

**Land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay,
Llandudno:
Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment**



*View north west looking across the proposed development area
towards Penrhyn Old Hall*

ARS Ltd Report 2020/158

November 2020

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RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**
Digging with Purpose

Land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2020/158

November 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological/historic environment Desk Based Assessment, commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig, of a plot of land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno was produced by Archaeological Research Services Ltd ahead of the submission of a planning application for 21 new dwellings.

There is no known evidence relating to the later medieval period within the study area, although the area around Penrhyn Old Hall evidently has high potential for such remains to be present. Infilling of housing has occurred within the vicinity of the proposed development area, resulting in the merging of the settlements of Penrhynside and Penrhyn Bay, with the proposed development area and the play area to the north-east the only surviving remnants of the former agricultural land associated with the medieval settlement at Penrhyn.

An assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the setting of heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development area concluded that the proposed development not have a major impact upon the significance of Penrhyn Old Hall or the ability to appreciate it, as the setting has already been drastically altered and is already largely characterised by 20th century development.

Whilst it is not known whether any archaeological remains are present within the PDA; however, should any such remains be present, then any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to have an adverse impact upon them through their truncation, disturbance or removal. It is recommended that the archaeological potential of the proposed development area should be further evaluated through a scheme of archaeological fieldwork, comprising in the first instance evaluation trenching. The results of this fieldwork can then be used to identify what, if any, further archaeological work might be necessary, for example a strip, map and sample excavation ahead of development.

Paratowyd asesiad pen desg a gomisiynwyd gan Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig o amgylchedd archaeolegol/hanesyddol llain ger Plas Penrhyn, Bae Penrhyn, Llandudno gan Archaeological Research Services Cyf., cyn cyflwyno cais cynllunio am 21 o anheddau newydd.

Ni cheir tystiolaeth hysbys yn gysylltiedig â'r cyfnod canoloesol diweddar o fewn yr ardal astudio er, yn amlwg, y ceir posibilrwydd cryf bod gweddillion o'r fath yn bresennol yn yr ardal o gwmpas Hen Neuadd Penrhyn. Mae mewnlenni gyda thair wedi digwydd yng nghyffiniau'r ardal datblygu arfaethedig gan arwain at gyfuno aneddiadau Penrhynside a Bae Penrhyn, gyda'r ardal datblygu arfaethedig a'r man chwarae i'r gogledd-ddwyrain yr unig weddillion o'r hen dir amaeth sy'n perthyn i'r anheddiad canoloesol ym Mhenrhyn.

Casgliad asesiad o effaith bosibl y datblygiad arfaethedig ar leoliad asedau treftadol yng nghyffiniau'r ardal datblygu arfaethedig oedd na fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith fawr ar arwyddocâd Hen Neuadd Penrhyn na'r gallu i'w gwerthfawrogi, gan fod y lleoliad eisoes wedi'i newid yn ddirfawr a'i nodweddu i raddau helaeth gan ddatblygiadau'r 20fed ganrif.

Fodd bynnag, er na wyddys a oes unrhyw weddillion archaeolegol yn bresennol o fewn yr ardal datblygu arfaethedig, pe bai unrhyw weddillion yn bresennol, gallai unrhyw waith paratoi sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygu arfaethedig gael effaith andwyol arnynt drwy eu cwtogi, tarfu arnynt neu eu symud ymaith. Argymhellir y dylid gwerthuso ymhellach botensial archaeolegol yr ardal datblygu arfaethedig drwy gynllun o waith maes archaeolegol, gan gynnwys yn y lle cyntaf gloddio er gwerthuso. Gall canlyniadau'r gwaith maes yma gael eu defnyddio i adnabod pa waith archaeolegol pellach, os o gwbl, allai fod yn angenrheidiol, er enghraifft cloddio llain, mapio a samplu cyn datblygu.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to produce an archaeological/historic environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of a plot of land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno. This is ahead of the submission of a full planning application for 21 new dwellings, and has been requested by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the consultation for the scheme.

The application site lies within the Penrhyn Bay settlement boundary and is allocated for residential development under Strategic Policy HOU/1 identified as 'Plas Penrhyn', as defined by the Conwy Local Development Plan (2007-2022) which was formally adopted in October 2013.

1.2 Site description

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 and is c.6731m² ha in area. It is bounded to the north by properties on Sunningdale Drive and a grass verge off Penrhyn Hall Farm Caravan Park, which bounds the site to the west, to the south and south-west by properties off Plas Penrhyn, and to the north-east by the Plas Penrhyn Play Space. The topography of the PDA slopes down gently from c.23m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-west to c.20.35m aOD at the south-east. At the time of the site visit, the PDA was under rough scrub.

1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises *Limestone* of the *Clwyd Limestone Group*, which are sedimentary bedrocks described as '*shallow-marine in origin. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and locally reefs.*' (BGS 2020).

This is overlain by a superficial deposit of *Devensian Till (Diamicton)*, which are unsorted sediments with gravel in a fine mud matrix described as '*detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary*' (BGS 2020).

The soils of the PDA are classified as freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich soils, with a high fertility (Cranfield University 2020).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aims of this assessment are to produce a report detailing any archaeological potential of the PDA, and to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon any buried and upstanding archaeological remains, historic buildings, the historic landscape and the settings of nationally designated assets. The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim.

- ♦ To collate and assess existing information about the historic environment within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the

nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and any upstanding buildings/structures within the PDA.

- ♦ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ♦ To assess, where possible from the available sources, the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development.
- ♦ To provide an initial assessment of potential impacts of the proposed development to the settings of cultural heritage assets and make recommendations for further detailed assessment should this be considered necessary.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

This DBA has been produced in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020a), and Cadw's guidance documents *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017a) and *Setting of Heritage Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017b), and with cognisance of the relevant sections of *Planning Policy Wales* and *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*.

The approach to the assessment of significance is that set out in *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011), which states that the significance of heritage assets derives from the 'heritage values' that they possess, which may be *evidential*, *historical* (either *illustrative* or *associative*), *aesthetic* or *communal*.

3.1 Study Area

The study area adopted for this assessment was agreed with the GAPS Development Control Archaeologist and comprises a 1km off-set from the PDA. This study area is depicted as a dark blue polygon on Figure 1 and subsequent figures.

3.2 Information Sources

This assessment was informed by the consultation of the following sources:

- ♦ The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT).
- ♦ The National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).
- ♦ Cadw's downloadable GIS datasets for designated heritage assets available from 'Lle', the Welsh Government's GeoPortal for Wales.
- ♦ Google Earth and Bing online historical satellite imagery.
- ♦ Envirocheck Historic Mapping Report for historic Ordnance Survey maps (Appendix 5).

- ♦ Natural Resources Wales LiDAR data made available under the Open Government Licence.
- ♦ The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50 – WMS).
- ♦ Various other relevant books, journals, websites and publications identified during the course of the assessment, details of which can be found in the references section of the report.
- ♦ A site walkover was undertaken during sunshine and showers on 4th November 2020. Due to Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in place at the time of the site assessment, this was undertaken by Joseph Tong ACIfA, ARS Ltd's Project Officer residing in Wales.

3.3 Limitations

In line with ClfA's (2020b) '*Coronavirus challenges: standards and guidance advice*' and *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2020a), due to Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in place at the time of producing this DBA it was not possible to consult the relevant archives to study any relevant historic mapping that they may have held.

4 BASELINE DATA

4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1 The Prehistoric Period

The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area comprises the findspot of a bone needle characteristic of the Creswellian (Upper Palaeolithic) period from the *Ogof Pant-y-Wennol* cave (HER 4570; Cadw CN190) c.760m to the west of the PDA. Microliths associated with hearth deposits have also been recovered from within the cave, indicating that the cave continued to be utilised during the Mesolithic period. Neolithic material has also been recovered from the cave including pottery and flint, as well as possible human burials, and burials thought to date from the Bronze Age have also been recorded.

Further cave burials of potential prehistoric date were also reported in the 1940s in an underground cavern on Little Orme's Head c.700m to the north of the PDA (HER 29443), and female burial of Neolithic date was also discovered c.940m to the north of the PDA (HER 6605). A 'tumulus', likely to be a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age burial mound, was also depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 5) but this was apparently destroyed by the construction of a bunker on the Rhos-on-Sea Golf Links (HER 4541).

The Great Orme Copper Mines above Llandudno, the largest known Bronze Age copper mining complex in the world, is located c.3.75km to the north-west of the study area (Cadw CN190). Within the study area itself, Little Orme's Head was evidently also a focus for Bronze Age activity, attested by the discovery of around 100 bronze axe heads from its summit in the early 19th century, close to where a number of 'gold ornaments' were also

found (HER 4546). A Bronze Age riveted spearhead was also found on Little Orme's Head in a cave deposit, associated with remains of horse, rhinoceros and stag (HER 4547).

Settlement evidence of likely Iron Age date within the study area is represented by a probable roundhouse identified and investigated in the 1960s on the hill above Penrhynside, c.445m to the north-west of the PDA. A fragment of sheet iron was recovered from within the building, attesting to its likely Iron Age origin. A findspot of an Iron Age or early Roman bridle fitting has also been reported from the Little Orme's Head area (HER 81619).

4.1.2 The Romano-British Period

The nearest major Roman military site to the study area is the *Kanovium* Roman fort at Caerhun c.10km to the south-west (NMRW 95640). This was established during Agricola's campaign in AD 77/8 on a ridge overlooking the Conway River, and continued to be occupied until the fourth century AD. This fort formed part of the defensive chain that ran along the military route between Chester and Caernarvon, but lay some distance from the coastal route itself.

Although some distance from the main Roman military route, a number of findspots within the study area attest to Romano-British activity the vicinity of Little Orme. In 1873, a hoard of more than 5000 Roman coins (mostly dating to 310-317 AD) was discovered during roadworks c.370m to the north-east of the PDA (HER 4542). About 550 coins, mostly dating from the reign of Carausius (286-293 AD), were found during road building in 1908 near Little Orme, c.800m to the north-west of the PDA (HER 8439). Nine years later workmen discovered a Roman vase about 70m to the south of this findspot (HER 4540). A further 68 coins of Carausius were also found by a metal detectorist on Little Orme's Head, along with a copper alloy hoard containing ox-head bucket mounts, a razor handle, a knife or chisel handle, two brooches and a horse-harness ring (HER 31096).

4.1.3 The Early Medieval Period

Following the Roman withdrawal, the region within which the study area is located became incorporated into the small kingdom of Rhos, the ecclesiastical centre of which was established as Eglwysrhos (now known as Llanrhos), c.1.5km to the south-west of the study area. According to tradition, a church was established here in the 6th century by prince Maelgwn Gwynedd, founder of the see of St. Asaph, who is thought to be buried within the church (Thomas 1911, 539). The church contains an early medieval inscribed stone which bears the inscription 'SANCT / INUS / SACER / DOS' (HER 4555). It is reported that this stone was discovered in 1731 '*in the highway by Tyddyn Holand, between Bodafon and Rhiw Leding, in Creuddyn, near Conway on a grit stone of about a yard long*' (Evans 1896, 138). 'Holland' is named on the OS 1st edition map of 1889, and is located within the study area on the western slopes of Mynydd Pant, c. 840m to the WNW of the PDA. However, the same author records elsewhere that the findspot was '*near a rock called Crai'r nodwydd dur*', which is located on the northern slopes of Mynydd Pant, c.540m to the north-west of the PDA (HER 7141).

4.1.4 The Medieval Period

By the 11th century, Rhos had become a cantref within Gwynedd, and the study area was located within Creuddyn, one of three commotes within the cantref. This commote comprised a number of townships, including Gogarth, Cyngreawdr, yr Wyddfid Penlasog, Bodafon, Rhiwledin, Penrhyn, Gloddaith, Bodysgallen, Trefwarth and Llanwyddan (GAT 1999, 5). The townships of Bodafon and Gloddaeth were located immediately to the west and south-west of the study area respectively, and it is assumed that the township of Penrhyn was centred to the south-west of the imposing hill of Mynydd Pant, where Penrhyn Old Hall is located. Leland, writing in 1536-9 in his *'Itinerary of Wales'*, described an *'auncient stone house est by north est on the shore belonging to Mr Poel of Flintshire'*, and this has been assumed to refer to a predecessor to the Old Hall at Penrhyn, although the reference to it being 'on the shore' might indicate that this nearer to the coast.

There is no known evidence relating to the later medieval period within the study area, although the area around Penrhyn Old Hall evidently has high potential for such remains to be present.

4.1.5 The Post-Medieval Period

Saxton's map of Denbighshire and Flintshire produced in 1577 depicts four churches in the commote of Creuddyn (Eglwysrhos, Llandudno, Llandrillo and Llangwstenin), but Penrhyn is the only manor that is depicted, which attests to its importance at the time.

The Listed Building description for Penrhyn Old Hall (Cadw 3467) states that the SW wing of the building dates from around 1550, and is joined to a NE wing of 1590 (attested by the datestone above the fireplace) by a central block of around 1560-75. This was the seat of the Pugh family from at least the early Elizabethan period until 1760 when it was sold by James Coetmore Pugh, last of the family, and subsequently became a farmhouse, as discussed further below. The family chapel (Cadw 3470) is also thought to be of 16th century date, and was described as *'Libera Capella Beatae mariae de Penrhyn'* ('Free chapel of the Blessed Mary') in 1535. Following the Reformation, the chapel became an important local centre for the recusant Catholic faith espoused by the Pugh family.

By the time of the 1846 Eglwysrhos tithe map and apportionment, the manor of Penrhyn was owned by Thomas Peers Williams, and Penrhyn Old Hall was occupied by Anne Phillips. The PDA comprised part of a larger plot of land (plot 584 on Figure 6) named *Cae Tan Ty* ('field below the house') which is described as arable, and in the following decade it is reported that the Old Hall was *'a comfortable farm-house, with a good homestead and capital orchards'* and the former family chapel had *'long been desecrated as a stable'* (Hicklin 1858, 105). By this time, there were a scattering of dwellings on south-eastern slopes of Mynydd Pant above Penrhyn Old Hall but, by the time of the OS 1st edition of 1888 (Appendix 5), the settlement of Penrhynside had expanded to accommodate housing built for workers at the limestone quarry on Little Orme's Head (HER 60897).

The 1888 OS map names Penrhyn Old Hall as 'Penrhyn Farm', and illustrates that by this time the larger field shown on the coterminous with the western edge of the PDA.

4.1.6 The Modern Period

By 1900, a further field boundary had been created, which bisected the PDA from west to east but, by 1912, the more recent field boundaries had been removed. However, by 1937 the field boundary at the western edge of the PDA shown on the 1888 map had been re-instated, and new housing developments had been built to the east of the PDA with the growth of the Penrhyn Bay settlement, and to the north-east, where dwellings along Sunningdale Drive had been created. By 1960 a new field boundary had been created, running southwards from Sunningdale Drive through the centre of the PDA. By 1972, Penrhyn Hall Farm Caravan Park had been established immediately to the west of the PDA, and by 1993, Plas Penrhyn (which forms the eastern access into the PDA) had also been created.

During the 1990s, further infilling of housing occurred to the south of the PDA, resulting in the merging of the settlements of Penrhynside and Penrhyn Bay, with the PDA and the play area to the north-east the only surviving remnants of the former agricultural land associated with the medieval settlement at Penrhyn.

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

On-Site

There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA.

Off-Site

There are two Scheduled Monuments, one Grade II* Listed Building, 10 Grade II Listed Buildings and one Registered Historic Landscape within the wider 1km study area.

Details the Scheduled Monuments are provided in Table 1 below, and their locations are illustrated in purple on Figure 3.

Table 1: Scheduled Monuments within the wider 1km study area

Cadw Record no.	Description
310	<p>Ogof Pant-y-Wennol</p> <p>The monument consists of a cave containing archaeological deposits that can date from as early as the Palaeolithic period. A cave may have been used for occupation, storage, burial, refuse, or as a temporary shelter. The entrance to the cave is located in a low limestone cliff and is approximately 2m high and 4m wide. The interior consists of a single chamber measuring 6m in height. Excavations have uncovered the remains of six humans and Neolithic pottery. Other finds are possibly Mesolithic and include bone tools, flints and a hearth. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement, ritual and funerary practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. (Source: Cadw Scheduled Monument description).</p>
3397	<p>Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall</p> <p>A sixteenth century chapel associated with the nearby mansion of Penrhyn Old Hall. The site is a rectangular building 7.5m by 4.3m internally, and with walls about 1m thick. There is a two centred doorway at the W end, with a crucifixion above it and a circular window above that. There are two single lancet windows in the N wall, which are late insertions with brick arches. There are two single lancet windows in the S wall with red sandstone quoins; the E wall has a</p>

Cadw Record no.	Description
	single lancet window similar to, but larger than, those in the S wall. The roof was supported on two arched braced trusses and the roof covering was of slate but is now collapsed. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of chapel remains. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. (Source: Cadw Scheduled Monument description).

The Listed Buildings within the wider 1km study area are listed in Table 2 below, and their location are depicted by blue (Grade II*) and magenta (Grade II) dots on Figure 3.

Table 2: Listed Buildings within the 1km study area

Cadw LB ref	Description	HER PRN	Grade
3383	Tan-y-Wal Probably early C19; extension to L late C20. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	11505	II
3384	Craig-llwyd Bach Late C18 to early to mid C19; extended to R, later C20. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	12082	II
3405	Outbuilding, comprising Cartshed and Loft and Cowshed at Ty Uchaf C18 to C19 agricultural range; sited on sloping ground with cowshed uphill at northern end. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	12616	II
3465	North Lodge C19 to early C20. Formerly the North Lodge to Penrhyn Old Hall. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	11347	II
3466	Pen-y-gaer Two storey house with several external features similar to outbuildings dating from the time of the restoration of Penrhyn Old Hall in late C19 or early C20. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	11408	II
3467	Penrhyn Old Hall, including forecourt wall, steps and mounting block The earliest reference to the house dates from 1536-39, when it is described as an "auncient stone house est by north est on the shore belonging to Mr Poel of Flintshire". By about 1560 it belonged to Robert Pugh, a Catholic, a relative by marriage of the Bulkeleys of Beaumaris. In 1760, the house was sold by James Coetmore Pugh, last of the family. The house became a farmhouse, until restoration around the beginning of the C20, firstly by Mr Booth Jones (who died on the Lusitania in 1915), and then by Mr Carrington Sellars. The building dates from the C16, but perhaps incorporates parts of earlier houses on the site. The SW wing dates mainly to around 1550 and is joined to a NE wing of 1590 (date over fireplace) by a central block of around 1560-75. Additional wings to SW date from later 1971 and 1987. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	4543	II*
3468	South Lodge to Penrhyn Old Hall Small two storey building with fenestration dating probably from time to restoration of Old Penrhyn Hall in early C20 or possibly a little earlier.	11480	II

Cadw LB ref	Description	HER PRN	Grade
	(Source: Cadw Listed Building description).		
3469	Wing adjoining Penrhyn Old Hall to North East A long two storeyed outbuilding range extends to the right hand of Penrhyn Old Hall and is partly lit by windows with early C20 ashlar dressings. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	68968	II
3470	Former Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall Probably C16. Formerly the chapel to Penrhyn Old Hall; before the Reformation, the chapel here was described as "Libera Capella Beatae Maria de Penrhyn." The Pughs of Penrhyn, who lived at Penrhyn Old Hall, made the locality a stronghold of the Roman Catholic religion in the times of its adversity in C16 and C17s and used their chapel to celebrate the Roman Catholic Mass. The chapel became a derelict farm building, but was restored to religious use in the early C20. The building is again now roofless and covered by undergrowth. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	4544	II
3471	Outbuilding range to NW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse C18 to C19. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	11396	II
3473	Barn to SW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse, including attached range to SW Probably early C19 barn. (Source: Cadw Listed Building description).	12597	II

The extent of the Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Historic Landscape is depicted by the light green polygon on Figure 3.

4.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

4.3.1 Archaeological Remains

On-Site

There are no known archaeological remains within the PDA.

Off-Site

The Gwynedd HER records 28 archaeological sites and/or findspots within the wider study area (one of which relates to the *Ogof Pant y Wennol* Scheduled Monument). These are detailed in Appendix 1 and are depicted by orange dots on Figure 2.

In addition, the NMRW records 7 archaeological remains or findspots within the wider 1km study area (one of which relates to the *Ogof Pant y Wennol* Scheduled Monument and one to the *Mynydd Pant Hut Circle* which is also recorded on the HER). These are detailed in Appendix 2 and are depicted by orange dots on Figure 5.

4.3.2 Historic Buildings

On-Site

There are no Historic Buildings within the PDA.

Off-Site

The Gwynedd HER records 30 historic buildings within the wider study area (10 of which relate to the Listed Buildings described in Table 2 above). These are detailed in Appendix 1 and are depicted by blue dots on Figure 2.

In addition, the NMRW records 33 historic buildings within the wider 1km study area (8 of which relate to Listed Buildings described in Table 2 above). These are detailed in Appendix 3 and are depicted by blue dots on Figure 5.

4.3.3 Historic Landscape

On-Site

The PDA is located within the Penrhyn Bay Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area, depicted in blue on Figure 3.

Off-Site

There is a total of five HLC area within the 1km study area. These are illustrated on Figure 3 and described in Table 3 below.

Table 3: HLC types Located within the wider study area

HLC ID	PRN	Name
2001	15802	Penrhyn Bay
2002	15801	Little Orme/Mynydd Pant/Nant y Gamar
2022	15824	Llandudno
2005	15803	Creuddyn

5 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

5.1.1 Archaeological Remains

It is not known whether any archaeological remains are present within the PDA; however, should any such remains be present, then any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to have an adverse impact upon them through their truncation, disturbance or removal.

5.1.2 Historic Buildings

The *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2011, 5-6) recommends a 4-stage approach to the assessment of the impacts to settings of heritage assets:

Stage 1: *Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*

Stage 2: *Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.*

Stage 3: *Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

Stage 4: *If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

In order to inform Stage 1 of the assessment, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was created in order to identify where the proposed development might be visible from (Figure 8). This was achieved by creating a series of points located at each end of the roof ridges for each of the proposed dwellings using the heights derived from the elevation drawings that are to be submitted with the application. 'Viewsheds' were then created from these points using the Visibility Analysis plugin in the Quantum GIS software package, with the LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM) as the Digital Elevation Model (DEM). This method includes the screening effect of the surrounding built environment and tree cover, and therefore provides a more realistic ZTV than using a 'bare earth' DEM. Such a method provides an indication of where the proposed buildings might be visible from, which can then be 'ground truthed' through site visits, further aided by analysis of online imagery (e.g. Google Earth, Google Streetview, Bing Maps).

It is evident from the topography of the study area that the *Ogof Pant-y-Wennol* Scheduled Monument would not be affected, as it is located on the western side of Mynydd Pant where no views towards the PDA are possible. The remaining Listed Buildings are discussed in turn below:

Tan-y-Wal (Cadw 3383). This building is located on the very edge of the ZTV, where views of the PDA might not even be possible. The building is accessed via a private road so was not visited, but it is evident that views towards the PDA from this part of Penrhynside would be largely screened by the intervening vegetation on the lower slopes of Mynydd Pant, and the PDA would be seen in the context of the surrounding built environment of Penrhyn Bay and the adjacent caravan park. The infilling of the PDA would not, therefore, result in a noticeable change to the character of this view.

Craig-Llwyd Bach (Cadw 3384). The ZTV indicates that the PDA would be visible from this location, but the points discussed above would also hold true for this asset. Photographs 36 and 37 illustrate that whilst the PDA is partially visible through the intervening vegetation, the infilling of this plot of land with housing would result in a barely noticeable change to a view that is already characterised by modern housing developments.

North Lodge (Cadw 3465). This building is at the very edge of the ZTV, but it is clear from aerial imagery and mapping that it is surrounded by dense vegetation that would screen any potential visibility of the PDA.

Pen-y-gaer (Cadw 3466). This building is outwith the ZTV and therefore was not assessed further.

Penrhyn Old Hall (Cadw 3467). This building is within the ZTV, and the site visit confirmed that glimpsed views towards the PDA would be possible from its immediate vicinity. Photographs 23 and 24 illustrate the view from the main entrance to the building, and from here clear views across the PDA toward Penrhyn Court flats off Maes Y Wennol are possible. Photographs 25 and 26 illustrate that from the original south-west wing of the Old Hall views above the roofs of the static caravans on the caravan park and the single storey building at the western end of Sunningdale Drive are also possible. Photographs 27 and 28 also illustrate that views of the proposed buildings within the PDA would be likely to be

possible from the 20th century south-western extension to the Old Hall, above the roofs of the static caravans in the caravan park.

South Lodge to Penrhyn Old Hall (Cadw 3468). This building is within the ZTV but in reality, the dense conifer hedges that line Penrhyn Old Road immediately to the south effectively screen any views towards the PDA from ground level (see Photograph 31). Furthermore, any views of the proposed buildings that might be possible from the upper windows of the building would be seen in the context of the intervening roofline of the buildings on Sunningdale Drive, and those beyond the PDA off Plas Penrhyn and Maes Y Wylan and beyond.

Wing adjoining Penrhyn Old Hall to North East (Cadw 3469). Whilst this building is within the ZTV, the screening effect of the dense conifer hedges that line Penrhyn Old Road immediately to the south discussed above would also prevent views towards the PDA from here (see Photograph 31).

Former Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall (Cadw 3470/CN074). Although this Listed Building and Scheduled Monument is within the ZTV for the proposed development, in reality it is not possible to gain views towards the PDA from here because of the intervening vegetation and built environment (see Photographs 32-4).

Outbuilding range to NW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse (Cadw 3471). This building is barely within the ZTV, but it is clear that views towards the PDA from within this vicinity are screened by the intervening built environment, not least by the imposing barn to the south-west (see Photograph 35).

Barn to SW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse (Cadw 3473). This building is outwith the ZTV, being screened by the buildings on Sunninghill Drive immediately to the south.

It is evident from the above discussion that the majority of the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within the study area would not be affected by the proposed development. However, it is considered likely that views of parts of the development would be possible from Penrhyn Old Hall. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the setting of this building has already been drastically affected by the encroachment of 20th century development. The view southwards from this building is dominated by the adjacent caravan park and the buildings along Sunningdale Drive, and beyond the PDA the prominent Penrhyn Court flats are also clearly visible. Consequently, the Old Hall has become divorced from its former agricultural landscape and its setting is currently dominated to the south by 20th century developments. Whilst the PDA represents a small surviving enclave of the former agricultural land associated with the Old Hall, this is not readily appreciated from the Old Hall itself and, moreover, the parcel of land itself is a largely modern construct, having been formed by the encroachment of modern development that surrounds it. The key aspects of the setting of the Old Hall that allow its appreciation and understanding comprise the group value provided by the ruined chapel to the north-east, and the other Listed farm buildings along Penrhyn Old Road which provide *illustrative historical value* by demonstrating the later use of the Old Hall as a part of a farming complex.

It is concluded that whilst the proposed development would result in the further attrition of the former agricultural setting of the Old Hall and would have an impact upon the view southwards from the building, this would not have a major impact upon the significance of

the building or the ability to appreciate it, as the setting has already been drastically altered and is already largely characterised by 20th century development.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

In consultation with GAPS, it has been agreed that the archaeological potential of the PDA should be further evaluated through a scheme of archaeological fieldwork, comprising in the first instance evaluation trenching. The results of this fieldwork can then be used to identify what, if any, further archaeological work might be necessary, for example a strip, map and sample excavation ahead of development.

7 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

7.3 Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HER ENTRIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

HER PRN	NMRW ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
44	N/A	N/A	Stone Head, Findspot, Penrhyn Bay Elongated rude carved head, 8cm radius. Features carved out of quartz intrusions, eye sockets join behind snub nose. Limestone. Found during construction of housing estate behind Kwiksavestore, Penrhyn Bay. Now thought to be modern in origin. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	CARVED STONE
4539	N/A	N/A	Coin Hoard, Findspot, Sindola Hir About 550 coins mostly of Emperor Carausius, found 10 Jan 1908 while constructing Mostyn Broadway, Llandudno. The site of the find is on the road from Llandudno via Craigside Hydro to Colwyn Bay, opposite stable entrance of Sindola Hir, in a bank 12yds back from the road, just E of the ruins of the old farm buildings at the foot of the Rhiw Iedyn cliffs. Pieces of bronze plate associated with the find were probably the remains of a wooden box or satchel. Some of the coins are now in the private collection of Dr. Willoughby Gardner. (Source: HER entry extract).	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
4540	N/A	N/A	Roman Vase, Maes y Mor In December 1917 workmen uncovered a well-preserved Roman vase at Maes-y-mor near Little Orme, Llandudno, not far from coin hoard discovered in 1908 (SH88SW 1). The vase has been acquired by Mr. F. Holland, antique dealer. (Source: HER entry extract).	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
4541	N/A	N/A	Barrow, Site of, Llandudno 'Tumulus' marked on OS 1919 map. The construction of a golf course has completely obliterated any trace of this barrow. The site of the barrow is now a bunker next to the 14 th tee. Although there is a circular lump in the bottom of the bunker it seems impossible that this is the barrow as the bunker must have been created by excavating the whole area. It can safely be assumed that no trace of the barrow is left. However, Nigel Bannerman says that part of the barrow is left in the corner of the golf course area. (Source: HER entry extract). (Source: HER entry extract).	PREHISTORIC	BARROW

HER PRN	NMRW ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
4542	N/A	N/A	Roman Coin Hoard, Pass of Penrhyn A hoard of more than 5000 Roman coins deposited about 310-317AD was found about 1873 at the E entrance to the Pass of Penrhyn. The hoard had been deposited in a large jar, now lost, of reddish pottery glazed yellow on its upper parts, surrounded by a walling of wrought stones. It was found while altering the level of the road where it appeared to have been diverted from its original course, near a farm occupied for centuries by a family named Owen. (Source: HER entry extract).	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
4546	N/A	N/A	Bronze Hoard, Findspot, Little Orme Around 100 bronze celts were found early C19th on the summit of the Little Orme, surrounded by stones (probably a cist). The exact size of the find is unknown and the axes, which passed into the hands of the Mostyn family, have been lost. The original description of this find (Ogden, W. S. 1909 Arch. Camb.) also mentions "the discovery of several finely wrought druidical ornaments of gold, which were obtained some years ago from, or near, the same spot". (Source: HER entry extract).	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
4547	N/A	N/A	Bronze Spearhead, Findspot, Little Orme's Head A Bronze Age rivetted spearhead found on Creigiau Rhiwledyn in some cave-debris, associated with remains of horse, rhinoceros and stag, was exhibited in April 1892. It is now with Bacup Natural History Society. (Source: HER entry extract).	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
4552	N/A	N/A	Coin Hoard, Findspot, Penrhyn Bay A box of Roman coins was found in a small lake in a garden in Penrhyn Bay in 1924. Present whereabouts unknown. This may well be a 'collection' rather than a hoard. (Source: HER entry extract).	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
4553	N/A	N/A	Mill Remains on Suggested Barrow Mound Glanwyddyn, Llandudno There is no evidence to suggest that the remains of the mill at SH 81698046 stand on a barrow. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	MILL
4554	N/A	N/A	Mill Remains on Suggested Barrow Mound Glanwyddyn, Llandudno There is no evidence to suggest that the remains of the mill at SH 81698046 stand on	UNKNOWN	BARROW

HER PRN	NMRW ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
			a barrow. (Source: HER entry extract).		
4556	300821	N/A	<p>Hut Circle, Mynydd Pant</p> <p>An unrecorded hut-circle was discovered at SH 81308180 and partly excavated. It was badly ruined but appears to have consisted of a main house 14ft in diameter with an ill-defined annexe. The disposition of stones in the wall suggest that roof-supports had been lodged there. The principal finds were fragments of flint and chert, but there was also a fragment of sheet-iron. (Source: HER entry extract).</p>	PREHISTORIC	HUT CIRCLE
4570	300820	CN190	<p>Ogof Pant y Wennol</p> <p>The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument consists of a cave containing archaeological deposits that can date from as early as the Palaeolithic period. A cave may have been used for occupation, storage, burial, refuse, or as a temporary shelter. The entrance to the cave is located in a low limestone cliff and is approximately 2m high and 4m wide. The interior consists of a single chamber measuring 6m in height. Excavations have uncovered the remains of six humans and Neolithic pottery. Other finds are possibly Mesolithic and include bone tools, flints and a hearth. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement, ritual and funerary practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. (Source: Cadw Scheduled Monument description).</p>	PREHISTORIC	CAVE
6605	N/A	N/A	<p>Human Skeleton, Findspot, Little Orme</p> <p>Remains of a female who died between the ages of 54 and 63 years in around 3510 BC. She was approximately 5ft tall and of a fairly robust build. Degenerative arthritis of the cervical spine and right knee, and the rugged acromial ends of both her clavicles indicate that she had led a physically arduous life. It is possible that she was suffering from, and perhaps died of, secondary cancer which may have spread from a primary site in the breast. Accompanying her remains were</p>	NEOLITHIC	FINDSPOT

HER PRN	NMRW ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
			some bones from a pig. (Source: HER entry extract).		
6817	N/A	N/A	Penrhyn Medieval Township, Llandudno No further details	MEDIEVAL	TOWNSHIP
7141	N/A	N/A	Inscribed Stone, Findspot, Bodafon 'SANCTINVS SACER[DOS] IN P[ACE]' (Sanctinus sacerdos in Peace). (Source: HER entry extract).	EARLY MEDIEVAL	INSCRIBED STONE
16581	N/A	N/A	Penryhn Bay Submerged Peats, Llandudno This is an isolated raised 'island' of peat about 200mm deep over light grey clay. (Source: HER entry extract).	PREHISTORIC	PEAT DEPOSIT
26268	N/A	N/A	Pen-belan, Llandudno Buildings labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1889, present but not labelled on the 2 nd Edition Map of 1900 and 3 rd Edition Map of 1912-13 and not present on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	BUILDING
26269	N/A	N/A	Structure / Enclosure, Gloddaeth-isaf A structure or enclosure present on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1889 and 2 nd Edition Map of 1900 but not present on the 3 rd Edition Map of 1912-13 or the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	STRUCTURE; ENCLOSURE
26274	N/A	N/A	Building, East of, Gloddaeth-isaf A building present on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition Map of 1900 and 3 rd Edition Map of 1912-13 but not present on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Source: HER entry extract). (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	BUILDING
26276	N/A	N/A	Old Quarry, West of, Keeper's Cottage A disused quarry present but not labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1889, 2 nd Edition Map of 1900, and the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map and labelled 'Old Quarry' on the 3 rd Edition Map of 1912-13. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	QUARRY
29443	N/A	N/A	Cave Burial, Alleged Findspot, Little Orme An underground cavern, which may have contained bones, discovered in the 1940s and reported to GAT in 2010. The finders filled the hole up with rocks fearing it could cause an injury to walkers or livestock. The field it was found in was previously called Cae Trallod. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	CAVE

HER PRN	NMRW ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
31096	N/A	N/A	Copper Alloy Hoard, Little Orme A hoard of copper alloy objects found by metal detector on the Little Orme, Llandudno. The hoard comprises five ox-head bucket-mounts, a razor handle, a knife or chisel handle, two brooches and a horse-harness ring. Sixty eight coins of Carausius (AD 286) were also found. (Source: HER entry extract).	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
56385	N/A	N/A	Enclosure Complex, Erw Goed Farm Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX
56387	N/A	N/A	Enclosure, W of Pentre-isaf Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014). (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	ENCLOSURE
58757	N/A	N/A	Volunteer Corp camp, Little Orme Caernarvonshire Volunteer Regiment is reported as having a week's training camp at Penrhyn Bay (North Wales Chronicle 24th August 1917, p7), this is probably the same camp as one report on the Little Orme, Penrhyn Bay. North Wales Chronicle 17th August 1917, p8 reports that "A good number of the members of the local Volunteers Corp are this week in camp on the Little Orme, Llandudno". It is hard to see where they could camp except for in the fields to the north of Ty Uchaf, so this is the likely location for this camp, although no traces of it can be seen. (Source: HER entry extract).	MODERN	ARMY CAMP
60897	N/A	N/A	Incline, Little Ormes Head Quarry No further details	POST MEDIEVAL	INCLINED PLANE
80787	N/A	N/A	Second World War Gunnery School, Little Orme A gunnery school on the east side of the Little Orme, used in the Second World War. Source material shows the area requisitioned for use. Modern aerial imagery appears to show traces of buildings on the site that do not appear to relate to Little Orme's Head Quarry (PRN 60894) and may therefore be associated with the gunnery school known to have been here. The relationship of this requisitioned area to the training camp referred to in PRN 58757 is not known. (Source: HER entry extract).	MODERN	MILITARY TRAINING SITE
81621	N/A	N/A	Coin, Findspot, Llandudno	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT

HER PRN	NMRW ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
			The findspot of a medieval coin. (Source: HER entry extract).		

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HISTORIC BUILDINGS

HER PRN	NMR W ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
4543	3467	16691	<p>Penrhyn Old Hall, Llandudno</p> <p>The earliest known reference is by Leland (1536-9) who describes it as an 'ancient store house est by northest on the shore belonging to Mr. Poel of Flintshire.' Early in the reign of Elizabeth I it belonged to Robert Pugh, a Catholic, connected by marriage with the Bulkeleys of Beaumaris. The house was sold by James Coetmor Pugh in c.1760 and with his death the family became extinct. The NW side of the house is modern; the old building has two wings separated by a central block. The analysis of its development is uncertain - it is possible that the NE and SE walls of the SW block incorporate stonework of Leland's 'ancient house' although the walling resembles that of the SW half of the central block which is late C16th. Fragments of half timbering may belong to an even earlier building, but the house seems to have been extensively reconstructed in the latter part of the C16th, although several stages of construction can be distinguished. (Source: HER entry extract).</p>	MEDIEVAL	MANOR HOUSE
4544	3470	43681	<p>Chapel, Penrhyn Old Hall</p> <p>Described in 1535 as 'Libera Capella Beatae mariae de Penrhyn', half of the tithes of Llandudno belonged to it. It declined into use as a farm building, was restored 25 years ago for religious use but has since become derelict. The date is uncertain but may be early C16th. The walls are of limestone rubble with quoins of red sandstone. The W end has a rebuilt doorway with a two-centred arch above which is a recently inserted crucifixion with a trefoil head. In the gable is a round window with a scroll moulding underneath, seemingly of C17th date. There are two narrow lancet windows in the S wall and one in the E, probably original. Those in the N wall are insertions. The roof is of coarse slates with moulded kneelers. Inside, the chapel has two arched braced trusses. It is otherwise plain and all ecclesiastical fittings have been removed. (Source: HER entry extract).</p>	MEDIEVAL	CHAPEL
11329	N/A	16573	<p>Mount Pleasant, Llandudno</p> <p>Mid-18th - early 19th Century. Crogloff</p>	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING

HER PRN	NMR W ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
			cottage. Stone walls. Modern extension. (Delisted). (Source: HER entry extract).		
11347	3465	16604	North Lodge, SW Side; Penrhyn Old Hall, Penrhyn Hil 19 th - 20 th Century. 2 storeys. Stone walls. Ashlar dressings. Half hipped slate roof. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11408	3466	16719	Pen-y-gaer, Llandudno North West side Penrhyn Old Road. Two storeys. Stone walls. Slate gabled roof with red tile ridge. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11472	N/A	16844	Siop-y-roe, S.W. side Colwyn Rd 18 th - 19 th Century. 2 storey. Colourwashed stone. Rubble. Slate pitched roof. (Delisted). (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11473	N/A	16845	Siop y Roe, Forecourt Wall Stone rubble with rough coping. (Delisted). (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11474	N/A	16846	Slade Cottage, Llandudno South East Side Bryngwynt Lane. Late 18 th - mid 19 th Century. Slate gabled roof. Colourwashed rubble walls. (Delisted). (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11480	3468	16855	South Lodge, to Penrhyn Hall South East Side Bryngwynt Lane. Late 18 th - mid 19 th Century. Slate gabled roof. Colourwashed rubble walls. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11505	3383	16903	Tan-y-wal, Llandudno N.W. side Bryngwynt Lane. Late 18 th to mid-19 th Century. 1 storey and attic. Slate gabled roof. Pebbledash cladding. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11804	N/A	40366	Glanwydden, Windmill Stone rubble walls, dated 1704. Only the base remains. Labelled 'Windmill (Disused)' on 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd ed OS maps and 'The Old Windmill' on Mastermap. Mastermap shows it has been extended since the early maps, although there's a small extension on the 3 rd ed. Seamless Aerial Photographs - building is roofed. Street View - building is converted to dwelling. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	CORN MILL
11974	N/A	26107	Bryn Gwynt Lane;ty Canol, Llandudno Delisted. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING

HER PRN	NMR W ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
12082	3384	N/A	Craig-llwyd Bach, Llandudno Late 18 th to mid-19 th century. Colour washed stone walls. Slate pitched roof. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
12608	N/A	N/A	Shimdda Hir, Outbuildings Late 19 th century, stone building, stable block and tower. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
12616	3405	31452	Ty Uchaf, Outbuildings 18 th -19 th century, colourwashed stone rubble walls, slate gabled roof. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
17173	N/A	N/A	The Stables, Colwyn Road, Llandudno Delisted. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
24045	N/A	N/A	Glanwydden Old Pumping Station, Penrhyn Bay The old pumping station was built in 1931 as part of municipal improvements, recorded on a carved sandstone plaque on the side of the building. It first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1937. (Source: HER entry extract).	MODERN	PUMP HOUSE
26270	N/A	N/A	Buildings, West of, Keeper's Cottage Buildings, possibly associated with the aviary, present on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1889, 2 nd Edition Map of 1900, 3 rd Edition Map of 1912-13 and the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	BUILDING
26271	N/A	N/A	Lime Kiln, Disused, South West of, Keeper's Cottage A disused limekiln labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1889, present but not labelled on the 2 nd Edition Map of 1900, and labelled on the 3 rd Edition Map of 1912-13 and the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Source: HER entry extract).	UNKNOWN	LIME KILN
56374	N/A	N/A	Keeper's Cottage, S of Pen-y-ffordd Farm Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	ESTATE COTTAGE
56386	N/A	N/A	Steps, E of Pen-y-garreg Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	STEPS
56388	N/A	N/A	Lime Kiln, NW of Pentre-isaf Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	LIME KILN

HER PRN	NMR W ID	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Type
56389	N/A	N/A	Structure, N of Bryn Eithin No further details	POST MEDIEVAL	STRUCTURE
60895	N/A	N/A	Winch, Little Orme No further details	POST MEDIEVAL	WINCH
60896	N/A	N/A	Structure, Little Orme Stone structure. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	STRUCTURE
66520 (part of 11396)	3473	N/A	Barn to SW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse, including attached range to SW A probable early 19 th century barn. (Source: HER entry extract).	Post Medieval	BARN
68968	3469	31423	NE Wing, Penrhyn Old Hall, Llandudno An outbuilding attached to the right of Penrhyn Old Hall. (Source: HER entry extract). Long, 2 storeyed outbuilding, 20 th century ashlar dressings, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roofs.	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
11396 (includes 66520 & 12597)	3471 3473	31422	Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse, Llandudno Penrhyn Hall Farm, Outbuildings A probable early 19 th century barn/Barn and outbuildings, 18 th -19 th century, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roof. (Source: HER entry extract).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
12596	3471 N/A	16690	Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse, Llandudno Barn and outbuildings, 18th-19th century, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roof. (Source: HER entry extract). Early 20 th Century. 2 storeys. Half hipped slate roof. Rendered. (Delisted).	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING
12597 (part of 11396)	3469 3471	N/A	Penrhyn Hall Farm, Outbuildings Long, 2 storeyed outbuilding, 20 th century ashlar dressings, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roofs. (Source: HER entry extract). Barn and outbuildings, 18 th -19 th century, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roof.	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING

HER extracts © Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) 2020. Further details regarding information sources compiled in the HER entries are available online: <https://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/>.

Red text denotes current HER information identified to be incorrect.

Green text denotes amended HER information (amendments agreed in consultation with GAT's HER Officer).

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF NMRW ENTRIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

NMRW ID	HER PRN	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Broad class
23506	N/A	N/A	PENRHAN TOLL GATE, SITE OF	Post Medieval	TRANSPORT
40755	N/A	N/A	PENRHYN BRICKWORKS (SITE OF)	Post Medieval	INDUSTRIAL
300820	4570	CN190	OGOF PANT-Y-WENNOL CAVE	Prehistoric	DOMESTIC
300821	4556	N/A	MYNYDD PANT HUT CIRCLE	Prehistoric	DOMESTIC
415677	N/A	N/A	CRAIGSIDE HYDROPATHIC HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE	19 th Century, Post Medieval	HEALTH AND WELFARE, DOMESTIC
420228	N/A	N/A	BRYN IFAN, BRYN-Y-BIA ROAD, LLANDUDNO	19 th Century	DOMESTIC
421362	N/A	N/A	ANZAC BUNGALOW, 10 MORFA ROAD, PENRHYN BAY	20 th Century	DOMESTIC

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

NMRW ID	HER PRN	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Broad class
6700	N/A	N/A	CALFARIA BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIRAEI	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
6900	N/A	N/A	PANT-Y-WENNOL CHAPEL (CALVINISTIC METHODIST)	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
7040	N/A	N/A	MORIAH WELSH WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, PENDRE ROAD, PENRHYN SIDE	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
7083	N/A	N/A	EBENEZER INDEPENDENT CHAPEL (OCHR-Y-PENRHYN), PENRHYN SIDE	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
7084	N/A	N/A	CALFARIA WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH, PENDRE ROAD, PENRHYN SIDE	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
7085	N/A	N/A	SARON (WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, PENDRE ROAD, PENRHYN SIDE	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
12415	N/A	N/A	CHURCH HALL, ST DAVID'S ROAD, PENRHYN BAY	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND

NMRW ID	HER PRN	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Broad class
					FUNERARY
12416	N/A	N/A	PENRHYN BAY ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAESGWYN ROAD, PENRHYN BAY	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
16573	11329	N/A	MOUNT PLEASANT	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16604	11347	3465	PENRHYN OLD HALL, NORTH LODGE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16690	12596	N/A	PENRHYN HALL FARM, FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16691	4543	3467	PENRHYN OLD HALL	Post Medieval, Medieval	DOMESTIC
16719	11408	3446	PEN-Y-GAER	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16844	11472	N/A	SIOP-Y-ROE, COLWYN ROAD	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16845	11473	N/A	SIOP-Y-ROE, FORECOURT WALL	Post Medieval	
16846	11474	N/A	SLADE COTTAGE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16855	11480	3468	PENRHYN HALL, SOUTH LODGE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
16903	11505	3383	TAN-Y-WAL, PENRHYNSIDE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
26107	11974	N/A	TY CANOL OR SLADE COTTAGE, 10C BRYN GWYNT LANE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
26336	N/A	N/A	CRAIG-LLWYD BACH	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
26522	N/A	N/A	GLODDAETH LANE, STORE COTTAGE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC
31362	N/A	N/A	CRAIGSIDE, STABLES	Post Medieval	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE
31422	11396	3471 3473	PENRHYN HALL, FARMBUILDINGS	Post Medieval	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE
31423	69868	3469	PENRHYN HALL, SERVICE RANGE	Post Medieval	DOMESTIC

NMRW ID	HER PRN	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Broad class
31438	N/A	N/A	SHIMDDA HIR, COACHHOUSE AND STABLE COURT	Post Medieval	TRANSPORT
31452	12616	3405	TY UCHAF, OUTBUILDINGS	Post Medieval	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE
40366	11804	N/A	GLANWYDDEN, WINDMILL	Post Medieval	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE
43681	4544	3470	CHAPEL OF ST MARY AT PENRHYN HALL;PENRHYN CHAPEL	Post Medieval	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
421512	N/A	N/A	ST DAVID'S CHURCH, PENRHYN BAY	20 th Century	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
422956	N/A	N/A	PENRHYN BAY	Post Medieval	CIVIL
525003	N/A	N/A	FISH TRAP, PENRHYN BAY	Post Medieval	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE

PARKS AND GARDENS

NMRW ID	HER PRN	Cadw ID	Description	Period	Broad class
280997	N/A	N/A	LIMPLEY LODGE, GARDEN, CRAIGSIDE	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES
281715	N/A	N/A	WINLLAN, GARDEN, PENRHYN SIDE	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES
281154	N/A	N/A	SHIMDDA HIR, GROUNDS AND GARDENS, CRAIGSIDE	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES
281556	N/A	N/A	PENRHYN OLD HALL, GROUNDS AND GARDENS	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES
280997	N/A	N/A	LIMPLEY LODGE, GARDEN, CRAIGSIDE	Post Medieval	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES





Figure 2:
Historic Environment Record entries

- ▭ Site boundary
- 1km study area
- Archaeological remains and findspots
- Historic Buildings
- Historic Buildings (Listed)
- Landscapes and landscape features

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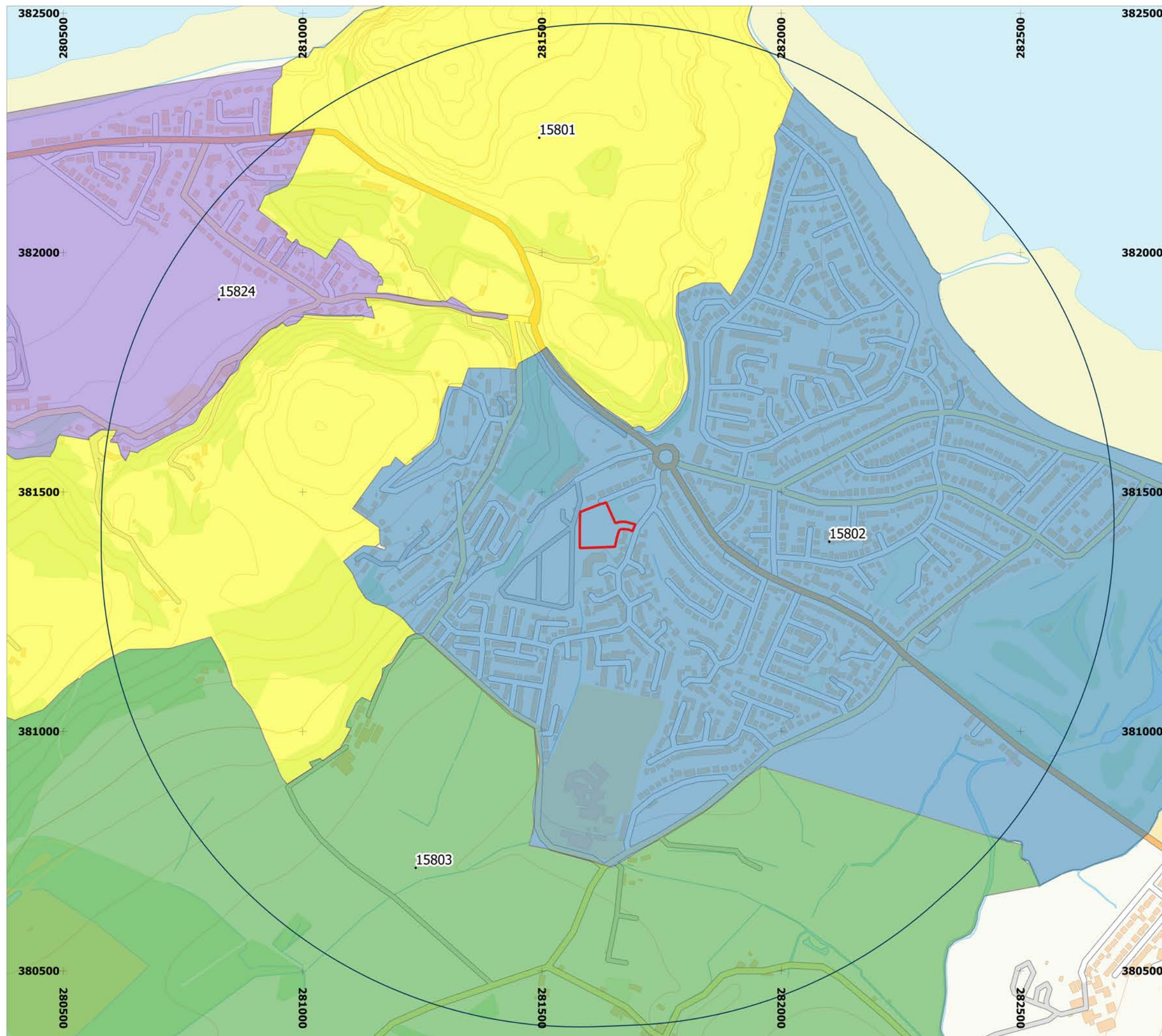


Figure 3: Historic Landscape Characterisation areas

- Site boundary
- 1km study area
- 2001 - Llandudno
- 2002 - Little Orme/Mynydd Pant /Nant y Gamar
- 2005 - Creuddyn
- 2022 - Penrhyn Bay

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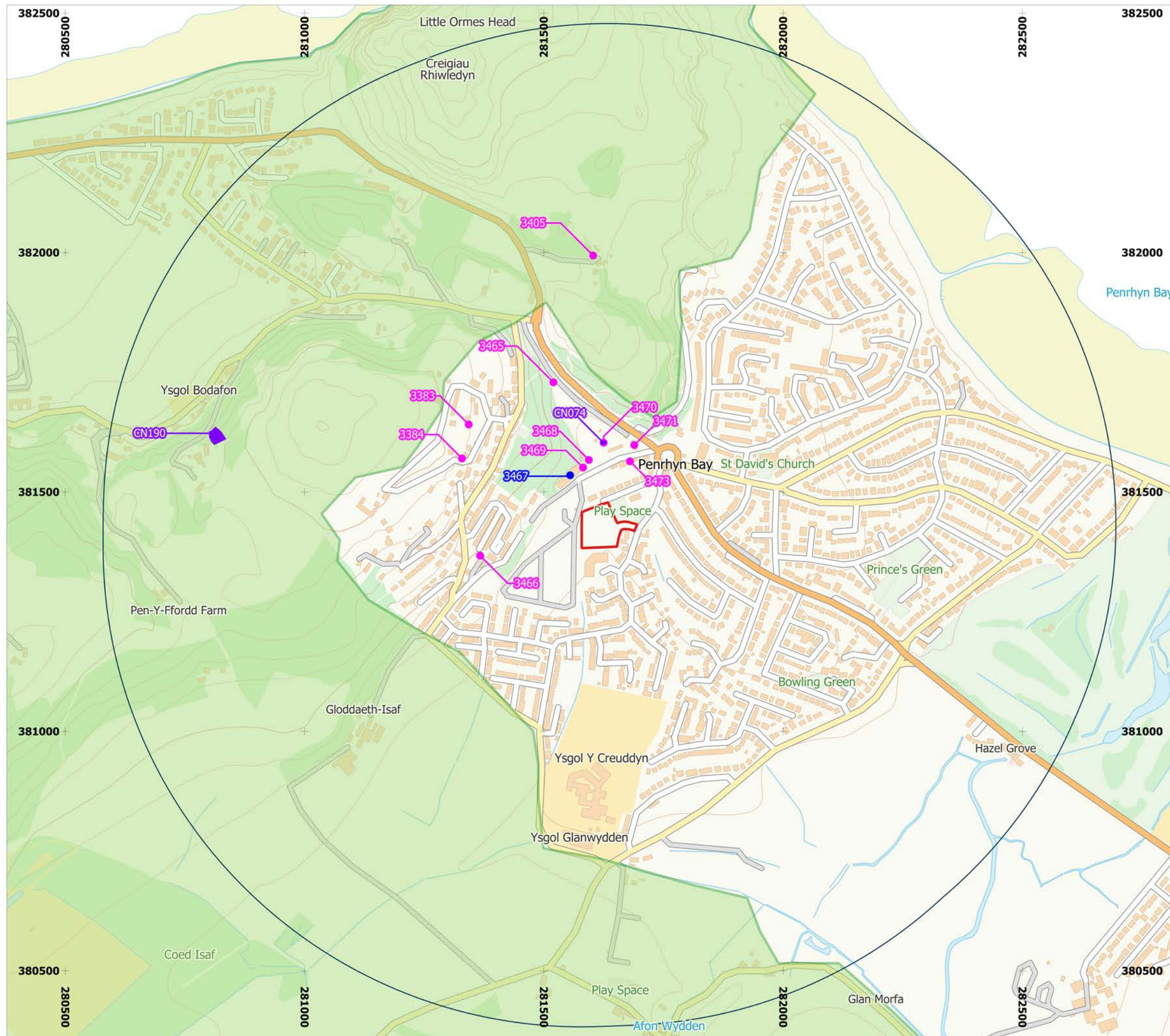


Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets

- Site boundary
- 1km study area
- Listed Buildings (Grade II*)
- Listed Buildings (Grade II)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Creuddyn and Conwy Registered Historic Landscape

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Figure 5:
RCAHMW NMRW entries

- Site boundary
- 1km study area
- Archaeological remains and findspots
- Historic Buildings
- Parks and gardens

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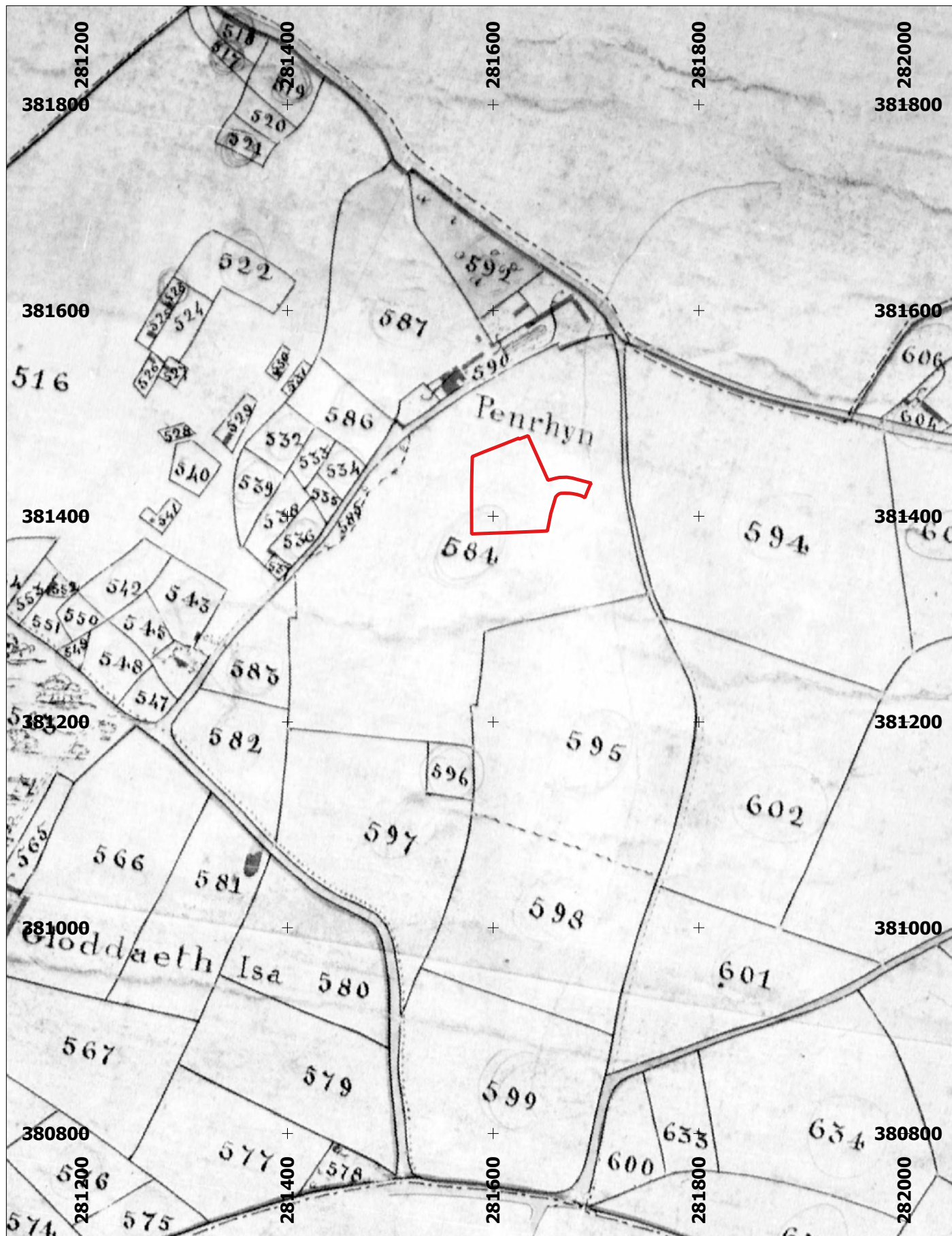
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**Figure 6: Eglwysrhos Tithe map, 1846
(National Archives IR30/48/24)**



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**Figure 7: LiDAR DSM @ 1m resolution processed with
multi-directional hillshading**

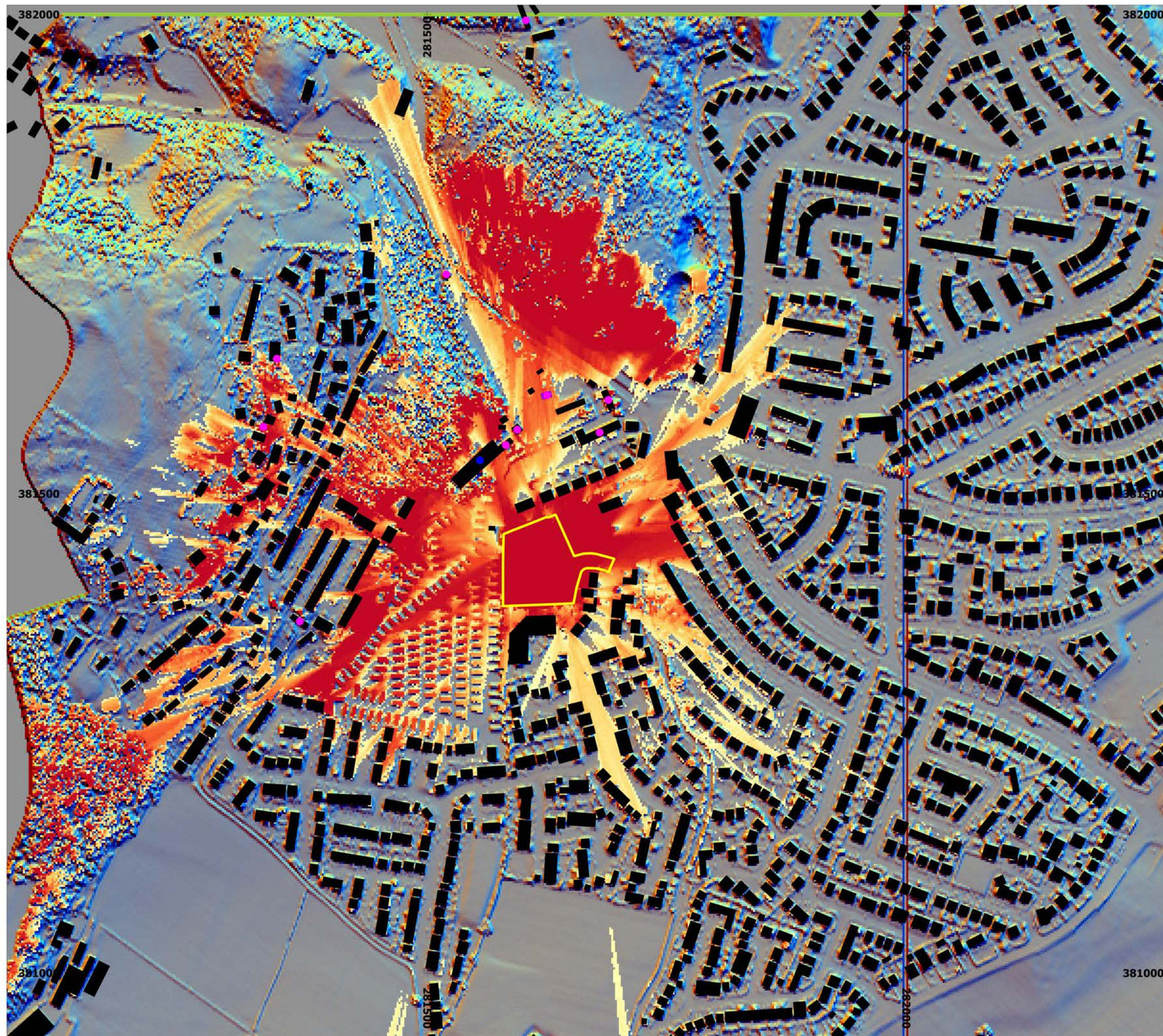
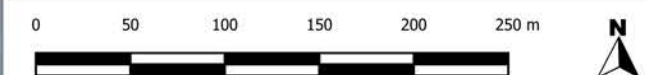


Figure 8: ZTV of the proposed development derived from LiDAR DSM

- Site boundary
- Listed Buildings (Grade II)
- Listed Buildings (Grade II*)
- OS Open Zoomstack local buildings layer
- 1 point visible
- 15 points visible
- 33 points visible

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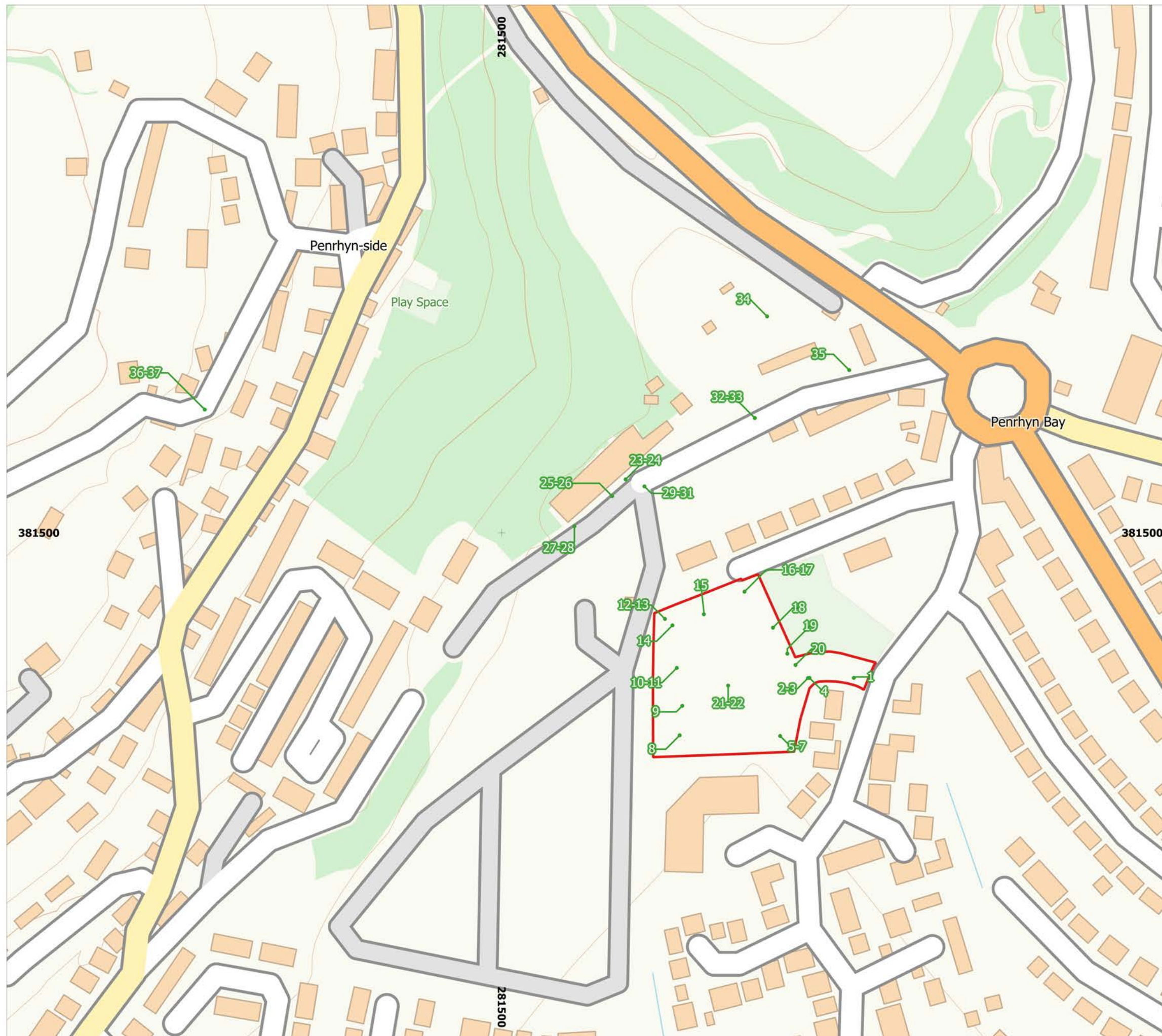


Figure 9: Photo location plan

- Site boundary
- Photo locations
- Listed Buildings (Grade II*)
- Listed Buildings (Grade II)
- Scheduled Monuments



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APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1:
View west into the PDA from the eastern entrance.



Photograph 2:
View NW across the PDA towards Penrhyn Old Hall.



Photograph 3:
Zoomed view as above



Photograph 4:
View SSW towards the SE corner of the PDA.



Photograph 5:
View W along the S boundary of the PDA from its SE corner.



Photograph 6:
View N along the E boundary of the PDA from its SE corner.



Photograph 7:
Zoomed view NW towards Penryn Old Hall from the SE corner of the PDA.



Photograph 8:
View SW showing overgrown scrub at the SW corner of the PDA.



Photograph 9:
View NNW towards Penrhyn Old Hall from the SW area of the PDA.



Photograph 10:
View NNW towards Penrhyn Old Hall from the W central area of the PDA.



Photograph 11:
Zoomed view as above.



Photograph 12:
View ENE along the N boundary of the PDA from its NW corner.



Photograph 13:
View SSE along the W boundary of the PDA from its NW corner.



Photograph 14:
View NNE towards Penrhyn Old Hall from the NW corner of the PDA.



Photograph 15:
General view SE across the PDA from the N.



Photograph 16:
View WSW along the N boundary of the PDA from its NE corner.



Photograph 17:

View SSE along the E boundary of the PDA from its NE corner.



Photograph 18:

View W along alignment of former field boundary from E boundary of the PDA.



Photograph 19:
View NNW along the E boundary of the PDA.



Photograph 20:
View E across the access route into the PDA.



Photograph 21:
View towards Penrhyn Old Hall from the centre of the PDA.



Photograph 22:
Zoomed view as above.



Photograph 23:
View SSE towards the PDA from the entrance to Penrhyn Old Hall.



Photograph 24:
Zoomed view as above.



Photograph 25:
View SSE towards the PDA from the original SW wing of the Old Hall.



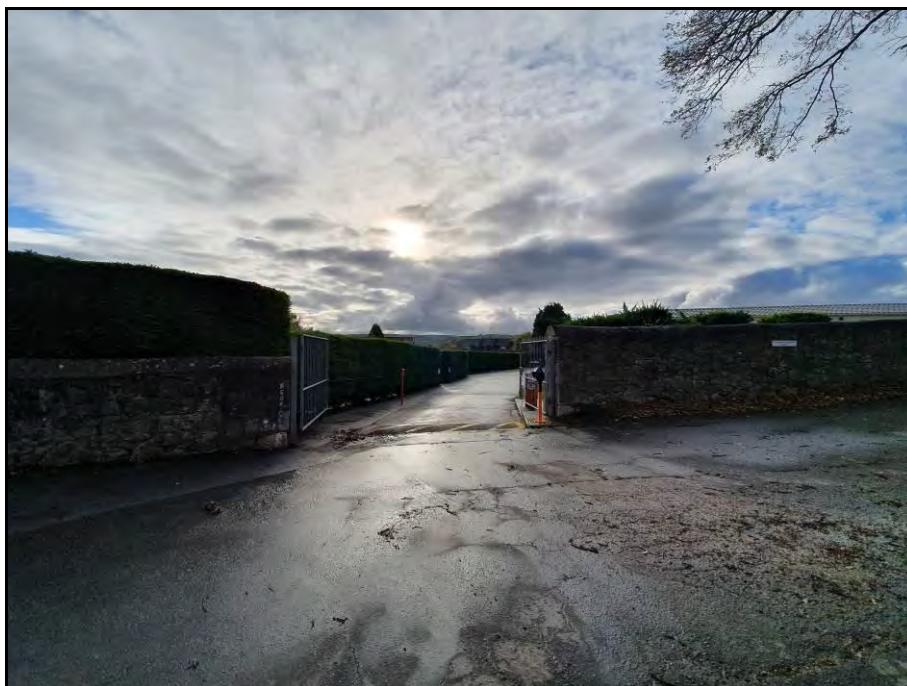
Photograph 26:
Zoomed view as above.



Photograph 27:
View SSE towards the PDA from the modern SW wing of Penrhyn Old Hall.



Photograph 28:
Zoomed view as above.



Photograph 29:
View SE towards the PDA front the front of Penrhyn Old Hall.



Photograph 30:
Zoomed view as above.



Photograph 31:
View NE along Penrhyn Old Road from the front of Penrhyn Old Hall.



Photograph 32:
View N towards *Former Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall* from Penrhyn Old Road



Photograph 33:

View SW towards the PDA from the same location as previous.



Photograph 34:

View SW towards *Former Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall* and the PDA from the NE.



Photograph 35:

View SW towards *Barn to SW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse*, including attached range to SW (Cadw LB ref: 3473) from Penrhyn Old Road adjacent to *Outbuilding range to NW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse* (Cadw LB ref: 3471).



Photograph 36:

View SE towards the PDA from from Byn Gwynt Lane adjacent to *Craig-Llwyd Bach* (Cadw LB ref: 3384).



Photograph 37:

Zoomed view as above, PDA just visible above the trees in the centre.

APPENDIX 5: ENVIROCHECK LARGE SCALE HISTORIC MAPPING REPORT

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



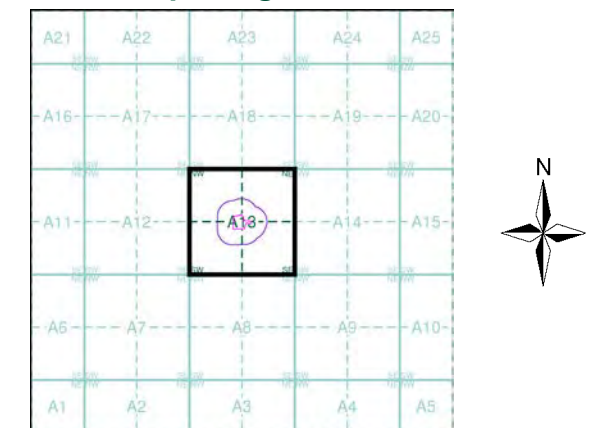
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Denbighshire	1:2,500	1871	2
Caernarvonshire	1:2,500	1889	3
Caernarvonshire	1:2,500	1900	4
Denbighshire	1:2,500	1900	5
Caernarvonshire	1:2,500	1912	6
Denbighshire	1:2,500	1913	7
Denbighshire	1:2,500	1937	8
Caernarvonshire	1:2,500	1937	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1960	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1972 - 1992	11
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1972 - 1992	12
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1978	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1982	14
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1984	15
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1989	16
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1991	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	18
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	19
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	20
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	21
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	22
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	23
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2000	24

Historical Map - Segment A13

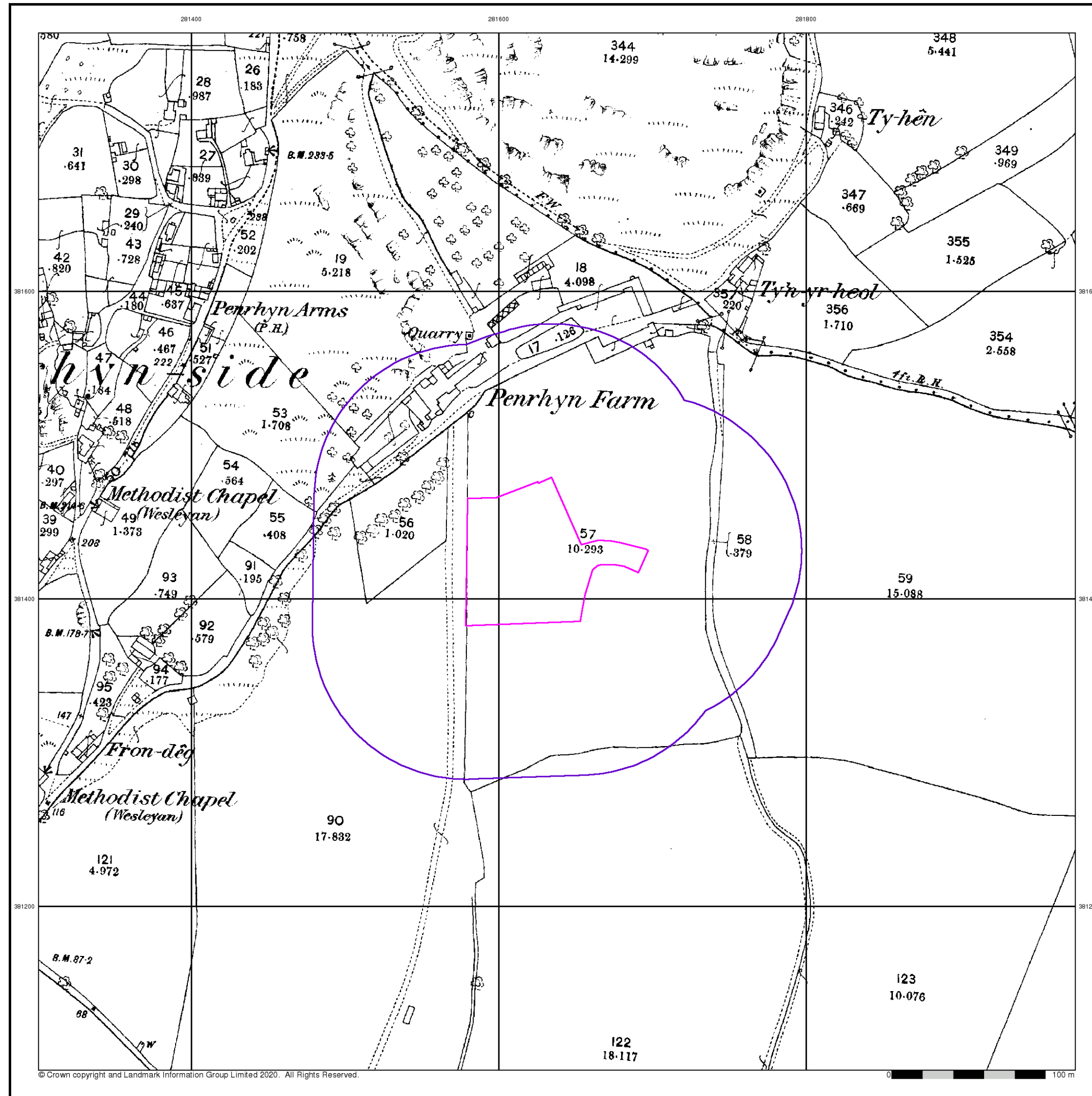


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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



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0 100 m

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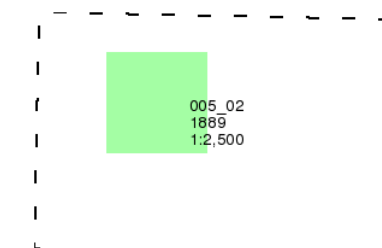
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Published 1889

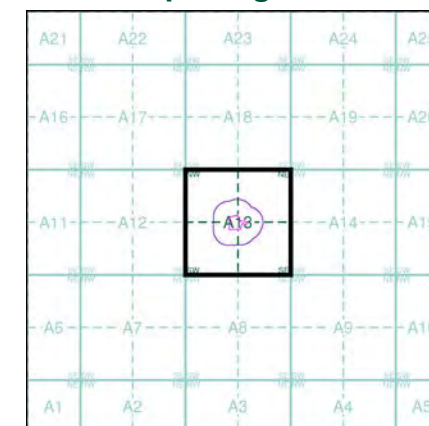
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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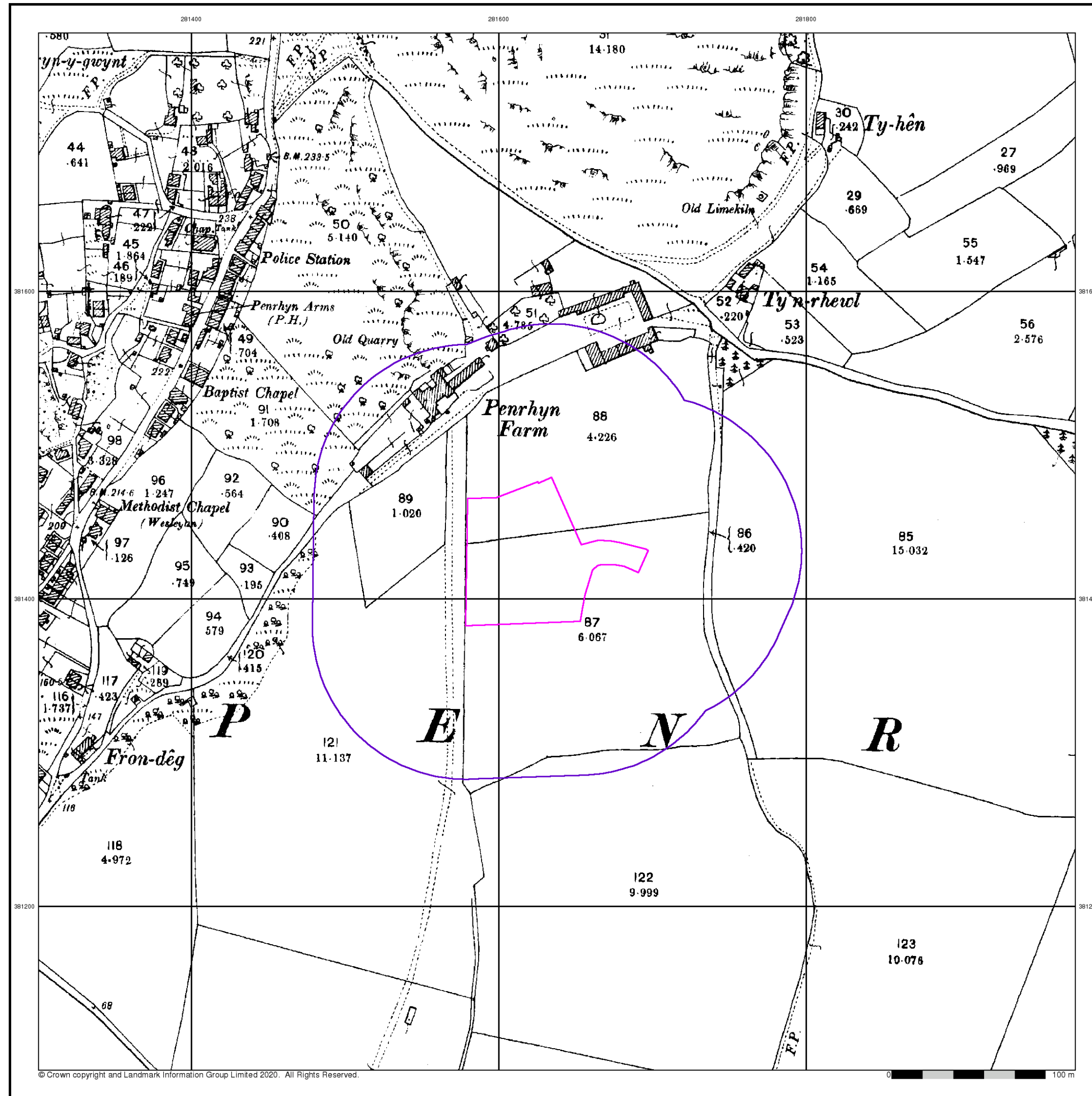
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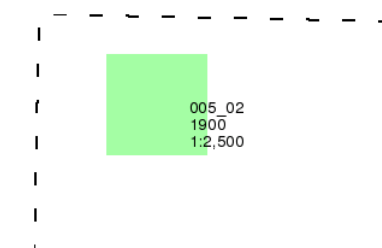
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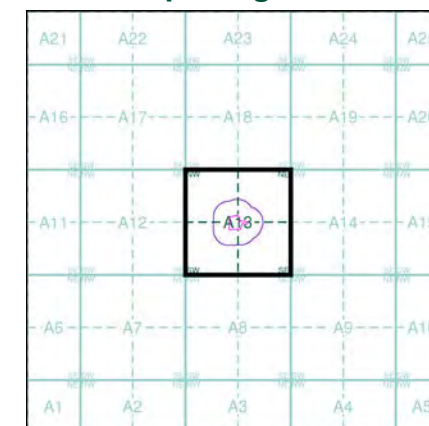
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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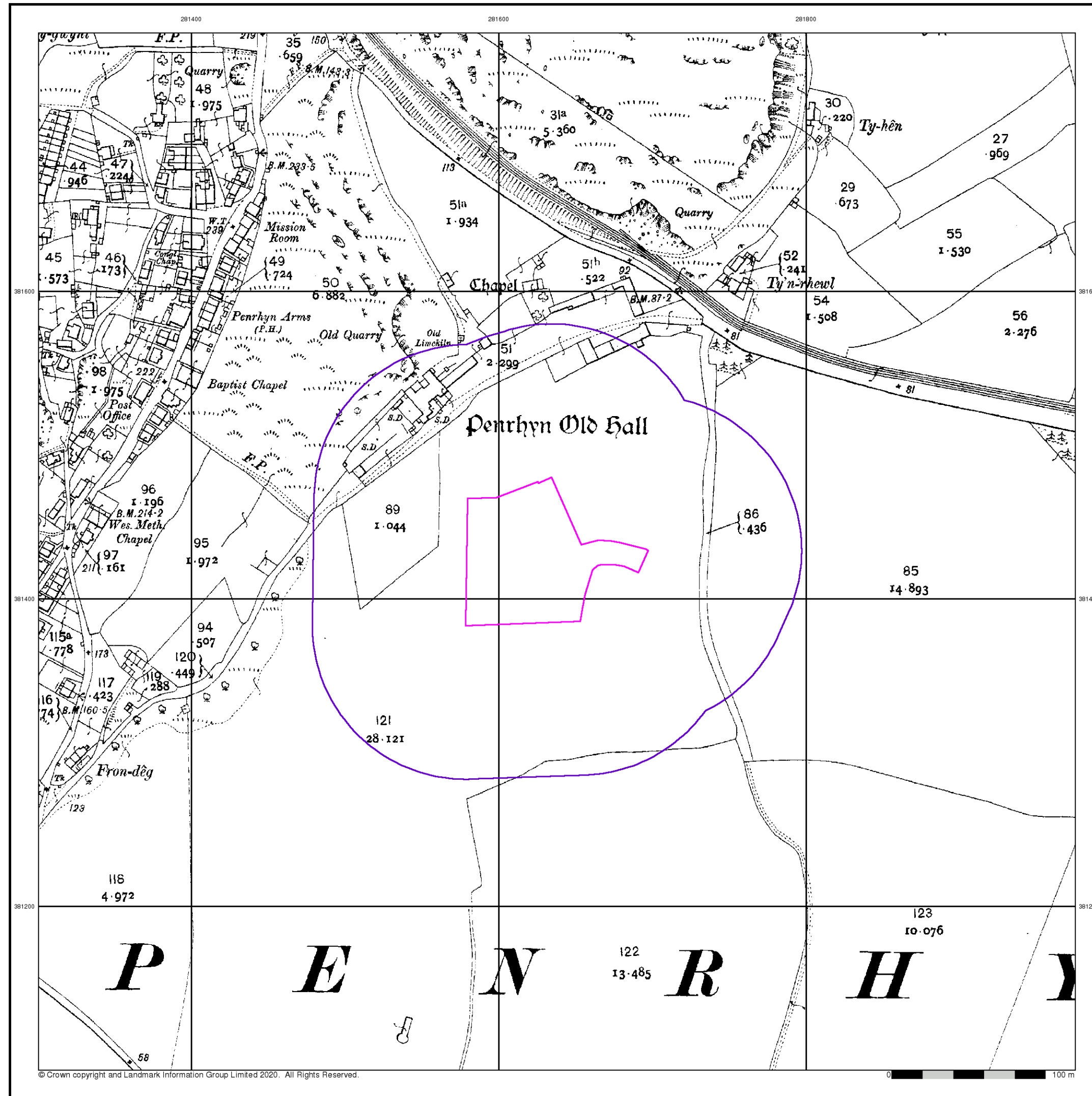
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Customer Ref: 08220
National Grid Reference: 281630, 381430
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400

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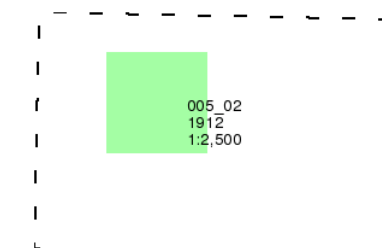
Caernarvonshire

Published 1912

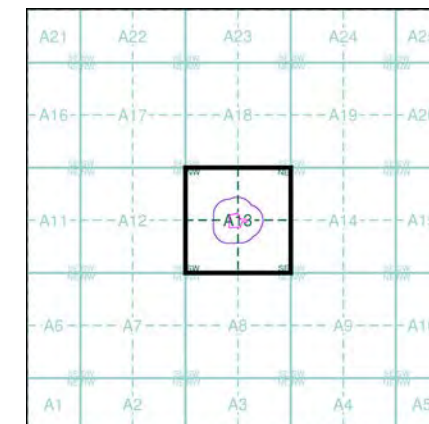
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

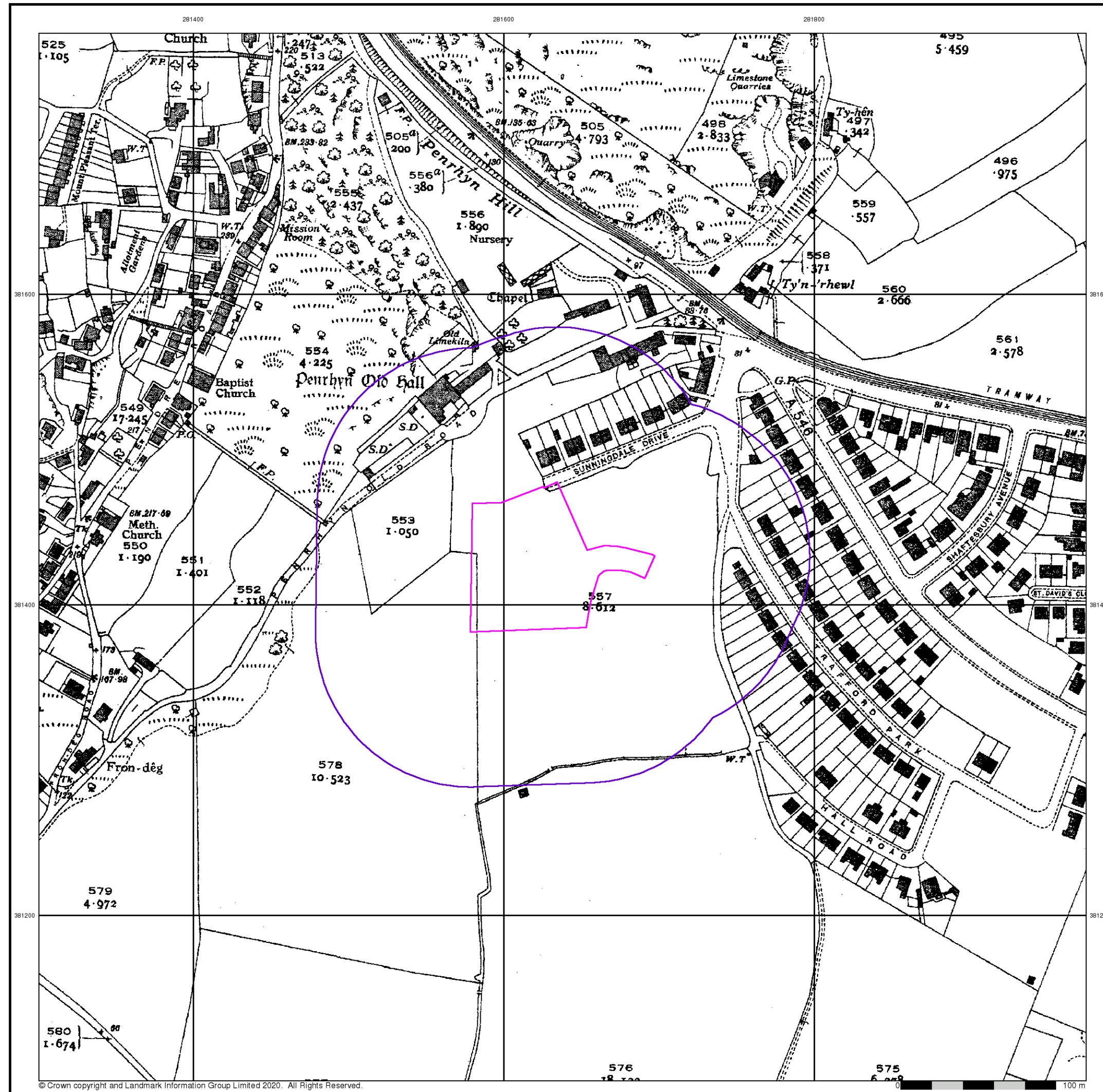
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Customer Ref: 08220
National Grid Reference: 281630, 381430
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400

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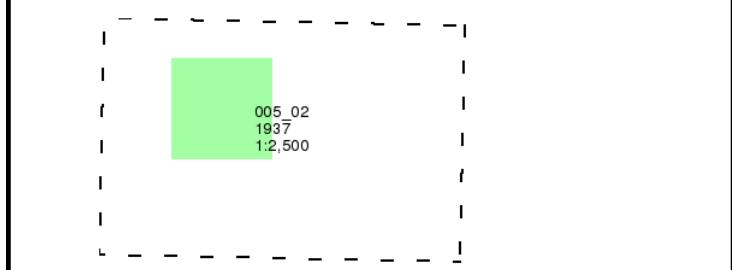
Caernarvonshire

Published 1937

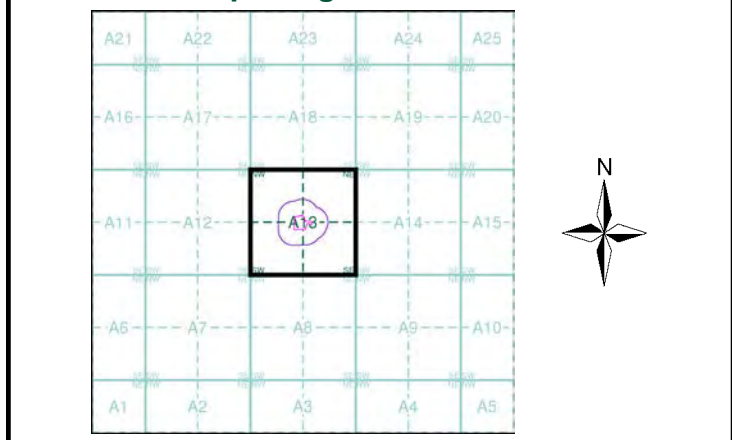
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details	
Order Number:	249164328_1_1
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Site Area (Ha):	0.69
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400

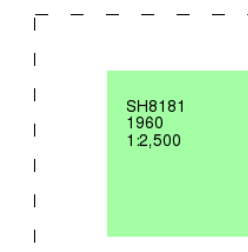
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960

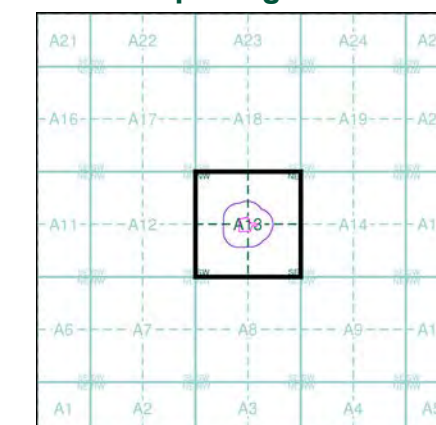
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

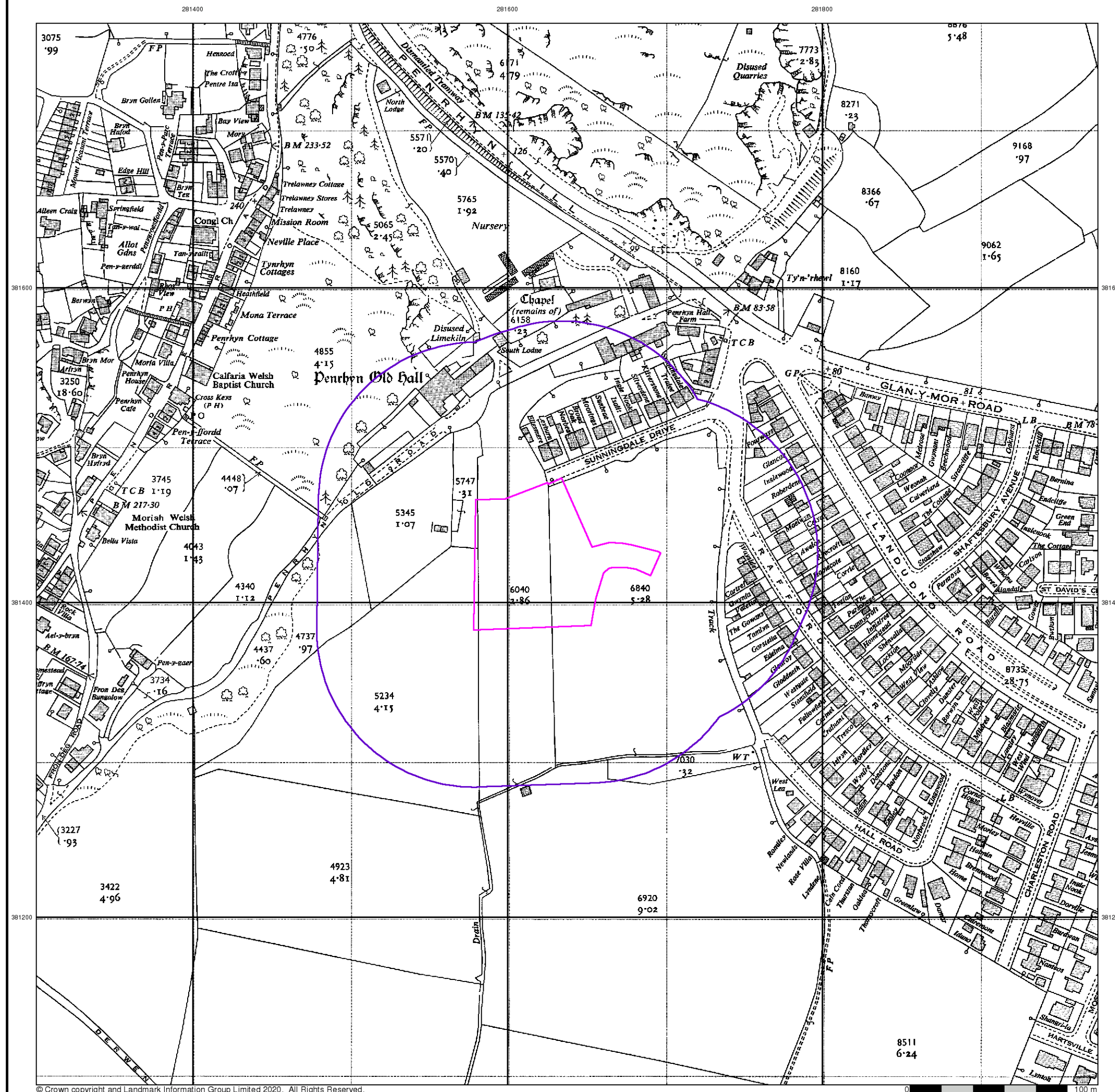


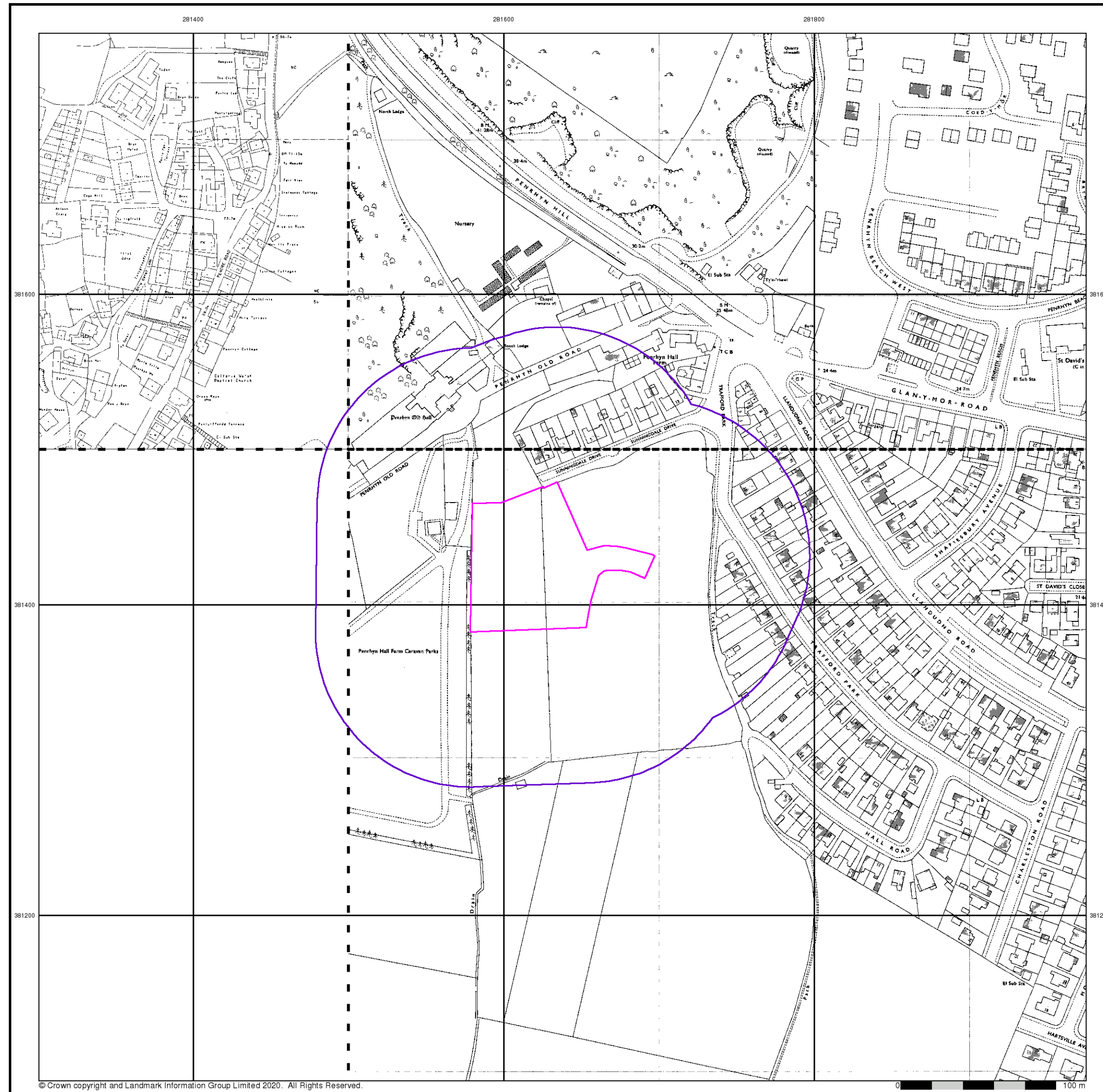
Order Details

Order Number: 249164328_1_1
Customer Ref: 08220
National Grid Reference: 281630, 381430
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400





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0 100 m

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972 - 1992

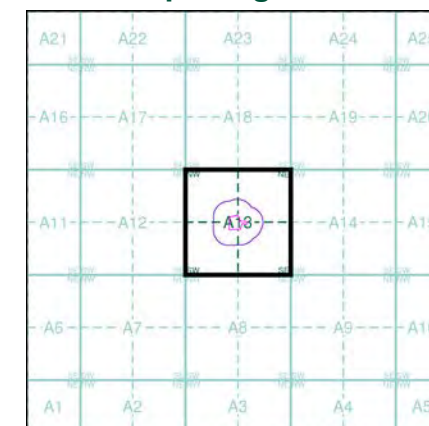
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH8181NW 1992 1:1,250	SH8181NE 1972 1:1,250
SH8181SE 1972 1:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

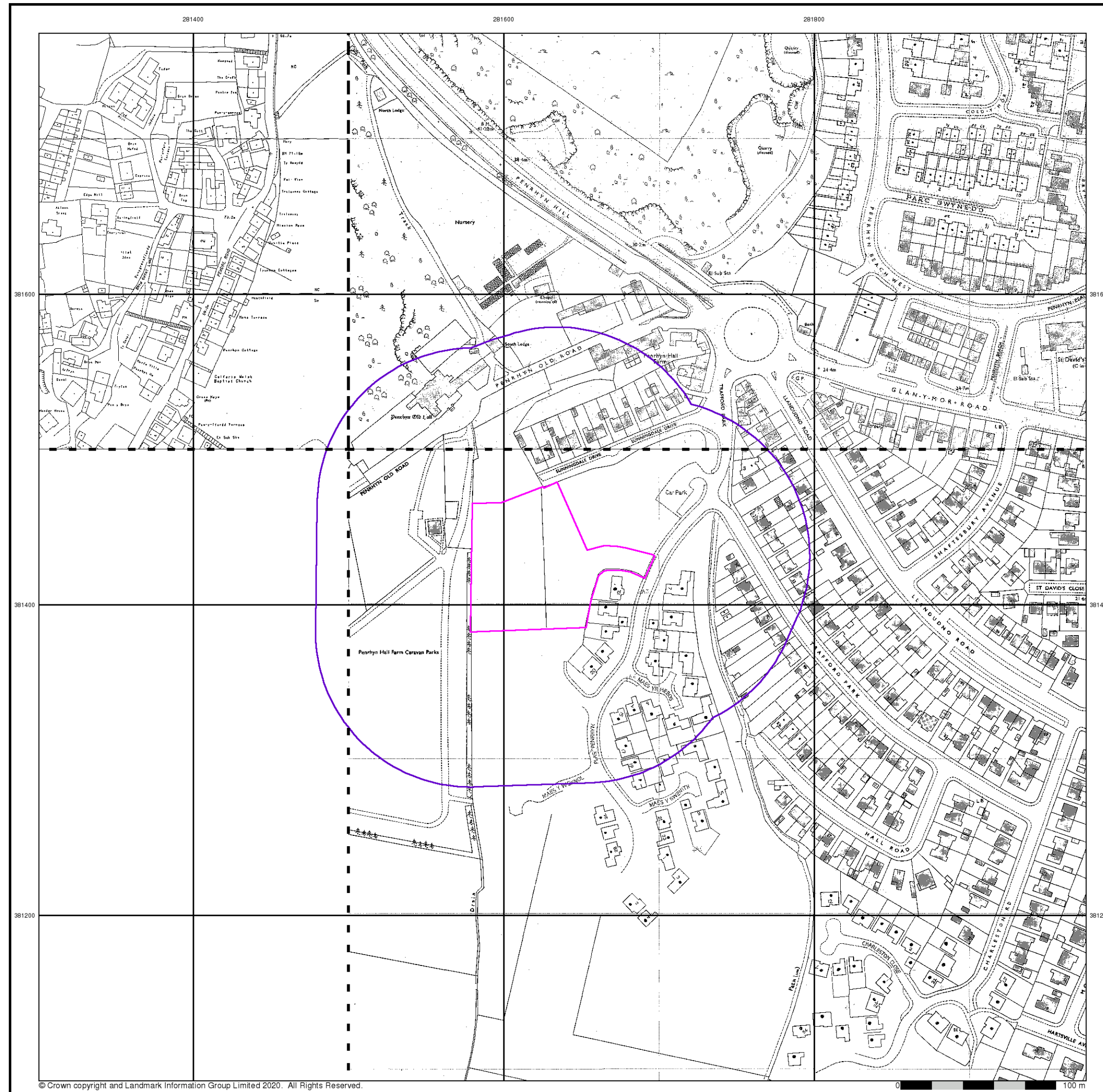


Order Details

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Slice: A
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Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



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Additional SIMs
Published 1972 - 1992
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH8181NW 1992 1:1,250	SH8181NE 1977 1:1,250
SH8181SE 1972 1:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

A grid map showing a 5x5 grid of segments labeled A1 to A25. Segment A13 is highlighted with a purple circle. A north arrow is located to the right of the grid.

Order Details

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Site Area (Ha): 0.69
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Site Details
Site at 281600, 381400

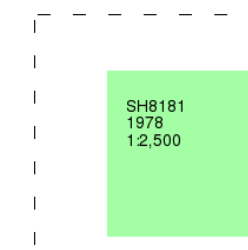
Additional SIMs

Published 1978

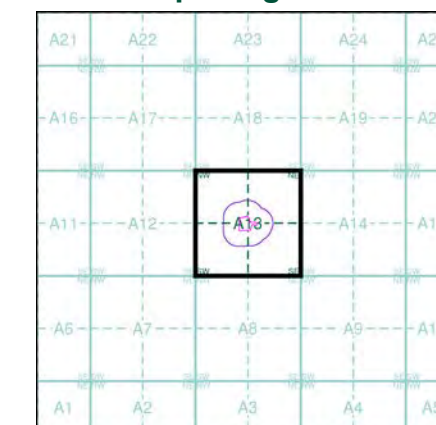
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

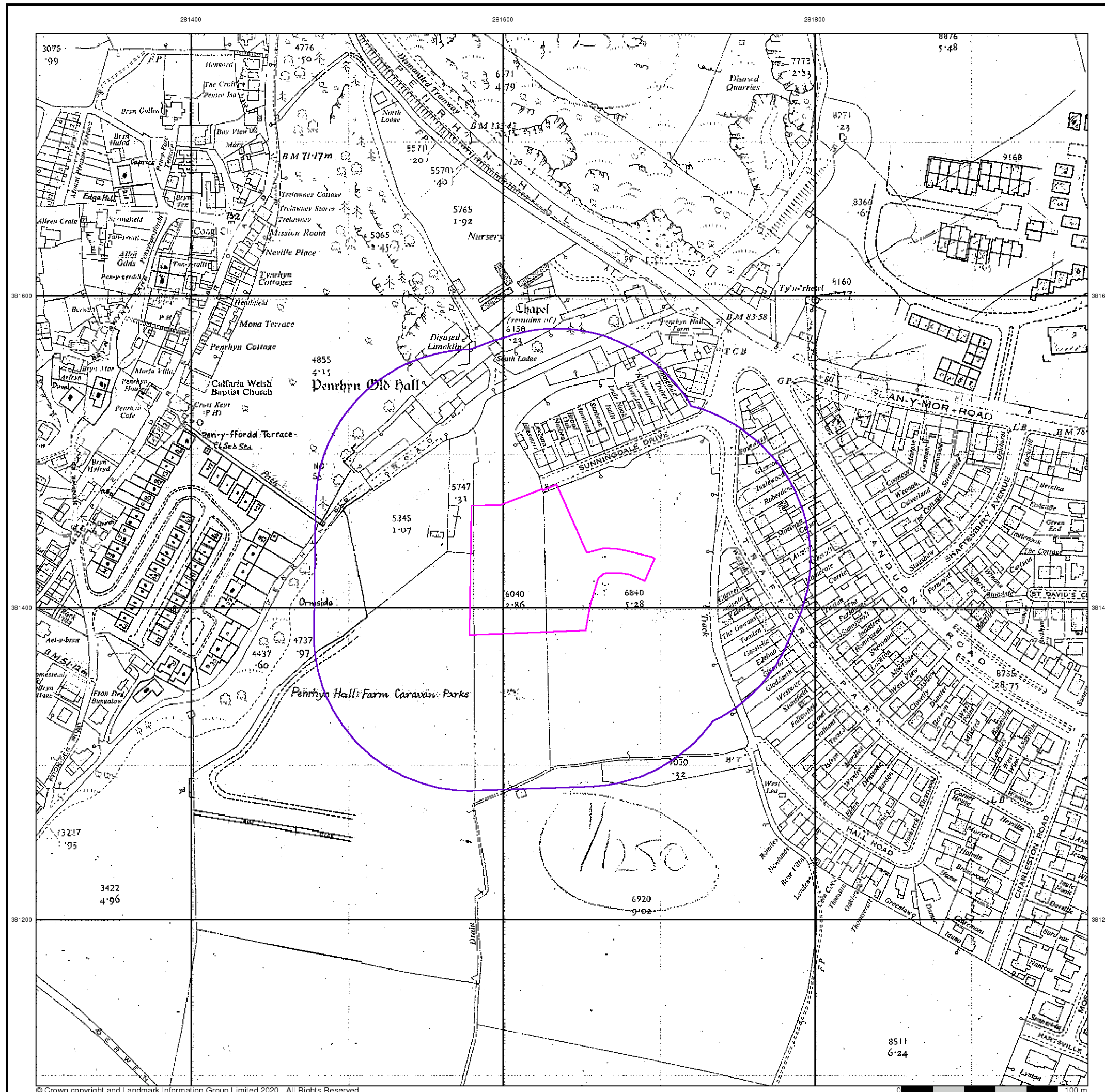


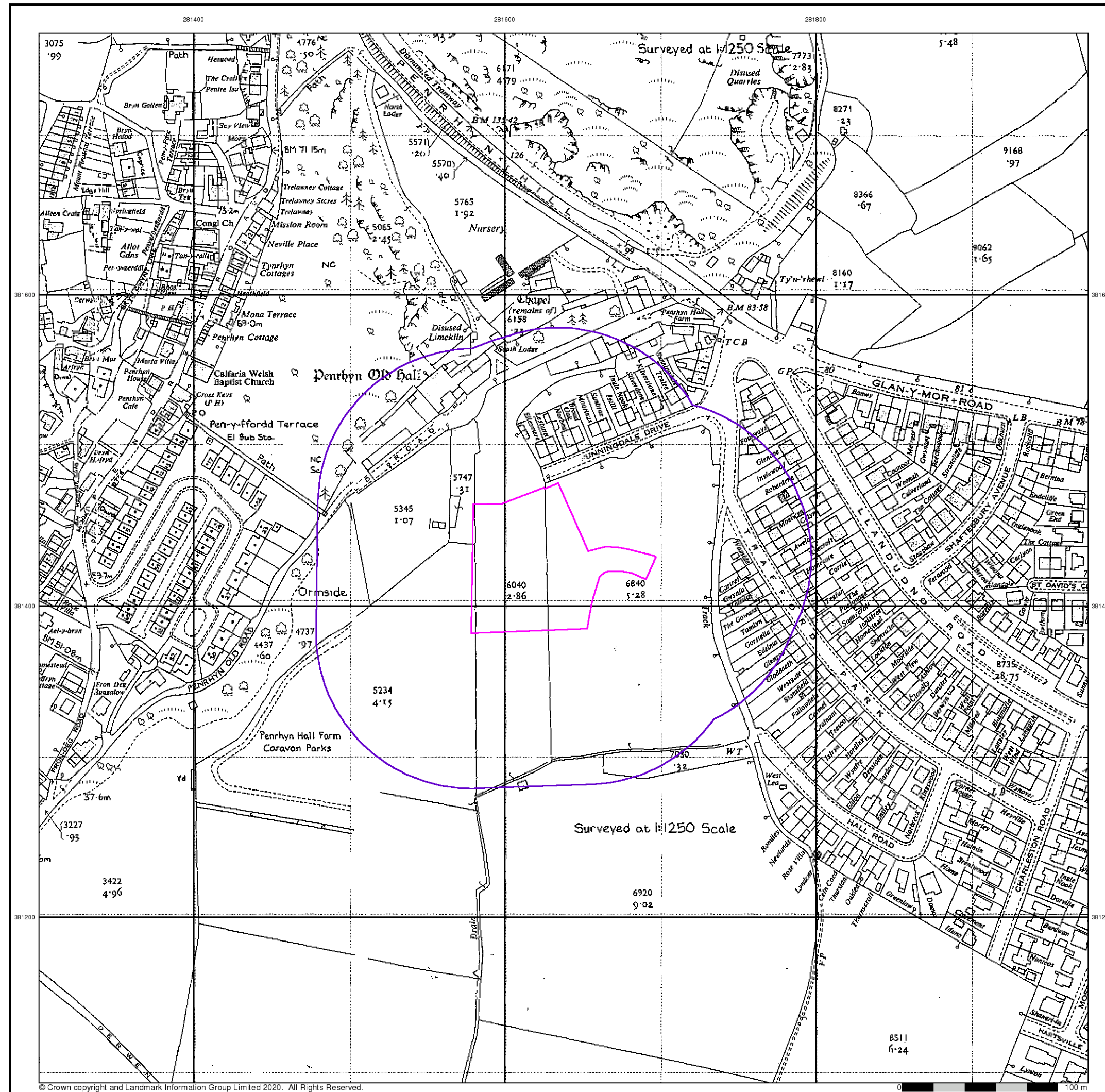
Order Details

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Site Details

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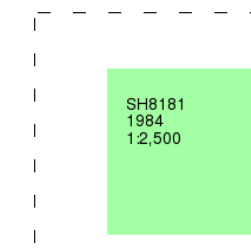
Additional SIMs

Published 1984

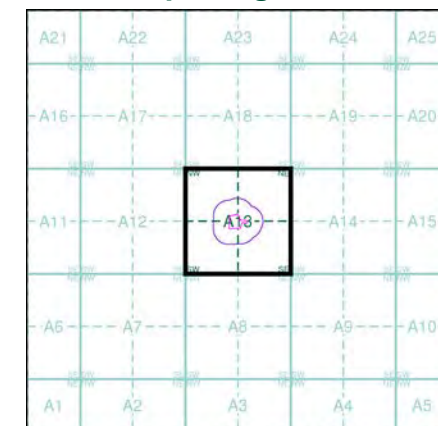
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

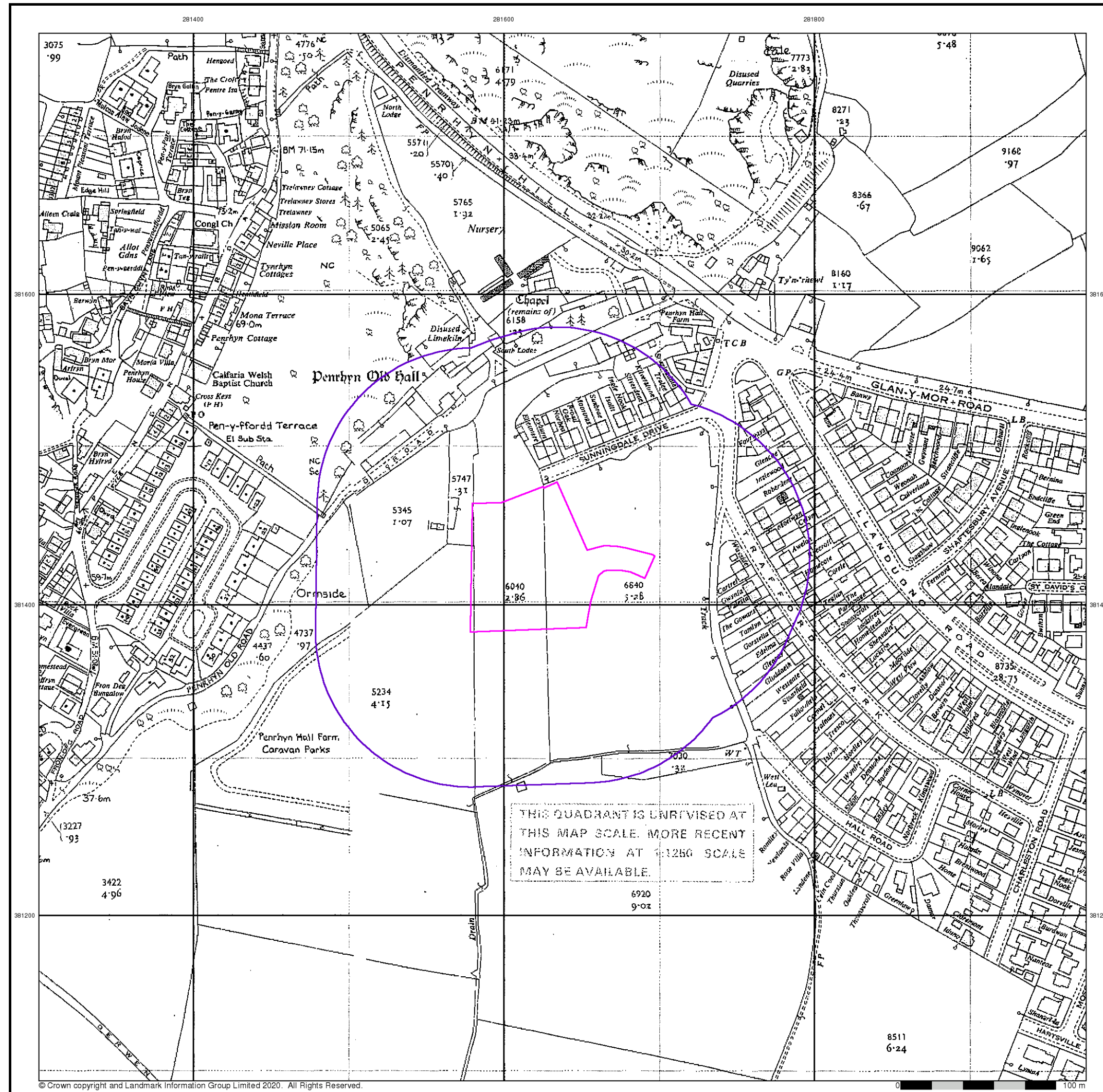
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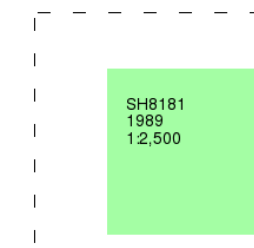
Additional SIMs

Published 1989

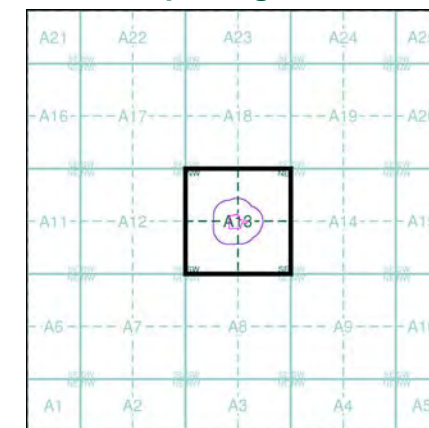
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

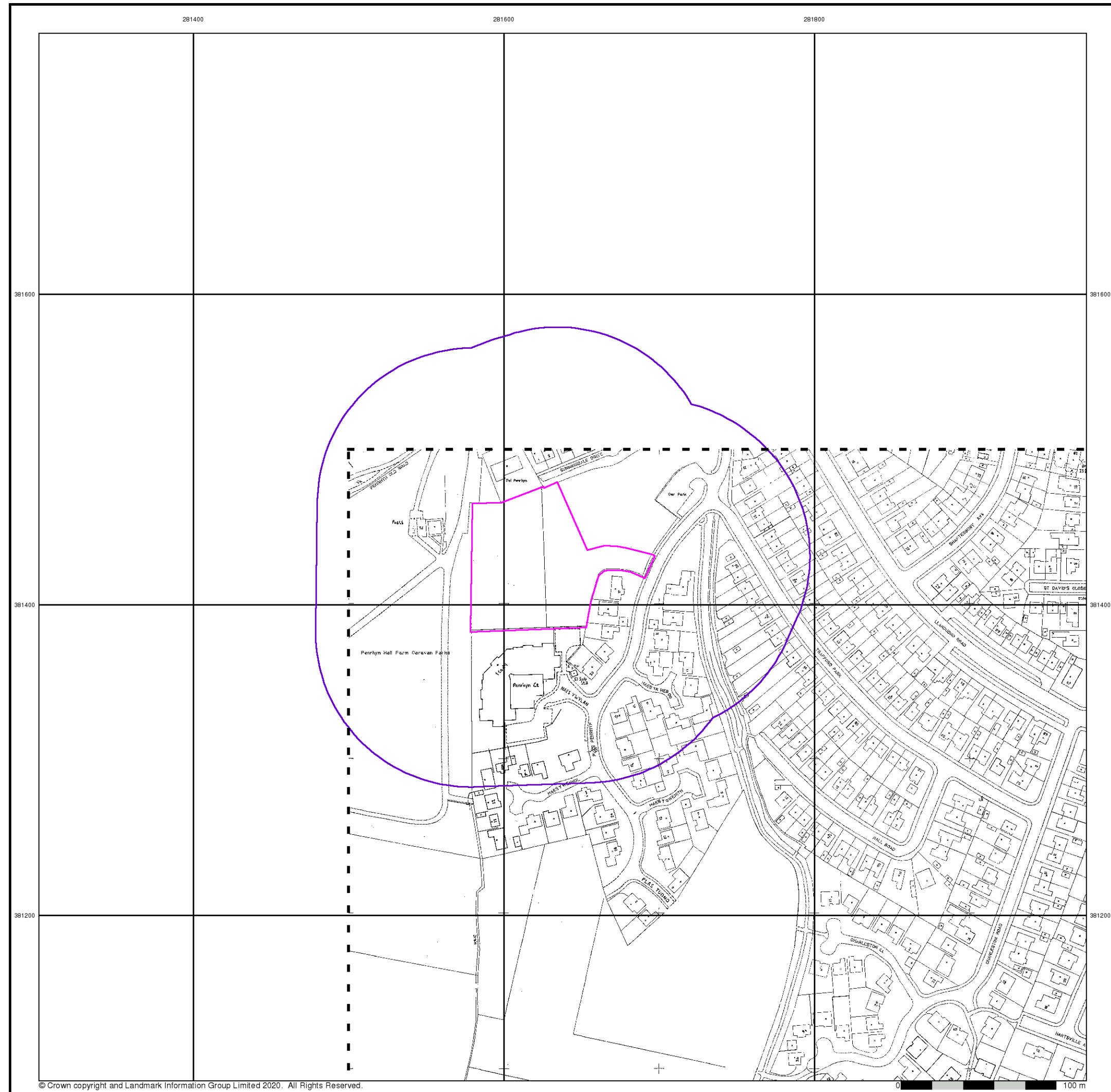
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Customer Ref: 08220
National Grid Reference: 281630, 381430
Slice: A
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Site Details

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Additional SIMs

Published 1991

Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH8181SE
1991
1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

A21A22A23A24A25
A16A17A18A19A20
A11A12A13A14A15
A6A7A8A9A10
A1A2A3A4A5

N

Order Details

Order Number:	249164328_1_1
Customer Ref:	08220
National Grid Reference:	281630, 381430
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.69
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400

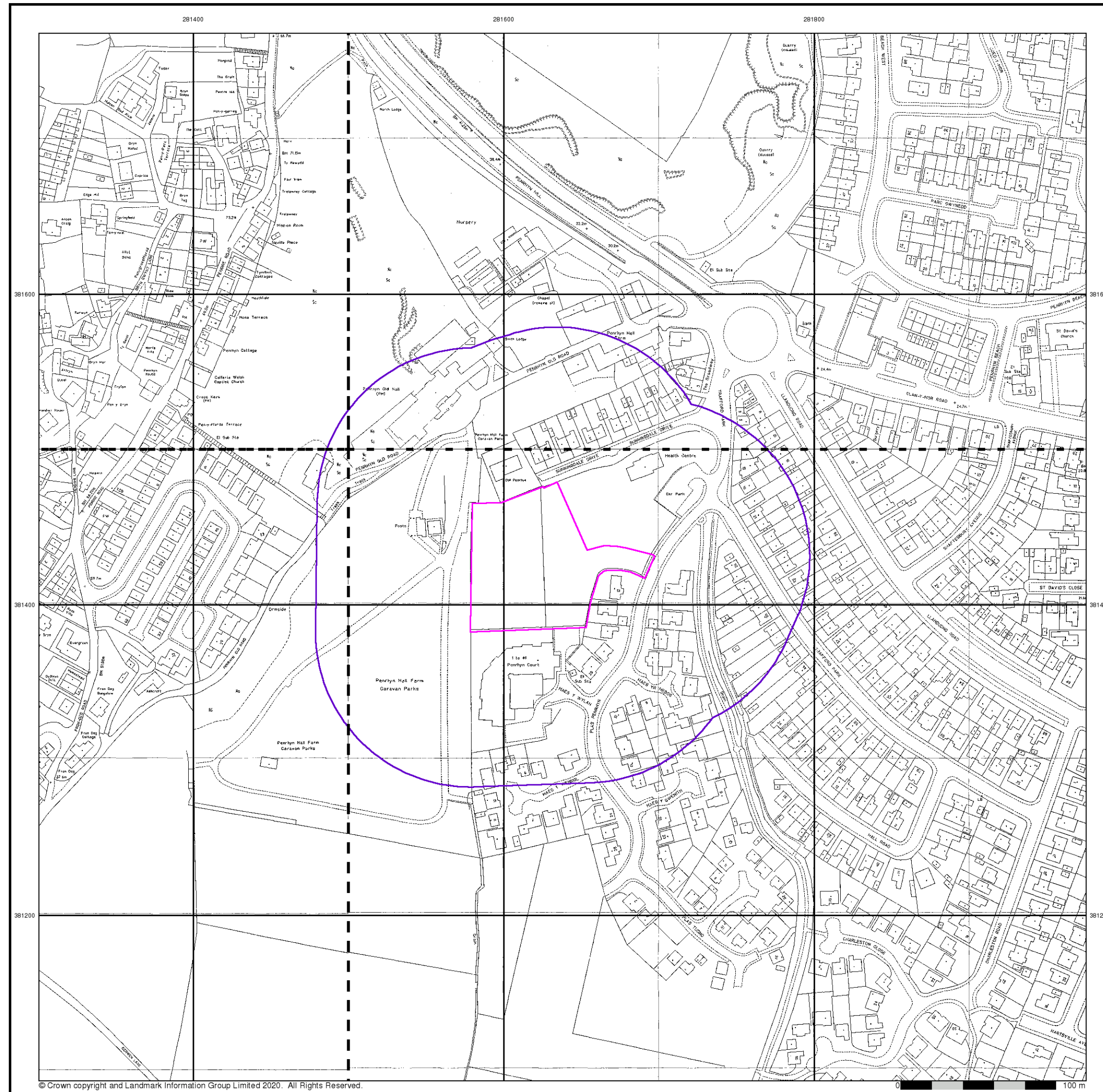
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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

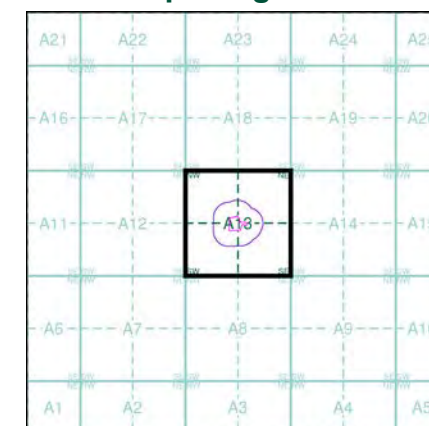
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH8181NW 1993 1:1,250	SH8181NE 1993 1:1,250
SH8181SW 1993 1:1,250	SH8181SE 1993 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

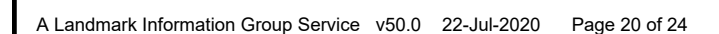


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



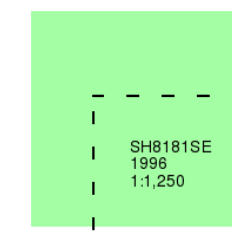
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

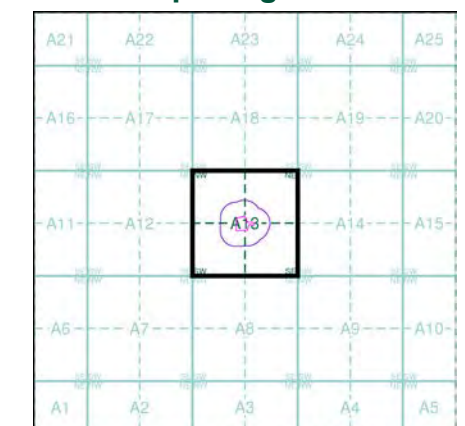
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

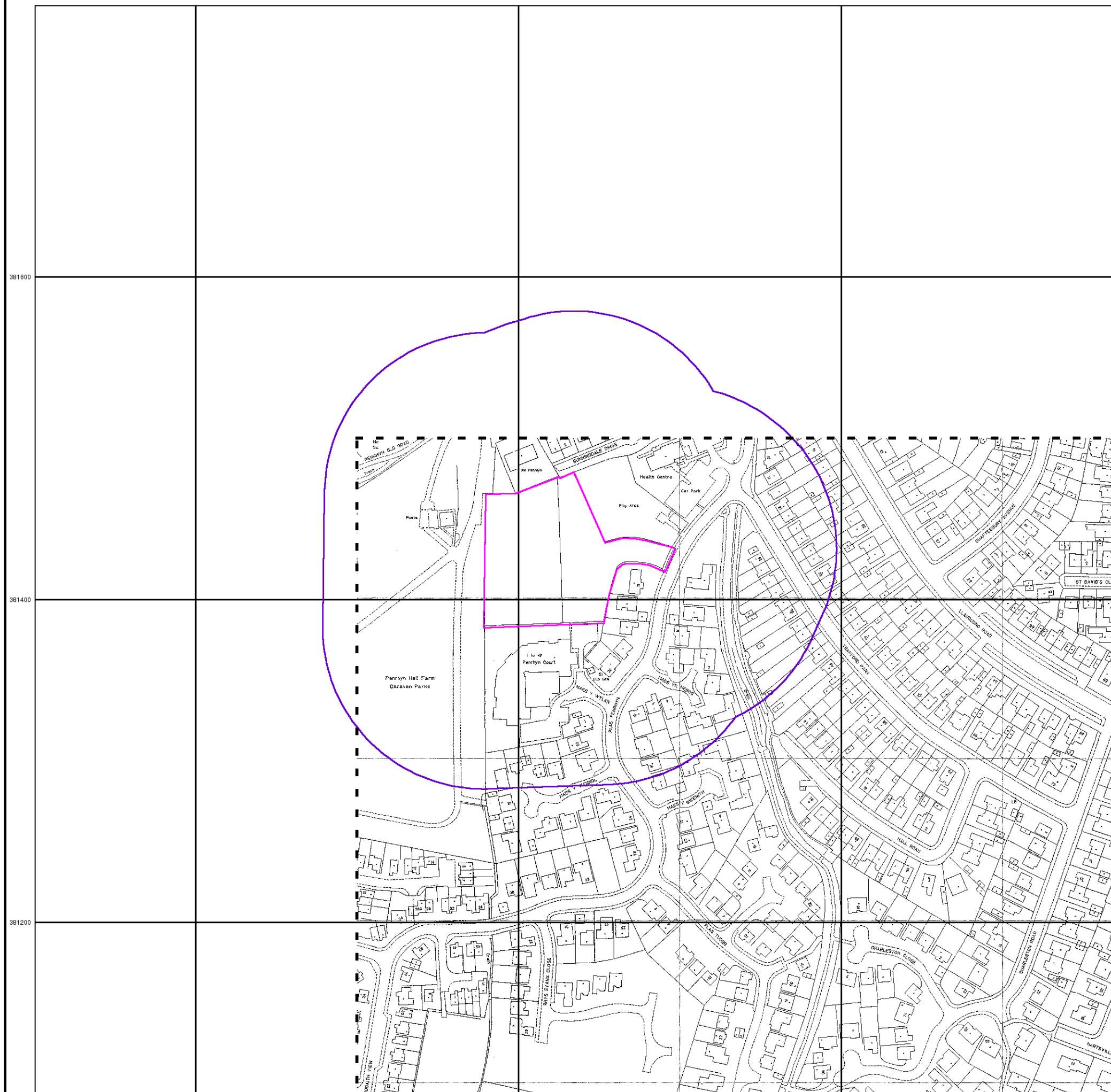


Order Details

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Customer Ref: 08220
National Grid Reference: 281630, 381430
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400





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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2000

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13

A21	A22	A23	A24	A25
A16	A17	A18	A19	A20
A11	A12	A13	A14	A15
A6	A7	A8	A9	A10
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5

Order Details

Order Number:	249164328_1_1
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Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400

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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

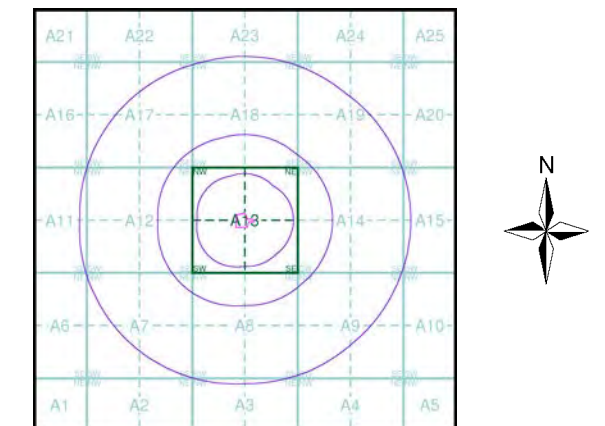
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Denbighshire	1:10,560	1879	2
Caernarvonshire	1:10,560	1888	3
Denbighshire	1:10,560	1900 - 1901	4
Caernarvonshire	1:10,560	1901	5
Denbighshire	1:10,560	1914 - 1915	6
Denbighshire	1:10,560	1914 - 1915	7
Caernarvonshire	1:10,560	1919	8
Denbighshire	1:10,560	1937 - 1938	9
Caernarvonshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1939	10
Denbighshire	1:10,560	1953 - 1954	11
Caernarvonshire	1:10,560	1953	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1963	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970	14
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1989	15
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	16
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	17
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	18

Historical Map - Slice A

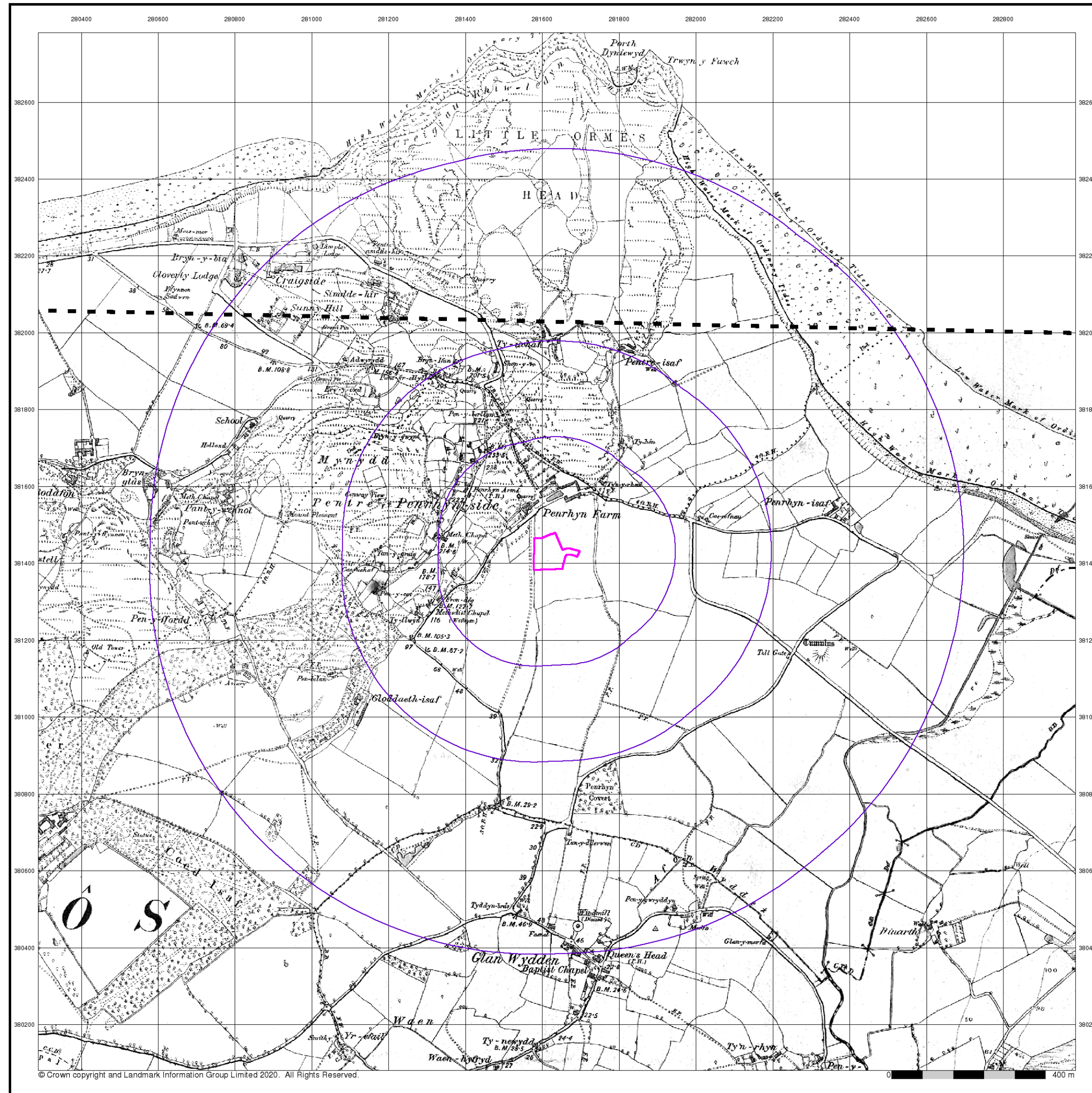


Order Details

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Customer Ref: 08220
National Grid Reference: 281630, 381430
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Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



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Caernarvonshire

Published 1888

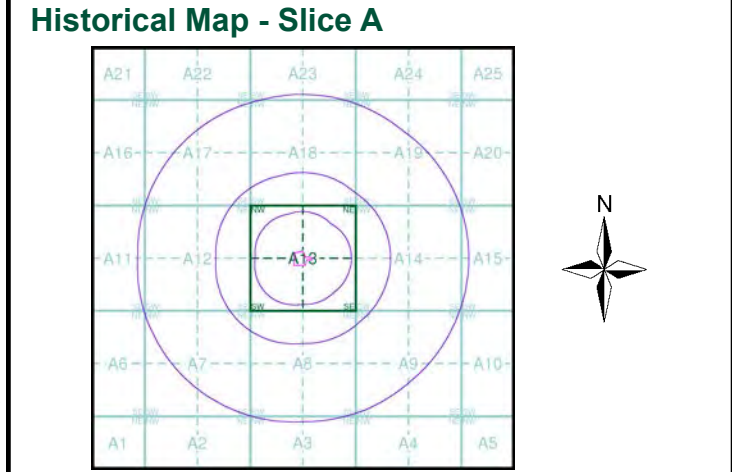
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

002SW
1888
1:10,560

005NW
1888
1:10,560



Order Details

Order Number:

249164328_1_1

Customer Ref:

08220

National Grid Reference:

281630, 381430

Slice:

A

Site Area (Ha):

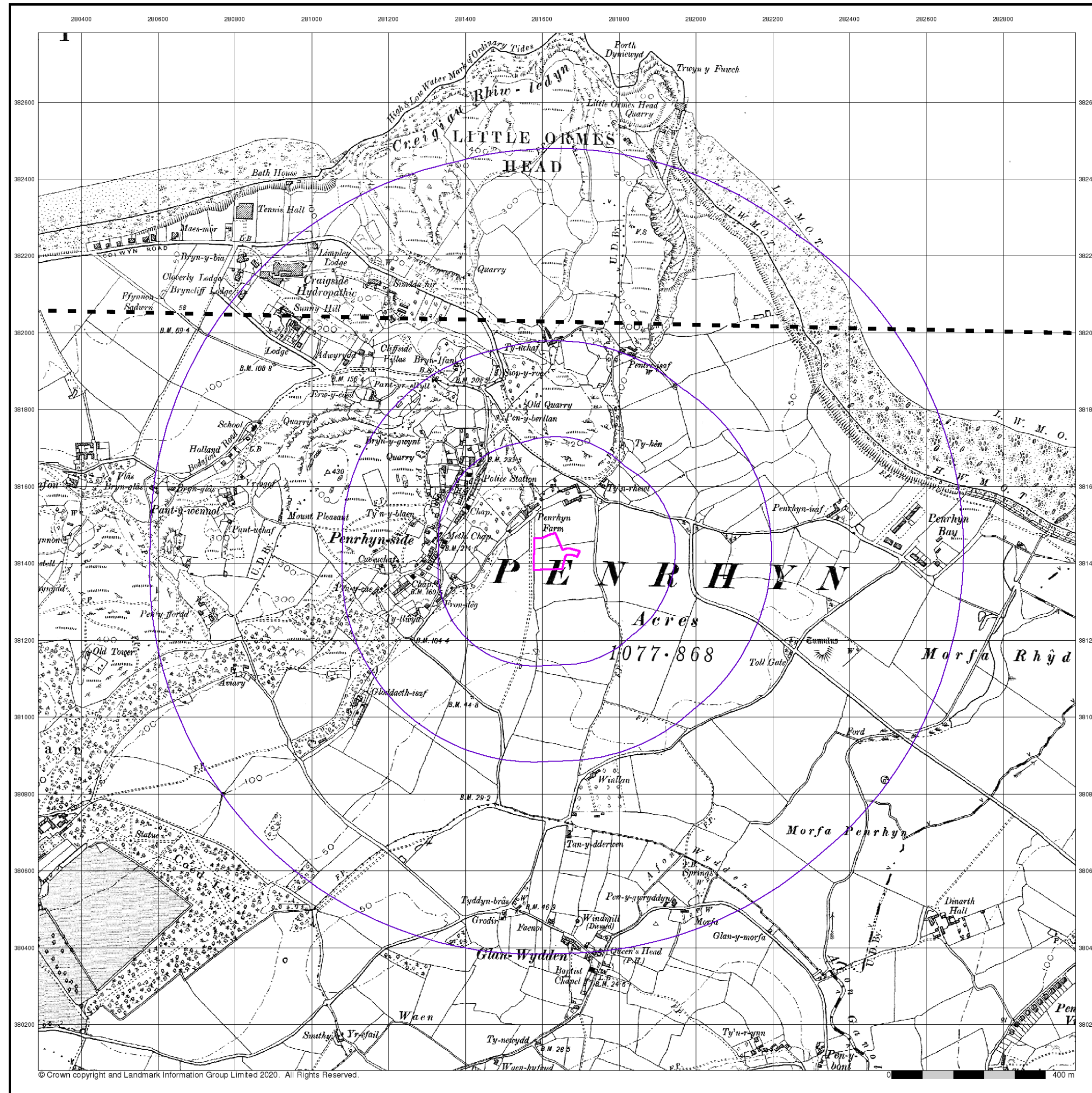
0.69

Search Buffer (m):

1000

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Site at 281600, 381400



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Caernarvonshire

Published 1901

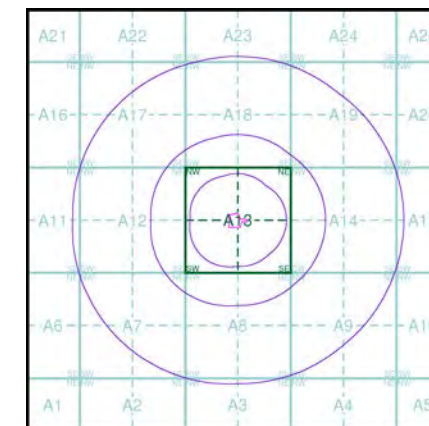
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

002SW
1901
1:10,560
005NW
1901
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

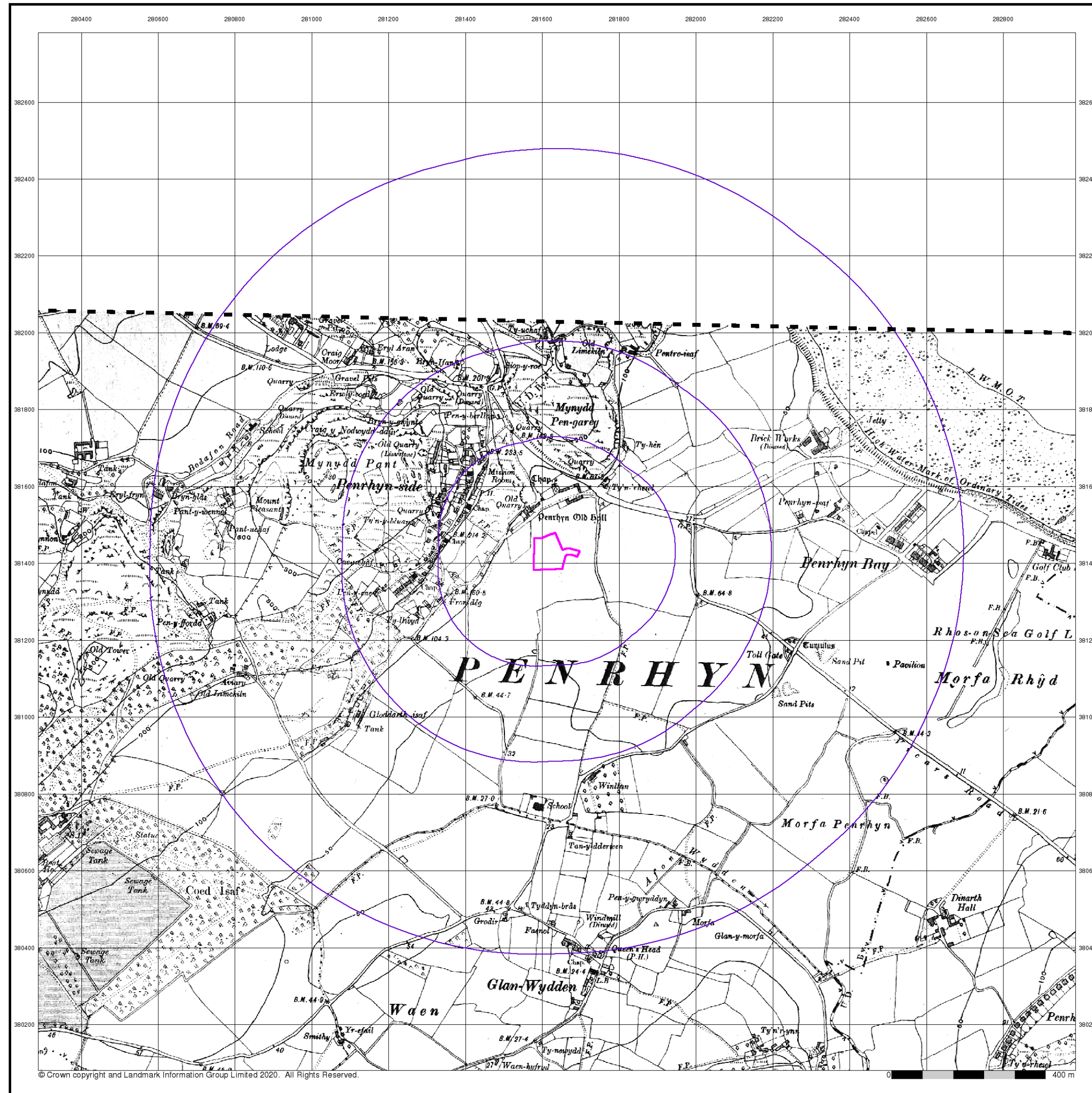
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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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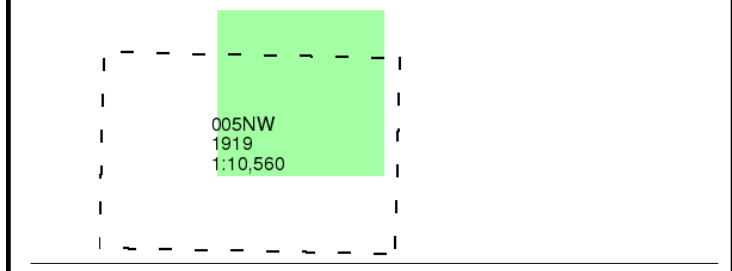
Caernarvonshire

Published 1919

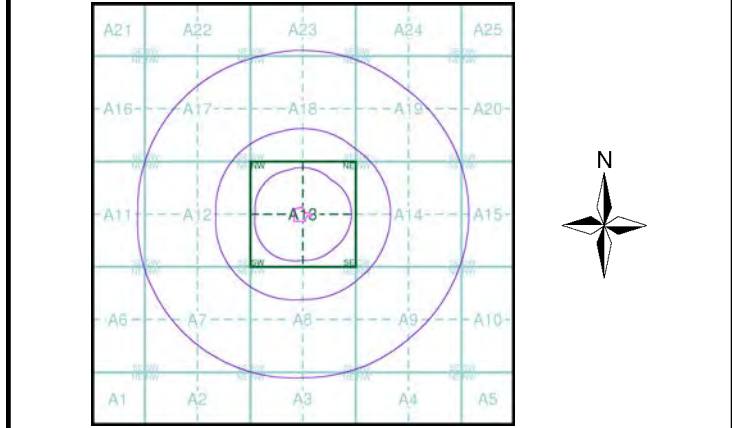
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



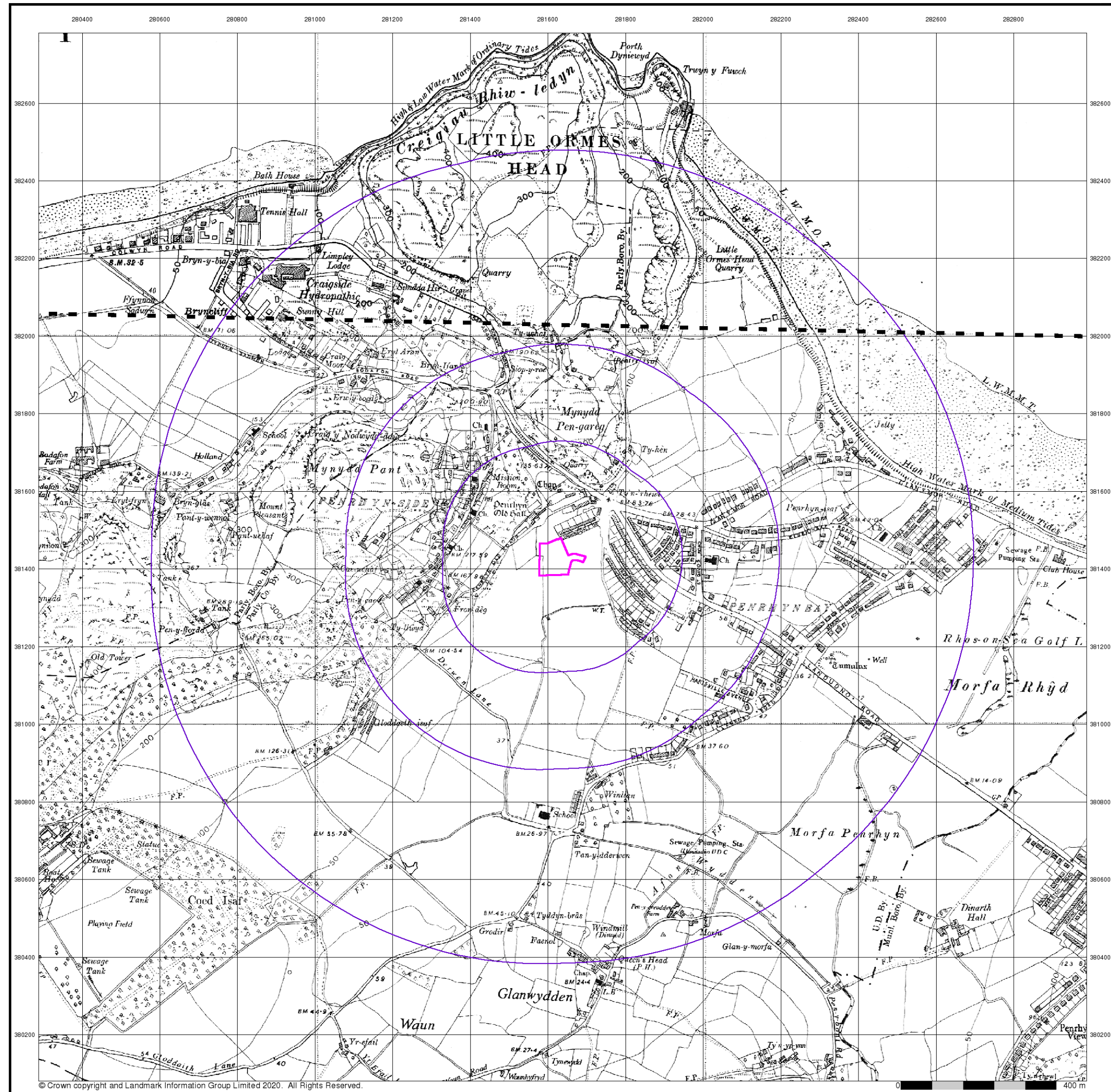
Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details	
Order Number:	249164328_1_1
Customer Ref:	08220
National Grid Reference:	281630, 381430
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Site Area (Ha):	0.69
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



Caernarvonshire

Published 1938 - 1939

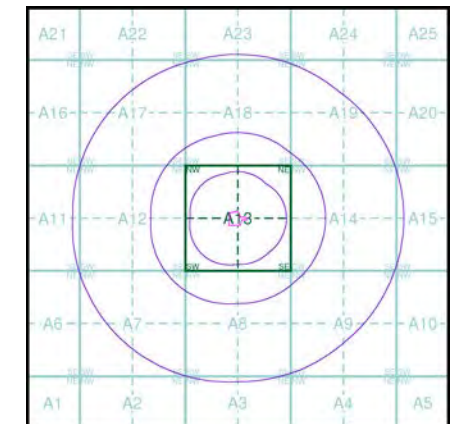
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

002SW
1938
1:10,560
005NW
1939
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

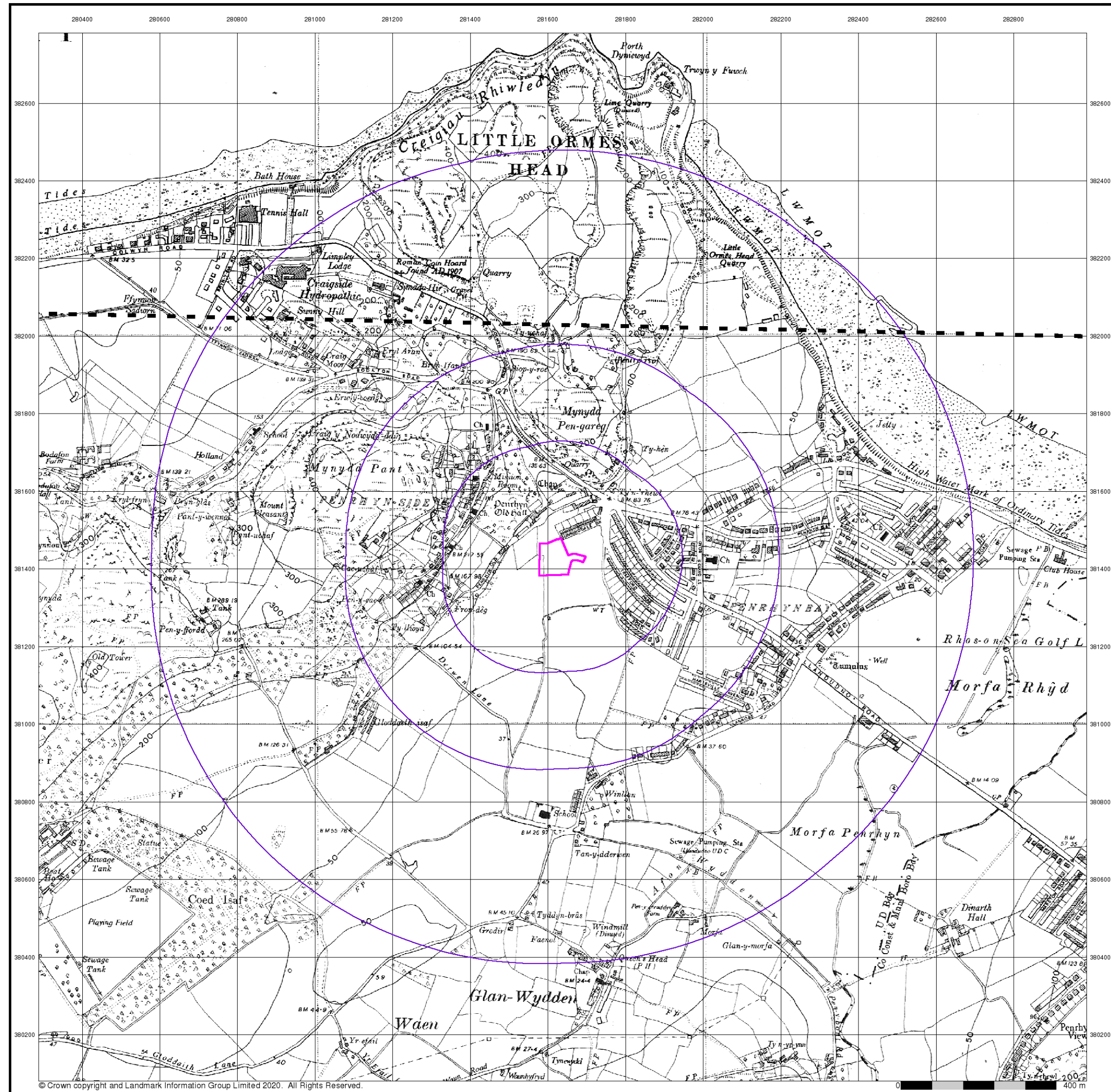


Order Details

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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.69
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



Caernarvonshire

Published 1953

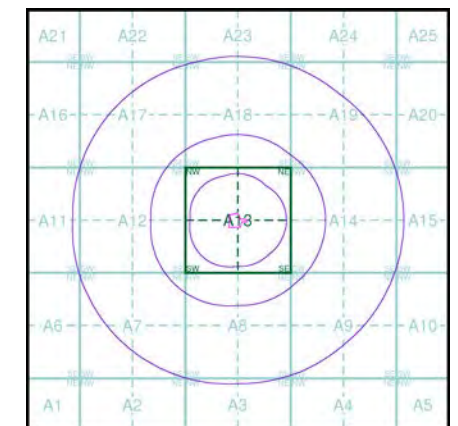
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

002SW
1953
1:10,560
005NW
1953
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

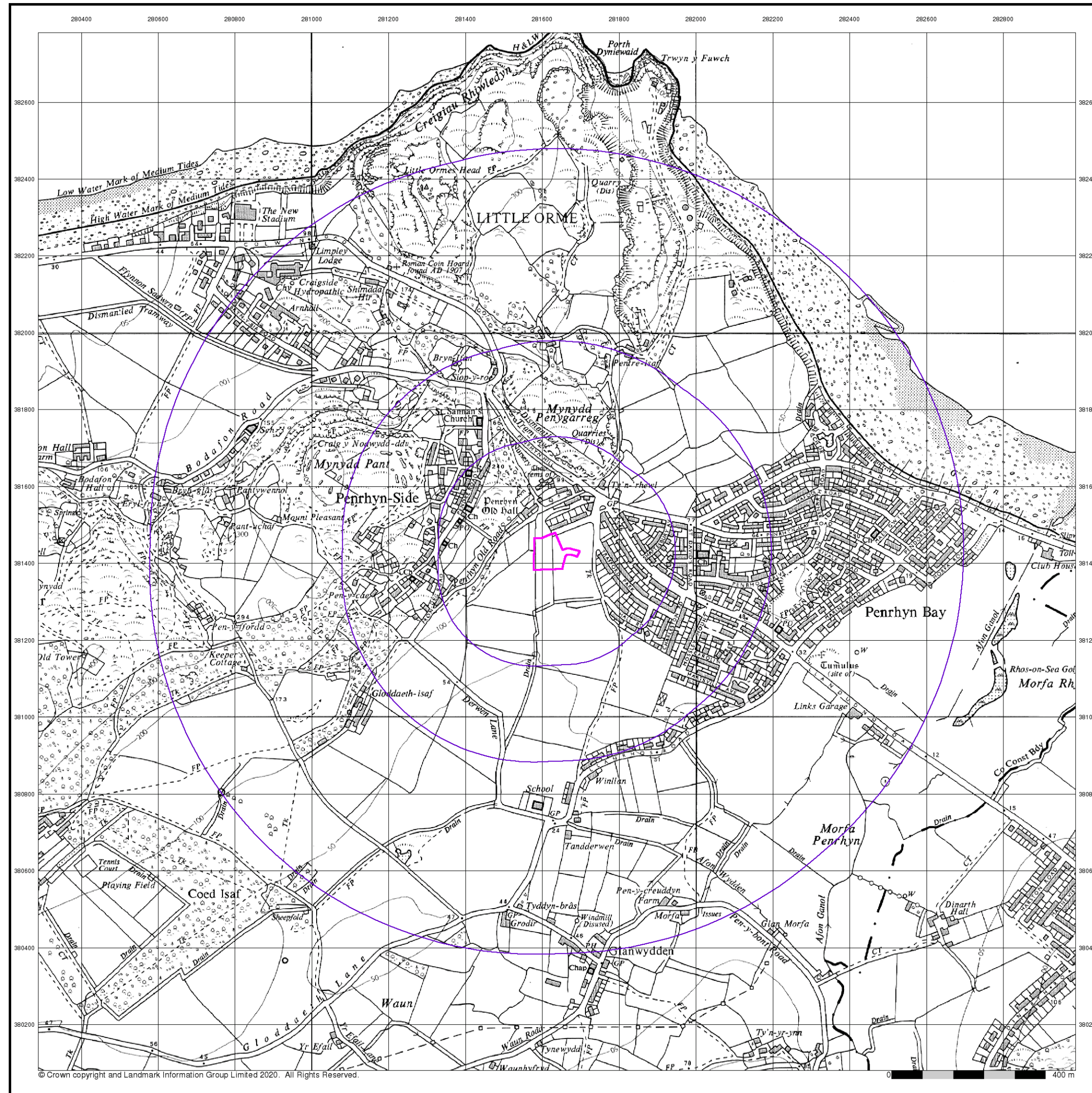


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Site Details

Site at 281600, 381400



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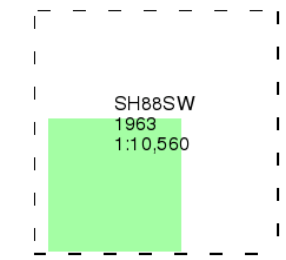
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1963

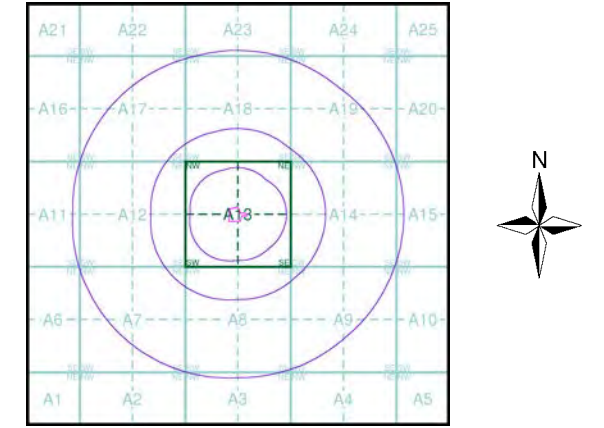
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



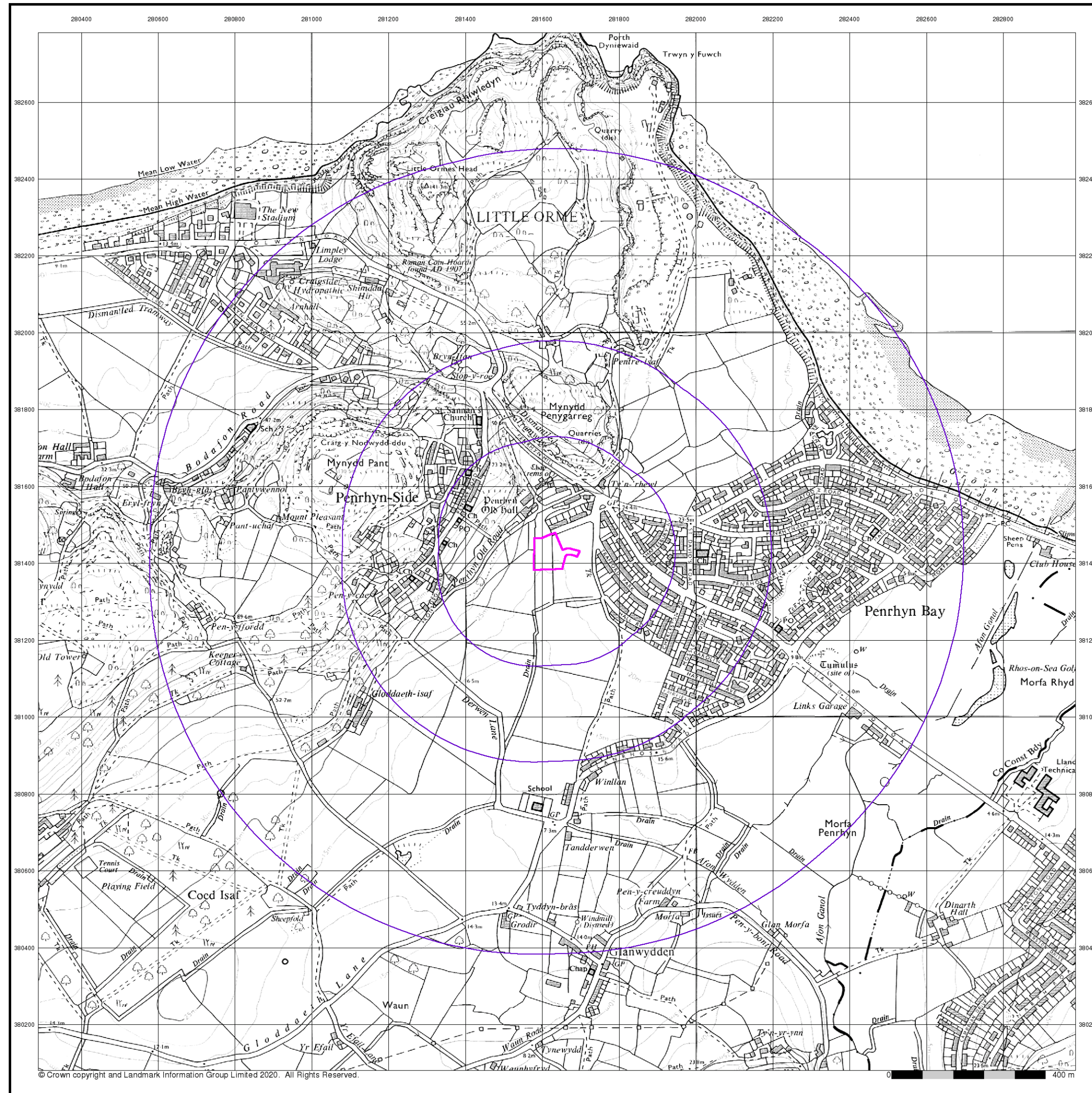
Historical Map - Slice A



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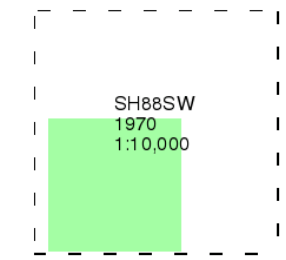
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

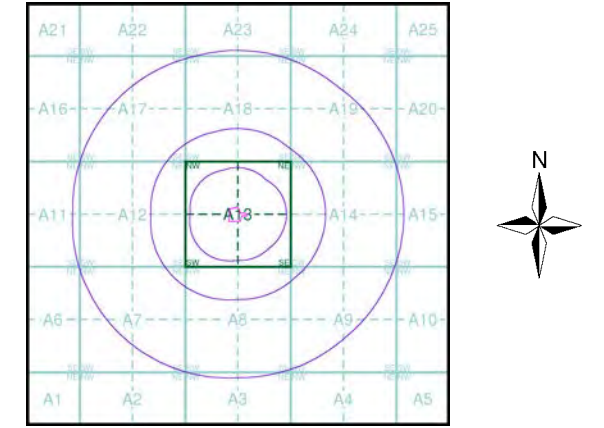
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



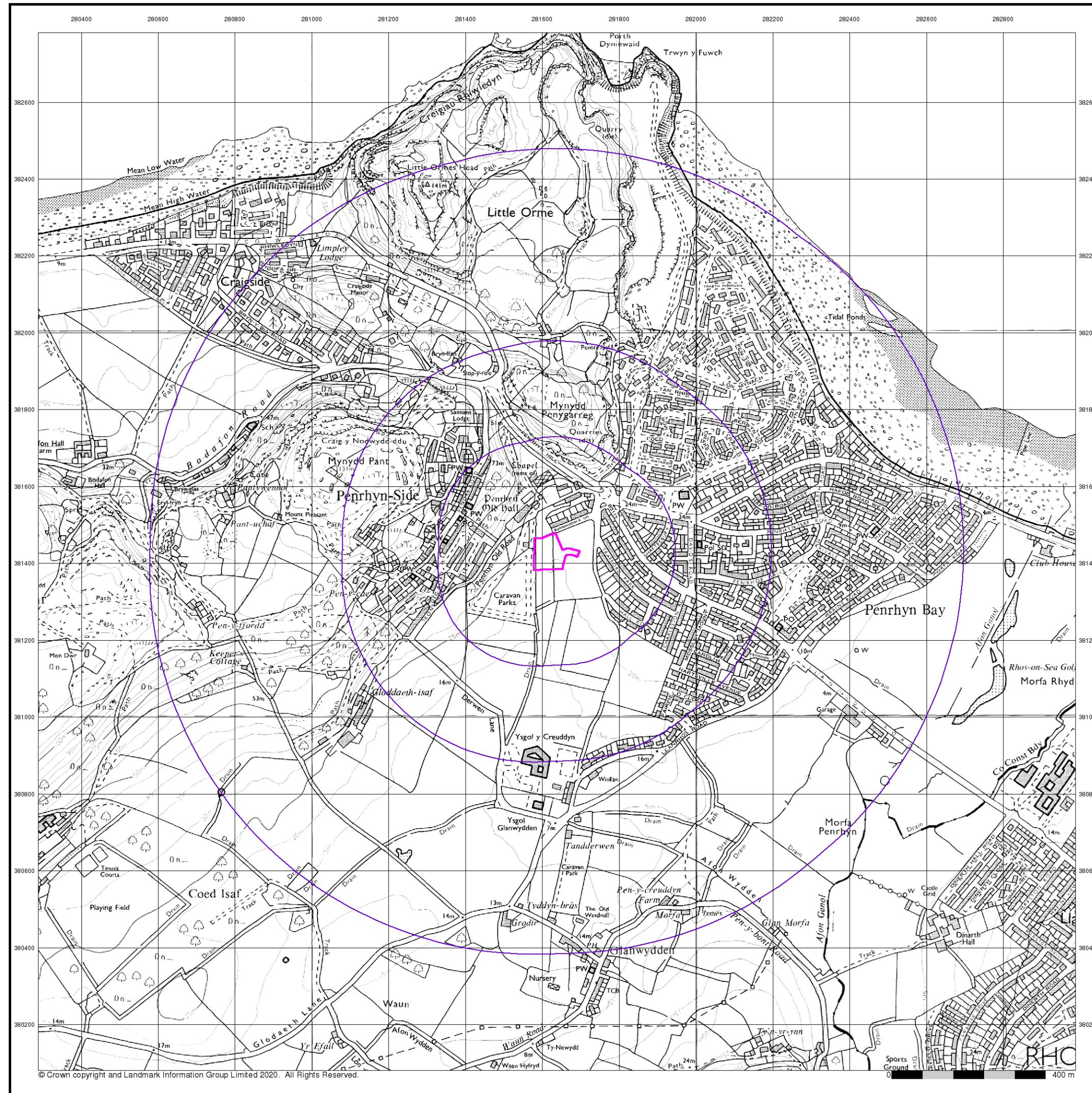
Historical Map - Slice A



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National Grid Reference:	281630, 381430
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Site Details

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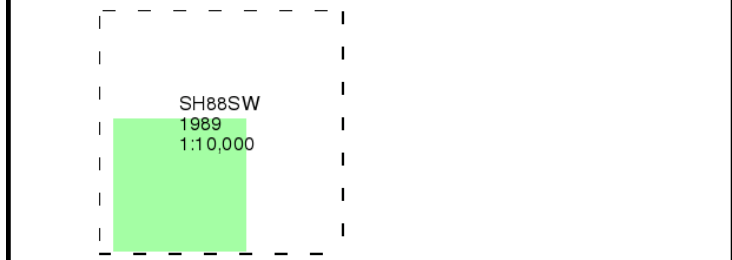
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1989

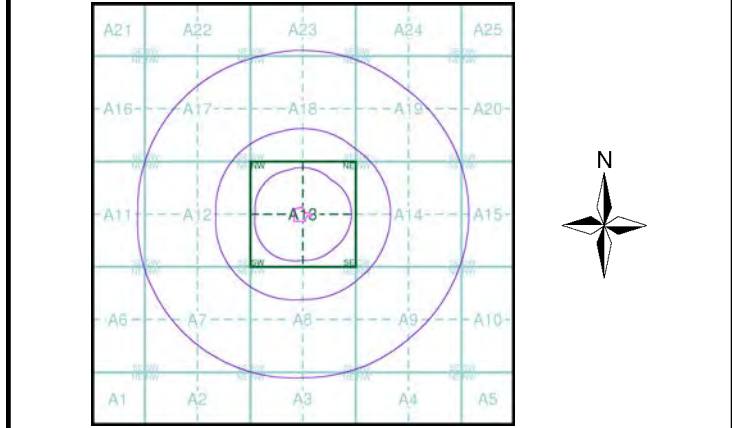
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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Envirocheck®

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH88SW

2000

1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	249164328_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	281630, 381430
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.69
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 22-Jul-2020 Page 16 of 18



10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH88SW

2006

1:10,000

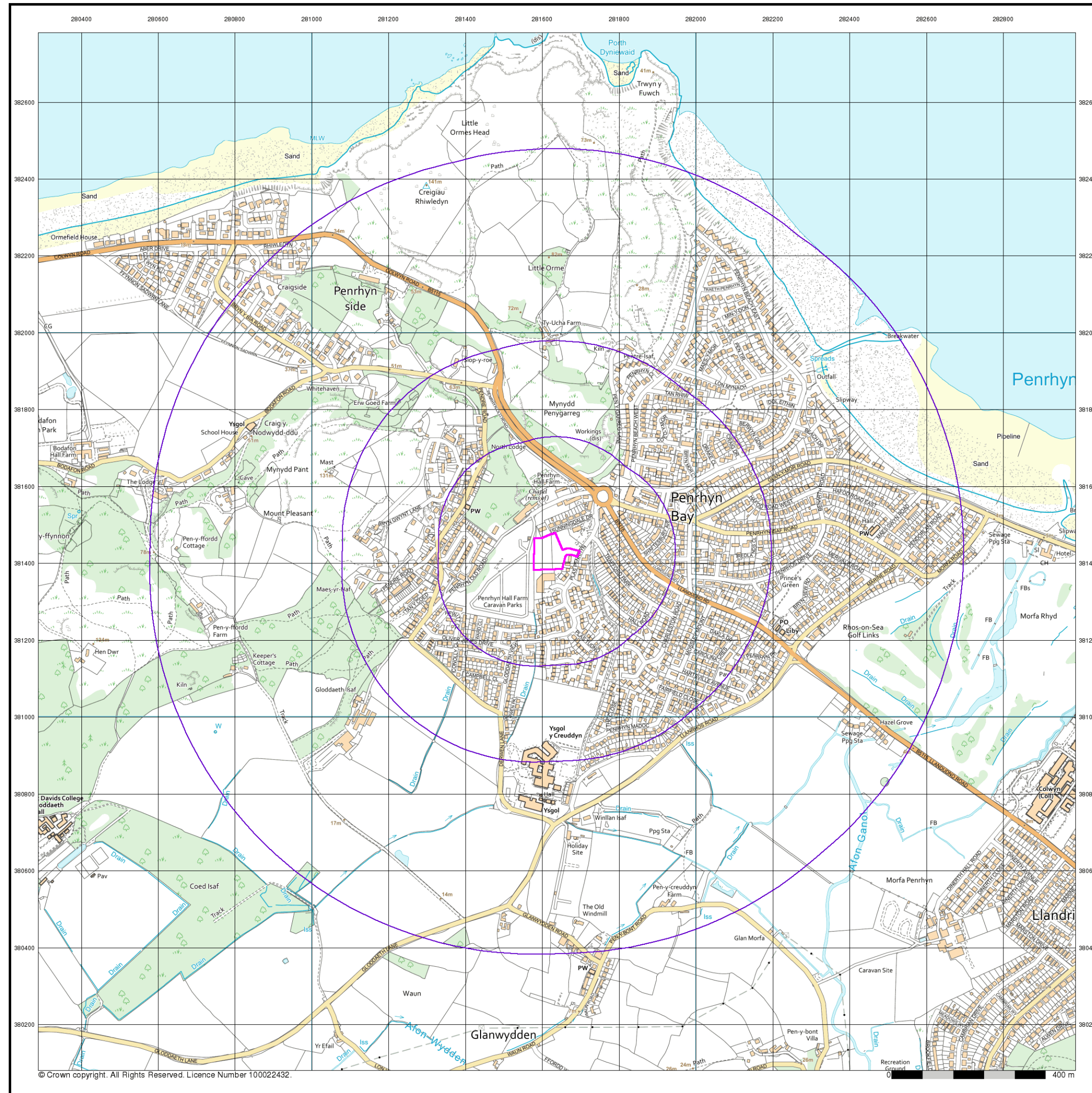
Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

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Site Area (Ha):	0.69
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Site Details

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VectorMap Local

Published 2020

Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SH88SW
2020
Variable

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	249164328_1_1
Customer Ref:	08220
National Grid Reference:	281630, 381430
Slice:	A
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Site Details

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