



Llandudno Coastal Improvements

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

August 2022

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Executive summary

This heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC), to support the delivery of the Llandudno Coastal Flood Improvements Scheme (hereafter referred to as the “Scheme”). This Scheme aims to improve the existing coastal defences and provide increased flood and erosion protection to people and property in Llandudno.

Llandudno is a Victorian coastal resort, with a well-established history as a tourist destination due to its prominent location on a peninsula dominated by the Great Orme and surrounded by the Irish Sea. Llandudno has two coastlines: the North Shore and the West Shore. The North Shore is the main tourist beach in Llandudno, while the West Shore is used more frequently by local residents.

This DBA and associated walkover survey in February 2022 identified:

- Assets largely associated with prehistoric activity within the area such as the Scheduled Monument of Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave.
- Built heritage assets relating to Llandudno's' legacy as a Victorian seaside resort, including over 200 listed buildings in the study area
- Evidence of a submerged prehistoric landscape, comprising partially exposed trees on the North Shore;
- The remains of a possible Medieval Fish Weir were also identified on the northern end of the North Shore near the Pier. Within the same area wooden and metal debris relating to possible post-Medieval and Modern shipwrecks were also identified; and
- On the West Shore assets, the possible remains of the Flying Foam shipwreck and three post-Medieval fish weirs.

The built historic assets within the Study Area all largely date to the post-Medieval period, when Llandudno was transformed from a small fishing village into a successful seaside resort. Some of these assets include the Pier, Happy Valley Gardens, and several hotels on the seafront including the Imperial and Grand Hotels. The West Shore has fewer built historic assets but listed buildings on the seafront include the White Rabbit Memorial and the Former Tram Terminus Shelter.

The potential for prehistoric and post-medieval remains within the Scheme area, especially across the North Shore is high. It has been concluded that there is a low potential for archaeological remains dated to the Roman, Medieval and Modern periods. No archaeological remains are anticipated along Gloddaeth Avenue.

Although the Scheme is located in Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation area, the works will have no permanent impact on this. The only impact to the Conservation Area and listed buildings within the Study Area will be temporary changes to the setting during construction; however, following completion of the Scheme no permanent impacts are anticipated.

This DBA recommends:

- Once the preferred Scheme option has been selected, further consultation will need to be sought with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), Cadw, and RCAHMW to discuss any mitigation that may be required.
- Consultation with GAT confirmed the requirement for a programme archaeological monitoring of GI trial holes works along North Shore and the production of a Deposit Model from the borehole logs. Once a preferred option has been selected further consultation with GAT will be undertaken to determine the scope of further archaeological work if required.

This may include an update to the DBA, geophysical survey and or drone survey and archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief

A record of this DBA has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS IDmottmacd2-506370).

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

This Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC), to support the delivery of the Llandudno Coastal Improvements Scheme (hereafter referred to as the “Scheme”).

1.1.1 Scheme location

The Scheme is located in Llandudno, a town in North Wales, centred on the National Grid Reference (NGR) SH 78180 82349. Llandudno is located on a peninsula and surrounded by the Irish Sea to the north and the Conwy Channel to the west.

1.1.2 Scheme proposals

A number of options for improving the management of coastal flood risk in Llandudno have been considered in the Outline Business Case (OBC) produced on behalf of CCBC by AECOM¹. At the time of writing, the Scheme design had not been finalised, however is expected to comprise of works to improve coastal defences, beach maintenance, as well as a series of public realm improvement works in the three following areas; North Shore, West Shore and Gloddaeth Avenue. The study area (See Figure 1.1 and Appendix A) has been agreed with CCBC as the current best estimate of the anticipated maximum (worse case) Scheme footprint or works area.

- **North Shore**

The North Shore is the main tourist beach and is located between the Great Orme to the north-east and Craig-y-Don to the south-west and centred at SH 78798 82250 (see Figure 1.1). The North Shore has a steep upper shingle beach and a flatter, lower sand beach. There is also a wide tarmacked promenade with a low-level wall fronted by a stepped concrete revetment. The existing defences largely date to 2000 and consist of a stepped concrete revetment and a sea wall.

- **West Shore**

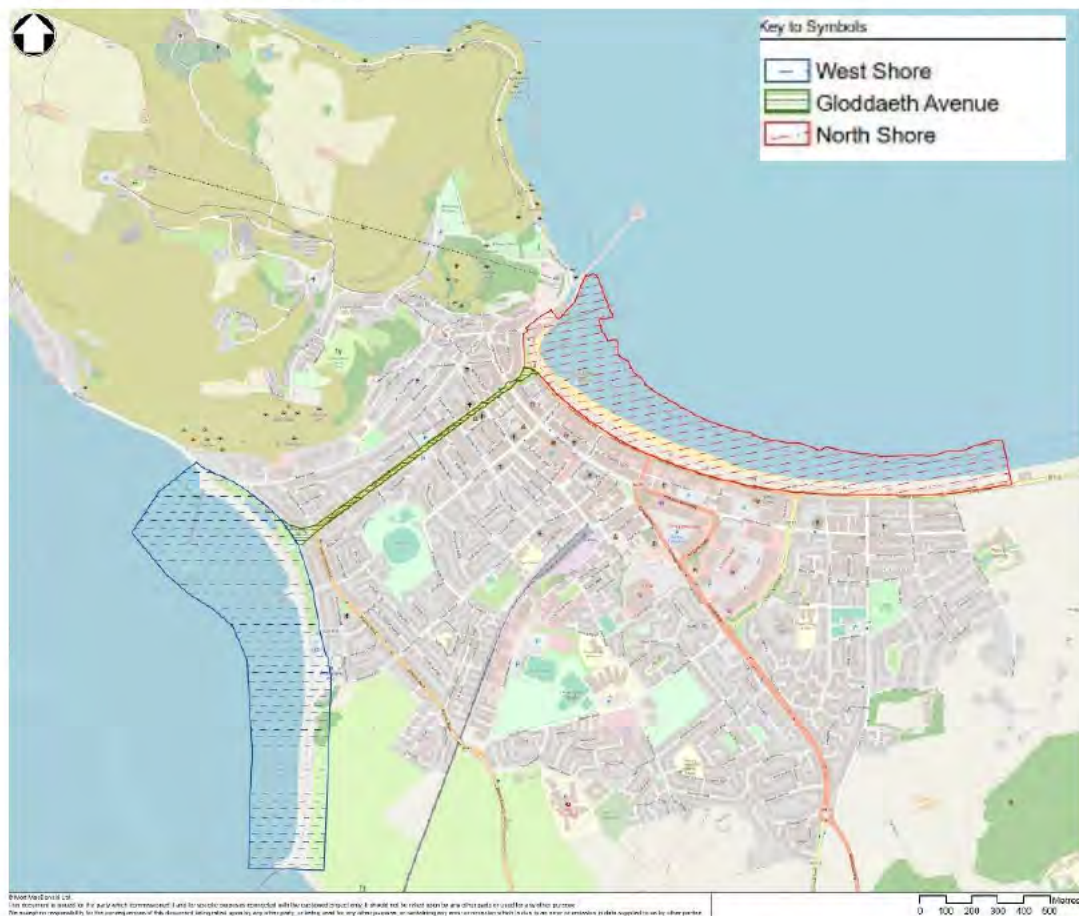
The West Shore is more popular among locals as well as providing amenities for tourists. It is located between the Gogarth to the north and ends at Cerrig Duon to the South and centred at SH 77151 81955 (see Figure 1.1). The West Shore has a varied shoreline with a wide intertidal sand beach area protecting the frontage. The gradient is very flat and the beach is mostly sand with isolated gravel deposits. The existing defences consist of a stepped concrete sea wall and three breakwaters.

- **Gloddaeth Avenue**

Gloddaeth Avenue (A546) connects the North and West Shore, running north-east to south-west and centred at SH 77719 82257 (see Figure 1.1). Proposed developments along Gloddaeth Avenue include series of public realm improvement works to strengthen the connections between the North and West Shore.

¹ AECOM 2019

Figure 1.1: Extent of Scheme



Source: Extracted from 104619-MMD-00-XX-DR-Z-0003 P01, see Appendix A. © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this DBA is to identify the archaeological and built heritage resources potentially impacted by the Scheme, as well as report on the walkover survey which was carried out on 28 February 2022. This DBA focuses primarily on the known baseline and potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the footprint of the Scheme (see Sections 3 and 4). In addition, a setting assessment of a number of designated and non-designated assets that may be affected by the Scheme is presented (see Section 9).

2 National and local planning policy

2.1 Overarching legislation

2.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

This Act relates to the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological and historic interest.

2.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act sets out the protection given to buildings of special architectural or historic interest through listing. It also sets out the process for designation of conservation areas, which are recognised as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

2.1.3 Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

The Act prohibits entering and tampering with wrecked military vessels or aircraft. All military aircraft is automatically protected under this legislation, but vessels need to be designated individually. The Act enabled the government to establish controlled sites around wrecks in UK water or protected places for those in international water. The legislation is administered by the Ministry of Defence.

The Act makes it an offence to interfere, without a licence, with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or standard military aircraft or designated vessel, irrespective of loss of life or whether the loss occurred during peacetime or wartime.

It is an offence under this Act to:

- Conduct diving, salvage or excavation operations;
- tamper with, damage, remove, or unearth any remains; and
- enter any hatch or opening on protected or controlled sites.

2.1.4 Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Act amends current UK legislation which provides the framework for the protection and management of the historic environment, namely the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The amendments aim to give more effective protection, improve sustainable management, and introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken in respect to the historic environment in Wales. There are also additional provisions relating to historic place names, historic environment records and the Advisory Panel for the historic environment in Wales.

2.2 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, Feb 2021)

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) emphasises the importance of the historic environment in planning and development and sets out the government's policies regarding development that affects the historic environment.² It requires that proposals are fully evidenced and assessed to help informed decision making. Chapter 6 outlines these policies.

² Welsh Government 2018, Planning Policy Wales. Available at <https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales> Accessed 21/02/2022

Paragraph 6.1.9 states that the significance and heritage values of historic assets (both built and archaeological) must be considered. With relation to archaeological remains, there needs to be sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the impact of any proposals on the significance of the remains (para 6.1.27).

2.2.1 PPW Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24): The Historic Environment (May 2017)

PPW TAN 24: The Historic Environment has been produced to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during decision making on planning applications.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

The Conwy Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in October 2013 and is scheduled to run until the end of 2022.³ Archaeology and built heritage is dealt with under Section 4.7 'Cultural Heritage' and includes:

- Policy CTH/1 – Cultural Heritage;
- Policy CTH/2 – Development Affecting Historic assets; and
- Policy CTH/3 – Buildings and Structures of Local Importance.

³ CCC 2013, Conwy County Council Local Development Plan 2007-2022. Available at <https://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Planning-Building-Control-and-Conservation/Strategic-Planning-Policy/Adopted-Local-Development-Plan-LDP/Assets-written-proposals-maps/Conwy-Local-Development-Plan-2007-2022.pdf> Accessed 21/02/2022

3 Methodology

3.1 Assessment methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a maximum 250m radius of the Scheme area (hereby referred to as the 'study area'). This search radius is considered sufficient to produce a comprehensive baseline for the development area and will allow an understanding of the archaeological potential to be established, and for recommendations for heritage mitigation to be made for the proposed development.

The following guidance has been used for this DBA:

- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (updated 2020);⁴
- Cadw, 2011 Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales;⁵
- Cadw, 2017a Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales;⁶
- Cadw, 2017b Setting of Historic Assets in Wales;⁷ and
- Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment.⁸

The CIfA guidance outlines the necessity of the DBA to enable appropriate mitigation strategies where necessary, in line with the local and national policies in place. The following actions have been undertaken for this assessment:

- An examination of the local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the Cof Cymru – National Historic Assets of Wales for Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Shipwrecks and Registered Battlefields within the study area;
- A search of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) database for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots, locally listed buildings, and archaeological event locations within the study area;⁹
- A search of the National Monument Record of Wales (NMRW) for archaeological sites, non-designated built heritage and maritime historic assets;
- An examination of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources e.g. journals and historic records;
- A search of the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for the reports of archaeological excavations within the wider area;
- An examination of topographical and geological evidence; and,

⁴ CIfA, 2020 Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf Accessed 21/02/2022

⁵ Cadw, 2011 Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales. Available at https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20managment%20fo%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf Accessed 21/02/2022

⁶ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf> Accessed 21/02/2022

⁷ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf> Accessed 21/02/2022

⁸ <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan24-historic-environment.pdf> Accessed 21/02/2022

⁹ HER received from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on 18/02/2022 (Enquiry 1585).

- A map regression exercise using historic maps to determine previous land use of the proposed development area.

3.2 Surveys

Archaeological walkover surveys and setting assessments of designated and non-designated assets, were completed by experience heritage consultants during low tide on 28 February 2022. Weather conditions were overcast, with fine drizzle along with intermittent heavy rain showers.

The walkover was designed to visit and record each cultural historic asset identified in the study area. It was also designed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the Scheme area, identifying any previously unknown cultural historic assets which could be affected by the Scheme. The results of the walkover surveys are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

3.3 Aims and objectives

The aim of this assessment is to:

- Identify the presence or potential for built or buried historic assets that may be impacted by the proposed development;
- assess the likely impacts that the proposed development might have on potential historic assets; and,
- provide recommendations for further assessment, if appropriate, to mitigate the impact, including total loss, of known and unknown historic assets.

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

The following assumptions and limitations have been assumed for the survey and assessment:

- The assessment is reliant on third-party data, obtained February 2022.
- Information provided by the historic environment record database can be limited due to its dependence on random opportunities for historic and archaeological research, fieldwork, and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to a lack of research or investigation, rather than no historic assets being present. Therefore, the information from the GAT HER has been used as a starting point for further research rather than as a definitive list. Where there is an absence of data, professional judgement has been used to reach informed decisions regarding the historic environment.
- The current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study area is based on data relevant to the assessment which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without intrusive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeology exist, which has been covered over or exposed because of ongoing coastal process..
- The temporal scope of the assessment assumes a baseline of the current conditions as at the time of writing.

3.5 Consultation

Preliminary consultations have been held with the Planning Archaeologist at Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAP), a section of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) on 22 October 2021 following the initial proposal for the Scheme.

The Planning Archaeologist at GAP advised that a DBA for the Scheme would be of benefit to synthesise the considerable body of existing information and provide a better evidence base for informing design/gauging impacts than GAT HER point data alone. They also advised that a walkover survey of the Scheme area would need to be completed at the optimum time and preferably at a low tide to identify and map any features as they currently survive. It was also recommended that the DBA include an element of deposit modelling to inform the risk that works would affect the submerged landscapes on the North Shore.

The Planning Archaeologist was also contacted on the 14 March 2022 regarding the proposed Ground Investigation (GI) associated with the Scheme. They advise it would also be suitable for use by the geoarchaeologist completing the deposit model. It was also advised that any work that disturbs the ground, such as the digging of trial pits, would not require a watching brief along the North Shore Promenade, except possibly at the northern end of the Scheme. However, any GI works on the West Shore and North Shore beaches would likely require some form of archaeological mitigation such as a watching brief. The element of the GI works that may require a watching brief will be confirmed with the GAP Planning Archaeologist, once the work plans have been finalised.

Further consultation will be sought once with Cadw and RCAHMW (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales) once a final option for the Scheme has been decided.

4 Baseline

4.1 Overview

This section focuses on the archaeology and built heritage within the study area. A gazetteer detailing the historic assets potentially affected by the Scheme can be found in Appendix B and a plan showing the location of the historic assets can be found in Appendix C. Each historic asset has been assigned a unique Mott MacDonald reference number prefixed by an abbreviation of “MM” for ease of reading.

4.2 Study area

Designated historic assets, such as World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wrecks and Protected Aircraft Crash Sites have been assessed within the footprint of the Scheme, plus the 250m buffer. This is considered a wide enough area to take into account any impacts on designated historic assets and/or changes to their setting.

Non-designated historic assets such as archaeological remains and locally listed buildings, alongside the results of previous archaeological investigations, have also been assessed within the footprint of the Scheme and the 250m buffer around the Scheme area. This allows a consideration of all known archaeological remains, which may indicate the potential for further unrecorded archaeological remains within the Scheme area.

4.3 Geology, topography and land use

4.3.1 North Shore

The underlying solid geology of the North Shore Study Area as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹⁰ comprises of three different geologies. The northern section of the Study Area is Dolostone a Llanarmon Limestone formed approximately 331 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, while the central section is mudstone formed approximately 419 to 541 million years ago in the Silurian and Cambrian Periods. The southern section of the North Shore Study area is made Siltstone, a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 449 to 478 million years ago in the Ordovician Period.

The overlying drift geology at North Shore is comprised of Blown Sand formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The wider study area is dominated by Coastal Zone Deposits of Clay, Silt and Sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

Cranfield University's Soilscales for England and Wales records the study area as containing sand dune soils.¹¹

North Shore shoreline is predominantly comprised of a relatively flat shingle beach sitting at approximately 2m above ordnance datum (AOD). It is sheltered by two headlands: Great Orme which has an elevation of 207m, and Little Orme with an elevation of 141m, both of which dramatically contrast with the flatness of the town and beaches. The beach support the tourist resort, with amenities across the beach front and a Victorian pier at the northern end.

¹⁰ BGS. 2022, Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at: https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.158821690.1646091136.1627294574-1546435123.1624539547. Accessed 22/02/2022

¹¹ Cranfield University, 2022, Soilscales for England and Wales. Available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/soilguide.cfm>. Accessed 22/02/2022

The BGS maintains an archive of historical exploratory borehole logs throughout the United Kingdom (UK). A summary of those which are considered to provide useful information on the ground profile of the North Shore Study Area is given in Table D.1 in Appendix E.

4.3.2 West Shore

The underlying solid geology of the West Shore as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹² comprises of the Lower Palaeozoic Rock, mudstone, which formed approximately 419 to 541 million years ago in the Silurian and Cambrian Periods.

The overlying drift geology is comprised of Gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The wider study area is dominated by Tidal Flat Deposits of Clay, Silt and Sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These deposits are shallow marine in origin and consist of coarse-grained material that forms beaches and bars in a coastal setting.¹³

The West Shore shoreline is predominantly comprised of a relatively flat sandy beach with rocky areas. The north end of the shoreline is approximately 4.5mAOD, reducing to 2.9mAOD in the centre, and rising to approximately 4.7m AOD at the south end. The West Shore is quieter than the more developed North Shore, but still has public facilities, including a boating lake.

The BGS maintains an archive of historical exploratory borehole logs throughout the United Kingdom (UK). A summary of those which are considered to provide useful information on the ground profile of the West Shore Study Area is given below in Table E.2 in Appendix E.

4.3.3 Gloddaeth Avenue

The underlying solid geology of Gloddaeth Avenue as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹⁴ is Mudstone. A Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 419 to 541 million years ago in the Silurian and Cambrian Periods.

The overlying drift geology of Gloddaeth Avenue is Blown Sand formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

The Gloddaeth Avenue Study Area sits at 10m above ordnance datum (AOD). The street is the main road connecting the North and West Shores. It is lined with shops, hotels, restaurants, bars and other amenities.

According to the BGS borehole archives, at least 15 boreholes have been recorded within the centre of Llandudno. Notably, a borehole recorded near Llandudno Railway Station (SH775819) at 3.99m OD showed peat at 8.15-9.20m (MM242). The peat was overlain by estuarine clay, beach deposits and blown sand and it was underlain by estuarine clay on Irish Sea till. As such, Holocene deposits of peat and estuarine clays have been recorded across both the North Shore and West Shore, as well as within the Town Centre. The Holocene deposits of peat and estuarine clays recorded along the wider North Wales coastline are highlighted below in Table 4.8.

¹² BGS. 2022, Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at:
https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.158821690.1646091136.1627294574-1546435123.1624539547
Accessed 22/02/2022

¹³ GAT 2019

¹⁴ BGS. 2022, Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at:
https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.158821690.1646091136.1627294574-1546435123.1624539547
Accessed 22/02/2022

4.4 Designated Assets

4.4.1 Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Battlefields or Protected Wrecks

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Protected Wrecks within the Scheme area. However, the Scheme does fall within the Registered Historic Landscape of Creuddyn and Conwy (MM003).

Within the wider study area, there is one Scheduled Monument; an area associated with prehistoric activity on the edge of the Great Orme known as Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave. This Scheduled Monument consists of two caves, and was first recorded in the 19th century. Several finds associated with the caves, including incised animal bones possibly dated to the Palaeolithic period. The scheduled area includes the caves as well as the surrounding areas where related evidence is likely to survive. There is also one Registered Historic Park and Garden recorded within study area, relating to the 19th century gardens known as Happy Valley (MM004). Table 4.3 below summarises the designated asset.

Table 4.3: Designated Assets

MM No	Cadw Unique Identifier (UID)	Name	Designation	Distance from Scheme (m)
MM003	HLW (Gw) 5	Creuddyn and Conwy	Registered Historic Landscape	Within whole Scheme area.
MM001	5CN191	Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave	Scheduled Monument	175
MM004	PGW (Gd) 1 (CON)	Happy Valley	Registered Historic Park and Garden	8

Source: Cadw, 2022, last accessed February 2022

4.4.2 Listed Buildings

Within the Scheme area there are nine Grade II listed buildings that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme, these are listed below in Table 4.4. Within the wider study area, there are an additional 191 listed buildings. However, only those along the seafront and along Gloddaeth Avenue have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme, as discussed further in Section 7.2 and listed in Table 7.2.

Table 4.4: Listed buildings within the Scheme area

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Designation	Location within Scheme area
MM070	25367	Bandstand	Grade II listed building	North Shore
MM124	3487	Lamp Standard	Grade II listed building	North Shore
MM151	3639	Pillar Box	Grade II listed building	North Shore
MM153	25389	Pillar Box on corner with Clifton Road	Grade II listed building	North Shore
MM168	25305	Shelter	Grade II listed building	Gloddaeth Avenue
MM169	25263	Shelter (Former Tram Terminus)	Grade II listed building	West Shore
MM171	3477	Sixty-six Lamp Standards	Grade II listed building	North Shore
MM189	3475	War Memorial, including Lamp Standards and Bollards	Grade II listed building	North Shore
MM198	3510	White Rabbit Memorial	Grade II listed building	West Shore

Source: Cadw, 2022, last accessed February 2022

4.5 Local Authority designations

Conservation areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act requires local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of a Conservation Area. It also requires planning proposals determine the extent to which a development affects views to and from such an area. Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation Area lies within the Scheme area.

The Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation Area covers a large area (see 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3004 in Appendix C), extending from the end of the pier at the northern end as far as the Parade, Craig y Don, at its eastern end, effectively the extent of the built up area and inland to include the centre of Craig y Don and most of Llandudno Town Centre. It was originally designated in March 1974, and was extended twice, once in 1978 and again in 1987. The Conservation Area protects one of the finest surviving Victorian seaside resorts in the UK and includes approximately 360 Listed Buildings. It is characterised by elegant terraces of classically influenced buildings with well-proportioned fenestration and high-quality decorative detailing.

4.6 Cartographic evidence

A review of historical maps has been undertaken, and the findings are summarised below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Historic map regression for the study area

Date	Map	Description
1840	Tithe map of Llandudno parish in the County of Carnarvon	The tithe map indicates that much of the study area was used as arable land divided into rectilinear boundaries. However, at the foot of the Great Orme there is an unnamed area of settlement comprised of several rows of terraced housing rising into the hillside. In addition, a row of houses is shown along the North Shore in an area listed as 'Pwlycwhich'. In contrast, the West Shore shows little sign of occupation with only four buildings recorded in an area named as 'Ty Draw' in the north-west. A road is shown following the route of what is now Gloddaeth Avenue, and it appears to be the main road through the area, connecting the two shorelines.
1888	OS 6" to 1 mile Caernarvonshire Sheet II.SW, Caernarvonshire Sheet I.SE, and Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.N.	By the first edition OS map, Llandudno Bay had been transformed from a mining and fishing village into a holiday resort by Edward Mostyn and Owen Williams. As such, the seafront along the North Shore includes several properties including the 'Imperial Hotel'. The northern section of the Bay, including Happy Valley, is shown as heavily developed including the addition of the Llandudno Pier. Along the North foreshore there is also a lifeboat station recorded in the centre. The high and low water marks are shown to be further inland than the modern tide. In contrast, the West Shore shows limited changes with buildings and cottages only depicted along the western base of the Great Orme. There is also a large patch of undeveloped land named as the 'The Warren'. 'Gloddaeth Street' follows the same route as Gloddaeth Avenue today, with shops, houses, and hotels based around this and associated side-roads on the eastern end. In the centre of the foreshore there is also a record of a sewage pipe.

Date	Map	Description
1901	OS 6" to 1 mile Caernarvonshire Sheet II.SW, Caernarvonshire Sheet I.SE, and Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.N.	By the second edition OS map, further developments are shown along the North Shore including the addition of several hotels. There is also a band stand shown on the end of Llandudno Pier where the landing stage is located. The high and low water marks are shown as retreated further away from the land. Several changes are also shown along the West Shore such as the addition of a Golf Club to the north of 'The Warren'. The residential area to the east of West Shore has also increased with more properties present along West Parade. 'Gloddaeth Street' has also grown with several new buildings depicted further west along the road.
1920	OS 6" to 1 mile Caernarvonshire Sheet II.SW, Caernarvonshire Sheet I.SE, and Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.N.	The study area remains generally unchanged from the 1901 OS survey, particularly along the North Shore and Gloddaeth Street. However, further enhancements are shown along the West Shore such as a shelter and lake.
1938	OS 6" to 1 mile Caernarvonshire Sheet II.SW, Caernarvonshire Sheet I.SE, and Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.N.	The study area remains largely unchanged from the 1920 OS survey, though additional properties are shown along the North Shore and Gloddaeth Avenue Study Area. The walkway on the North Shore is also listed as 'the promenade'. Also, the residential area has expanded much further towards the West Shore and Llandudno train station.
1948	OS 6" to 1 mile Caernarvonshire Sheet II.SW, Caernarvonshire Sheet I.SE, and Caernarvonshire Sheet IV.N.	The study area remains unchanged from the 1938 OS survey.
1964	OS Plan 1:2,500	By the time of the 1964 OS Plan, the study area had undergone significant development as a holiday resort. The North Shore includes new features such as a miniature golf resort on the seafront as well as several works on the foreshore such as a slipway and landing stage. On the other hand, the West Shore remains less developed with fewer buildings and amenities on the seafront. The western end of Gloddaeth Avenue has also undergone additional development with the construction of several housing estates off the main road.
2009	Google Earth	Aerial imagery shows that the Study Area remains largely unchanged in terms of buildings, infrastructure and public facilities. Notably, the satellite image shows both shores at low tide and on the West Shore, the Flying Foam (MM286) shipwreck is clearly visible on the foreshore.

Source: The National Library of Wales, The National Library of Scotland, and Google Earth© (2022)

4.7 Historic Landscapes

The GAT HER and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP¹⁵ records four historic landscape areas within the study area, which are listed below in Table 4.6.

¹⁵ NRW. 2022, LANDMAP. Available at: <https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/accessing-our-data/beta-environmental-data/?lang=en>. Accessed 23/02/2021

Table 4.2: Historic landscape areas located within the study area

NRW UID	Name	Description	Historic value
CNWH L029	Llandudno foreshore	Sand and shingle foreshore backed by Llandudno seafront and promenade.	Foreshore with moderate historical potential but otherwise limited historic value.
CNWH L065	Llandudno	Although there had been a post-medieval mining settlement on the eastern side of the Great Orme, Llandudno is primarily a planned town of the 19th century built on what was an area of reclaimed marsh. First developments were started in the 1840s under the auspices of Edward Mostyn of Gloddaeth who resolved to create a seaside resort town after the fashion. The distinctive formal street pattern was laid out by Mostyn and successive plots of land leased for approved development by private individuals - which accounts for both the extraordinary variety of Victorian architecture in Llandudno, and its remarkable homogeneity as a town. Developments have continued into the late twentieth century but have not impinged significantly on the town's character. Llandudno was reached by a railway in 1858, consisting of a short branch line from the main Chester to Holyhead line. The growth of charabanc ¹⁶ and other motor traffic in the early twentieth century led to the construction of the present principal road access, now known as Wormhout Road, from the east in the 1930s. This preserves its inter-war character, and contrasts pleasantly with the laid-out Victorian street pattern of the earlier part of the town. The minor medieval settlement of Llanrhos, dwarfed by modern housing, is attached to the south side of Llandudno.	Classified as an outstanding historic environment landscape as the historic core of the town is designated as a Conservation Area and includes a significant number of listed buildings, protecting the character of the area.
CNWH L026	Conwy Sands	The area of foreshore and estuarine sand flats on the eastern side of the mouth of the river Conwy. Submerged peat deposits belonging to prehistoric land surfaces have been noted, as have a number of prehistoric finds, notably stone axe heads, while a number of fish weirs provide evidence of later activity.	Area of moderate historical value with historic features such as peat beds, wrecks and fish traps have been identified and recorded on the Conwy Sands.
CNWH L027	Great Orme	A prominent limestone headland on the eastern shore of the Conwy estuary. With the town of Llandudno on its southern side it is characterized by steeply rising stepped cliffs topped by rugged grassland with a small area of irregular fields occupying its flat summit. The Great Orme is famous for its prehistoric mining and other remains but also has much medieval and later agricultural archaeology, post-medieval and modern mining remains, buildings and structures such as the 1902 tramway, relating to the area's exploitation as a tourist attraction from the 19th century onwards and military remains from World War II.	The Great Orme lies within the Creuddyn and Arllechwedd Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. It is carefully managed due to its high archaeological and environmental interest, including Palaeolithic caves inhabited by early humans and the famous Bronze Age copper mines on the headland.

Source: GAT HER and NRW (2022)

¹⁶ An early form of bus, used typically for pleasure trips.

4.8 Archaeological and historical background

4.8.1 Introduction

This section outlines assets noted on the GAT HER, alongside documentary research. A full list of all built historic assets, archaeological remains and archaeological events are presented in the Appendix B, Tables B.1 to B.3, and mapped in Appendix C.

The historic narrative is provided chronologically as outlined in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this assessment

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 250,000 to 14,600 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Upper Palaeolithic 14,600 – 10,000 BC	Early Medieval AD 410 to 1100
Late Glacial / Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Medieval AD 1100 to 1539
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,500 BC	Post-Medieval AD 1539 to 1899
Middle Bronze Age 1,500 to 1,200 BC	Modern AD 1899 to present
Late Bronze Age 1,200 BC to 700 BC	
Early Iron Age 800 to 300 BC	
Middle Iron Age 300 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age/ Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2017)

4.8.2 Prehistoric Period

4.8.2.1 Wider study area

The Scheme sits at the foot of the Great Orme (207m AOD), an area famous for significant levels of prehistoric activity, including the Great Orme Copper Mines first exploited during the Bronze Age.¹⁷ Evidence for human occupation around Llandudno is predominantly Bronze Age in date, though evidence survives from the early Palaeolithic. There is also evidence for Neolithic activity on the Orme evidenced by the burial cairn, Llety'r Filiast.¹⁸

Evidence of prehistoric activity was identified across the study area; however, most of the occupation evidence tends to survive on the higher ground. For example, Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave (MM005) a Scheduled Monument, is a significant archaeological site of national importance as finds from the cave have revealed evidence of occupation dated to possibly Palaeolithic and later Neolithic. Likewise, the finds from Upper Kendricks Cave provides evidence for occupation of the study area during the Bronze Age.

Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave (MM005), a small cavern on the south side of the Great Orme that has been extensively excavated since 1886. The remains of four human skeletons were found together along with bones of several animals. Finds discovered in the cave also include a polished stone axe and knife, flint flakes, worked bone and teeth, as well as animal bones. One of the finds, a decorated horse jaw from the Late Upper Palaeolithic (LUP), is the only piece of artwork dated to the end of the last Ice Age or Late Glacial period in Britain. This type of evidence from the LUP is extremely rare to encounter and is generally restricted to cave sites, as reflected here.

Excavations of Upper Kendricks cave and surrounding area also took place in the 1970s with additional finds discovered such as two food vessels, a beaker sherd with decorative patterning,

¹⁷ Dutton et al. 1994; Williams et al. 2019

¹⁸ Stone, T. 1994

as well as charcoal, limpets, animal and human bones, pottery and flint.¹⁹ Much of this evidence is dated to from the Neolithic and Bronze Age. More recently, analysis of the human bones discovered in the cave reveals that they had a predominantly seafood diet.²⁰ As part of this project the finds originally found in the cave were reunited having been dispersed in the 19th century due to antiquarian collection habits.²¹

North Wales also has a significant concentration of major late Bronze Age and Iron Age hillforts, including Pen-y-Dinas approximately 900m away from the Scheme area, which has a *cheveau de frise*, which are rare on hillfort sites.²² Overall, evidence of prehistoric settlement has survived in an almost unbroken pattern across the uplands of North Wales, primarily from the Conwy valley to Anafon in the west, in the form of hut circles, burnt mounds, elliptical enclosures, and curvilinear field walls.²³

4.8.2.2 North Shore

Unlike the evidence above, the North Shore is on the lowlands where there is very little occupation evidence for this period. Instead, evidence for prehistoric activity along North Shore is mainly derived from the remains of peat and prehistoric submerged landscapes, and potential exploitation of these landscapes through evidence of isolated finds found preserved within these layers.

Llandudno is located on the west coast of Britain in an area known as Liverpool Bay. The early Mesolithic, post-glacial landscape across Liverpool Bay created conditions for the establishment of a forest of pine and birch, as well as hazel, oak, and elm. Rapid rises in sea levels also began to submerge previously dry terrain.²⁴ Around 7,600 BC, the sea level was about 9 metres below the Ordnance Datum, putting the coastline about 10 kilometres north of its current location.²⁵ During the Mesolithic period, the sea level rose rapidly, submerging large areas. There were several periods when the sea level rose and fell in broad patterns, causing the coastline position to shift. Land surfaces would have formed, only to be inundated and buried beneath marine and estuarine deposits.²⁶

The presence of submerged forest on the North Shore indicates that where there is now an intertidal zone, there was once a terrestrial landscape. Evidence for submerged landscapes has been documented since the nineteenth century, with observations focusing on prehistoric 'forests.' These exposures tend to occur during stormy conditions and have recently been recorded, such as at Borth in Cardigan Bay, where storms exposed hundreds of tree trunks in 2010 and 2014.²⁷ Similarly, in the late 19th century, exposures of similar submerged landscapes were recorded near to the Study Area at Rhyl.²⁸

Evidence for prehistoric activity along the North Welsh coastline is mainly derived from the sequence of inter-layered silts and peats. The peats represent former land surfaces, preserved

¹⁹ Davies 1975; 1978; 1979; Stone & Davies 1997

²⁰ Richards, M.P. et al. 2005

²¹ Rees & Nash 2017.

²² A defensive obstacle, typically comprising of upright stones.

²³ Gwyn & Thompson 1999

²⁴ Fitch & Gaffney 2011, p.13

²⁵ CPAT 2018, p.5

²⁶ Tooley 1985

²⁷ e.g., The Guardian 2014, Prehistoric forest uncovered by storms in Cardigan Bay – in pictures. Available at <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/gallery/2014/feb/21/prehistoric-forest-uncovered-by-storms-in-cardigan-bay-in-pictures> Accessed 23/02/2022

²⁸ Rhyl Journal, 11th February 1893, The Submerged Forest: To the Editor of the Rhyl Journal. Available at: <https://newspapers.library.wales/> Accessed 23/02/2022

beneath estuarine silts which represent sea level rises.²⁹ In places, these deposits are buried beneath 1.2-1.8m of beach sand, however there are areas where the sediments have been exposed.³⁰ This is due to a continued process of erosion, as the high-water mark has retreated from the 19th century onwards. Their full extent is presently unknown.³¹

A number of studies have concluded that there are two former land surfaces at separate depths.³² The lowermost is dated to the early Mesolithic and the uppermost dated to the later Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.³³ As the Rhyl and Prestatyn foreshore is the nearest case study where this has been shown, Table 4.8 highlights the generally agreed sequence of deposits along the North Welsh coastline based on those identified at Rhyl and Prestatyn.

Table 4.4: Sequence of deposits along the West Coast of Britain, specifically north Wales. Based on Bell 2007 and Bale and Bates 2018

Layer Order	Layer Type	Comment	Dating Evidence
Uppermost	Estuarine Sediments		
	Upper peat: submerged forest including oaks, deer and auroch prints	Former land surface, identified at 2.43m AOD. ³⁴ Stratigraphically related to the shell middens at Prestatyn. ³⁵	Base of peat: 4000-3500BC. Top of peat: 800-200 BC Sample from the peat: 3640-3370 cal BC
	Estuarine sediments: human and deer prints present.	Identified as the possible context for the Mesolithic mattock and polished axes	Mattock dated to 5640-5360 BC.
	Lower peat: submerged forest of willow	Former land surface. Identified as the possible context of flint artefacts, reported in 1924	C14 samples dated to 7050-6800 cal BC.
	Estuarine sediments		
Lowermost	Boulder clay		Glacial deposits

Source: Bell 2007; Bale and Bates 2018

Across the North Shore, a thin layer of dark peat overlying grey clay was identified at one of the lowest tides of the year roughly halfway into the bay, centred at SH789825. Many small roots could be seen in clusters, indicating the location of former stumps. This indicates that a significant depth of peat had been eroded away, with only an area of c.30m in length of peat visible. One stump in the lower peat with timbers was identified as Alder and radiocarbon dated to 5035 BC (+/-45 years). The exposure was thin and eroding at the time, but due to its location, it is rarely exposed and most likely sits under the sand most of the time which provides a level of preservation. The peat layer's thinness and erosion, as well as the limited exposed timbers, rendered it unsuitable for pollen sampling and dendrochronological work.³⁶

²⁹ Fitch and Gaffney 2011, p.18

³⁰ CPAT 2018, p.4

³¹ Fitch & Gaffney 2011

³² Bates & Bale 2018

³³ Bell 2007

³⁴ Tooley 1978

³⁵ Armour-Chelu et al. 2007

³⁶ Smith, G., Davidson, A. & Kenney, J. 2002

Prehistoric activity is also evidenced along the North Shore through isolated finds likely preserved in peat beds. For example, two bronze axes and one bronze dagger have been found near the peat beds.³⁷ This includes a Bronze Age palstave discovered 0.20m into the clay by a metal detector on Llandudno's North Shore beach in 1990. The object is severely corroded, and the shield now contains just a triangular depression below the stop-ridge, but it still has the distinctive leaf-shaped flanges and wide splayed blade.³⁸

4.8.2.3 West Shore

Evidence of prehistoric activity along the West Shore is in the form of scattered finds and Bear's Cave based at the western foot of the Great Orme (MM208). Within the cave, various animal bones, dated to the Neolithic, were reported to have been found in the mid-20th century. Similarly, in 1952, a partially polished axe-head made of Graig Lwyd stone was discovered on the shingle beach along the West Shore high water mark. This find was likely originally deposited on land but ended up on the foreshore due to coastal erosion. A possible stone handaxe-shaped artefact is also recorded further south along the West Shore, following excavation of a 1.5m trench as part of a coastal erosion survey in 1993.³⁹ No submerged forests or evidence of peat have been identified across the West Shore foreshore.

4.8.3 Roman

There is some evidence for Roman occupation around Llandudno. Firstly, the Great Orme copper mines appear to have been worked during the Roman period,⁴⁰ as evidenced by a potential mining community (MM230). Miners in the 19th century are said to have found Roman coins in the Old Mine, but no contemporary documentary account exists, and no examples survive.

Two Roman coin hoards have been discovered on the Orme (MM247 and MM248). The first included 17 coins dated from AD 253 to AD 293 and was discovered by Thomas Kendrick while working on Ty Gwyn Road (MM247). The second hoard, discovered south of Gogarth Abbey, consisted of several small brass coins, including one 'third brass' of Constantine.⁴¹ There is some evidence of Roman occupation in the wider area, including the discovery of Roman copper cakes at Bryn Euryn.⁴² Similarly, pottery of Roman date, including fragments of Samian ware, was found during minor excavations carried out within some of the huts in Pen y Dinas hillfort.

However, within the study area the evidence of Roman occupation is limited. Along the West Shore there is evidence of an ancient Roman causeway (MM262) aligned between SH 78318278 and SH 78488285 running from east to west. The track is thought to have been paved, however evidence of the road no longer survives above-ground so the presence of this asset is difficult to confirm. There is also supposedly a shell midden exposed in a section of eroding pathway that may be associated with a potential Romano-British. While this is outside of the study area it indicates that there is evidence of Roman occupation within the wider landscape.⁴³

³⁷ Wareham 2021, p.8

³⁸ Jones 1997

³⁹ Riley & Smith 1993

⁴⁰ Browne & Hughes 2003

⁴¹ Davidson & Jones 2001, p.13.

⁴² Copper cast in a round, cake-shaped mass for ease of trade and transportation. National Museum of Wales Item No. 37.706/1.

⁴³ Davidson & Jones, 2001, p.14

4.8.4 Medieval

4.8.4.1 Wider study area

Llandudno is named after the parish of Saint Tudno, a medieval saint who moved to the Great Orme to live out a religious lifestyle and preach Christianity to local inhabitants. The original church of St Tudno was built in the 6th century, but the earliest part of the present structure may date to the 12th century. The medieval parish church is located c.1.85km away from the study area. It is a plain rectangular structure consisting of a nave and chancel with stone rubble walls and slate gabled roof, the porch and vestry are located on the north side. The font inside consists of a 12th to 13th century bowl on a modern pedestal. In 1279, Edward I granted Bishop Anian I the manor of Gogarth on the Great Orme. The Bishop's Manor included three townships in Llandudno: Gogarth in the south, the area below the Orme, and the northern part of the Orme near St Tudno's church. A substantial hall house, consisting of two blocks, was built at Gogarth. Block A was built in the 13th century and consists of a single stone-built chamber, with Block B, a large hall and ancillary rooms, added in the 14th century.⁴⁴ Approximately 3km away from the Study Area there is also Conwy Castle built by Edward I during his conquest of Wales between 1283 and 1287, and now a World Heritage Site.

According to the 14th century surveys known as The Record of Caernarvon,⁴⁵ the episcopal manor of Gogarth included three townships on the Orme: Gogarth, Cyngreawdr, and Yr Wyddfid, overlooking the current Happy Valley site (MM004). These townships consisted of isolated farming communities with little evidence for large-scale developed settlement. From the mid-15th century onwards the Mostyn family are recorded as having acquired much of the landholdings within the area.

Throughout the medieval period, the study area's inhabitants were primarily engaged in fishing and agricultural activities. However, mining for copper ore on the Orme may have still occurred in this period as a radiocarbon date from the copper ore washing site at Ffynnon Galchog indicated activity within the 8th century.⁴⁶

4.8.4.2 North Shore

Very little is known about North Shore during the medieval period, possibly because of post-medieval developments on the foreshore and seafront. The only evidence for activity in the Medieval period along the bay is the identification of a medieval fish weir by Nigel Bannerman in the 1990s.⁴⁷

4.8.4.3 West Shore

Conversely, at West Shore there is evidence of medieval activity in the form of earthworks and embankments along the south-west base of the Great Orme, approximately 190m away from the Scheme RLB (MM206, MM207, MM210, MM214).

On the West Shore itself there is evidence of at least three fish weirs dating to the Medieval period. The first is the end of a fish trap located at the base of a modern stone breakwater (MM268) at the northern end of the beach, now visible due to coastal erosion.⁴⁸ The other two fish weirs are located at the southern end of the foreshore. The first trap known as a gorad (MM268) comprises of a well-defined line of stones, some possibly the remnants of facing running in a slightly curving line at 90 degrees to the shore. It can be seen on the 18th century

⁴⁴ Evans 2004

⁴⁵ Record Commission 1838 (translation).

⁴⁶ Ambers & Bowman 1998

⁴⁷ Bannerman & Jones 1999; Hopewell 2000

⁴⁸ Hopewell 2000

Lewis Morris chart and is named as Cored Faelgwn.⁴⁹ A sample of wood recovered from this fish weir was sent for analysis and was identified as Alder (*Alnus*) and returned a radiocarbon date of around 1500 A.D. (cal.).⁵⁰ The second fish weir, MM269, is a crescent-shaped trap also depicted on the Morris' 18th century map. The foreshore area was part of the Bishop's Manor and is likely that they rented out or took part of the profits gained from these weirs.

4.8.5 Post-Medieval

4.8.5.1 Wider study area

Llandudno was a remote, Welsh-speaking community with few visitors at the start of the post-medieval period. The village was situated on the south-facing slopes of the Orme, as well as in the sheltered valley that ran up to the Summit. Between the medieval period and the 19th century, the cultivated areas on the head of Great Orme were abandoned. Settlement on the higher ground became concentrated at a few farms, primarily on the Orme's southern and south-western slopes. This shift in settlement is reflected by the construction of St George's Church (MM090) in 1840. Whereas the old parish church of St Tudno's had become increasingly isolated from the main settlement and had begun to fall into disuse, particularly after a great storm of 1839.

The manor of Gogarth was leased to the Mostyn family from the mid-16th century through to the 19th century. This period was marked by the enclosure of lands and by the 1680s, the Bishop of Bangor is found to be complaining about the enclosure of their land by registering a complaint in the Episcopal survey.⁵¹ The Mostyn family played a prominent role in the economy of the area as early as 1692, and mine sites were already prominent enough to be marked on the Lewis Morris map.⁵² The exploitation of copper ore on the Orme continued throughout the post-medieval period, but fluctuations in copper prices rendered the smaller concerns unprofitable.

Prior to the Act of Enclosure in 1849, Llandudno consisted of only a couple of hundred homes and according to the census had less than 1000 inhabitants, all of which either fished, worked the land or down the mines. As such, up the mid-19th century Llandudno largely existed as a small fishing and mining village on the eastern slopes of the Great Orme, close to the northern end of the North Shore and Gloddaeth Avenue study areas.

However, this changed dramatically during the 19th century when Llandudno developed as a holiday resort. This was under the influence of a local landowner, Lord Mostyn, who in the 1840s was presented with visionary plans for a resort on the site of an area of reclaimed marsh by an architect from Liverpool, Owen Williams. The area largely consisted of the lowland between the North Shore and the eastern edge of the Great Orme. The new plans involved an extensive street system characterised by wide boulevards and sea views. The significant changes are reflected in the changes between the tithe map and the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map from 1888. Some of the new Tourist attractions included a pier that first opened in 1858; Marine Drive that opened in 1878; and the Happy Valley gardens gifted to the town by the Mostyn family in 1887 (MM004). The work on building the resort and catering for its visitors came at an opportune time, as the copper mines were closed in 1850 because they were no longer economically viable. By the end of the 19th century, the town was booming and had become a popular holiday destination for visitors from Liverpool, Manchester, Crewe and the West Midlands. Particularly when Llandudno became connected to the national railway network in 1858.

⁴⁹ Lewis Morris, 1748 (Published in 1987)

⁵⁰ Bannerman & Bannerman 2001

⁵¹ Evans 2004

⁵² Davidson & Jones 2001, p.15

4.8.5.2 North Shore

The North Shore was transformed into a seaside resort following the investment into the town by Mostyn from 1848 onwards. As part of this renovation several hotels were built along the seafront of the North Shore. The St George's Hotel (MM173), which opened in 1854, was the first modern structure built on Llandudno's promenade. Another prominent hotel on the seafront is the Imperial Hotel (MM121), which was founded in 1872 following the merger of several boarding houses. It hosted many wealthy and well-known guests, including Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's son, in August 1873. Many of the listed buildings along the seafront date from the town's prosperous period.

The development of Llandudno Pier (MM005) in 1858 was first associated with attempts to make Llandudno a coal exporting harbour for North Wales; however, the wooden pier was destroyed in the Great Storm of 1859. The second pier opened to the public on 1st August 1877 (Photo 4.1). It was designed by architect Charles Henry Driver (1832–1900) and was built by Glasgow iron foundry Walter Macfarlane & Co. A landing stage catered for steamships, which brought visitors to Llandudno and took tourists for cruises along the coast to Anglesey and sometimes to the Isle of Man. The pier played an important role in the development of Llandudno as a tourist resort. The structure that stands today dates to this period. The platform measures 370m in length, is supported by an under structure of piles placed at varying intervals and connected by lattice braces and a platform deck.

Photo 4.1: Llandudno Pier, 19th century postcard



Source: (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, [LC-DIG-ppmc-07441 (digital file from original)])

In the 1870s on the rock plateau which overlooks the pier, the Baths Hotel was built next to a bath house near the pier. The hotel and bath house complex were redesigned by J Francis Doyle of Liverpool in 1900, before it was finally reopened as the Grand Hotel in 1902 (MM178).

The Llandudno Pier Company began building the Pier Pavilion to the west of the Baths Hotel in 1881. The pavilion was a three-story iron and glass structure built in a traditional Victorian style, with a detailed cast-iron veranda that ran the length of the building's seaward side (Photo 4.2). It was supposed to open in the spring of 1883, but the glass roof was severely damaged by a

storm on the night of January 25th, 1883. The pavilion reopened in September 1886 after extensive remodelling and reconstruction. The venue originally featured a swimming pool on the lower level and a 2000-seat auditorium on the upper level; however, the pool was soon closed due to maintenance issues. The auditorium, on the other hand, evolved into a high-profile venue for concerts, variety shows, and political conferences. The pavilion was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1994, with only the veranda remaining (MM290).

Photo 4.2: North Shore Beach, Llandudno, with Llandudno Pier Pavilion (middle) and the Baths Hotel (right) in the background



Source: BBC News, 2011.

In honour of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, Lord Mostyn donated a former quarry (MM256) on the lower slopes of the Great Orme to the town of Llandudno in 1887 (MM122). This was landscaped and developed into Happy Valley, a public ornamental garden with lawns, miniature golf courses, and an open-air theatre (MM004).

Several shipwrecks dated to the post-medieval are also supposedly located along the North Shore. This includes the: Archiduco Palatino (MM275); Abbey (MM276); Flying Fish (MM279); Czar (MM279); Juno (MM281); Zazel (MM282); Anna Olga (MM284); and Harbinger (MM285). Many of these were ships blown off course in the late 19th century and wrecked on the foreshore. This reflects the importance of Llandudno as a trading town with important economic links to the sea and land; for example, boats were beached on the North Shore at the peak of the Victorian copper mining industry to transport cargo from the mines along the British coast.⁵³

4.8.5.3 West Shore

Conversely, less is known about the West Shore in the post-medieval period. However, from the OS maps it is apparent that the area underwent important developments in the 19th century too, though on a smaller scale than its neighbouring shoreline. Nevertheless, the West Shore still

⁵³ Wareham 2021

became a site visited by tourists. For example, Pen Morfa was built in 1862 as a holiday home by Dean Liddell, the father of Alice Liddell, the inspiration for Alice in Wonderland. The White Rabbit Memorial commemorates the connection between the Lewis Carroll novel and this area of the town (MM198). The second listed building along the West Shore is also post-medieval in date. It is West Lodge, a later 19th century toll lodge located at the end of marine drive, which is built from stone with embattled parapets and mock machicolation.⁵⁴

4.8.6 Modern

In the 20th century, Llandudno continued to flourish as a holiday resort. In 1902 the Grand Hotel (MM178) overlooking the pier was opened. In the same year, the Great Orme Tramway was opened to provide tourists with views across the headland and North Shore Bay. Recreational activities increasingly became the dominant feature on the landscape of the headland; for example, several golf courses were laid out at the 20th century, along with a number of other leisure facilities.

Llandudno's transport infrastructure was also developed in the 20th century with the development of the Llandudno and Colwyn Bay Electric Railway in 1907. The tram track was within the study area, starting at the West Shore travelling along Gloddaeth Avenue and down to Rhos-on-Sea and later Colwyn Bay. The shelter at the end of Gloddaeth Avenue at the West Shore was probably constructed in 1929 and served as a Terminus for the tram system (MM169).

Despite temporary closures during both World Wars, Llandudno remained a popular tourist resort in the latter half of the 20th century. This period saw the success of traditional activities associated with the area such as funfairs, donkey rides, picture houses, golfing, and arcade games. The pier became so popular during the summer season that extensive improvements were made which included the widening of a large portion of the pier. In 1969 the pier was rebuilt in concrete and steel, enabling the largest Isle of Man steamboats to dock, and by 1972 the pier was well known for day trips to the Isle of Man. The Pier Pavilion also became famous for its musical concerts and hosting political party conferences during this period before a fire destroyed it in 1994.⁵⁵

Llandudno still serves a popular seaside resort with tourists visiting the town for its attractive surroundings as well as the heritage of the area. Moreover, much of the Victorian character is still retained in the tramway and promenade as well as the Llandudno Victorian Extravaganza held every May bank holiday weekend.⁵⁶ Most of the existing sea defences date to the early 21st century and they serve to protect much of the seafront and town centre from extreme weather.

⁵⁴ An opening between the supporting corbels of a projecting parapet or the vault of a gate, through which stones or burning objects could be dropped on attackers.

⁵⁵ Llandudno Pier 2022, <https://www.llandudnopier.com/our-pier/> Accessed 23/02/2022

⁵⁶ Llandudno Victorian Extravaganza 2022, <https://victorian-extravaganza.com/our-history> Accessed 23/02/2022

5 Walkover survey

5.1 Introduction

The walkover survey was designed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the study area identifying any previously unknown cultural historic assets which could be affected by the Scheme. In addition, the walkover survey also included assessment of any designated and non-designated historic assets within the wider study area, which may be impacted by the Scheme. Any potentially historic features were noted and photographed (see Appendix D).

5.1.1 Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront, Conservation Area

Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront comprises of traditional 19th century buildings, sympathetically painted in pastel shades to fit in with the heritage of the seaside resort (Plate 1 Appendix D). Many of the hotels along the seafront also have attractive gardens which provide colourful settings for the buildings as well as complementing the landscaping on the promenade. On the seafront, the façade of traditional hotels is occasionally broken up by modern buildings such as Venue Cymru (Plate 2 Appendix D).

The street layout maximises the use of the seafront, which is flanked by a shopping area and residential areas beyond. The Promenade follows the line of the North Shore in an impressive sweeping form, ending at the Grand Hotel on eastern foot of the Great Orme (Plate 3 Appendix D). The Promenade is paralleled by Mostyn Broadway, Mostyn Street, and Upper Mostyn Street. These streets, which form the main shopping area, are notable for their wide carriageways and pavements, which give the buildings lining the street a sense of space (Plate 4 Appendix D). Major roads that run at right angles to Mostyn Street include Lloyd Street, St George's Place, Gloddaeth Street, Gloddaeth Avenue, North and South Parade, and Vaughan Street. The large crossroads that are formed are also important townscape features, as they create open areas and places for prominent corner buildings. Within the town centre there are small urban open spaces, such as the North Western Gardens (MM238), centred on the War Memorial (MM190).

5.1.2 North Shore

The walkover survey for the North Shore was completed during low tide on the 28 February 2022. The survey covered approximately 1.2km² of beach, promenade and pier between Happy Valley and Craig-y-Don. The area also included part of the Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation Area. The walkover was conducted a week after Storm Eunice, which was particularly concentrated along Llandudno's north coastline and may have exposed elements of the submerged prehistoric forest on the North Shore.

5.1.2.1 Promenade

The North Shore promenade consists of two key zones: a wide public walkway and main road with pedestrian pavement. The following roads run from west to east along the North Shore: Happy Valley Road; North Parade; Saint George's Crescent; Gloddaeth Crescent; Nevill Crescent; Penrhyn Crescent; The Parade; and Colwyn Road. The road is separated from the walkway with a c.0.5m high concrete wall and green area consisting of lawn, shrubs and trees.

The promenade walkway itself is characterised by a red tarmac paving, mid-to-late 20th century shelters, and street furniture (Plate 5 Appendix D). Several Grade II listed lampposts and pillar boxes dated to the early 20th century also intermittently line the promenade (Plate 6 Appendix D). Roughly halfway down the promenade is a semi-circular bandstand (MM070) dated to the

20th century. It is Grade II listed and made from a combination of concrete, stone and decorative ironwork (Plate 7 Appendix D). The southern extent of the promenade is delineated by the Crag-y-Don paddling pool.

At the northern end of the promenade there is a Grade II War Memorial in form of rusticated granite obelisk with golden ball finial with flame cresting (MM189). To the north of this there is also a small Public Gardens, which helps connect the end of the promenade with Llandudno Pier. Also in accordance with the heritage of the seafront are the original blue painted iron fencing and associated posts on the stairway leading onto the beach (MM295).

To the area north of the Pier is the Registered Historic Park and Garden, Happy Valley, which date to the later 19th and 20th century (MM004). The gardens also include the Grade II listed Jubilee Monument and Fountain to Queen Victoria (MM122; Plate 8 Appendix D).

5.1.2.2 Llandudno Pier

Llandudno Pier (MM005) is located to the north of the North Shore. It is a Y-shaped pier that is constructed of wrought iron lattice girders resting on cast iron columns and finished with a traditional wooden decking (Plate 9 Appendix D). Along the pier are wooden kiosks with decorative ironwork and occasional stained glassed panelling (Plate 10 Appendix D). Then, at the end of the pier there is a large polygonal pavilion with ornate roof and gables (Plate 11 Appendix D). The pier and its associated structures are painted in traditional seaside colours, white and blue. The present pier first opened in 1884, but it now serves as tourist attraction, providing views across the North Shore Bay, Great Orme and into the Irish Sea.

Much of the pier is overlooked by The Grand Hotel (MM178), a Grade II listed building of six storeys and attic, ornamented with pyramidal roofs and tower (Plate 12 Appendix D). To the west of the hotel large section of decorative ironwork, including stairs, was identified during the walkover (MM289 and Plate 13 Appendix D). These are the remains of the former pier pavilion destroyed by fire in 1994.

5.1.2.3 Foreshore

The foreshore is characterised by a sand and shingle beach with a large stepped concrete breakwater in roughly in the centre of the bay. Towards the northern end of the foreshore the beach is particularly rocky, with medium to large rocks lining the foreshore towards the pier (Plate 14 Appendix D). As well as the pier substructures two wooden jetties are located at the northern end of the beach. While most of the foreshore consisted of yellow sand below the shingles, a pocket of red sandy clay was identified in the northern section of the beach, possibly exposed following Storm Eunice (MM293; Plate 15 Appendix D). This may be a similar deposit of red clay identified further along the North Shore (MM271) and at Morfa Conwy.

Towards the northern extent of the walkover survey area a series of four wooden posts all on the same alignment were identified underneath the pier (MM290; Plate 16). Comparison with the initial Re-survey of Llandudno's First Pier in April 2012, indicate that the wooden posts have deteriorated and some of the posts are no longer visible.⁵⁷ Wooden remains likely associated with a landing pier (MM291) were also identified nearby (Plate 17a Appendix D), the modern wooden jetty may have replaced an earlier structure. To the south-west of this, between the two wooden jetties, six upright sticks roughly 0.5m tall were identified in the sand (MM292; Plate 17b Appendix D). The layout of the sticks as well as their location on the foreshore may suggest that they are part of a fish weir. The timbers are badly eroded and difficult to distinguish from the pebble bank owing to being covered in marine deposits.

⁵⁷ Ship's Timbers, (shipstimbers.blogspot.com) Accessed 03/03/2022

Also within this area, there was a collection of rusted metal fixtures and fittings along the foreshore (MM294; Plate 18 Appendix D). This debris may be associated with a post-medieval wreck, the Abbey, that sank in the bay in 1892. Several wrecks are recorded across the North Shore but only two possible assets relating to shipwrecks were identified along the foreshore: MM297 and MM299. Both assets were possible ship timbers based on their size, measuring approximately 5m in length and 0.4m in width (Plate 19 Appendix D).

Although no submerged forest deposits were encountered at the location recorded in the HER, the exposed remains of two prehistoric trees were identified during the walkover survey (MM298 and MM300; Plate 20 Appendix D). This confirms the presence of a submerged forest landscape within across the North Shore.

5.1.3 West Shore

The walkover survey for the West Shore was completed during low tide on the 28 February 2022. The survey covered approximately 2.7km of beach and promenade between Tollgate House to Cerrig Duon.

Much of the West Shore suffers from wind-blown sand, except for the sand dunes to the south which are naturally formed by this process. The wind-blown sand is an issue along the West Shore causing significant build up along the breakwaters. The increased beach level as a result of the wind-blown sand also meant that historic assets may have been covered and therefore not visible during the walkover survey.

5.1.3.1 Seafront and promenade

The West Shore seafront is quieter than North shore, and consists of residential housing, all painted white to fit in with the surrounding character of the town (Plate 21 Appendix D). At the end of Gloddaeth Avenue where it meets the West Shore, the old tram terminal (MM169) creates an island junction before leading onto the West Shore Play Area (Plate 22 Appendix D). To the north of this there is also the Boating Lake and Grade II listed White Rabbit Memorial (MM198), c.20m from the existing walls. The southern end is less developed with an area of wild long grass and sand dunes (Plate 23 Appendix D), as well as a golf course at the end overlooking the beach. The modern promenade is tarmacked and has concrete walls on either side until it stops approximately halfway down the beach.

The foreshore of the West Shore consists of a sandy beach with shingles and pebbles closer to the embankment. The embankment on the northern end is made of concrete steps, while the southern end consists of large rocks and pebbles (Plate 24 Appendix D). Four large rock breakwaters are also located across the shore.

During the walkover survey the fish weir (MM268) at the end of the northern stone breakwater was not identified during low tide. Similarly, the tide was not low enough for the Flying Foam (MM286) wreck to be visible during the walkover survey.

However, the walkover identified two new assets on the foreshore. The first, MM286, was an unidentified concrete base with metal attachments, possibly associated with a drainage or sewage works within the area (Plate 25 Appendix D). The second asset, MM287, is a groyne made of wood. Measuring roughly 10m in length, and now largely covered by pebbles and seaweed (Plate 26 Appendix D).

5.1.4 Gloddaeth Avenue

The walkover survey for the Gloddaeth Avenue was completed on the 28 February 2022. The survey covered all of the road, approximately 1.2km in length running from the North Shore to

the West Shore. The area also included part of the Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation Area (see Section 5.1.1).

Gloddaeth Avenue is a wide dual carriageway. It serves as a boulevard connecting the North and West Shores with a central partition running up the avenue. The eastern end of Gloddaeth Avenue consists of traditional 19th century buildings largely serving as hotels, restaurants, and shops (Plate 27 Appendix D). On the other hand, the western end of Gloddaeth Avenue is largely residential with side roads consisting of cul-de-sacs and further residential streets (Plate 28 Appendix D). Although the properties are mid-late 20th century in date, many of them are in-keeping with the character of the town and typically painted white. The central islands at the western end include trees and shrubbery helping to create a sense of privacy and shade (Plate 29 Appendix D).

6 Archaeological potential and significance

6.1 Assessment of significance

The significance of historic assets has been based on criteria outlined in Table 7.1. The assessment of significance derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement.

Table 6.6.1: Criteria for assessing significance

Significance	Typical criteria
Very High	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance.
High	Designated or undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Archaeology: Scheduled monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality Built Heritage: Grade I, II* or II listed building, Conservation Areas containing very important buildings, and undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Archaeology: Sites of moderate archaeological resource. Built Heritage: Grade II Listed Buildings, undesignated historic buildings of exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations, Conservation areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings or built setting.
Low	Undesignated assets important to local interest groups, limited by poor preservation or poor contextual association, with the potential to contribute to local research agendas. Archaeology: Sites of limited archaeological resource. Built Heritage: Locally listed buildings, unlisted historic buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association, historic townscapes of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale where values are compromised by poor preservation, survival or contextual associations.

Source: DMRB LA104 Section 3 and LA106 Cultural heritage assessment

6.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

6.2.1 North Shore

The survival of archaeological deposits is generally anticipated to be “High” along the North Shore beach. The walkover survey identified the remains of a submerged landscape (MM274, MM298 and MM300) within the Scheme area, and similar remains may lay close to the surface in certain areas. Likewise, the walkover survey identified the possible remains of shipwrecks (MM290, MM294, MM297, MM299) and a fish weir (MM292). However, the survival of any remains is likely to have been impacted by coastal erosion as well as the construction of the modern works on the shoreline.

6.2.2 West Shore

The survival of archaeological deposits is generally anticipated to be “Medium” along the West Shore beach. Although the Flying Foam (MM286) was not visible during the walkover survey, there is a high potential that the remains of the local historic asset still exist somewhere on the foreshore. The presence of multiple fish weirs along the West Shore recorded in the HER also indicates the potential for surviving archaeological remains along the beach (MM265, MM268 and MM269); however, none were visible during the walkover to confirm this.

6.3 Summary of archaeological potential

6.3.1 North Shore

Table 6.2: Archaeological potential of the North Shore

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
Prehistoric remains (including submerged landscapes)	There is substantial evidence for the presence of submerged prehistoric landscapes along the foreshore. In-situ remains would be of medium-high significance, depending on the level of truncation.	Investigations at North Shore and the HER data suggest a high potential for early prehistoric remains. Previous work within North Wales has demonstrated that there is a good potential for paleoenvironmental remains to have been preserved beneath the sand and shingle. Prehistoric artefacts have also been found within the area, indicating human exploitation of these landscapes.
Roman remains	There is no evidence of Roman activity on the North Shore. Within the Study Area the only evidence is isolated findspots and evidence of Roman activity on the Great Orme. Therefore in-situ Roman remains could be of high significance.	There is a low potential for Roman remains. Evidence for Roman activity is limited across the study area and in the immediate vicinity of the Scheme.
Medieval remains	There is very little evidence of Medieval activity beyond fish weirs. Therefore in-situ Medieval remains could be of high significance.	There is a low potential for Medieval remains. Llandudno was a small fishing town in the Medieval period, as such there may be evidence for exploitation of coastal resources, such as fish weirs.
Post-Medieval remains	The pier, fishtraps and coastal structures all indicate post-medieval activity on the North Shore. There is potential for undesignated shipwrecks although their locations are not confirmed. The significance of the causeway and wrecks are unknown. The pier is of high significance and possible groynes and fish traps are of medium significance.	There is a high potential for post-medieval remains.
Modern remains	There is very little archaeological evidence dated to the Modern period. It is not clear if there are any wreckage remains on the foreshore dated to this period.	There is a low potential for Modern remains within the Scheme area. However, the potential for wreckage remains cannot be discounted entirely.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2022

6.3.2 West Shore

Table 6.3: Archaeological potential of the West Shore Study Area

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
Prehistoric remains (including submerged landscapes)	There is no evidence for the presence of submerged landscapes along the foreshore. As such any prehistoric remains would be of high significance.	Investigations at the West Shore suggest a low potential for prehistoric remains.
Roman remains	There is limited evidence of Roman activity in the form of an ancient	There is a low potential for Roman remains. Evidence for Roman activity is scarce across the

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
	causeway on the West Shore. However, direct evidence is still relatively rare; therefore, in-situ Roman remains could be of high significance.	study area and in the immediate vicinity of the site.
Medieval remains	There is very little evidence of medieval activity on the West Shore, apart from the remains of a fish weir. Therefore, in-situ medieval remains could be of high significance.	There is a low-medium potential for medieval remains within the West Shore.
Post-Medieval remains	Coastal structures and wreck sites on the West Shore indicates there may be post-medieval activity on beach. The significance of wreck is medium based on its importance to local heritage.	There is a medium potential for post-medieval remains on the West Shore based on the likelihood of previous unidentified wrecks.
Modern remains	There is very little archaeological evidence dated to the modern period. It is not clear if there are any wreckage remains on the foreshore dated to this period.	There is a low potential for modern remains within the Scheme area. However, the potential for wreckage remains cannot be discounted entirely.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2022

7 Built Heritage

7.1 Built historic assets

The effect of the Scheme on the setting of a number of listed buildings is assessed below. For the purpose of this DBA, some of the listed buildings have been grouped and given the same Mott MacDonald reference number based on their location and common characteristics, such as date of construction.

Designated assets with the potential to be impacted by the Scheme are assessed below, in line with the following guidance:

- Cadw 2011, Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales;
- Cadw 2017, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales; and
- Welsh Government 2017, Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment.

The setting assessment was undertaken on 28 February 2022. The photographs can be found within Appendix D.

7.1.1 Designated built historic assets

There are no World Heritage Sites or Grade I listed buildings within the study area. However, the National Historic Assets of Wales,⁵⁸ records two Grade II* listed buildings and 200 Grade II listed buildings dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. The Scheme also falls within the Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation Area (MM002).

Within the Scheme area there are a total of nine Grade II listed buildings that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme, as listed above in Table 4.2. Within the wider Study Area, the listed buildings along the seafront of the North Shore and West Shore and along Gloddaeth Avenue also have a potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

Full details of the designated assets are detailed the heritage gazetteer within Appendix B, Tables B.1, and illustrated in Appendix C. Key designated built historic assets are discussed in Section 7.2 below.

7.1.2 Non-designated built historic assets

The Conwy HER held by GAT and NMW held by RCAHMW record one non-designated built historic asset within the Scheme area boundary. This is the Public Gardens on the north-western end of the North Shore Promenade (MM239). Within the wider study area there are an additional 110 non-designated built historic assets; however, none of these have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

In addition, the site walkover identified one non-designated built historic asset within the Scheme area comprising of the decorative ironwork remains of Llandudno Pier Pavilion (MM290) which originally dates to the Post-Medieval period.

Full details of the non-designated assets are detailed the heritage gazetteer within Appendix B, Tables B.2, and illustrated in Appendix C. Key non-designated built historic assets are discussed in section 7.2 below.

⁵⁸ Downloaded on 09/02/2022

7.2 Key built historic assets

Key built historic assets have been identified which have the greatest potential to be affected by the Scheme either due to their proximity, their influence on important views, nature of their heritage value and potential impact on them from the construction and operation.

It has been assumed that there will be no permanent effects on the Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront, Conservation Area, or any designated and non-designated assets which fall within these conservation areas. This is because the Scheme involves minor alterations to existing modern structures and therefore should not adversely affect the visual setting of any of the designated assets. However, consultation with the Conwy Conservation officer is advised to confirm this assessment.

The key built historic assets outlined below have been assessed for their sensitivity (value) in accordance with DMRB (2020), LA 104 - Section 3 Environmental assessment methodology: Table 3.2.

Table 7.1: Key built historic assets with the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Assessment
Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront, Conservation Area (MM002)	Medium	<p>A conservation area within the Scheme area which covers a large area, including the North and West Shores and the town centre. It includes the part of the Great Orme, the North Shore promenade, pier, and Happy Valley as well as the Town Centre and all of the West Shore. The North Shore seafront and Town Centre includes examples of 19th century commercial and domestic architecture, including several grand hotels. The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of Victorian seaside resort, which contains a variety of architectural styles, which reflect the town's historical development through the post-Medieval and modern periods.</p> <p>The setting of the conservation area is formed by the head of the Great Orme, the North Shore Bay, Llandudno town centre and West Shore. The setting is essential to understanding the historical development of the asset as prehistoric landscape which later developed into a mining and finishing village before its dramatic transformation into a Victorian seaside resort. Modern residential and commercial development along the western end of Gloddaeth Avenue and much of the Town Centre has somewhat altered the historic character of this part of the conservation area, but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.</p> <p>There are also important views across the Town Centre and from both shorelines up towards the Great Orme. Views from both shorelines are also illustrative of the asset's relationship with the sea, which make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the conservation area.</p>

Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Assessment
War Memorial, including Lamp Standards and Bollards (MM189)	High	<p>The 'War Memorial, including Lamp Standards and Bollards' is located c.5m away from the existing North Shore wall. It comprises of a rusticated granite obelisk with golden ball finial with flame cresting. Near the stepped base of the shaft there are tablets bearing the names of local men killed in 1914-13 and 1939-45 World Wars. The monument was designed by Sidney Colwyn Foulkes and dates to the 1920s. It is flanked to the north-west and south-east by strips of ground set out with low slender bollards of granite and with 4 contemporary lamp standards with wide fluted circular shafts with moulded bases, each shaft surmounted by multi-ball lamp finials of glass.</p> <p>This obelisk is architecturally significant because it was designed by a locally important architect, S. Colwyn Foulkes who is especially known for his architectural design in Colwyn Bay, cinemas, and Council Estates in North Wales. Similarly, the monument is historically significant as it commemorates the local men who died in World War One and World War two.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is formed by the North Shore promenade and nearby public gardens which form an arc along the course of the North Parade and Promenade from the pavilion to Prince Edward Square and thereafter east along the course of the Promenade, consisting of grassed areas, and shrubs in raised corner plots, shaded by trees. The Memorial is also located on a key site at the intersection of Gloddaeth Street and Promenade, as such it visible from both the North Shore and Gloddaeth Avenue. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the appreciation of its historical and architectural significance.</p>
Llandudno Pier (MM003)	High	<p>A Grade II* listed building, consisting of an iron pile bracing system supporting a wooden deck with an Islamic pattern cast iron balustrade. The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as the finest and longest Victorian pier in Wales.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is formed by the North Shore Promenade and Bay and is overlooked by the Great Orme. The setting of the asset is essential to understanding its historic function as a pier and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The Pier provides views across the North Shore bay.</p>
North Shore Seafront. Principal listed buildings include: The Grand Hotel (MM178), St Georges Hotel (MM173), The Imperial Hotel (MM121), Queens Hotel (MM162), The Marine Hotel (MM139), The Hydro Hotel (MM050), The Washington Hotel (MM190).	Medium	<p>The assets within this area include several Grade II listed hotels dated to the 19th century. The George's Hotel and Imperial Hotel are some of the earliest of the major hotels on Llandudno seafront. The Grand Hotel plays a dominant role in the Llandudno landscape with a picturesque roofline in this position at the north end of the Promenade. It has a grouped value with the Pier which both reflect the development of Llandudno into a thriving seaside resort in the Victorian period.</p> <p>These assets reflect some of the most important part of the planned Victorian seaside resort of Llandudno, and they share a group value. The setting of these assets is formed by the North Shore Promenade with strong views towards the Irish Sea and towards the Pier and Great Orme. Although the tarmacked Promenade is a relatively modern addition and makes a neutral contribution to the assets' value, it doesn't detract from the setting and offers a viewpoint to appreciate both the assets and the views these assets enjoy. The small gardens and low walls that line the Promenade as well as the A546 which runs in front of it also are modern features that do not adversely impact the assets on the North Shore. Overall, the setting of these assets is essential to understanding their historic function as traditional hotels that are reflective of the character of the town. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.</p>

Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Assessment
West Shore Seafront. Principal listed buildings include: Shelter, Former Tram Terminus (MM169), White Rabbit Memorial (MM198).	Medium	<p>The assets within this area includes the Former Llandudno Tram Terminus and White Rabbit Memorial both of which date to the early 20th century.</p> <p>The Former Llandudno Tram Terminus is located at the western end of Gloddaeth Avenue and sits centrally across from the West Shore. This asset reflects one of the few remaining buildings from Llandudno's once extensive tram system. The setting is formed by the West Shore and the Great Orme.</p> <p>White Rabbit Memorial is located next to the Llandudno Boating Lake. This asset is an early 20th century monument that recalls links between Alice Liddell, the inspiration for the character of Alice in Wonderland, with Llandudno. The setting of the asset is formed by the West Shore and the Great Orme. The setting makes an important contribution to the assets on the West Shore because it creates a peaceful environment with the sand dunes to the south and the Great Orme to the north. There is also limited road traffic on the West Shore.</p>
Gloddaeth Avenue. Principal listed buildings include: Marlborough Hotel (MM129), Nuneham House (MM143), Pillar boxes (MM151, MM153 and English Presbyterian Chapel (MM100), Siloh Chapel (MM170), Whitecourt Hotel (MM199)	Medium	<p>The assets within this area include two Grade II chapels, several pillar boxes, hotels, commercial and domestic properties. All of the assets date to the 19th century.</p> <p>These assets are concentrated at the eastern end of Gloddaeth Avenue. These buildings are part of a group built during mid-19th century. They were constructed as part of the important early development on the seafront of the planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Many of the properties now serve as hotels.</p> <p>Both Chapels are key corner sites, prominently visible from Gloddaeth Avenue and adjacent streets. Their groups values are assigned with the adjacent commercial buildings and hotels.</p> <p>The pillar boxes are rare, some of which of possibly unique, examples of 19th century pillar boxes in Wales.</p> <p>The setting of these assets is formed by Gloddaeth Avenue with a distant view of the North Shore Promenade and Pier to the east and the Great Orme to the north. The wideness of the avenue combined with low walls and front gardens helps to create a sense of spaciousness for pedestrians and privacy for residents. The setting of these assets is essential to understanding their historic function, demonstrating Llandudno's early development as a coastal town. The wide avenue reflects the aspirations of the designer and the setting makes a positive contribution to their heritage value.</p>

8 Potential impacts

8.1 Overview

The Scheme comprises coastal defence works in the form of repairs to existing defences, periodic beach maintenance, as well as a series of public realm improvement works.

As noted in Section 1.1.3, the proposed works at the site have been reconsidered since completion of the OBC. The potential impacts discussed below are subject to change once the Scheme is finalised.

The Registered Historic Landscape of Creuddyn and Conwy will not be adversely impacted by the Scheme; however, there will be minor alterations to the wider landscape through the introduction of new groynes and the potential raising of walls for example. As long as they are sympathetically designed, any public realm improvements will likely have a beneficial impact on the Registered Historic Landscape and the Conservation Area of Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront. Similarly, no adverse impacts are anticipated on the Registered Historic Park and Garden, Happy Valley or the Scheduled Monument, Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave.

8.2 Construction phase

The potential for construction impacts to built historic assets and archaeological remains are anticipated to arise from the following:

- Any excavations required to reconstruction and / or raise the rear promenade wall on North Shore and the construction of a new wall and / or embankment on West Shore have the potential to truncate or destroy sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- Any excavations required to install groynes on North Shore have the potential to truncate or destroy sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- Presence of offshore delivery vessel and tug in sensitive views from Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation Area.
- Movement of heavy construction machinery on the beach would have the potential to cause damage to archaeological deposits through compaction of the surface.
- Construction compounds and the operation and movement of construction machinery may result in noise and visual alteration that could temporarily change the setting of cultural historic assets that impacts their heritage value/ significance.
- Construction activity has the potential to generate significant levels of vibration. Excessive vibrations have the potential to cause permanent cosmetic or structural impacts to historic assets.

8.3 Operation phase

The operation of the Scheme is not anticipated to result in any alterations that will significantly impact any built historic assets or archaeological remains within the study area, though this assessment should be review when information on the scale and height of the proposed wall raising on the North Shore is available. Work on the foreshore such as the installation of groynes is not anticipated to result in significant landscape and visual effects due to the existing beach context. Moreover, there is the potential to mitigate effects by optimising the design through the use of materials which complement the local vernacular.

8.4 Assessment of likely effects

8.4.1 Archaeological Remains

8.4.1.1 Temporary effects

There are no temporary effects anticipated from the Scheme on any of the archaeological remains, as they are all below ground.

8.4.1.2 Permanent effects

The construction of the Scheme may result in permanent impacts on terrestrial and maritime archaeological remains associated with: evidence of Prehistoric Submerged Forest (MM274, MM298 and MM300); Medieval Fish Weirs (MM264, MM268, MM269 and MM292); and 7 non-designated shipwreck sites (MM275, MM276, MM277, MM278, MM279, MM280, and MM285).

This would arise as a result of any excavation required for the reconstruction and raising of the rear promenade wall and installation of groynes along the North Shore. There may also be impacts on both the West and North Shores as a result of compression from the movement of heavy vehicles on the beach.

8.4.2 Built Heritage

8.4.2.1 Temporary impacts

During the construction of the Scheme, there are likely to be temporary impacts to the heritage value/significance of the Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conversation Area (MM002), resulting from changes to its setting. This is owing to increased noise levels during the construction of the Scheme and of the presence of construction vehicles and compounds, which would alter key views from within the conservation area.

There may also be similar temporary impacts upon the setting of Llandudno Pier (MM005), War Memorial (MM189) and the Grade II listed buildings along the seafront of the North Shore and Gloddaeth Avenue; however, these are considered to be negligible adverse. This is because the main roads along the seafront and Gloddaeth Avenue already experience heavy traffic levels detracts from the setting. As such, any designated historic assets beyond the main roads lining the promenade will not be adversely impacted by the Scheme.

8.4.2.2 Permanent impacts

The construction of the Scheme along Gloddaeth Avenue and on the North Shore promenade has the potential to cause a permanent impact certain Grade II listed buildings along these roads, including the War Memorial (MM189). However, any changes would be sympathetic to the local surroundings and likely serve to increase the significance of the asset by highlighting the historical character of Llandudno as a Victorian seaside resort. Moreover, there are potential beneficial impacts to the Conservation Area and Registered Historic Landscape provided that the public realm improvement works are reflective of the local vernacular.

9 Conclusions and recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

This DBA has been prepared by Mott MacDonald on behalf of CCBC to determine the heritage constraints of the proposed Llandudno Coastal Defence Scheme. The work undertaken includes outlining the baseline, assessing the potential impacts and recommending any appropriate mitigation strategy.

The Scheme covers three Study Areas including the:

- North Shore between Happy Valley and Craig-y-Don which includes works such as: public improvement works; constructing a new 2km long wall; and the installation of groynes.
- West Shore between Gogarth and Cerrig Duon which includes works such as: public improvement works; construction of a new and replacement; raising the embankment; and periodic beach maintenance.
- Gloddaeth Avenue which connects both shores which includes public improvement works to renovate into an attractive thoroughfare across the town.

However, as the Scheme has not yet been finalised, as a such it has been difficult to precisely determine the archaeological remains that will be directly impacted by the Scheme, but the following provides an overview of potential impacts .

9.1.1 North Shore

At North Shore, there is a high potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period and low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman, medieval and modern periods. No designated archaeological assets are recorded within the study area.

The North Shore is located in Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront Conservation area (MM002); however, it is anticipated that the Scheme will have no adverse impact on the conservation area. Moreover, although there are likely to be impacts to the to the heritage value/significance of the Grade II listed buildings on the seafront during the construction of the Scheme, this would only be temporary. As long as they are sympathetically designed, the public realm improvements would also likely enhance the setting of the assets within this area provided that they are complimentary to the local vernacular and historical character of the resort.

9.1.2 West Shore

Within the West Shore, there is a medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval periods and a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman and Modern periods. There will be no adverse impacts to built heritage assets along the West Shore. Work such as repairs to existing defences and periodic beach maintenance will likely have a beneficial character on the setting of the historical assets within this area.

9.1.3 Gloddaeth Avenue

Along Gloddaeth Avenue there is negligible potential for archaeological remains dated to the post-Medieval and Modern periods. However, there is a medium to low potential for archaeological remains dated to the Prehistoric, Roman, and Medieval periods, as highlighted by the assets along the southern base of the Great Orme. The archaeological remains identified will not be impacted by the Scheme.

In terms of built heritage, works along Gloddaeth Avenue are likely to result in some adverse impacts, such as increased traffic. The permanent impact of the Scheme on Gloddaeth Avenue, however, will be beneficial with the public improvement works likely adding to the historic character

of the centre and improving the wider setting of the many of the listed buildings along the road, particularly to the east of the road.

9.2 Recommendations

Once the preferred Scheme option has been selected, further consultation will need to be sought with GAT, Cadw, and RCAHMW to discuss any mitigation that may be required. This mitigation may include:

- Some form of archaeological mitigation (such as a watching brief) agreed with the GAP Planning Archaeologist to be carried out during the GI works along the West Shore and North Shore beaches and possibly the northern end of the North Shore Promenade. The element of the GI works that may require a watching brief will be confirmed with the GAP Planning Archaeologist, once the work plans have been finalised.;
- Further investigation of the submerged forest, medieval fish weir, and non-designated wreck sites would be recommended. This may comprise geophysical survey, deposit modelling and watching brief as undertaken for other similar schemes along this coastline, for example, at Rhyl and Colwyn Bay;
- Any materials used on the seafront and Gloddaeth Avenue should be sympathetic to the surroundings and be compatible with vernacular materials; and

Implementation of CEMP to reduce noise impacts on the designated assets on the seafront.

A record of this DBA has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS IDmottmacd2-506370).

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Appendices

A. Scheme extent

B. Gazetteer of Historic assets and Archaeological Events

Table B.1: Designated historic assets within the Scheme Study Area

Table B.2: Non-designated terrestrial historic assets within the Scheme Study Area

Table B.3: Non-designated maritime historic assets within the Scheme Study Area

Table A.1: Designated historic assets within the Scheme Study Area

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM001	CN191	Kendricks Cave & Upper Kendricks Cave	<p>Kenrick's Cave is divided into two sections: Lower Cave and Upper Cave.</p> <p>The site was named after a 19th-century cave occupant named 'Mr Kendrick,' who appears to have excavated part of the cave while expanding his area of occupation. There is some debate over whether the archaeological material came from the Upper or Lower cave. The discoveries include incised animal bones that could date back to the Palaeolithic period.</p> <p>The cave may have been used for occupation, storage, burial, garbage disposal, or even as a temporary shelter.</p> <p>The Lower Cave is accessed through an Edwardian summerhouse built against the nearly vertical limestone rock face overlooking Llandudno. The Upper Cave has two adjacent entrances that are directly above the lower cave. These lead to a chamber that used to house Kendrick's four-roomed home. This structure's plaster walls and foundations are still visible.</p> <p>The scheduled area includes the described remains as well as the surrounding areas where related evidence is likely to survive.</p>	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	277980	382810
MM002	62439	Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront, Conservation Area	<p>Conwy County Council has designated Llandudno Town Centre and Seafront as a Conservation Area. The earliest settlement occurred on the Great Orme, where there are remnants of ancient history in the form of tombs and mining dating back to approximately 1,800 BC. There was significant levels of mining activity on the Great Orme in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with many of the miners living in terraced housing. Significant changes occurred in the middle of the 19th century. Owen Williams, a Liverpool architect and surveyor, visited Llandudno in the late 1840s and imagined the area becoming an elegant resort or 'watering place.' Buildings were built along the seafront, with St. George's Hotel being the first, and the town grew over the next few decades based on a grid street pattern. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the town experienced significant growth.</p> <p>In more recent years, the Palladium was built in 1920, the cabin lift in 1969, and the North Wales Theatre opened a few years ago. Other recent developments include the Victoria Shopping Centre and the retail park outside the conservation area (Conwy County Council, 2013).</p>	Conservation Area	Multiperiod	278093	382891
MM003	HLW (Gw) 5	Creuddyn and Conwy	<p>The area encompasses the lower part of the Conwy Estuary and the hinterland on either side. The north east side includes the northern half of the medieval commune of Creuddyn, as well as the Great and Little Orme and the low hills and ridges that connect them to the mainland. Conwy Mountain, Conwy Castle, the walled town, and bridges are located to the south-west. The area is very diverse topographically and scenically. The area has a variety of well-preserved and significant archaeological monuments that demonstrate its historical development from the beginning to the present.</p>	Registered Historic Landscape	Multiperiod	278093	382891
MM004	PGW (Gd) 1 (CON)	Happy Valley	<p>19th century public gardens with later additions situated on the Great Orme headland with stunning views; interesting features including a large rockery, a camera obscura and a colonnaded walk. The land was given to the town by Lord Mostyn, following closure of the quarry, to commemorate Queen Victoria's golden jubilee, and the gardens have been known in the past as the Jubilee Gardens. The site is an irregular shape, taking up a rocky bluff and a steep, small dry valley to the north of it, and with only Happy Valley Road separating it from the sea on the east.</p>	Registered Historic Park and Garden	Post Medieval	278200	383100
MM005	3641	The Pier, including Stone Lodge, Pier End Pavilions, Kiosks and remains of Pier Pavilion	<p>The first pier at Llandudno, associated with attempts to make Llandudno a coal exporting harbour for the N wales coalfield was destroyed in the Great Storm of 1859. The present pier was built in 2 main stages. The first portion of the pier opened on 1 August 1877. This comprised a platform 1,234 feet (370m) long, supported by an understructure of piles placed at varying intervals and connected by lattice braces and a platform deck with "a delicately worked fretwork balustrade with hints of Chinoiserie". It joined land at the stone lodge to N of the Grand Hotel. The landward extension spur and baths, to design of B Nelson, opened in 1884. Extension of the pier landwards was basically a sea wall construction with Pier Pavilion at land end adjoining the former Baths Hotel (now the Grand). The Pier Pavilion was a large iron and glass structure in the tradition of Paxton's Crystal Palace, originally with a swimming bath on the lower floor. The main auditorium on the upper floor was cruciform on a level with the Happy Valley Road where the carriage entrance was. The external veranda was added later. The Pavilion was a prestige auditorium and housed political conferences with speakers from Lloyd George to Oswald Moseley, and a wide range of high and popular culture from Adelina Patti to Arthur Askey and George Formby. The pavilion was almost completely destroyed by fire in the mid 1990s, with little remaining but parts of the Veranda.</p>	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	278355	382930
MM006	3633	Grand Theatre	<p>1899-1901. By G A Humphreys, architect to Bute Estate, with Edwin Sachs as consultants. The building is currently in use as nightclub, and conversion involved cladding of lower parts of auditorium in plasterboard and the insertion of a suspended ceiling. The upper parts of the auditorium are visible above the ceiling, and the lower parts believed to be unaltered behind the plasterboard. Fire proof concrete and steel frame construction with front elevation of red brick. Wide centre gable with scrolls flanked by semi-octagonal towers with parapets and narrow angle pilasters (no domes). Tympanum of gable and first floor divided into rectangular panels by framework of cement rendered ribs. Two windows of four narrow segmental headed sash lights on first floor. Ground floor of painted brick; five doorways and narrow windows. Veranda of cast-iron, formerly with glazed roof; veranda with fluted columns, capital and spandrels. Ornate Baroque auditorium with fine fibrous plaster work, musical trophies and arabesque detailing; lower parts obscured by plasterboard cladding. Square-headed proscenium arch with panelled reveals, the panels decorated with gilded musical instruments in relief.</p>	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	279120	382013
MM007	3369	12 Abbey Road	<p>Three houses of c.1860. Belongs to a group of Nos.12,14 & 16 Abbey Road, Llandudno. Group of 3 attached houses, each of two storeys and attic and three bays each. Stucco, slate roofs, scrolled and pierced bargeboards. No 14 to centre is symmetrical with central gable, Nos 12 (R) and 16 (L) are reflected versions of same composition with gables to ends. All three set behind dwarf forecourt walls with ashlar coping. No 12 in similar style to No 14, but with gable to R. Small 12-pane sash in attic. First floor has central Gothic window with intersecting tracery in glazing bars; other bays with 12-pane sash windows; all with hoodmoulds. On ground floor, central Gothic-headed doorway with hoodmould; to each side, altered canted bay window with modern glazing imitating original sashes with marginal glazing bars.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277831	382554
	25370	14 Abbey Road	<p>Three houses of c.1860. Belongs to a group of Nos.12,14 & 16 Abbey Road, Llandudno. Group of 3 attached houses, each of two storeys and attic and three bays each. Stucco, slate roofs, scrolled and pierced bargeboards. No 14 to centre is symmetrical with central gable, Nos 12 (R) and 16 (L) are reflected versions of same composition with gables to ends. All three set behind dwarf forecourt walls with ashlar coping. Middle bay of No 14 with gable with bargeboard; attic sash with Gothic pointed head and intersecting tracery; first floor sash window similar but larger; doorway with pointed arch on ground floor. Each outer bay in No 14 with a 12-pane sash window with hoodmould on the first floor and a canted bay window formerly with sash lights and glazing bars, somewhat altered, on the ground floor.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277824	382547
	25371	16 Abbey Road	<p>Three houses of c1860. Belongs to a group of Nos.12,14 & 16 Abbey Road, Llandudno. Group of 3 attached houses, each of two storeys and attic and three bays each. Stucco, slate roofs, scrolled and pierced bargeboards. No 14 to centre is symmetrical with central gable, Nos 12 (R) and 16 (L) are reflected versions of same composition with gables to ends. All three set behind dwarf forecourt walls with ashlar coping. No 16 in similar style to No 14, but with gable to L. Small 12-pane sash in attic. First floor has central Gothic window with</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277817	382538

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Eastings	Northing
			intersecting tracery in glazing bars; other bays with 12-pane sash windows; all with hoodmoulds. Onground floor, central Gothic-headed doorway with hoodmould; to each side, canted bay window with small-pane sashes with marginal glazing bars.				
MM008	3378	3 Bodafon Street	Probably c.1860. Two-storey house. Pebbledashed walls. Slate roof with brick stack to left hand. On first floor, two small sash windows each three panes over six, with painted architraves and with their heads at eaves level. On ground floor, a doorway with painted architrave beneath right first floor window; in centre, a large sash window with 16-panes.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278454	382258
MM009	3379	4 Bodafon Street	Belongs to a group of Nos.4-6 Bodafon Street, Llandudno. Three terraced houses. Two storeys. Two windows. Slate gabled roof; brick stacks (reduced?) survive at ends of row. Roughcast walls. Upper windows with heads at eaves level. At R end, No 4, has two sash windows without glazing bars on upper floor. On ground floor, a similar sash window with slightly cambered head to left hand, and, to right hand, boarded door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278474	382245
	25372	5 Bodafon Street	Group of 3 houses dating from around 1855/60.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278481	382242
	25373	6 Bodafon Street	Mid 19th century two storey cottage row. Belongs to a group of Nos.4-6 Bodafon Street, Llandudno. Three terraced houses. Two storeys. Two windows. Slate gabled roof; brick stacks (reduced?) survive at ends of row. Roughcast walls. Upper windows with heads at eaves level. At L end, No 6, has on upper floor, two widely spaced 16-pane horned sash windows. On ground floor, to L, a 12-pane horned sash window, plain boarded door in centre and pair of boarded doors to broad vehicular entrance.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278487	382239
MM010	25463	25 Bodafon Street	Mid 19th century two storey row of houses. Three bays. Sash window with 3 panes over 6, with cambered head in each end first floor bay; blind centre first floor opening. On ground floor, a 12-pane sash window to right had, a flat arched doorway with deep reveals in centre and, to left hand, a tall round headed arch at entrance to passage.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278474	382260
	25374	26 Bodafon Street	Mid 19th century two storey row of houses. Two bays. Left hand bay with sash window (3 panes over 6) in reveals with slightly cambered head on first and ground floors; right hand bay with blind opening on first floor and half-glazed panelled door below.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278470	382263
MM011	25386	1 Bodhyfryd Road	Building from the early 20th century, part of the same development as 8, 10, and 12 Gloddaeth Street. 1 & 3 Bodhyfryd Road, Llandudno belong to a group. Two single-story stores. The cast iron Veranda is adorned with iron columns, fretted spandrels, and a frieze band. To the left of the recessed doorway is an early 20th-century shopfront with a plate glass window and a tiled stallriser.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278019	382510
	25409	3 Bodhyfryd Road	Early 20th century, part of same development as 8, 10 & 12 Gloddaeth Street. Belongs to a group of 1 & 3 Bodhyfryd Road, Llandudno. Two single storey shops. Cast iron Veranda has iron columns, fretted spandrels and frieze band. Has early 20th century shopfront with plate glass window, tiled stallriser, to L of recessed doorway; further block to L also under Veranda.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278016	382514
	25385	8 Gloddaeth Street	Early 20th century. Part of same development as 1 & 3 Bodhyfryd Street. Has early 20th century shopfront with plate glass windows flanking central doorway.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278032	382515
	25404	10 Gloddaeth Street	Mid to later 19th Century. 4 storeys and basement. Stuccoed. Has early 20th century shopfront with tiled stallriser, window to L; doorway to R.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278029	382512
	25405	12 Gloddaeth Street	Early 20th century building. Part of same development as 1 & 3 Bodhyfryd Street. Has late 20th century shopfront and is on corner with Bodhyfryd Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278024	382509
MM012	25380	19 Chapel Street	Late 19th century corner building.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278020	382436
	3388	18 Chapel Street	Late 19th century corner building.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278016	382440
MM013	25381	1 Church Walks	A c.1860 two-story house with pebbledashed walls and a slate roof with a brick stack on the left side. On the first floor, there are two small sash windows, each three panes over six, with painted architraves and heads at eaves level. On the ground floor, a doorway with painted architrave beneath the right first floor window; in the centre, a large sash window with 16 panes.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278107	382725
MM014	25382	2 Church Walks	Probably built c1860 as boarding house. A photo of c1880 shows 1-3 Church Walks without dormers, but with sky-lights. Three storeys plus attic. Rendered front, slate roof with modern 3-window strip dormer. Bracketed eaves; second floor window of 3 arched lights with keystones. Splayed bay window drops to basement level. Doorway to L, to R, former doorway, now sash window in bracketed archivolt with keystone. Sash glazing on first and second floors; modern glazing at ground floor level.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278101	382725
MM015	25383	7 Church Walks	Three storey building with slate roofs and with pebble-dash front. Front elevation of two windows. Stuccoed eaves band and string courses at second and first floor sill level. Sash windows on second floor, without glazing bars; 12-pane sash window with stuccoed architrave on first floor (R). To L, canted bay window drops to ground level. Small-pane sashes on first floor, sashes without glazing bars on ground floor. Doorway to R of bay window; modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278049	382720
	25384	8 Church Walks	Three storey building with slate roofs and with pebble-dash front. Front elevation of two windows. Small-pane sash glazing. Stuccoed eaves band and string courses at second and first floor sill level. Sash windows on second floor; small panes; 12-pane sash window with stuccoed architrave on first floor (L). To R, canted bay window drops to ground level; small-pane sashes. Doorway to L of bay window; 4-panelled door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278043	382720
	3391	9 Church Walks	1850s Three storey building with slate roofs and with pebble dash render. Front elevation of two windows. Stuccoed eaves band and string courses at second and first floor cill level. Sash windows on second floor, left hand window without glazing bars; 12-pane sash windows with stuccoed architraves on first floor. Ground floor of No 9 is stuccoed; to left hand, canted three light bay window with balustraded parapet; sash lights without glazing bars and with moulded architraves and keystones. To right hand, round headed doorway with moulded archivolt, pilasters with paired consoles, keystone, 4 panel door and plain fanlight.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278037	382719
MM016	25375	10 Church Walks	A mid 19th century commercial building. Shops with restaurant above. Three storeys plus attic. Yellow stone 3-window front, rock faced above first floor windows; slate roof with 3 gabled dormers; sash glazing. At second floor level, 3 paired camber-headed sash windows with columns between. On first floor, cornice over 3 broad camber-headed windows with shield keystones; casement glazing. At ground floor level, 2 good early 20th century shopfronts with entrance to centre, set deeply back.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278030	382720
M0017	25376	74A Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. Belongs to a group of Nos 74 (Burleigh House) & 74A Church Walks, Llandudno. Front elevation of three storeys, four windows. Parapet. Windows in reveals; sash glazing without glazing bars. 2 sash windows to 2nd and 1st floors. Ground floor in the two westernmost bays has a modern shop front in Georgian style with two bow-fronted shop windows with small panes.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278035	382747
	3402	76 Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. Belongs to a group of Nos 76 & 77 Church Walks, Llandudno. Pair of houses within terrace; stepped downhill from No 75. Three storeys and basement, front elevation with four bays altogether. The centre two bays project; crowning cornice with pediment over the two centre bays; quoins at each end and to the two centre bays. Sash windows without glazing bars in moulded stuccoed architraves with shallow panelled aprons. Four sash windows on second floor and two centre first floor bays. Each end first floor bay with canted and storeyed bay window with sash lights descending to basement. Rusticated ground floor. Inner ground floor bays with flights of steps leading up to doorways with modern doors and plain fanlights. Pebble dash cladding, bay window to L, doorway to R. Line of parapet simplified, modern dormer.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278053	382750

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	25377	77 Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. Belongs to a group of Nos 76 & 77 Church Walks, Llandudno. Pair of houses within terrace; stepped downhill from No 75. Three storeys and basement, front elevation with four bays altogether. The centre two bays project; crowning cornice with pediment over the two centre bays; quoins at each end and to the two centre bays. Sash windows without glazing bars in moulded stuccoed architraves with shallow panelled aprons. Four sash windows on second floor and two centre first floor bays. Each end first floor bay with canted and storeyed bay window with sash lights descending to basement. Rusticated ground floor. Inner ground floor bays with flights of steps leading up to doorways with modern doors and plain fanlights.Stuccoed cladding, bay window to R, doorway to L.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278060	382750
	25350	78 Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278067	382751
	25378	79 Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be redeveloped. Nos 79 and 80 to R now one, Lynton House Hotel. Stuccoed cladding, bay window to R, doorway to L.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278074	382752
	25365	80 Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. 79 and 80 now one premises, Lynton House Hotel. Belongs to a group of 80 & 81 Church Walks, Llandudno.Pair of houses within terrace. Three storeys and basement, front elevation with four bays altogether. The centre two bays project; crowning cornice with pediment over the two centre bays (altered). Sash windows without glazing bars; no architraves to top floor, moulded architraves to inner first floor windows. Each end first floor bay with canted and storeyed bay window with sash lights, descending to basement. Rusticated ground floor. Inner ground floor bays with flights of steps leading up to round-headed doorways with archivolts on brackets; plain fanlights. Casement windows imitating sashes on top floor, bay window to L, doorway to R. Listed as part of a group of buildings in Church Walks from early development of Llandudno as a resort. Group Value with adjacent Listed Buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278081	382752
	25379	81 Church Walks	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. 79 and 80 now one premises, Lynton House Hotel. Belongs to a group of 80 & 81 Church Walks, Llandudno. Pair of houses within terrace. Three storeys and basement, front elevation with four bays altogether. The centre two bays project; crowning cornice with pediment over the two centre bays (altered). Sash windows without glazing bars; no architraves to top floor, moulded architraves to inner first floor windows. Each end first floor bay with canted and storeyed bay window with sash lights, descending to basement. Rusticated ground floor. Inner ground floor bays with flights of steps leading up to round-headed doorways with archivolts on brackets; plain fanlights. Bay window to R, doorway to L.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278088	382754
MM018	25343	7 Clonmel Street	Included as part of a group of well-preserved mid 19th century buildings in planned resort. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278427	382274
	25390	8 Clonmel Street	Has lost cornices over top floor windows. Included as part of a group of well-preserved mid 19th century buildings in planned resort. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278424	382269
	25391	9 Clonmel Street	Has 3-bay shop front with ionic half columns; 3 bays, window with doorway to each side. Included as part of a group of well-preserved mid 19th century buildings in planned resort. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278421	382265
	25392	10 Clonmel Street	A mid 19th century building. Shops with club above. Three storeys plus attic. Yellow stone 2-window front, rock faced band above first floor windows; slate roof with 2 gabled dormers; sash glazing. At second floor level, 2 pairs of camber-headed sash windows with columns between. On first floor, 2 splayed bay windows with lead roofs, 3-lights with cambered heads and sash glazing, piers with floral capitals. At ground floor level, 2 probably good early 20th century shopfronts with entrances to centre, at an acute set deeply back. To R, doorway to club over.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278418	382260
MM019	3462	1 East Parade	The Craig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres were sold in 3 days. Nos 1-8 East Parade, and all of Craig-y-Don Parade are on the OS map of 1888.2 gabled dormers with modern glazing; two-light mullion windows rounded at upper corners on second floor. On first floor canted three-light storeyed bay window to left hand descending to basement. Right hand first floor bay has a two-light window with pilasters and columned mullion. A flight of steps flanked by stuccoed balustrade ascends to doorway which has shallow canopy supported by brackets; modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279338	382082
	25398	2 East Parade	The Craig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres were sold in 3 days. Nos 1-8 East Parade, and all of Craig-y-Don Parade are on the OS map of 1888.2 gabled dormers with modern glazing; two-light mullion windows rounded at upper corners on second floor. On first floor canted three-light storeyed bay window to left hand descending to basement. Right hand first floor bay has a two-light window with pilasters and columned mullion. A flight of steps flanked by stuccoed balustrade ascends to doorway which has shallow canopy supported by brackets; modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279346	382082
	25399	3 East Parade	The Craig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres were sold in 3 days. Nos 1-8 East Parade, and all of Craig-y-Don Parade are on the OS map of 1888.2 gabled dormers with modern glazing; two-light mullion windows rounded at upper corners on second floor. On first floor canted three-light storeyed bay window to left hand descending to basement. Right hand first floor bay has a two-light window with pilasters and columned mullion. A flight of steps flanked by stuccoed balustrade ascends to doorway which has shallow canopy supported by brackets; modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279353	382083
	25400	4 East Parade	The Craig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres were sold in 3 days. Nos 1-8 East Parade, and all of Craig-y-Don Parade are on the OS map of 1888.2 gabled dormers with modern glazing; two-light mullion windows rounded at upper corners on second floor. On first floor canted three-light storeyed bay window to left hand descending to basement. Right hand first floor bay has a two-light window with pilasters and columned mullion. A flight of steps flanked by stuccoed balustrade ascends to doorway which has shallow canopy supported by brackets; modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279360	382082
MM020	5793	1 Gloddaeth Street	Later 19th century block of shops with accommodation above. Part of a group of later 19th century buildings on a key corner site in Llandudno's centre. Value should be grouped with adjacent listed buildings. Mostyn St facing side has four storeys and an attic, as well as three windows. Slate roof, hipped to the left, with gabled dormers with finials and sash glazing, Cornice brackets, quoins, and string courses Windows on the third floor have quoined architraves and horned sash glazing. Windows on the second floor have cambered heads, are flanked by pilasters, and have sash glazing. On the first floor, the outer bays have splayed bay windows with heads and sash glazing, while the central paired sash. The first bay facing St George's Place is the same as before, but with paired sashes on the second floor. Modern shopfronts on the ground floor; Veranda on slender iron columns with capitals and bases.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278088	382497

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	25401	3 Gloddaeth Street	Probably 1860s. No 1 is part of same building as 94 Mostyn Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278082	382490
	25402	5 Gloddaeth Street	Probably 1860s. No 1 is part of same building as 94 Mostyn Street. Belongs to a group of 1,3 & 5 Gloddaeth Street, Llandudno. Three shops with accommodation above. Three storeys and attic. Slate mansard roof. Elevations of two windows each. Two gabled dormers with segmented headed sashes. Eaves cornice with dentils and panelled frieze band. Quoins. On second floor, two sash windows each with shaped stuccoed architraves and keystones; two three-light canted bay windows with pilasters to each building. Plate glass shop fronts ground floor. Modern Veranda on steel posts. No.5 has simplified first floor bay windows.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278075	382485
	3432	86 Mostyn Street including attached Clock	One of a group of buildings probably dating from 1860s, part of same block as 1,3 & 5 Gloddaeth Street. Nos 88 & 90, previously Co-operative Store, was once a club. Has shop front on ground floor. An ornate wrought-iron bracket is attached to the upper wall in No 86 and supports a circular clock with two faces.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278111	382466
	25416	88&90 Mostyn Street	One of a group of buildings probably dating from 1860s, part of same block as 1,3 & 5 Gloddaeth Street. Nos 88 & 90, previously Co-operative Store, was once a club. Has shop front on ground floor. An ornate wrought-iron bracket is attached to the upper wall in No 86 and supports a circular clock with two faces.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278102	382475
	25417	92 Mostyn Street	One of a group of buildings probably dating from 1860s, part of same block as 1,3 & 5 Gloddaeth Street. Nos 88 & 90, previously Co-operative Store, was once a club. Has plate glass shop front. Listed as part of a group of Mid 19th century buildings on important street in planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278096	382487
	25418	94 Mostyn Street	One of a group of buildings probably dating from 1860s, part of same block as 1,3 & 5 Gloddaeth Street. Nos 88 & 90, previously Co-operative Store, was once a club. A corner building including No 1 Gloddaeth Street; modern shopfront to both streets. Listed as part of a group of Mid 19th century buildings on important street in planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278092	382496
MM021	25346	2 Gloddaeth Street	Later 19th century. Part of same development as 96-100 Mostyn Street. 3-storey, with 3 windows at first floor level, canopy over ground floor restaurant entrance.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278059	382534
	25403	4 & 6 Gloddaeth Street	Later 19th century. Part of same development as 96-100 Mostyn Street. No 4 & 6 are one premise, No 4 is 3 storeys, with 4 windows at first floor level, and 2 dormers with hipped slate roofs. No 6 is 2 storey, with 10 first floor windows, 2 box dormers and one large box dormer. Veranda and shopfront run across full width of Nos 4 & 6. Veranda on elaborate shaped columns with gables in front of shop doorways. The early 20th century shopfront has Art Deco detailing; No 4 has doorway set back between angled display windows; No 6 two doorways set deeply back in lobbies formed by convex windows to each side.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278044	382525
	25322	100 Mostyn Street	A late 19th century commercial building. Shop. Yellow stone, slate roofs, sash glazing. Three storey, four window front. Toothed cornice; at second floor level, sashes set behind 2-light openings separated by freestanding columns, ropemoulding as string course. On first floor, broad Gothic arched windows with rock-faced masonry above are set back between piers with floral capitals; bracketed sills. Modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278053	382552
	3492	1 Ty-Isa Road including front garden wall LL30 2PL	Later 19th century building. Part of the corner development which includes 96-100 Mostyn Street and 2-6 Gloddaeth Avenue. Shop. Yellow stone, slate roofs, sash glazing. Three storey, four window front. Toothed cornice; at second floor level, sashes set behind 2-light openings separated by freestanding columns, ropemoulding as string course. On first floor, broad Gothic arched windows with rock-faced masonry above are set back between piers with floral capitals; bracketed sills. Modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278151	382518
MM022	25406	11 Gloddaeth Street including Veranda	Later 19th century group of shops with accommodation over. Has good early 20th century shopfront with central doorway recessed deeply back between display windows with marble stall risers and brass sills; display case in similar style between windows	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278037	382457
	25407	13 Gloddaeth Street including Veranda	Later 19th century group of shops with accommodation over. Has modern glazing replacing sashes on second floor.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278031	382452
	25408	15 Gloddaeth Street including Veranda	Later 19th century group of shops with accommodation over. Has old 2-leaf panelled door to L.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278024	382447
	5795	17 Gloddaeth Street including Veranda	Later 19th century group of shops with accommodation over. Has more elaborate Veranda whose columns have ornately worked spandrels and bands of cresting between.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278017	382443
MM023	3464	1 Graig-y-Don Parade	One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Corner building with later 19th century corner bay in form of tower of three floors and an attic with hipped roof, and of one bay width to both front and return elevations (see 1877 wing of St George's Hotel for similarities). Rough cast with stucco dressings; quoins. Front bay of tower with modern dormers, paired round-headed window on second floor and a storeyed canted bay window on first floor descending to basement. Side bay of tower similar, but with sash window and cornice and dentils on first floor and paired sash window with stuccoed shouldered architrave on ground floor. To right hand again in return elevation there is a lower two-storey wing with two attic storeys; two sash windows on first floor with cornice on brackets. On ground floor there is a large porch to left hand and a window to right hand. Large modern extension of 5 windows. Left hand bay of front elevation is recessed and has a large modern attic window, a paired sash window with architrave, cornice and dentils on first floor and, on ground floor, a paired sash window with shouldered architrave. Very low stone forecourt wall with slab capping and modern railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279486	382076
	25447	2 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from the W end. Similar in design with exception of No. 1.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279494	382076
	25449	4 Graig-y-Don Parade		Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279510	382076
	25450	5 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1. Glazing modernised on L side.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279518	382076
	25451	6 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279526	382076

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1. Glazing modernised on L side.				
	25453	8 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1. Glazing modernised on L side.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279541	382077
	25454	9 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1. Glazing modernised on L side.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279549	382077
	25455	10 Graig-y-Don Parade		Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279557	382077
	25457	12 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279573	382077
			Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch.				
			One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1.				
			First floor right hand bay with single window. Doorway as in Nos 10 and 11; half-glazed door with upper two panels with rounded heads. Modern glazing.				
	25460	16 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279607	382076
			Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch.				
			One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No. 1.				
			As No. 12; modern glazing and door.				
	25461	17 Graig-y-Don Parade	Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279615	382076
			Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch.				
			One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No. 1.				
			Similar to No. 16, but surmounted by triangular pdeiment with round-headed sash window in tympanum; modern glazing and door. Quoins to L.				
MM024	5802	1 Llewelyn Avenue	Mid to later 19th Century. 4 storeys and basement. Stuccoed. With No 114 Mostyn Street, South-west side. Well-preserved mid 19th century building with group value with listed buildings to L, and opposite.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278022	382609
	5803	3 Llewelyn Avenue	Late 19th century. Three storeys and attic. Four bays. Four bays. Slate pitched roof with two segmental headed dormers. Facade of stone with toothed eaves cornice. Four round-headed windows on second floor with pilasters, moulded archivolt and panelled aprons. On first floor, four sash windows with curved upper corners and moulded architraves. On the ground floor, a plate glass shop front canted in towards centre shop doorway; house doorway of stone at right hand end; painted rusticated pilasters. Late 19th century to early 20th century cast-iron veranda of two bays similar to veranda before No 1 and No 114 Mostyn Street; cast-iron columns with capitals, bulbous bases and spandrels.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278017	382609
MM025	5805	2 Llewelyn Avenue	One of a pair of mid 19th century houses; shown in frontispiece to William's Guide to Llandudno of 1864. Gables until recently with cusped bargeboards and finials. Has projecting gabled bay to R; small 12-pane sash window to attic, 2-storey canted bay window with small-pane sash windows. To L, attic has small gable and triangular-headed casement window (dormer in roof slope to R). On first floor, two 12-pane sash windows under hoodmoulds. On ground floor, to L, canted bay window with sash glazing with large panes; to R, glazed door with overlight.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277991	382639
	25411	4 Llewelyn Avenue	One of a pair of mid 19th century houses; shown in frontispiece to William's Guide to Llandudno of 1864. Gables until recently with cusped bargeboards and finials.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277980	382638
MM026	5806	21 Lloyd Street	Probably 1870s. On OS 1st Ed map, 1887. Part of a development which includes 19 Lloyd Street and 1 Chapel Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278141	382292
	25368	19 Lloyd Street	Probably 1870s; on 1st Ed Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Part of same development as 21-27 Lloyd Street, and 1 Madoc Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278146	382297
	25413	23 Lloyd Street	Probably 1870s. On OS 1st Ed map, 1887. Part of a development which includes 19 Lloyd Street and 1 Chapel Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278134	382288
	25414	25 Lloyd Street	Probably 1870s. On OS 1st Ed map, 1887. Part of a development which includes 19 Lloyd Street and 1 Chapel Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278130	382286
	25415	27 Lloyd Street	Probably 1870s. On OS 1st Ed map, 1887. Part of a development which includes 19 Lloyd Street and 1 Chapel Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278125	382282

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM027	25336	3 Lloyd Street including Veranda	3-window front. Three gabled dormers. On top floor, 3 round-arched windows with moulded architraves and keystones; 4-pane sash glazing. On first floor, central window with architrave, segmental pediment, 4-pane sash; to either side, splayed bay window with pavilion roof. On ground floor, Veranda on iron columns; modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278201	382344
MM028	25412	5 Lloyd Street including Veranda	2-window front. Two gabled dormers. On top floor, to L, round-arched window, and to R, window of 3 arched lights, both with moulded architraves and keystones; sash glazing. On first floor, to L, window with architrave, triangular pediment, 4-pane sash; to R, splayed bay window with pavilion roof. On ground floor, Veranda on iron columns; modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278196	382338
MM029	5812	1 Madoc Street	A mid 19th century building. Shop with accommodation over. Three storeys plus attic. Rendered, slate roof. Sash glazing replaced by imitations. Bracketed cornice. Facing Madoc Street, 2 gabled dormers. Two second floor windows; on ground floor, splayed bay window to L, square-headed window to R. Late 19th century to early 20th century cast-iron Veranda with columns with capitals and moulded bases, spandrls and bands of cresting running between one pair of spandrls and the next; lean-to corrugated roofs. Veranda elevation of three bays to No 1 Madoc Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278133	382280
	5821	19 & 19A Mostyn Street	Two storeys and attic. Front elevation faced in stone and of two bays width and with two gables with bargeboards and finials, the right-hand gable much larger. Right-hand attic storey with sash window with dripstone, three-light canted bay window with sash lights and modillion cornice on first floors, left-hand gable with smaller sash window three panes wide to attic storey and on first floor. Modern shop fronts on ground floor. Three-bay lean-to veranda supported on fluted circular columns with bands; modern advertisement board to No 19; modern spandrls.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278513	382196
	5822	21 Mostyn Street	Later 19th century. Has pyramidal slate roof with gabled dormer; 2 window front. On top floor, 2 casement windows. On first floor, 2 canted bay windows.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278505	382200
	25420	23 Mostyn Street	Later 19th century. Has gabled roof with 3 dormers; 3 window front, R bay narrower. On top floor, 3 casement windows. On first floor, 2 canted bay windows with curvilinear parapets and a single light window to R.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278496	382204
	5823	25 Mostyn Street	Part of 5 building terrace, probably 1870s. Veranda has plain columns, ornate capitals and spandrls: there is a corrugated lean-to roof and one column is inscribed with the name of the founder. Nos 25 and 27 have identical upper floors, except no 25 has no modillions to cornice.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278487	382209
	25421	27 Mostyn Street	Part of 5 building terrace, probably 1870s. Nos 25 and 27 have identical upper floors.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278481	382211
MM030	5818	1 Mostyn Street	An early 20th century commercial building. Has elevation of three bays to Vaughan Street, and of one bay to Mostyn Street; canted corner bay; quoins at angles. Vaughan Strfeet elevation has paired windows to centre bay; first floor windows in deep surrounds with keystones and cornices. Corner bay with similar glazing. Elevation to Mostyn Street of one bay; paired windows to top floor, semi-circular first floor bay window. Shop fronts on ground floor. Veranda with iron columns with slightly bulbous panelled bases, capitals and spandrls; lean-to modern corrugated roof.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278578	382165
MM031	25419	3 Mostyn Street	One of a later 19th century corner block of shops. Has 2-window elevation with paired windows to top floor; on first floor, to L, semi-circular bay window, to R, shallow 2-window square bay window. Veranda with slender fluted iron columns with bands, capitals and spandrls of slightly different design with cresting running between one pair of spandrls and the next.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278570	382168
	25354	5 Mostyn Street	Later 19th century shop with accommodation above. Three storeys and attic with slate roof and gabled dormers; camber-headed windows with sash glazing. Modillion and dentil eaves cornice. Two-window elevation with paired windows to R on top floor; on first floor, to R, semi-circular bay window, to L, single window in deep architrave with cornice. Shop front on ground floor. Late 19th century/early 20th century Veranda.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278562	382172
MM032	5819	13 Mostyn Street	Dated 1896 externally. Probably designed by G A Humphreys, architect and agent of the Mostyn Estate. Formerly the Avondale public house. Tall building of four storeys in Free Renaissance style. Rendered facade. Shaped gable; strapwork panelling and pilasters with finials. Two sash-windows in centre to third or attic storey; second floor with two paired sashes first floor with large rectangular bay window with 3-lights in its front wall and a single light in each return. Modern restaurant front on ground floor with two-bay late 19th century to early 20th century Veranda before it, the Veranda with roof supported by narrow fluted columns with capitals and high panelled bases; spandrls with bands extending from one pair of brackets to the next.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278534	382185
MM033	25355	29 Mostyn Street	Part of a terrace of 5 buildings probably dating from 1870s. Veranda has plain columns, and ornate capitals: lean-to roof behind modern advertisement board.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278474	382215
MM034	25356	31 Mostyn Street	Part of a terrace of 5 buildings probably dating from 1870s. Veranda has plain columns, and ornate capitals: lean-to roof behind modern advertisement board.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278468	382218
	25357	33 Mostyn Street	Part of a terrace of 5 buildings probably dating from 1870s. Veranda has plain columns, and ornate capitals: lean-to roof behind modern advertisement board. Veranda has plain column, and ornate capitals to R, but shares simpler post with adjacent building to L (not listed): lean-to roof behind modern advertisement board.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278462	382221
	25312	66 Mostyn Street	c.1865 shop with restaurant over. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (modern glazing). Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space between the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves. On first floor, left hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with moulded head and flanking columns; to right hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, to L, segmentally-headed doorway to restaurant; to R, modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278175	382388
	25321	68 Mostyn Street	c.1865 shop. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (sash glazing). Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space between the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves. On first floor, left hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with moulded head and flanking columns; to right hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278170	382394
MM035	25315	74 Mostyn Street	No 74 was formerly the Prince's Theatre, then cinema. Built 1864 as St George's Hall. Former hall and theatre, now shop. Three-storey building, higher than flanking buildings. Steeply-pitched slate roofs; stucco front with projecting end bays. Eaves cornice with toothing and modillions. Series of small blocked segmental headed openings below. Recessed central bay with 4 segmentally-headed windows; balcony in front of this with iron balustrade with its top rail incorporating lions' heads and a Greek key pattern. Each end bay with one segmental headed window of two-lights. Stringcourses at sill and impost levels. Large later 20th century plate glass shop front on ground floor.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278150	382417
MM036	25316	76 Mostyn Street Street	Shop. Two storeys plus attic; two window front (but with added windows at upper levels. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (sash glazing), and later central dormer with flat roof. Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278143	382426

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space beside the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves, between these later slightly larger sash window. On first floor, right hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with cornice and flanking columns; to left hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, modern shopfront.				
MM037	25317	78 Mostyn Street	Shop with restaurant over. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (sash glazing). Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space between the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves. On first floor, right hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with moulded head and flanking columns (cornice lost); to left hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, to L, narrow mid 20th century shopfront and restaurant entrance, to R, later 20th century shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278137	382434
	25318	80 Mostyn Street	Circa 1865. Formerly Edward Owen's butchers shop. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (sash glazing). Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space between the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves. On first floor, right hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with moulded head and flanking columns, cornice over; to left hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, modern shopfront with deep fascia board, above which is group of 19th century iron panels and cresting relating to "Edward Owen & Sons, Purveyors of Meat...", and lettering "Breeders", "Farmers", "Purveyors".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278132	382441
MM038	25319	82 Mostyn Street	Probably 1860s, altered 19th century. Slightly different in detailing from adjacent buildings. Shop. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, scribed stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (paired sashes to each dormer). Continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone. On second floor, 2 square-headed windows each with paired sashes and quoined architraves. On first floor, right hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with shallow cornice: to left hand a canted three-light bay window with pavilion roof. On the ground floor, modern steel Veranda over modern shopfront. Part of a good group of 19th century buildings in town's most important shopping street. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278124	382446
MM039	5827	93 Mostyn Street	Probably dates from 1860s. Veranda and advertisement board late 19th century/early 20th century. Three storey building with two bay front elevation. Slate gabled roof. Eaves cornice. Stuccoed; quoins. Two 12-pane sash windows with stuccoed architraves on second floor. On first floor, two canted three-light bay windows. Plate glass shop front. Cast-iron Veranda of three bays with twisted columns and with spandrls incorporating a flower and leaf pattern; above the centre bay there is an iron advertisement board frame ornamented with cresting, iron scrolls and angle finials.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278178	382438
MM040	25360	99 & 101 Mostyn Street	Three storey, 3 window pebbledashed front with scrolled flanking walls linking with adjacent buildings. Slate roof with rectangular stacks in front slope; bracketed cornice. Three top hung casements to top floor. On first floor, central sash window flanked by spalyed bay windows with sash glazing. Modern shopfront to ground floor, and later Veranda on iron or steel pillars; glass roof.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278162	382459
MM041	25324	102 -104 Mostyn Street	Shops with restaurant above. Three storeys plus attic. Yellow stone 3-window front, rock faced above first floor windows; slate roof with 3 gabled dormers; sash glazing. At second floor level, 3 paired camber-headed sash windows with columns between. On first floor, cornice over 3 broad camber-headed windows with shield keystones; casement glazing. At ground floor level, 2 good early 20th century shopfronts with entrance to centre, set deeply back. Listed as part of a group of Mid 19th century buildings on important street in planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278050	382560
MM042	25325	106 Mostyn Street	Before 1857. Appears in frontispiece to William's Guide to Llandudno (1864), and also in engraving on 1857, but bay windows are later and top storey added c1891. Four storey, three window house, roughcast render, slate roof. Three third floor horned sash windows without glazing bars, set at eaves, in moulded surrounds. Three similar second floor windows with cornice at original eaves level. On first floor, similar but taller central window over central ground floor doorway. Outer bays have 2-storey splayed bay windows with horned sash windows.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278046	382568
MM043	5829	107 Mostyn Street	Mid to later 19th Century. 4 storeys and basement. Stuccoed. Three storey 19th century building with stuccoed front elevation with parapet and of three bays. Sash windows with stuccoed architraves on second floor with band at window head level. Large rectangular bay window on first floor. Modern plate glass shop front on ground floor. Late 19th century to early 20th century cast-iron veranda of two bays with lean-to roof; this has slender fluted columns with caps and iron spandrls.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278143	382479
MM044	5830	109 Mostyn Street	Three storey 19th century building with stuccoed front elevation of three bays. Crowning cornice and blocking course. Modern windows imitating sash windows without glazing bars. Plate glass shop front. Late 19th century to early 20th century cast-iron veranda; this is of two bays with lean-to roof and has twisted columns with capitals and spandrls.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278138	382485
MM045	25326	118 Mostyn Street	Before 1857. Appears in frontispiece to William's Guide to Llandudno (1864), and also in engraving on 1857, but bay windows are later and top storey added c1891. Four storey, three window house, roughcast render, slate roof. Three third floor horned sash windows without glazing bars, set at eaves, in moulded surrounds. Three similar second floor windows with cornice at original eaves level. On first floor, similar but taller central window over central ground floor doorway. Outer bays have 2-storey splayed bay windows with horned sash windows.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278008	382667
	25327	120 Mostyn Street	Three storey 3 window house; stucco, slate roof, hipped to L, with modern dormer. Second floor has 3 horned sash window in shallow lugged architraves. On First floor, to L, 4-pane sash window in similar architrave; to R, 2-storey splayed bay window with horned sash glazing to both first and ground floors. On ground floor, to L, glazed door in altered doorway; rectangular overlight.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278005	382675
MM046	5834	121 Mostyn Street	Late 1850s/early 1860s. Shown in frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278093	382557
	25422	123 Mostyn Street	Late 1850s/early 1860s. Shown in frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278089	382563
	5835	125 Mostyn Street including Veranda	Circa 1860. Similar to its neighbour, Nos 121 and 123 Mostyn Street, with which it is shown in frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Three storeys and attic. Stuccoed front elevation of three bays with slate roof, three gabled dormers and eaves cornice with modillions and dentils and plain band below; quoins; stringcourse at second floor cill level; band below first floor windows. Three segmental headed windows with keystones and architraves on second floor. On first floor, three segmental headed sash windows with pilasters, spandrls and cornice. Sash windows without glazing bars. Modern shop front on ground floor. Late 19th century to early 20th century Veranda with slender columns and with spandrls to fretted eaves band.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278085	382571
MM047	25328	122 Mostyn Street	Three storey 3 window house; stucco, slate roof. Second floor has three 12-pane sash windows under square hoodmoulds. On first floor, to L, 12-pane sash window in similar architrave; to R, 2-storey splayed bay window with horned sash glazing (without glazing bars) to both first and ground floors. On ground floor, to L, doorway under modern Ionic porch.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278003	382682

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	25329	124 Mostyn Street	Three storey house; stucco, slate roof with modern dormer. Second floor has three rectangular windows with modern glazing. On first floor, 2-storey splayed bay window with modern glazing (without glazing bars) to both first and ground floors. On ground floor, which is rusticated, to L, plain doorway with modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278001	382688
	25330	126 Mostyn Street	Three storey house; stucco, slate roof. Dentil cornice. Second floor has two 4-pane sash windows. On first floor, 2-storey splayed bay window with sash glazing (without glazing bars) to both first and ground floors. On ground floor, which is rusticated, to R, plain doorway with modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278001	382694
MM048	5836	127 Mostyn Street	1850s group of buildings, now shops, all of which are shown in engraving of 1857 and in the frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Verandas and some bay windows post date engravings. Has two box dormers and central gabled dormer. Pebbledash cladding. Modern glazing imitating tripartite sashes. Plate glass shop front. Cast-iron veranda of four bays of late 19th century to early 20th century date; slender columns reeded twoards the base with capitals and spandrls, with cresting in Southern return and with downward pointing cresting extending between one pair of spandrls and the next in the front elevation.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278079	382582
	3435	128 Mostyn Street	Probably 1850s. Shown in frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Two window house. Two storeys and basement. Stucco with parapet, slate roof. First floor has two 12-pane sash windows. On ground floor, to L, splayed bay window with small-pane sash glazing; casment window has replaced sash below at basement level. To R, steps up to doorway with round-headed doorway (with moulded head on consoles) plain semi-circular overlight.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277999	382701
	25423	129 Mostyn Street	1850s group of buildings, now shops, all of which are shown in engraving of 1857 and in the frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Verandas and some bay windows post date engravings. Has dormers as in No 127. Casement windows with plain architraves on both second and first floors. On ground floor, a plate-glass shop front and, at right hand end, a round-headed doorway with plain fanlight and with door with large central raised and fielded panel. Very plain veranda supported on modern posts.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278075	382591
	25331	130 Mostyn Street	1850s; amongst earliest buildings of planned resort of Llandudno. Mostyn Street elevation of three bays plus rounded corner at northern end with narrower elevation in Tudno Street. Slate roof. Pebbledash cladding. Eaves cornice with blocking course. In Mostyn Street 3 modern windows imitating 12-pane sashes on first floor, in painted shouldered architraves. On ground floor, from southern end, in third bay there is an oriel bay window with sash lights with glazing bars; in the fourth bay a flight of steps leads up to a flat-headed doorway with stuccoed architrave and consoles with modern pediment, plain rectangular fanlight and half-glazed modern door. To R, there is part of a 19th century shop front which continues round the corner; here, a transomed shop window of five-lights; on the corner, two-leaf panelled door with rectangular fanlight to shop; in Tudno Street, a 19th century shop window of five transomed lights (cornice removed). To right hand of shop window in Tudno Street, a round-headed doorway with painted rusticated surround, fanlight and blocked door; secondly, a modern window imitating sash window with painted stuccoed architrave. Three modern windows imitating sash windows with glazing bars and shouldered painted architraves on first floor in Tudno Street; one similar first floor window to corner bay.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277998	382710
	25424	131 Mostyn Street	1850s group of buildings, now shops, all of which are shown in engraving of 1857 and in the frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Verandas and some bay windows post date engravings. Stepped uphill. Two box dormers. Altered eaves cornice. Modern glazing. On ground floor, central round-headed doorway flanked to each side by a semi-elliptical headed window with pilasters, impost band and moulded archivolt at right hand end, a blocked round-headed doorway with moulded archivolt and pilasters; also to ground floor, wood cantilevered canopy supported on long, fluted trusses and with entablature with modillions.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278072	382600
	25425	133 Mostyn Street	1850s group of buildings, now shops, all of which are shown in engraving of 1857 and in the frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Verandas and some bay windows post date engravings. Has two dormers as in No 131. Altered eaves cornice; roughcast cladding. Modern glazing except to 2nd floor R window which has tripartite sash window. On ground floor, two modern plate glass shop fronts and, at right hand end, a rusticated round-headed doorway. Three bay, cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to early 20th century date with plan circular columns ornamented with bands and capitals, fretted spandrls; modern corrugated roof.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278068	382608
	25426	135 Mostyn Street	1850s group of buildings, now shops, all of which are shown in engraving of 1857 and in the frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Verandas and some bay windows post date engravings. Stepped uphill. Two box dormers with modern glazing. Pebbledash rendering. Tripartite sash windows on other floors. On ground floor, late 19th century/early 20th century plate glass shop front and, at right hand end, a rusticated round-headed doorway as in No 129. Three-bay cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to early 20th century with slender fluted columns with spandrls; modern corrugated roof.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278065	382616
	25427	137 Mostyn Street	1850s group of buildings, now shops, all of which are shown in engraving of 1857 and in the frontispiece to Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno" of 1864. Verandas and some bay windows post date engravings. Stepped uphill. Two box dormers with modern glazing. Pebbledash cladding. Three-light casements on second floor. On first floor2 splayed bay windows. On ground floor, plate-glass shop front and, at right hand end, rusticated round-headed doorway as in No 129. Three-bay cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to early 20th century date with columns, two fluted, and with spandrls etc similar to veranda to No 135.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278061	382625
	5837	139 Mostyn Street	Probably late 1850s. Veranda of late 19th century. Three storeys and attic. Two window front. Slate gabled roof. Pebbledash cladding. Two box dormers. Moulded eaves cornice. Two windows on second floor with plain painted architraves, modern glazing. Two canted bay windows with sash lights on first floor. Modern restaurant front on ground floor and, at right hand end, a round-headed rusticated doorway with three-panelled door and plain fanlight. Cast-iron Veranda of three bays with columns and spandrls.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278059	382634
MM049	3422	147 Mostyn Street including Veranda	Probably later 1850s. Front elevation of three windows, three storeys and attic, pebbledash render. Slate roof, modern dormer. On second floor, 3 segmental headed 4-pane sash windows. On first floor, a round-headed sash window to right hand and a three-light canted oriel bay window to left hand. Plate glass shop front on ground floor with house doorway with modern door to right hand. The Veranda is of one bay with plain circular cast-iron columns with ornate capitals and with spandrls decorated with flower motifs.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278048	382663
	3423	149 Mostyn Street including Veranda	Probably later 1850s. Front elevation of three windows, three storeys and attic. Slate roof. Stuccoed cladding; eaves cornice. On second floor, segmental headed sash windows, modern glazing; round-headed windows with architraves and cornices on first floor, also with modern glazing. Modern plate glass restaurant front on ground floor and modern house doorway to right hand. Cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to early 20th century date; two bays with partly fluted columns and with spandrls.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278047	382670
	3425	151 Mostyn Street	Probably later 1850s.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278044	382678
	25428	153 Mostyn Street	Probably later 1850s. Has cast iron Veranda.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278043	382685
	25364	157 Mostyn Street	Probably dates from later 1850s. Three storey, 2-window house. Stucco, slate roof. Top floor has 2 small-pane sash windows. First floor has tripartite sash windows. On ground floor, to L, splayed bay window with sash glazing; to R, round-headed doorway with modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278033	382710
	MM050	3459	4 -10 Neville Crescent, and Hydro Hotel	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278813	382170
MM051	3438	1 North Parade	Circa mid 19th century, 3 storeys, slate roofs. pebbledash cladding.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278098	382560

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM052	25267	22 North Parade	Originally built in 1850s, and one of oldest buildings on the Parade, together with Belmont, to L (No 21). The block was originally of 5 bays with outer bays as in No 22, and taller shaped gable to centre. Belmont took present form in interwar period. Three storey house. Pebbledash render, slate roofs. Two bays. To L, bay with shaped gable; modern window to 2nd floor; on fist and ground floors, square bay window with 2 sash lights facing road, narrow lights to sides.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278133	382768
MM053	25284	7 South Parade	Circa 1860. Former house (probably originally intended as boarding house) of a terrace of four storeys and basement. In very similar style to houses 1-6 South Parade, but with 3 window front. Former house of three windows; slightly set back from No 6. Slate roof; brick chimneys. Stucco elevation with rusticated ground floor; 4 storeys and basement. Crowning cornice and blocking course with large brackets. Camber-headed top floor windows (4-pane sashes); long brackets of cornice frame windows. Second floor sash windows have shouldered stuccoed architraves. On first floor, similar window to centre; to each side storeyed canted bay descending to basement. Rectangular glazed porch covers doorway with stucco prostyle doorframe. Gatepiers and iron railings and gates to area.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278190	382560
MM054	25285	8 South Parade	Former house of three windows; slightly set back from No 9 to R. Slate roof; brick chimneys. Sash glazing. Stucco elevation with rusticated ground floor; 4 storeys and basement. Crowning cornice and blocking course with large brackets. Camber-headed top floor windows (4-pane sashes replaced by swivel casements); long brackets of cornice frame windows. Second floor sash windows have shouldered stuccoed architraves. On first floor, similar window to centre; to each side storeyed canted bay descending to basement. Doorway with stucco prostyle doorframe. Gatepiers and iron railings to basement area. Included as part of a group of Mid 19th century buildings in important early development on sea front of planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278182	382561
MM055	3488	15 South Parade including Veranda	Late 1850s or early 1860s. Part of the same composition as no 119 Mostyn Street. North-west elevation to South Parade of four storeys, two bays. Slate roof with hip to North-east. Stuccoed cladding. Eaves with modillions and Greek key band. Quoins to left hand. Small paired sash windows to third floor, slightly curved at top corners. In the second floor left hand bay there is a storeyed canted oriel bay window descending to first floor only with segmental heads to sash lights. In the second floor tight hand bay there is a four-light rectangular bay window with segmental heads to lights. On the ground floor there is a shop front to left hand and a doorway with segmental head to right hand. Across the whole width of the ground floor there is a canopy with corrugated roof supported on cast-iron columns, similar to the columns before no 119 Mostyn Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278127	382524
MM056	25341	1 St George's Place	Later 19th century block of shops with accommodation above. Part of a group of later 19th century buildings on a key corner site in Llandudno's centre. Value should be grouped with adjacent listed buildings. Mostyn St facing side has four storeys and an attic, as well as three windows. Slate roof, hipped to the left, with gabled dormers with finials and sash glazing. Cornice brackets, quoins, and string courses Windows on the third floor have quoined architraves and horned sash glazing. Windows on the second floor have cambered heads, are flanked by pilasters, and have sash glazing. On the first floor, the outer bays have splayed bay windows with heads and sash glazing, while the central paired sash. The first bay facing St George's Place is the same as before, but with paired sashes on the second floor. Modern shopfronts on the ground floor; Veranda on slender iron columns with capitals and bases.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278238	382372
	25434	2 St George's Place	Later 19th century block of shops with accommodation above. On 1st Ed OS map, surveyed 1887. Belongs to a group of Nos.1-3 St.George's Place, Llandudno.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278241	382375
	25435	3 St George's Place	Later 19th century block of shops with accommodation above. On 1st Ed OS map, surveyed 1887. Belongs to a group of Nos.1-3 St.George's Place, Llandudno	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278244	382380
MM057	25369	4 St George's Place	Probably dates from 1870s; on 1st Ed OS map, surveyed 1887. Similar in style to Nos 1-3 St George's Place, on corner with Mostyn Street. Belongs to a group of Nos.4,5, & 5A St.George's Place, Llandudno. Four storeys and attic, five window block with ground floor shops and tea rooms on first and second floors. Rendered with slate roof with 5 gabled dormer with sash glazing. Bracketed cornices, quoins. Third floor windows with quoined architraves; horned sash glazing. Similar windows on second floor with cornices, sash glazing. On first floor, outer bays windows with sash glazing, and iron cresting; linking these across centre of building, stepped forward is broad length of glazing with convex corners. On ground floor, 20th century shopfronts, and Veranda of bays, with tall iron columns with capital and bases.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278250	382386
	25436	5 St George's Place	Probably dates from 1870s; on 1st Ed OS map, surveyed 1887. Similar in style to Nos 1-3 St George's Place, on corner with Mostyn Street. Belongs to a group of Nos.4,5, & 5A St.George's Place, Llandudno. Four storeys and attic, five window block with ground floor shops and tea rooms on first and second floors. Rendered with slate roof with 5 gabled dormer with sash glazing. Bracketed cornices, quoins. Third floor windows with quoined architraves; horned sash glazing. Similar windows on second floor with cornices, sash glazing. On first floor, outer bays windows with sash glazing, and iron cresting; linking these across centre of building, stepped forward is broad length of glazing with convex corners. On ground floor, 20th century shopfronts, and Veranda of bays, with tall iron columns with capital and bases.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278259	382395
	25437	5 a St George's Place	Probably dates from 1870s; on 1st Ed OS map, surveyed 1887. Similar in style to Nos 1-3 St George's Place, on corner with Mostyn Street. Belongs to a group of Nos.4,5, & 5A St.George's Place, Llandudno. Four storeys and attic, five window block with ground floor shops and tea rooms on first and second floors. Rendered with slate roof with 5 gabled dormer with sash glazing. Bracketed cornices, quoins. Third floor windows with quoined architraves; horned sash glazing. Similar windows on second floor with cornices, sash glazing. On first floor, outer bays windows with sash glazing, and iron cresting; linking these across centre of building, stepped forward is broad length of glazing with convex corners. On ground floor, 20th century shopfronts, and Veranda of bays, with tall iron columns with capital and bases.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278255	382391
MM058	25462	6 St George's Place	1860s shop. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, scribed stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (paired sashes to each dormer). Continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone. On second floor, 2 square-headed windows each with paired sashes and quoined architraves. On first floor, right hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with shallow cornice: to left hand a canted three-light bay window with pavilion roof. On the ground floor, modern steel Veranda over modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278215	382414
MM059	25342	7 St George's Place	Late 19th century block. Perhaps by G A Humphreys, architect, and later agent to Mostyn estate. Belongs to a group of 7,8 & 9 St.Georges Place, Llanduno. Block of shops with offices above. Four storeys plus attic. Five bay rusticated front. Free Renaissance style. Painted render. At attic level, 3 large dormers with segmented heads with relief decoration and tripartite sash windows; between these, smaller gabled dormers flanked by pinnacles. Cornice with relief frieze. On 3rd floor, tripartite sashes alternate with single sashes. Similar arrangements on 2nd floor where broad camber-headed tripartite sash windows alternate with round-headed sash windows. On first floor, the first, third, and fifth bays have canted bay windows, and doorways onto flat roof of Veranda. Veranda with cast iron columns, and trailings to upper level.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278218	382418
	25438	8 St George's Place	Late 19th century block. Perhaps by G A Humphreys, architect, and later agent to Mostyn Street. Belongs to a group of 7,8 & 9 St.Georges Place, Llanduno. Block of shops with offices above. Four storeys plus attic. Five bay rusticated front. Free Renaissance style. Painted render. At attic level, 3 large dormers with segmented heads with relief decoration and tripartite sash windows; between these,	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278222	382422

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Eastings	Northings
			smaller gabled dormers flanked by pinnacles. Cornice with relief frieze. On 3rd floor, tripartite sashes alternate with single sashes. Similar arrangements on 2nd floor where broad camber-headed tripartite sash windows alternate with round-headed sash windows. On first floor, the first, third, and fifth bays have canted bay windows, and doorways onto flat roof of Veranda. Veranda with cast iron columns, and trailings to upper level.				
	25439	9 St George's Place	Late 19th century block. Perhaps by G A Humphreys, architect, and later agent to Mostyn Street. Belongs to a group of 7,8 & 9 St.Georges Place, Llanduno. Block of shops with offices above. Four storeys plus attic. Five bay rusticated front. Free Renaissance style. Painted render. At attic level, 3 large dormers with segmented heads with relief decoration and tripartite sash windows; between these, smaller gabled dormers flanked by pinnacles. Cornice with relief frieze. On 3rd floor, tripartite sashes alternate with single sashes. Similar arrangements on 2nd floor where broad camber-headed tripartite sash windows alternate with round-headed sash windows. On first floor, the first, third, and fifth bays have canted bay windows, and doorways onto flat roof of Veranda. Veranda with cast iron columns, and trailings to upper level.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278225	382426
MM060	25440	5 Trevor Street, including forecourt walls and rear garden wall	Early to mid 19th century. Central modern door, window to each side on both floors. Lean-to wing to L. Stone rubble forecourt wall repaired with brick and with pebble-dash cladding; the wall to no 5 continues as far as No 5 Ty-Isa Road, enclosing rear garden.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278172	382494
MM061	3490	2 Tudno Street including forecourt walls & piers	Group of 3 houses dating from around 1855/60. 5 window front. On first floor, sash windows with marginal glazing bars in moulded architraves. On the ground floor from north-east end, a round-headed doorway with moulded, stuccoed archivolt and consoles and four-panelled door; in second bay a canted three-light bay window; thirdly a three-light window with turned balustraded panel over; in fourth bay a passage through the buildings with rusticated arch with vermiculated keystone at its entrance.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277988	382702
	25441	3 Tudno Street including forecourt walls & piers	Group of 3 houses dating from around 1855/60. 2-window front. On first floor, sash windows with marginal glazing bars in moulded architraves. Ground floor has a three-light window to the left hand with plain sashes, pilasters, and with cornice and turned balusters in panel over; second bay has a doorway with four-panelled door, stuccoed architrave and cornice on consoles.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277982	382693
	25442	4 Tudno Street including forecourt walls & piers	Group of 3 houses dating from around 1855/60. 2 window front. Eaves brackets, stringcourse and moulded architraves lost. On first floor, sash windows with marginal glazing bars in painted architraves. Ground floor has round-headed doorway (L); to right hand of doorway there is a canted three-light window with plain sash lights and with cornice and stuccoed balustraded parapet.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277978	382688
MM062	25443	2 Ty-Isa Road	1850s or 1860s. Horned sash window without glazing bars to each floor in left hand bay and modern glazed door. Modern front garden wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278153	382514
	25444	3 Ty-Isa Road including front garden wall	1850s or 1860s. Horned sash window without glazing bars to each floor in left hand bay and modern glazed door. Modern front garden wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278156	382510
MM063	25445	4 Ty-Isa Road including front garden wall	1850s or 1860s. Top hung sash window to each floor in right hand bay and modern glazed door to left hand. Colourwashed stone rubble front garden wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278158	382506
	25446	5 Ty-Isa Road including front garden wall	1850s or 1860s building with top hung sash window to each floor in right hand bay and doorway to left hand. Colourwashed stone rubble front garden wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278161	382503
MM064	25344	23 Vaughan Street	Commercial. Retains character of house with bow window on both first and ground floor, and doorway to L. Modern strip dormer.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278588	382189
	25432	24 Vaughan Street	Commercial. Has 2 gabled dormers, shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278585	382181
	25433	25 Vaughan Street	Commercial. Has 2 gabled dormers, shopfront and iron Veranda.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278582	382175
MM065	5824	Alexandra Hotel	Hotel. Building of later 19th century date of four storeys and attic. Mansard roof. No 45 with front elevation of three bays with sash windows without glazing bars and with shouldered architraves on third and second floors and with two canted oriel bay windows on first floor; shop front on ground floor. Cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to early 20th century date; three bays with a glazed roof, gable over entrance; the columns have decorated bulbous bases and capitals, with the roof resting on top of the capitals; cresting remains to southern return. No 47 has a front elevation of 2 bays to Mostyn Street (with the windows set higher), plus a semi-octagonal corner bay in the form of a tower of five storeys and attic; this has a ribbed leaded octagonal cupola with cresting and with lucarne; lower floors with sash lights without glazing bars (sashes replaced by fixed panes on first floor). Two right-hand bays of elevation with sash windows without glazing bars. Canted bay window in right-hand first-floor bay; Clonmel Street elevation of four bays including octagonal corner bay; similar articulation; left-hand bay projects; on second floor, three-light sash windows in end bays, and, on first floor, canted bay window in each end bay, the left-hand bay window continuing to ground floor. On ground floor, public house door in middle with engraved glass to side lights and fanlight. Shop front to right hand. Cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to 20th century date; three bays to Mostyn Street; one canted bay on corner and two bays to Clonmel Street; columns with spandriils and top cresting in form of fleur-de-lys.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278415	382254
MM066	25289	Ambassador Hotel, Glan-y-Mor Parade	Built c1860. Formerly the Brinkburn Hotel, the building has gradually taken in units on Glan-y-Mor Parade and St George's Place (the Richmond Hotel, formerly listed separately). Entrance in St George's Place. Hotel; stucco, slate roofs. Corner block has hipped slate roof with modern attic window strip. Facing sea, 3rd floor with three sash windows with pilasters. Three round-headed sash windows on second floor. On first floor two storeyed canted bay windows descend to ground level. Glazed veranda of 19th century33. Left return elevation to St George's Place: modern attic window strip. Paired windows in each outer bay on third and second floors. Each outer first floor bay with storeyed canted three light bay window with triangular pediment over centre first floor light. Centre first floor window is segmental headed and has pilasters and segmental pediment. Doorway in centre ground floor bay with half columns, entablature and triangular pediment. Glazed veranda, before right hand bay which continues round corner (see above). To L, slightly recessed, a further 6 window block, 3 storeys and attic. Gabled dormers (but strip dormer over R 2 bays), bracketed eaves, round-headed sash windows to 2nd floor. On first floor, paired round-headed windows and 2 canted bay windows dropping down. Doorway in R bay of this block; ground floor of rest covered by glazed Veranda. Facing sea, to R of corner block, 4-storey 2-window block, recessed; 2 sash windows on 2nd and 3rd floors; on first floor, plain sash window to R, and to L, canted bay window which drops down; on ground floor, to R, round-headed doorway, now window.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278262	382471
MM067	3390	Arch attached to corner of Queen Victoria PH	Attached to L, NE corner, CI9 cement rendered semi-circular headed arch with moulded archivolt, pilasters and vermiculated keystone.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278079	382728
MM068	3389	Arch attached to NW corner of No.3 at entrance to Vardre Lane	19th century cement rendered semi-circular headed arch with moulded archivolt, pilasters and vermiculated keystone; cornice over. Pier to R simplified. Included for Group Value with The Parade Public House.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278086	382729
MM069	25303	Ardwy Orme	Dated 1895. Designed by G A Humphreys, architect to the Mostyn Estate, for himself. House in Free Renaissance style. Two storeys and attic. Smooth render with extensive red sandstone dressings; red tiled roofs, tall red brick chimneys with cornices etc. Gabled bay with Dutch Renaissance detailing, pediment (date 1895), pilasters framing 3-light attic window, volutes to sides; 2-storey square bay window with balustrade over upper floor, and architect's monogram over ground floor. To R, single storey block with hipped slate roof. Behind this	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278040	382834

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			projecting gabled block at right angles, balcony to first floor. To L of gabled bay, large dormer; on first floor 4-light mullioned window with broad swan-neck pediment; on ground floor glazed (formerly open?) loggia. Left hand elevation has entrance with elaborate stone door surround with pinnacles with ball finials, cornice on volutes, round-headed doorway with mannerist columns; original panelled doors. Prominently sited well-designed house built for himself by G A Humphreys, architect to the Mostyn Estate, and important in the design and lay out of late 19th century and early 20th century Llandudno. Group value with Glain Orme.				
MM070	25367	Bandstand	Early 20th century bandstand. Previously the town had a mobile bandstand known as the "Juggernaut" which was towed up and down the Promenade as necessary.Bandstand. Stone, concrete, iron. Semi-circular plan. Semi-circular rear wall to podium has 3 piers with iron lamps. On promenade side, steps at each end flanked by piers with iron lamps; railings to centre are modern. Outer sets of steps (further pier with lamp at ends) lead to semi-circular walkway with railings on sea side. The screen to rear of podium is modern.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278561	382332
MM071	25320	Barclays Bank	Three storey bank faced in Portland stone. Three window front to Mostyn Street. Shallow entablature with dentil cornice. Ashlar upper flors with rectangular windows with metal casements. Channelled ground floor with dentil cornice; round arched openings with keystones. Central doorway with classical doorframe flanked by windows with metal glazing. Listed for group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278118	382452
MM072	3444	Bay Court Hotel	One of earliest villas on front c1855. A photo dated 1875 shows the building without the 2-storey bay window to L. Hotel, formerly house. Stucco. Two storeys and attic. Two bays. Slate gabled roof. Southern bay projects forward and is surmounted by a gable with cusped and pierced bargeboard; Gothic attic window with casement glazing. On first and ground floors, there is a storeyed shallow canted three-light bay window with metal cresting before attic window and with each light curved at upper corners. The right hand bay has a modillion eaves cornice, quoins to right hand, a sash window with chamfered jamb on first floor and a canted three-light bay window with metal cresting and with flat heads to lights on ground floor. Gable of north return with pierced and cusped bargeboard; doorway with brackted hood. To rear, attached at right angles, further block with gable facing road, pierced bargeboard, tripartite window on each floor. Forecourt wall of two tiers, lower of painted stone with ashlar coping with piers at the ends and in the middle and upper tier of painted brick.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278120	382704
MM073	3439	Baytree Hotel (part 1)	Late 1850s or early 1860s. Nos 6 & 7 formerly a pair of houses; Nos 8 & 9 part of a development of 6 houses (nos 8-13 North Parade) in similar style to each other, but not to Nos 6 & 7. Left hand side of building is former pair of houses. Stucco. Four storeys and basement. Four bays, the inner two bays more closely spaced. Dentil cornice. The third floor has small segmental headed windows with moulded architraves with a stringcourse at sill leve; casement glazing replacing former sashes!. Second, first and ground floors have quoins at ends with bands at second and first floor levels and rusticated ground floor. On second floor, there are square-headed sash windows with shouldered architraves and keystones. On first floor there is an unadorned three-light canted bay window in each outer bay descending through ground floor to basement. Centre bays on first floor each have a segmental headed sash window with shouldered architrave, windows drop down with modern balcony rail in front. In the centre bays on the ground floor there are two round-headed doorways, each with pilasters, moulded archivolt and keystones. Wide flight of stone steps to doorways (partially converted to ramp) flanked by stuccoed balustrade with turned balusters; forecourt wall of similar style; piers.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278102	382603
	3440	Baytree Hotel (part 2)	North Parade was built up in 1850s and early 1860s. These 2 once separate houses are now part of Baytree Hotel. Pair of former houses each of four storeys and basement, two window fronts. Stucco, channelled ground floor; slate roofs, modillion cornice. On top flor, 2 camber-headed windows with fixed glazing, string course at sill level. On second floor, 2 sash windows in shouldered architraves with keystones. On first floor, to R, tripartite sash window; to L, splayed bay window which drops down to basement level; sash glazing. Doorways to R, pilasters, bracketed cornice, steps with piers at entrance (flanked by iron railings), railings to basement area.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278120	382607
			No 9 has lost modillions in cornice, doorway converted to window.				
MM074	25348	Beach House	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. Former House, now hotel. Four storey, 2 window front, rendered, band courses. Crowning cornice with shallow pediment over each bay. Sash windows (later 19th century) with small-pane upper lights. Square top floor windows; to R, 3-storey splayed bay window. On ground floor, doorway with modern door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278095	382755
MM075	25282	Belle Vue Hotel	Hotel. Three storeys and attic over basement; 3 windows. Slate gabled roof; 3 gabled dormers. Modillion eaves cornice. Quoins. Roughcast cladding. Three two-light windows on the second floor, with narrow sashes with their heads rounded at the corners and stuccoed architraves; stringcourse at all levels. On first floor, there is a storeyed three-light canted bay window in each end bay which descends from first floor to basement level; segmental headed lights to first floor; square-headed lights below. In centre bay there is a two-light segmental headed window with casing of pilasters, keystone and entablature. In the centre ground floor bay there are steps up to doorway with pilasters and entablature and modern glazed door. Front garden and passageway to front garden separated from street by wall rising in steps with pebbledash cladding and coping; late 19th century iron railings; stone piers at entrance to passageway.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278180	382803
MM076	3447	Belle Vue House	Nos 23 & 24 North Parade appear on earliest photos of North Parade c1865, when adjacent Elms Hotel had 2 gables. Hotel. Three storeys, four windows. Three right hand bays with slate gabled roof; sash windows with painted rusticated architraves on second and first floors, and two similar windows and a doorway with pilasters and entablature and modern glazed door on ground floor. Left hand bay at south-west end projects forward and has a gable and modern bargeboard; painted quoins; sash window with painted quoins on second floor and storeyed, canted three-light bay window on first and ground floors.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278145	382777
MM077	3446	Belmont	Originally built in 1850s, and one of oldest buildings on the Parade, together with 2 bays to R (No 22). The block was originally of 5 bays with outer bays as in No 22, and taller shaped gable to centre. Belmont took present form in interwar period. Four storey building with parapet, latter bearing name of hotel. Third floor with five plain sash windows without glazing bars. Centre openings on second, first and ground floors are recessed within tall square-headed arch, shaped at the corners. In each bay on second, first and ground floors there is a three-light canted bay window with flat-headed sash windows without glazing bars. Centre bay on second floor has a French casement with architrave and with a balcony before it; two French casements on first floor and, on ground floor, a modern glazed veranda. There is a single storey porch of circa 1919 with panelled pilasters. Doric columns in antis and entablature at ground level and to the left of the main building. Stuccoed forecourt wall with 19th century iron railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278123	382761
MM078	25299	Brig-y-Don Hotel, 14 & 15 Gloddaeth Crescent	Gloddaeth Crescent dates from 1860s. Combines a 2-window and 3-window house into present 5-window hotel. Hotel. Front of five windows (ie combining the 2 windows of No 14 and 3 windows of No 15). Stucco, 3 storeys plus attic, over basement. No 15 has three windows; three attic sash windows. Moulded eaves cornice. Second floor sash windows with shouldered architraves. On the first floor, there is a plain bow window in each end bay descending to basement level. Central first floor sash window with architraves with scrolls at base and cornice on consoles. On ground floor, steps flanked by stuccoed parapets lead up to round-headed doorway with keystone, spandrls and cornice and glazed modern door. No 14 similar but of 2 windows with bow window to R. Modern strip glazing to attic.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278561	382267
MM079	25459	Britannia, No. 15 Graig-y-Don Parade	The Graig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres (987.87ha) were sold in 3 days. All of Graig-y-Don Parade was built by the time of the OS map of 1888. Belongs to	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279598	382076

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno.Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1. As No. 12; modern glazing and door.				
MM080	3448	Bryn Y Mor Hotel	One of a group of 3 identical buildings. Slightly later than buildings to W on North Parade, but on 1st Ed 6 inch OS Map, surveyed 1887. Hotel. Three storeys and attic over basement; 3 windows. Slate gabled roof; 3 gabled dormers. Modillion eaves cornices. Quoins. Roughcast render. Three two-light windows on the second floor, with narrow sashes with their heads rounded at the corners and stuccoed architraves; stringcourse at all levels. On first floor, there is a storeyed three-light canted bay window in each end bay which descends from first floor to basement level; segmental headed lights to first floor; square-headed lights below. In centre bay on first floor there is a two-light segmental headed window with casing of pilasters, keystone and entablature. In the centre bay in there is a very shallow rectangular bay window with two square-headed lights with keystones. Entrance now to side. Front gardens and passageway to front gardens of 25-27 North Parade separated from street by wall rising in steps with pebbledash cladding and coping; late 19th century iron railings; stone piers at entrance to passageway.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278169	382796
MM081	25314	Burger King	Restaurant built c.1865. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (sash glazing). Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space between the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves. On first floor, left hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with moulded head and flanking columns; to right hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278159	382409
MM082	3400	Burleigh House	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. Belongs to a group of Nos 74 (Burleigh House) & 74A Church Walks, Llandudno.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278042	382748
MM083	25358	Burton's	Front elevation of three storeys, four windows. Parapet. Windows in reveals; sash glazing without glazing bars. 2 sash windows on 2nd floor; on 1st floor, sash window to L, at right hand end on second floor there is a two storey canted three light bay window with fluted Doric pilasters at angles and with sash lights without glazing bars. In third bay from west, doorway to No 74 with pilasters, entablature with dentil cornice, modern door and plain rectangular fanlight. Dwarf stone forecourt wall with painted ashlar coping; two gate piers.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278208	382406
MM084	25431	Cae Mor Hotel, Nos.5 & 6 Penrhyn Crescent	Late 19th century. Corner building of 4 storeys, also includes No 6 St George's Place. Stucco. Classical style. One bay to Mostyn Street, convex corner bay, 4 windows to St George's Place. Parapet, with inscription "Burton", cornice. Upper storeys articulated by giant order of Doric pilasters. Rectangular 4-pane sash windows to top floor, Second floor windows have alternating segmental and triangular pediments, 4-pane sash glazing. First floor windows have cornices on brackets. Modern shopfronts to ground floors. Imposing late 19th century building on important corner in planned resort of Llandudno. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278969	382124
MM085	3434	Capel Tabernacl (Tabernacle Welsh Baptist Chapel), including forecourt walls and railings	Mid to later 19th century symmetrical block; formerly 6 properties, now occupied by Four Oaks Hotel (1-4) and Cae Mor Hotel (5 & 6). Mid 19th century building forming part of the sea front, the most important part of the planned Victorian seaside resort of Llandudno. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278010	382646
MM086	5833	Carlton PH	Replaced earlier chapel in 1870s. Additions of 19th century02, perhaps by G A Humphreys, architect to Mostyn Estate. The first Tabernacle chapel in Llandudno, dating from 1815 was itself rebuilt in 1835. A plaque records that the chapel's minister, the Rev Lewis Valentine was one of the three Welsh nationalist activists who made an arson attack on the RAF Bombing School at Penyberth, Pwllheli on 8 September 1936. Chapel in Classical style. Cement rendered elevations, painted; slate roof. Entrance faces S. Central portion of entrance elevation with broken triangular pediment with modillions, with three tall semi-circular headed windows with pilasters, capitals, archivolts and keystones on upper floor; band at cill level ornamented with paterae and centre panel bearing date 1875; ground floor rusticated with two semi-circular headed doorways with moulded archivolts, keystones and pilasters. Each end bay of main elevation is slightly recessed and has a sloping parapet rising to meet centre pediment; eaves cornice with modillions and pilasters; each bay with a blind paired semi-circular headed opening on first floor with moulded archivolts, keystones and pilasters and with a paired segmental headed opening each on ground floor. South-west elevation of give bays; fenestration of southern bay similar to fenestration of end bays of front elevation; four northern bays with round-headed sash windows with radiating tracery both above and below. North-east side elevation similar to south-west elevation except for single storey early 20th century addition in richer Baroque style with hipped roof masked by crowning entablature. Projecting porch at southern end with rusticated base and with doorway with shouldered architrave in each side wall; porch set behind Ionic portico set on a curve. From south to north, north-east side elevation firstly with a sash window three panes wide with architrave and a cornice on consoles; secondly, with a projecting rusticated bay pierced by a large semi-circular headed window with archivolt, giant keystone and broken segmental pediment on consoles; thirdly, with window as in first bay; fourthly, bay with a round headed rusticated doorway with Ionic porch; fifth bay has a canted bay window with rusticated pilasters and sash lights with glazing bars and horns. At northern end of north-east elevation and behind single storey side wing, there is a two-storey wing with hipped slate roof with modillions and angel pilasters, three round-headed sash windows with archivolts, pilasters and keystones. Forecourt to chapel is enclosed by dwarf stone rubble wall with ashlar coping; ashlar gate piers with coping in form of four gablets. Iron gates have uprights rising alternately to above lock and top rails; fleur-de-lys finials.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278120	382516
MM087	3457	Chatsworth House Hotel, 1-6 Gloddaeth Crescent	Part of the same composition as No 15 South Parade; South Parade was adopted by the town commissioners in 1858. North-west elevation to South Parade of four storeys, three bays. Slate roof with hip to South-east. Eaves with antefixae, modillions and Greek key band. Quoins to right hand. Small paired sash windows to third floor, slightly curved at top corners. On the second floor there are windows each with two camber-headed lights with entablature. On the first floor there is a canted three-light bay window in each end bay with segmental heads to sashes; in the centre first floor bay there is a two-light window with triangular pediment. In the ground floor wall there are seven round-headed windows with engraved glass and wood panelled stall risers. Cast-iron Veranda with lean-to glazed metal framed roof supported by cast-iron columns with spandrels extends across the whole of the front, turns round the corner and along the south-east elevation in Mostyn Street. South-east elevation to Mostyn Street of four storeys, three bays. Attic storey with a paired window in each end bay and a single light window in centre. On second floor, paired camber-headed windows in outer bays, and single camber-headed window in centre, all with entablatures. On the first floor there is a triple window with triangular pediment in each end bay and a single light window with triangular pediment in centre. Cast-iron Veranda and pub windows on ground floor, similar to South Parade elevation. Well-preserved mid 19th century building on key corner in planned Victorian seaside resort of Llandudno; good 19th century public house front and Veranda. Group value with adjacent listed buildings in Mostyn Street and South Parade.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278474	382312
			Gloddaeth Crescent was built up around 1865. The present Chatsworth House Hotel is an amalgamation of the former NW corner block (Nos 1 & 2, and once Lockyear's Hotel) with 4 smaller hotel/boarding houses. Nos 1 and 2 Gloddaeth Crescent with hipped slate roof and stuccoed elevations with eaves cornice with dentils and paired modillions. North-east elevation (facing sea) with three gabled dormers;				

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			quoins. Eight small segmental headed third floor windows with small flanking columns and stringcourse at cill level. Second and first floor window heads ornamented with toothing. Second floor has central 2-light window with sash glazing, flanked by 3-light windows, originally sashes but right window altered. First floor, with a storeyed bow window to each end bay descending to basement level. Centre first floor sash a "Venetian" derivative with round-headed centre light flanked by narrow side lights with shallow segmental pediment over centre light. Ramp leads up to doorway with portico on ground floor. Short stuccoed wall. North-west elevation of nos 1 and 2 in similar style, with six gabled dormers, and thirteen third floor windows. Six windows on first and second floors; second and fifth bays have first floor round-headed windows with segmental pediments over ground floor rectangular bays with iron cresting. Dwarf forecourt wall with balustraded parapet. Facing the sea, the hotel includes Nos 3-6 (consec); three storeys and attic, stucco elevations. No 3: three windows; three (modern) gabled dormers with casement glazing. Moulded eaves cornice. Second floor sash windows with shouldered architraves. On the first floor, there is a plain bow window in each end bay descending to basement level. Central first floor sash window with architraves with scrolls at base and cornice on consoles. On ground floor, steps lead up to round-headed doorway with keystone, spandril and cornice and modern door. Dwarf balustraded forecourt wall. No 4 is similar to No 3. The doorway enclosed by a wide convex iron veranda of circa 1913 (Art Nouveau detailing) with steps flanked by iron railings leading up to doorway. Nos 5 and 6 have narrower fronts of 2 windows each with a 2-storey bay window to left hand. No 5 with modern attic window strip; No 6 with two segmental headed dormers. Doorways with modern doors.				
MM088	5810	Christian Centre, including attached hall	Circa 1909. By Beddoe Rees, architect, of Cardiff. Conversion to Christian Centre, with removal of pews, pulpit, organ, 19th century88. Former chapel. Dark red brick with ashlar dressings. Shallow dome with lantern. Walls with cornice and parapet. North-east, south-east and south-west elevations each of three bays. South-east elevation: central three-light bay with Ionic order and triangular pediment projects forward, centre light rusticated and round-headed with keystone and each flanking narrow light square-headed with small pediment. In each outer bay of south-east elevation there is a round-headed window with rusticated architrave above and a doorway with moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze and large keystone and cornice below. South-west and north-east elevations are similar and each has a recessed centre bay with large round-headed window with keystone flanked by Ionic columns in antis with triangular pediment over. Each outer bay breaks forward and has a tall, round-headed arch with keystone and inset within it there is a triple light square-headed window at lower level surmounted by a similar window with small pediment above. Sunday School etc to rear, built against north-west elevation of Church. Gabled roof on north-east - south-west axis. One bay faces south-west in similar style to chapel; Venetian window, quoins and pedimented gable with coping.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278113	382330
MM089	5798	Church of Our Saviour (West Shore)	1911 to 1912; designed by Richard Thomas Beckett (1867-1937). Beckett was articled to Paley & Austin from 1886-90, and worked in the office of John Douglas, a relative, from 1890, commencing independent practice in 1894. The original design was not completed, and the east end of the church reached its present form only in 1950s.Church with Perpendicular detailing. Walls faced with sandstone (both internally and externally). Slate roofs. North elevation of nave has three 3-light windows at clerestorey level; smaller 2-light window to L lights chancel. Buttressed low N aisle has three 2-light windows; gabled vestry to L has 3-light window. Gabled porch to R has 2-light window to W side. W end has 4-light Perpendicular window. South elevation similar to N, with SW porch with 2-light window at gable end. At SE end, link to modern hall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277466	381638
MM090	3393	Church of St George	Designed by John Welch, architect. St George's was paid for by the brothers Archibald and William Worthington, lessees of the Old Mine, and consecrated 13 August 1840 with the purpose of serving the copper mining community and of superseding the small and isolated parish Church of St Tudno on the Great Orme. The building thus pre-dates the development of Llandudno as a resort. The old parish church of St Tudno on the Great Orme lost its roof in the great storm of 1839. St George's became parish church of Llandudno in 1862. Church in Early Gothic "lancet" style. Grey stone walls; slate roofs. Nave, chancel, transepts, saddleback W tower. Tower has clock; parapet with dentil course below, paired thin lancet headed belfry openings in arcading in each wall; on ground floor, single light lancet Window in each side wall but, in front wall, a round headed doorway in deep reveals with triangular dripstone over. Nave of four bays with a single lancet light to each bay; gabled buttresses. Chancel with east window of three lancets, set high up; transepts also with triple lancets, and single lancet windows in side walls. To SE, vestries with lean-to roof, and gable to L. To north east of northern transept, there is a single storey later C19 (Schoolroom?) wing with stone work of different pattern and with simple triple lancet window in plain reveals in its South west wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277744	382541
MM091	5816	Church of St Paul	Late 19th century; by J Oldrid Scott. Built as memorial to the Duke of Clarence (died 1892), the oldest son of the Prince of Wales. Foundation stone laid 1893, nave 1895, aisles 1899, chancel 1901, when the church was consecrated. Projected tower at SE (liturgical SW) corner not built. Elegant church in Gothic style. Nave, aisles, chancel; stone walls with dressings, banks and quoins in contrasting stone. Slate roofs. Facing Mostyn Avenue, entrance front wall of nave with chequer work in apex of gable end and very tall window, plate tracery with two paired lights with octafoil over; on the ground floor a gabled porch with cusped head to moulded arch. Lofty nave with hexafoil clerestorey windows; aisles with two-light windows with cusped heads and with string course at sill level; buttresses; bellcote with fleche on ridge at north end of nave. North (seaward) chancel wall with chequer work in apex of gable end and with a large window of three-lights; east chancel wall with two two-light windows with quatrefoils over. To W of chancel, at right angles, block with tall stone chimney, and at right angles to this, lower block with pitched roof, 3-light window to N, and flat-roofed porch.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279283	381997
MM092	3428	Church of The Holy Trinity, including attached hall	Cornerstone laid 5 July 1865; designed by George Felton, architect to Mostyn Estate, and built in order to accommodate the large numbers of visitors to the new mid 19th century resort of Llandudno for which the Church of St George, built in 1840, was proving too small. Land was given by the Mostyn family, and from 1859 funds were raised by private and public subscription. By 1872, £10,000 had been spent; consecration 29 July 1874. Tower erected 1892. The Memorial Chapel dates from 1924. In 1931-32, the chancel was extended. Gothic style; walls faced externally with stone; slate roofs. Aligned SE-NW, with chancel at SE end. Nave, north-west tower, side aisles with roofs running in a series of gables at right angles to the nave, transepts, south-east memorial chapel, attached to apsidal chancel. Clerestorey windows of three trefoil headed lights in arcading; each bay of side aisles with a gable and a window of two lancet lights with a quatrefoil over them. North-west nave window of four lights; North-west doorway; porch with lean-to roof with centre gabled window and flanking doors against north-west nave wall. North-east three-storey tower with tall paired lancet belfry openings and pierced arcaded parapet with octagonal pinnacles. Transepts each with a tall window of three trefoil headed lights. Chancel with apsidal end with five paired lancet lights. Vestries and hall to south-west of Church linked to the church by a corridor wing with paired lancet headed lights each side of doorway with gable. Hall wing at right angles has triple lancet window in gable facing NW, gabled porch facing SW, and 2-light window under small gable.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278401	382183
MM093	3429	Churchyard Walls, Gates and Piers to Church of The Holy Trinity	Dwarf wall of stone rubble with ashlar coping, interrupted by gateways in North-east, North-west and South-west sides; gate piers of dressed stone with ashlar quoins and coping; 19th century iron gates. Included for group value with Church of The Holy Trinity.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278393	382145

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM094	25269	Colonnaded Walkway	<p>The covered walkway from North Parade to Happy Valley was built in 1932. Extended to S, 2000. The building performs the combined functions of protection from weather and upper walkway with fine views over the Pier and Bay. Colonnaded walkway of two levels. Concrete, classicising style. Nine sections, each consisting of 3 bays articulated by 2 Greek Doric columns between piers; frieze with paterae; modillion cornice; iron railings at upper level reached by concrete steps.</p> <p>The lower sections (with bays with single columns) date from 2000 and are not included.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278304	382926
MM095	25275	Cumberland Hotel	1854 - 64; No 1 North Parade and Nos 121 and 123 Mostyn Street are illustrated in Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno", 1864. Three box dormers with sash glazing. Between windows, at ground floor level, good iron work canopy, probably of early 20th century date.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278119	382589
MM096	25313	Dixon's	c.1865 Shop. Two storeys plus attic; two window front. Slate roof, stucco front. Two gabled dormers to attic (sash glazing). Cornice with toothing; continuous stringcourse on second floor which rises above second floor windows to form square-headed dripstone and which forms a triangular shape in space between the windows. On second floor, 2 square-headed sash windows with quoined architraves. On first floor, left hand bay has a segmental headed sash window with moulded head and flanking columns; to right hand a canted three-light bay window with segmental headed lights, flanking columns and toothed cornice. On the ground floor, modern shopfront.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278164	382400
MM097	5826	Dwarf Walls Piers & Gates to St John's Methodist Church	The Church is enclosed from Mostyn Street by a 19th century dwarf wall of stone rubble with ashlar coping; low railings with arrow headed finials; three sets of gates with heavy 19th century iron uprights; modern gates at southern end.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278327	382296
MM098	25281	Elms Hotel	Nos 23 & 24 North Parade appear on earliest photos of North Parade c1865, when Elms Hotel had typical Llandudno front of 3 bays, with 2 gables; roof raised in early 20th century to give present top storey of 4 windows. Hotel. Four storeys; 3 bays, but 4 windows to upper floor. Parapet with name of hotel. On the third floor, four sash windows without glazing bars. On second, first and ground floors, centre openings are recessed within a tall round-headed arch; there is a round-headed sash window on the second floor, a square-headed sash window with shouldered architrave on first floor and a modern doorway on the ground floor at the head of a flight of steps. In each outer bay there is a square-headed sash window without glazing bars on second floor and on first and ground floors, a canted three-light bay window with sashes.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278155	382785
MM099	25295	Elsinore Hotel, St George's Crescent	St George's Crescent was amongst the earliest parts of the parade to be developed in the early 1850s. At Elsinore, the Free Renaissance style dormers are additions probably of the 1890s; the Veranda dates from the 1930s. Hotel. Stucco with rusticated ground floor; slate roof. Three storeys, on basement, plus attic. Five window front. At attic level, central dormer with triangular pediment (relief decoration) over paired sashes; outer bays have dormer (relief decoration) with semi-circular pediments and single sash windows. Modillion cornice. Moulded band course between cornice and 2nd floor windows. Second floor windows are all 12-pane sashes in lugged architraves. On first floor, sashes without glazing bars in moulded architraves; central window has segmental pediment. Central doorway with 2 sash windows to each side. Steps up to veranda, with art deco detailing to rails; 4 lamp standards flank stairs.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278327	382413
MM100	25347	English Presbyterian Chapel	Late 19th century Gothic chapel in grey snecked stone with bathstone dressings; slate roofs. On corner, 3-stage tower with stone spire; each side of top stage has bell openings of 3 lights; lancets on stage below; on ground floor, to Gloddaeth Street, shallow gabled porch to Gothic doorway; to Chapel Street, 2-light window. Body of chapel has lantern with slate spire; to Gloddaeth Street, central gable with cinquefoil window over two 2-light windows, to each side, 2 bays separated by buttresses, 2 windows to each bay, convex corners; square projecting bay on right with two paired windows. To Chapel Street, to L of tower, gable with large 3-light window flanked by lancets; Gothic arched doorway with paired windows to each side. To L of this, 3-window block with buttressed doorway to L, then gable end of hall/schoolroom with round window at upper level, 4 windows in lean-to block at ground floor level. Important composition visible from much of Gloddaeth Street and Church Walks area; on key corner site. Group Value with adjacent buildings to N and E.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277989	382412
MM101	3454	Esplanade Hotel, Glan-y-Mor Parade	The block on The Parade between Trevor Street and St George's Place is Glan-y-Mor Parade. The terraced properties date from the1860s, and have gradually been combined, and now comprise The Ambassador Hotel (on corner with St George's Place), and The Esplanade Hotel. Hotel, now with front elevation of 10 windows (ie originally five 2-window houses); northernmost section (4 windows) slightly advanced. Four storeys and basement. Stucco, slate roof, hipped to N, modillion cornice. Northernmost 2 units each have 2 gabled dormer windows; brick chimneys. Each unit has 2 sash windows to top floor, 2 rectangular sashes to second floor. On first floor, to L, canted bay window which descends to basement level; to R, sash window. On ground floors, to R, round headed doorways. The 3rd and 4th units have 1930s metal framed Veranda with Art Deco detailing to the ground floor balustrade; steps flanked by slender lamps. Dwarf wall with iron railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278241	382497
MM102	25448	Fairhaven, No. 3 Graig-y-Don Parade	<p>The Graig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres (987.87ha) were sold in 3 days. All of Graig-y-Don Parade was built by the time of the OS map of 1888. Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno.</p> <p>Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch.</p> <p>One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with exception of No. 1.</p> <p>Half-glazed panelled door in reveals; modern glazing.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279502	382077
MM103	3494	Florence House, including blocks to rear		Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278067	382705
MM104	3395	Former St George's School	Originally St George's National School. Built in 1846 (thus pre-dating development of resort of Llandudno, and enlarged in 1854. Shown in a lithograph by N and N Hanhart of 1856. In 1846, the Commissioners of the Inquiry into the State of Education in Wales reported that the only master (at £21 per annum) was a former farmer with a poor knowledge of English; fees were then 1d weekly. Some early 20th century additions to rear. School. Stone walls (rendered in corner blocks). Slate roofs. Plain single-storey building comprising several wings with gabled roofs at right angles to each other. Stone transom and mullion windows. Taller wing on corner with School Lane has smooth render and wide gable facing Church Walks (NW), narrow single light in apex of gable and large four light mullion and transom window below. In south west return elevation of wing (facing School Lane) there are two identical small cross wings, one at the front and the other at the rear; three mullion and transom windows between, and to rear, later block, stepped down. The front wall of the front cross-wing has a Tudor-arched doorway and a single light window. Against the NE return elevation of this corner wing there is a further smooth-rendered cross wing at the front of the return elevation and another cross-wing towards the rear, to which is joined another wing, on NW to SE axis, with NW gable lit by a 3-light stone mullion window with a single light window above. At NE end there is a wing of later C19 date with three windows in front wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277645	382431
MM105	3433	Fountains Bar & Cafe	Including No 1 Llewelyn Avenue. Two storeys and attic. Stone-faced elevations, slate roof. Toothed eaves cornice. On first floor, facing Mostyn Street, four round-headed 4-pane windows, 2 segmentally-headed dormers in attic (sash glazing). On the ground floor, two	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278028	382606

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			modern plate glass restaurant windows with some rustication to each side. Cant ed corner bay with segmental headed dormer, a semi-circular headed sash window on first floor and modern doorway on ground floor. Elevation to Llewelyn Avenue of four bays; two segmental headed dormers, four round-headed windows on first floor and two plate glass windows on ground floor; stone doorway at right hand end. Lean-to verandas of late 19th century to early 20th century date against ground floor elevations, of three bays in Mostyn Street, of one bay to the corner elevation, and of three bays in Llewelyn Avenue; cast-iron columns with capitals, bulbous bases; spandrels.				
MM106	3460	Four Oaks Hotel, Nos.1-4 Penrhyn Crescent	Mid to later 19th century symmetrical block; formerly 6 properties, now occupied by Four Oaks Hotel (1-4) and Cae Mor Hotel (5 & 6). Mid 19th century building forming part of the sea front, the most important part of the planned Victorian seaside resort of Llandudno. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278942	382131
MM107	3424	Free Standing Shop Sign	Late 19th century to early 20th century standard shop sign. Free-standing cast-iron column with ornate capital; an ornate fan-shaped iron bracket supports a C-shaped housing which supports a swinging shop sign.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278036	382677
MM108	5838	Free Standing Shop Sign Standard	Late 19th century to early 20th century standard shop sign. Free-standing cast-iron column with capital and with a T-shaped bracket with fan-shaped iron panelling between the angles of the bracket which rises from the top of the column and supports a rectangular shop sign flanked by iron volutes.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278043	382653
MM109	25304	Glain Orme	Dated 1897. Designed by G A Humphreys, architect to the Mostyn Estate. House in eclectic Free Renaissance/Arts & Crafts style. Two storeys and attic. Ground floor in smooth render with red sandstone dressings and cornice, first floor in pressed red brick, tile hanging to gable; red tiled roofs, tall red brick chimneys with cornices etc. Gabled bay with 3-light casement to attic, 5-light casement to first floor; on ground floor, to L, doorway with stone doorcase with flanking pillars with blocking courses, cornice supporting Renaissance style low relief semi-circular pediment and obelisk; double-leaf panelled doors; to R, 3-light mullion and transom window. To R of gabled bay, set back, block with 2 sash windows to first and second floors. To L of bay, polygonal turret with lead cupola with tall pinnacle; windows at both first and ground floor levels. To L of turret, further 2-storey bay with, on first floor, casement window with triangular projection; on ground floor, glass-roofed Veranda with cambered arcading.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278068	382840
MM110	25458	Grafton Hotel, Nos.13 & 14 Graig-y-Don Parade	The Graig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres (987.87ha) were sold in 3 days. All of Graig-y-Don Parade was built by the time of the OS map of 1888. Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. Two parts of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No. 1. Similar to No. 12; doorway to No. 13 converted to window; modern door to No. 14. Modern glazing.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279586	382077
MM111	25337	Grosvenor Court		Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278629	382197
MM112	3426	Group of 12 Lamp Standards	Late 19th century lamp standards; mainly restored in 1999/2000, generally with extended shafts. Cast-iron lamp standards, similar to those on the Promenade, with circular shafts, ladder rests, and originally with lamp holders with lamp sockets, with finials supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shafts. There are 2 designs of bases, either plain octagonal bases, or circular bases ornately decorated with bead and cable mouldings, foliage motifs and etc.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278140	382447
MM113	5817	Group of 14 Lamp Standards	Late 19th century lamp standards; mainly restored in 1999/2000, generally with extended shafts. Cast-iron lamp standards, similar to those on the Promenade, with circular shafts, ladder rests, and originally with lamp holders with lamp sockets, with finials supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shafts. There are 2 designs of bases, either plain octagonal bases, or circular bases ornately decorated with bead and cable mouldings, foliage motifs and etc.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278148	382455
MM114	25387	Group of 3 Lamp Standards	Late 19th century restored 1999/2000. These 3 standards are believed to have been resited from outside 2-16 Mostyn Street. Three late 19th century cast iron lamp standards, similar to those on the Promenade. Circular base ornately decorated with bead and cable mouldings, foliage motifs etc. Tall extended shaft, lampholder with 2 ornate brackets rising from shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278585	382116
MM115	3437	Group of 6 Lamp Standards	Late 19th century lamp standards; mainly restored in 1999/2000, generally with extended shafts. Cast-iron lamp standards, similar to those on the Promenade, with circular shafts, ladder rests, and originally with lamp holders with lamp sockets, with finials supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shafts. There are 2 designs of bases, either plain octagonal bases, or circular bases ornately decorated with bead and cable mouldings, foliage motifs and etc.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278133	382736
MM116	3504	Head Post Office Building	Opened 1904; designed by G A Humphreys, architect and agent to the Mostyn Estate. The Post Office has since taken in the L part of the original Mostyn Art Gallery Building. Ornate front elevation of three storeys and attic, five bays, faced with red brick and terracotta. Attic storey with centre window of three-lights in reveals behind short half-columns, surmounted by lunette inscribed with letters "ERII" which is surmounted in turn by a gable with egg and dart mouldings. End bay to second and first floors with a narrow rectangular window set within pilaster at second floor level and oval lunette at first floor level. Centre three bays on both second and first floors recessed behind Ionic portico in antis; three semi-circular windows on the second floor and three rectangular transom and mullion windows on the first floor with moulded architrave and keystone. Entablature at first floor level. On ground floor, pilastered round-headed doorway in centre with coved jambs and ornate keystone; doorway flanked immediately to each side by a three-light window and then, in right hand end bay, by a round-headed window and, in left hand end bay, by a doorway. The Post Office now includes, to R, the L part of the original Mostyn Art Gallery Building. Two bays, 3 storeys and attic. Attic has 3-light window with segmental pediment over centre. On 2nd floor, 2 lunette windows. On first floor, 2 canted bay windows. On ground floor, round-headed doorway to L, and 2 windows. Cast iron Veranda of 3 bays.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278550	382044
MM117	5801	Headlands Hotel	Probably 1890s, similar to other buildings of this date by G A Humphreys, architect and agent to the Mostyn Estate, including his own house, Ardwy Orme, 150m to W. Free Renaissance style. Front elevation of three storeys, and two storeys and attic: three bays. Stucco; rusticated ground floor. Slate roofs; tall red brick chimneys. From south-west end, first bay with Dutch gable, and of three storeys and attic; single light to attic storey, relief decoration; 2 round-headed windows to second floor, and bay window to first and ground floors with flat heads to lights, balustrade. Second bay in form of semi-octagonal tower with roof in form of low spire with lantern. Attic storey with rounded heads to light; flat heads to first floor lights and modern sun lounge on ground floor which extends as far as north-east end of building. Third bay of two storeys and attic with gabled attic window, two-light casement on first floor and modern sun lounge on ground floor. Entrance in south-west return elevation, porch with steps up to doorway, modern doors.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278181	382857
MM118	25276	Hen Dy Hotel	Hotel. Four storeys and basement, two window fronts. Stucco, channelled ground floor; slate roofs, cornice. On top floor, 2 camber-headed windows with sash glazing, string course at sill level. On second floor, 2 sash windows in shouldered architraves with keystones. On first floor, to R, tripartite sash window; to L, splayed bay window which drops down to basement level; sash glazing. Doorway to R, steps (iron railings) with piers at entrance, modern railings to basement area.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278124	382626

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM119	25300	Howard Hotel, 16 Gloddaeth Crescent	Gloddaeth Crescent dates from 1860s. Almost identical to Nos 1 and 2, at opposite end of Gloddaeth Crescent. Hipped slate roof with 3 gabled dormers. Stuccoed elevations with eaves cornice with dentils and paired modillions; quoins. Eight small segmental headed third floor windows with small flanking columns and stringcourse at cill level. Second and first floor window heads ornamented with toothing. Second floor has central 2-light window with sash glazing, flanked by similar 3-light windows. First floor, with a storeyed bow window to each end bay descending to basement level. Centre first floor sash a "Venetian" derivative with round-headed centre light flanked by narrow blind side lights with shallow segmental pediment over centre light. Balustrading across front at first floor level. Steps flanked by balustrade with turned balusters lead up to glazed stuccoed portico before doorway. Similar balustrading to stuccoed forecourt wall which has piers flanking the entrance.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278576	382260
MM120	25363	HSBC	Mid 19th century, with early 20th century Portland stone bank front. Three storeys plus attic. Hipped slate roof with 3 gabled dormers to both Mostyn Street and Lloyd Street. Stucco upper floors with quoins; Portland stone bank front. Mostyn Street elevation has, on second floor, 3 round-headed sash windows with architraves with keystones, string course at sill level. On first floor, 2 Venetian windows with small-pane casement glazing. Lloyd Street elevation has on second floor, central round-headed sash window with architrave with keystones flanked by windows of 3 lighs in similar style. On first floor, to L, Venetian window, central window with triangular pediment, canted bay window, all with small-pane casement glazing. Ground floor has 20th century bank front, channelled stone, in Mostyn Street, round-headed doorway to R, and 3 windows to L; in Lloyd Street, similar round-headed doorway, now glazed, 3 windows, and lower square-headed doorway with oculus above.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278209	382354
MM121	25301	Imperial Hotel, Gloddaeth Crescent	The Imperial Hotel was created in 1872, by amalgamation of boarding houses of 1865; it was raised by 2 storeys around 1900, and after a fire of 1972. The Hotel was the headquarters of the evacuated Inland Revenue during the Second World war. Interior may include fittings brought from Dawpool, Cheshire, which was designed by Richard Norman Shaw and demolished 1925-6. Five storeys and attic (with 20th century additions) and basement. Four bays with floors in wider L bay at different levels. Parade elevation has four pedimented gables, the L with oculus. In this bay, three paired sashes on both fourth and third floors; on second floor, single round-headed window flanked by paired round-headed windows. Central window and 2 bow windows on first floor, descending to basement level. In the other bays, the pediments each with a round-headed window; keystones and swags. Below each of these gables there are three paired sashes on both fourth and third floors; two paired light sash with pilasters and entablature to right hand. Modern glazed Veranda to ground floor. Vaughan Street elevation in same style; 7 bays in all. Corner block has three 2-window bays with central semi-circular pediment flanked by triangular pediments; doorway in centre bay with paired columns to porch. To L, a further 3 bays with central semi-elliptical bay window flanked by bow windows; to L, doorway, a venetian derivative with flanking columns. Bay at extreme L has hipped slate roof with pedimented attic dormer with pair of windows, four windows in top floor with paired round-headed windows on floor below; first floor has broad shallow bay window which descends to basement level. Low stuccoed forecourt wall with balustraded parapet and stuccoed piers with lamps.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278600	382240
MM122	5800	Jubilee Monument & Fountain to Queen Victoria	Bronze bust of Queen Victoria upon a pedestal the sides of which are inscribed as follows: "This Fountain was erected in the Happy Valley to/commemorate the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and Empress of India by The Right Honourable Lady Augusta Mostyn Upon land presented to the Town of Llandudno by her son, the Right Honourable Llewellyn 3rd Baron Mostyn". The monument is sheltered by a free-standing canopy in the form of a baldachino with ribbed dome with finial above semi-circular sandstone arches with marble spandriils, the arches supported by free-standing granite columns on pedestals with form part of the podium to the whole monument; stepped base. Fountain basin incorporated in podium to monument. The dome flanked by four urn finials.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278204	383059
MM123	25456	Kestin, No. 11 Graig-y-Don Parade	The Graig-y-Don area was no part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freeholds, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres (987.87ha) were sold in 3 days. All of Graig-y-Don Parade was built by the time of the OS map of 1888. Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno. Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch. One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from W end. Similar in design with the exception of No 1. Same design as No. 10, but retains sash glazing in all windows; double-leaf half-glazed panelled door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279565	382076
MM124	3399	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278007	382731
	3403	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278441	382317
	3404	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278407	382287
	3482	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278274	382457
	3483	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278258	382420
	3487	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278179	382575
	3505	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278557	382072
	3507	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278616	382193

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	3508	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278621	382240
	5799	Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, restored with extension of shaft 1999/2000. Cast iron lamp standard similar to those on the Promenade. Plain octagonal base, slender circular shaft, flat lamp holder with cresting and finial, the holder supported on two sides by slender curved iron brackets rising from above the shaft.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278237	383012
MM125	25277	Lauriston Court	Hotel. Four storeys and basement, two window front. Stucco, channelled ground floor; slate roofs, modillion cornice. On top floor, 2 camber-headed windows with sash glazing, string course at sill level. On second floor, 2 sash windows in shouldered architraves with keystones. On first floor, to R, tripartite sash window; to L, splayed bay window which drops down to basement level; sash glazing. Doorway to R, round-headed with archivolt, pilasters (cornice lost) steps with piers at entrance. Included as part of a group of Mid 19th century buildings in important early development on sea front of planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278124	382634
MM126	25362	Library (1910 Block)	Built 1910, on site of earlier library. Extended in late 20th century, when Victoria Centre was built retaining lobbies and reference library. Two storey library building. Baroque style, Bath stone, channelled ground floor, hipped slate roof; small pane casement glazing. Three bays, parapet partially pierced by balustrade. Pilasters to ends, and corners with concave recesses. Segmental pediment over canted central bay forming, at first floor level, window with concave sides and Doric columns; at ground floor level, open porch with Ionic columns, and niches flanking doorway. Outer bays have, at first floor level, windows with keystones; on ground floor, windows set back in arched surrounds with hollow chamfers, aprons beneath projecting sills.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278259	382303
MM127	3392	Lindens Hotel	1850s Hotel. Three storeys. Triangular plan and with curved and recessed corner bay. Rough cast render with painted stucco dressings, parapet. Elevation to Church Walks of five bays. On second and first floors, five small pane sash windows, mainly with marginal bars. On ground floor, from L to R, first two bays with a single later large rectangular bay window, 2 sashes to front, a sash to each side; very narrow window in centre; fourth bay with round headed doorway with pilasters, cornice and keystone; fifth bay with rectangular bay window as before. Corner bay (to L) with a sash window three panes wide with margin lights on second and first floors; sash window without glazing bars and with horns on ground floor. Tudno Street elevation of six bays; on second and first floors, sash windows three panes wide with margin lights. On ground floor, from L to R, sash window as on third and second floors, round headed two-light casement with stuccoed archivolt, sash window three panes side with margin lights, and in fifth and sixth bays, rectangular storeyed bay window descending to basement with pilasters and sash lights without glazing bars.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277955	382711
MM128	25338	Lynwood	Formerly 2 houses, now combined into one hotel; in similar style to Chatsworth Hotel. Probably dates from 1860s. Three storeys, plus attic and basement. Four windows in all; sash glazing. Stucco, dentil and modillion cornice; slate roof. Each former house has 2 gabled dormers with round-headed sash windows. On second floor, to L, paired sash window with cornice, and central column, to R, tripartite sash window with similar detailing. On first floor, to L, round-headed window under deep pediment on brackets and columns; balustrade; below this, steps (with iron railings) up to doorway with modern half glazed doors. 20th century open porches with pediments. To R, 2-storey bow window of 3 lights, Doric pilasters, windows arched on 1st floor, square-headed on ground floor. 20th century dwarf wall to basement area.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278444	382300
MM129	25286	Marlborough Hotel	Hotel, formerly 3 houses. No 9 is in same style as buildings of South Parade facing sea front; Nos 10-11 although in similar Italianate style are to different design. No 9 is similar to adjacent Nos 7 & 8, a former house of three windows, sash glazing; slightly set forward from adjacent houses. Slate roof; brick chimneys. Stucco elevation with rusticated ground floor; 4 storeys and basement. Crowning cornice and blocking course with large brackets. Camber-headed top floor windows (4-pane sashes); long brackets of cornice frame windows. Second floor sash windows have shouldered stuccoed architraves. On first floor, window to centre has French doors giving onto balcony with early 20th century rails and lamp standards. To each side storeyed canted bay descending to basement. Front enclosed by early 20th century bow-fronted iron glazed porch with Classical detailing. Gatepiers have iron lamps similar to those on balcony; iron railings Nos 10 & 11 are also of 4 storeys and basement in similar materials; dentil cornice. Each house is of 2 windows. At top floor level, square-headed window to L, and 3-light window to R. On second floor round-headed window to L, and window of 3 round-headed lights to R. On first floor, to R, canted bay window descends to basement level, crowned by balustrade. To L, No 10 has floor square bay window above prostyle Doric porch; No 11 lacks bay window and has camber-headed window over balustaded porch similar to No 10. Modern doors.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278166	382551
MM130	3394	Memorial to John Thomas in Churchyard of Church of St George	Simple slab of slate which bears the following inscription: "In memory of John Thomas, late master of Cossack, lost in Conway Bay November the 11th 1845 Aged 48. I fyynn or bedd er boddi I dddydd y farn y denafi Diwedd byd dechra barn Gwyliwch a byddwch barod".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277716	382535
MM131	3485	Merrion Hotel	Circa 1860. Six former houses (probably originally intended as boarding houses) of a terrace of four storeys and basement. Gradually amalgamated into single hotel. Formerly six houses; each of two windows; Nos 1 and 6 project slightly forward. Hipped slate roof; brick chimneys. Stucco elevations with rusticated ground floors; 4 storeys and basement. Crowning cornice and blocking course with large brackets. Plain square-headed top floor windows (sashes replaced by casements); long brackets of cornice frame windows. Second floor windows have shouldered stuccoed architraves. In each left hand first floor bay, except in No 2 where there is a rectangular bay window, there is a tall French casement with architrave and with balcony before it, the latter supported by brackets descending to either side of doorway below. Right hand first floor bays with storeyed canted bay windows descending to basement level and with dentil courses and keystones. Left hand ground floor bays with round-headed former doorways with pilasters and entablature, except for No 2 (main entrance) which has square-headed doorway. Modern double-glazed sash windows. Left return of No1 has 4 storeys, 2 ground floor windows; on upper floors, windows to L, chimney breast to R; lower 2-window block. Dwarf forecourt walls and piers with reproduction lamps and railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278205	382538
MM132	25345	Milton House, including Veranda	Later 19th century group of shops with accommodation over. Has 2-leaf panelled doors to R.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278044	382462
MM133	25273	Milverton House Hotel	Included as part of a group of Mid 19th century buildings in important early development on sea front of planned Victorian resort of Llandudno. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278110	382572
MM134	3445	Min Y Don Hotel	Appears on oldest photos of Llandudno (c1860) as building with gabled bay to L, and bay of 3 windows and 2 storeys to R, R hand side raised 19th century00; remodelling of L bay early 20th century. Hotel. To L, lower block with shaped gable. Three sash windows to upper floor; on first floor, 2 French windows give onto balcony over modern ground floor projection. Right hand block of four storeys. Three windows. Slate gabled roof. Painted pebble dash cladding. Quoins at right hand end. Sash windows with glazing bars in upper parts of	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278122	382724

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			windows only and with painted architraves. On ground floor, modern glazed extension runs full width of building. Right return with 2 windows in gable, 2-storey splayed bay; lower 3-window, 3-storey block to R.				
MM135	25287	Mirfield Hotel	Hotel. Italianate style; stucco. Four storeys and basement; 2 windows; sash glazing. Slate roof, brick chimneys dentil cornice. At top floor level, square-headed window to L, and 3-light window to R. On second floor, round-headed window to L, and window of 3 round-headed lights to R. On first floor, to R, canted bay window descends to basement level, crowned by balustrade. To L, camber-headed window over balustaded Doric porch.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278148	382537
MM136	25274	Montclare Hotel	1854 - 64; No 1 North Parade and Nos 121 and 123 Mostyn Street are illustrated in Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno", 1864. Three box dormers with casement glazing.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278116	382580
MM137	25323	Moss Chemists	Later 19th century. Part of the corner development which includes 96-100 Mostyn Street and 2-6 Gloddaeth Avenue. Shop with restaurant over. Three storeys. Yellow stone, slate roofs with large strip dormer to Mostyn Street. Sash glazing. Toothed cornice; at second floor level, sashes set behind 2-light openings separated by freestanding columns, ropemoulding as string course. On first floor, broad Gothic arched windows with rock-faced masonry above are set back between piers with floral capitals; bracketed sills. No 96 has, on the first floor, 3 windows in the convex corner bay, with 2 to L, facing Gloddaeth Street, and 3 to R, facing Mostyn Street. No 98 has 4 window front in same style. Modern shopfronts.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278061	382542
MM138	3503	Mostyn Art Gallery, including Office and Shop on ground floor	1900-1901; designed as Mostyn Art Gallery and shop premises for Lady Augusta Mostyn by G A Humphreys, architect and agent to the Mostyn Estate. Originally 5 bays, but north-east end of original Mostyn Art Gallery and shop premises now comprises part of the premises of the adjacent Post Office; gallery now 3 bays. Front election of three storeys and attic, three (once five) bays; faced with red brick and terracotta. Slate roof with pyramidal spire. Attic window in aedicule with rusticated pilasters, capitals and broken triangular pediment; window flanked to each side by panel of two blind cusped lights with pilasters with octagonal finials. Attic window to R of three lights with rusticated columns and pilasters, cornices with egg and dart mouldings and segmental pediments with medallion reliefs in the tympana. Moulded and modillion eaves cornice; semi-octagonal pilasters to centre bay and plain pilasters to each outer bay. Second floor window over entrance of three-lights with moulded architraves, centre light with lunette over and side lights with ornately worked panels over, the two second floor bays to R each with a larger lunette with rusticated architrave, with female figures in relief in spandrls and with keystones with medallions rising into tympana. First floor window over entrance of three sash lights with moulded architrave and cornice with words "Mostyn Art Gallery" above; to R there are two canted bay windows with moulded architraves, cornices with egg and dart moulding and ornately panelled parapets, panel over front window lights reading "AD" or "1901" and side panels ornamented with swags in relief. Ground floor entrance bay has ornate, wide semi-circular headed doorway with broken pediment. Large elaborate plate-glass shop front with Art Nouveau detailing to right hand; half-glazed doorway with overlight with scrolls is set back between convex display windows with slim colonettes. Pilasters with reliefs of female heads in capitals, frieze blocks ornamented with square panels, keystone to arch in form of cartouche with bust of winged female figure over. Early 20th century cast-iron veranda of 4 bays with glazed roof. Entrance bay in form of semi-circular and gabled canopy with ridge cresting and finial and with works "Mostyn Art Gallery" above gable; circular columns, fluted at the base and with capitals, spandrls and cresting at lower soffit.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278534	382036
MM139	3458	Mostyn Crescent comprising: The Marine Hotel & Nos 1-13 (Consec) including forecourt walls	The Marine Hotel was formerly the Adelphi, and damaged by fire on 9 October 1920. In 1890, Queen Elisabeth of Roumania stayed at the hotel; she wrote novels under the pen-name of Carmen Sylva, and there are references to her in street names of the town. Her descriptions of Wales as a "beautiful haven of peace" translated into Welsh became Llandudno's motto, "Hardd, Hafan, Hedd".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278692	382212
MM140	3401	Mostyn House	1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. No 75 shares details with Nos 74 & 74a. Former house, now hotel, with front elevation of three storeys, two bays, stucco; crowning cornice. Sash windows with glazing bars and horns, and with shallow panelled aprons, two on first floor and one to right hand on first floor. In left hand first floor bay there is a storeyed, canted three light bay window with sash lights with glazing bars which descends to ground level; fluted pilasters at angles. Right hand ground floor bay with flight of steps with railings leading up to doorway with painted pilasters and entablature with dentils; four panelled door.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278047	382749
			Stone dwarf forecourt wall with painted coping; one gate pier and a further gate pier common with No 76.				
MM141	3430	National Westminster Bank	Built in late 1920, as a branch of the National Provincial Bank, to the design of FCR Palmer (see Mostyn Estate Office drawing on microfilm). Bank. Three storeys and attic; Lloyd Street elevation of six windows and Mostyn Street elevation of two. Hipped slate roof with box dormers. Walls faced with Portland Stone ashlar. Small-pane sash glazing to upper floors. Crowning modillion cornice and blocking course; quoins. Lloyd Street elevation has the windows set closely together and with a large blank space at each end. Second floor windows with moulded architraves and with plain aprons, the aprons descending to the top of first floor cornices. Taller first floor windows with moulded architraves and with cornices on consoles; turned balusters at sill level. Cornice at first floor level. Ground floor rusticated below impost level of windows; windows set within three tall, wide and round-headed arches with moulded archivolts and keystones. Mostyn Street elevation with two tall box dormers. Triangular pediment with modillions above second floor. First floor windows with moulded architraves, pulvinated friezes and cornices on consoles. Ground floor with recessed semi-circular headed porch in tall projecting wing with balustraded parapet and four tall urns; porch flanked to sides and returns by flat-headed niches.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278184	382375
MM142	25268	Nine Lamp Standards	Circa 1932, contemporary with Colonnaded Walkway. Nine iron lamp standards opposite piers of walkway. Each has circular base, fluted shaft, pair of iron lampholders (modern globes). Maker's plate "Hardy & Padmore Ltd Makers, Worcester.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278311	382941
MM143	3486	Nuneham House	Hotel. Italianate style; stucco. Four storeys and basement; 2 windows; sash glazing. Slate roof, brick chimneys dentil cornice. At top floor level, square-headed window to L, and 3-light window to R. On second floor, round-headed window to L, and window of 3 round-headed lights to R. On first floor, to R, canted bay window descends to basement level, crowned by balustrade. To L, camber-headed window over balustaded Doric. Rock-faced piers and railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278154	382541
MM144	25429	Orme Lodge	Circa 1900 in this form. A photo dated 1875 shows a 2-storey, 3 window house in this position. The current enlarged building may incorporate parts of the older building. Included for group value with adjacent buildings on North Parade.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278123	382675
MM145	3463	Ormescliffe Hotel, Nos.5 - 8 East Parade	Group of 4 buildings now hotel. No 5; three storeys and attic over basement; two window front. Eaves cornice with dentils and paired brackets. Stucco, string courses, quoins to R; slate roof; mainly sash glazing. Two gabled dormers with modern glazing. On top floor, 2 paired windows with rounded corners. On First floor, to L, canted bay window which drops to basement level, to R tripartite "Venetian window". On ground floor, steps up to round-headed doorway (now window).	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279379	382081
			No 6; similar to No 5, but set slightly forward; balustrade to first floor window (R) doorway with flanking pilasters; modern canopy.				

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			No 7; as No 6 but reversed left-to-right, and without balustrade and canopy.				
			No 8; set back from No 7; as No 5 but reversed left-to-right; doorway converted to window.				
MM146	3443	Osborne House, including forecourt wall & piers	Mid 19th century with late 19th century refacing in stone. A photo dated 1875 shows the building with an attic storey rather than current dormers, and 3 simple small-pane sash windows on second floor rather than current arrangement. The building was amongst the first on the sea front originally owned by John Walker of the prominent brewing company. Three storeys and attic. Three bays. Slate pitched roof with stone flanking stacks. Three segmental headed dormers. Front wall faced with dressed stone laid in regular shallow courses; quoins, dressings and bands in contrasting stone. Moulded and toothed eaves cornice. On second floor, there is a paired sash window with ashlar architrave in each outer bay; in centre bay, there is a single light sash window with similar architrave. There is a three-light canted bay window which descends to ground level in each outer bay. Single light centre first floor window. In centre bay on ground floor, a flight of steps leads up to columned prostyle portico. Stone forecourt wall and piers, centre piers with lamps.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278119	382693
MM147	5794	Palladium, including shops in rear facing Market Street	Theatre of early 20th century, originally of 1400 seats; later divided into cinema and bingo hall. The building was designed by A Hewitt, and although built in 1920, was probably designed before the War of 1914-18. Baroque style former theatre. Tall building with hipped slate roof to main block which rises above Baroque entrance front. The centre portion of the stuccoed front elevation has a round-headed rusticated arch recessed within a triangular pediment supported by giant half-columns. There is a large oriel bow window with small panes on the upper floor and the main entry to the building is on the ground floor. Good shop fronts on the ground floor of each end bay of front elevation; the shops are in pairs with doors set back in centre, at angle, convex windows with tall colonettes and stained glass in upper lights. Above ground floor each end bay has giant panelled pilasters with capitals to each side, the capitals to front and side elevations surmounted by a segmental pediment and in turn by an octagonal dome with finial. Between its pilasters, each end bay on the third floor has lunette ornamented with keystone, archivolt and swag, paired window with cornice on consoles to second floor and paired window on first floor. First bay of returns in similar style to front. Plain side elevations; rear elevation to Market Street with Baroque detailing, and shopfronts (under egg and dart cornice) to each side of central doorway.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278069	382463
MM148	5828	Part of Clare's	Probably early 20th century rebuilding on site of earlier building. Display windows recently simplified. Three-storey building of mid to later 19th century date with front elevation of two bays. Stuccoed; cornice with blocking course. Two sash windows each three panes wide in plain reveals on second floor. Wide and later rectangular bay window on first floor. Modern shop front with mosaic cladding. Listed solely for cast-iron veranda which dates from circa 1907; two bays; twisted iron columns with capitals and bulbous bases, spandrls with ornately worked iron band above. An iron name bracket projects from the centre column.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278174	382443
MM149	25359	Part of Clare's	Probably early 20th century rebuilding on site of earlier building. Display windows recently simplified. Three-storey building of mid to later 19th century date with front elevation of two bays. Stuccoed; cornice with blocking course. Two sash windows each three panes wide in plain reveals on second floor. Wide and later rectangular bay window on first floor. Modern shop front with mosaic cladding. Listed solely for cast-iron veranda which dates from circa 1907; two bays; twisted iron columns with capitals and bulbous bases, spandrls with ornately worked iron band above. An iron name bracket projects from the centre column.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278169	382449
MM150	25279	Pier Gardens Hotel	Hotel. Four storeys and basement, two window front. Stucco, rusticated ground floor; slate roofs, dentil cornice. On top floor, 2 square-headed windows in architraves; sash glazing, string course at sill level. On second floor, 2 sash windows in architraves with bracketed cornices. On first floor, to R, tripartite sash window; to L, splayed bay window which drops down to basement level; sash glazing. Doorway to R, round-headed with archivolt, steps with iron railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278123	382649
MM151	3639	Pillar Box	1910 or later (George V Monogram). One of only 3 examples of this type still in GPO use; the only example with GR lettering. Rectangular cast-iron pillar box made by W T Allen and Co of London; chamfered stone plinth. Pyramidal roof with ball-finial. Moulded rim to overlapping door with crown insignia above weathering (embossed "POST OFFICE") to letter opening. (GR) embossed monogram below collection plate.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278065	382497
MM152	25261	Pillar Box	Pillar box from reign of George V, 1910-1936.Pillar box to standard GPO design,"GR" and crown.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278252	382334
MM153	25389	Pillar Box on corner with Clifton Road	Early 20th century pillar box dating from reign of Edward VII, 1901-1910. Cast iron pillar box of standard design. Shallow domed cap with ribbed edge. Cylindrical body with door bearing monogram of Edward VII. Raised plinth with maker's stamp.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277850	382337
MM154	25353	Pillar Box, East Parade	Bears monogram of Edward VII, 1901-1910. Cast-iron pillar box of standard design. Shallow domed cap with ribbed edge. Cylindrical body with door bearing monogram of Edward VII. Plinth with maker's stamp "McDowall, Steven & Co Ltd London & Glasgow".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279398	382100
MM155	25351	Pillar Box, Gloddaeth Crescent	Late 19th century pillar box. Cast-iron pillar box of standard design. Shallow domed cap with ribbed edge. Cylindrical body with door bearing monogram "VR". Plinth with maker's stamp "A Handyside & Co Ld Derby & London".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278598	382267
MM156	25352	Pillar Box, Neville Crescent	Bears initials "GR" of George V, 1910-1936. Cast-iron pillar box of standard design. Shallow domed cap with ribbed edge. Cylindrical body with door bearing letters "GR" and imperial crown; lettering "Post Office". Plinth with maker's stamp "Carron Company Stirlingshire".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278867	382170
MM157	3456	Pillar Box, St George's Crescent	An example of the hexagonal cast-iron pillar box designed by J W Penfold c1865; pillar boxes of identical design produced 1866 to 79 by Cochrane and Co. Hexagonal cast-iron pillar box. Shallow umbrella shaped domed top decorated with foliage and with beading at the base; oval finial. Royal coat of arms above opening for letters. Initials " VR" applied to door of pillar box. Moulded base with inscription "Cochrane Co".	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278424	382364
MM158	5807	Plas Maelgwyn	Bears date "AD 1900". House of two storeys and attic with front wall faced in ashlar and large hipped red plain tile roof. Right hand bay projects and has a timber framed gable with bargeboard and with three-light sash window on first and ground floors. The middle bay has a small flat-roofed dormer, a sash window on first floor with iron balcony before it and, on ground floor, doorway with canopy on corbels, keystone and square-headed doorway with fanlight. Left hand bay projects further than right hand bay but also has a wide half-timbered gable with cusped bargeboard to attic storey; plain sash window to attic; plain three-light sash window on both first and ground floors.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278089	382234
MM159	3431	Plumes PH	Circa 1865; later conversion to public house. Public house. Two windows; two storeys plus attic. Rendered; slate roof. Two triangular dormers to attic. Two square-headed 4-pane sash windows to first floor. On the first floor there are two three-light canted bay windows with flat heads to lights. On the ground floor there is a public house front with in centre, glazed terracotta curbed window with leaded glazing flanked to each side by a half-glazed panelled door with overlight.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278180	382381
MM160	25302	Presbytery to Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea	Probably dates from 1890s, contemporary with adjacent church. Two storey house. Grey stone with sandstone dressings; slate roof, stone chimneys. Advanced gabled bay to L with paired sash windows to upper floor, tripartite window to ground floor. Two-window section to R with, on upper floor, small sash window to L, and larger sash under small gable to R. On ground floor, gabled porch (with mullion and transom window facing road); mullion and transom window to R. Right elevation has 2-storey splayed bay window.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278079	382224
MM161	25366	Queen Victoria PH	Public house. 1850s with fine tiled public house front of 19th century00. Three storey, 3 window front. Roughcast, quoins; crowning cornice. Right bay advanced. Top floor R window is casement, others sashes without glazing bars. On first floor, outer bays have splayed	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278072	382722

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			oriel windows with sash glazing; central sash window. On ground floor, fine tiled public house front; grey brown and green tiles; broad entablature with dentil cornice; volutes. From L, window with convex corners, doorway, window as before, doorway, splayed bay window; volute masks line of lean-to roof of extension to L. Left return has 12-pane sash window on first and second floors, and projecting block to rear.				
MM162	25290	Queen's Hotel, St George's Crescent	<p>Hotel. Three storeys and attic on basement. Italianate style, with rusticated ground floor; giant order of Corinthian pilasters on first and second floors. Stucco, slate roof, sash glazing.</p> <p>Corner block with 5 windows to sea front, 4 to Clonmel Street. Facing sea, 5 sash windows at attic level. Entablature to pilasters on first and second floor; sash windows in shouldered architraves on second floor; sash windows with alternating segmental and triangular pediments on first floor; sash windows with stucco voussoirs on ground floor. Left return to Clonmel Street of 3 windows in identical style with, to centre, doorway with porch with paired Ionic columns. Then narrower bay set slightly back. Rear block advanced with rounded corner; four storeys over basement; hipped slate roof. Camber-headed windows to top floor, windows with bracketed cornices on second floor, windows with triangular pediments on first floor. Facing Clonmel Street, 2 ground floor splayed bay windows descend to basement level.</p> <p>Facing sea, to R of corner block, a further 5 windows, in same style as other buildings in terrace. Strip dormer to attic; modillion eaves cornice, five 2nd floor windows in shouldered architraves; centre first floor window with segmental pediment, others in plain architraves; ground floor windows with stucco voussoirs.</p> <p>Balustered dwarf forecourt wall.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278414	382343
MM163	25339	Queen's Lodge Hotel	<p>Former house, now hotel; in similar style to Chatsworth Hotel. Probably dates from 1860s. Three storeys, plus attic and basement. Two windows; sash glazing. Stucco, dentil and modillion cornice; slate roof. Two gabled dormers with round-headed sash windows. On second floor, to L, paired sash window with cornice, and central column, to R, tripartite sash window with similar detailing. On first floor, to L, round-headed window under deep pediment on brackets and columns; balustrade; below this, steps (with iron railings) up to doorway (modern door). To R, 2-storey bow window of 3 lights, Doric pilasters, windows arched on 1st floor, square-headed on ground floor. Balustraded wall to basement area.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278438	382290
MM164	25452	Rocksley, No. 7 Graig-y-Don Parade	<p>The Graig-y-Don area was not part of the Mostyn holdings in Llandudno. In June 1884, land was sold as freehold, rather than the Mostyn leaseholds; 2210 acres (987.87ha) were sold in 3 days. All of Graig-y-Don Parade was built by the time of the OS map of 1888. Belongs to a group of Nos. 2 - 17 Graig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno.</p> <p>Three storeys, two bays with stuccoed render and crowning cornice; string courses. On second floor, two 4-pane sash windows without glazing bars and with moulded architrave and with stringcourse at cill level. First floor right hand bay with a sash window similar to second floor windows but larger; ground floor right hand bay with round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and pilasters; modern glazed door with sidelights; modern porch.</p> <p>One of a terrace of 17 buildings, numbered starting from the W end. Similar in design with the exception of No. 1.</p> <p>Original windows but modern door.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279533	382076
MM165	5808	Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea	<p>Circa 1891 to 1893; designed by E Kirby. Gothic church faced with yellow stone with red sandstone ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Chancel with polygonal apse; 2-light windows, but larger 3-light end window set in gable. Nave of five bays, lean-to aisles, polygonal baptistry at south-west end of southern side aisle and porch at south-west end of northern side aisle. Clerestorey windows of three trefoil-headed lights in square-headed openings; aisle windows of two trefoil headed lights with quatrefoils in three-centred openings with dripstones. At south-west end of northern side aisle there is a high gabled porch with a statue of Our Lady of the Sea in canopied and crocketed niche in upper part of front wall of porch; porch entrance with pointed moulded arch. Large south-west end window of four-lights above south-western nave entrance with moulded pointed arch.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278054	382216
MM166	25349	Rothesay Hotel	<p>1850s. Church Walks was amongst the earliest parts of the resort of Llandudno to be developed. Former House, now hotel. Four storeys (including basement), 2 window front, rendered, band courses, quoins. Crowning dentil cornice (later dormer in roof). Sash windows without glazing bars. Top floor bays slightly advanced, windows in shallow architraves. Two 3-storey splayed bay windows: between these, on ground floor (basement), entrance to cafe. To L, steps up to, porch with pedimented doorway; modern doors.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278107	382757
MM167	25335	School	<p>1882, Llandudno's first board school. One and 2 storeys. Stone walls, slate roofs, red brick chimneys. To L, range with gable facing road; spirelet; 3-light Gothic-headed window; red brick chimney to R return. Range parallel to road with 4 mullion and transom windows, lateral chimney. Taller 2-storey block with gable with 3-light mullion and transom window above Gothic window; inscription "Llandudno Board School". To R of this, 2-window range; on first floor, small-pane window to L, and 4-pane sash to R; on ground floor, to L, doorway in shallow porch, and window to R. Gabled R return; then range continues to further gable at rear.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277967	382138
MM168	25305	Shelter	<p>Probably early 20th century, perhaps associated with Llandudno's tramway system. Iron and glass shelter. Rectangular plan. Shallow hipped roof. Iron columns with floral capitals, scrolled brackets at eaves.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277567	382139
MM169	25263	Shelter (Former Tram Terminus)	<p>1907. Built as Terminus for Llandudno tram system. Circular plan shelter. Iron columns and stallrisers; metal glazing; recesses for benches, and doorway to S. Shallow-pitch roof with deep eaves, central dome with finial. Roof and dome clad in copper.</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277278	381953
MM170	3371	Siloh Chapel, including Schoolroom to rear, and attached house (18 Gloddaeth Street)	<p>Welsh Presbyterian Chapel, dated 1905. Chapel in Baroque style. Red sandstone and grey limestone; slate roof. Upper floor faced with blocks of limestone with sandstone ashlar dressings; rusticated ground floor, balustraded parapet, and cupolas faced with sandstone ashlar. Each end bay of North-east elevation projects forward and is ornamented with quoins on first floor and crowned by a domed cupola. Each first floor window with shouldered architrave with keystone and broken triangular pediment, and with segmental pediment above eaves level. Flat-arched window with keystone on ground floor. Centre bay also projects; Venetian-window on first floor with rusticated Doric columns and Ionic pilasters with broken-triangular pediment over, above eaves level; wide portico on ground floor with entablature and segmental pediment with "Siloh" in tympanum of pediment and with the following inscriptions in the frieze:"19 Addoldy y Methodistaid Calфинаidd 05". Each intermediate bay with a balustraded parapet and with a narrow window on both first and ground floors, first floor windows with rusticated pilasters and entablature and with balustrading to apron. South-east elevation of six bays with projecting bay at each end and, the North-easternmost bay continuing the articulation of the corner bays of the North-east elevation. South-easternmost bay with Venetian window on first floor with rusticated pilasters and with plain window on ground floor. The four intermediate bays have semi-circular headed windows on the first floor with moulded heads and with keystones extending up to the eaves cornice; plainer openings on ground floor. North-west side elevation similar to South-east elevation. To rear, single storey schoolroom block with</p>	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277940	382454

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			hipped slate roof. Also to rear, facing Gloddaeth Street, attached 2-storey, 3-window house; grey rock-faced stone, slate roof. On first floor, 3 paired Gothic windows with sash glazing. On ground floor, from L, square bay window with 2 sash windows, doorway with boarded door, splayed bay window with sash glazing, further doorway, and square bay window as at other end.				
MM171	3477	Sixty-six Lamp Standards	Late 19th century, many at N end of Promenade have been restored (1999/2000) with extended shafts. There are currently (11/2000) 66 standards on The Promenade. There are 2 designs of base, a plain octagonal base, and an ornate circular base with decorated with bead and cable mouldings, foliage motifs etc.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278289	382489
MM172	25293	Somerset Hotel, St George's Crescent	St George's Crescent was amongst the earliest parts of the parade to be developed in the early 1850s. The Somerset combines two 5-window units. The Free Renaissance style dormers are additions probably of the 1890s. Amalgamation of two 5-window buildings giving a front elevation of ten windows. Stucco with rusticated ground floor; slate roof. Three storeys, on basement, plus attic. Sash windows without glazing bars (but replaced by modern casements at attic level). The left hand section of five windows has, at attic level, central dormer with triangular pediment; outer bays have dormer with semi-circular pediment. Modillion cornice. Moulded band course between cornice and 2nd floor windows. Second floor windows are all sashes in lugged architraves. On first floor, sashes without glazing bars in moulded architraves; central window has segmental pediment. Central doorway with triangular pediment and 2 sash windows to each side. The right hand block is identical, except that at attic level, a dormer with semi-circular pediment over 2 windows is flanked by dormers with triangular pediments.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278349	382395
MM173	3455	St George's Hotel, St George's Crescent, including forecourt walls in St George's Place	The St George's Hotel was amongst the first buildings on the Parade, and opened in 1854. It was built for Isaiah Davies, a local man who had inherited the King's Head public house; he allegedly obtained this prime site by cancelling the drinking debts of Mostyn agent John Williams. St George's Crescent was built as a terrace of symmetrical composition which has undergone some later alterations, eg addition of attic storeys, alterations to Wave Crest Hotel and to St Georges's Hotel. Originally each end block, namely parts of St George's Hotel and Queen's Hotel, were of five bays width facing sea; this part of St George's Hotel now of nine bays width having assimilated an adjacent 5-window unit. The hotel was extended towards the W from 1878. As one of the the most prestigious hotels in Llandudno, guests have included Disraeli, Gladstone, Lloyd George, Churchill, Bismarck, Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie. Hotel. Stucco with rusticated ground floor; slate roof. Three storeys, on basement, plus attic. All sash windows have been replaced by metal casement glazing. Corner block with 9 windows to Parade, 3 windows to St George's Place. Giant order of Corinthian pilasters to first and second floors; crowing entablature. Above the entablature there is an attic storey with plain pilasters and moulded cornice. Windows with stuccoed shouldered architraves on second floor, first floor sash windows with moulded architraves, and with alternate triangular or segmental pediments on consoles. Ground floor to Parade covered by galzed loggia with balustrade and Ionic columns, deep fascia board; elaborate iron rails to first floor balcony over.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278304	382430
MM174	5825	St John's English Methodist Church	1864-66, for English Wesleyans. The chapel has recently been modernised. Chapel in Gothic style. Rubble-faced walls with ashlar dressings; slate roof which sweeps down low over sides. The gabled end wall of church facing Mostyn Street has a tall Gothic window of five lancet headed lights with a circular light over. There is to the south-west, adjoining this end wall, a three-storey rectangular tower with pinnacles and octagonal spire with gables. The ground floor of the tower has a doorway in the south-west wall and a lancet window in the south-east wall; there are four small lancet headed lights in both elevations, in uppermost storey. North-west elevation has five lancet windows with flanking buttresses; a projecting gabled wing at eastern end with tall Gothic window with interesting tracery; at southern end there is a gabled porch with pointed doorway in front walls and with four small cusped lights in side wall of porch facing Mostyn Street. The South-east elevation is identical to the north-west elevation. Sunday School and vestry blocks to rear modernised.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278342	382312
MM175	25296	St Kilda Hotel, 7-9 Gloddaeth Crescent	Probably dates from 1860s. Three once separate buildings amalgamated into one hotel. Three of four units from projecting taller centre block comprising nos 7 to 10 Gloddaeth Crescent (consec). Nine windows in all. No 7 of four storeys over basement. Three windows. Stucco with sill courses; slate roof. Dentil and modillion cornice. Top floor has 3 square windows with casement glazing; second floor has sash windows in shouldered architraves. On first floor, to R, sash window with bracketed segmental pediment; to L, bow window which descends to basement level, lead canopy roof, 3 round-headed lights to first floor, square heads to lower floors. On ground floor, doorway with moulded spandrels, plain semicircular overlight. No 8 is similar but reversed left to right, and 2 windows to L are in advanced block which shares hipped roof with No 9. No 9 as No 8, but reversed left to-right; on top floor, three circular lunettes (as shown eg in Bank's view in 19th century); retains tracery in doorway overlight.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278509	382291
MM176	25280	St Tudno Hotel	Circa 1855-1860; slightly remodelled at end of 19th century. A photo dated 1875 shows the building without dormers and with cornice rather than current bracketed eaves; also with single-storey rather than current 2-storey bay windows. Roughcast render. Three storeys and attic with basement. Three windows. Three segmental gabled dormers. Modillion eaves cornice. Second floor sash windows with pilasters and entablature. On first floor, there is a three-light canted bay window in each outer bay descending through ground floor to basement. Centre first floor sash window with pilasters, entablature and dentil cornice which continues across the heads of the bay windows. Centre ground floor bay has a flight of steps flanked by stuccoed dwarf wall leading up to prostyle portico with stuccoed piers and entablatures. Painted stone forecourt wall; piers with wrought-iron overthrow and gates.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278120	382667
MM177	5831	Tandy	Probably early 20th century. Three storey building with red brick front elevation of three bays with sandstone dressings. Modillion cornice and blocking course. Top floor has central tripatrie sash window. To each side 24-pane sash window with keystone breaking up into blocking course. First floor has central small-pane casement window in architrave with open pediment, camber-headed small-pane casement with keystones to sides. Cast-iron veranda which is of late 19th century to early 20th century date; two bays with very slender columns with bands and capitals and cresting between each column.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278134	382491
MM178	3476	The Grand Hotel	1900; designed by J Francis Doyle of Liverpool; built on rock plateau on sea shore and on the site of the Baths Hotel of 1870s. For many years the largest hotel in Wales with 156 bedrooms. Severely damaged by arson attkc on 5 December 1977 which caused damage estimated at £200,000. Hotel building of six storeys and attic, ornamented with pyramidal roofs and tower; of greatest depth at south-west end and tapering inwards to North-east end. Slate roof; lower 2 storeys rock-faced stone, upper storeys stucco; generally modern glazing and balconies, following fire. From South-west end, first eight bays of South-east elevation with upper storeys of both pairs of end bays in the form of towers with parapets and pyramidal roofs, with pairs of rounded-headed windows beneath parapets and transom two-light windows below. Ninth bay from South-west is set back and has a mansard roof and three-light windows. Modern two-storey veranda to two lower floors (to pier) of first nine bays with rounded arched head to each bay. Tenth and eleventh bays are set back from ninth bay; mansard slate roof with pyramidal tower behind it. Two-light windows except on first and ground floors which are faced with rusticated stone; round-headed openings to first floor and veranda to ground floor. Bays 12 to 15 are set back behind bay 11, bay 15 canted at an angle; mansard roof, fenestration pattern as in bays 10 and 11. The remaining four or five bays are set back in turn further still, culminating in a semi-octagonal tower at North-east end with roof in form of a spire. The NW elevation is in similar style, but due to rise in ground level has only single rock-faced storey.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278285	382826

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM179	5820	The King's Arms PH	Gables bear date 1898; probably a late 19th century remodelling of mid 19th century building, first floor masonry similar to No 19, to L. Front elevation of two storeys and attic, two bays, each bay surmounted by a gable with mock half-timbering and date (1898) set within the panelling. Two transomed 3-light windows to attic storey; first floor faced with dressed stone with two transomed 3-light canted oriel bay windows with curved transoms, and small moulded canopy over. On the ground floor there is an elaborate late 19th century/early 20th century public house front; fascia board with inscription "The King's Arms"; window in the centre with transoms and coloured glass in upper lights and with engraved glass in lower panes of window; stall-riser faced with mosaic; stained glass above window runs to sides over recessed doorways with half-glazed door to L, panelled door to R.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278520	382192
MM180	25388	The Parade PH	Probably built c1860 as two houses. A photo of c1880 shows 1-3 Church Walks without dormers, but with sky-lights. Public house. Three storeys plus attic. Horned sash glazing except on 20th century public house front. Rendered front, slate roof. Formerly a pair of houses, each with 2 gabled dormers. Bracketed eaves; each half with second floor window of 3 arched lights with keystones. Splayed bay window drops to basement level on each side. Public house front on ground floor; outer bays each with doorway with bracketed moulded archivolt with keystone.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278093	382721
MM181	25297	Toronto Hotel, 10 Gloddaeth Crescent	Probably 1860s hotel. One of four units from projecting taller centre block comprising nos 7 to 10 Gloddaeth Crescent (consec). Four storeys over basement. Three windows. Stucco with sill courses; slate roof. Dentil and modillion cornice. Top floor has 3 square windows with casement glazing; second floor has sash windows in shouldered architraves. On first floor, to L, sash window with bracketed segmental pediment; to R, bow window which descends to basement level, lead canopy roof, 3 round-headed lights to first floor, square heads to lower floors. On ground floor, doorway with moulded spandrels, semicircular overlight with tracery. Two-leaf half-glazed doors.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278527	382282
MM182	5809	Town Hall	Competition of 1894 won by T B Silcock. A difficult building history over 8 years with 2 law suits and 3 builders led to foundation stone being laid on 26 October 1899, and opening on 10 February 1902. Baroque style town hall. Two storeys plus attics. Main elevation of nine bays, the upper floor of which is faced with red brick with ashlar dressings. The ground floor is faced with ashlar and is rusticated. Hipped slate roofs. The centre three bay block projects and is crowned by a parapet in the form of a balustrade with turned balusters; pilasters and quoins. Outer centre bays with window with architrave and triangular pediment each on the first floor and a segmental headed window each on the ground floor; the centre bay has a Venetian window on the first floor, a crowning segmental pediment and, on the ground floor, a semi-circular columned portico in ashlar with balustraded parapet. Intermediate blocks each of two bays with balustraded parapet, two segmental headed sash windows with rusticated architraves on the first floor and two flat-headed sash windows on the ground floor. Each end block of two storeys and attic, projects forward, and is ornamented with pilasters and eaves cornice with modillions and is surmounted by a hipped slate roof. Each attic storey with sash window with moulded architrave and segmental pediment; a sash window each with keystone and rusticated architrave on the first floor and, on the ground floor, a semi-circular headed window. Return elevations of end blocks each of three bays in the same style, then long 2-storey elevation in red brick to George Street.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278145	382353
MM183	25294	Trevone, St George's Crescent	St George's Crescent was amongst the earliest parts of the parade to be developed in the early 1850s. At Trevone, the Free Renaissance style dormers are additions probably of the 1890s.Stucco with rusticated ground floor; slate roof. Three storeys, on basement, plus attic. Five window front. At attic level, central dormer with triangular pediment over paired sashes; outer bays have dormer with semi-circular pediments and single sash windows. Modillion cornice. Moulded band course between cornice and 2nd floor windows. Second floor windows are all 12-pane sashes in lugged architraves. On first floor, 12-pane sashes in moulded architraves; central window has segmental pediment. Steps up to central doorway with 2 sash windows (without glazing bars) to each side. Modern glazing to basement.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278336	382406
MM184	3506	Tudno Castle Hotel	Stuccoed hotel building, L-plan. Three storeys and attic with slate hipped roof, moulded eaves cornice, stringcourses and quoins. Gabled dormers with round-headed sash lights, round-headed sash windows with archivolts on second floor. Front elevation of six bays with the main roof forming separate hips over projecting end portions. From R end, first bay of front elevation projects forward with the main roof forming a separate lip over it; pedimented dormer with round-headed sash window, round-headed sash window with archivolt on second floor, storeyed canted three-light window on first and ground floors. The second and third bays are recessed; second bay has a similar round-headed sash window on first floor with impost blocks and triangular pediment and on ground floor, sash window with curved upper corner and main stringcourse forming a triangular pediment over it; third bay has a storeyed canted three-light bay window descending to basement. The fourth, fifth and sixth bays project like the first bay, again with the main roof forming a separate hip over and with the fifth bay projecting further still. On first and ground floors, fourth and sixth bays each have a storeyed canted three-light bay window descending to basement level, the fifth or entrance bay has a round-headed sash window with triangular pediment on first floor and, at ground level, a flight of steps leading up through porch to main entrance; elaborate glass and iron porch with pierced overthrow, cresting and finials. Side elevations of hotel of similar style; 8 bays to Mostyn Broadway (L) and, to (R), splayed corner bay, and then 3 bays to Conway Road.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278602	382110
MM185	3489	Ty Isa, including forecourt walls	Early to mid 19th century. Stone rubble forecourt wall repaired with brick and with pebble-dash cladding.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278180	382501
MM186	25298	Tyndale Hotel, 11-13 Gloddaeth Crescent	Gloddaeth Crescent dates from the 1860s. The present Tyndale Hotel amalgamates 3 former boarding houses. Combining three 2-window houses into 6 window front. Basement; 3 storeys plus attic. Modern strip dormers; moulded cornice. Stucco. Ground floor retains sash glazing, but upper floors have modern glazing units. Second floor windows have shouldered architraves. On first floors, to L, No 13 has window with cornice on brackets (Nos 12, and 11 have lost cornices); to R, bay windows which descend to basement level; No 13 has bow window, others simplified canted bays. On ground floor round-headed doorways with keystone, spandrls and cornice and glazed modern doors. Dwarf forecourt wall with balusters.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278543	382275
MM187	5804	United Reformed Church (Christ Church) including forecourt walls, piers and gates	Opened 1857 or 1858; transepts and a space at south end added 1863; designed by Joseph James of London; described in the edition of "The Builder" for 31 January 1863. Originally a Congregationalist church. The spire was lost in the early 1970s. Church in Gothic style with wide nave, transepts and hall below; tower at north-west end. Pitched slate roof with cresting. Stone walls with ashlar dressings. Main entrance elevation of church faces NW. This has a wide flight of steps leading up to the church door on the left hand and, on the right hand, to the tower entrance. Front wall of tower has trefoil headed doorway in ground floor, the door with elaborate hinges; narrow lancet window at first floor level, blind circular panel above this and, common to all elevations of the tower, a large, pointed belfry opening of two lights in uppermost storey which is surmounted by a gable with ball flower ornament (the former octagonal spire with cruciform finial has been removed). The tower has a two-storey, five-sided canted bay window built against its south-west wall. To the left of the tower, the main entrance elevation of the church has an ogee headed doorway at the top of the flight of steps, the door with elaborate hinges; above this, a rose window flanked to each side by a pointed window with cusping and trefoils. Each long wall of nave pierced by 5 cusped headed windows and each long wall of hall below by 5 square headed, two-light mullioned windows; a buttress with offset between each bay. There is a blank bay at northern end of north-east elevation. At S end of nave elevations, end wall of each transept has a short, wide, pointed Decorated window with dripstone in the gable; below, three single-light cusped windows to church and, at basement level, three	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277922	382590

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
			tall square-headed single light windows. To south of each transeptal wing there is a narrow and lower gabled wing; in north-east elevation with single-light trefoil headed window above and flight of steps below leading up to doorway; in south-west elevation with two cusped windows above and two square-headed ones below.				
MM188	25340	Vanguard Mobile Communications, and Sefton Mansions above	Probably dates from 1860s.Four storeys. Two windows; sash glazing. Stucco, quoins, bracketed eaves; slate roof, hipped to R. On top floor, to L, sash window, window to R altered. On second floor, to L, round-headed sash window in architrave with pilasters. To R, bow window of 3 lights, Doric pilasters, windows arched on 2nd floor, square-headed on 1st floor, altered by shopfront on ground floor. To L, on first floor sash window in architrave with segmental pediment, Doric pilasters. On ground floor, to L, open Doric porch; panelled, half-glazed door; modern shopfront to R.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278435	382284
MM189	3475	War Memorial, including Lamp Standards and Bollards	1920s; designed by by S Colwyn Foulkes. War Memorial in form of rusticated granite obelisk with golden ball finial with flame cresting. Near the base of the shaft there are tablets bearing the names of local men killed in 1914-13 and 1939-45 World Wars; stepped base. The memorial is flanked to North-west and South-east by strips of ground set out with low slender bollards of granite and with 4 contemporary lamp standards with wide fluted circular shafts with moulded bases, each shaft surmounted by multi ball lamp finials of glass.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278190	382603
MM190	3461	Washington Hotel, East Parade	The previous Washington Hotel, built c1885, protruded onto the Parade; the building was re-built in 1925 to align with the road, and the rest of East Parade. The architect was Arthur Hewitt, 1876-1951, who was Deputy Lieutenant of Caernarfonshire in 1946. Two-storey corner building with stuccoed elevation to East Parade of seven bays. Cornice with modillions and parapet, panelled band. Rusticated ground floor; banded plinth. Projecting end bays, each with a transomed two-light window on first floor and a three-light three-centred transom window on ground floor (R window converted to doorway). Each first floor window with small corbelled balcony before it with balustraded parapet with turned balusters; each window with architrave, entablature, triangular pediment with flanking scrolls. Intermediate five bays with first floor loggia of five semi-circular-headed arches supported on Ionic columns with balustraded parapet to each bay; five three-centred openings on ground floor, central of them a door. Convex corner bay with dome and weather vane; recessed first floor window flanked by paired Ionic columns; below, elliptical-headed doorway also flanked by paired Ionic columns. Right hand return elevation with a two-light transom window above, and a semi-elliptical window below (as front). Lower two-storey wing beyond; 9 windows with central pediment; tripartite window over doorway to centre; 3 windows to each side, then further window to each end, recessed. Elevation to rear of 6 windows in similar style.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	279323	382083
MM191	3442	Water's Edge	Circa 1900 in this form. A photo dated 1875 shows a 2-storey, 3 window house in this position. The current enlarged building may incorporate parts of the older building.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278120	382682
MM192	25292	Wavecrest Hotel, St George's Crescent	St George's Crescent was amongst the earliest parts of the parade to be developed in the early 1850s. The Wavecrest combines two 5-window units. The right hand block was altered in 1892 (date in Free Renaissance style central dormer). Stucco with rusticated ground floor; slate roof. Three storeys, on basement, plus attic. The Wavecrest has a front elevation of eleven bays, in 2 sections. The left hand section is similar to others in Crescent. Five windows. Modern attic storey with 5 casement windows. Modillion cornice. Moulded band course between cornice and 2nd floor windows. Second floor windows are all sashes in lugged architraves. On first floor, sashes in moulded architraves; central window has segmental pediment. Steps up to central doorway with 2 sash windows (without glazing bars) to each side; modern glazed door. Iron balustrade to basement area. The right hand section, with 6 windows, is slightly advanced. Three Free Renaissance style dormers, the centre one taller of two lights, and dated 1892. Six segmental headed sashes with shoulders and keystones on second floor; on the first floor there is a paired sash window in each outer bay, all windows with cornices on consoles. On the ground floor there is a columned porch with entablature and with balustraded parapet before first floor window; modern doors. Balustrade to basement area.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278366	382382
MM193	25283	Waverley Hotel	Hotel. Three storeys and attic over basement; 3 windows. Slate gabled roof; 3 gabled dormers. Modillion eaves cornice. Quoins. Roughcast cladding. Three two-light windows on the second floor, with narrow sashes with their heads rounded at the corners and stuccoed architraves; stringcourse at all levels. On first floor, there is a storeyed three-light canted bay window in each end bay which descends from first floor to basement level; segmental headed lights to first floor; square-headed lights below. In centre bay there is a two-light segmental headed window with casing of pilasters, keystone and entablature. In the centre ground floor bay there is a doorway with pilasters and entablature and modern glazed door, the entablature in no 27 masked by modern boarding. Front gardens and passageway to front gardens separated from street by wall rising in steps with pebbledash cladding and coping; late 19th century iron railings; stone piers at entrance to passageway.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278190	382811
MM194	25278	Wellington Hotel	Hotel. Four storeys and basement, two window front. Stucco, channelled ground floor; slate roofs, modillion cornice. On top floor, 2 camber-headed windows with sash glazing, string course at sill level. On second floor, 2 sash windows in shouldered architraves with keystones. On first floor, to R, tripartite sash window; to L, splayed bay window which drops down to basement level; sash glazing. Doorway to R, round-headed with archivolt, steps with piers bearing lamps.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278123	382641
MM195	5815	West Lodge	Circa 1878. A pedestrian path, Cust's Path, had been engineered in the cliff faces of the Great Orme in the 1850's, so vertiginous that Gladstone complained that he had had to blindfolded in order to be led along certain sections. In 1872, The Great Orme's Head Marine Drive Co was inaugurated to convert the path to a carriage drive. Work began in September 1875, and was completed in 1878. A toll house similar to that at Happy Valley end of Marine Drive has been demolished. Stone lodge with embattled parapets and mock machicolation. Low two-storey front block with buttress in centre of front ground floor wall; window to each side. North-west wall of wing with modern window on first floor and modern porch below; rear wall with two-light stone mullioned window on first floor and, on ground-floor, a pointed three-light mullioned window to the left-hand and a small single-light stone-framed window to the right hand. To rear of this front wing there is a taller tower block, the South-west elevation of which has a two-light stone mullioned window on both second and first floors and a three-light mullioned window on the ground floor. North-west elevation of tower has a small window on the first floor and, in front of the ground floor, there is a single storey projection with a two-light mullioned window in both North-west and South-west walls. In the North-west elevation of the main body of the building again, there is a narrow semi-octagonal tower with "arrow" loops to rear of main tower; low one storey wing at North-east end.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	276850	382284
MM196	3481	White Heather Hotel	Mid-late 19th century hotel. Three storeys, attic and basement. Five window front; modern glazing. Slate roof, steeply pitched and hipped over three L windows. Stucco front, modillion eaves cornice, quoins to L; rusticated ground floor. Five gabled dormers with altered glazing. Five round-headed second floor windows in shallow architraves with keystones (altered glazing). On first floor, alternate bays have, storeyed canted three-light bay window descending to basement with triangular pediment over centre first floor light. Between these,	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278237	382442

MM No	Cadw UID	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
MM197	25291	White House Hotel, St George's Crescent	paired round-headed windows with cornice over. On ground floor, steps up to glazed veranda of 19th century32 covering three centre bays; 2 segmentally heaed doorways between bay windows. Modern dwarf wall.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278392	382365
			Two storey veranda of 19th century06 which extends across the centre window of the first floor and across the whole width of the ground floor, incorporating a balcony with panelled parapet to the first floor.The White House Hotel now has a front elevation of 15 bays, combining three 5-window units. Stucco with rusticated ground floor; slate roof. Three storeys, on basement, plus attics. The left hand 5-window section has 2 attic levels, upper level modern; below this 3 dormers with triangular pediments, all with modern glazing. Cornice. Moulded band course between cornice and 2nd floor windows. Second floor windows are all sashes in lugged architraves. On first floor, windows have moulded architraves. On ground floor, central doorway with 2 sash windows to each side. Elaborate 2-storey iron Veranda, balcony rail with art-nouveau detailing, central section rises to cover central first floor window; iron columns support steep roof with cresting, trellis and fretwork in iron.				
			Central and right hand sections are almost identical 5-windows fronts. Each has, at attic level, modern strip dormer. Cornice (simplified in central section). Moulded band course between cornice and 2nd floor windows. Second floor windows are all sashes in lugged architraves. On first floor, sashes without glazing bars in moulded architraves; central window of right hand section has segmental pediment. Central pedimented doorway; 2 sash windows to each side.				
MM198	3510	White Rabbit Memorial	The iron railings to area and to doorway steps of central building have fleur-de-lys finials; modern railings to R building.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	277065	382093
			Unveiled by David Lloyd George, September 6 1933. The family of Alice Liddell, upon whom Lewis Carroll based Alice in Wonderland, spent several summers at Llandudno before building a house on the West Shore "Penmorfa" complete by August 1862; the family sold the house in 1873. The house is now part of the Gogarth Abbey Hotel. A portrait of the Liddell sisters with a background of the Great Orme exists by Sir William Richmond who stated that the family was entertained at Llandudno by Lewis Carroll reading aloud from the "Alice" stories. It became a local tradition that the stories were conceived at Llandudno. Carroll's diaries never mention a visit to Llandudno, and although Alice Liddell never challenged the tradition, her message upon its unveiling (she had been invited to unveil but claimed to be too frail), does not mention Carroll's presence at Llandudno. Michael Senior, however, has examined the evidence minutely, and concludes, on balance, that Lewis Carroll did visit Llandudno, although the stories were conceived at Oxford. Early 20th century monument recalling links between Alice Liddell, inspiration for character of Alice in Wonderland, with Llandudno.				
MM199	25272	Whitecourt Hotel, including forecourt wall	1854 - 64; No 1 North Parade and Nos 121 and 123 Mostyn Street are illustrated in Williams's "Complete Guide to Llandudno", 1864. No 2 North Parade to same design as these. Stucco balustrade with turned balusters flank steps. Dwarf forecourt wall with modern railings.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278101	382567
MM200	3441	Wildings Hotel	Hotel. Stucco. Three storeys and attic with basement. Two window front; sash glazing replaced by top-hung sashes. Two semi-circular headed dormers, simplified moulded eaves cornice. Square-headed windows with architraves on second floor. On first floor, a canted three-light bay window to the left hand descends through ground floor to basement. To the right hand, there is a window with architrave and cornice on consoles on first floor; on ground floor, a flight of steps leads up to round-headed doorway with pilasters, spandrels and cornice.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278122	382658
MM201	25288	Wilton Hotel	Hotel. Slightly set forward from adjacent hotel, and slightly broader. Italianate style; stucco. Four storeys and basement; 2 windows; sash glazing. Slate roof, hipped to R; brick chimneys dentil cornice. At top floor level, 2-light square-headed window to L, and 3-light window to R. On second floor, 2-light round-headed window to L, and window of 3 round-headed lights to R. On first floor, to L, square bay window; to R, canted bay window. On ground floor, to L, camber-headed doorway flanked by Roman Doric half columns; to R, rectangular bay, with 3 sash windows, articulated by Ionic pilasters.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278140	382532
MM202	5832	Woolworth's	Inter-waright building, similaright to many Woolworth stores in UK, replacing 3 19th century buildings, nos 113, 115 and 117. Three storey building with red-brick front elevation of eight windows grouped 4-3-1; painted dressings. Classical detailing. Asymmetrical front. Parapet and cornice. Three windows are grouped underight a shallow pediment, and flanked by pilasters. Fouright windows to L, and one to R. Cast-iron veranda of late 19th century to early 20th century date; five bays with very slenderight iron columns with capitals and with cresting at the soffit extending foright the width of the bay between each column.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278129	382502
MM203	25361	Yorkshire Building Society	Mid 19th century building with additions of 1900. Three storey building. Slate roof, bracketed eaves. Stucco front; quoins. On top floor, three camber-headed sash windows in architraves. Projecting 2-storey 5-window extension in free Renaissance style; central Dutch gable flanked by curvilinear parapet with volutes. Central round-headed sash window, with 2 rectangular sashes to each side; this storey articulated by tapering pillars. On ground floor, articulated by Ionic columns, from R, doorway to chambers above (deep cornice), doorway to building society, and 3 windows. Included as part of a group of good 19th century buildings in Mostyn Street. Group value.	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	278153	382468

A.2: Non-designated terrestrial historic assets within the Scheme Study Area

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
MM204	62339	88-90 Mostyn Street, Llandudno (Majestic Ballroom and Cafe Royal)	When the Dorothy Cafe was located here in 1914, it served as the headquarters for the 15th (1st London Welsh) Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. After the war it became the Caf�� Royal and the Majestic Ballroom, owned by Arthur Payne. The building is now used as a shop.	Modern	Ballroom;Military Quarters	278106	382477
MM205	62308	Balmoral Red Cross Hospital, Llandudno	During the First World War, the Red Cross listed "Balmoral Red Cross Hospital, Llandudno" as an auxiliary hospital in the United Kingdom. On December 15, 1915, the Balmoral Hospital opened in the former YMCA Hostel. Two buildings on Charlton Street (directly across from the Balmoral) were requisitioned in 1917, increasing bed space. The Balmoral closed in May 1919, and the building was later converted into apartments and renamed "Balmoral Holiday Flats."	Modern	Hospital	278412	382097
MM206	15168	Bank, SW Great Orme	A substantial stone bank, with facing visible at northern end, but grassed over elsewhere	Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)	276950	382440
MM207	15336	Bank, Sw Great Orme	Stone and earth bank with some stone facing visible at the southern end.	Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)	276920	382430

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
MM208	15456	Bear's Cave, Ogof Arth, Great Orme	Several neolithic animal bones allegedly have been found here (Ormesday). Occupied by a Liverpoolian farm worker in 1900 (early). Also known as 'Toby's Cave.'	Prehistoric	Cave	276920	382310
MM209	11933	Bodafon Street Nos 20,21,21a,;26, Llandudno	Row of two-storey cottages from the mid-19th century. Each window bay has two bays, and the roofs are gabled with slate.	Post Medieval	Building	278500	382230
MM210	15338	Circular Bank, South-West Great Orme	A substantial curving earth bank abutting another earth bank.	Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)	276950	382420
MM211	12665	Clonmel Street, Lamp Standard	Late 19th century, cast iron lamp standard.	Post Medieval	Lamp Post	278441	382317
MM212	18322	Cow Mandible, Findspot, Church Walks, Llandudno	The mandible appears to be from a cow and has been severed near the end, though the severance is not recent. This cut is most likely related to the practise of bone working, and the remains of the mandible represent discarded waste. It is 20cm long and has five teeth set into it.	Post Medieval	Findspot	277607	382488
MM213	15331	Cultivation Ridges, SW Great Orme	Possible cultivation ridge.	Unknown	Cultivation Ridge	276860	382420
MM214	15344	Cultivation Ridges, SW Great Orme	Possible cultivation ridge.	Medieval	Cultivation Ridge	277000	382430
MM215	21575	Cwlach Mine, Llandudno	Post-Medieval copper mine.	Post Medieval	Copper Mine	277500	382400
MM216	5439	Ffynnon Ty'n y Pwll (Site of), Llandudno	Former site' listed by Lewis, no details provided.	Unknown	Well	277900	382500
MM217	62326	Girls' Friendly Society Lodge, Church Walks, Llandudno	On Church Walks in Llandudno, the Girls' Friendly Society (GFS) operated a lodge/hostel. The GFS lodge is depicted in a photograph in the Llandudno Record Office (CP3203/29/26), according to the catalogue. The house is located in "Church Walks, Abbey Road."	Post Medieval	Institute	277600	382370
MM218	12152	Glan-y-don, Abbey Place	Early to mid 19th century building with 2 storeys, including gabled trellis porch. Now delisted.	Post Medieval	Building	277000	382000
MM219	24721	Gogarth Abbey Hotel, Site of, Llandudno	The father of Alice Liddell built this Neo-Gothic-style house in 1861 as a Christmas and summer retreat. By 1890, the house had been transformed into the 'Gogarth Abbey Hotel.' The two houses that comprise the E end were built by 1901 and were joined to the hotel by the central half-timbered section of the building by 1919. In 1936, a single-story dining room was added to the west end. In 2007, all but the original house were demolished.	Modern	Hotel	276957	382248
MM220	15457	Gravel Pit, Gogarth	A disused gravel pit recorded on the early Ordnance Survey maps is still visible. <2> A large excavated area at rear of Gogarth Abbey Hotel. Marked on OS map 1:2500 1.16 1913 as Gravel Pit. (Davidson & Jones, 2001)	Post Medieval	Quarry	276940	382270
MM221	24732	Gun Emplacement, Site of, Great Orme	During WWII the walls of the Gogarth Abbey Hotel grounds had gun loopholes fitted by the 5th Caernarvonshire Battalion Home Guard as part of Llandudno's defences. The southern boundary wall of the development site contains a gun loophole built during WWI	Modern	Gun Emplacement	276994	382181
MM222	24734	Gun Emplacement, Site of, Great Orme	During WWII the walls of the Gogarth Abbey Hotel grounds had gun loopholes fitted by the 5th Caernarvonshire Battalion Home Guard as part of Llandudno's defences. The loopholes are located in the wall on the west side of the west entrance to the hotel an	Modern	Gun Emplacement	276887	382242
MM223	12683	Lamp Standard, Mostyn Street	Late 19th century cast iron lamp standards.	Post Medieval	Lamp Post	278148	382455
MM224	12684	Lamp Standard, Mostyn Street	Late 19th century, cast iron lamp standards.	Post Medieval	Lamp Post	278525	382180
MM225	12685	Lamp Standard, North Parade	Late 19th century cast iron lamp standards.	Post Medieval	Lamp Post	278136	382609
MM226	12157	Lockyers Hotel, former, now part of the Chatsworth House Hotel, Gloddaeth Crescent, Llandudno	1850's to 1860's building with hipped slate roof and stucco.	Post Medieval	Building	278474	382326
MM227	93677	Loopholed Wall, Site of, Llandudno	Visible on an oblique AP. Submitted by PSG member (EDoB Database, 2021).	Modern	Loopholed Wall	276880	382250
MM228	71193	Loreto Convent, Llandudno	Since the early 20th century, the Loreto Sisters (Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, IBVM) have had a continuous presence in Llandudno. The site and buildings have housed the religious Order, as well as a school, retreat centre, and community facilities that provide social and activity space for the people of Llandudno. Since the arrival of the Sisters, the site has undergone continuous change and development, with buildings added and demolished to meet the Order's changing needs.	Multiperiod	Building	277350	382256
MM229	34789	Masonic Hall, Llandudno	A Masonic Hall situated above a shop on Mostyn Street, Llandudno. Opened in 1827. <1>	Post Medieval	Freemasons Hall	278033	382575
MM230	5458	Mining Settlement, Possible, Great Orme	Excavation of a Roman settlement. It has been interpreted as a Roman mining community, exploiting the copper ore on the Great Orme. <3>	Roman	Settlement	277060	382280
MM231	11299	Mostyn St., 16, S.w.side	Late 19th Century. Cast iron veranda. (Delisted).	Post Medieval	Building	278490	382170
MM232	62323	One Ash, Gloddaeth St, Llandudno	According to the Llandudno Advertiser, Belgian civilian refugees were billeted at One Ash (now the Grand Ash Hotel) (Adrian Hughes Home Front Museum).	Post Medieval	HOUSE;Refugee Accommodation	277920	382435

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
MM233	11385	Parade (The), St. George's Crescent	Series of 1850 Terraces. All stuccoed with 3 storeys and attic. Includes: St. George's Hotel; Elsinore Hotel; Trevone Hotel; Somerset Hotel; Wave Crest Hotel; Queensway Hotel; Whitehouse Hotel; and Queen's Hotel.	Post Medieval	Building	278350	382400
MM234	24731	Pen y Morfa Cottages, Site of, Great Orme	A row of cottages, Pen y Morfa, was constructed in 1783 to house copper mine workers, and demolished in the 1930s.	Modern	Workers Cottage	277019	382197
MM235	20712	Penmorfa Adit, Great Orme	The adit is ginged for the first 350 feet before entering stable limestone, and it is flooded to 4 feet all year due to clay accumulation near the entrance. The tram rails are still in place, and several other artefacts can be found along the adit, such as the remains of a tallow candle still stuck to the wall on a ball of clay. After entering the workings, the adit splits, with the right hand leading a zigzag course roughly north past two flooded winzes, past Vivian's Shaft, which is choked with rubble at this depth, and on towards Treweek's Shaft. The adit is flooded past Vivian's Shaft at various depths of up to 4ft and comes to an end blind. There has yet to be discovered a path that leads to the surface through either the Old or New Mines.	Post Medieval	Adit	277070	382200
MM236	5574	Pit, Site of, Derby Hotel, Craig-y-don, Llandudno	Stone lined pit found at rear of hotel during building work. No additional details. <1>	Unknown	Pit	279480	382060
MM237	68633	Plas Gogarth, Llandudno	Plas Gogarth is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1890.	Post Medieval	House	277446	382275
MM238	59771	Public Gardens, North Western, Llandudno	These gardens and underground lavatories occupy a triangular site at the intersection of Vaughan Street, Conway Road and the Mostyn Street-Mostyn Broadway axisand that was being developed in the 1890s.They were originally for the private use of residents of the North Western Hotel, and were constructed on what was effectively the eastern perimeter of the town. The proximity of the hotel itself and its name strongly suggests that it was owned or part-owned by the London and North Western Railway, which took over the branch line to Llandudno in 1863 (Bradley 90). The LNWR, as the largest joint-stock company in the world, was well placed to construct its own holiday infrastructure in the areas it served. The gardens were in existence by 1910, when photographs show a triangular area of grass bounded by a hedge and furnished with benches (Williams and Williams 8). In 1923 it was purchased by the UDC, who had it redesigned with a balustraded wall, transverse pathways and underground public conveniences. The apex of the garden around the men's lavatories is surrounded by a balustraded ornamental fence; elsewhere the site was formerly walled by a wrought-iron fence whose traces may be seen in the concrete base. The site is crossed by transverse pathways and there is a small lawn and flower-beds.This site, though small, is placed at an important location for visitors entering the historic part of the town by car, and is an attractive example of an inter-war development constructed with a view to impressing visitors making their way to the town by road.	Post Medieval	Garden	278550	382140
MM239	59770	Public Gardens, Promenade and North Parade, Llandudno		Post Medieval	Garden	278180	382630
MM240	15597	Quarry, Pen y Dinas	Post-Medieval quarry.	Post Medieval	Quarry	278030	382960
MM241	15335	Quarry, SW Great Orme	A stone quarry cut into natural outcrop.	Unknown	Quarry	276940	382400
MM242	1848	Radiocarbon Date, Llandudno	Bore hole near the railway station at 3.99 m O.D. The sample material consisted of peat at 8.15-9.20m. The peat was overlain by estuarine clay, beach deposits and blown sand and it was underlain by estuarine clay on Irish Sea till. The date obtained helps date the last major rise in level of Irish Sea.	Prehistoric	Non-Monument Type	277500	381900
MM243	15167	Rectangular Depression, SW Great Orme	A sub-circular depression. (Davidson & Jones, 2001)	Unknown	Feature	276920	382380
MM244	62306	Red Court Auxilliary Hospital, Church Walks, Llandudno	The Red Cross list of auxiliary hospitals includes Red Cross Hospital, Red Court, Church Walks, Llandudno".	Modern	Hospital	277707	382508
MM245	11460	Richmond Hotel, St. George's Place, Llandudno	Mid to later 19th Century structure with 4 bays, gabled dormer, stuccoed cladding to front and segmental headed doorways with pilasters. Veranda circa 1934.	Post Medieval	Building	278249	382454
MM246	38088	Ridge and Furrow, Maesdu	Slight remains of ridge and furrow of former fields which now make up the golf links	Post Medieval	Ridge And Furrow	277400	380670
MM247	4568	Roman Coin Hoard and Hearth, Findspot, Ty Gwyn Rd	17 Roman coins - 1 Galienus, 2 Victorinus, 1 Tetricus, 13 Carausius, and a fragment of pottery were found embedded in clay near what was thought to be an 'ancient fireplace' in April 1888 by Mr. Thomas Kendrick, keeper of the Camera Obscura, Llandudno, while he was engaged on an alteration to the roadway.	Roman	Findspot	278200	382800
MM248	636	Roman Material, Findspot, Penmorfa Adit, Orme	Mining sites - Gogarth. A coin of Aurelian was found in what is now a modern drainage adit and traces of occupation with hammer stones and Roman pottery were found near its exit. The adit issues at 77078220, no further information provided.	Roman	Findspot	277070	382200
MM249	16048	Shell Midden, Gogarth Abbey Hotel, Great Orme	Behind the NW corner of the Dining Room extension of the Gogarth Abbey Hotel (PRN 24721) a thick shell midden deposit was noted eroding out of the scarp slope.	Unknown	Shell Midden	276931	382263
MM250	15459	Shell Midden, Possible, Penmorfa	Layers of shells exposed in section of eroding pathway. Possibly associated with Romano-British site to the west.	Prehistoric	Shell Midden	277190	382220
MM251	15169	Stone Cannon, Pen Y Dinas	Post-Medieval rock cannon.	Post Medieval	Rock Cannon	277950	382880
MM252	4583	Stone Tool, Findspot, Abbey Road, Llandudno	Holed stone of uncertain date with an hourglass perforation. Found in Abbey Road. Now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. The stone, slightly oval, is some 6" x 7" and has a 1/2" diameter hole in its centre. It was found at a depth of 4ft below the surface and donated to the Rapallo House Museum by Mr. William Jones, Llandudno.	Prehistoric	Findspot	277500	382250
MM253	24733	Stone Walls, Site of, Great Orme	A series of stone walls may be the remains of a structure, possibly associated with Pen y Morfa Cottages (PRN 24731). The possible structure consists of N and S walls; the south wall also acts as a revetment for a terrace between the N and S sections of this plot. A dividing wall extends c.0.6m, from the N wall splitting the supposed interior of the structure into two cells, the E cell being the larger of the two. At the N end, another low wall appears to be reveting another small terrace, which is now covered in rubble. The nature of these walls and any structures they may relate to is unknown.	Post Medieval	Wall	277044	382256

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
MM254	62324	The Poplars, Clement Avenue, Llandudno	According to the Llandudno Advertiser, Belgian civilian refugees were billeted at The Poplars, Clement Avenue (Adrian Hughes Home Front Museum). Precise location of the Poplars is not yet known.	Post Medieval	House;Refugee Accommodation	277835	382455
MM255	11511	Trevor St, 4 and 5;ty Isa	Late 18th - mid 19th century 2 storey building. With slate gabled roof and rendered stacks. Including forecourt walls and rear garden wall.	Post Medieval	House	278200	382500
MM256	20703	Ty Gwyn Mine, Great Orme	Ty Gwyn mine began operations in 1835, incl. 25 acres sub-leased from the old mine. Of the Llandudno Mines this was the first to close and because of its location, the engine and boiler houses were quickly knocked down to make way for new buildings. Despite this, the chimney from the Smithy situated behind the Empire Hotel survived until 1969 and was the longest surviving structure of the Llandudno Mines. The shafts were either filled or capped and the spoil used for land infill and landscaping. The street and place names of Old Llandudno, which predate the rapid expansion of the town after 1850, have not changed and from names like Ty Coch, Plas and Min y Don, many of the main structures of the mine can be localised. The early workings of the mine have been lost under the landscaped area of the Happy Valley. The tramming adit however was relocated as a result of a chance find and dowsing, and an entrance made by sinking a shaft 12 feet through rubble into a ginged tunnel. The adit runs through boulder clay, talus and then limestone on a bearing 295 degrees true, towards the Tyn y Fron Shaft 495yds away. A further tunnel crosses from the east coming from the rear of the pier pavilion through a well preserved coffin level, into tight tunnels dug through the boulder clay, leads to several filled inclines and minor shafts, the Ty Gwyn Shaft and back into the tramming adit. The Ty Gwyn Shaft measures 12ft across and rises some 60ft to a substantial and sound capping. It is flooded to sea level, some 10ft below adit level, and interestingly the water shows tidal movement of up to 4ft. The pump rod is easily visible having been disconnected above water level and below the surface a silt covered staging and fend off can be made out.	Post Medieval	Mine	278200	383000
MM257	21919	Ty Gwyn Mine, Llandudno	Nothing remains of this mine at the surface, but it preserves some remarkable nineteenth-century underground workings, beneath the streets of Llandudno, easily accessed through a manhole. Operated from 1835 to 1856, and sometimes known as the Ty'n y Fron mine. After closure many of the surface features were rapidly destroyed by the construction of the resort buildings, but the building of a sub-station in 1965 revealed the ginging of a shaft. The mines were re-entered in 1986 by members of the Great Orme Exploration Society by digging down through 5m; a manhole now gives access to the site.	Post Medieval	Copper Mine	278030	382780
MM258	92319	Unidentified Object, Findspot, Llandudno	The findspot of an unidentified object.	Unknown	Findspot	278275	383072
MM259	15343	Wall, SW of Great Orme	A dry stone wall running along the cliff top	Post Medieval	Wall	277040	382400
MM260	70300	Welsh Independent Chapel, Deganwy Avenue, Llandudno	A dry stone wall running along the cliff top	Post Medieval	Chapel	277964	382233
MM261	62322	York House, York Road, Llandudno	According to the Llandudno Advertiser, Belgian civilian refugees were billeted at York House which was the annexe of Lansdowne House School (Adrian Hughes Home Front Museum).Whilst Lansdowne House appears on the 1890 25 inch map York House does not appear until 1900.	Post Medieval	House;Refugee Accommodation	277787	382403

A.3: Non-designated maritime historic assets within the Scheme Study Area

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
MM262	4593	Ancient Causeway, Submerged, off Llandudno	An ancient Roman road, paved and thought to have originated in Flintshire, is now submerged. The only trace of a causeway on the sand to the NE of the 'Ancient Road' alignment runs between SH 78318278 and SH 78488285 - it is not on the road's alignment, but consists of boulders ranging in size from 0.1m to 1.2m. There is no sign of 'paving,' and the swath of stones could be entirely natural.	Roman	Causeway	277000	382000
MM263	4594	Castell Tremlyd, Site of, Maesdu Golf Course	Castell Tremlyd is set against a small building in the middle of a yard. There is no longer any trace of Castell Tremlyd, but there is a ridge and furrow cultivation area at SH 77358070.	Unknown	Farmstead	277350	380560
MM264	14618	Clawdd yr Gorad, Llandudno	A Bannnerman fish weir discovered along the foreshore in 2000.	Medieval	Fish Weir	278300	382850
MM265	14607	Cored Maelgwyn, Maesdu	Site rediscovered by N. Bannerman. Cored Faelgwn is a location depicted on a Lewis Morris map from the 18th century. The Gorad can be seen on the foreshore near the coastal defences off Cerrig Duon, which is located to the south of Llandudno West Shore. It consists of a well-defined line of stones, some of which may be the remains of facing, running in a slightly curving line at 90 degrees to the shore. The trap is curved in the direction of the flood tide.	Medieval	Fish Weir	277150	380680
MM266	60883	Diving Board, Remains of, Llandudno	Remains of concrete diving board.	Modern	Diving Platform	279300	382270
MM267	5076	Flint Tools, Findspot, Llandudno	Blades and flakes un-retouched, 10cm long, in British Museum.	Prehistoric	Findspot	277000	382000
MM268	14613	Gogarth No 3 Unconfirmed Fish Weir, Llandudno	The end of a fish trap eroded out of the sand by the Conwy channel. The inner end of the trap appears to be still buried in the sand, making an assessment of its overall plan difficult. The longest arm can be traced for 300m and runs at a 45-degree angle to the shore line. The trap is no longer visible at 350m from the shore, but it appears to continue beneath the sand towards the shore. The returning arm cuts back at an acute angle for about 150m before curving out and running at a 90-degree angle towards the shore before petering out. The stone banks are substantial, measuring more than 4m wide in places and rising to an exposed height of 0.4m. On the exposed banks of the Conwy estuary, a few facing stones can be seen. It is worth noting that the return arm is on the flood tide's side, which means it could not function as a trap in the current hydrographic conditions unless it carried a complex	Medieval	Fish Weir	276850	381900

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
			superstructure. Subsequent information from N. Bannerman about a buried pipe and earlier groynes called the interpretation of this feature as a fish weir into question. More eroding may reveal more detail.				
MM269	14609	Gorad Wythno, Llandudno	N. Bannerman rediscovered the site, which he describes as Cored Wythno, which appears in the Taliesin legend, based on a reference in Bingley's 1814 local guide. In the Hanes Taliesin, Cored Wyddno is described as being between the Dyfi and Aberystwyth. The gorad can be seen on the foreshore near the coastal defences off Cerrig Duon, which is located to the south of Llandudno West Shore. Lewis Morris' 18th century maps depict a headland in roughly the same location as the current sea defences. This trap appears to be a crescent-shaped trap that can be used as a simple beach gorad or as a type 4 similar to the Llygwy bay gorad. The foreshore has been scoured down to red glacial clay, exposing a well-preserved relict foreshore.	Medieval	Fish Weir	277150	380780
MM270	4690	Palstave, Findspot, North Shore, Llandudno	Metal detector find MBA palstave from North Shore, found by Mr. R T Gibbons. Northshore, Llandudno (SH 78758250). A shield pattern palstave was found 0.20m into the clay on North Shore beach at Llandudno in 1990. It has been loaned for display at the Great Orme Mines. The piece has become badly corroded and the shield is simply a triangular depression below the stop-ridge, but it has the characteristic leaf-shaped flanges and wide splayed blade. A similar implement survives from the Gloddaeth hoard, only one among a number of later Trident Pattern palstaves.	Prehistoric	Findspot	278750	382500
MM271	6470	Peat Deposit, North Shore, Llandudno	Radiocarbon date from north shore, Llandudno, from in situ tree stumps exposed in intertidal sediments (Alnus SP) date of 6985 +- 45. <1> This was visited at one of the lowest tides of the year. The remains previously were only just exposed at the very lowest of the tide. A thin layer of dark peat overlying grey clay was seen at the very lowest point of the tide, approximately in the centre of the beach. Numerous small roots could be seen in groups indicating the position of former stumps. This shows that a considerable depth of peat had been eroded away. The peat surface appeared to slope gently back into the beach, but was probably just level, the slope an illusion because of the general slope of the beach. However, it shows that more peat could survive beneath the sand. The exposure was fairly limited in extent, about 30m long. In some places there appeared to be red clay like that at Morfa Conwy, instead of grey clay, but scraping it suggested that it was the same deposit but with a surface colour alteration - perhaps through biological action or oxidation.	Prehistoric	Peat Deposit	278900	382500
MM272	4589	Stone Axe, Findspot, W Shore, Llandudno	A partially polished axe-head of Graig Lwyd stone was found by Mr. D. Paterson in May 1952, lying on the shingle at approx. high water mark, at the base of the Gt. Orme, W shore. The axe-head remains in Mr. Paterson's possession. The approximate findspot was indicated by Mr. F. P. Jowett, who stated that the axe is now in the possession of Miss F. Lynch.	Prehistoric	Findspot	276700	382200
MM273	5030	Stone Axe, Findspot, West Shore, Llandudno	A possible handaxe-shaped artefact has been found at a depth of 1.5m in a newly excavated trench showing three beach levels. It is water-worn, measures a maximum of 10 x 6cm, and has indentations along the flat, undamaged side. The bevelled side has similar indentations along the edge and the pointed end shows larger flake marks.	Prehistoric	Findspot	277300	381300
MM274	60884	Submerged Forest, North Shore, Llandudno	Remains of a submerged prehistoric forest.	Prehistoric	Submerged Forest	278550	382400
MM275	240532	Archiduco Palatino	The Archiduco Palatino was an Italian, two-masted brig. It ran aground at Clawdd-y-Gorad in 1847. The sons of owner of the Victorian Hotel took out their boat the Lady Harriet to try and rescue the crew but the boat was overturned. Eight of the 11-man crew of the brig tried to bring their own boat ashore, but it too overturned with the loss of three lives. The remaining five were rescued at low tide. The cargo of Indian corn was looted by the people of Llandudno. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	278397	382933
MM276	240598	Abbey	The Abbey was a schooner registered at Beaumaris. On 1 February 1892 the Abbey was one of four vessels wrecked in Llandudno Bay. The Llandudno lifeboat was about to go to the rescue when the axle on the launching carriage broke. The Abbey's crew were rescued by a small rowing boat manned by the pier master and four volunteers. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	278385	382722
MM277	271327	Eva Lena	The Eva Lena was a 74nt wooden flat (Mersey flat) built in 1879. At time of loss 6 August 1900, the vessel was owned by L Kilcross of Runcorn (also the flat's port of registry) and under the command of A Williamson. The Eva Lena was carrying coal from Runcorn to Port Dinorwic when it was caught in a north-northwesterly force 8 gale. The flat was blown onshore at Llandudno and became stranded. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Modern	Wreck	278459	382475
MM278	524873	Flying Fish	The Flying Fish was a wooden smack built at Kinsale in 1818. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 19 ton burthen; 37.7ft length x 11.4ft breadth x 6.9ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 1 masts, Smack rigged with a running bowsprit, square sterned, carvel built. The death of William Thomas of Solva, mariner, caused the smack to be transferred from the Milford to the port of Caernarvon in May 1841. The new owner's were Thomas Roberts of Brys Eyr (?), farmer, brother of William Thomas (32 shares); Evan Owen of Penmon, mariner (30); and Ann Jones of Pwllhelli, spinster (4). The smack's register entry was closed with the annotation 'Vessel wrecked in Llandudno Bay. Reg cancelled 18 November 1848'. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	278543	382437
MM279	271678	Czar	The Czar was a wooden schooner which broke from its anchors on 30 November 1854 during a westerly force 9 gale and drove ashore at Llandudno. The crew had abandoned the vessel as the weather began to deteriorate. The port of Bristol Shipping Register includes a reference to the schooner Czar (50 in 1853) built at Dumbarton in 1826. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 89 572/3500 tons burthen; 60.3ft length x 17.9ft breadth x 11ft depth; 1 deck, 2 masts, a schooner rigged with a standing bowsprit, square sterned, carvel built, man bust figurehead, framework and planking are of wood. The schooner was owned by Robert Osbourne of Bristol, cable chain manufacturer. This ship's register entry was closed with the annotation 'Lost in the Irish Channel 1854'. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	278624	382427
MM280	240548	Evelina	The Evelina was a wooden schooner belonging to the port of Runcorn. On the 7 August 1890, the schooner was carrying coal from Widnes to Port Dinorwic. It lost its main gaff and mizzen sails and became unmanageable. It hit a rock off the Little Orme and finally	Modern	Wreck	278856	382632

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
			sank off St Paul's Church, Craig-y-Don. Three crewmen were rescued from the rigging. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.				
MM281	271562	Juno	The Juno was a 49nt wooden ketch built in 1783. At time of loss 29 September 1889, the vessel was owned by J Thomas of Bangor and registered at Beaumaris. The Juno was carrying coal from Point of Ayr to Bangor when it was caught in a northerly force 7 gale and blown ashore at Llandudno. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	278904	382408
MM282	271562	Zazel	The Zazel was a 4nt cutter or yacht built in 1876 and owned by J Dean of Blackburn. The vessel was on passage from Llandudno to Conwy but was caught on the exposed coast by a north-northwesterly force 9 gale. The cutter went ashore at Llandudno. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	279008	382328
MM283	271635	William and Henry	The William and Henry was a 35nt wooden schooner built in 1839 and registered at Dublin. At time of loss on 8 January 1908, the vessel was owned by S E Pim & Co of Wicklow and under the command of T Doyle. The schooner was carrying a cargo for salt and had sought the shelter of the anchorage in Llandudno Bay, It was caught by a north-northwesterly force 9 gale and blown ashore. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Modern	Wreck	279095	382326
MM284	240616	Anna Olga	The Anna Olga was a three-masted sailing vessel which was photographed ashore at Llandudno in the late 19th century. At time of loss on 19 April 1910, the vessel was registered at Riga and was enroute from Connah's Quay to Copenhagen with a cargo of bricks and creosote oil. During a storm the vessel sprang a leak but the captain managed to steer her towards the beach between Little Orme's Head and Rhos-on-Sea. The vessel grounded at half-past eight in the evening midway between Prnehyn Bay village and the Rhos-on-Sea Golf Clubhouse. It is stated in the Casualty Returns that the Anna Olga was refloated, taken to Liverpool and subsequently sold for a hulk. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	279280	382288
MM285	271420	Harbinger	The Harbinger was a 69nt wooden schooner built in 1866. At time of loss, the vessel was owned by J Costello, Kingstown, Dublin. It was on passage from Runcorn to Rogerstown, County Dublin, carrying a cargo of coal under the command on master L Costello, when it was caught in a west southwesterly gale force 9 on 11 November 1899. The schooner was blown onshore opposite Craig-y-Don Parade, Llandudno, and quickly broke up. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	Wreck	279521	382326
MM286	271420	Flying Foam	The Flying Foam was a wooden schooner built in Jersey in 1878. Technical specifications are given as 112gt; 88ft length x 20ft breadth. At time of loss, on 21 June 1936, the schooner was carrying a cargo of coal. It had anchored between Puffin Islands and Penmaenmawr for the night. Her anchor dragged across Conway Bay, and the Beaumaris lifeboat, Frederick Kitchen was launched and saved all the crew. Local trawler men got on board and attempted to pump her out, but she drove ashore and became a total loss. Her cargo of coal was bought by a Llandudno merchant, who used horses and carts to remove as much as possible between tides. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity.	Modern	Wreck	277047	381437
MM287	N/A	Unidentified object	Concrete(?) base with metal attachment but also may be washed up wreck. From looking at OS map may be part of drainage works in area.	Post-Medieval or Modern	Unidentified object	277180	381710
MM288	N/A	Groyne, West Shore	Old groyne made of wood, now covered by pebbles and seaweed. Roughly 10m in length.	Post-Medieval	Groyne	277179	381652
MM289	N/A	Breakwater remains, North Shore	Four rows of three wooden posts measuring c.40cm. Possibly breakwaters from the 1880's onwards.	Post-Medieval	Breakwater	278291	382795
MM290	N/A	Decorative Ironwork	White decorative ironwork, highly rusted. Remains associated with the site of the former pier pavilion destroyed by fire in 1994.	Post-Medieval	Decorative metalwork	278245	382789
MM291	N/A	Wooden jetty, North Shore	Associated with wooden jetty/landing station from the original works on the foreshore in the 19th century.	Post-Medieval	Jetty	278196	382717
MM292	N/A	Fish Weir (possible)	6 wooden sticks upright, possibly the remains of a fish weir.	Medieval (?)	Fish Weir	278200	382713
MM293	N/A	Red Clay	Unusual pockets of red sandy clay, distinct from surrounding sand.	Unknown	Clay deposit	278231	382681
MM294	N/A	Metal debris (possible wreckage)	Collection of rusted metal fixtures and fittings. Possibly pier related or site of shipwreck, especially as the Abbey supposedly wrecked within this vicinity.	Unknown	Metal debris	278248	382681
MM295	N/A	Iron posts	Iron posts and from original 19th century sea wall as part of the original works.	Post-Medieval	Iron posts	278183	382682
MM296	N/A	Concrete posts	Four concrete bases with bits of rusted metal and barnacles. Unsure of original purpose, possible remains of a diving board	Modern	Concrete base	278400	382519

MM Number	HER/ NMRW UID	Site name	Description	Period	Type	Easting	Northing
MM297	N/A	Ship timbers	Long wooden planks with drill holes, likely associated with possible shipwreck although could also be possible remains of groyne. Roughly 6m in length.	Post-Medieval	Ship timbers	278447	382489
MM298	N/A	Fossilised tree	Fossilised Prehistoric tree remains. Half exposed and measuring approx. 1m by 0.5m. Series of borrow holes.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric tree remains	278503	382434
MM299	N/A	Ship timbers (?)	Large wooden plank roughly 6m in length, possibly shipwreck remains.	Post-Medieval	Ship timbers	278651	382357
MM300	N/A	Fossilised tree	Fossilised tree remains, c.2.5m in length and c.0.75m in width. Half exposed and heltered by pebbles on beach.	Prehistoric	Prehistoric tree remains	278700	382358

C. Figures

9 nr. Drawing, as follows:

- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3004
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3005
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3014
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3015
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3016
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3017
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3018
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3019
- 104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3020



Key to Symbols	
	Scheme red line boundary
	250m buffer of Scheme extent
	Scheduled Monument
	Registered Historic Park and Garden
	Registered Historic Landscape
	Conservation Area

Notes	
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Title	
Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme Designated Historic Assets	


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Key to Symbols	
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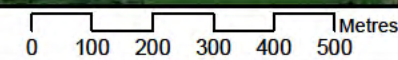
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CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Client
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Environment, Roads & Facilities
Mochdre Offices
Colwyn Bay
Conwy
LL32 8D

Title
**Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme
Designated Historic Assets
Listed Buildings Overview Plan**

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Scale at A3	1:12,500	Status	PRE	Rev	P1
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Drawing Number
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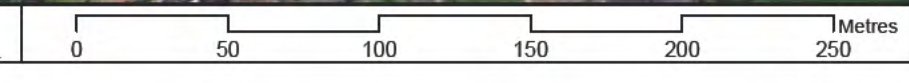




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Title Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme Designated Historic Assets Listed Buildings Sheet 1 of 5					
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Drawn	J Moorhouse	JM	Coordination	A Lambourne	AL
GIS Check	M Law	ML	Approved	N Haines	NH
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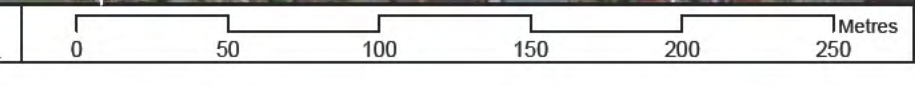
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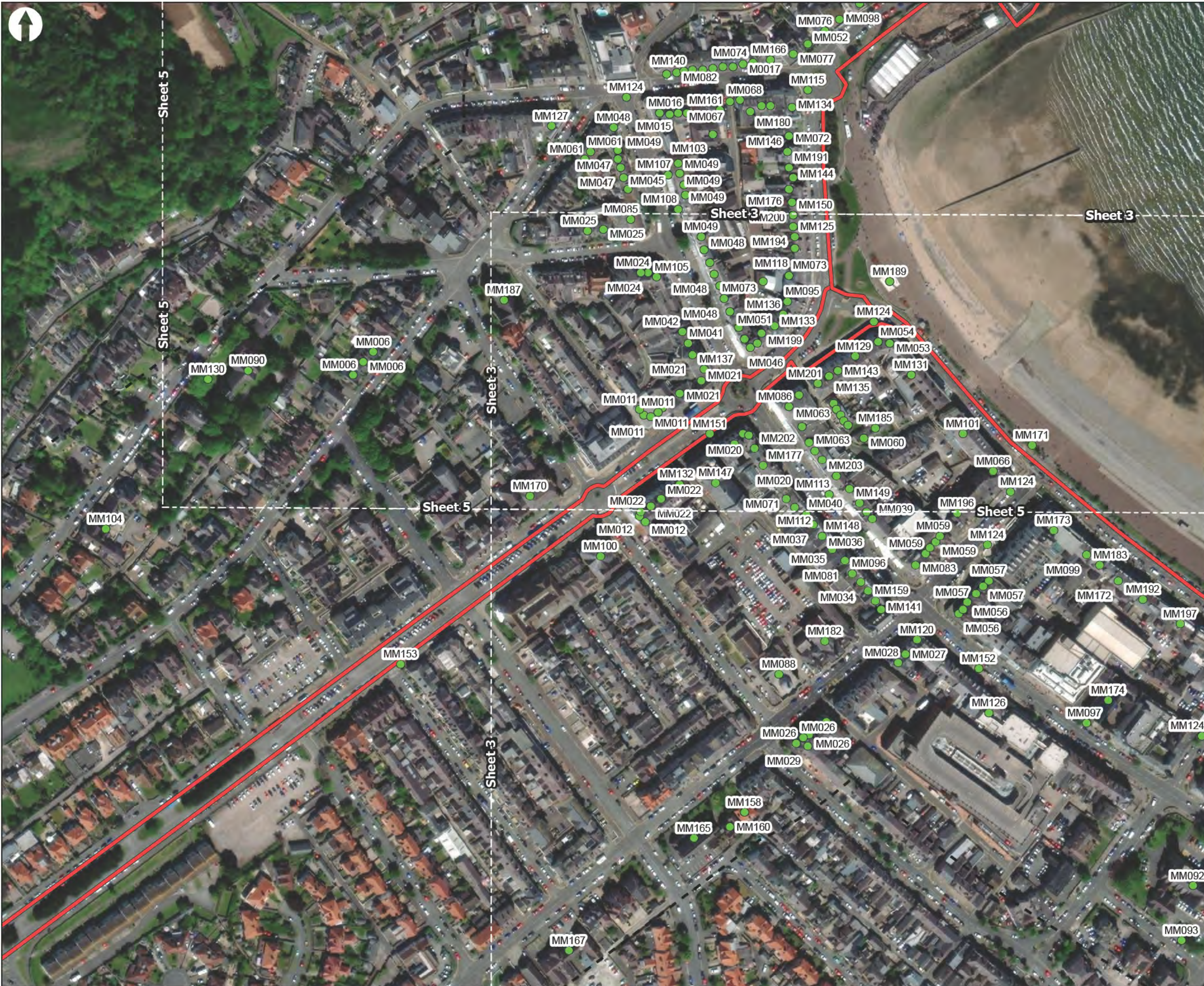
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<div>Title Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme Designated Historic Assets Listed Buildings Sheet 2 of 5</div>					
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Scale at A3	Status		Rev	Security	
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Key to Symbols	
	Scheme red line boundary
	250m buffer of Scheme extent
	Grade II* Listed Buildings
	Grade II Listed Buildings

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Title		Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme Designated Historic Assets Listed Buildings Sheet 4 of 5			



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GIS Check	M Law	ML	Approved	N Haines	NH
Scale at A3	1:2,500	Status	PRE	Rev	P1
				Security	STD

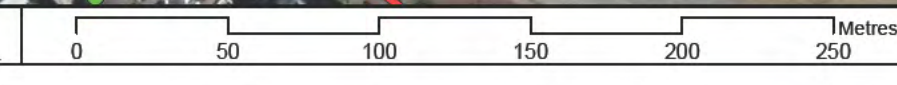


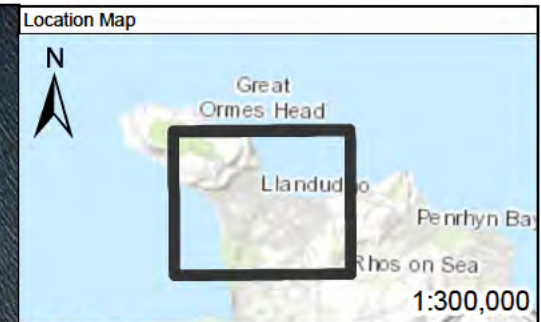
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	Grade II Listed Buildings

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Title Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme Designated Historic Assets Listed Buildings Sheet 5 of 5					
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	Non-designated Maritime Assets
	Observed heritage feature*

*Feature observed during walkover survey on 28th Feb 2022

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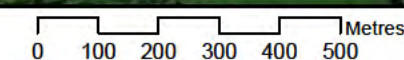
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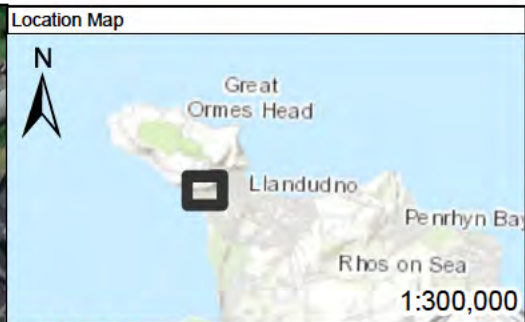
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Conwy
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Title
**Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme
Non-Designated Historic Assets
Overview Plan**

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	Non-designated Heritage Assets
	Non-designated Maritime Assets

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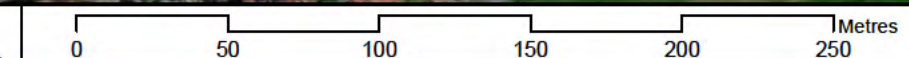
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Title
Llandudno Coastal Improvement Scheme
Non-Designated Historic Assets
West Shore/Great Orme

Designed	J Moorhouse	JM	Eng Check	R Attwood	RA
Drawn	J Moorhouse	JM	Coordination	A Lambourne	AL
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104619-MMD-0-XX-DR-Z-3020



D. Walkover Survey Photographs

10.3 North Shore

Plate 1: Llandudno Town Centre and the northern end of the North Shore Seafront. Facing the SW.



Plate 2: Llandudno North Shore Seafront, facing SW.



Plate 3: Llandudno North Shore Promenade facing the Great Orme on northern end of the Bay. Looking NW.



Plate 4: View from North Shore Promenade towards St George's Pl. Facing W.



Plate 5: Shelter on Llandudno North Shore Promenade. Looking SE.



Plate 6: Lamppost and Pillar Box dated to the late 19th century on the North Shore Promenade looking W.



Plate 7: Band Stand on the North Shore Promenade facing towards the Irish Sea. Looking E.



Plate 8: Jubilee Monument and Fountain to Queen Victoria in the Happy Valley Gardens (MM004). Looking W.



Plate 9: Llandudno Pier from Happy Valley. Looking E.



Plate 10: Kiosk on Llandudno Pier. Facing N.



Plate 11: Pavilion at the end of Llandudno Pier. Facing E.



Plate 12: View towards the Grand Hotel from Llandudno Pier. Facing NE.



Plate 13: Decorative ironwork next to Llanudno Pier and the Grand Hotel. Facing S.



Plate 14: Llandudno North Shore beach. Facing SE.



Plate 15: Exposed red sandy clay on North Shore. Facing E.



Plate 16: Wooden remains from original pier structure. Facing E.

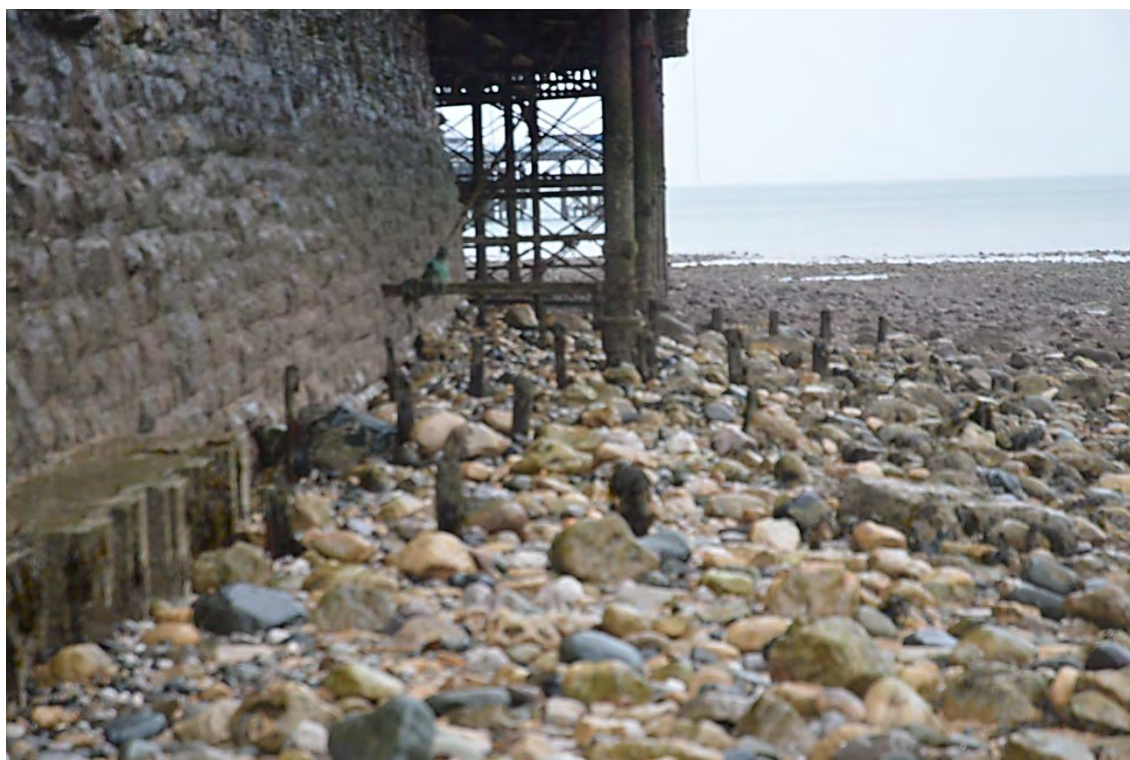


Plate 17a and 17b: Wooden exposure near jetty on the North Shore. Facing E.



Plate 18: Metal debris across the foreshore. Facing SW.



Plate 19: Wooden planks on the North Shore (MM297). Facing SE.

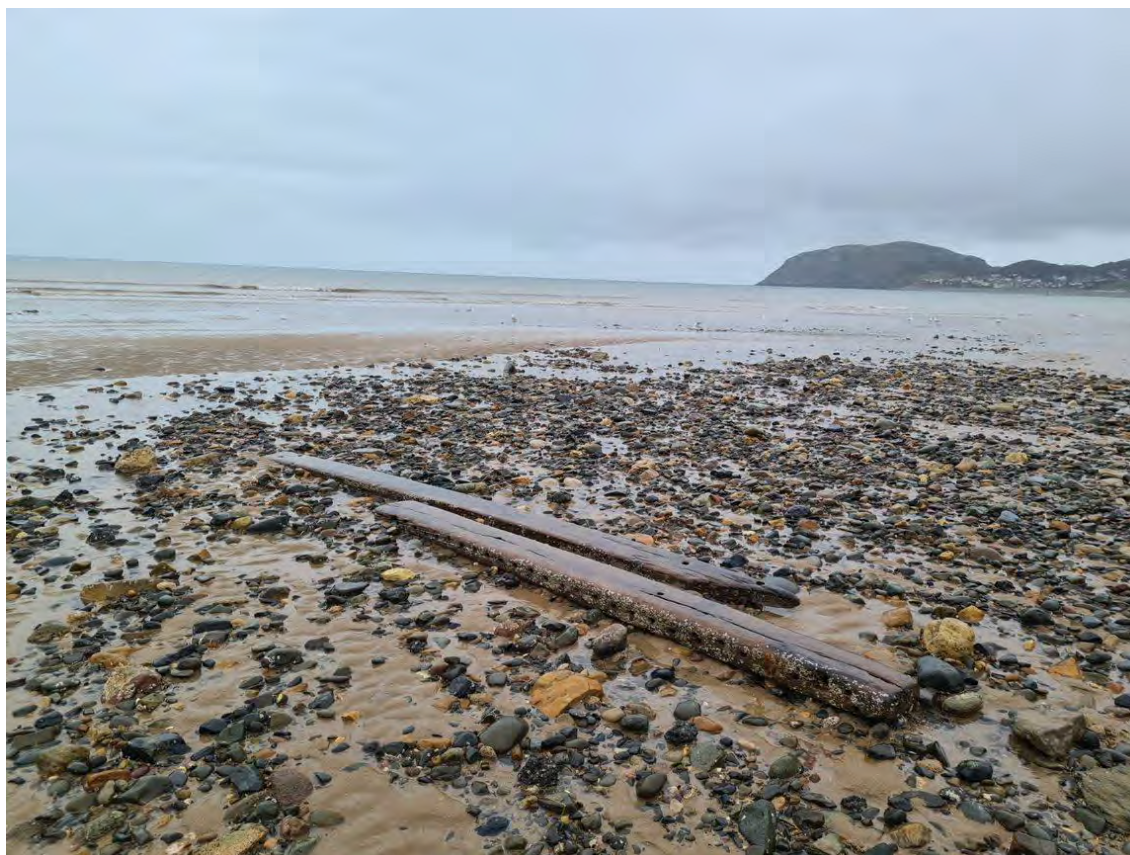


Plate 20: Remains of Prehistoric Tree identified on North Shore. Facing E.



10.4 West Shore

Plate 21: Houses on the seafront of Llandudno West Shore. Facing NE.



Plate 22: Former Tram Terminus Shelter. Facing W.



Plate 23: View towards long grass and sand dunes on edge of the West Shore. Facing E.



Plate 24: West Shore beach. Facing SW.



Plate 25: Unidentified concrete object. Facing W.



Plate 26: Remains of wooden groyne. Facing W.



Plate 27: View down Gloddaeth Avenue from North Shore. Facing W.



Plate 28: View of modern residential properties on the western end of Gloddaeth Avenue. Facing S.



Plate 29: View of centre of Gloddaeth Avenue with Grade II listed tram shelter. Facing SW.



E. BGS Borehole Records

Table E.1: Historical BGS Borehole Records within the North Shore Study Area.

Boreholes reference NGR Distance from the site Elevation	Stratum ¹	Level of Top of Stratum (m BGL) ²	Thickness (m)
SH78SE16 Within Scheme RLB	Concrete/Hardcore	0.00 – 0.50	0.50
	Soil/Gravel	0.50 – 1.00	0.50
	Dry fine sand	1.00 – 12.00	11.00
	Sand (Wet)	12.00 – 19.00	7.00
	Clay	19.00 – 21.00	3.00
	Gravel/Seabed (very wet)	21.00 – 32.00	9.00
	Weathered dry mudstone	32.00 – 100.00	68.00
SH78SE20 Within Scheme RLB	Concrete/Hardcore	0.00 – 0.50	0.50
	Soil/Gravel	0.50 – 1.00	0.50
	Dry fine sand	1.00 – 11.00	10.00
	Sand (Wet)	11.00 – 18.00	7.00
	Clay	18.00 – 20.00	2.00
	Gravel/Seabed (very wet)	20.00 – 29.00	9.00
	Shale	29.00 – 31.00	2.00
	Clay	31.00 – 32.00	1.00
	Weathered dry mudstone	32.00 – 100.00	68.00

Source: BGS 2022

1. The geological classification is based on information available on the logs and is therefore indicative only.

2. BGL is Below Ground Level.

Table E.2: Historical BGS Borehole Records within the West Shore Study Area

Boreholes reference NGR Distance from the site Elevation	Stratum ¹	Level of Top of Stratum (m BGL) ²	Thickness (m)
SH78SE16 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Topsoil	0.00 – 0.30	0.30
	Sand and gravel (Fine to coarse Sand and coarse gravel)	0.30 – 3.96	3.66
	Clay (Firm silty Clay with fine gravel)	3.96 – 6.40	2.44
	Boulder clay (Firm to stiff silty brown clay with fine to medium gravel)	6.40 – 9.14	2.74
	Topsoil	0.00 – 0.30	0.30

SH78SE17 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Sand and gravel (Fine to coarse Sand and coarse gravel)	0.30 – 3.81	3.51
	Clay (Soft brown silty clay)	3.81 – 6.40	2.59
	Brown fine to coarse sand	6.40 – 7.46	1.06
	Silt (soft brown clayey silt)	7.46 – 8.88	1.42
	Hard brown sandy boulder clay	8.88 – 9.14	0.26
SH78SE18 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Tarmac and topsoil	0.00 – 0.15	0.15
	Sand and gravel (fine to coarse sand and fine to medium gravel)	0.15 – 4.26	4.11
	Clay (Soft brown silty clay)	4.26 – 6.40	2.14
	Sand (Silty fine to coarse sand)	6.40 – 8.83	2.43
	Stiff brown sandy boulder clay	8.83 – 9.44	0.61
SH78SE19 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Brown sandy clay with fine to coarse gravel	0.00 – 1.37	1.37
	Sand and gravel (fine to coarse sand with fine to medium gravel)	1.37 – 3.96	2.59
	Clay (Soft grey silty clay)	3.96 – 6.70	2.74
	Fine to coarse grey sand	6.70 – 9.75	3.05
	Soft brown silty clay	9.75 – 10.05	0.30
	Boulder clay (Hard brown silty sandy clay with gravel)	10.05 – 10.97	0.92
SH78SE20 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Sand with gravel	0.00 – 0.76	0.76
	Clay (Brown sandy Clay with fine to medium gravel)	0.76 – 1.52	0.76
	Gravel (fine to coarse gravel)	1.52 – 3.04	1.52
	Clay (soft grey mottled silty clay)	3.04 – 10.66	7.62
	Sand (slightly clayey silty fine to medium grained sand)	10.66 – 12.19	1.53
	Silt (firm dark brown laminated organic silt with partly decayed vegetation)	12.19 – 12.49	0.30
	Sand (fine to coarse grained sand)	12.49 – 14.02	1.53
	Clay (grey organic clay)	14.02 – 14.93	0.91
	Gravel (fine to medium gravel)	14.93 – 15.84	0.91
SH78SE21 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Silt (soft dark grey organic clayey silt)	15.84 – 17.67	1.83
	Topsoil	0.00 – 0.30	0.30
	Brown silty clay	0.30 – 0.60	0.30
	Brown sandy clay with fine gravel	0.60 – 1.37	0.77
	Fine to coarse sand with fine to medium gravel	1.37 – 2.59	1.22
	Soft grey sandy silty clay with organic matter	2.59 – 12.19	9.60
	Firm dark grey laminated organic silt with partly decayed vegetation	12.19 – 12.49	0.30
	Grey sandy silt	12.49 – 15.54	3.05
	Firm to stiff black laminated peat with some silt	15.54 – 16.76	1.22

	Soft dark grey organic clayey silt	16.76 – 18.89	2.13
	Grey sandy silty fine to medium gravel	18.89 – 19.50	0.61
	Boulder clay (Firm to stiff brown sandy silty clay with fine gravel)	19.50 – 21.33	1.83
SH78SE22 Within Scheme RLB (Sewage Pumping Scheme)	Brown sandy clay with fine to medium gravel	0.00 – 0.91	0.91
	Fine to coarse sand with fine to medium gravel	0.91 – 2.43	1.52
	Soft grey silty clay	2.43 – 12.64	10.21
	Firm dark grey laminated organic silt with partly decayed vegetation	12.64 – 12.95	0.31
	Grey silty fine sand	12.95 – 14.93	1.98
	Firm to stiff black laminated peat with some silt	14.93 – 16.15	1.22
	Soft organic silty clay	16.15 – 18.18	2.03
	Fine and medium gravel with fine to coarse sand	18.18 – 19.80	1.62
	Boulder clay (Firm to stiff brown silty sandy clay with fine to medium gravel)	19.80 – 21.79	1.99

Source: BGS 2022

1. The geological classification is based on information available on the logs and is therefore indicative only.
2. BGL is Below Ground Level.

