhaps extending back to the medieval period. There is however an unknown potential for evidence of earlier activity, which is hinted at by isolated artefactual discoveries.

The submitted documentation presently contains no assessment of the potential implications of the proposed development for the archaeological resource or Registered Historic Landscape, and offers only very limited consideration of the potential impact on the setting of scheduled monuments and Bodysgallen Registered Historic Garden and its components. This does not provide sufficient information to allow us to form a view on the proposed development.

In the light of the above comments and in accordance with national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Wales 2016*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*), an archaeological assessment is required to inform the planning decision. This should comprise as a minimum desk-based research and walkover survey, supported by appropriate illustrations.

It is possible that field evaluation, such as geophysical survey and/or trial trenching, may be required pursuant to the assessment, in order to obtain sufficient information to allow an informed planning decision.

The archaeological assessment should specifically consider the potential for presently unknown archaeological remains as well as impacts on the setting of statutorily designated sites in the locality, on Bodysgallen estate, and possibly Gloddaeth (St David's College), a Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden located approximately 1km north-east of the site. This appears less likely to be affected than Bodysgallen, but requires assessment to demonstrate the fact.

In addition, it is considered that a separate ASIDOHL report is required to assess the potential impact of the development on the Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Historic Landscape. Although comparatively small in extent, the location of the site at the edge of the Registered area means that if developed, it could necessitate a review of the extent of the Registered area, and thereby would have more than local impact.

In view of the proximity of the application site to Deganwy Castle scheduled monument and Bodysgallen Registered Historic Park and Garden, Cadw should be consulted on this application.

Yours sincerely

Jenny Emmett
Development Control Archaeologist

cc N Maylan and L Fiddes, Cadw
R Sumner, NRW



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
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