



# Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power

## Environmental Statement Volume IV Appendix 17-A: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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## Crynodeb

- 1.1.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau Aseiad Desg Treftadaeth Ddiwylliannol (DBA) i gefnogi cyflwyno cais Gorchymyn Caniatâd Datblygu (DCO) ar gyfer y gwaith adeiladu, gweithredu (gan gynnwys cynnal a chadw) a datgomisiynu arfaethedig Gwaith Cynhyrchu Tyrbin Nwy Cylch Cyfun (CCGT) newydd sydd â Gwaith Dal Carbon (CCP). Paratowyd y DBA Treftadaeth Ddiwylliannol hwn gan AECOM Limited ar gyfer Uniper UK Limited.
- 1.1.2 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ceisio nodi'r holl asedau hanesyddol dynodedig a heb eu dynodi hysbys sydd wedi'u lleoli o fewn ffin y safle datblygu arfaethedig ac ardaloedd astudio diffiniedig, er mwyn sefydlu'r cefndir archaeolegol a hanesyddol. Mae'r adroddiad yn asesu'r potensial ar gyfer goroesiad gweddillion archaeolegol a oedd yn anhysbys o fewn ffin y safle datblygu arfaethedig, yn darparu aseiad o arwyddocâd asedau hanesyddol ac yn nodi'r asedau hynny sydd â'r potensial i gael eu heffeithio o ganlyniad i'r datblygiad arfaethedig.
- 1.1.3 Mae cyfanswm o 21 o henebion rhestredig, pedwar ardal gadwraeth, pum parc a gardd hanesyddol gofrestredig, a 91 o adeiladau rhestredig wedi'u lleoli o fewn ardaloedd yr astudiaeth. Nid oes unrhyw asedau hanesyddol dynodedig wedi'u lleoli o fewn ffin y safle datblygu arfaethedig.
- 1.1.4 Mae 12 ased hanesyddol heb eu dynodi wedi'u lleoli o fewn ffin y safle datblygu arfaethedig sy'n cynnwys yn bennaf nodweddion diwydiannol modern fel tanciau gwaddodi, arglawdd, hen safle maes saethu, twnnel rheilffordd a Gorsaf Bŵer bresennol Cei Connah, yn ogystal â ffordd Rufeinig sy'n ymestyn yn rhannol trwy gydran o'r safle datblygu arfaethedig, a phyllau echdynnu marl ôl-ganoloesol. Yn ogystal, mae 454 o asedau hanesyddol heb eu dynodi wedi'u lleoli o fewn yr ardaloedd astudio sy'n cynnwys safleoedd archaeolegol, manau darganfod ac adeiladau heb eu dynodi, yn dyddio'n ôl i'r cyfnodau cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig, canoloesol, ôl-ganoloesol a modern.
- 1.1.5 Mae'r aseiad wedi nodi bod potensial canolig i olion archaeolegol tanddaearol sy'n dyddio o'r cyfnod Rhufeinig oroesi o fewn y Coridor Cysylltu CO2 Arfaethedig. Yn ogystal, mae potensial canolig i ddyddodion organig / mawnaidd o botensial palaeoamgylcheddol oroesi o fewn y Prif Ardal Datblygu.
- 1.1.6 Mae'r aseiad wedi nodi bod gan y datblygiad arfaethedig y potensial i arwain at newidiadau i leoliad nifer o asedau treftadaeth dynodedig a heb eu dynodi, gan gynnwys chwe heneb gofrestredig, ardal gadwraeth, parc a gardd hanesyddol gofrestredig, tri adeilad rhestredig a thri adeilad heb eu dynodi. Mae'r aseiad hefyd wedi nodi bod gan y datblygiad arfaethedig y potensial i arwain at effeithiau ffisegol ar olion archaeolegol hysbys ac olion archaeolegol posibl sydd wedi'u lleoli o fewn ffin y safle datblygu arfaethedig.

## Summary

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) to support the submission of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a new Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Generating Plant fitted with Carbon Capture Plant (CCP). This Cultural Heritage DBA was prepared by AECOM Limited for Uniper UK Limited.
- 1.1.2 This report seeks to identify all known designated and non-designated historic assets located within the proposed development site boundary and defined study areas, in order to establish the archaeological and historical background. The report assesses the potential for the survival of previously unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site boundary, provides an assessment of significance of historic assets and identifies those assets which have the potential to be impacted as a result of the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 A total of 21 scheduled monuments, four conservation areas, five registered historic parks and gardens, and 91 listed buildings are located within the study areas. There are no designated historic assets located within the proposed development site boundary.
- 1.1.4 There are 12 non-designated historic assets located within the proposed development site boundary which largely comprise modern industrial features such as settling tanks, an embankment, the former site of a rifle range, a railway tunnel and the existing Connah's Quay Power Station, as well as a Roman road which partially extends through a component of the proposed development site, and post-medieval marl extraction pits. In addition, there are 454 non-designated historic assets located within the study areas comprising archaeological sites, findspots and non-designated buildings, dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.
- 1.1.5 The assessment has identified that there is a medium potential for below ground archaeological remains dating to the Roman period to survive within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. In addition, there is a medium potential for organic / peaty deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential to survive within the Main Development Area.
- 1.1.6 The assessment has identified that the proposed development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including six scheduled monuments, a conservation area, a registered historic park and garden, three listed buildings and three non-designated buildings. The assessment has also identified that the proposed development has the potential to result in physical impacts to known archaeological remains and potential archaeological remains located within the proposed development site boundary.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This report comprises a desk-based assessment (DBA), which sets out the terrestrial heritage baseline conditions for the Proposed Development. This DBA is included as an Appendix (Volume IV) to **Chapter 17: Terrestrial Heritage (EN010166/APP/6.2.17)** of the Environmental Statement (ES). This report focuses solely on terrestrial heritage assets. A separate marine heritage DBA is provided as **Appendix 18-A: Marine Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (EN010166/APP/6.4)** to support **Chapter 18: Marine Heritage (EN010166/APP/6.2.18)**.
- 1.1.2 The Order limits represent land required for both permanent and temporary works as part of the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The Order limits are located approximately 0.6 km north-west of Connah's Quay in Flintshire, North Wales and is located within the administrative boundary of Flintshire County Council (FCC).
- 1.1.3 The full extent of the Order limits is shown on **Figure 17A-1 (Annex A)** and the main components of the Proposed Development include:
- Main Development Area;
  - Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
  - Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
  - Water Connection Corridor;
  - Electrical Connection Corridor;
  - Construction and Indicative Enhancement Area (C&IEA); and
  - Accommodation Work Areas.
- 1.1.4 Further information on the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (EN010166/APP/6.2.4)** and the elements of the Proposed Development are presented on **Figure 3-3: Areas Described in the ES (EN010166/APP/6.2.3)**.
- 1.1.5 For the purposes of this assessment, land within the Order limits is hereafter referred to as 'the Site', and all components of the Proposed Development within the Order limits, excluding the Accommodation Work Areas, are hereafter referred to as 'the Construction and Operation Area'.

## 1.2 Purpose of this Appendix

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the DBA is to identify all known designated and non-designated terrestrial heritage assets located within the Site and the defined study areas (as set out in section 3.1) to establish the archaeological and historical background relevant to the Proposed Development.

- 1.2.2 The DBA assesses the potential for the survival of previously unknown archaeological remains to exist within the Site and provides an assessment of the significance of the known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development, including the contribution made by the assets' settings. The DBA concludes with identifying heritage assets within the Site and study areas that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development, either physically or through change to their setting, and which have therefore been taken forward for assessment within **Chapter 17: Terrestrial Heritage (EN010166/APP/6.2.17)**.

## 1.3 Objectives of this Appendix

- 1.3.1 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the evidence base for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and inform decisions in relation to avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating the impact to known built heritage, archaeological assets and historic landscape, and potential archaeological assets.
- 1.3.2 The objectives of this document are as follows:
- a. to place the Site within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
  - b. to identify and map all designated and non-designated terrestrial heritage assets located within the Site and surrounding study areas, as well as to assess the significance of potentially affected assets;
  - c. in relation to the above, to assess components of the assets' setting which contribute to their significance, where relevant;
  - d. to determine the presence of previously unrecorded non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;
  - e. to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown;
  - f. to identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival; and
  - g. to identify any potential terrestrial heritage constraints and identify assets that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development.

## 1.4 Structure of the Document

- 1.4.1 This DBA is structured into the following sections:
- Section 2 presents the legislative and planning policy framework and includes an overview of relevant guidance;
  - Section 3 presents the assessment methodology for the DBA including the determination of study areas and data sources used to inform the baseline;
  - Section 4 presents the terrestrial heritage baseline for the Site and study areas, including the identification of known designated and non-designated terrestrial heritage assets located within the Site and study

areas, a description of the archaeological and historic background, a summary of previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site and study areas, and a summary of the historic landscape character of the Site and study areas;

- Section 5 assesses the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to survive within the Site and provides an assessment of the significance of known and potential terrestrial heritage assets which have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development; and
- Section 6 presents the conclusions of the assessment and summarises those assets scoped in and scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

1.4.2 This DBA is supported by the appendices in **ES Volume IV (EN010166/APP/6.4)**:

- **Appendix 17-B: Gazetteer of Terrestrial Heritage Assets**; and
- **Appendix 17-C: Geophysical Survey Report.**

1.4.3 This DBA is also supported by the following figures at the end of this report (**Annex A**):

- **Figure 17A-1:** Site Location Plan;
- **Figure 17A-2 (a and b):** Designated Heritage Assets;
- **Figure 17A-3:** Non-designated Heritage Assets;
- **Figure 17A-4:** Previous Archaeological Investigations;
- **Figure 17-A5:** Historic Landscape Character;
- **Figure 17A-6a:** 1840 Northop Tithe Map;
- **Figure 17A-6b:** 1840 Flint Tithe Map;
- **Figure 17A-7:** Historical OS Map 1871;
- **Figure 17A-8:** Historical OS Map 1900;
- **Figure 17A-9:** Historical OS Map 1900;
- **Figure 17A-10:** Historical OS Map 1909;
- **Figure 17A-11:** Historical OS Map 1909;
- **Figure 17-A12:** Historical OS Map 1938;
- **Figure 17-A13:** Historical OS Map 1938;
- **Figure 17A-14:** Historical OS Map 1954;
- **Figure 17A-15:** Historical OS Map 1954;
- **Figure 17A-16:** Historical OS Map 1970; and
- **Figure 17A-17:** Historical OS Map 1970.

## 2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 Legislation, planning policy and guidance relevant to terrestrial heritage and pertinent to the Proposed Development are summarised below. Further detail regarding these can be found in **Appendix 7-A: Legislative, Policy and Guidance Framework for Technical Topics (EN010166/APP/6.4)**.
- 2.1.2 Whilst the Proposed Development is located wholly within Wales, the study areas defined for this assessment extend into England, therefore relevant English legislation, policy and guidance is included here for those assets located in England.

### 2.2 Legislation

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref 1);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref 2);
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Ref 3); and
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref 4).

### 2.3 Planning Policy

- The Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 5);
- The NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 6);
- Future Wales: The National Plan to 2040 (Ref 7); and
- FCC Local Development Plan 2015 - 2030 (Ref 8).

### 2.4 Guidance

- 2.4.1 This DBA has been carried out using guidance from these following sources which are relevant to the terrestrial heritage assessment:
- Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 9);
  - Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 10);
  - Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 11);
  - Managing Change to Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 12);
  - Managing Conservation Areas in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 13);
  - Managing Historic Character in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 14);
  - Managing Lists of Historic Assets of Special Local Interest; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 15);

- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales; Welsh Government/Cadw (Ref 16);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment; Historic England; (Ref 17);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets; Historic England (Ref 18);
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12; Historic England (Ref 19); and
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Ref 20).

## 3. Assessment Methodology

### 3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 The study areas set out below have been agreed through the Scoping Opinion received and further engagement with Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and Cadw and are presented on **Figures 17A-2 and 17A-3 (Annex A)**. The study areas extend across the Dee Estuary to the north and fall partially into the English county of Cheshire.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

##### *3 km Study Area*

- 3.1.2 A study area of 3 km from the Construction and Operation Area has been defined to provide historical and archaeological context and to identify designated heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.

##### *Wider Study Area (up to 5 km from the Order Limits)*

- 3.1.3 The settings of designated heritage assets of the highest value (i.e., World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I and II\* listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas containing a number of assets of the highest value) outside of the defined study area have also been considered, up to 5 km from the Construction and Operation Area. These assets have been considered as the Proposed Development has the potential to result in long-term change to the settings of designated heritage assets, some of which may be located at distance from the Order limits.
- 3.1.4 Designated heritage assets beyond this distance may also be considered, where identified as necessary by the EIA technical discipline team and/or through consultation. This has been guided by the Proposed Development's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (prepared as part of **Chapter 15: Landscape and Visual Amenity (EN010166/APP/6.2.15)**) but also considers physical and historical connectivity and relationships with other assets and the wider landscape.

##### *50 m Study Area (for Accommodation Work Areas)*

- 3.1.5 A 50 m study area has been defined around the Accommodation Work Areas in order to identify designated assets with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. These assets have been considered as the proposed works within the Accommodation Work Areas has the potential to result in temporary change to the settings of designated assets.
- 3.1.6 A review of non-designated assets within this 50 m study area has also been undertaken and no non-designated assets have been identified that have the potential to be affected by the proposed works within the Accommodation Work Areas.

## Non-designated Heritage Assets

### 1 km Study Area

- 3.1.7 A study area of 1 km from the Construction and Operation Area has been defined to provide historical and archaeological context and to identify non-designated heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. This study area allows for non-designated heritage assets to be set within their wider context and allow for the assessment of archaeological potential within the Order limits (Excluding the Accommodation Work Areas).

## 3.2 Data and Information Sources

- 3.2.1 The following sources of information have been reviewed and form the basis of this assessment:

- formal search of the CPAT HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, previous archaeological investigations and historic landscape character data;
- records from the National Monuments Record (NMR) of Wales, held by RCAHMW;
- records from the National Museums Wales database;
- records held by Cadw on designated heritage assets located in Wales;
- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), held by Historic England, for designated heritage assets located in England (Ref 21);
- published and unpublished literature (including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out within proximity to the Site);
- documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within the local archives;
- local authority conservation area appraisals and management documents and their mapping;
- various online resources including the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer (Ref 22);
- the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (RFAW);
- National Library of Scotland for historic maps (Ref 23);
- vertical aerial photography of the study area available from the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (Ref 24);
- available 1 m and 2 m spatial resolution light detecting and ranging (LiDAR) data published by the Environment Agency;
- Defence of Britain Database (Ref 25); and
- relevant records available from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) (Ref 26).

### 3.3 Site Walkover Survey

3.3.1 A site visit and visual appraisal of heritage assets within the Site and study areas was undertaken in March and April 2024 to:

- identify known heritage assets within the Site and study areas;
- identify areas with the potential to contain any previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;
- identify and assess the setting of heritage assets within the Site and study areas;
- identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts; and
- assess ground conditions and the suitability of the Site for further evaluation.

3.3.2 The findings from the site walkover surveys are discussed in the relevant sections of this report, including Section 4 Heritage Baseline and Section 5 Assessment of Baseline.

### 3.4 Previous Ground Disturbance

3.4.1 The previous impact to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed using a five-point scale of 'very high', 'high', 'medium', 'low' and 'very low', the definitions of which are set out below.

**Table 1: Level of previous ground disturbance.**

Magnitude of previous disturbance	Description
<b>Very High</b>	Deep level basement/sub-basement excavated into the underlying natural geology resulting in the removal of all subsurface archaeological deposits.
<b>High</b>	Extensive and deep disturbance resulting in the removal of all but the deepest archaeological deposits such as wells or quarry pits, deep foundations, quarrying and large utilities.
<b>Medium</b>	Moderate previous disturbance which may extend to some depth, but where there remains the potential for archaeological remains to survive either between or beneath existing impact levels such as building foundations and utility trenches.
<b>Low</b>	Shallow previous disturbance such as areas of car parking and surfacing where archaeological remains may survive with limited truncation beneath the level of impact.
<b>Very Low</b>	No known historic development impacts to subsurface archaeological remains. Potential for the survival of

Magnitude of previous disturbance	Description
	archaeological horizons from Prehistory to the Post-medieval period.

### 3.5 Archaeological Potential

- 3.5.1 Archaeological potential assesses the possibility that unrecorded archaeological remains may exist within the Site in addition to the known archaeological resource identified in the baseline. The potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site has been determined by professional judgement guided by an assessment of the existing heritage resource and the impact of previous modern development or ground disturbance within the Site.
- 3.5.2 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on two factors:
  - an assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the Site based on the results of the baseline study; and
  - an assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the Site based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance.
- 3.5.3 The level of disturbance to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed based on available data listed above (Data and Information Sources).
- 3.5.4 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and takes into account its national, regional and local context. The rating also considers the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and the surrounding study area.

### 3.6 Significance of Heritage Assets

- 3.6.1 The assessment criteria to be used in the DBA is based on Cadw guidance on heritage impact assessment in Wales (Ref 10) and the setting of historic assets in Wales (Ref 16). Each heritage asset is assigned a significance (heritage value) rating in the DBA. The significance (heritage value) of heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional, and local policies, and archaeological research frameworks.
- 3.6.2 The value of a heritage asset is guided by its designated status, but is derived also from its heritage interest, which is defined by Cadw as a combination of its evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal interest. The setting of a heritage asset can also contribute to its value. Using professional judgement and the results of consultation with heritage stakeholders, heritage assets are also assessed on an individual basis and regional

variations and individual qualities are considered where applicable. In articulating effects, professional judgement has been made on the level of impact (positive or negative) that a heritage asset would experience as a result of the Proposed Development, supported by an appropriate narrative linking this to how the asset would have its significance changed.

3.6.3 **Table 2** below provides the criteria for assigning heritage value, but in all cases professional judgement has been applied regarding the appropriate category for individual heritage assets, with a justification for this assessment provided.

**Table 2: Criteria for Determining the Value of Heritage Assets**

Value	Criteria
High	World Heritage Sites. Scheduled Monuments. Aircraft crash sites. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings. Registered battlefields. Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens. Conservation areas of demonstrable high value. Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, parks, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable national or international importance. Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings. Conservation areas. Grade II registered parks and gardens. Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable regional importance. Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s). Historic townscapes with historic integrity in that the assets that constitute their make-up are clearly legible.
Low	Locally Listed Buildings. Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance. Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade. Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations.

Value	Criteria
Very Low	<p>Assets identified on national or regional databases, but which have no evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value.</p> <p>Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p> <p>Landscape with no or little significant historical merit.</p>

## 3.7 Consultation and Engagement with Stakeholders

- 3.7.1 Consultation and further engagement has been undertaken with stakeholders relevant to Terrestrial Heritage including Cadw, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RHAWMW), CPAT (now part of Heneb), FCC, Historic England (HE) and Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service. Full details of this consultation are provided in the **Consultation Report (EN010152/APP/5.1)** and summarized in **Chapter 17: Terrestrial Heritage (EN010152/APP/6.2.17)**. Key issues raised relating to this assessment are set out here.
- 3.7.2 Engagement with CPAT was undertaken to determine the requirements for archaeological evaluations surveys within the Order limits. CPAT confirmed that due to the made ground deposits present within the Order limits, geophysical survey would only be required within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The scope of the geophysical survey was set out within a WSI which was approved by CPAT, and the results are presented in **Appendix 17-C: Geophysical Survey Report (EN010166/APP/6.4)** and summarised below in the baseline.

## 3.8 Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.8.1 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.
- 3.8.2 The assessment has been undertaken using the available design for the Proposed Development and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction, operation and maintenance.
- 3.8.3 This baseline has been compiled using the geoarchaeological assessment set out in **Appendix 18-A: Marine Heritage Desk-based Assessment (EN010166/APP/6.4)**. That assessment was compiled using data from historic Ground Investigation (GI) reports dated to 1991. As this data was recorded prior to the construction of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station, it is considered likely that further ground disturbance has occurred as a result of the construction of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station and it is likely that this has further impacted below ground archaeological

- remains within the Main Development Area Electrical Connection Corridor and C&IEA.
- 3.8.4 Made ground deposits are recorded across the Order limits, namely within the Main Development Area, the Electrical Connection Corridor and the C&IEA. As a result, no archaeological evaluation surveys have been undertaken within these areas as the land is not suitable for such surveys. This is not considered a limitation to this assessment as the baseline data for these areas has been established using desk-based sources and a review of previous GI works undertaken within these areas.
- 3.8.5 Geophysical survey has only been undertaken within agricultural land not previously disturbed by historic ground disturbance or where existing infrastructure is located, namely the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor.
- 3.8.6 No intrusive works are proposed within the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, therefore there would be no impacts to terrestrial heritage assets. This component of the Proposed Development is not discussed further in this assessment.
- 3.8.7 Works within the Electrical Connection Corridor a 400 kV single circuit cable route and control system cables would be installed primarily below ground at a depth of at least 1.1 m. Replacement of the existing 400 kV cables or other supporting above-ground assets within the Electrical Connection Corridor would be undertaken using existing access points (and below-ground cable conduits, if required). It is envisaged that installation would be through the use of an 'open-cut' method, whereby a trench would be excavated, and the cables laid below ground. Where the cable cross under existing 400Kv overhead lines alternative construction methods such as thrust-bore or pipe-jacking could be used. No impacts to terrestrial heritage assets are anticipated as a result of these works, and this area is not discussed further in this assessment.
- 3.8.8 Works within the Accommodation Work Areas comprises transporting Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL) via the existing road networks to the Site. The existing road networks would require accommodation works in order to facilitate transport/passage of the AIL which would include tree pruning; minor widening within the existing limits of the road network and associated infrastructure; and temporary removal and reinstatement of existing street furniture. All accommodation works would be within the existing road network and/or port location. It is assumed that any below ground archaeological remains would have already been truncated or removed during the installation of the existing infrastructure and the proposed works would not result in below ground impacts that extend beyond the already disturbed ground. No impacts to below ground terrestrial heritage assets are anticipated as a result of these works, however there is the potential for temporary changes to the setting of above ground heritage assets, therefore this area is only discussed further in this assessment in relation to above-ground terrestrial heritage assets.
- 3.8.9 Works within the Water Connection Corridor are assessed within the **Chapter 18: Marine Heritage (EN010152/APP/6.2.18)** and associated appendices including the Marine Heritage desk-based assessment

**(Appendix 18-A: Marine Heritage Desk-Based Assessment  
(EN010152/APP/6.4)).**

- 3.8.10 A review of non-designated assets within the 50 m study area (for Accommodation Work Areas) has been undertaken and no non-designated assets have been identified that have the potential to be affected by the proposed works within the Accommodation Work Areas, therefore the Accommodation Work Areas are not discussed further in this assessment in relation to non-designated assets.

## 4. Heritage Baseline

### 4.1 Site Conditions

#### Topography

- 4.1.1 The Site and study area are located within the Deeside and Wrexham National Landscape Character Area (Ref 27). This landscape character area, in the surrounds of the Site, is a broad, open estuarine landscape, bordered to the south and south-west by the foothills of the Clwydian Range.
- 4.1.2 A broad, flat flood plain adjacent to the Dee Estuary, the area enjoys wide, open views towards the Wirral, and has historically formed part of the hinterland of Chester. The geography of the area has, at various times, given it significant importance as a strategic routeway along the flatter coastal edge, an economic and industrial hub reflecting a long history of mining and the availability of water-borne transport, and as a border area influenced by the turbulent history of the Marchlands.
- 4.1.3 The Site is located approximately 0.6 km north-west of the town of Connah's Quay, and approximately 0.8 km south-east of the town of Flint. Land to the south and south-west of the Site is predominantly rural in nature, with interspersed residential properties and agricultural land.
- 4.1.4 The Main Development Area is generally flat, with an average elevation of 7 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The Main Development Area is bordered to the north, east and north-west by the Dee Estuary, to the east and south-east by the existing Deeside Substation, and to the south-west by the North Wales Main Line railway. The Main Development is located on the reclaimed land associated with the construction of the former and existing Connah's Quay Power Station .
- 4.1.5 The Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor follows the route of an existing underground gas pipeline which extends from the south-western corner of the Main Development Area for approximately 3 km towards the south-west where it connects to the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor is largely comprised of agricultural fields lined by hedgerows and has an average elevation of approximately 25 m AOD.
- 4.1.6 The Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor extends from the southern end of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor and connects to the existing HyNet CO<sub>2</sub> Pipeline Project Development Consent Order<sup>1</sup>. The Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor comprises two agricultural fields separated by a hedgerow and lies on an average elevation of approximately 50 m AOD.
- 4.1.7 The Electrical Connection Corridor is located south-east of the Main Development Area, has an average elevation of approximately 7 m AOD and is located on the reclaimed land associated with the construction of the former and existing Connah's Quay Power Station .

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2024/436/contents/made>

- 4.1.8 The C&IEA is located south-east of the Electrical Connection Corridor and lies on an elevation of approximately 7 m AOD. The C&IEA is located on the reclaimed land associated with the construction of the former and existing Connah's Quay Power Station and comprises derelict hardstanding with scrub / grass vegetation regrowth with scattered shrubs and small trees.

## Geology

- 4.1.9 The geological bedrock of the Site is characterised by five geological bedrock formations. The Site is predominantly underlain by Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, a bedrock comprised of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.
- 4.1.10 Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, which is comprised of sedimentary sandstone, is located across the eastern half of the Main Development Area, with a band of Etruria Formation, a sedimentary mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate, located in the center of the Main Development Area.
- 4.1.11 Thin bands of Gwespyr Sandstone, comprised of sedimentary sandstone and argillaceous rocks, are located within the eastern area of the Main Development Area and within the Repurposed and Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridors.
- 4.1.12 Superficial deposits recorded within the Main Development Area consists of Tidal Flat deposits comprised of clays, silts and sands (alluvium).
- 4.1.13 Superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton are located within the eastern area of the Main Development Area and within the Repurposed and Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridors.

## Geotechnical Investigations undertaken within the Order limits

### *Historic Investigations*

- 4.1.14 Several geotechnical investigations (GI) have been undertaken within the Main Development Area between 1961 and 1991, with the most recent GI investigations in 1991 undertaken by Soil Mechanics (Soil Mechanics 1991). The previous GI investigations include:
- Terresearch Ltd – Report on Ground Investigation of Site Conditions at Connah's Quay (Ref 28);
  - Foundation Engineering Ltd – Central Electricity Generating Board, North West (Ref 29);
  - Region, Connah's Quay 400 kV Substation – Report on Site Investigations (Ref 30);
  - Ground Explorations Ltd – Report on Exploration of Ground Conditions, Bangor – Connah's Quay, 400 kV Line (Ref 31);
  - Soil Mechanics Ltd – Site Investigation for Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line (Ref 32);

- Towers Between Connah's Quay, Flintshire and Kirkby, Lancs. (Ref 33);
  - Allott & Son – Report on a Site Investigation at Connah's Quay Power Station (Ref 34); and
  - Soil Mechanics Ltd - Site Investigation for North West Sites Alternative 'A', Connah's Quay, Deeside (Ref 35).
- 4.1.15 A deposit model has been compiled (two transects broadly aligned north to south) using this data and is presented in the Marine Heritage DBA (**Appendix 18-A: Marine Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (EN010166/APP/6.4)**); the results of which have been summarised below. These results relate to the Main Development Area only. No borehole records are available for the C&IEA, Electrical Connection Corridor, or the Proposed and Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridors.
- 4.1.16 The geotechnical data identified that the underlying bedrock was reached at an approximate depth of between 10 m and 18 m below ground level (bgl), with the geological bedrock becoming deeper closer to the Dee estuary.
- 4.1.17 Outside of the Main Development Area, within the foreshore area of the Dee estuary, intermittent areas of stiff, silty sandy clay, identified as glacial diamict, or glacial till deposits were identified, at depths of between 10 to 18 m bgl. The Soil Mechanics GI logs indicated that till these deposits were largely absent within the Main Development Area, except for a single borehole (1991-BH03) which recorded a thin layer measuring approximately 0.3 m thick.
- 4.1.18 Thin layers of sandy gravel, measuring less than 1 m in thickness were also observed in a single borehole (1991-BH03) within the Main Development Area, at a depth of 11 m bgl. The GI logs indicate that these deposits may have been associated with glaciofluvial processes and are restricted to geographically restricted fluvial channels that date to the Late Devensian and Early to Mid-Holocene period.
- 4.1.19 Overlying the bedrock, till and sandy gravel deposits were layers of sandy, silty or clayey alluvium, with the top of the alluvium present at 2 m – 4 m bgl and reaching a depth of up to 18 m bgl. The report identified a 'sulphurous' or 'organic odour' in places within the alluvial deposit.
- 4.1.20 Deposits of peat and organic rich alluvium measuring between 1 m and 3 m in thickness were observed at variable depths within the alluvial sequence.
- 4.1.21 Sealing these alluvial and peat deposits was made ground deposits, associated with land reclamation and the construction of the former and existing Connah's Quay Power Station site. These were identified extending to a depth of between 2 m and 4 m bgl.
- 4.1.22 The report concluded by highlighting that whilst there is a low potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains to be located within or sealed by the till deposits, there is a high potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits to be located within surviving peat and organic rich alluvial deposits within the Main Development Area. These palaeoenvironmental deposits are expected to be encountered at a depth of between 2 m bgl and 18 m bgl.

### *Investigations undertaken for the Proposed Development*

- 4.1.23 A ground investigation survey was undertaken in April 2025 across the Construction and Operation Area, and the report provided as **Appendix 14-F: Tier 1, Stage 2 Generic Risk Assessment: Soil and Groundwater (EN010166/APP/6.4)**. The below provides a high-level summary of the findings of the report, relevant to this assessment.
- 4.1.24 A total of 24 boreholes were undertaken across the Construction and Operation Area, of which only eight were successfully excavated due to concrete/made ground obstructions restricting the equipment. Seven of these boreholes (Boreholes 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5D, 6B and 7) were located within the Main Development Area, and one borehole (Borehole 8A) was located within the C&IEA. Of the eight successful boreholes, none contained made ground deposits except for Borehole 6b which was located within the existing Connah's Quay Power Station site and recorded made ground deposits measuring 1.9 m thick. The rest of the boreholes were located outside of the footprint of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station site.
- 4.1.25 Of the seven successful boreholes where made ground deposits were not encountered, they all recorded topsoil deposits measuring c. 0.2 – 0.6m thick, except for Borehole 7 which recorded topsoil measuring c. 1.2 m thick. Below the topsoil deposits, all of the boreholes recorded sand, silt and clay deposits, which correlates with the sandy, silty or clayey alluvial deposits recorded in the historic borehole records discussed above.
- 4.1.26 Within Borehole 2, which is located within the Main Development Area, within agricultural land to the west of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station site, a dark grey locally black sandy silt with an organic odour was encountered at a depth of c. 4.5 – 5.9m below ground level. This is the only deposit of note recorded across all successful boreholes that suggests the presence of organic / peaty deposits within the Main Development Area.

### **Findings from Site Walkover Surveys**

- 4.1.27 Site walkover surveys were undertaken in March and April 2024 on land within the Site and a setting assessment of assets within the study areas was undertaken from public right of ways. The findings of the site walkover surveys are included in the 'Topography', the 'Archaeological and Historical Background', and the 'Assessment of Baseline' sections where relevant.
- 4.1.28 No surface remains indicating previously unrecorded heritage assets were identified as a result of the walkover surveys. No additional structures were identified that are not already recorded as part of the datasets set out in the 'Data and Information Sources' section.

## **4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 4.2.1 A study area of 1 km from the Construction and Operation Area has been defined in order to identify relevant previous archaeological investigations that would contribute to the understanding of the archaeological potential within the Site. In addition, geophysical survey has been undertaken within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor in support of the Proposed Development.

- 4.2.2 Previous archaeological investigations and any archaeological remains recorded during the investigations are identified within the text according to their HER number and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteer (**Appendix 17-B: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (EN010166/APP/6.4)**) and located on **Figure 17A-3** at the end of this report (**Annex A**).

## Historic Archaeological Investigations

- 4.2.3 There have been no previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site. However, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken in close proximity, approximately 80 m south of the Main Development Area. Six evaluation trial trenches were undertaken (HER58501) at No. 421 Chester Road following a programme of fieldwalking (HER58500). No archaeological features were identified, with the land determined as being heavily reclaimed marshland from the Dee estuary.
- 4.2.4 A watching brief was undertaken at Leadenbrook Hall (HER35017) in 1996 by Earthworks Archaeology, approximately 200 m south-east of the Main Development Area. The only identified archaeological asset was a working hollow, and a shallow terrace that is posited to be of prehistoric date.
- 4.2.5 A large number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken on land to the west of the Main Development Area, within the settlements of Pentre and Flint and in the fields located adjacent to these settlements.
- 4.2.6 Investigations at Pentre Farm, approximately 900 m west of the Main Development Area have identified a Roman bath house, villa complex and associated buildings. Excavations in 1961 uncovered the hypocaust floor of a bath house (HER 128767). Further excavations at the site in the mid-1970s uncovered an early 2nd century timber building and an associated courtyard. There was evidence of rebuilding of the building with stone foundations, and it appeared to have been abandoned in the 3rd century based on pottery dating evidence (HER 49285 and HER 34021). Investigations in 1976-77 also identified a villa complex close to the bath house, recording a 2nd century timber building, and partitioned courtyard. It appears the wooden structure was replaced in the late 2nd century/early 3rd century with stone and abandoned shortly thereafter.
- 4.2.7 A further archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2021 by AEON Archaeology at the same site, which identified Roman demolition material and a linear trench (HER 171678). This likely relates to the villa complex to the south.
- 4.2.8 Archaeological trial trench evaluations undertaken approximately 50 m east of the bath house recorded two timber sill beams slots, associated with a timber building (HER 68703, HER 68704 and HER 34023). These may be part of the same villa complex. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1991 south of Pentre Farm found no archaeological remains (HER58702 and HER 340222).
- 4.2.9 Archaeological investigations close to Chester Road and in the fields within and south of Oakenholt, between 400 m and 600 m west of the Main Development Area, have identified a sizeable Roman settlement. Archaeological investigations undertaken in 1856 identified a small Roman

- cemetery, with five adult inhumations buried north of Chester Road, alongside several lead smelting furnaces (HER 57650). Excavations in 1924 and 1958 identified a further six Roman furnaces and several shallow pits and two brick walls, indicating this area was used extensively for industrial smelting (HER128792, HER 128795 HER128763 and HER 128796). South of Chester Road, several archaeological investigations, including trial trench evaluation comprising 21 trenches, identified the remains of a stone footed timber structure building, and a row of furnaces (HER17501, HER 124015).
- 4.2.10 Investigations close to Croes Atti Lane in Pentre, approximately 700 m west of the Main Development Area, identified further Roman pottery (HER 23510, HER 58697 and HER 58698). Geophysical surveys undertaken by the University of Manchester (HER59147 and HER33077) at Caesar's Avenue, approximately 780 m west of the Main Development Area, highlighted archaeological anomalies in the area, and a subsequent evaluation identified sill beam slots for a Roman structure.
- 4.2.11 Archaeological geophysical surveys (HER 86849 and HER 57651) and walkover surveys (HER86945 and HER58694) identified potential archaeological anomalies in land off Ffordd Piran, approximately 700 m west of the Site in Pentre. A subsequent trial trench evaluation (HER86850) identified a number of Roman boundary ditches and possible field system.
- 4.2.12 Several archaeological investigations were undertaken in the agricultural fields to the south of Pentre, including a watching brief as part of the Oakenholt to Flint Water Pipeline in 1995 (HER34715), approximately 600 m west of the Main Development Area, and a watching brief and trial trench evaluation on land at New Welsh Medium School (HER 214123 and HER 213778), located approximately 530 m west of the Main Development Area. Both investigations identified no archaeological remains in this area; and it is likely that these negative results highlight the extent of the Roman settlement.
- 4.2.13 A continuation of the Roman settlement was identified during archaeological investigations to the east of Pentre and close to Quarry Farm in Oakenholt, approximately 180 m west of the Main Development Area. A trial trench evaluation consisting of 14 trenches identified a small cremation cemetery, a hearth and the remains of a structure (HER 128784). Trial trench evaluation and strip map and recording was undertaken on land south of Chester Road (HER152316), approximately 290 m west of the Main Development Area, and identified a series of shallow gullies and pits dated to the 2nd century. Further shallow gullies (HER151638) were identified in 2018 during trial trench evaluation on land to the west of Llys Cadfan, approximately 300 m west of the Main Development Area. Additionally, geophysical surveys undertaken by Wardell Armstrong in 2014, on the fields just south of these investigations highlighted the likely presence of further Roman settlement activity in this area (HER128786 and HER 128785), approximately 180 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.2.14 The location of the Roman road linking Chester to St Asaph has been identified on the current alignment of Chester Road. Archaeological investigations undertaken in 2013 along Chester Road have confirmed this to be the route of the Roman Road, with investigations identifying layers of

cobble and sand road make-up at several areas along this road (HER 128790 and HER128791), at locations approximately 1 km west of the Main Development Area at Flint, and at Chester Road roundabout (HER128783), approximately 350 m west of the Main Development Area. Archaeological investigations (HER128783 and HER128774) close to Chester Road roundabout, approximately 340 m west of the Main Development Area, have identified several substantial road-side structures, including timber framed buildings with associated industrial material. Several ore-washing tanks and remains of ore and slag indicate these buildings had an industrial usage. An evaluation at Pentre Bridge, approximately 650 m west of the Main Development Area, (HER86730, HER58700) identified several sandstone slabs, and a thick deposit of burnt material; these have been interpreted as the likely remains of a demolished Roman building.

- 4.2.15 Further investigations north of Chester Road roundabout identified several sections of Roman road approximately 3.5 m wide (HER38299, HER140266, HER 140267, HER150221) that may have led to the River Dee. This Roman Road was identified between approximately 350 m and 300 m west of the Main Development Area. An evaluation undertaken in 2007 by Earthworks Archaeology (HER 128777) in a field north of Chester Road, approximately 500 m west of the Main Development Area, identified a well-preserved timber revetment and trackway, with a single inhumation dated to the Roman period.
- 4.2.16 A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Dee Crossing, approximately 245 m south of the Main Development Area. Following several desk-based assessments (HER 34714 and HER 57961), a geophysical survey (HER 57693) was undertaken in conjunction with a fieldwalking survey (HER 57962) to try and detect the trajectory of the Chester to St Asaph Roman Road, however, the road was not detected in this area.

### Investigations Undertaken for the Proposed Development

- 4.2.17 Geophysical survey has been carried out for the Proposed Development within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The results below are summarised from the fieldwork report (**Appendix 17-C: Geophysical Survey Report (EN010166/APP/6.4)**).
- 4.2.18 Former mapped field boundaries were identified within the survey area which are visible on historic OS mapping dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and further evidence of agricultural activity was identified in the form of sets of parallel linear anomalies which correspond with drains or ploughing regimes. In addition, two weak linear anomalies were identified of unknown origin but are considered likely to relate to agricultural activity or be of modern origin.
- 4.2.19 Three amorphous anomalies were identified within the survey area which correspond with former ponds which are mapped on historic OS mapping.
- 4.2.20 The survey identified areas of scattered mixed ferrous debris, which possibly relates to the use of green waste across the survey area. This has the potential to obscure underlying archaeological features, although no anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified within the survey area.

## 4.3 Overview of Heritage Assets

- 4.3.1 The heritage assets discussed within this assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification number assigned by Cadw and/or NHLE for designated heritage assets, and by the HER (CPAT) for non-designated heritage assets. Any additional assets identified through other sources such as the Portable Antiquities Schemes (PAS), National Monuments Record (NMR) or National Museum Wales (NMW) databases are identified in the text using either the assigned prefix AEC or the number assigned by the organisation who holds the database.
- 4.3.2 All of the assets identified within the Order limits and study areas are discussed in detail in the Archaeological and Historical Background below, and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteer in **Appendix 17-B: Gazetteer of Terrestrial Heritage Assets (EN010166/APP/6.4)** and shown on **Figures 17A-2 and 17A-3 (Annex A)**.

### Designated Heritage Assets

#### *Within the Order limits*

- 4.3.3 There are no designated heritage assets located within the Order limits.

#### *Within 3 km Study Area*

- 4.3.1 There are ten scheduled monuments located within the 3 km study area; these comprise:
- Pentre Bridge Roman Site (**FL131**), located approximately 600 m west of the Main Development Area;
  - Croes Atti Roman Site (**FL213**), located approximately 140 m west of the Main Development Area;
  - Kelsterton Brewery (**FL180**), located approximately 280 m south of the Main Development Area;
  - Castell y Fflint (**FL003**), located approximately 2.2 km west of the Main Development Area;
  - Bryn y Cwm Mound & Bailey Castle (**FL064**), located approximately 1.3 km west of the Main Development Area;
  - Llys Edwin Medieval Fortified House Site (**FL023**), located 1.8 km south-west of the Main Development Area;
  - Castell Ewloe (**FL002**), located approximately 2.6 km south of the Main Development Area;
  - Wat's Dyke: Section from Chester-Holywell Road to Soughton Farm (**FL083**) and Section from Coed Llyd to Chester-Holywell Road (**083**), located approximately 2.3 km south-west of the Main Development Area;
  - Promontory Fort on Burton Point 550 m south-west of Burton Point Farm (**NHLE 1013298**), located approximately 3 km north-east of the Main Development Area.

- 4.3.2 There are 77 listed buildings located within the 3 km study area. These include one Grade I, six Grade II\* and 70 Grade II listed buildings.
- 4.3.3 The Grade I listed building is the medieval Church of St Eurgain and St Peter Cadw (321), located approximately 2.3 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor.
- 4.3.4 The Grade II\* listed buildings comprise:
- Top y Fron Hall (55), located approximately 1.1 km south-west of the Main Development Area;
  - Northop Hall Farm (Llaneurgain) (323), located approximately 2.7 km south of the Main Development Area;
  - Coed-y-cra Uchaf (326), located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
  - Parkgate Farm Farmhouse and attached Shippon (592), located approximately 2.5 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
  - Plymouth House and adjoining Coach-house (19185), located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor; and
  - Grammar School, Northop (24440), located approximately 2.2 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor.
- 4.3.5 The Grade II listed buildings are dispersed across the 3 km study area and comprise farmstead and associated farm buildings, war memorials, ancillary buildings, schools and churches dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. The closest Grade II listed buildings to the Order limits are:
- Kelsterton Hall (**Cadw 1**), a Grade II listed building, located approximately 120 m south-west of the Main Development Area;
  - Leadbrook Hall (**Cadw 16409**), a Grade II listed building located approximately 180 m south of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor; and
  - Church of St Mark, Connah's Quay (**Cadw 85254**), a Grade II listed building located approximately 320 m south-east of the C&IEA.
- 4.3.6 There are four Conservation Areas located within the 3 km study area. These are:
- Oakenholt Hall Conservation Area, approximately 250 m south-west of the Main Development Area;
  - Plas Bellin Conservation Area located around the Grade II listed building, located approximately 1.6 km south-east of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
  - Flint Conservation Area, located approximately 2 km north-west of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor; and
  - Northop Conservation Area, located approximately 2.1 km south of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor.

4.3.7 There are also three registered historic parks and gardens located within the 3 km study area. These are:

- Soughton Hall (**PGW(C)25(FLT)**), a Grade II\* registered park and garden, located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Lower Soughton Hall (**PGW(C)18(FLT)**), a Grade II registered park and garden, located approximately 2.6 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor; and
- Shotton Steelworks Garden (**PGW(C)77(FLT)**), a Grade II registered park and garden, located approximately 2.2 km south-east of the C&IEA.

#### *Wider Study Area (up to 5 km)*

4.3.8 Within the wider study area, there are 11 scheduled monuments comprising:

- Trueman's Hill motte (FL030), located approximately located approximately 4.9 km east of the Main Development Area;
- Wat's Dyke: Section SE of Clawdd Offa (FL084) and Section N & E of New Brighton (FL085) located approximately located approximately 3.5 km south of the Main Development Area;
- Moel y Gaer Camp (FL011) located approximately 4.3 km south-west of the Main Development Area;
- Hafod Wood Moated Site (FL179) located approximately 4.9 km west of the Main Development Area;
- Hen Blas Castle Site (FL062) located approximately 3.8 km west of the Main Development Area;
- Bryn Castell Castle Mound (FL061) located approximately 3.8 km west of the Main Development Area;
- Pinfold Lane Pottery, Site of (FL166) located approximately 4.5 km south-east of the Main Development Area;
- St Andrew's medieval hospital and limekiln, Denhall (NHLE 1007635) located approximately 4 km north of the Main Development Area;
- Icehouse 110m south-west of Burton Manor College main building (NHLE 1016918) located approximately 4.5 km north of the Main Development Area; and
- Shotwick Hall moated site (NHLE 1011785) located approximately 5 km north of the Main Development Area.

4.3.9 In addition, there are four Grade I listed buildings located within the wider study area comprising:

- Church of St Mary, Halkyn (542) located approximately 4.1 km west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Church of St Michael, Shotwick (NLHE 1145903) located approximately 4.8 km north-east of the C&IEA;

- St Deiniol's Library, Hawarden (15025) located approximately 4.9 km south-east of the C&IEA;
- St Deiniol's Ash (3) located approximately 4.5 km south-east of the C&IEA;

4.3.10 There are also 10 Grade II\* listed buildings located within the wider study area comprising:

- Puddington Old Hall (NHLE 1115567) located approximately 4.5 km north-east of the Main Development Area;
- Church of St Nicholas, Burton (NHLE 1387811) located approximately 4.4 km north-east of the Main Development Area;
- Halkyn Castle (17792) located approximately 4.1 west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Gwysaney (14885) located approximately 3.7 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Soughton Hall (547) located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Stable Block at Soughton Hall (549) located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Coach-house Range at Soughton Hall (550) located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Garden Walls, Corner Turrets, Gates and Gate Piers at Soughton Hall (548) located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Aston Hall, Hawarden (23) located approximately 3.7 km south-east of the C&IEA; and
- Parish Church of St Deiniol (12) located approximately 4.9 km south-east of the C&IEA.

4.3.11 There are also two Grade II\* listed registered historic park and gardens located within the wider study area comprising:

- Gwysaney (PGW(C)43(FLT)) located approximately 3.7 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor; and
- Halkyn Castle (PGW(C)68(FLT)) located approximately 3.1 km west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor.

#### **50 m Study Area (for Accommodation Work Areas)**

4.3.12 In addition to the assets identified above within the defined study areas, there are seven Grade II listed buildings located within the 50 m study area (for Accommodation Work Areas).

4.3.13 The seven Grade II listed buildings comprises:

- Town Hall, Flint (14891), located directly adjacent to the north-east of section S09 AIL Work Area;

- Railway Goods Shed, Flint (582), located approximately 50m north-east of section S09 AIL Work Area;
- Minffordd Cottage (497) approximately 5m north-east of section S05 AIL Work Area;
- Lletty Hotel (335) approximately 20m south-west of section S01 AIL Work Area;
- Mostyn Lodge Hotel (26264) approximately 3m south-west of section S01 AIL Work Area;
- Goods Shed to SE of Mostyn Station (545) approximately 1m north-east of section S01 AIL Work Area; and
- Mostyn No. 1 Signal Box (597) directly adjacent to the west of section S01 AIL Work Area.

## Non-designated Heritage Assets

### *Within the Order limits*

4.3.14 There are twelve non-designated heritage assets located within the Order limits, comprising:

- Kelsterton Embankment (**HER34227**), located in the Main Development Area;
- Settling Tank Connectors, Connah's Quay reservoir (**HER 122661**), located in the Main Development Area;
- Rockcliffe Hall (**HER 89522**), located in the Main Development Area;
- Possible Marl Pits (**HER 85035** and **HER 85036**), located in the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- Connah's Quay Rifle Range (**HER 129660**), located in the C&IEA;
- Turnpike Road (**HER 140797**), partially extends through the Main Development Area access;
- Roman Road (**HER 46802**), partially extends through the Main Development Area access and the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor;
- The former coal-fired power station (**NMR 96149**), located within the C&IEA;
- The existing Connah's Quay Power Station (**NMR 300210**), located within the Main Development Area;
- Rockcliff Hall Railway Tunnel (**NMR 870052**), located within the Main Development Area; and
- Flint troughs, North Wales Coast Line Railway (**NMR 422770**), located within the Main Development Area.

### *1 km Study Area*

4.3.15 A further 454 non-designated archaeological assets have been identified within the 1 km study area. These non-designated assets comprise

archaeological sites, findspots and non-designated buildings dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Full descriptions of these assets are set out in their relevant period in the Archaeological and Historic Background below.

## 4.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

### Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (1,000,000 BC to 4,000 BC)

- 4.4.1 The Palaeolithic period in Britain saw several changes in the environment, comprising glacial (cold) and interglacial (warmer) periods; there were at least three glacial episodes in the region during the Pleistocene period. Recent evidence suggests that early humans were occupying parts of the British Isles as early as 700,000 years ago, the archaeological evidence for which largely takes the form of stone tools, human bone and worked or butchered animal bone. As the ice sheets retreated during the warmer interglacial periods, these humans would have been able to travel through the area and would have represented the periphery of human settlement within northern Europe.
- 4.4.2 North Wales contains some of the most nationally significant sites for the study of the British Palaeolithic, in the form of cave sites in the Clwydian Range at Bontnewydd Cave, approximately 26 km west of the Site, Cae Gronw Cave, Cae-Gwyn Cave, Ffynnon Beuno Cave and Lynx Cave in Denbighshire approximately 23 km west of the Site, and Gop Cave and Gwaenysgor Cave approximately 22 km west of the Site in Flintshire. These have produced important lithic, faunal and human bone evidence, including, at Bontnewydd Cave, the first evidence from Wales of Lower Palaeolithic early Neanderthals dating from c. 225,000 years ago. There is no substantial evidence of Palaeolithic activity outside of these caves known from Wales.
- 4.4.3 The warming of the climate that heralded the end of the last Ice Age, approximately 12,000 years ago, caused the steady melting of the ice sheets, the raising of sea levels and the isolation of Britain from the rest of Europe. The warmer climate and ensuing changes in vegetation during this period allowed the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers to exploit both land and marine resources, with settlement perhaps focused in coastal areas and river valleys. Nevertheless, there is some evidence of the use of the uplands in the early Mesolithic such as Waun Figen Felin in the Brecon Beacons. With that said, the distribution of known Mesolithic sites in Wales shows a definite concentration of sites in coastal locations, particularly along the north and south coasts, indicating that the Welsh shoreline offered an abundant source of food and other materials. Shell middens or mounds, many including human remains, recorded along the Severn Estuary and at sites such as Prestatyn, around 17 km north-west of the Site, suggest a long-term, often seasonal, exploitation of local resources.
- 4.4.4 As time progressed rising sea levels caused Mesolithic people to move into, and adapt to, new environments. In the later Mesolithic there is evidence of the increasing exploitation of upland areas, as seen at the presumed seasonal hunting sites around Llyn Brenig, Denbighshire. Excavations have also identified 'task sites' such as those for the processing of food or for making tools, like The Nab Head at St Brides Bay in Pembrokeshire,

approximately 80 km south-west of the Site. Alongside middens, spreads of stone tools, and waste from their manufacture, form the principal evidence for Mesolithic activity in Wales. In the area surrounding the Site, particular concentrations of such material have been recovered from Prestatyn, Rhuddlan and Rhyl.

- 4.4.5 Although no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic findspots, archaeological remains or sites are known within the Site or 1 km study area, the Palaeogeographic study undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (**Appendix 18-A: Marine Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (EN010166/APP/6.4)**) in 2024 provided a study of recent GI logs within the Main Development Area located on the reclaimed foreshore of the River Dee Estuary, which identified peat and organic rich alluvial deposits at a depth of between 2 m bgl and 18 m bgl, which was found to be partially surviving beneath the made ground deposits associated with the construction of the former and current power station site. These alluvial deposits have a high potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and faunal remains within them.

### Neolithic to Bronze Age (4,000 BC to 700 BC)

- 4.4.6 Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity is mostly represented in the archaeological record by flint tools and funerary monuments. The presence of a round barrow (FL307100) at Moel y Gaer, approximately 4.3 km south-west of the Site, as well as a further round barrow at Pen y Parc (FL300847), illustrate the importance of the higher ground of the Clwydian Range, approximately 11 km to the south of the Site, as a focus for Bronze Age settlement and monument building. Neolithic stone tools and archaeological deposits identified during archaeological investigations at Moel y Gaer illustrate it was an important focus of activity even before the Bronze Age.
- 4.4.7 More widely, North Wales contains numerous Neolithic funerary monuments, and has also recently yielded evidence, from Llanfaethlu on Anglesey, of an early Neolithic village – the first to be discovered in North Wales – which reveals a cluster of four houses.
- 4.4.8 An assemblage of over 70 artefacts mostly of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were recovered from the peat shelf at Rhyl, approximately 30 km west of the Site, and include polished stone axes (Ref 36). Finds from peat deposits, such as the two bronze axes and a bronze dagger from the peat shelf off Llandudno, Conwy, approximately 50 km west of the Site and a bronze spearhead and a bronze axe found on the peat shelf at Rhyl, Denbighshire, are more likely to be an indication of Bronze Age exploitation of coastal environments which were later inundated (Ref 36). The mines within the Great Orme in Llandudno are thought to be the earliest metal workings in the UK and are nationally important Bronze Age copper workings (Ref 37).
- 4.4.9 Whilst there has been identified prehistoric activity within the wider landscape, only isolated small finds have been recorded within 1 km of the Site. Two Bronze Age finds were recorded approximately 770 m south-east from the Main Development Area and include a tanged flint arrowhead (HER 103007) and a bronze celt (HER 100134).
- 4.4.10 Several other flints of broad prehistoric date have been recorded across the study area including a flint scraper and core (HER 103009 and HER 44890)

and a hammerstone (HER 100129), located approximately 500 m west of the Main Development Area.

### Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)

- 4.4.11 The Iron Age roughly spans the centuries between c. 800 BC and the beginning of the Roman conquest in AD 43. It is distinguished by the impressive numbers of surviving hillforts and settlements present in the archaeological record. However, archaeological excavations have been few and far between and the material culture for the Iron Age in Wales is correspondingly sparse. What there is, largely recovered from deliberately deposited hoards, is exotic and unusual rather than domestic and every day. Swords, spearheads and fine metalwork created in geographically widespread typological and artistic styles testify to broad cultural contacts and the presence of a warrior elite. However, the pottery or tools that could describe local society and the organisation of domestic life are usually lacking (Ref 38).
- 4.4.12 The area of the Site lies within the territory associated with the British tribe named by the Romans as the '*Deceangli*'. Narratives of these people created by archaeologists have generally assumed a hierarchical society, due to the presence of 'high-status' hillforts in the Clwydian Range, such as Moel y Gaer (FL100296), approximately 4.3 km south-west of the Site, sitting in contrast to 'lower-status' enclosed farmstead sites, although, in truth this relies on modern interpretations of how these people may have understood the use and importance of these places. Excavation at Moel y Gaer has suggested use throughout the Iron Age, and the replacement of roundhouses with rectangular structures suggests a probable continuation of use into the Roman period, unlike many other similar sites across Britain.
- 4.4.13 The later development of a Roman silver and lead industry almost certainly focused around Halkyn Mountain and Pentre Bridge Roman Site (FL131), approximately 900 m west of the Main Development Area, has led to an assertion of the possible existence of a pre-Roman industry carried on by the *Deceangli*, although no evidence has yet been found to support this. There is a complete lack of any clear evidence from the area of Flintshire for Iron Age coastal activity, although it is clear that goods found within the area have been imported.
- 4.4.14 No assets dating to the Iron Age have been recorded within the Site.

### Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 4.4.15 Evidence for Roman military activity along Deeside is limited, although the area would have fallen under the influence of the substantial military garrison at Chester from the Flavian period onwards (Ref 37). There are no confirmed military works associated with the early campaigns against the *Deceangli*, although Ostorius Scapula launched a campaign against them, possibly as early as AD 48. *Suetonius Paulinus* mounted three campaigns in Wales in AD 58-60, perhaps utilising the Dee Estuary; the last of these reached Anglesey, although the campaign was halted by the Boudican revolt (Ref 39). It was *Julius Agricola* who finally subjugated north Wales during his first campaign in AD 78.

- 4.4.16 During the Roman occupation of Wales and England arterial roads were built to allow the quick and decisive movement of the Roman legions to subdue any rebellions quickly. Flintshire has several of these important roads crossing through it.
- 4.4.17 The only Roman road known within the study area is that linking *Deva* (Chester) with the unlocated fort at *Varis* which appeared in the Antonine Itinerary on *Iter XI* (Ref 40) were happy to follow others in placing *Varis* at St Asaph, particularly as the mileage in *Iter XI* was exact, even though indications of any fort there were, and remain, elusive (Ref 37). The route, as generally perceived, leaves Chester and then swings north-westwards along the edge of the Dee Estuary (Ref 41). Much of the course of this road is speculative, however, with the straight post-medieval coastal road (now the A548) assumed to be on the course of a predecessor (Ref 42). Aerial photographic analysis has identified the *Varae to Deva Roman Road* (HER 104576 - HER 104579) just to the south of the Main Development Area, following the modern route of the A548, with part of this Roman road (HER 46802) passing through the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, where the A548 crosses the Site.
- 4.4.18 A small section of cambered road surface was identified approximately 300 m west of the Main Development Area, just north of the A548 road (HER 17811); it appears to potentially be a small road that connected to the St Asaph Roman road and lead to the river. Several archaeological investigations have identified sections of Roman road surface underneath the existing A548/Chester Road, located approximately 600 m and 900 m west of the Main Development Area (HER 128765 and HER 128766).
- 4.4.19 There is now a growing body of evidence for a Roman roadside settlement set out along the coastal road between the legionary fortresses at Chester and Caernarfon (*Segontium*). This settlement spans the later 1st to early 4th centuries and extends for at least 800 m between Pentre Farm and Leadbrook Drive (c. 700 m west of the Main Development Area). Chance finds and antiquarian reports also suggest the possibility of Roman settlement at both Flint and Greenfield, although the main focus appears to have been at Pentre Ffwrndan. There is certainly an inseparable link along Deeside between settlement and industry, with the evidence suggesting that much of the known Roman activity is related to the lead industry (Ref 43).
- 4.4.20 A heavy Roman presence is recorded in Flintshire, with an extensive Roman settlement previously identified at the southern extent of the settlement of Flint within the Pentre Ffwrndan area (HER 128782) and Croes Atti (FL213), located approximately 340 m west of the Main Development Area. Excavations of this settlement have been extensive from the 1920s and 1930s, through to the 1980s.
- 4.4.21 Extensive excavation at the scheduled monument, Pentre Bridge Roman Site (FL131), approximately 900 m west of the Main Development Area, has revealed a 'villa'-type complex thought to represent the residence of an official associated with the Imperial control of lead mining in the district. While it may not be entirely military, the combination of plan-form, size, method of construction, type of bath-house and the presence of stamped military tiles certainly suggests a strong military connection. Several ingots

have been found in and around the military base at Chester, one weighing 192 lbs, while another, found near Tarvin Bridge to the east, weighed 179 lbs. Elsewhere within Pentre Ffwrndan, various excavations have revealed evidence of lead smelting furnaces and associated industrial and domestic buildings within the wider roadside settlement (Ref 43).

- 4.4.22 The industrial settlement at Pentre Ffwrndan, located approximately 400 m west of the Main Development Area, appears to have been sited on the shores of the Dee estuary in order to take advantage of transport by both sea and land. Other factors which may have influenced the siting of the settlement were the availability of water from the stream entering the Dee at this point and the availability of fuel. Until the later 17th century lead smelting remained heavily dependent upon the use of charcoal and it is likely that the felling of local woodland had a significant and perhaps long-lasting impact upon the local environment at this period.
- 4.4.23 The evidence suggests that a large, substantial sized permanent settlement was located close to the Chester to St Asaph Roman Road and would have acted as a stopping off point for travellers, with this extending between, and included the two Roman scheduled monuments Pentre Bridge Roman Site (FL131) and Croes Atti (FL213).
- 4.4.24 Several buildings are located within this settlement, including (HER 128775) and (HER 57652), located approximately 400 m and 650 m west of the Main Development Area respectively. These buildings contained stone footings and stone lined floors, indicating these were substantial buildings. A third building (HER 128775) was located approximately 880 m north-west of the Main Development Area and displayed two sill beam slots.
- 4.4.25 Excavations in the early 1920s and throughout the 1980s recorded the remains of several substantial stone walls and timber remains in a concentrated area around Pentre Farm, approximately 600-700 m north-west of the Main Development Area. Several linear and L-shaped stone walls (HER 128798, HER 128799, HER 128770, HER 86731 and HER 128771), approximately 0.5 m wide and 3 to 5 m in length were identified, along with a potential clay floor with timber posts (HER 128772).
- 4.4.26 Evidence of a bath site (HER 100133) in the location of Pentre Farm, approximately 920 m west of the Main Development Area, was identified through archaeological investigations in the 1960s. The investigations identified a timber structure with a partitioned courtyard. Further investigations recorded a hypocaust floor (HER 128768), several sherds of pottery (HER 57710) and several inhumations (HER 128754).
- 4.4.27 Seven furnaces associated with cooking were also identified through geophysical survey (HER128769) at Pentre Farm, with subsequent investigations identifying intact furnaces or fragments of furnaces (HER57653, HER 128755 – HER 128757 and HER 128759 – HER 128762 and HER 100131) which have been recorded grouped together, 600 m west of the Main Development Area; their grouping indicates that this may have been a distinct area of cooking for the settlement. Several furnaces (HER 102810), approximately 1 m in diameter were also identified 900 m south-west of the Main Development Area.

- 4.4.28 Within the wider settlement several pits were identified (HER 128764 and HER 128793), located approximately 650 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.29 The settlement may have had a small cemetery associated with it, with three burials recorded in the fields north of Chester Road (HER 128750 - HER 128752), approximately 500 m west of the Main Development Area; these were discovered in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with no further information available. A fourth burial was identified adjacent to Chester Road (HER 128780), approximately 440 m west of the Main Development Area and may be part of this wider cemetery or a roadside burial associated with the Chester to St Asaph Road. A small cemetery (HER 100132) was identified in 1846, with several lead smelting furnaces located nearby. These were identified approximately 700 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.30 The potential eastern edge of the Roman settlement may be located at Quarry Farm, approximately 180 m west of the Main Development Area. In this area, a square shaped enclosure (HER 128787) and a small cremation cemetery (HER 128788) comprising seven cremations; six of these were un-urned, with one urned and dating to between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were identified. These were located approximately 180 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.31 A spread of Roman findspots were identified across the study area, between 50 m and 1 km from the Main Development Area. The finds include Bronze coins (HER102988, HER 100135, HER 120411 and HER 120412) dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, and bronze brooches (HER 120328 and HER 150316).
- 4.4.32 Evidence of Roman revetments (HER 128799) were identified along a small inlet from the river, approximately 540 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.33 In addition, several springs, that have been dated to the Roman period have been identified within a field approximately 440 m west of the Main Development Area (HER 86951, HER 86952, HER 86954, HER 86947, HER 86960, and HER 86953).

### Early medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

- 4.4.34 The early medieval period in Wales (and North-West Britain more generally) is perhaps one of the least well-known eras of the British past. This partly reflects the dearth of historical information as well as the difficulty in archaeologically identifying evidence from this period.
- 4.4.35 The history of North-East Wales has inevitably been influenced by a geographical position straddling the English lowlands and the uplands of Wales. This natural divide is clearly relevant to early medieval activity in the area and must be part of the story not only of the initial transition from Roman imperial control to British regional kingdoms but more obviously to the evolving relationship of Anglo-Saxon and British political groups from the 7<sup>th</sup> century onwards. That later phase of change eventually led to the creation of Wales itself as one of its ultimate legacies, and created two of the most dramatic early medieval monuments in Europe - Wat's and Offa's Dykes. Viking incursions also reflect the strategic significance of the locality,

and in a different way the same topographical and cultural fault-line also structured the development of the early church (Ref 44).

- 4.4.36 Offa's Dyke can be firmly dated to the later 8th century AD via a range of archaeological and historical evidence, and excavations on Wat's Dyke (FL082, 083, 084 and 085) at Oswestry recently produced a radiocarbon date centred on the mid-5th century AD. The character and nature of the dykes is still to be adequately explained. The complexity of Offa's Dyke – with its gaps, variations in form etc. – has as yet evaded a completely satisfactory explanation of its purpose, though its general context as a boundary between Mercia and the Welsh kingdoms seems clear, and supports conflicting interpretations ranging from defence to treaty marker. The courses of Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke both avoid the Site, and lie to the south and west, with Wat's Dyke approaching the coast in the area of Flint and Holywell. In one sense, the course of Wat's Dyke marks the divide between the higher ground of the Clwydian Range and the lower coastal strip along the Dee estuary, perhaps suggesting that this difference in topography might also have marked a difference in the political landscape at one point in the early medieval period.
- 4.4.37 The Site lies within the early medieval *cantref* (a land division important in the administration of Welsh law) of *Tegeingl*, within the wider post-Roman Kingdom of Gwynedd. The name of the territory has its likely roots in the name of the Iron Age and Romano-British tribe who inhabited the area – the *Deceangli* – providing a notable indication of the persistence of the area's local identity through time. The *cantref* would have been administered by kings and princes on a local level at royal centres known as *llysoedd* (sing. *llys*). Each *cantref* is likely to have contained a number of *llysoedd*, allowing the royal court to move through its territory, affirming bonds and displaying the presence of royal power at a local level (Ref 43). In the area around the Site, a number of locations have been tentatively identified for these high-status settlements, although none are well understood.
- 4.4.38 The later medieval castle site of Hen Blas (FL062), to the west of Flint, has been suggested as a candidate for the *llys* site of Coleshill, a site associated, albeit uncertainly, with Welsh royal use in around 1240 (Ref 43), and almost certainly earlier than that. At Llys Edwin (FL023), which lies c. 3.5 km to the south-west of the Site, a likely later, medieval moated site has also been tentatively suggested as the site of a *llys* associated with the historical figure Edwin of Tegeingl, who likely ruled the area in the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Ref 45).
- 4.4.39 Aside from potential royal sites, recent research by the CPAT in 1995/96 and 1998 (Ref 46) has identified a number of churches in the area around the Site as likely having early medieval origins. Most notably, the Grade II\* listed Church of St Deiniol (FL12) at Hawarden and the Grade II\* listed Church of St James in Holywell (FL428) are thought to have developed from foundations in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.4.40 The Site has no clear early medieval associations, although the wider historical background of the area illustrates clearly that it lay within a commonly contested area, at the edge of Welsh lordship and occasionally under the sway of Anglo-Saxon control throughout this period. This history contributes strongly to the significance of the historic assets which date from

this time, or indeed have traditional associations to it, which is in no small part related to the vital importance of this period in the formation of Wales as a nation, and the national identity of the Welsh people.

- 4.4.41 There are no early medieval heritage assets identified within the Site or the 1 km study area.

### Medieval (1066-1640)

- 4.4.42 The 11<sup>th</sup> century saw the first Norman incursions into Wales, their initial defeat by Gruffydd ap Cynan (d. 1137) and the start of a successful period of Welsh rule which was to end in 1282/3 with the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd and conquest by Edward I. During the tense period which led to his eventual campaign of conquest, in July 1277, Edward launched a punitive expedition into North Wales with an army of 15,500 (Ref 47). From Chester the army marched into Gwynedd, camping first at Flint and then Rhuddlan and Deganwy, most likely causing widespread damage to the areas it passed through. Supported by an English fleet, the campaign relied on the Flintshire coastline as a route of supply and communication.
- 4.4.43 Flint Castle (FL94448), located approximately 2.2 km north-west of the Site, was commissioned by Edward I in 1277 to dominate the region which had been brought under firm English control following the rise of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. The masonry fortress and its contemporary fortified town served as a base for further invasion into north Wales, and was instrumental in the final collapse of organised Welsh resistance to the English Crown when it was attacked on Palm Sunday 1282 by Dafydd ap Gruffydd, drawing his brother Llywelyn into the revolt that was to lead to his death at the end of that year. Throughout the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries Flint Castle served as a financial and administrative centre for Flintshire, and was thus retained in good order. It was then garrisoned by royalists in 1642 and served as a base for the harrying of Chester during the English Civil War, during which it passed repeatedly from royalist to parliamentarian control before eventual surrendering to parliament in 1646. Flint Castle was demolished on the orders of parliament following the end of the Civil War, together with a number of other fortifications in Wales.
- 4.4.44 Ewloe Castle (FL94447), located approximately 2.6 km south of the Site, was a native Welsh stronghold built by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd following his seizure of much of modern Flintshire from the English Crown in 1257. Ewloe was the location of the family's manor, and it is possible that the castle occupies a site fortified earlier by Owain Gwynedd or Llywelyn ab Iorwerth with an earth-and-timber stronghold. Ewloe occupies a narrow ridge below the lip of the Wepre Brook valley and was constructed of local yellow sandstone, possibly in two phases; the first consisting of a Welsh Tower and oval stone walls, then followed by the addition of a lower court with a further stone curtain and western tower. There is no apparent access between the two courts, and it is possible that they operated separately, each accommodating a single princely entourage. Following the succession of Edward I in 1272 Llywelyn failed to answer five summonses to do homage to the new king, who declared his intention to go to war against the proclaimed rebel. Within a year the Prince of Wales had been defeated; the castle fell to the English and was never to be used again as a fortified stronghold.

Together, sharing historical and geographical ties, Ewloe and Flint represent an important pairing of monuments which embody the tumultuous history of this period of conflict.

- 4.4.45 Aside from the major castles of Ewloe and Flint, Hen Blas Castle (FL062), Bryn Castell Castle Mound (FL061), located approximately 3.6 km west of the Site, and Bryn y Cwm Mound & Bailey Castle (FL064), located approximately 1.3 km west of the Site, also lie within the wider landscape of Flintshire and illustrate the presence of lesser, native Welsh, earthwork castles of the 11th to 14th centuries. Alongside the moated sites at Llys Edwin (FL023), approximately 3.75 km south of the Site, Hafod Wood Moated Site (FL179), approximately 5 km south-west of the Site, Shotwick Hall moated site (1011785), located approximately 4.8 km north-east of the Site, and Puddington Old Hall (1115567) located approximately 4.5 km north-east of the Site, these monuments represent local elite centres of this earlier part of the medieval period. A number of these sites developed into later medieval manorial residences with late medieval houses, as at Shotwick and Puddington, illustrating continuity of elite use into this more settled period. Beyond these sites, manorial residences of this later period are further represented by similar houses at Northop Hall Farm (Laneurgain) (FL323), approximately 2.7 km south of the Site, and Coed-y-cra Uchaf (FL326) approximately 4 km south-west of the Site.
- 4.4.46 During the medieval period, Connah's Quay, as listed in the Domesday Book, was known as 'Wepre'. The village was recorded in the survey as having a total population of 6 households and woodland is also recorded, measuring half a league. The immediate area around the Site appears to have been in largely agricultural use, and relatively wooded, with only very small settlements at Golftyn, Leadbrook, Llys Edwin and Coleshill. The location of a stone town cross that may have belonged to the settlement of Pentre (HER 100130) was identified 110 m west of the Main Development Area, just south of the town of Pentre.
- 4.4.47 The Site has no clear medieval associations, although the wider historical background of the area illustrates clearly that it continued to lie within a commonly contested zone, particularly hosting very significant events in the Edwardian conquest of Wales.
- 4.4.48 The Site is situated in an area that was largely used for agricultural farming during the medieval period, with evidence of ridge and furrow (HER 86953) located underneath the current location of the A548 roundabout, approximately 330 m west of the Main Development Area. Analysis of aerial photography of the study area has identified three linear strips that represent a medieval field system (HER 102620), located approximately 500 m to 1 km west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.49 The 1830 Northop map highlights an area approximately 200 m south of the Main Development Area as 'quillet' (a medieval strip of land), with the 1860 Ordnance Survey (OS) map highlights an area as 'stones' (HER 87954). A second quillet (HER 87953) was identified approximately 150 m south of the Main Development Area adjacent to the existing Chester Road.
- 4.4.50 A broken silver ring, with a raised bezel and five silver pellets (HER 119022) was found in a field north of Llwyn Onn, approximately 150 m west of the

Main Development Area. A silver cross penny (HER 120378) dating to Richard I or John I (1190-1205) was recorded in a field just south of Coed Onn Road, approximately 110m west of the Main Development Area.

## Post-medieval (1640 to 1900)

- 4.4.51 The industrial boom from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards can be seen in the landscape across Flintshire, and more saliently around Connah's Quay. Perhaps the most significant post-medieval development in the vicinity of the Site, in terms of its proximity, is the creation of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Dating, like many others, from the period of 'Railway-mania', the railway is one of Britain's most important main line routes, connecting London with mainland north Wales, and the Isle of Anglesey. The line was completed in 1850 under the direction of Robert Stephenson whose work included the highly significant tubular bridges that cross the river at Conwy and the Menai Straits near Bangor, the latter one destroyed by fire in 1970.
- 4.4.52 The line was built primarily to support British rule in Ireland, a physical connection which embodied the political union, but was later instrumental in developing north Wales as a major tourist destination. The line can be seen as the principal factor in the development of resorts such as Llandudno, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay and Prestatyn during the later 19th century. Today the railway remains an important part of the Welsh and UK networks, providing trains that link North Wales with Cardiff and major English cities, as well as connecting with ferry services to Ireland (Ref 48). The route of the railway exploits the flat coastal edge, and its character in the vicinity of Connah's Quay is typical of the line as a whole.
- 4.4.1 A section of the Buckley branch of the London and North East Railway line (HER 141492) is located centrally within Connah's Quay, just south of Connah's Quay Central Park. Several railway boundary posts are still extant in Pentre (HER 89577 and HER 89558) approximately 360 m west of the Main Development Area, just south of the existing railway line.
- 4.4.2 Much land has been made available for industry through extensive reclamation from the Dee's wide estuary. West of Chester, the river flows along an artificial channel excavated between 1732 and 1736. The work was planned and undertaken by engineers from the Netherlands and paid for by local merchants and Chester Corporation. The channel was an attempt to improve navigation for shipping and reduce silting. Chester's trade had declined steadily since the end of the 17th century as sediment had prevented larger craft reaching the city, spelling the end for the Port of Chester.
- 4.4.3 After four years' work, the river was diverted from its meandering natural course, which passed Blacon, Saughall, Shotwick Castle, Burton and Parkgate and up the west shore of Wirral. Instead, the new canalised section followed the coastal edge along northeast Wales. During this time, Sealand and Shotton were reclaimed from the estuary. Land reclamation in this area continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and includes the reclamation of the land within the Site in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The river's natural course can still be determined by following the bank and low bluffs that mark the western edge of the Wirral Peninsula. The former large expanse of tidal water that once

filled the wider estuary is recalled in the Welsh name for Hawarden, Penarlâg, 'the hill above the lake'.

- 4.4.4 A number of maritime assets have also been identified within the study area including shipwrecks. The shipwreck site of 'The Betsey', (SMR524804), which was a wooden sloop that sank in 1875, is located approximately 740 m north of the Main Development Area. Approximately 100 m to the north of the Main Development Area, at the edge of the tidal mudflats, the wreck of the 'Lord Delamere' (SMR17461) is located. A wooden-built sailing barge, built in 1871 by Ann Deakin at Winsford, Cheshire, on the River Weaver, the Lord Delamere was a steam-driven cargo vessel. Known as a Weaver flat, the Lord Delamere was built to serve the nearby Cheshire salt industry. Following service to George Deakin and the Salt Union Co., the vessel was sold on 6th October 1913 to Joseph Forster of Drury Lane, Liverpool. Shortly after, she picked up a cargo of 210 tons of wheat in bulk for transportation to Connah's Quay, leaving Liverpool on 12th October 1913.
- 4.4.5 On Monday 13th October the river pilot, William Taylor, came aboard in the Dee and the barge proceeded on its journey to Connah's Quay. Off Pentre Paper Mill (also known as Oakenholt Mill) the vessel grounded and, despite every effort, stuck fast. As the tide ebbed she began to strain and take in water and when the tide came in again, she filled and sank. The deck fittings and 30 tons of cargo were saved.
- 4.4.6 With the land reclamation of the Dee Estuary undertaken throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and an increase in industrialisation across Wales occurring, a port was quickly developed at Connah's Quay. The port (HER 103747) and docks at Connah's Quay was originally established in 1737, with the dock still surviving today, surrounded by stone walls (HER 34230), however, areas of the dock were infilled with new concrete revetments (HER 34231) in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are located approximately 630 m east of the Main Development Area along the banks of the River Dee. A small reservoir (HER 83021) was built just to the south of the eastern shipyard, and is first recorded on the 1870 OS map, used to flush the inlets from the dock.
- 4.4.7 The port expanded relatively rapidly throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with several shipyards (HER 39812 and HER 83014) built in 1737. To accompany these shipyards, eastern (HER 83015) and western (HER 83017) slipways were built to allow movement of ships into and out of the River Dee. A riverside wall (HER 83016) was recorded on the 1870 OS map, close to the eastern shipyard (HER 83014), however, no surviving remains of the wall have been recorded. A breakwater was built during this period of expansion (HER 34226) on the northern bank of the River Dee, approximately 390 m north of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.8 Four wharfs were built in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 83018, HER 83019, HER 83023 and HER 83726). One of these wharf revetments was built from stone, and still survives; three of the wharf revetments were built from timber and are located between the shipyards. Much of the timber wharfage has been lost, however, there are still some remnants within the River. A causeway (HER 87979) is located on the northern side of the River Dee, likely leading from the towns such as Chester to Connah's Quay.

- 4.4.9 The development of Connah's Quay and the surrounding landscape can be partially traced through cartographic analysis, with the earliest plan of the Site and surrounding area being the 1840 Northop Tithe map. The northern area of the Site, where the current Connah's Quay Power Station is located has not been reclaimed by this period, so the tithe map does not cover this area of the Site. The eastern area of the Site shows the Dee Estuary foreshore, with several paths recorded here.
- 4.4.10 The area surrounding the Site is shown as largely agricultural, with much of the land divided into very small parcels of land. Several roads or trackways are present leading from the Dee Estuary, and the location of the Site in the north, on a southern trajectory.
- 4.4.11 A small farmstead is located at Oakenholt and at Kelsterton, with a small settlement located along the foreshore located at Connah's Quay and it had clearly not been developed into a substantial port yet.
- 4.4.12 The Flint Parish tithe map of 1840 highlights that the Repurposed and Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridors are located within agricultural fields during this period. The agricultural fields to the west and south-west of the Site are in general smaller in size, with many of the fields divided into thin strips of adjacent land.
- 4.4.1 The fields to the south of the Site underwent a major alteration between 1840 and 1871, with these smaller apportionments expanded into much wider and larger fields. Kelsterton Lane and Paper Mill Lane were both established to connect Kelsterton Farm and Oakenholt Hall to the wider settlements in the area such as Connah's Quay. Several of the connecting trackways that were present on the earlier 1840 the map have been abandoned and are not present by 1871.
- 4.4.2 By 1871, the port around Connah's Quay had become much more developed, with the town expanding greatly in the preceding 30 years. The B1529/Church Street was established by 1871, with several structures located along its route, including St John's Chapel (HER 1001754), built in 1813, located approximately 840 m south-east of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.3 The expansion of Connah's Quay can be seen in the amount of civil structures built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, including St Mark's school (HER17149) which was built in 1837, located approximately 320 m south-east of the Main Development Area; The Old Quay House Inn (HER 87982), which is first identified on the 1870 OS map, but likely dates to the late medieval/early post-medieval period, located approximately 470 m east of the Main Development Area; and Rockcliffe Hall (HER 89522) which was built in the Victorian period.
- 4.4.4 With the burgeoning mining and coal industry at Connah's Quay, three coal landing stages were constructed to allow transportation of large amounts of coal into and from the transport ships (HER 37825, HER 83020 and HER 83022). Evidence of a coal field was identified in Connah's Quay (HER 87957), approximately 640 m south-east of the Main Development Area.

- 4.4.5 The town of Connah's Quay developed and expanded with the development of the port during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This development and increase in population led to a number of churches being built to serve the local laity. These included three Methodist Churches (HER1001753), built in 1876 in a vernacular style and located approximately 700 m south-east of the Main Development Area, and St John's Church (HER 124897) located approximately 800 m east of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.6 Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, other industrial buildings were built to accommodate and serve the local population, these included a smithy workshop (HER 103752), located along Church Street, approximately 100 m south of the Main Development Area. It is now used as a farmhouse; and is located within the Site. A boundary marker is located just south of Rockcliffe Hall, approximately 120 m south of the Main Development Area, and may be associated with the fields the farmhouse used to serve (HER 39734).
- 4.4.7 Several industrial sites were also developed just north of Connah's Quay, including a chemical factory (HER 37781) which is first recorded on the 1871 OS map, and a sawmill (HER 83024), both are located approximately 850 m and 950 m east of the Main Development Area. A brickyard was identified on the 1871 OS map 620 m south-east of the Main Development Area (HER 37769).
- 4.4.8 Several post-medieval ponds (HER 72606 and HER 72607) fed by a weir (HER 72606) are located approximately 740 m south of the Main Development Area. These ponds may have been associated with a now demolished old house, with the area known as Rofft Yr Hendy (HER 87969) or 'Croft of the Old House'.
- 4.4.9 Within the current location of Connah's Quay park, approximately 700 m south-east of the Main Development Area; the location of a brickfield (HER 103754), and several brickworks (HER 123185 and HER 103742) have been recorded, however, no visible trace has been found on the surface and is likely lost during the creation of the park. Wepre Tramroad was (HER 87970) located close to these brickyards, approximately 700 m south-east of the Main Development Area, with a further associated storage area (HER 87962) located just south of these brick works. A further stone quarry (HER 130907) was located approximately 120 m south-east of the Main Development Area, close to the banks of the River Dee.
- 4.4.1 Several rifle ranges were built in Connah's Quay and Flint, with Connah's Quay Rifle Range (HER 129660), first recorded on the 1900 OS map, and likely dates to between 1870-1899. The rifle range is located in the south-eastern corner of the C&IEA. A second rifle range was located in the marshland, on the southern bank of the River Dee, approximately 890 m west of the Main Development Area. The rifle range (HER 84197) is also first recorded on the 1871 OS map, running 400 m in length. Associated rifle shooting butts (earthen banks) (HER 34289) approximately 15 m by 9 m in size are still extant.
- 4.4.1 The early 20<sup>th</sup> century is significant for the development of civilian rifle ranges in Britain, many of which were commonly developed on coastal land such as this, and is generally seen as representing the national impact of Lord Roberts' experience during the Second Boer War. Following his return

from the war in 1900, Roberts was instrumental in promoting the mass training of civilians in rifle shooting skills through membership of shooting clubs. He had been struck by the superior marksmanship of the Boers throughout the conflict, and in retirement he remained a keen advocate of introducing compulsory military training in Britain, to prepare for a great European war (Ref 49). Historic mapping of the rifle range at Connah's Quay suggests that the site had targets and range markers, firing positions – which may have been trenches or earthen mounds – and a marker's hut or store (Ref 50). All of these are likely to have been very ephemeral, and none are considered likely to have survived the subsequent development of the site for the first phase of Connah's Quay power station in the early 1950s and subsequent redevelopment of the land within the Site.

- 4.4.2 Around 1 km to the south-west of the Main Development Area lies the scheduled monument of Kelsterton Brewery (FL33308), said to be the first brewery business in Flintshire. Established by Thomas Bate in 1818, and developed in partnership with his brother-in-law, the eminent brewer and brewery owner Thomas Bentley (Ref 34), the brewery exploited the water of the Kelsterton Brook. The brook rose near Northop and may well have been one of the central reasons for Bate's investment in the area and certainly the main driver for the location of the brewery site. The estate included a 'mansion house', which had been the residence of the previous owner, John Edwards, a former High Sheriff of Flintshire, but the fact that the sale particulars are silent about its charms and size suggests that it was small and old-fashioned. Having acquired the estate, Bate transferred his brewery business to Kelsterton, where the brewery was built in 1818. Around the same time, he rebuilt Kelsterton Hall (HER 400777) on the opposite side of the road. The two historic assets of the brewery and hall together form an important historically linked group with a shared history which marks one of the area's earliest features related to the process of industrialisation, a theme now vital to the contemporary character of Deeside.
- 4.4.3 It was during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries that the agricultural landscape was altered through the various enclosure acts that re-arranged and divided the previously open and irregular medieval field systems into a much more ordered and rigid pattern. It was during this period that many of the surviving and extant farmsteads were built to serve these new field systems.
- 4.4.4 The wider landscape that the Site is situated within has a high number of 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead complexes located within it, and these have been grouped and described below.
- 4.4.5 Bryn-Mawr Farmstead (HER 177998) is still extant and in use with a number of farm structures (HER 179135 – HER 179141) and a horse whim (HER 85033) located on the site. The farm complex is located approximately 430 m south of the Main Development Area. Close to the farmstead, several stone boundary markers have been identified (HER 39724) and an associated well (HER 39723), and sandpit (HER 85034), located approximately 630 m south of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.6 Coed-Onn Farmstead (HER 87993) dates to the mid -19<sup>th</sup> century, located approximately 130 m west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. A group of outbuildings and ancillary structures are associated with the

farmhouse (HER 179121 – HER 179129), however, there is no evidence for any earlier structures at the farmstead. A farmstead is also located at Golftyn (HER 177979) approximately 280 m south-east of the Main Development Area, with several still extant farm buildings associated with it (HER 179040, HER 179078).

- 4.4.7 The settlement at Kelsterton developed over the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with Kelsterton Farm (HER 177981) located just to the south of the existing B5129, approximately 180 m south of the Main Development Area. Several farmstead structures are associated with the farm (HER 19052-HER 179055). Further examples of post-medieval industrial expansion are visible in the establishment of a brewery (HER 103096), which was demolished in 1900, an associated brewery reservoir (HER 37766), and a stone quarry (HER 37765). These were all located approximately 300-320 m south of the Main Development Area. An embankment was built at Kelsterton as coastal protection (HER 34227) and is located within the Site, enclosing the power station site.
- 4.4.8 Kelsterton House (HER25183), a red-bricked house, with quoin stones was also built within Kelsterston. South-east of Kelsterston is Park Farm (HER 177980), dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with eleven associated farm buildings that form the farmstead complex (HER 179041-HER 179051 and HER 169256). A single building (HER 169993) looks to have had some re-modelling in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.4.9 The settlement at Leadbrook developed over the post-medieval period. Leadbrook Hall (HER 36189) is a 19<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed dwelling, with associated Leadbrook Hall Farm (HER 177984) and farm buildings (HER 179108-HER 179112), located approximately 400 m south of the Main Development Area. Remains of a coal mining operation are located in a field just east of Leadbrook farm (HER 35019). Evidence of industrial activities are present surrounding the settlement of Leadbrook, with the location of a limekiln (HER 104048) identified approximately 720 m south of the Main Development Area and a 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century coal pit (HER 119883), located approximately 190 m south of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.10 The nearby settlement of Little Leadbrook also contained a farmstead (HER 87992) and associated ancillary farm buildings (HER 179115 - HER 179114), all located approximately 70 m south of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.11 The town of Pentre, much like Connah's Quay, expanded and became more developed throughout the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with the advent of coal mining and the expansion of Connah's Quay port. Indeed, a wharf was built at Pentre (HER 89556), just north-east of the town and approximately 600 m west of the Main Development Area. The settlements of Flint and Pentre had a number of mills and associated buildings within the town, including a single structure (HER 103998), and a flour mill (HER 104047) and associated mill pond and sluice gate (HER 129749). One of the mills at Croes Atti (HER 103997), approximately 840 m west of the Main Development Area, had an associated pond (HER 37761) and demolition debris (HER 86855). A further mill pond (HER 86957) was also identified approximately 800 m west of the Main Development Area.

- 4.4.12 A small farmstead was located at Tai-Cochion (HER 178109), encompassing a farmstead and ancillary buildings (HER 178109, HER 179188). Just north of this farmstead is Tros y Myndd farmstead (HER 89520) and encompasses several farmstead buildings (HER 179189 and HER 179190) approximately 900 m south of the Main Development Area. The location of a road (HER89521) linking Tros y Myndd farmsteads to the nearby farmsteads has been posited approximately 680 m south-east of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.13 A spread of marl extraction pits were recorded in the fields to the west of Little Leadbrook; two of these pits (HER 85035, HER 83036) are located within the Site, with the third (HER 85037) located approximately 50 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.14 A small farmstead is located to the west of Little Leadbrook; Llwyn Onn Farmstead (HER177986) is located approximately 370 m west of the Main Development Area and has three farm buildings associated with it (HER 179130 - HER 179132). Just to the south of Llwyn Onn farmstead are the remains of a mill (HER 89482) and a limekiln (HER 103990) associated with an area known as Nant y Felyn or 'Stream of the Mill' (HER 89483). These are all located approximately 400 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.15 The small settlement at Oakenholt (HER 19946) is located approximately 380 m south of the Main Development Area. The settlement was developed around St David's Church (HER 85063). A building survey by Clwyd-Powys in 2015 identified confirmed that the church was built in 1872. Oakenholt Hall (HER 101277/ Cadw 355), dates to the Georgian period, with some elements of earlier farm buildings, and a well (HER 39735), with Oakenholt Farm (HER 177983) and the Grade II listed Oakenholt Farmhouse (HER25060 / Cadw 521) and associated farm buildings (HER 179102 - HER 179107).
- 4.4.16 Archaeological investigations have identified some of the old field boundaries that correlate to the boundaries observed on the 1871 OS mapping (HER 86851, HER 86854), with drainage ditches (HER 86852) and a footpath running adjacent to these old field boundaries (HER 86853).
- 4.4.17 Whilst agricultural farming was evident at Oakenholt, there is substantial evidence for a burgeoning industrial landscape. A colliery (HER 89524) indicates that mining was an important industrial activity to the settlement, with evidence of a now-demolished mill (HER 14022) and a limekiln (HER 89525) located just outside of the settlement. A mound of earth has also been observed in one of these fields which has been identified as a probable dumping of rubble from a nearby quarry (HER 86948).
- 4.4.18 Towards the western area of the study area, approximately 1 km from the Main Development Area, Pentre Farm has been identified (HER 177978); there are four associated farm buildings that form the farmstead complex (HER 179097 - HER 179100). Other structures identified in Pentre include the Presbyterian chapel (HER 85062), built in 1899 and Waen Farm (HER 177989) which has several associated farm buildings (HER 179142, HER 179143).

- 4.4.19 Waen Isa Farmstead (HER 177987) and its associated buildings (HER 179133, HER 179134) are located in close proximity to Waen-y-balls farmstead and associated farm buildings (HER 177990, HER 179144 - HER 179147). Both farmsteads are located approximately 270 m west of the Main Development Area. Close to Waen Isa farmstead, three stone boundary markers (HER 39725, HER 39726, and HER 89548) have been identified in the fields south of the farm, approximately 420 m south-west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.20 Across the landscape, marl extraction and quarrying was occurring on a large scale. This is evident through the amount of marl extraction and quarrying pits located across the local landscape. Areas of marl extraction and quarrying can be identified through examination of the HER data. Approximately 940 m west of the Main Development Area lies the Allt Goch Lane old quarry (HER 85022); originally identified on the 1871 OS map. A further spread of marl pits (HER 8451 and HER 8456, HER 84450, HER 85007) are located across Pentre Ffwrddan, between 700 m and 1 km west of the Main Development Area and a further three marl pits (HER 84453 - HER 84454) located at Ty-Coch, approximately 700 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.21 Evidence of coal fields used for coal mining (HER 89502), are also located close to Pentre, approximately 700 m west of the Main Development Area, with further evidence of quarry pits in this area (HER 89549 and HER 86946). A wide spread of marl pits (HER 85008 - HER 85013) and a clay extract were identified in the fields to the south of Pentre, approximately 700 m-1 km west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.22 Two marl pits were located slightly closer to the Main Development Area, approximately 500 m west in the fields associated with Coed-Onn Farm (HER 85020 and HER 85021). The location of a limekiln (HER 104040) was also identified on OS mapping; however, all remains have been removed. To the south of the Site, several marl pits (HER 85060 and HER 85061) are located close to Bryn Mawr farm, approximately 500 m south of the Main Development Area, close to Waen Isa farmstead (HER 85014) approximately 630 m south-west of the Main Development Area and close to Tai Cochion farm (HER 85059), approximately 750 m south of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.23 To the south-east of the Site at Golftyn, evidence of gravel extraction pits (HER 37770) was identified approximately 500 m south-east and 990 m south of the Main Development Area.

### Modern (1900-Present)

- 4.4.24 In modern times, the principal interest in the area around the Site has been its development for industrial uses, including the widespread reclamation of land from intertidal areas within the Dee Estuary to accommodate large-scale industrial developments.
- 4.4.25 The 1900 OS map highlights very little change to the wider area; the land within the Dee estuary foreshore is still yet to be reclaimed. The agricultural fields to the south have been unaltered between 1871 and 1900. The map

notes an old coal quarry and disused shaft just south of the Main Development Area and east of Oakenholt.

- 4.4.26 By 1910 the OS map indicates that a programme of land reclamation has been occurring in the Dee estuary. Several small inlets are noted on the map within the Site.
- 4.4.27 The 1938 OS map shows Connah's Quay to have developed considerably since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Perhaps one of the earliest and most significant industrial developments within the immediate area was the creation of the Hawarden Bridge Iron Works later Shotton Steelworks (HER 34288), located approximately 200 m north-east of the Main Development Area on the northern bank of the River Dee. It was established in 1895-6 by John Summers & Sons of Stalybridge. The works became known as Hawarden Bridge Steel Works from 1902. An imposing, decorative office building was added to the east of the main steelworks in 1907 (HER 85247), which was supplemented with a further support building (HER 87629). This was constructed in c.1950 at a time of great expansion of the steelworks.
- 4.4.28 The Second World War had increased demand for steel sheeting and during the post war period of the 1950s the workforce rose to 10,000 on a site that was said to be over 8 miles wide and supported a fleet of 100 individually numbered cars and over 30 steam engines to haul ore around the site. The 1950s office and support buildings were constructed in a modernist style, influenced by the Festival of Britain, and with a surrounding and integral contemporary designed garden and landscape (Grade II registered – PGW(C)77(FLT)) designed by the distinguished landscape architect Brenda Colvin (1897-1981). The registered garden forms part of a distinct group of designated historic assets along with the adjacent listed office buildings and the Grade II listed Hawarden Bridge (59400), all of which still lie in association with the site of the former ironworks (HER 132486). The grouping is lent further significance by its ongoing association with the steel industry in the form of the operational plant which still occupies part of the historic site.
- 4.4.29 Further industrial development is visible just north of Flint, with the construction of Flint Alkali Works (HER 103985). The Flint Alkali Works site was originally a leadworks built in 1852, and subsequently sold to Courtaulds in 1921 and converted to an Alkali works. It was demolished in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with no above-ground remains surviving. The site is located approximately 530 m north-west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.30 Connah's Quay was an important port during the Second World War, used to transport materials from Wales into Chester and then further afield. As such there are remnants of a number of World War II features within the study area. Due to Connah's Quays importance as a working dock during the war, an aerial defence emplacement (HER 144366) was built to protect Flint and the local area; located approximately 1 km west of the Main Development Area. Connah's Quay drill hall was used by the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion (HER 144416) during the Second World War, located approximately 540 m east of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.31 Kelsterton prisoner of war camp (HER 141808) was a house used to house prisoners of war, located approximately 120 m south of the Main

Development Area at Kelsterton. A second prisoner-of-war (POW) camp was located at Wern Hall, Northop (HER 141803), located approximately 980 m south-east of the Main Development Area.

- 4.4.32 War memorials to fallen service people have been erected across the town of Connah's Quay. With a First World War memorial plaque commemorating the fallen soldier situated within St John's Church (HER 145145) and a second at Bethel Methodist Church (HER 144654), located approximately 830 m east, and 800 m east of the Main Development Area respectively.
- 4.4.33 Grade II listed war memorials are also located in Shotton (Cadw 85266), as well as two in Flint, including a South African War Memorial (Cadw 16405) built in 1903 and a First World War Memorial (Cadw 16404) constructed in the 1920s in the style of Lutyens' cenotaph.
- 4.4.34 A Second World War memorial plaque to fallen service people (HER 144653) is located at Bethel Church and St John's Church, approximately 800 m east of the Main Development Area. In addition, three Falkland War memorials (HER 144958, HER 145116, and HER 145117) are located within the study area, located between 300 m and 500 m south of the Main Development Area in Connah's Quay.
- 4.4.35 The original coal-fired Connah's Quay power station was opened on the 16<sup>th</sup> September 1954, built on reclaimed land south of the Dee estuary. The original coal-fired power station was closed in 1984 and demolished in 1992, and the site was cleared of all standing structures. The C&IEA is located on the site of the former coal-fired power station and, since demolition, this area has remained mainly undeveloped. A separate electrical substation was constructed in the 1970s, located between the C&IEA and the Main Development Area. The land is now occupied by the existing National Grid 400 kV Deeside Substation and a 132 kV substation.
- 4.4.36 The current gas-powered plant was completed in 1996 on land to the west of the original coal-fired power station, occupying the south-eastern corner of the Main Development Area. The power station was constructed on reclaimed land and the former settlement lagoons which raised the site to its current height (maximum 7 m AOD), with the C&IEA forming part of the laydown area. Beyond the Site, further large-scale industrial development has taken place at Connah's Quay and Queensferry to the south-east, and at Deeside Industrial Park to the east, on the north side of the Dee.
- 4.4.37 The Brynmawr Pipeline was constructed in the 1970s (HER 89565 and HER 89566) extending from Bryn Mawr farm on a southerly direction to the western side of Tai-Cochion farm.
- 4.4.38 Water management reservoirs associated with Connah's Quay power station (HER 122656 and HER 122657) are located approximately 90 m north of the Main Development Area. A water settling tank associated with Connah's Quay power station is located within the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.39 Further water management systems are located across the study area, with a water reservoir (HER 122649) located at Oakenholt, approximately 460 m south of the Main Development Area.

## Undated

- 4.4.40 Cropmarks identified through geophysical survey and aerial photography have been recorded in Flint, between 800 m and 850 m west of the Main Development Area. These include sub-oval shaped features, which may be pits. A weir (HER214488) was also located south of Oakenholt reservoir, and likely originally fed the reservoir.
- 4.4.41 The old shoreline of the Dee River is observable as a bank (HER 87988), approximately 30 m south of the Main Development Area. A water sluice gate (HER214483) is also located approximately 750 m north-west of the Main Development Area, north of Pentre.
- 4.4.42 Several areas of undated ridge and furrow (HER 86955, HER 86959 and HER 57562), have been identified approximately 660 m west of the Main Development Area.
- 4.4.43 A mound (HER 87968) has been recorded in Kelsterton, approximately 780 m south of the Main Development Area. No archaeological features were observed and it is believed to be a relatively modern feature.

## LiDAR and Aerial Photography Assessment

- 4.4.44 Accessible LiDAR data was reviewed from the Environment Agency (EA) Website to highlight if any further archaeological assets are identifiable within the Order limits or within the 1 km study area.
- 4.4.45 LiDAR analysis within the Site highlights the current standing structure of Connah's Quay Power Station, with the Settling Tanks identifiable in the south-eastern area. The bank of the Dee estuary is located in the northern section of the Main Development Area, however, no new archaeological assets have been identified in this area.
- 4.4.46 LiDAR analysis within the proposed C&IEA in the eastern area of the Main Development Area shows remnants of the original coal-fired power station. The Connah's Quay Rifle Range was located in this area, however, LiDAR and aerial photographic analysis shows there to be no visible or identifiable surviving remains and it is assumed that all above and below ground remains were removed during the construction and development of the power station site.
- 4.4.47 Across the wider study area, LiDAR analysis shows widespread post-medieval ridge and furrow, particularly in the fields to the west and south of the Site. Faint traces of ridge and furrow are located in the fields to the west of the Site. These follow the current field boundaries that are present today, indicating that these likely date to the late post-medieval period after the fields underwent Parliamentary enclosure.
- 4.4.48 Ridge and furrow has also been identified in several of the fields that are present within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, again these extend within the existing field boundaries, indicating they date to the late post-medieval period. Several small circular features are present within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, however, these can be attributed to marl pits (HER 85035 and HER 85036). A spread of similar circular features can

be observed predominantly in the fields to the west, these likely represent further quarry and marl pits, already identified in the HER.

- 4.4.49 In the fields just south of the Site and around Kelsterton, there are signs of alteration to the field systems in this area. LiDAR analysis shows ridge and furrow on several alignments, with some ridge and furrow truncated by a new field boundary. The ridge and furrow typically presents as straighter ridge and furrow rather than the more typically short 'S' shaped medieval ridge and furrow, and is likely an earlier post-medieval field boundary that was re-organised.
- 4.4.50 A further two circular features are also identified in this area which may also represent post-medieval quarry or marl pits.

## 4.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.5.1 The Clwyd-Powys Historic Landscape Characterisation (CPHLC) forms part of a national project to characterise the historic landscape. The CPHLC is formed of an assessment of historic and current mapping that separated blocks of landscape into types based upon morphology or land use. A total of 10 CPHLC types were identified within 1 km of the Site. These are displayed below in **Table 3**.
- 4.5.2 The GIS data for the Extended Study of Historic Characterisation Landscapes (ESHCL) types located within the Site was obtained from the Clwyd-Powys County Council as part of the HER data request, and is presented in **Figure 17A-5 (Annex A)**. Historic Land Classification (HLC) types presented in **Figure 17A-5 (Annex A)** have been used in this study to establish the existing time depth of the historic landscape of the site and to examine how the surviving historic landscape of the site relates to that of the surrounding areas, and to the rest of Flintshire; this enables an assessment of the sensitivity of the historic landscape to change.

**Table 3: Clwyd-Powys Historic Landscape Types**

HLC Number	HLC Name	Sub-Type
FLNTHL326	Dees Estuary	Water and Wetland
FLNTHL718	White Sands	Reclaimed Land
FLNTHL207	Maes Gwyn	Agricultural-Regular Fieldsapes
FLNTHL572	Rockcliffe Marshes	Non-Nucleated Settlement
FLNTHL860	Flint	Nucleated Settlement
FLNTHL213	Northop Hall	Agricultural-Irregular Fieldscape
FLNTHL456	Connah's Quay	Non-Nucleated Settlement
FLNTHL603	Sealand	Agricultural-Irregular Fieldscape
FLNTHL743	Shotten Mills	Nucleated Settlement

HLC Number	HLC Name	Sub-Type
FLNTHL825	Leadbrook	Agricultural-Irregular Fieldscape

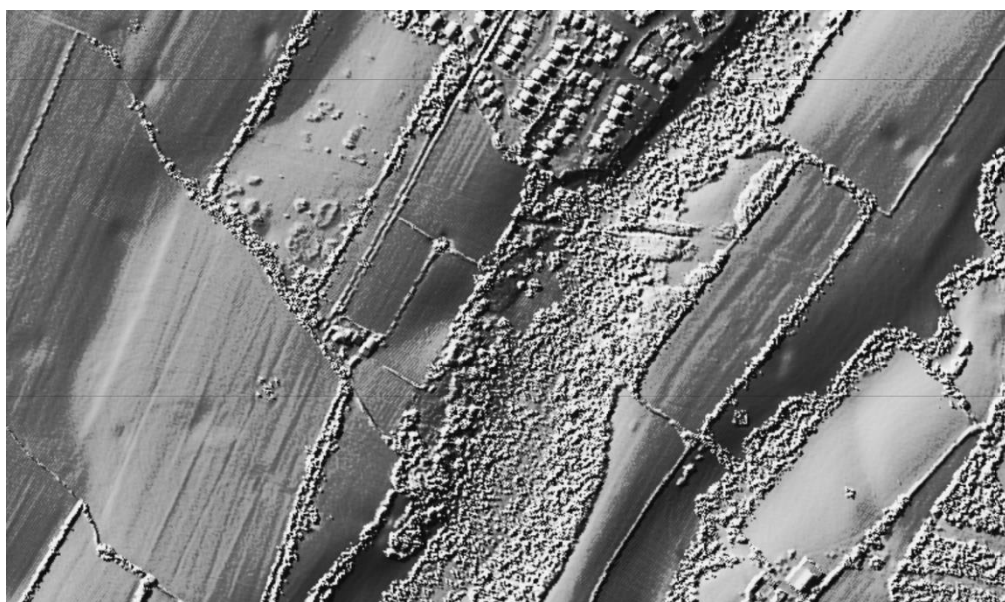
## Historic Landscape Character Summary

- 4.5.3 The landscape the Site is situated within is disparate, with several types of historic landscape located within 1 km of the Site. The Site is predominantly located within the Rockcliffe Marshes (FLNTHL572), a long, low-lying area of reclaimed marshland, which runs along the southern edge of the Dee Estuary.
- 4.5.4 The northern area of the Main Development Area is located within the Dee Estuary (FLNTHL326), an area of coastal marshland that encompasses the Dee Estuary and its foreshore, forming part of a wetland environment. White Sands (FLNTHL718) is located on the northern side of the Dee Estuary in the English County of Cheshire, north of the Site, and is also part of the Dee Estuary wetland environment.
- 4.5.5 The land surrounding the Site to the south and west are largely agricultural, with the large expansive areas of irregularly shaped, post-medieval parliamentary fields surrounding Leadbrook (FLNTHL825). Agricultural enclosed fields are also located around Northop Hall (FLNTHL213); these are located approximately 700 m -1 km south of the Main Development Area. On the northern side of the Dee Estuary, post-medieval field enclosures are recorded around Shotten Mills (FLNTHL743).
- 4.5.6 Located to the west of the Site are more formal regularly shaped areas of agricultural land at Maes Gaer (FLNTHL207). These are predominantly strip fields which largely date to the medieval period, with some re-organisation during the post-medieval period.
- 4.5.7 Interspersed between these irregular agricultural fields are several post-medieval settlements such as Connah's Quay (FLNTHL456) and Flint (FLNTHL860), both of which have an earlier medieval origin.

### Medieval Landscape

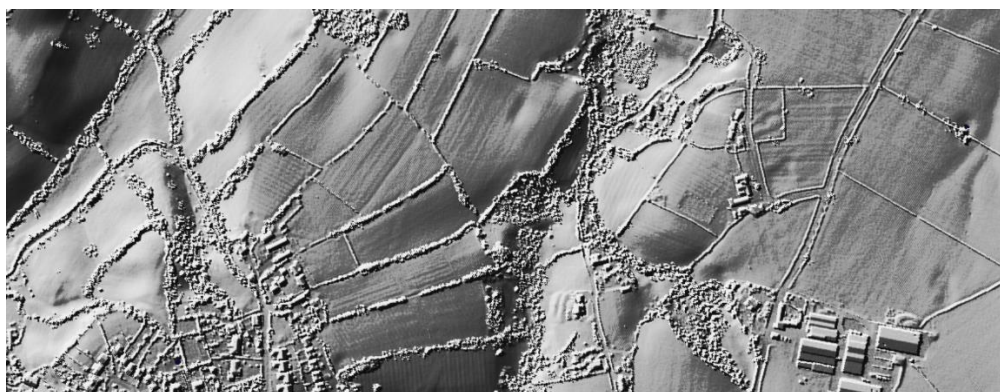
- 4.5.8 Whilst there is no earlier cartographic evidence than the 1840 Tithe maps for Flint and Northop, physical remains within the landscape, aerial photography and LiDAR analysis provides evidence that there is a partially buried medieval landscape to the west of the Site, between the settlement of Flint and the Main Development Area.
- 4.5.9 The CPHLC highlights the fields to the west as an area in which some medieval regular fieldscapes survive (**Plate 1**). LiDAR analysis has highlighted several areas where surviving 'strip' fields are located. These are typically medieval in date and have not been altered during the parliamentary re-organisation of the fields in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Evidence of these strip fields are located approximately 700 m west and south-west of the Main Development Area and it is likely that their alignment north to south was associated with the nearby town of Flint.

### Plate 1: LiDAR imagery of medieval strip fields to the west of the Site



- 4.5.10 Further areas of strip fields are located south-east of Flint and to the south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor (**Plate 2**). These are aligned in a linear fashion on an east to west trajectory and are clearly identifiable within the much larger and irregular shaped post-medieval fields surrounding them.

### Plate 2: LiDAR imagery of medieval strip fields to the south-west of the Site



- 4.5.11 Several areas of surviving medieval ridge and furrow have also been identified in the area to the west of the Site, this has also been previously identified within the HER (HER 86593), however, LiDAR analysis also highlights some other areas of likely medieval ridge and furrow just south of Flint.
- 4.5.12 A small 'quillet', or strip of land (**HER 87954**) is also located just south of Connah's Quay. This displays a small area of medieval ridge and furrow, with a reorientation of the field system and partial truncation of the ridge and furrow in the post-medieval period (**Plate 3**).

### Plate 3: LiDAR survey displaying a medieval 'Quillet'



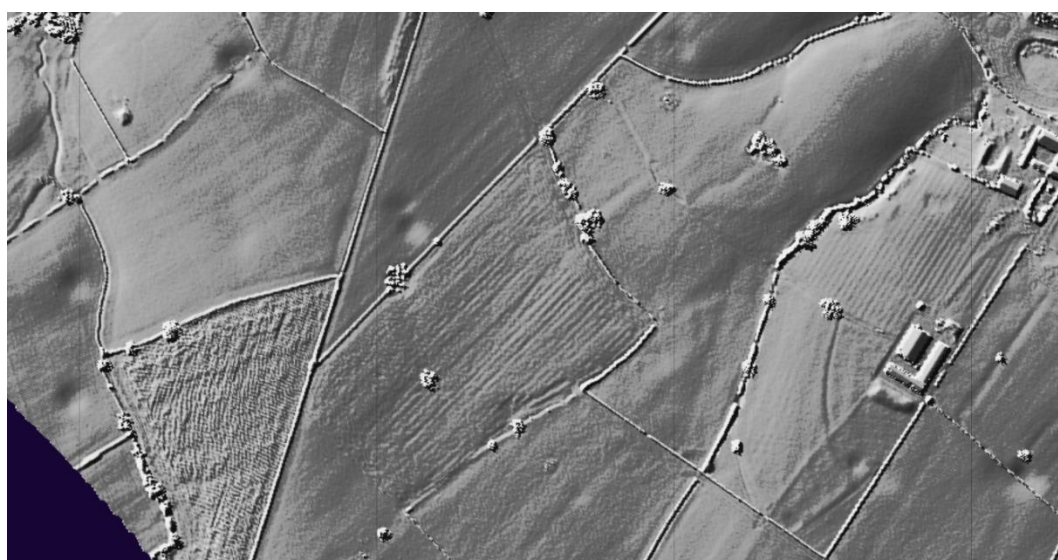
- 4.5.13 In summary, whilst the Site is not situated within a medieval agricultural landscape, there are remnants of medieval field systems predominantly located to the west and south-west of the Site; these take the form of remains of ridge and furrow cultivation field systems, and strip fields. A quillet, or medieval field system, is also located to the south-east, adjacent to Connah's Quay.

#### *Post Medieval Landscape*

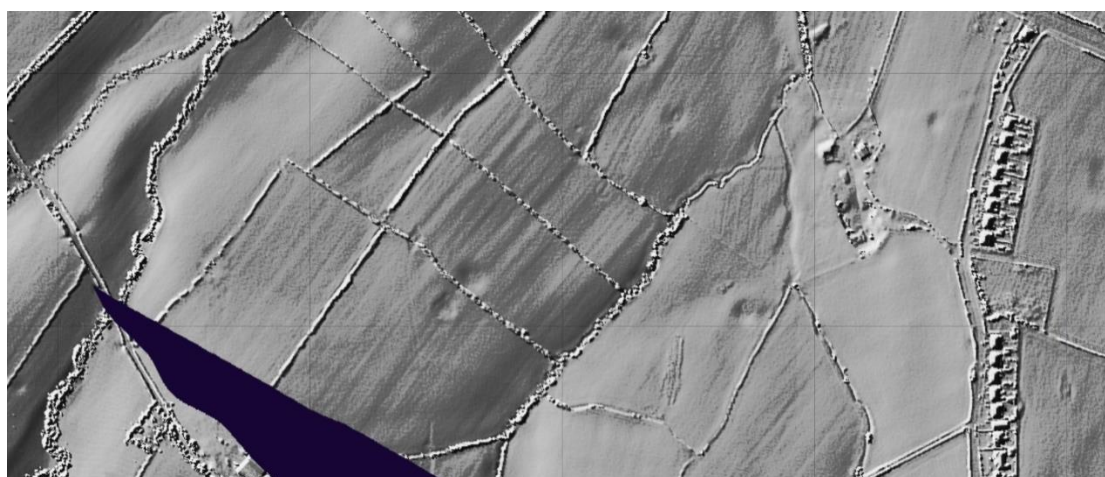
- 4.5.14 The Site is situated within a post-medieval foreshore landscape, and sits on the periphery of a post-medieval agricultural landscape. The agricultural landscape comprises both buried and extant features.
- 4.5.15 Both settlements at Connah's Quay and Flint, whilst medieval in origin, expanded dramatically throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the advent of industrialisation and the trade industry, with Connah's Quay dock in particular becoming an important part of the landscape and local economy. Cartographic evidence from the 1871 OS map, shows Connah's Quay to be located close to the river front, with the docks quickly expanding over the next ten years. The settlement developed a number of civil and industrial buildings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including schools, churches and factories. Much of the southern development including the housing estates and terraced housing developed throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the post-Second World War boom.
- 4.5.16 The Main Development Area is located in an area of reclaimed land identified in the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record (CPHER) as the Rockcliffe Marshes. Cartographic evidence highlights the Main Development Area to be located on land that was reclaimed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. LiDAR analysis has not identified any further post-medieval features within the foreshore within 1 km of the Site.
- 4.5.17 The agricultural landscape to the south and west of the Site is predominantly post-medieval in date. The tithe maps from 1840 and the OS map from 1871 show a widespread alteration and amalgamation of field systems into much larger fields. This is particularly noticeable just to the south of the Site, where LiDAR imaging highlights several old field boundaries that can be mapped back to the 1840 tithe map locations (**Plate 4** and **Plate 5**).

- 4.5.18 As previously discussed, the western agricultural fields show remnants of medieval field systems; However, much of this area displays several phases of post-medieval parliamentary field enclosure and rearrangement that have removed much of the medieval landscape legibility. LiDAR analysis did not identify any earlier field boundaries to the south of the Site except for the surviving quillet field system.
- 4.5.19 Whilst earlier field boundaries are not legible on LiDAR there are a number of fields with post-medieval ridge and furrow, many of which have already been identified within the HER (HER 26824) close to Croes Atti. Many of the fields to the west of Oakenholt display widely spaced post-medieval ridge and furrow.

**Plate 4: LiDAR imagery of post-medieval ridge and furrow to the south of the Site**



**Plate 5: LiDAR imagery of post-medieval ridge and furrow to the west of the Site**



- 4.5.20 Interspersed between these agricultural fields are several strips of historic woodland. These include Wepre Wood, to the south of the Site, woodland at Kelsterton Brook and Top-y-fron Dingle, and Oakenholt Wood. These are present on the earliest 1840 tithe mapping and date to at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and may potentially be medieval in age.

- 4.5.21 In summary, the Site is predominantly located in the Dee Estuary marshlands, which were reclaimed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and is located in close proximity to the 19<sup>th</sup> century port of Connah's Quay to the east, which developed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.5.22 HER data, LiDAR imagery and cartographic sources have highlighted that the Site is partially located within a post-medieval agricultural landscape, with areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow identified on LiDAR to the west of the Site. Several post-medieval field boundaries have also been identified to the south of the Site, supporting the cartographic evidence that showed an alteration of some of the fields in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several extant historic woodlands are also located to the south and west of the Site.

## 5. Assessment of Baseline

### 5.1 Previous Ground Disturbance

- 5.1.1 Historic cartographic evidence highlights that the Main Development Area, Electrical Connection Corridor, and C&IEA were located on the foreshore of the River Dee until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the land was reclaimed and built up using a mixture of re-deposited alluvial clays, sands and gravels and clinker.
- 5.1.2 The original coal-fired power station and the current power station have been constructed on this reclaimed land. A deposit model across the Main Development Area has been created by Wessex Archaeology (**Appendix 18-A: Marine Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (EN010166/APP/6.4)**) on a north to south alignment. The deposit model showed modern made ground deposits to a depth of between 2 m – 4 m within the Main Development Area. The boreholes undertaken in 2025 for the Proposed Development confirmed the presence of made ground deposits across the Main Development Area.
- 5.1.3 The deposit model highlighted that peat and organic rich alluvial deposits are located within the Site beneath these made ground deposits at a variable depth of between 2 m and 18 m bgl. These hold the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and faunal data, but have been partially truncated by construction activities associated with the construction of the power station site; therefore, a **medium level** of ground disturbance is assessed within the Main Development Area.
- 5.1.4 Within the C&IEA, a single borehole was located here as part of the boreholes undertaken in 2025 for the Proposed Development, which recorded no made ground deposits, and topsoil measuring c. 0.2 m directly overlying alluvial deposits. However, this area has previously been the site of a post-medieval firing range, and the coal-fired power station built in the 1950s and since demolished, therefore a **medium level** of ground disturbance is assessed in this area.
- 5.1.5 The Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor is located in an area of agricultural fields to the south-west of the Main Development Area. No previous GI investigations or archaeological investigations have been undertaken in this area. Cartographic sources show this area to have been agricultural fields since at least 1840, however, the history of this area of the Site between the prehistoric and medieval period is unknown.
- 5.1.6 Within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, it is likely that these areas have undergone agricultural farming and ploughing which may have disturbed the topsoil and subsoil deposits, however, there is potential for archaeological remains to have survived beneath these deposits. Therefore, the level of ground disturbance in these areas is assessed as **low level**.

### 5.2 Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 **Palaeolithic to Mesolithic:** Several nationally significant sites dating to the Palaeolithic period have been identified in Wales in the form of cave sites in

the Clwydian Range at Bontnewydd Cave, Cae Gronw Cave, Cae-Gwyn Cave, Ffynnon Beuno Cave; the closest of these sites was at Gwaenysgor Cave was in Flintshire, approximately 20 km west of the Site. These sites have produced important lithic, faunal and human bone evidence. Known Mesolithic sites in Wales shows a definite concentration of sites in coastal locations, particularly along the north and south coasts, indicating that the Welsh shoreline offered an abundant source of food and other materials. Shell middens or mounds, many including human remains, recorded along the Severn Estuary with important sites such as Prestatyn, located around 17 km north-west of the Site.

- 5.2.2 Whilst no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites, finds or assets have been identified within the Site or 1 km study area, a review of geotechnical data within the Order limits on the River Dee foreshore has identified that there may be surviving areas of peat and organic rich alluvial deposits beneath made ground within the Main Development Area which have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains. Site clearance works within the Main Development Area would only extend to the subgrade level of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station site and would not reach the recorded depths of these deposits. However, piling would be required across the Main Development Area which would reach depths up to 28 m below ground level, which could extend through these deposits. Therefore, the potential to encounter Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits within the Main Development Area is deemed to be **medium**.
- 5.2.3 **Neolithic to Bronze Age:** Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been identified within the wider landscape of Flintshire, the presence of a round barrow (FL307100) at Moel y Gaer, as well as a further round barrow at Pen y Parc (FL300847), illustrate the importance of the higher ground of the Clwydian Range, to the south of the Site, to prehistoric settlers.
- 5.2.4 Excavations at Rhyl identified a peat shelf with over 70 artefacts mostly of Neolithic and Bronze Age date and include polished stone axes. Further finds from peat deposits include two bronze axes and a bronze dagger from the peat shelf off Llandudno, Conwy, and a bronze spearhead and a bronze axe found on the peat shelf at Rhyl, Denbighshire, are more likely to be an indication of Bronze Age exploitation of coastal environments which were later inundated.
- 5.2.5 Whilst there has been identified prehistoric activity within the wider landscape, particularly to the south at Moel y Gaer, only isolated small finds have been recorded within 1 km of the Site. Two Bronze Age findspots were recorded approximately 150 m south of the Main Development Area and include a tanged flint arrowhead and a bronze celt, a flint scraper and a hammerstone.
- 5.2.6 Whilst the bronze celt and flint tools are indicative of Bronze Age activity in the area, no previously identified settlement or features have been recorded in close proximity to the Site. Therefore, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded Neolithic and Bronze Age remains within the Site is considered to be **low**.

- 5.2.7 **Iron Age:** The Site lies within the territory associated with the British tribe named by the Romans as the '*Deceangli*'. Narratives of these people created by archaeologists have generally assumed a hierarchical society, due to the presence of 'high-status' hillforts in the Clwydian Range, such as Moel y Gaer (FL100296). Excavations at Moel y Gaer have suggested use throughout the Iron Age, and the replacement of roundhouses with rectangular structures suggests a probable continuation of use into the Roman period, unlike many other similar sites across Britain.
- 5.2.8 Whilst there is clear Iron Age activity at Moel y Gaer to the south of the Site, no Iron Age activity has been identified within the Site or the 1 km study area. Therefore, it is considered that there is a **low** potential to encounter archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age period within the Site.
- 5.2.9 **Roman:** There is a heavy Roman presence in Flintshire, with two Roman scheduled monuments located to the west of the Site; Pentre Bridge Roman Site (FL131), located approximately 1 km west of the Site and Croes Atti Roman Site (FL213) located approximately 600 m west of the Site. Excavations at these sites and in the wider vicinity to the west of the Site have identified a much wider Roman settlement, that was built alongside the St Asaph to Chester Road, with a villa complex, burials and furnaces located around Pentre Bridge. An area of industrial timber and stone buildings, as well as a series of furnaces and hearths has been identified at Croes Atti adjacent to the Roman Road.
- 5.2.10 Further archaeological investigations close to Croes Atti identified a likely cemetery, and further indications of industrial working, with a number of furnaces identified to the south. Archaeological investigations at Oakenholt Quarry Farm approximately 300 m west of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor and approximately 570 m north-west from the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor have identified further Roman settlement remains, which indicates the settlement extends to at least this area, with the potential for further remains to extend further eastwards into the Site.
- 5.2.11 The geophysical survey undertaken for the Proposed Development within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor did not identify any anomalies that could be of archaeological potential, however, the survey identified areas of scattered mixed ferrous debris, which possibly relates to the use of greenwaste across the survey area and which has the potential to obscure underlying archaeological features.
- 5.2.12 In addition, due to the large-scale Roman roadside settlement located to the west of the Site and the close proximity of Roman settlement remains to the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, it is considered that there is a **medium** potential to encounter previously unrecorded Roman remains within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor.
- 5.2.13 Within the Main Development Area, Electrical Connection Corridor and C&IEA, any potential Roman remains would have been truncated and removed by made ground deposits associated with the construction and development of the power station site, therefore there is a **low** potential to encounter previously unrecorded Roman remains within these areas of the Site.

- 5.2.14 **Early Medieval:** The Site lies within the early medieval cantref (a land division important in the administration of Welsh law) of Tegeingl, within the wider post-Roman Kingdom of Gwynedd.
- 5.2.15 Flintshire and the surrounding area has examples of early medieval settlement, including the castle Hen Blas (FL062), to the west of Flint, which has been suggested as a candidate for the llys site of Coleshill, a site associated with Welsh royal use in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. At Llys Edwin (FL023), which lies c. 3.5 km to the south-west of the Site, a likely later, medieval moated site has also been tentatively suggested as the site of a llys associated with the historical figure Edwin of Tegeingl, who likely ruled the area in the 11th century.
- 5.2.16 A number of churches are located in the wider area, outside the study area which indicates widespread early medieval settlement around the Site, these include most notably, the Grade II\* listed Church of St Deiniol at Hawarden and the Grade II\* listed Church of St James in Holywell (428) which are thought to have developed from foundations in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 5.2.17 There is clearly early medieval activity in the wider area, with Wat's Dyke (FL082,83, 84 and 85) identified approximately 4.8 km south-west of the Site; However, no early medieval archaeological assets have been identified within the Site or 1 km study area. Therefore, it is considered that there is a **low** potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2.18 **Medieval:** The settlement at Connah's Quay, developed throughout the medieval period; it was listed in the Domesday Book as 'Wepre'. The immediate area around the Site appears to have been in largely agricultural, and relatively wooded, with only very small settlements at Golftyn, Leadbrook, Llys Edwin and Coleshill. The town of Flint, located approximately 1 km west of the Site, developed into the largest settlement in the area with Castell y Flint (FL003) built next to the River Dee to provide protection for the town and region.
- 5.2.19 There are remnants of medieval agricultural activity within the study area, including ridge and furrow located underneath the A548 roundabout, approximately 330 m west of the Site and three linear strips that are a medieval field system located approximately 500 m west of the Site.
- 5.2.20 Two 'quilllets' or small strips of medieval land were also identified through cartographic sources approximately 150 m - 200 m south of the Site. Several finds such as a silver cross penny of Richard I and a broken silver ring have also been found within the study area.
- 5.2.21 Whilst there are remnants of the medieval agricultural landscape, the Main Development Area was only reclaimed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. No foreshore assets dating to the medieval period have been identified in the study area, and any that may have been located within the Main Development Area, Electrical Connection Corridor and C&IEA would have been truncated and removed by made ground deposits associated with the construction and development of the power station site.

- 5.2.22 Whilst there is some potential for field boundaries to be present within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor and the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, LiDAR analysis and the geophysical survey has not identified any remains of these field systems or boundaries. Therefore, it is considered that there is a **low** potential to encounter previously unrecorded medieval archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2.23 **Post Medieval:** The development of Connah's Quay during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the subsequent industrialisation of the wider area was due to the creation and expansion of the docks and shipyards. Remains of the dockyards, shipyards and quay are located approximately 500 m east of the Main Development Area, with remains of a number of industrial structures such as factories, tramroads and railways, as well as civil structures such as schools, public houses and Methodist churches located between 300 m and 1 km south-east of the Main Development Area.
- 5.2.24 The wider landscape was largely agricultural during the post-medieval period, with a network of farmsteads predominantly located to the west and south of the Site, linked through a network of trackways and roads. Evidence of these farmsteads are still visible in the landscape, with many still surviving and in use today.
- 5.2.25 There is clear evidence through LiDAR imagery and aerial photographic analysis that industrial quarrying and marl extraction was occurring widely within the study area, with several marl pits identified in the Repurposed and Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridors. LiDAR analysis has not recorded any further marl pits within the Site however the geophysical survey undertaken for the Proposed Development identified amorphous 'pond-like' features at the known locations of the marl pits recorded on the HER. The geophysical survey also identified former field boundaries which are recorded on historic OS mapping dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.2.26 Whilst the Site is located within a heavy post-medieval agricultural landscape, the foreshore on which the Main Development Area is located was only reclaimed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. No foreshore assets dating to the post-medieval period have been identified in the study area, and any that may have been located within the Main Development Area, Electrical Connection Corridor and C&IEA would have been truncated and removed by made ground deposits associated with the construction and development of the power station site.
- 5.2.27 It is considered that there is a **low** potential to encounter post-medieval archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2.28 **Modern:** Cartographic sources show that the Main Development Area is situated within land that was reclaimed from 1910 onwards. The original coal-fired power station was opened in 1954, and was closed in 1984, demolished in 1992. The C&IEA is located on the site of the former power station. The current gas-powered plant, situated on the south bank of the Dee, was constructed in 1996 within the same reclaimed land and is located within the south-eastern corner of the Main Development Area.

- 5.2.29 During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, further industrialisation occurred within the town of Connah's Quay with Shotten Steelworks and the introduction of the Alkali Works.
- 5.2.30 Connah's Quay was an important port during the Second World War, used to transport materials from Wales into Chester and then further afield. As such there are remnants of a number of Second World War features within the study area including an aerial defence emplacement built to protect Flint and the locale, located approximately 1 km west of the Main Development Area. Several prisoner-of-war (POW) camps were located within the study area including one at Kelsterton located approximately 120 m south of the Main Development Area and a second POW camp located at Wern Hall, approximately 980 m south-east of the Main Development Area.
- 5.2.31 Agricultural water management features associated with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station are located approximately 90 m north of the Main Development Area, with further water management systems located across the study area, including a water reservoir located at Oakenholt, approximately 460 m south of the Main Development Area.
- 5.2.32 Due to the level of truncation along the Dee Estuary foreshore associated with the construction and development of the power station site, it is considered that there is a **low** potential to encounter archaeological remains dating to the modern period within the Main Development Area, Electrical Connection Corridor and C&IEA. No archaeological assets dating to the modern period have been identified within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor and the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, therefore it is considered that there is also a **low** potential to encounter any modern archaeological remains within these areas of the Site.

## Summary of Archaeological Potential and Significance of Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.33 In the preceding section, the assessment of archaeological potential identified there to be a medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period to be encountered within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, and a medium potential for organic / peaty deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential to be encountered within the Main Development Area.
- 5.2.34 For all other periods, and within all other elements of the Proposed Development, there is considered to be a low potential to encounter archaeological remains.
- 5.2.35 Evidence of Roman archaeological remains is likely to consist of further settlement, funerary and industrial remains such as pits, ditches, buildings, furnaces, hearths, inhumations and cremations. Any such remains would likely be of **medium value** as they could be of interest at a regional level.
- 5.2.36 Organic / peaty deposits have the potential to contain important palaeoenvironmental data which could contribute to the archaeological modelling of the historic landscape and could contribute to local and regional research. If identified, it is considered they would be of **medium value** as they would contribute to the understanding of the landscape and

environmental conditions of the area which may contribute to a number of regional research agendas.

- 5.2.37 The significance of the potential previously unrecorded remains would derive from their archaeological and historical interest and their potential to contribute to our understanding of past human activity based on national, regional or local frameworks. Isolated artefactual material or truncated/disturbed remains are considered to be of low value, whilst well preserved and in situ evidence for occupation/settlement remains could be of medium or even high value.
- 5.2.38 There is the potential for the Proposed Development to result in physical impacts to potential archaeological remains dating to the Roman period and deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential, therefore these are scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

### 5.3 Historic Landscape Sensitivity to Change

- 5.3.1 The importance and significance of historic landscape character is assessed in terms of sensitivity to change. Those with a high sensitivity to change should be accommodated and preserved where possible within new developments or should be subject to well managed changes. Historic landscapes with a lower sensitivity to change can be potentially enhanced by new developments and can absorb most types and scales of essential, well-managed change.
- 5.3.2 The Site is located within two distinct historic landscapes; a medieval and post-medieval landscape.
- 5.3.3 The medieval landscape surrounding the Site is a mixture of buried landscape and existing field systems, that are predominantly located on the periphery of the Site. The medieval landscape is primarily comprised of strip field systems located between 700 m and 1 km to the west and south-west of the Site, with areas of surviving remnant medieval ridge and furrow. A small 'quillet' strip field that has been truncated and re-organised in the post-medieval period is located approximately 200 m south-east of the Main Development Area.
- 5.3.4 Therefore, whilst there are some surviving remnants of medieval landscape located within the study area to the west, this is located on the periphery of the Site, with only a medieval quillet located in close proximity to the Main Development Area and heavily truncated by post-medieval re-organisation of the fields. Due to the industrial nature of the Main Development Area and the post-medieval changes located within the Repurposed and Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, there is no connection between the Site and the medieval agricultural features within the local landscape.
- 5.3.5 The Site is partially located within a surviving post-medieval landscape, with the Repurposed and Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor located within extant post-medieval agricultural fields. Cartographic evidence has highlighted that the post-medieval field systems were altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with LiDAR analysis and aerial photography showing surviving ridge and furrow to the west of the Main Development Area. Due to the industrial nature of the power station located within the Main Development Area, there

is no connection between the Main Development Area and the post-medieval agricultural landscape in which it is situated.

- 5.3.6 Whilst there is a connection between the Site and the wider post-medieval agricultural landscape, post-medieval field systems are common throughout Flintshire and Wales, reducing its sensitivity.
- 5.3.7 The historic landscape character of the Site is therefore assessed as being of **low value** and the sensitivity to change is assessed as **low**.
- 5.3.8 The Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor would not alter the ability to appreciate the historic landscape character of the Site, as, following installation of the pipeline, the infrastructure would be entirely below ground. Works within the Main Development Area, Electrical Connection Corridor and C&IEA would introduce additional modern infrastructure into the landscape at these locations however this would form an extension to the existing modern industrial nature of the immediate landscape. Therefore, this is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

## 5.4 Significance of Designated Heritage Assets

### Scheduled Monuments

#### *Within 3 km study area*

#### Pentre Bridge Roman Site (FL131)

- 5.4.1 The Pentre Bridge Roman Site encompasses a large area of approximately 400 m, centred around Pentre Bridge on the eastern edge of the settlement of Flint, and is located approximately 600 m west of the Main Development Area. Several archaeological excavations have been carried out throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with investigations carried out in 1923-4, 1933-4, 1977 and 1986.
- 5.4.2 The investigations identified an area with extensive furnaces, and clay pits, with several inhumations. Several large stone-built structures, approximately 40 m by 20 m, were also identified during these investigations. It is likely that further buried remains survive in this area, including further furnace remains, inhumations and stone built structures.
- 5.4.3 The asset holds archaeological interest, with its value derived from its ability to inform on Roman settlement patterns, burial practices and Roman building techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.4 The setting of the asset contributes to its significance and encompasses the land situated around Pentre Bridge, extending into the fields to the east towards Oakenholt. The setting of the asset is considered to be the local Roman landscape it is situated in. The asset holds a group association with Croes Atti Roman Site (FL213), which is located approximately 410 m east of the asset and based upon archaeological investigations in the wider area surrounding these assets, these are likely part of a wider and much larger Roman settlement landscape. This group value also contributes to its significance and combined these assets provide a rare example of a well-preserved and large Roman settlement in Wales. The Site is located within

the local agricultural landscape of the asset, therefore the Site can be considered to form part of its setting.

- 5.4.5 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Croes Atti Roman Site (FL213)

- 5.4.6 Croes Atti Roman Site is located approximately 140 m west of the Main Development Area, and covers an area of approximately 1 ha, centred in the fields just to the east of Pentre. Geophysical surveys and subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluations in 2013-14 identified a substantial Roman settlement in this area, with evidence of a Roman road, and associated ditches, wooden and stone built structures, pits, hearths and furnaces. The finds and material from the site has indicated a heavy industrial use.
- 5.4.7 It is likely that further buried remains survive in this area, including further remains of wooden and stone built structures, Roman roads, ditches, pits, hearths and furnaces.
- 5.4.8 The asset holds archaeological interest, with its value derived from its ability to inform on Roman settlement patterns, industrial practices and Roman building techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.9 The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, encompassing the land to the east of Pentre. The setting of the asset is considered to be the local Roman landscape it is situated in, and the asset holds a group association with Pentre Bridge Roman Site (FL131), located approximately 410 m west of the asset and also the further non-designated Roman industrial assets, including further furnaces located to the south of the asset. Based upon archaeological investigations in the wider area surrounding these assets, these are likely part of a wider and much larger Roman settlement landscape. This group value also contributes to its significance and combined, these assets provide a rare example of a well-preserved and large Roman settlement in Wales. The Site is located within the local agricultural landscape of the asset, therefore the Site can be considered to form part of its setting.
- 5.4.10 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Kelsterton Brewery (FL180)

- 5.4.11 Kelsterton Brewery is located approximately 280 m south of the Main Development Area and is located in a wooded area, just to the east of the town of Connah's Quay. The brewery is a 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial building built and owned by Thomas Bate, High Sheriff of Flintshire, that was used as a brewery throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was the first brewery built and operated in Flintshire. It is partially extant, with the vaulted undercrofts, brewing tanks and a weir still surviving. The further remains such as building foundations likely still survive buried underground.

- 5.4.12 The asset holds both historical and archaeological interest, with its value derived from its ability to enhance our knowledge of 18<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century brewing and industrial practices, and as a partially surviving early 19<sup>th</sup> century Flintshire brewery. The asset also provides further archaeological interest in its ability to provide information on 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial construction techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.13 The setting of the asset is defined by the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial landscape and the town of Connah's Quay that it served. It holds an historical association with Kelsterton Hall, the residence of Thomas Bate and the owner of Kelsterton Brewery. The Site is located within the local industrial landscape in the immediate environs of the asset. The asset is shielded from the Site by a small wooded area and modern 20<sup>th</sup> century housing north of the Site and the Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.14 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Castell y Fflint (FL003)

- 5.4.15 Castell y Fflint is located 2.2 km north-west of the Site on the foreshore of the Dee estuary. The castle, built in approximately 1277 by King Edward I consists of a square ward with a round tower on each corner. The Great Tower is offset from the main courtyard by a large moat and was accessed via a drawbridge. The castle is partially ruinous; however, the north-east tower is well-preserved within the inner ward, with surviving internal features including floors and a fireplace. To the south of the castle lies a moated outer ward which contained an outer gatehouse and turning bridge. The curtain walls have been largely demolished, however sections of the southern wall do survive and are still extant.
- 5.4.16 The castle was an important and strategic part of the Civil War, with it being captured and changing hands several times, before being destroyed by Parliamentarian forces in 1646. The Great Tower holds important architectural design, with a strong barrel-vaulted circular gallery at basement level, surrounding a central space and supporting a ring of small interconnecting rooms on the floor above.
- 5.4.17 The asset holds historical interest as the site of several Civil War battles during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and architectural interest due to its unusual design. The asset also holds archaeological interest, with the potential for buried remains within and surrounding the castle, to provide further information on medieval castle design, lifestyle and warfare. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.18 The setting of the asset is considered to be the Dee estuary, foreshore and local coastal landscape and any area in which it is viewable from. The medieval town of Flint forms part of its setting, however, much of this medieval town has been eroded through modern 20<sup>th</sup> century development. Due to its location on the foreshore, the Site is considered to form part of the asset's wider setting. The castle also holds a group value with other nearby medieval defensive structures including Bryn y Cwm Mound and Bailey Castle (FL064).

- 5.4.19 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Bryn y Cwm Mound and Bailey Castle (FL064)

- 5.4.20 Bryn y Cwm Mound & Bailey Castle is located approximately 1.3 km west of the Site.
- 5.4.21 The asset holds archaeological interest as a well-preserved motte and bailey castle, with its significance derived from its potential to provide further information of medieval defensive techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.22 The asset comprises the remains of a motte and bailey medieval castle. The motte (the central mound of soil) stands at a height of 30 ft and a diameter of 90 ft, with a flattened top to allow the construction of buildings. The bailey, or embanked enclosure ditch, however, is now buried. There is potential for the archaeological remains of structures, pits and hearths to be present within the central motte area. The setting of the asset is considered to be the local medieval landscape including the settlement of Flint and, due to its defensive purpose, any area the asset can be viewed from. The castle holds a group value with other nearby defensive assets including Castell y Flint (FL003). Its height would have originally allowed it to be viewed from the lower-lying agricultural lands to the east, south and west, however, while historically the Site would have formed part of its setting, this has been eroded by heavy urban development to the east of the asset and the Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.23 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Llys Edwin Medieval Fortified House Site (FL023)

- 5.4.24 Llys Edwin Medieval Fortified House Site is located approximately 1.8 km south-west of the Site. The asset is a buried moated homestead, measuring approximately 58 m by 54 m in size with some surviving earthworks to the north of the site. Archaeological excavations undertaken in 1931 identified several phases of construction associated with the house structure, with remains of a fishpond and buried earthworks that may have formed part of a larger formal garden recorded in the northern area of the site.
- 5.4.25 The asset holds archaeological interest, with its value derived from its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, moated homestead layout and potentially medieval garden layout. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.26 The setting of the asset is considered to be the local and immediate medieval agricultural landscape in which it was situated and served. The asset is screened from the Site by dense tree lines, patches of woodland and modern settlement. There is no inter-visibility with the Site. The Site is not located within the immediate medieval agricultural landscape of the asset and due to the distance from the Site, the Site is not considered to form part of the setting and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.

5.4.27 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Castell Ewloe (FL002)

5.4.28 Castell Ewloe is located approximately 2.6 km south of the Site, occupying a commanding position above two ravines within the great forest of Ewloe. The castle dates to 1257 and was commissioned by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and is partially still extant, with a mixture of surviving structures and ruins. The castle is overlooked by slopes on the southern side where an earthwork has been built outside of the moat which surrounds the castle.

5.4.29 The castle is of a design that was standard in Wales during the 13<sup>th</sup> century, consisting of a rectangular keep with an apsidal end in the upper ward, and a lower ward which incorporates a western tower. These upper and lower wards were inter-connected via a stone bridge.

5.4.30 Remains of buildings are visible in the upper ward, with internal divisions of basements and windows still visible. It is likely there are further remains of internal structures in the lower ward, however, these are not visible on the surface.

5.4.31 The asset holds both architectural and archaeological interest; its architectural interest is derived from its ability to inform on further Welsh medieval castle design and construction, whilst its archaeological interest is derived from its ability to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive structures, medieval warfare, and domestic and social life within Welsh castles. The asset is of **high value**.

5.4.32 The setting of the asset is considered to be the local medieval landscape which it protected, the nearby settlement of Ewloe and, as a defensive structure, any area that the castle is visible from. The asset is located on an area of higher land and is therefore visible from the lower lying agricultural landscape, however, due to the distance from the Site, and screening from the Great Forest of Ewloe, there is no-intervisibility between the asset and the Site and historically would have been screened by the Great Forest of Ewloe which dates to the medieval period and would have been contemporary with the construction of the castle. Due to the lack of historical inter-visibility, and the Site not forming part of its area of protection, the Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.

5.4.33 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Wat's Dyke (FL082, FL083, FL084, FL085)

5.4.34 Wat's Dyke is located approximately 2.3 km south-west of the Site. The dyke is segmented between the four CADW designations, but in total runs for approximately 4.8 km on a north-west to south-east alignment.

5.4.35 The asset comprises a large earthen bank and ditch and was a historic boundary marker, delineating and formalising the boundaries of historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The full extent of Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near

Maesbury, with the depth and width heavily variable across its full length and breadth.

- 5.4.36 The asset holds archaeological interest, with its value derived from its ability to inform on medieval defensive organisation within Wales, with a high potential for further associated assets to be present in close proximity to the asset. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.37 The setting of the asset is considered to be the early medieval agricultural landscape in which it was situated, and its position was as a topographical boundary rather than focused on views from or to the asset. There is no inter-visibility with the Site, due to the distance from the Site and the hedgerows and small farmsteads located between the Site and the asset screen the asset from the Site. The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.38 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Promontory fort on Burton Point 550m South West of Burton Point Farm (NHLE 1013298)

- 5.4.1 Promontory Fort on Burton Point 550 m south-west of Burton Point Farm is an Iron Age defensive fort, located approximately 3 km north-east of the Site. The asset is located on a high promontory overlooking the Dee estuary on its south-western side. The fort consists of a single 5 m high and 12 m wide tower surrounded by an external 2 m deep defensive ditch. An external trackway leads from the fort at the bottom of the promontory on its south-eastern side. The internal area of the rampart is 0.9 ha and would have been able to support a single farmstead. Other examples of promontory forts have identified wooden palisades and further stone and wooden built buildings within the centre of the ramparts, and there is potential for further archaeological habitation and defensive features to be located within the fort.
- 5.4.2 The asset holds archaeological interest as a relatively rare example of an Iron Age defensive fort, with less than 100 examples surviving nationally. The asset may provide further information on Iron Age defensive techniques, Iron Age settlement patterns and building techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.3 The area surrounding the asset is considered to be its immediate setting, however, the hillfort has wider views towards and across the Dee Estuary and this is considered to form part of the setting of the asset. The hillfort at Moel y Gaer (FL011) located across the Dee estuary in Wales was likely contemporary with this asset and views between the two forts are considered to form part of the setting of this asset. There is some inter-visibility from the asset towards the Site, and the Site is located within this wider landscape and within views between the fort and other contemporary assets, and therefore can be considered to form part of its setting.
- 5.4.4 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

### *Wider study area (up to 5 km)*

#### **Moel y Gaer (FL011)**

- 5.4.5 Moel y Gaer is a hillfort that dates to the prehistoric period; it is located 4.3 km south-west of the Site. The hillfort comprises a sub-oval hilltop enclosure that measures approximately 190 m north to south and 170 m east to west. Based on its form, it likely dates to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age. The hillfort is defended via a defensive ditch and bank, however, the depth and survivability of this ditch and bank is sporadic surrounding the asset. Archaeological excavations were undertaken in 1972-3 and identified a number of occupation features such as pits and hearths, as well as a tumulus.
- 5.4.6 The asset holds architectural interest as a well-surviving example of a Late Bronze Age and Iron Age defensive hillfort, and its ability to inform on prehistoric settlement patterns, defensive organisation and prehistoric building techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.7 The hillfort is located within a wider prehistoric landscape, with several scheduled monument round barrows including Hen-y-Fail Roundbarrow (**FL168**) and Round Barrow 180 m E of Mwccwd (**FL040**) located in close proximity to the hillfort. The area surrounding the asset is considered to be its immediate setting, however, the hillfort has wider views towards and across the Dee Estuary and this is considered to form part of the setting of the asset. The Promontory Fort at Burton Wood (NHLE 1013298) located across the Dee estuary in England was likely contemporary with this asset and views between the two forts are considered to form part of the setting of this asset. The setting of the asset is considered to be the wider prehistoric landscape that it is situated within and any area that the hillfort can be viewed from. There is some inter-visibility from the asset towards the Site, and the Site is located within this wider landscape and within views between the fort and other contemporary assets, and therefore can be considered to form part of the setting of the asset.
- 5.4.8 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### **Bryn Castell Castle Mound (FL061)**

- 5.4.9 Bryn Castell Castle Mound (FL061), is located approximately 3.8 km west of the Site. The asset comprises the remains of a motte and bailey medieval castle, with the motte (the central mound of soil) standing at a height of 2.4 m with a diameter of 7.6 m. The top of the motte has been flattened to allow the construction of structures. A hole measuring 2 m in depth is located centrally within the motte and continues as a ditch down the west side of the motte. There is potential for archaeological remains of structures, pits and hearths to be present within the central motte area.
- 5.4.10 The asset holds archaeological interest as a well-preserved motte and bailey castle, with its significance derived from its potential to provide further information of medieval defensive techniques. The asset is of **high value**.

- 5.4.11 The setting of the asset is considered to be the local medieval landscape including the settlement of Flint and any area the asset can be viewed from. The castle holds a group value with other nearby defensive assets including Castell y Flint (FL003) and Hen Blas Castle (FL062), but in particular holds a group association with other motte and bailey castles in the area, including Bryn y Cwm Mound and Bailey Castle (FL064).
- 5.4.12 There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site, with the Site is screened from the asset by heavy urban development to the east of the asset. Historically there would have been inter-visibility between the asset and the Site and the Site is located within the local medieval landscape of the asset, however the Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.13 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Hen Blas Castle (FL062)

- 5.4.14 Hen Blas Castle is located approximately 3.8 km west of the Site. The asset comprises a partially demolished medieval stone castle, with only the central enclosure surviving. The central enclosure measures 48 m by 50 m in size, with the central castle still surviving. The central castle is defined as a fortified manor house, with archaeological investigations undertaken in 1957, identifying an earlier earthwork castle underneath the foundations of the stone fortified manor house, which appeared to have been abandoned in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The fortified manor house was encircled by an enclosure ditch which is still extant, 78 m north to south and 78 m east to west.
- 5.4.15 The asset holds archaeological interest as a well-preserved motte and bailey castle, with its significance derived from its potential to provide further information of medieval defensive techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.16 The setting of the asset is defined as the local medieval landscape, which includes the settlement of Flint to the east and any area that it can be viewed from. The castle asset would have been part of a defensive network of castles and holds a group value with other medieval defensive structures within and surrounding Flint, including Bryn Castell Castle Mound (FL061) and Castell y Flint (FL003).
- 5.4.17 Historically there would have been inter-visibility between the asset, and the Site is located within the local medieval landscape of the asset. However, this inter-visibility has been removed by heavy urban development to the east of the asset. The Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.18 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Trueman's Hill motte (FL030)

- 5.4.19 Trueman's Hill motte is located approximately 4.9 km east of the Site. The asset comprises the remains of a medieval motte, a circular mound measuring c.32-33 m in diameter and 3.4 – 7.1 m high, and is thought to

have been ditched. There is potential for archaeological remains of structures, pits and hearths to be present within the central motte area.

- 5.4.20 The asset holds archaeological interest as a well-preserved medieval motte, with its significance derived from its potential to provide further information of medieval defensive techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.21 The setting of the asset is considered to be the local medieval landscape including the settlement of Shotton and any area the asset can be viewed from. The castle holds a group value with other nearby defensive assets in particular holds a group association with other motte and bailey castles in the area, including Harwarden Castle (FL016) which is located outside of the study area. Historically there would have been some limited inter-visibility with the Site and would have formed part of the assets wider setting, however, this has been removed by heavy urban development to the east of the Site. The Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.22 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Hafod Wood Moated Site \(FL179\)](#)

- 5.4.23 Hafod Wood Moated Site is located approximately 4.9 km east of the Site. The asset comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead. It comprises a reticulated moated site, c. 23 m square, with a moat c.8 m wide and counterscarp bank c. 2 m wide. The moat platform is fairly level with no signs of disturbance, whilst the moat is waterlogged in places and therefore has good potential for organic remains. A circular feature in the south-west corner may be an earlier pond or quarry. There is potential for archaeological remains of structures, pits and hearths to be present within the central motte area.
- 5.4.24 The asset holds archaeological interest as a well-preserved medieval motte, with its significance derived from its potential to provide further information of medieval defensive techniques. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.25 The setting of the asset is considered to be the local medieval landscape including the settlement of Flint and any area the asset can be viewed from. Historically there would have been some limited inter-visibility with the Site and would have formed part of the assets wider setting, however, this has been eroded by heavy urban development to the east of the asset. The Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.26 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Pinfold Lane Pottery \(site of\) FL166](#)

- 5.4.27 The site of Pinfold Lane Pottery is located approximately 4.5 km south-east of the C&IEA. The monument consists of the earthwork remains of one of the earliest potteries so far located at Buckley. Trial excavation in 1972/74 revealed a working floor and pan. Finds recovered dated from the late 17th to the mid-18th century.

- 5.4.28 The value of the asset derives from its archaeological interest as a result of its ability to enhance our knowledge of pottery manufacturing techniques and processes. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.29 The setting of the asset is considered to be its immediate location in a post-medieval rural landscape. Views to or from the asset are not considered to contribute to its setting. The Site is located within the wider post-medieval landscape of the asset; however, the Site does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.30 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [St Andrew's medieval hospital and limekiln, Denhall \(NHLE 1007635\)](#)

- 5.4.31 St Andrew's medieval hospital and limekiln is located approximately 4 km north of the Main Development Area. The hospital was founded c.1231-4 for the help of the poor, shipwrecked, and travellers to and from Ireland. It is situated at the foot of a west-facing slope a short distance above the shoreline of the River Dee and includes earthwork remains of the ruined buildings of the hospital complex and precinct wall. The earthworks of a limekiln occupy a position on top of a low cliff on the east side of the hospital.
- 5.4.32 Although no surface evidence of the chapel is visible its location is marked on 1:2500 OS maps and buried remains will survive beneath the present ground surface.
- 5.4.33 The site of St Andrew's medieval hospital remains unencumbered by modern development and retains earthworks associated with the buildings and precinct wall of the complex. Additionally, the silts of the waterlogged pond will contain organic deposits possibly including traces of the plants grown and used for medication during medieval times.
- 5.4.34 The asset holds archaeological interest as a result of its ability to inform on medieval building techniques, settlement and lifestyle. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.35 The setting of the asset is defined by its immediate location within a medieval rural landscape. The asset is situated outside the Dee Estuary, but does have wider views towards the foreshore and estuary. Other medieval assets such as moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the asset's position in the landscape. There is some inter-visibility from the asset towards the Site, and the Site is located on the foreshore of the estuary and therefore can be considered to form part of the setting of the asset.
- 5.4.36 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### [Icehouse 110 m south-west of Burton Manor College main building \(NHL 1016918\)](#)

- 5.4.37 The icehouse is located approximately 4.5 km north of the Main Development Area. The icehouse is an important example of a late, rock cut

icehouse with all its original features intact with the exception of the doors. The inclusion of gas lighting is a rare feature and the fittings survive well. Also unusual is the presence of a food preparation area incorporated in the design. The ice house is located within the grounds of Burton Manor College and Burton Manor Registered Park and Garden, both of which are Grade II listed.

- 5.4.38 The asset holds historic interest as a well-preserved example of a post-medieval icehouse. The asset is of **high value**.
- 5.4.39 The setting of the asset is its immediate location within the grounds of Burton Manor, and the house and gardens provide the historic function of the icehouse. Views to or from the icehouse are not considered to contribute to its setting. The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.40 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Shotwick Hall moated site \(NHLE 1011785\)](#)

- 5.4.41 Shotwick Hall moated site is located approximately 5 km north-east of the C&IEA. The asset comprises an island and moat occupied by a coppice known as Moat Plantation. The island measures c.25 m x 32 m, is raised c.0.5 m above the level of the surrounding fields, and is occupied by established trees and newly planted saplings. Surrounding the island is a largely silted moat c.10 m wide x 1.5 m deep vegetated with grass, nettles and some scrub.
- 5.4.42 The asset is of archaeological interest as a result of its ability to contribute to the understanding of the distribution of medieval wealth and status in the countryside. The asset is considered to be of **high value**.
- 5.4.43 The setting of the asset is defined by its immediate location within a medieval rural landscape. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in the landscape. The moated site is entirely enclosed by woodland and there is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site. The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.44 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

## Conservation Areas

### *Within 3 km study area*

#### [Oakenholt Hall Conservation Area](#)

- 5.4.45 Oakenholt Hall Conservation Area lies approximately 250 m south-west of the Main Development Area. The conservation area encompasses the farm complex around Oakenholt Hall (Cadw 355) and Oakenholt Farmhouse (Cadw 521). The hall is dated 1808 and comprises a three-storey country

house faced with stucco, with sash windows and a Doric porch. Oakenholt Farmhouse lies to the south of the hall and was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century with 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century stone facing. The remaining buildings in the conservation area comprise associated barns and outbuildings. The setting comprises the farm complex as well as the surrounding agricultural fields. The conservation area occupies a small area focused on the listed buildings, its character is, therefore, defined by the special interest of the structures.

- 5.4.46 The built form possesses architectural and historic interest as surviving post-medieval buildings, the Hall's interest is derived from its classical architecture and history as a country house, while the farmhouse possesses interest as an example of the agricultural history of the area. Its setting also contributes to its significance. The conservation area and listed buildings are of **medium value**.
- 5.4.47 The buildings are situated on a hillside of agricultural fields with views towards the estuary and the Site to the north and east. The buildings are located on the western side of the farm complex, with the principal fenestration to the north-east and south-west. There is also a band of mature trees to the north-east of the farm. The setting of the assets includes the surrounding agricultural land, but the focus is on the group setting and their relationship to each other, which contributes to their character and value. The Site is located within the agricultural landscape of the conservation area, and in views from its buildings' principal elevations, therefore the Site can be considered to form part of its setting.
- 5.4.48 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Flint Conservation Area

- 5.4.49 The Flint Conservation Area is located approximately 2 km north-west of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, in the historic core of the town, covering Market Square, Church Street and Trelawny Square. It includes five Grade II listed buildings: the railway station (Cadw 581) and goods shed (Cadw 582), 34 Church Street (Cadw 524), St Mary's Church (Cadw 16406) and the Town Hall (Cadw 14891). These buildings are all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, highlighting the town's development around the time of the railway expansion into Flint in c.1840s. Number 34, Church Street was a 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding of an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century building, thought to be the earliest surviving house in the town. The town hall was constructed by John Welch in 1840 and comprised a brown stone building with Gothic features including two large octagonal turrets flanked with buttresses, large arched windows, and a stepped gable. St Mary's Church was built by Ambrose Poynter between 1846-48 in Eclectic Gothic style, on the site of a former medieval church. The station building and goods shed were both built by Francis Thompson, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The station building is of classical design in brick with stone dressings, while the goods shed comprises a single storey stone building. The setting of the conservation area comprises its position in the historic core of the town. The town has since expanded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in all directions beyond the conservation boundary.

- 5.4.50 Flint Conservation Area and the listed buildings possess architectural and historic interest as surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and streets, in the commercial centre of the town, displaying a range of building types and materials. Its setting also contributes to its significance. The buildings and conservation area are of **medium value**.
- 5.4.51 The character of the conservation area is defined by the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the town and the relationship between the historic buildings. The land within the Site or views towards the Site do not contribute to the significance of the conservation area. The Site is therefore not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.52 Section S08 of the Accommodation Works Areas passes through the conservation area, along Chester Street. The works in this area consist of the removal of existing modern signage and street furniture including modern street lights along the central reservation, however these features do not contribute to the significance of the conservation area.
- 5.4.53 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Plas Bellin, Northop Hall Conservation Area

- 5.4.54 Plas Bellin, Northop Hall is a conservation area located around the Grade II listed building (Cadw 2), located approximately 1.6 km south-east of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The building is a 17<sup>th</sup> century house, with possible earlier origins, and later remodelling. The conservation area also includes various outbuildings and grounds as well as woodland, which has remained unchanged from the 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The listed building is a two storey, stucco building. The principal elevation lies to the south-east and comprises five symmetrical bays. The setting of the house covers the surrounding grounds, associated outbuildings, and the hilltop location which provide a view of the rural landscape.
- 5.4.55 The conservation area occupies a small area focused on the listed buildings, its character is, therefore, defined by the special interest of the structures and listed buildings. The built form possesses architectural and historic interest as an example of a surviving post-medieval building with multiple phases of construction and rebuilding, with surrounding grounds and woodlands, which survive largely unchanged and its setting contributes to its significance. The building and conservation area are both of **medium value**.
- 5.4.56 The character of the conservation area is derived from the relationship between the buildings and its surrounding grounds. Whilst the conservation area is situated on a hilltop, the principal fenestration of the buildings lies to the north-east and south-west, and there is no intervisibility between the Site and the buildings. As such, the Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.57 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Northop Conservation Area

- 5.4.58 Northop Conservation Area covers the centre of the village and includes 15 listed buildings, including one Grade I, two Grade II\* and 12 Grade II listed buildings, located approximately 2.1 km south of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The conservation area is concentrated around Church Street and High Street and highlights the historic streetscape. Most of the houses are built in short terraces, fronting the street, while several larger houses such as Lislea House and Plymouth House are set back from the road with gardens. Common building materials are red brick and snecked dressed sandstone, as well as slate gable roofs.
- 5.4.59 The listed buildings within the conservation area includes the Grade I listed Church of St Eurgain and St Peter (Cadw 321) and the surrounding churchyard, the Grade II listed gate and boundary wall (25678) and Grade II\* listed grammar school in the churchyard, built c.1608 (Cadw 24440). A church was dedicated in the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century, and was documented on the existing site in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The existing church was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in Perpendicular Gothic before it was remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.4.60 Other listed buildings along Church Street include the 19<sup>th</sup> century vicarage, Lislea House (Cadw 20519), and associated boundary wall (Cadw 25679), and former stables (Cadw 21617), as well as the Old Court House (Cadw 25689) and Old Police Station (Cadw 25694), both built in 1877 by John Douglas. Along High Street, the listed buildings include the Grade II\* listed, 17<sup>th</sup> century Plymouth House and adjoining Coach-house (Cadw 19185) and the Grade II listed Glyndwr House (Cadw 25688), Northop Social Club, Grosvenor House (Cadw 25687), Westminster buildings (Cadw 25693; 25685) and former coach house (Cadw 25686). At the corner of High Street also lies the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Edith Bankes Memorial Institute (Cadw 25690), a Grade II listed building, a hall built with Arts and Crafts influence. The setting of the conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town. The town has since expanded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with residential streets, mostly to the north and east.
- 5.4.61 The conservation area and the listed buildings possess architectural and historic interest as the remains of post-medieval houses and public buildings of Northop. The street pattern of this area has also remained mostly unchanged from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and its setting contributes to its significance. The Church of St Eurgain and St Peter, the Grammar School and Plymouth House are all of high heritage value, while the Grade II listed buildings and the conservation area are of **medium value**.
- 5.4.62 The character of the conservation area is formed by the historic streetscape of village and rural surroundings. The conservation area is located some distance from the Site, divided by the A55 road and intervening buildings and vegetation to the north-east. The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.63 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

## Listed Buildings

### *Within 3 km study area*

#### Top Y Fron Hall (Cadw 55)

- 5.4.64 Top Y Fron Hall is an 18<sup>th</sup> century, Grade II\* listed building located approximately 1.1 km south-west of the Main Development Area. The hall is situated in a courtyard with associated outbuildings (**Cadw 85259; 85261; 85263; 85267**), on a hill, which overlooks the land to the north towards the estuary and the Site. It has historic and architectural interest as one of the earliest brick built buildings in Flintshire.
- 5.4.65 The farmstead is arranged on both sides of the road with agricultural land surrounding both. The hall is located on the northern side of the courtyard and there would be intervisibility between the hall and the Site as the principal views are to the north-east towards the Site. This view has been diminished by the presence of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The setting of the associated Grade II listed outbuildings and structures is derived from their relationship with Top Y Fron Hall. The setting of the asset is considered to be the local post-medieval landscape and nearby agricultural fields that the farmstead served.
- 5.4.66 Top Y Fron Hall possesses architectural and historic interest as a well-preserved 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead, and as one of the earliest structures within Flintshire. Its setting contributes to its significance, and it can be considered to be of **high value**.
- 5.4.67 The Site is visible within views from the farmhouse over the surrounding fields, although any views of the Site are incidental. The Site does not form part of the setting of the Hall, and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.68 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Coed-y-cra Uchaf (Cadw 326)

- 5.4.69 Coed-y-cra Uchaf is a Grade II\* listed building located approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The building is a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-frame hall house, later altered. The timber-framing was replaced by a stone house with cross-passage, before it was altered into a storeyed house. It has mullioned windows, a slate roof behind coped gables and a central stone ridge stack. The setting of the building comprises the surrounding agricultural fields, with associated farm outbuildings to the south. The farm is situated on the top of a hill, with views of the surrounding landscape.
- 5.4.70 Coed-y-cra Uchaf possesses architectural and historic interest as a well-preserved 16<sup>th</sup> century house, with multiple phases of remodeling which has retained early details. Its setting also contributes to its significance. The building is of **high value**.

- 5.4.71 The Site is visible in the land to the north-east although not in the immediate surroundings. Views of the Site are incidental to the setting of the house and do not contribute to the understanding of the asset.
- 5.4.72 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Parkgate Farm Farmhouse and Shippon (Cadw 592)

- 5.4.73 Parkgate Farm Farmhouse and Shippon is a Grade II\* listed building in Northop approximately 2.5 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The farmhouse was built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by the Soughton Estate, of local rubble in simple Gothic style. The building comprises two storeys with rear ranges linking with the shippon. The building is set between Northop and Soughton Hall Park.
- 5.4.74 The farmhouse possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century estate farm, and its association with the Soughton Estate. Its setting also contributes to its significance. The farmhouse is of **high value**.
- 5.4.75 The setting of this asset comprises the surrounding gardens, bordered by a stone wall, the associated farm buildings, and its connection to Soughton Hall Park. The Site is not visible from the Farm and does not form part of its setting.
- 5.4.76 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Northop Hall Farm (Cadw 323)

- 5.4.77 Northop Hall Farm is a Grade II\* listed building located approximately 2.7 km south of the Main Development Area. The house is 15<sup>th</sup> century and comprises two blocks. The older block is constructed of stone and consists of a first floor hall house aligned north to south. At right angles to this is a 19<sup>th</sup> century block of stone and brick. Some features of the 15<sup>th</sup> century building remain including early wing trusses of the original 6-bay wind- and arch-braced roof as well as stone barrel vaulting to the first floor and Tudor arches to several openings have been retained.
- 5.4.78 The building possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a country house of the medieval and post-medieval periods. The farmhouse is of **high value**.
- 5.4.79 The setting of the building is the surrounding rural landscape and the associated farm outbuildings to the north. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. There is no intervisibility between the Site and the farm as a result of the topography and screening from intervening buildings and mature trees to the north. Therefore, the Site is not considered to contribute to the setting of the building.
- 5.4.80 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Kelsterton Hall (Cadw 1)

- 5.4.81 Kelsterton Hall is a Grade II listed building, located approximately 120 m south-west of the Main Development Area. It was built c.1800 and comprises

a large two storey house of red brick and stone dressings and slate gabled roofs. The principal elevation to the south consists of six bays, the outer two projected, and the central recessed bays have a single storey, lean-to, ashlar porch with a glass roof. The hall is situated within surrounding grounds consisting of lawns and a short drive, bordered by high stone walls with a gated entrance to Kelsterton Lane. At the northern end of the grounds is a single storey lodge of coursed, squared stone.

- 5.4.82 Kelsterton Hall possesses architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval hall built in a Neo-classical style and its setting contributes to its significance. The building is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.83 The setting of the hall encompasses the surrounding grounds and associated lodge building. The towers of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station are visible above the trees to the north of the hall, which have partially eroded the setting of the hall. The principal views from the hall are to the south across the grounds and views towards the Site are incidental and would not alter the contribution that setting makes to the heritage value of the hall any further than the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. Therefore, the Site is not considered to contribute to the setting of the building.
- 5.4.84 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Waen Farmhouse (Cadw 16408)

- 5.4.85 Waen Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building, located approximately 830 m south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The farmhouse is of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date. It consists of two storeys of stone rubble, partly whitewashed, with a gabled roof with ball finials and red brick chimney. The setting comprises the buildings position on the north-eastern edge of Flint Mountain, set in a courtyard with associated outbuildings, and agricultural fields to the east.
- 5.4.86 The farmhouse possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving post-medieval farmhouse in the local vernacular and its setting contributes to its significance. The farmhouse is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.87 There is no intervisibility between the Site and the farmhouse due to the topography to the north of the house. The Site therefore does not form part of the building's setting and does not contribute to the significance of the building.
- 5.4.88 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Leadbrook Hall (Cadw 16409)

- 5.4.89 Leadbrook Hall is a Grade II listed building located approximately 180 m south of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The building is a three-storey farmhouse built in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, of brick on a stone plinth with cement render to the north & west with a gabled slate roof and red brick chimneys. The farmhouse is set at the southern end of a farm complex, around a courtyard with associated outbuildings and barns.

- 5.4.90 The building possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving post-medieval farmstead, which remains in use and its setting contributes to its significance. The building is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.91 The farm is situated on hill with views of the surrounding agricultural fields, its setting comprising the surrounding farm complex and agricultural fields. The hall overlooks the land to the north and there would be intervisibility with the Site as with the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. Although this is some distance from the farm and does not form part of its setting.
- 5.4.92 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

[Church of St Mark \(Cadw 85254\), lychgate \(Cadw 85260\) and Vicarage \(Cadw 85265\) and former Stable Block \(Cadw 85258\)](#)

- 5.4.93 The Church of St Mark is located within the settlement of Connah's Quay. It is Grade II listed and located approximately 320 m south-east of the C&IEA. The church is dated 1836, built of dressed yellow sandstone with slate roofs. The church comprises a nave, chancel, west tower including porch, south-east vestry and north-west choir vestry. The church sits within a surrounding churchyard with burials and bordered by a rubble stone wall. A Grade II listed lychgate is situated in the wall to the north of the church. The lychgate was built in 1917, comprising a timber structure with slate gabled roof and yellow sandstone side walls and piers. To the south of the church is an associated vicarage, and former stable block, both Grade II listed and built c.1839-1841. The vicarage is connected to the church by a small lane to the east of the church and partly screened by mature trees in the churchyard.
- 5.4.94 The church possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century church with Gothic architectural elements, built with local materials. The associated listed buildings also possess architectural and historic interest for their group value with the church and contribute to its setting. The listed buildings are all **medium value**.
- 5.4.95 The setting of the church includes the surrounding churchyard as well as its urban position, situated on a hill overlooking the surrounding residential streets it was built to serve. The setting of the lychgate, vicarage and stables focus on their relationship with the church. The towers of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station are visible from the church above the houses to the north-west, but these views are incidental and does not form part of its setting.
- 5.4.96 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of these assets, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

[Old Quay House Inn \(Cadw 85262\), former barn \(Cadw 85257\) and Dock Basin \(Cadw 85255\)](#)

- 5.4.97 Old Quay House Inn is a Grade II listed building located approximately 460 m south-east of the C&IEA. The building is dated 1777 and is a two-storey, rendered inn under a slate roof with tile cresting and three tall brick ridge stacks with distinctive corbelled caps. To the south is a former barn, contemporary to the inn and also Grade II listed. The barn consists of a symmetrical three-bay lofted range constructed of coursed blocks of yellow

sandstone under an old slate roof. To the north-east of the inn is the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Grade II listed, dock basin. The basin is three-sided, the fourth side open to the Dee Estuary. The basin is lined with large blocks of snecked stone with flat stone copings, continuing as flagstone paving to the south side.

- 5.4.98 The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as part of the shipping history of the area with the use of local stone and their setting contributes to their significance. The buildings are of **medium value**.
- 5.4.99 The setting of the buildings is defined by their position along the Dee Estuary and the surviving docks located at the northern edge of Connah's Quay. The principal elevation of the Old Quay House Inn is to the north-east and would be no views towards the Site. The addition of the Proposed Development would not affect the ability to understand the heritage interests of these assets and the Site therefore does not form part of their setting.
- 5.4.100 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of these asset, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [The Ship Public House \(Cadw 85264\)](#)

- 5.4.101 The Ship Public House is a Grade II listed building located approximately 830 m south-east the C&IEA. The building is 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, consisting of two storeys and constructed of brick. The façade is half-timbered to the upper storey, under a red-tiled roof with brick end stacks. The setting of the public house is defined by its position along the high street in Connah's Quay, a main road through the town in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.4.102 The building possesses architectural and historic interest for its association with the development of Connah's Quay in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as its architectural details including the half-timbered design. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. The public house is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.103 The Site has no intervisibility with the building, due to the topography, which rises steeply to the west of the public house and is screened by buildings. The Site does not form part of the building's setting and does not contribute to the ability to understand the significance of the building.
- 5.4.104 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Hawarden Bridge \(Cadw 85250/ 84399\)](#)

- 5.4.105 Hawarden Bridge is a Grade II listed building located approximately 2.2 km south-east of the C&IEA. The bridge was constructed between 1887-9 and consists of a three-span bow-string girder bridge, comprising two fixed spans and a swing span on large cylindrical iron piers faced in local brick. The swing span was operated hydraulically and opened around a central pier, although it is no longer operational. The bow arches are of riveted I-section iron beams, with vertical and raked struts and some cross-pieces. The setting of the bridge comprises its position along the railway line between Chester and Connah's Quay, as well as its position across the River Dee.

- 5.4.106 The bridge possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century bow-string girder bridge, as well as interest derived from its history as the longest hydraulic swing span bridge at the time of construction. Its setting also contributes to its significance. The bridge is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.107 There is intervisibility between the asset and the Site, however the Site does not form part of the setting of the asset and does not contribute to the understanding of the heritage interests of the asset.
- 5.4.108 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Cheshire Farm (Cadw 85253) and farmbuilding (Cadw 85256)

- 5.4.109 Cheshire Farm is a Grade II listed building located approximately 1.2 km south-west of the Main Development Area. The farm is originally 17<sup>th</sup> century with 19<sup>th</sup> century additions. The earlier house comprises one and a half storeys of whitewashed stone rubble with a slate roof. The 19<sup>th</sup> century block creates an L-plan and consists of two storeys of whitewashed brick. The farmhouse lies at the southern end of a farm complex, with a Grade II listed associated farm building (Cadw 85256) located to the north of the farmhouse. The farm building consists of a granary and a stable block, both recorded on the 1839 tithe map.
- 5.4.110 The farmhouse and buildings possess architectural and historic interest as post-medieval agricultural structures, which retain 17<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century architectural character. The setting of the buildings also contributes to their significance. The buildings are both of **medium value**.
- 5.4.111 The setting of the farmhouse and outbuildings encompasses the wider farm complex and the surrounding agricultural fields. The topography around the farm provides views towards the estuary and the Site although any views would be incidental. The Site does not form part of the setting of the farm buildings and does not contribute to the understanding of the significance of the buildings.
- 5.4.112 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Coed-y-cra Farmhouse (Cadw 26194)

- 5.4.113 Coed-y-cra Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building located approximately 2.4 km west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The farmhouse was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, replacing an earlier building. It is constructed of rubblestone, with a hipped slate roof and brick stacks. The building is square in plan, comprising two storeys and three bays to the front, with 12-pane sash windows.
- 5.4.114 The building possesses architectural and historic interest as a well-preserved 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, which retains the character of a post-medieval estate, while representing the area's agricultural history. Its setting also contributes to its significance. The building is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.115 The setting of the building covers the surrounding farm complex, with associated barns and outbuildings around a loose courtyard, situated on a hill, overlooking the surrounding agricultural fields to the east and any views

of the Site would be incidental. The Site does not form part of the setting of the farm buildings and does not contribute to the understanding of the significance of the buildings.

5.4.116 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [The Old School, Northop \(Cadw 18045\)](#)

5.4.117 The Old School is a Grade II listed building located approximately 2.5 km south-west of the Site. The building was a former National School, built in 1823 and later enlarged and more blocks added in c.1900. The original building was constructed in a Tudor-Gothic style and comprises two storeys of local brown stone and slate roof, with 6 over 6 sash windows.

5.4.118 The building possesses architectural and historic interest as an example of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century National School built in Tudor Gothic style. The building is of **medium value**.

5.4.119 The setting of the school building includes the surrounding schoolyard, bordered by low stone walls, and its rural village position. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening buildings and topography. The Site does not form part of the setting of the building and does not contribute to the significance of the building.

5.4.120 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Highfield Hall \(Cadw 322\)](#)

5.4.121 Highfield Hall is a Grade II listed building located approximately 2.6 km south-east of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The hall is early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, built in Regency style. The building is a two storey, stuccoed building, with a symmetrical three bay front. The entrance has a central stone tetrastyle Doric porch flanked by six over nine sash windows.

5.4.122 The building possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a country house of the medieval and post-medieval periods. The house is of **medium value**.

5.4.123 The setting of the hall consists of the surrounding outbuildings and grounds bordered by mature trees, in a rural landscape. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening buildings and topography. The Site does not form part of the setting of the building and does not contribute to the significance of the building.

5.4.124 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Bryn Edwin \(Cadw 532\)](#)

5.4.125 Bryn Edwin (Cadw 532) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 1.5 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The house was built in 1812 and comprises a two storey, stucco building with a slate

roof. The principal elevation includes a central doorway, with an iron verandah and 16 pane sash windows.

- 5.4.126 The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a country house of the medieval and post-medieval periods. The house is of **medium value**.
- 5.4.127 The setting of the hall covers the surrounding grounds, characterised by lawns, surrounded by mature trees. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening buildings and topography. The Site does not form part of the setting of the building and does not contribute to the significance of the building.
- 5.4.128 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Industrial Buildings

- 5.4.129 There are post-medieval rural industrial buildings in the form of breweries at Castle Hill Farm and at Swndwr Farm, recorded in the study area. The complex at Castle Hill Farm is located approximately 2.7 km south-east of the C&IEA and includes a main house (Cadw 15105), former brewery (Cadw 15108), Malting Tower (Cadw 15109), stable block (Cadw 15110), granary (Cadw 15107) and low attached extensions (Cadw 15106), all of which are Grade II listed. The buildings are all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, arranged loosely around a courtyard. The Castle Hill complex was part of Fox's Brewery by Jon Fox and Co. founded in 1844 and later acquired by Burtonwood Brewery Co. in 1949.
- 5.4.130 The former Maltings at Swndwr Farm (Cadw 575) is a Grade II listed building of 18<sup>th</sup> century date located approximately 2.1 km south of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The building was constructed of rubble stone and has three storeys with 11 bays, extended to four storeys in 1824. The farm was owned by the Soughton Estate and was in use until the 1980s when it was converted into apartments.
- 5.4.131 The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as examples of rural post-medieval industries in North Wales, and through their associations with local industries and land owners. The buildings are of **medium value**.
- 5.4.132 The setting of these buildings comprises the associated farm complexes and the surrounding agricultural fields. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening buildings and topography. The setting of the buildings is formed by the relation between the buildings; and the Site does not form part of this setting. The Site also does not contribute to the significance of the buildings.
- 5.4.133 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of these assets, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Listed buildings located in Shotton

- 5.4.134 There are six Grade II listed buildings located in Shotton, of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The closest of these is a war memorial (Cadw 85266) approximately 1.7 km south-east of the C&IEA. The war memorial was built

in 1924, comprising a slightly tapering square-section pier on a square base, on a three-tier plinth. Other listed buildings include the 19<sup>th</sup> century The Clwyd Public House (Cadw 84401), the church of St Ethelwold built 1898-1902 (Cadw 60), and associated vicarage (Cadw 84402) and boundary wall (Cadw 84396), the early 20<sup>th</sup> century former Police Station (Cadw 84398) and Shotton Infants School (Cadw 84400) and forecourt walls (Cadw 84397).

5.4.135 The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as public buildings associated with the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of Shotton. The buildings' setting also contributes to their significance. The buildings are of **medium value**.

5.4.136 The setting of the church encompasses the surrounding churchyard, while the walls and vicarage's setting is related to their connection with the church. The other listed buildings are set in the urban town setting within the residential streets of Shotton. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening buildings and topography. The Site does not form part of the setting of the buildings, which is formed by the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century urban settlement. The Site does not contribute to the significance of the buildings.

5.4.137 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of these assets, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Listed buildings located in Flint

5.4.138 There are several Grade II listed buildings in Flint, located beyond the Conservation Area boundary. These are the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, including attached Presbytery built in the 1880s in Early English Gothic style (Cadw 87907), as well as early 20<sup>th</sup> century office buildings, Enterprise House (Cadw 87595) built in Renaissance Revival style and two neo-Georgian office buildings in Castle Park (Cadw 87597, 87596). Other early 20<sup>th</sup> century listed buildings include the South African War Memorial (Cadw 16405) built in 1903 comprising a pink granite obelisk, a further War Memorial (Cadw 16404) early 1920s of Portland stone in the style of Lutyens' cenotaph, and the Palace Social Club (former Plaza Cinema) (Cadw 16407) built 1936-8 with surviving 1930s interior features.

5.4.139 The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, highlighting periods of development in Flint. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century office buildings represent the industrial development in Flint particularly in the textile industry. The war memorials also have interest as reminders of conflicts and their losses of human life in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The setting of the buildings also contributes to their significance. The listed buildings are all of **medium value**.

5.4.140 The setting of the buildings comprises the urban surroundings of the town. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening buildings and topography. The Site does not form part of the setting of the buildings and does not contribute to the significance of the assets.

5.4.141 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of these assets, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

*Within wider study area (up to 5 km)*

**Church of St Mary, Halkyn (Cadw 542)**

5.4.142 The church of St Mary is a Grade I listed building located approximately 4.1 km west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. It was constructed in 1877-8 by John Douglas, architect of Chester, in Early Decorated Gothic style. The church comprises a nave with north aisle and south porch, a chancel and a north-east tower. It is constructed of snecked stone with a slate roof with overhanging eaves. The tower has three stages with diagonal buttresses and a projecting square turret.

5.4.143 The church possesses architectural and historic interest as an example of 19<sup>th</sup> century Decorated Gothic style church by a notable regional architect. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. The church is of **high value**.

5.4.144 The church is set within a surrounding churchyard, bordered by a low stone wall. Halkyn is built on a hill, with the church at the top of the village, providing views of the surrounding landscape, including towards the estuary and the Site. While there is intervisibility between the church and the Site, these views are incidental, and the Site does not form part of the setting of this asset or contribute to its heritage interests.

5.4.145 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

**Church of St Michael, Shotwick (NHLE 1145903)**

5.4.146 The Church of St Michael is a Grade I listed church in Shotwick, approximately 4.8 km north-east of the C&IEA. The church is medieval in date, including an 11<sup>th</sup> century door, and 14<sup>th</sup> century nave, as well as a late Perpendicular tower. The church was also restored in 1851. It is constructed of ashlar red sandstone with purple tile and Welsh slate roofs. It has a nave, chancel, north aisle, west tower and a south porch. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard, at the southern end of the village, raised above the surrounding houses.

5.4.147 The church possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving medieval church, which retains Gothic architectural details, with multiple phases of development. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. The church is of **high value**.

5.4.148 The setting of the church covers its position over the nearby houses and its rural village location. There is some intervisibility between the church's tower and the Site. Whilst there is intervisibility between the church and the Site, these views are incidental, and the Site does not form part of the setting of the church or contribute to its heritage interests.

5.4.149 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

**Puddington Old Hall (NHLE 1115567)**

5.4.150 Puddington Old Hall is Grade II\* listed building located approximately 4.5 km north-east of the Main Development Area. The hall is a former moated manor house, now two houses. It was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, with a wing added in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and re-walling in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The building is timber framed with brick cladding and roughcast. The building has two storeys, built around three sides of a courtyard.

5.4.151 The hall possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving 15<sup>th</sup> century hall. Its historic interest is also derived from its association with Saint John Plessington, a 17<sup>th</sup> century Catholic priest tutoring at the house when he was seized following the Popish plot and executed at Chester Castle. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. The hall is of **high value**.

5.4.152 The setting of the hall comprises the surrounding grounds and courtyard, as well as its rural village position. There is some intervisibility between the Site and the hall, although this is partially screened by a band of mature trees to the south of the hall. While there may be intervisibility between the Site and the hall, any views are incidental, and the Site does not form part of the setting of the hall.

5.4.153 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Church of St Nicholas (NHLE 1387811)

5.4.154 The church of St Nicholas is a Grade II\* listed building in Burton, located approximately 4.4 km north-east of the Main Development Area. The church is 12<sup>th</sup> century with later additions and restoration. It is constructed of coursed red sandstone with grey slate roofs with stone coped gables and sandstone ridges. The church has a continuous nave and chancel, a north aisle, continuous chapel and north vestry and a west tower.

5.4.155 The church possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving medieval church with multiple phases of development. The setting of the building also contributes to its significance. The church is of **high value**.

5.4.156 The church's setting covers the surrounding churchyard and its position on a hill overlooking the main street in Burton. The church's raised position also means there is some intervisibility between the Site and the church. Whilst there is intervisibility between the church and the Site, these views are incidental, and the Site does not form part of the setting of the church.

5.4.157 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Listed buildings located in Hawarden

5.4.158 There are four listed buildings of Grade I and Grade II\* located in Hawarden, to the south-east of the Site in the wider study area. The closest of these to the Site is Aston Hall (Cadw 23) approximately 3.7 km south-east of the C&IEA. Aston Hall is a Grade II\* listed, 16<sup>th</sup> century house, extensively altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The setting of the hall comprises the surrounding agricultural land.

- 5.4.159 To the south-east are the Grade I listed St Deiniol's Library (Cadw 15025) and St Deiniols Ash (Cadw 3) and the Grade II\* listed Parish Church of St Deiniol (Cadw 12). St Deiniol's Library was founded by W.E. Gladstone and built between 1899-1902 by Douglas and Minshull of Chester, in Jacobethan style with late Perpendicular details. The library is set within surrounding grounds with formal lawns. St Deiniol's Ash is a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber- framed hall, with a 17<sup>th</sup> century brick wing, said to be built on the site that St Deiniol's ship wrecked in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Within, survive 17<sup>th</sup> century wall paintings of the life of St Deiniol. The setting of the house is the associated grounds and the surrounding rural, agricultural land. The parish Church of St Deiniol is a 14<sup>th</sup> century church, which was restored in Decorated Gothic style in 1859. The church is surrounded by a churchyard located on the edge of Hawarden.
- 5.4.160 The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of post-medieval halls and public buildings. St Deiniol's Library also has architectural interest for its Jacobethan and Perpendicular Gothic features, and historic interest for its associations with John Douglas and William Gladstone. St Deiniols Ash has historic interest for its association with the story of St Deiniol as well as for the survival of 17<sup>th</sup> century wall paintings of St Deiniol. The setting of the buildings contributes to their significance. The buildings are all considered to be of **high value**.
- 5.4.161 There is no intervisibility with the Site and the Site does not form part of the setting of the buildings nor contribute to the significance of the buildings. The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of these assets, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### *Within 50 m Study Area (for Accommodation Work Areas)*

- 5.4.162 Seven listed buildings have been identified within 50 m of the Accommodation Work Areas, comprising Town Hall, Flint (14891); Railway Goods Shed, Flint (582); Minffordd Cottage (497); Lletty Hotel (335); Mostyn Lodge Hotel (26264); Goods Shed to SE of Mostyn Station (545); and Mostyn No. 1 Signal Box (597).
- 5.4.163 The proposed works in the Accommodation Work Areas within close proximity to these assets consists of tree maintenance, the temporary removal and reinstatement of a central reservation and of street furniture and signage. Any impacts to designated heritage assets are limited to very temporary setting changes due to increased noise and traffic during construction. These impacts would not result in significant effects to these assets, therefore they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

## **Registered Historic Parks and Gardens**

### *Within 3 km study area*

#### *Soughton Hall (PGW(C)25(FLT)) and associated listed buildings*

- 5.4.164 Soughton Hall is a Grade II\* registered historic park and garden located to the south of Northop approximately 2.4 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The park consists of 18<sup>th</sup> century planting around Soughton Hall, an 18<sup>th</sup> century country house. The hall is a Grade II\* listed

building (Cadw 547) and lies approximately 3.3 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The hall was originally built in the Baroque style in c.1727 and has been extensively remodeled several times. In 1868 the hall was remodeled in the Italianate style by John Douglas and refaced in red brick with stone dressings. There are also three Grade II\* listed outbuildings and associated structures: the coach house (Cadw 550), stable block (Cadw 549) and garden walls (Cadw 548). These are all of 18th century date and comprise part of the setting of the hall.

5.4.165 The park is roughly rectangular in plan and consists of a landscape park, with lime avenues along the drives to the house, approached from the south and west. A formal garden lies to the west of the house as well as a walled kitchen garden. The park is bordered by mature trees, screening the park from the village to the north. The northern section of the park has been converted into a golf course.

5.4.166 The hall possesses architectural and historic interest as a well-preserved Italianate style country house, with surviving 18th and 19th century features. The outbuildings also possess architectural and historic interest as surviving 18th century buildings, constructed to serve the hall. The park possesses architectural and historic interest as an 18th century landscape, parts of which has survived intact. The setting of the buildings, park and its relationship to the hall contribute to its significance. The hall, outbuildings and park are of **high value**.

5.4.167 The setting of the hall comprises the surrounding park and outbuildings, while the setting of the park and associated building is their relationship with the hall and rural position. There is no intervisibility between the asset and the Site and the Site does not form part of the assets' settings, nor does it contribute to the significance of the assets.

5.4.168 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Shotton Steelworks Garden \(PGW\(C\)77\(FLT\)\)](#)

5.4.169 The Grade II registered historic park and garden was designed around the Shotton Steelworks office buildings, located approximately 2.2 km south-east of the C&IEA. The garden was designed by Brenda Colvin, and comprises a formal garden and forecourt, incorporating features of an earlier garden laid out in the 1930s. The design includes box hedging and border planting as well as trees to soften the buildings. Recreational areas also include a bowling green, swimming pool and sunken garden.

5.4.170 Within the garden are two Grade II listed buildings, both former office buildings. The first of these was constructed in 1907 of red brick and yellow terracotta in Freestyle with Continental and Art Nouveau influences (Cadw 85247). The building has two storeys with a central castellated tower. The second listed building located to the north of the first is a pair of office buildings constructed in the 1950s in a modernist style (Cadw 87629).

5.4.171 The garden and the associated listed buildings possess architectural and historic interest as 20<sup>th</sup> century designed expansions to the steelworks and evidence of the desire to create formal grounds within an industrial context.

The setting of the assets also contributes to their significance. The garden and listed buildings are all of **medium value**.

5.4.172 The setting of the garden covers the surrounding office complex and former steelworks and its relationship with them. The Site does not form part of the setting of the garden and does not contribute to the significance of the assets.

5.4.173 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### *Within wider study area (up to 5 km)*

#### *Halkyn Castle (Cadw 17792) (PGW(C)68(FLT))*

5.4.174 Halkyn Castle is a Grade II\* listed building, and a Grade II registered historic park and garden located approximately 4.1 and 3.1 km west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, respectively.

5.4.175 The house was built in 1824-27 by John Buckler, comprising a castellated style manor of two and three storeys with turrets, towers and many stacks. The building is of buff ashlar with mullioned and transomed windows. The building is set within the surrounding grounds, designated as a registered historic park and garden. The park was laid out in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly replacing an earlier layout. The gardens include a formal terraced garden, a walled garden and park woodland.

5.4.176 The hall and garden possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of a 19<sup>th</sup> century country house and designed landscape. The setting of the park and its relationship to the hall contribute to its significance. The Castle is of **high value** and the garden is of **medium value**.

5.4.177 The setting of Halkyn Castle comprises its position on the north-east-facing slopes of Halkyn Mountain, the wooded grounds providing a setting for the mansion. There are designed views across the landscape to the east, towards the Site. The view has been partially diminished by the presence of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station. The Site therefore forms part of the setting of the building.

5.4.178 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### *Gwysaney (PGW(C)43(FLT))*

5.4.179 Gwysaney is a Grade II\* registered park and garden, located approximately 3.7 km south-west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The park is situated around the Grade II\* listed Gwysaney Hall (14885), a Jacobean Mansion built in 1603. The house is constructed of coursed stone, with a three storey main hall range with cross wings to the 17<sup>th</sup> century part of the house, and 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century service wings added.

5.4.180 The park was originally a deer park in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, before an arboretum was added in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the park has been converted into agricultural fields. The house is approached by a drive to the south, formerly lined by chestnut trees. Gardens lie to the north, east and south of the hall,

comprising a mix of formal and informal planting. A lawn also lies to the east, bounded by a ha-ha. There are also several outbuildings to the north-west of the hall, including a stables, coach house and cottages, all Grade II listed and built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.4.181 Gwysaney Hall possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving Jacobean Hall, containing multiple phases of development. The gardens possess architectural and historic interest as a designed landscape, altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The park's interest is also derived from its relationship with the hall. The hall and park are both of **high value**.
- 5.4.182 The land within the park slopes upwards from south to north and there are significant views to the north-east towards the Dee estuary, and to the south from the hall, although these views do not include the Site. The setting of the Hall is the surrounding park and gardens, while the park's setting is on its relationship with the hall. The Site does not form part of this setting and does not contribute to the significance of the assets.
- 5.4.183 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

## 5.5 Significance of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

### *Within the Order limits*

#### St Asaph to Chester Roman Road (HER 46802)

- 5.5.1 The projected route of the St Asaph to Chester Roman road has been identified within the Main Development Area and Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, following the approximate route of Chester Road, following the route of the modern A548. Archaeological investigations to the west of the Site have identified surviving sections of this Roman Road including a road surface comprising several layers of gravel, sand and stone and associated roadside ditches.
- 5.5.2 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Roman roads and settlement patterns within Flintshire and would likely be of regional interest. The asset is considered to be of **medium value**.
- 5.5.3 The asset follows the route of existing modern roads and no works are proposed to existing access roads where this asset intersects. The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design and there is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Kelsterton Embankment (HER34227)

- 5.5.1 Kelsterton Flood Embankment is located on the north-eastern edge of the Main Development Area. The asset comprises a post-medieval coastal protection bank which encloses Connah's Quay Power Station.
- 5.5.2 The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as part of the post-medieval flood defences of Connah's Quay and may help to inform on flood defence systems and techniques utilised in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>

centuries in Wales. The asset would likely hold local interest and is considered to be of **low value**.

- 5.5.3 The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design and there is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Settling Tank Connectors, Connah's Quay reservoir (HER 122661)

- 5.5.4 A modern settling tank that is currently used by Connah's Quay reservoir, is located in the south-eastern area of the Site. It was built and installed in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and has the capacity to hold 10,000 cubic metres of water. The asset is still extant and in use by Connah's Quay Power Station and may have other associated features below ground such as pipes and pumps. The asset is considered to be of no heritage value.

- 5.5.5 The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design and there is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Rockcliffe Hall (HER 89522)

- 5.5.6 Rockcliffe Hall is located towards the western edge of the Main Development Area and was the location of a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse that is no longer extant. No surviving remains of the farmstead are visible on the surface. It is considered likely that no below ground remains survive as they would have been removed during the construction and development of the existing Connah's Quay Power Station including the installation of access roads and landscaping. This asset is no longer extant and is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Little Leadbrook Farm Marl Pit (HER 85035 and HER 85035)

- 5.5.7 Two marl pits have been identified within the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor and the geophysical survey undertaken for the Proposed Development identified amorphous 'pond-like' features at the known locations of these assets.
- 5.5.8 The value of these assets is derived from their archaeological interest and these may help to inform on local Flintshire quarrying and extraction processes. The assets would likely hold local interest and are considered to be of **low value**.
- 5.5.9 These assets are located within the Order limits and have the potential to be physically impacted by the Proposed Development. They are therefore scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Connah's Quay Rifle Range (HER129660)

- 5.5.10 Connah's Quay Rifle Range is located within the C&IEA. It is first recorded on the 1899 OS map and on the subsequent 1912 and 1938 OS maps. No extant remains of the rifle range survive, and these are likely to have been removed during land reclamation and the construction and demolition of the former coal-fired power station located here. The asset is no longer extant and is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### Turnpike Road (HER 140797)

- 5.5.11 A post-medieval turnpike road has been identified partially extending within the Main Development Area and Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor, following the route of the modern A548 and B5129.
- 5.5.12 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon post-medieval roads and settlement patterns within Flintshire and would likely be of local interest and of **low** value.
- 5.5.13 The asset follows the route of existing modern roads and no works are proposed to existing access roads where this asset intersects. The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design and there is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [The former coal-fired power station \(NMR 96149\)](#)

- 5.5.14 The original coal-fired Connah's Quay power station was opened on the 16th September 1954, built on reclaimed land south of the Dee estuary. The power station was closed in 1984 and demolished in 1992, and the site was cleared of all standing structures. LiDAR analysis and the site walkover survey identified remnant features within the C&IEA that relate to the former power station. The asset is considered to be of no heritage value, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [The existing Connah's Quay Power Station \(NMR 300210\)](#)

- 5.5.15 The current gas-powered plant was completed in 1996 on land to the west of the original coal-fired power station, occupying the south-eastern corner of the Main Development Area. The power station was constructed on reclaimed land and the former settlement lagoons which raised the site to its current height (maximum 7 m AOD), with the C&IEA forming part of the laydown area. The asset is still extant and in use and is considered to be of no heritage value, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Rockcliff Hall Railway Tunnel \(NMR 870052\)](#)

- 5.5.16 Rockcliff Hall Railway Tunnel is located within the Main Development Area, towards the southern edge of the Site. It comprises a 90 m long post-medieval tunnel on the Chester and Holyhead Railway between Connah's Quay and Flint.
- 5.5.17 The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design and there is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### [Flint troughs, North Wales Coast Line Railway \(NMR 422770\)](#)

- 5.5.18 Flint troughs are recorded within the Main Development Area, located towards the south-western edge of the Site where it meets the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The troughs were installed in 1895, approximately 2.6 km east of Flint Station. The troughs are recorded on OS maps dates 1899 and 1912 however they are no longer recorded on current OS maps or visible on modern aerial imagery and are considered to be no longer extant and are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

### **Within 1 km Study Area**

- 5.5.19 There are 125 non-designated extant buildings located within the 1 km study area. The setting of non-designated buildings has been considered and most of the buildings identified are located within existing settlements where there is no potential for them to be impacted by the Proposed Development. They are listed and described in the Gazetteer of Terrestrial Heritage Assets (**Appendix 17-B: Gazetteer of Terrestrial Heritage Assets (EN010166/APP/6.4)**) but they are not considered further within the assessment, and they are scoped out of further assessment in the ES.
- 5.5.20 The following non-designated buildings have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development as a result of changes to their setting, and as such are discussed below.

#### **Connah's Quay Road Bridge (HER 268138)**

- 5.5.21 Connah's Quay Road Bridge is located approximately 150 m north of the C&IEA. The bridge was constructed in 1996. It is a suspension bridge which crosses the Dee Estuary, suspended from a single vertical suspender.
- 5.5.22 The bridge possesses architectural and historic interest as an example of a late 20<sup>th</sup> century suspension bridge and is of local interest. It is considered to be of **low value**.
- 5.5.23 The bridge's setting comprises its immediate position across the estuary and there is intervisibility between the bridge and the Site. While the Site lies within the setting of the bridge, it does not contribute to the asset's significance.
- 5.5.24 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### **Oakenholt Paper Mill (HER 104022)**

- 5.5.25 Oakenholt Paper Mill is a non-designated building located directly east and south of the Repurposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The mill was founded in 1870 on the site of a former corn mill. The mill comprises a complex of buildings, which are still in use.
- 5.5.26 The mill possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving paper mill opened in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is of local interest. It is considered to be of **low value**.
- 5.5.27 The setting of the mill comprises the associated mill complex and its position along the main road. The Site does not form part of the setting of the mill, and the Site does not contribute to its significance.
- 5.5.28 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the ES.

#### **Waen Isa Farm (HER 177987, 179133, 179134)**

- 5.5.29 Waen Isa Farm comprises three non-designated buildings located approximately 300 m west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The buildings were recorded on OS mapping in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and remain

extant. The buildings comprise a small farm complex with views of the surrounding land, including to the east towards the Site.

- 5.5.30 The farm buildings possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of the post-medieval farm industry which has persisted and are of local interest. The buildings are considered to be of **low value**.
- 5.5.31 There may be intervisibility between the farm and the Site, and the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor lies within the agricultural setting of the farm. This section of the Site forms part of the setting of the farm, which contributes to the farm's heritage interests.
- 5.5.32 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Little Leadbrook Farm (HER 179114 - 179120)

- 5.5.33 Little Leadbrook Farm comprises a collection of non-designated, post-medieval farm buildings located approximately 180 m east of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The buildings are recorded on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping and remain in use as farm buildings.
- 5.5.34 The farm buildings possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of the post-medieval farm industry which has persisted and are of local interest. The buildings are considered to be of **low value**.
- 5.5.35 The setting comprises the associated farm complex and surrounding agricultural land. The Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor lies within the agricultural setting of the farm. This section of the Site forms part of the setting of the farm, which contributes to the farm's heritage interests.
- 5.5.36 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

#### Coed-onn Farm (87993, 179121 – 179129)

- 5.5.37 Coed-onn Farm comprises a collection of non-designated post-medieval farm buildings located approximately 130m west of the Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor. The buildings are recorded on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping and remain in use as farm buildings.
- 5.5.38 The farm buildings possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of the post-medieval farm industry which has persisted and are of local interest. The buildings are considered to be of **low value**.
- 5.5.39 The setting comprises the associated farm complex and surrounding agricultural land. The Proposed CO<sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor lies within the agricultural setting of the farm. This section of the Site forms part of the setting of the farm, which contributes to the farm's heritage interests.
- 5.5.40 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in changes to the setting of this asset, therefore this asset is scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

## 5.6 Assets scoped out of ES Assessment

- 5.6.1 The assessment of significance and setting outlined in the previous section allows for consideration of the potential for the Proposed Development to result in effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. It also allows for the identification of assets where there is no potential for the Proposed Development to result in such effects. Such assets can now be scoped out of further assessment in the ES. **Table 4** provides a summary of these assets and the rationale for scoping them out of further assessment.

**Table 4: Assets scoped out of further assessment**

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
FL180	Scheduled Monument	Kelsterton Brewery	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL064	Scheduled Monument	Bryn y Cwm Mound and Bailey Castle	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL023	Scheduled Monument	Llyd Edwin Medieval Fortified House site	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL002	Scheduled Monument	Castell Ewloe	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL083, FL083, FL084, FL085	Scheduled Monument	Wat's Dyke	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL061	Scheduled Monument	Bryn Castell Castle Mound	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL062	Scheduled Monument	Hen Blas Castle	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL030	Scheduled Monument	Trueman's Hill Motte	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL179	Scheduled Monument	Hafod Wood Moated Site	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
FL166	Scheduled Monument	Pinfold Lane Pottery (site of)	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1016918	Scheduled Monument	Icehouse 110m south-west of Burton Manor College main building	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
NHLE 1011785	Scheduled Monument	Shotwick Hall moated site	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 581; 582; 524; 16406; 14891	Conservation Area, Grade II listed building	Flint Conservation Area and listed buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the conservation area or the listed buildings within.
Cadw 321; 25678; 24440; 20519; 25679; 21617; 25689; 25694; 19185; 25688; 25687; 25693; 25685; 25686; 25690	Conservation Area, Grade I listed building, Grade II* listed building, Grade II listed building	Northop Conservation Area and listed buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the conservation area and the listed buildings within.
Cadw 222;	Conservation Area, listed building	Plas Bellin, Northop Hall Conservation Area	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the conservation area of the listed buildings within.
Cadw PGW(C)25(FLT); PGW(C)18(FLT); 25692; 547; 548; 549; 550; 589; 25695	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG), Grade II* listed buildings	Soughton Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the park or the listed buildings within.
PGW(C)43(FLT); 14885	Grade II* listed building and Grade II* registered historic park and garden	Gwysaney Hall and RPG	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the park or the listed buildings within.
Cadw PGW(C)77(FLT); 85247; 87629	Grade II RPG, Grade II listed building	Shotton Steelworks Garden	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the park or the listed buildings within.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
Cadw 3	Grade I listed building	St Deiniols Ash	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 15025	Grade I listed building	St Deiniol's Library	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 542	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary, Halkyn	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1145903	Grade I listed building	Church of St Michael, Shotwick	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 55	Grade II* listed building	Top Y Fron Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1115567	Grade II* Listed buildings	Puddington Old Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1387811	Grade II listed building	Church of St Nicholas	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 23	Grade II* listed building	Aston Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 592	Grade II* listed building	Parkgate Farm Farmhouse and Shippon	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 323	Grade II* listed building	Northop Hall Farm	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 12	Grade II* listed building	Parish Church of St Deiniol	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 326	Grade II* listed building	Coed-y-cra Ucharf	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
Cadw 1	Grade II listed building	Kelsterton Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 16409	Grade II listed building	Leadbrook Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 85254; 85260; 85265; 85258	Grade II listed buildings	Church of St Mark, Lychgate, Viarage and former Stable Block	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 16408	Grade II listed building	Waen Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 85262; 85257; 85255	Grade II listed buildings	Old Quay House Inn, former barn and Dock Basin	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 85264	Grade II listed building	The Ship Public House	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 84401	Grade II listed building	The Clwyd Public House	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 84398	Grade II listed building	Former Police Station, Salisbury Road	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 85266	Grade II listed building	War Memorial, Shotton	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 60; 84402; 84396)	Grade II listed building	Church of St Ethelwold, boundary wall and Vicarage	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
Cadw 84400; 84397	Grade II listed building	Shotton Infants School Forecourt walls, gates and railings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 16405	Grade II listed building	South African War Memorial	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 16404	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 16407	Grade II listed building	Palace Social Club (former Plaza Cinema)	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 87907	Grade II listed building	Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, including attached Presbytery	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 87595	Grade II listed building	Enterprise House	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 87597	Grade II listed building	Unit 2 –	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 87596	Grade II listed building	Unit 7	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 18045	Grade II listed building	Old School Northop	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 25680	Grade II listed building	Milestone, Northop	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 322	Grade II listed building	Highfield Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
Cadw 532	Grade II listed building	Bryn Edwin	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 15105; 15108; 15109; 15110; 15107; 15106	Grade II listed buildings	Castle Hall Farm	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 575	Grade II listed building	Maltings at Swndwr Farm	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 26194	Grade II listed building	Coed-y-cra Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 85253; 85256	Grade II listed building	Cheshire Farm and farmbuilding	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Cadw 85250; 84399	Grade II listed building	Hawarden Bridge	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
Historic Landscape Character	N/A	N/A	
HER 46802	Non-designated asset	St Asaph to Chester Roman Road	The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design. There is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
HER 34227	Non-designated asset	Kelsterton Embankment	The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design. There is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
HER 122661	Non-designated asset	Settling Tank Connectors, Connah's Quay reservoir	The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design. There is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
HER 98522	Non-designated asset	Rockcliffe Hall	The asset is no longer extant.
HER 129660	Non-designated asset	Connah's Quay Rifle Range	The asset is no longer extant.
HER 140797	Non-designated asset	Turnpike Road	The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design. There is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
NMR 96149	Non-designated asset	The former coal-fired power station	The asset is considered to be of no heritage value.
NMR 300210	Non-designated asset	The existing Connah's Quay Power Station	The asset is considered to be of no heritage value.
NMR 870052	Non-designated asset	Rockcliff Hall Railway Tunnel	The Proposed Development incorporates this asset into its design. There is no potential for physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
NMR 422770	Non-designated asset	Flint troughs, North Wales Coast Line Railway	The asset is considered to be of no heritage value.
HER 268138	Non-designated asset	Connah's Quay Road Bridge	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
HER 104022	Non-designated asset	Oakenholt Paper Mill	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

5.6.2 The remaining assets discussed in Section 5 Assessment of the Baseline that are not listed in the table above are those where the assessment has identified the potential for the Proposed Development to result in impacts to the assets, either through physical impacts or through change to their setting. These assets, detailed in **Table 5** in the following section, are taken forward for assessment in **Chapter 17: Terrestrial Heritage (EN010166/APP/6.2.17)**.

## 6. Conclusion

- 6.1.1 The assessment outlined in this report allows for consideration of the potential for the Proposed Development to result in effects to heritage assets either through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. It also allows for the identification of assets where there is no potential for the Proposed Development to result in such effects. Such assets, as detailed in **Table 4** above, can be scoped out of further assessment. The remaining assets are those where the assessment has identified the potential for the Proposed Development to result in effects to the heritage assets. The following terrestrial heritage assets set out in **Table 5** are therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 17: Terrestrial Heritage (EN010166/APP/6.2.17)**.

**Table 5: List of assets scoped into further assessment**

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential impacts
FL131	Scheduled Monument	Pentre Bridge Roman Site	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
FL213	Scheduled Monument	Croes Atti Roman Site	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
FL003	Scheduled Monument	Castell y Fflint	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1013298	Scheduled Monument	Promontory fort on Burton Point 550 m south-west of Burton Point Farm	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
FL011	Scheduled Monument	Moel y Gaer	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1007635	Scheduled Monument	St Andrews medieval hospital and limekiln, Denhall	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
Cadw 223; 355; 521	Conservation Area and Grade II listed buildings	Oakenholt Hall Conservation Area and listed buildings	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
Cadw 17792; PGW(C)68(FLT)	Grade II* listed building Grade II RPG	Halkyn Castle	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
HER 85035; HER 85036	Non-designated asset	Little Leadbrook Farm marl pits	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
HER 177987, 179133, 179134	Non-designated asset	Waen Isa Farm	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
HER 179114 - 179120	Non-designated asset	Little Leadbrook Farm	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential impacts
HER 87993, 179121 – 179129	Non-designated asset	Coed-onn Farm	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
N/A	N/A	Potential below ground archaeological remains dating to the Roman period located within the Proposed CO <sub>2</sub> Connection Corridor	Physical impacts to potential below ground archaeological remains as a result of the Proposed Development
N/A	N/A	Organic / peaty deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential located within the Main Development Area	Physical impacts to organic / peaty deposits as a result of the Proposed Development

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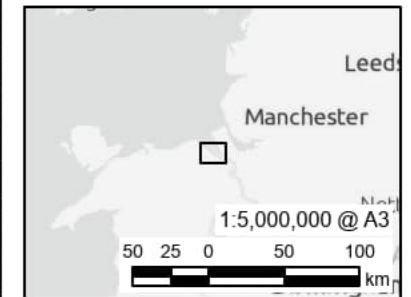
# Annex A: Figures



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**LEGEND**  
 Construction & Operation Area  
 Accommodation Work Area



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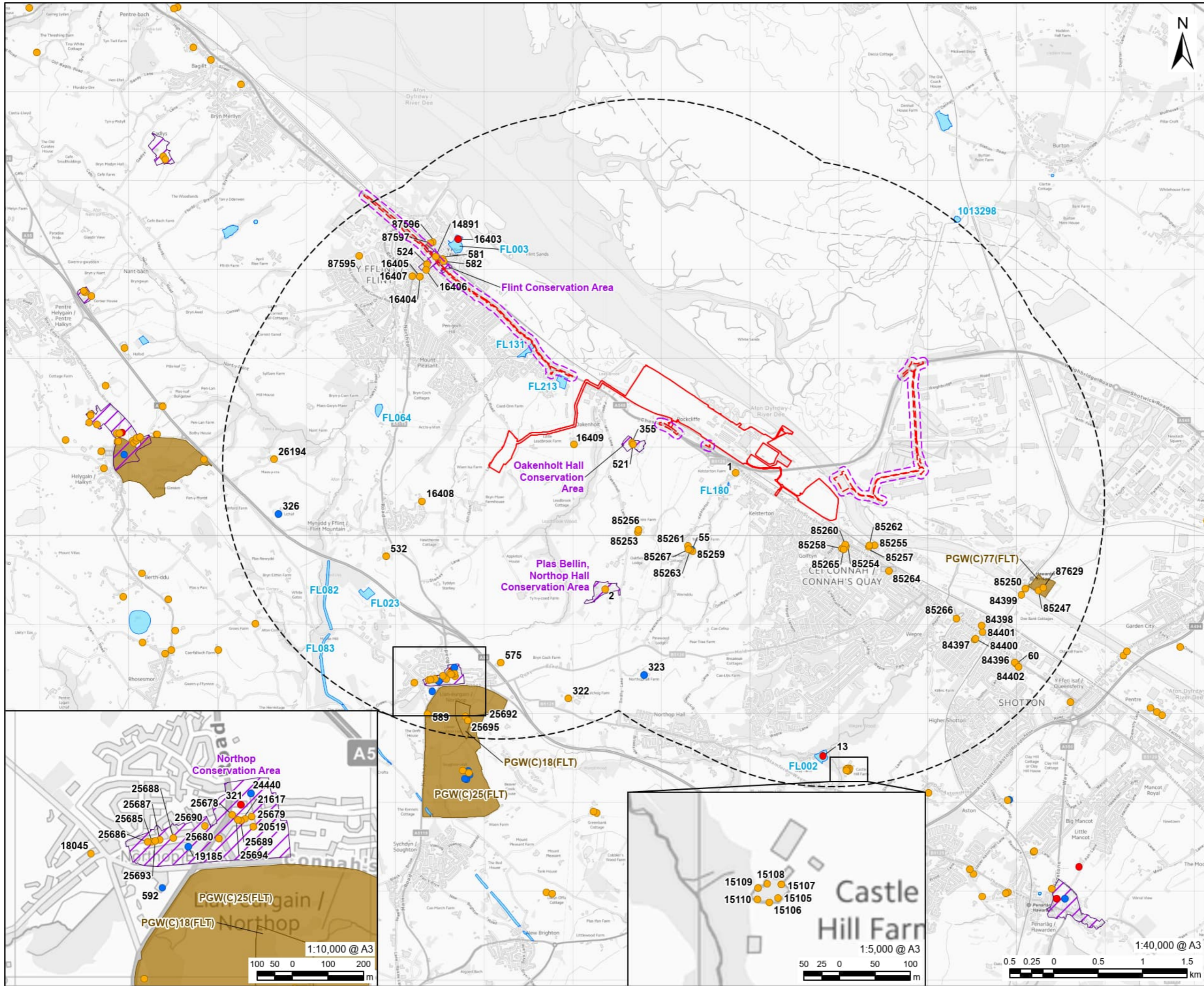
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 July 2025

**PROJECT NUMBER**  
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 Site Location Plan

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-1

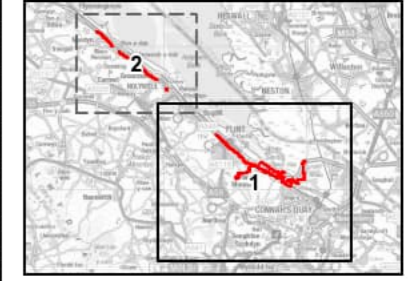
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- LEGEND**
- Construction and Operation Area
  - Accommodation Work Area
  - 50m Study Area from the Accommodation Work Area
  - 3km Study Area from the Construction and Operation Areas
  - Grade I Listed Building
  - Grade II\* Listed Building
  - Grade II Listed Building
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Registered Historic Park and Garden
  - Conservation Area



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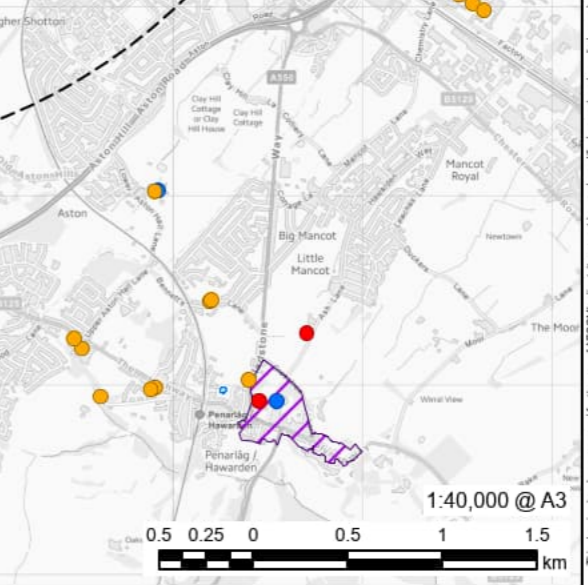
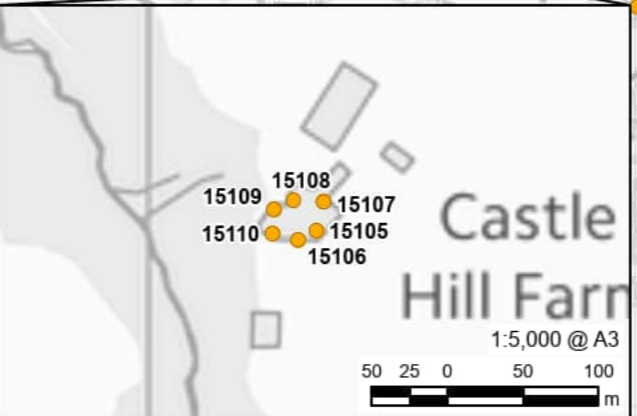
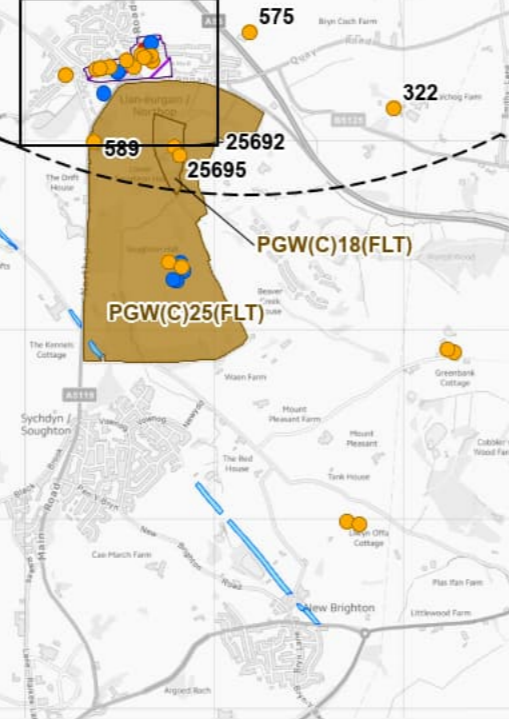
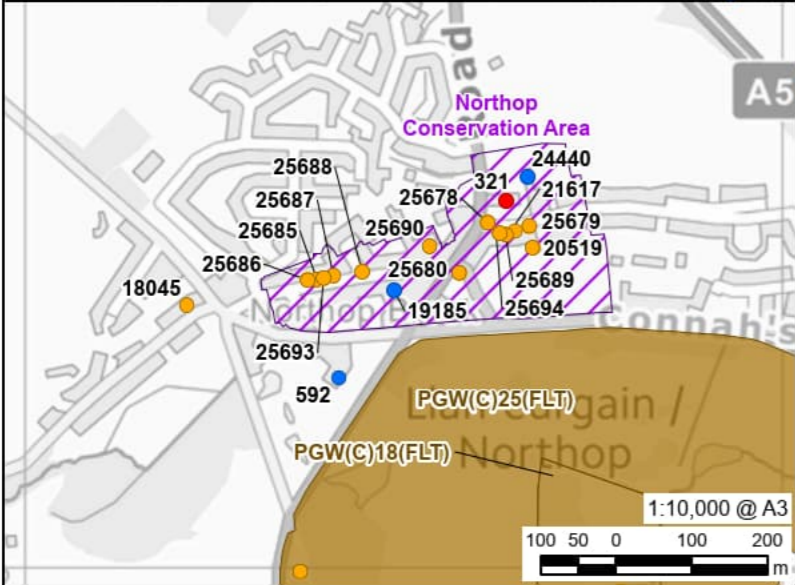
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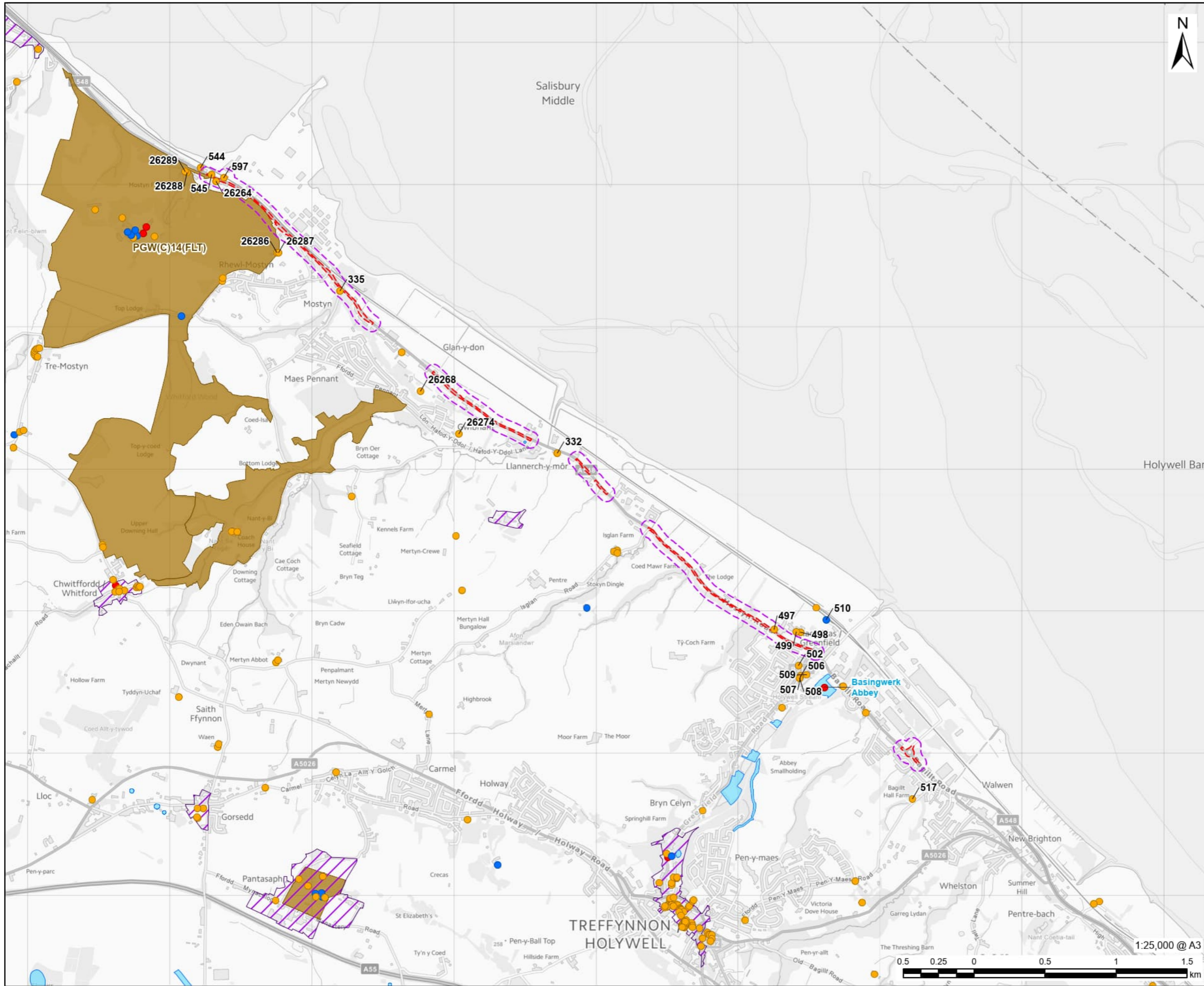
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Terrestrial Designated Heritage Assets Sheet 1 of 2

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-2a



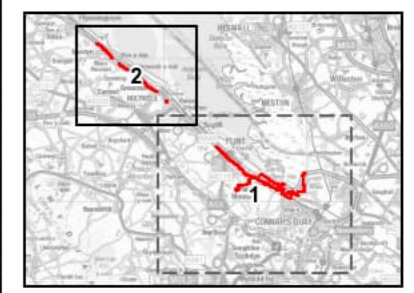
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- LEGEND**
- Accommodation Work Area
  - 50m Study Area from the Accommodation Work Area
  - Grade I Listed Building
  - Grade II\* Listed Building
  - Grade II Listed Building
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Registered Historic Park and Garden
  - Conservation Area



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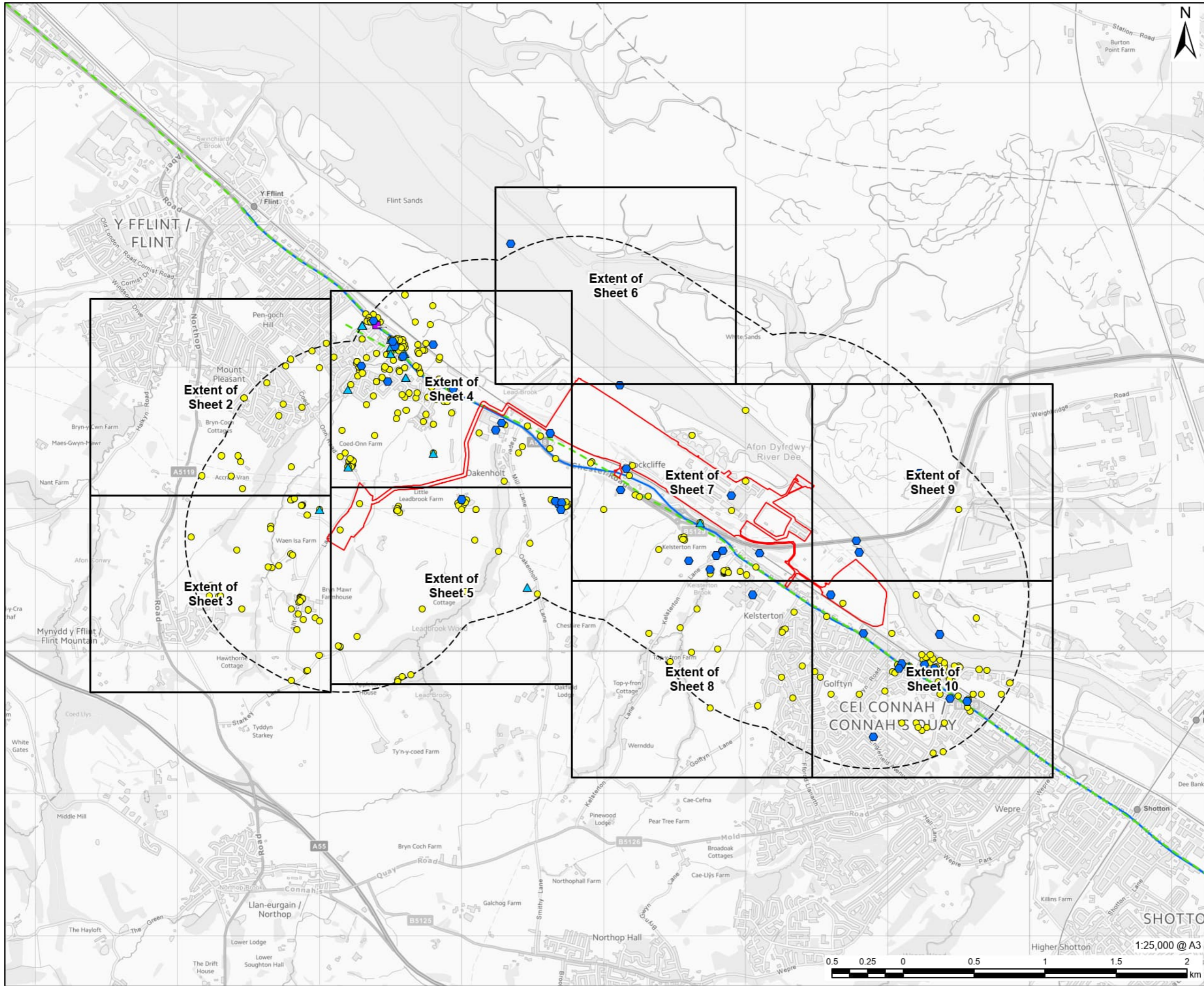
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Terrestrial Designated Heritage Assets  
 Sheet 2 of 2

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-2b

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- LEGEND**
- Construction and Operation Area
  - 1km Study Area
  - National Monuments Record
  - National Museum Wales
  - ▲ Portable Antiquities Scheme
  - Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Core Data Summary
  - Roman Road
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**DATE**  
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 60717119

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Terrestrial Non-Designated Heritage Assets  
 Sheet 1 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-3



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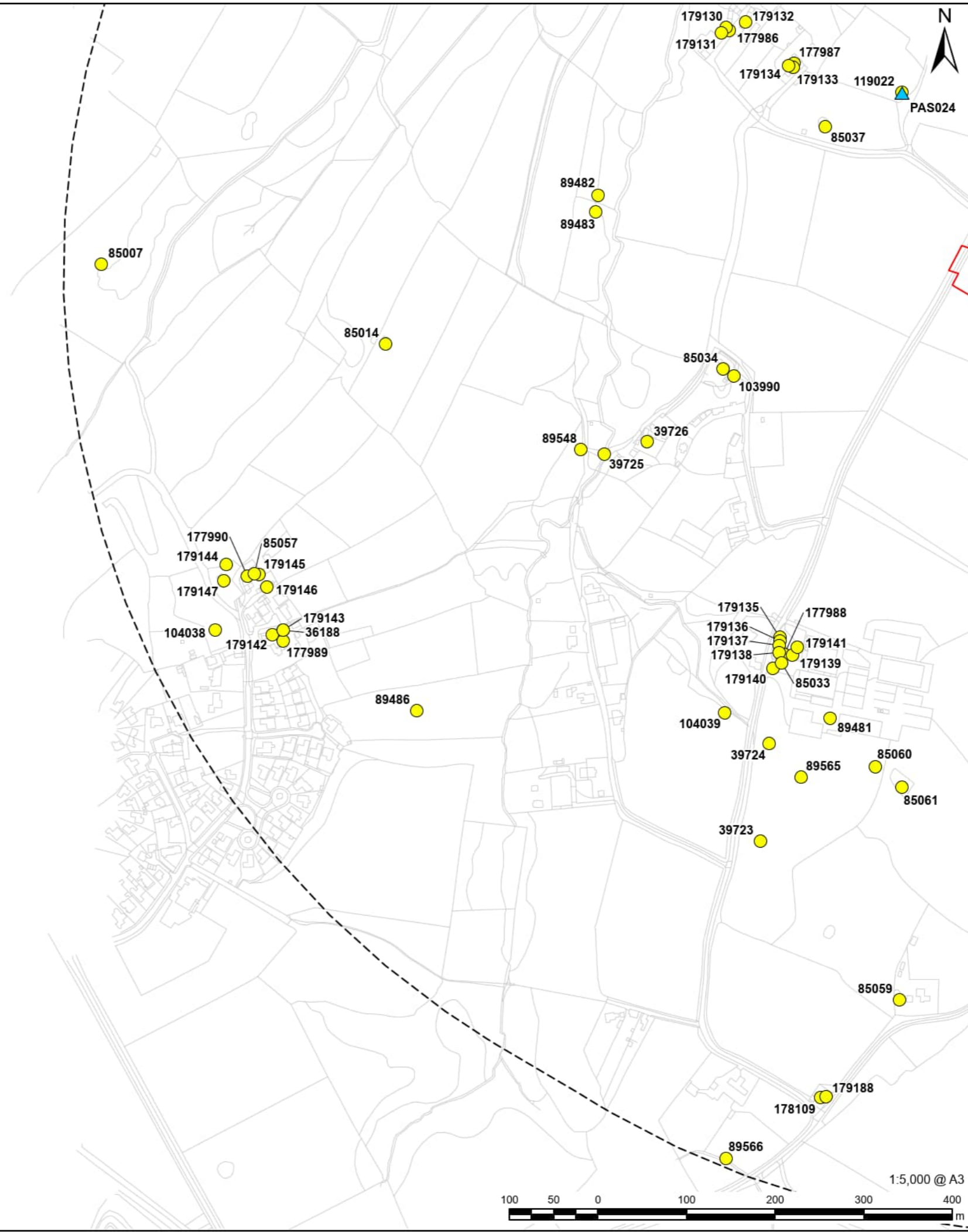
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
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Sheet 2 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
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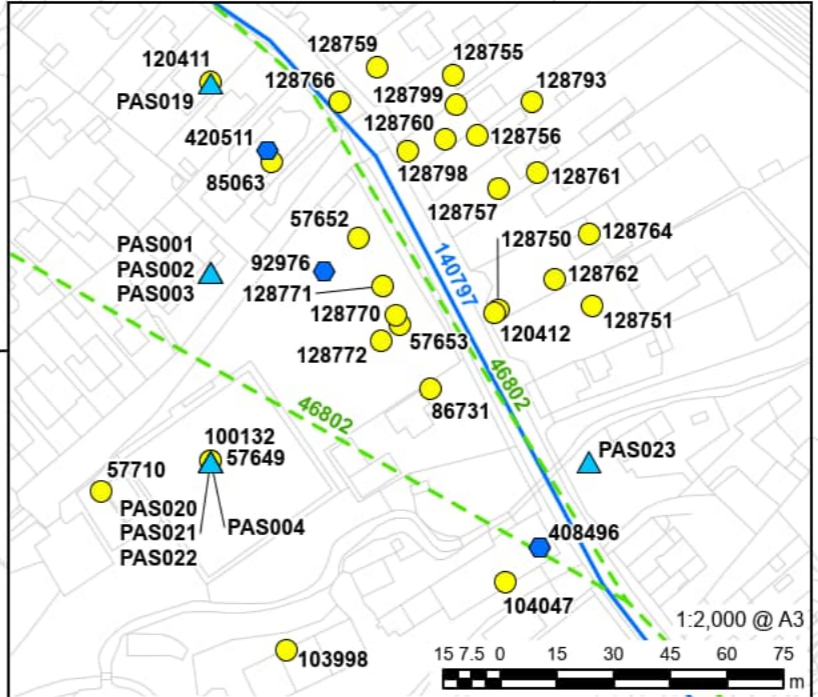
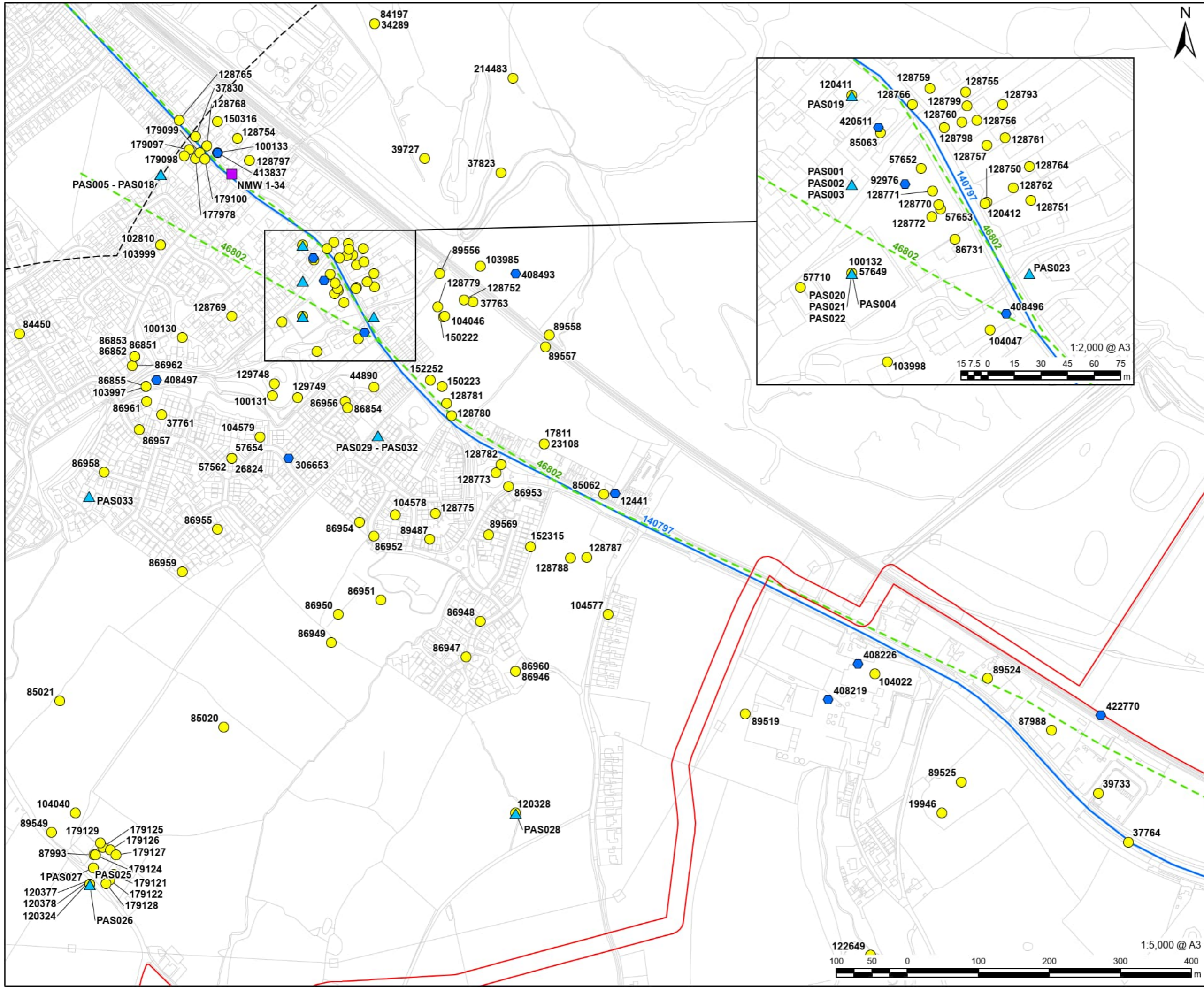
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 Sheet 3 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
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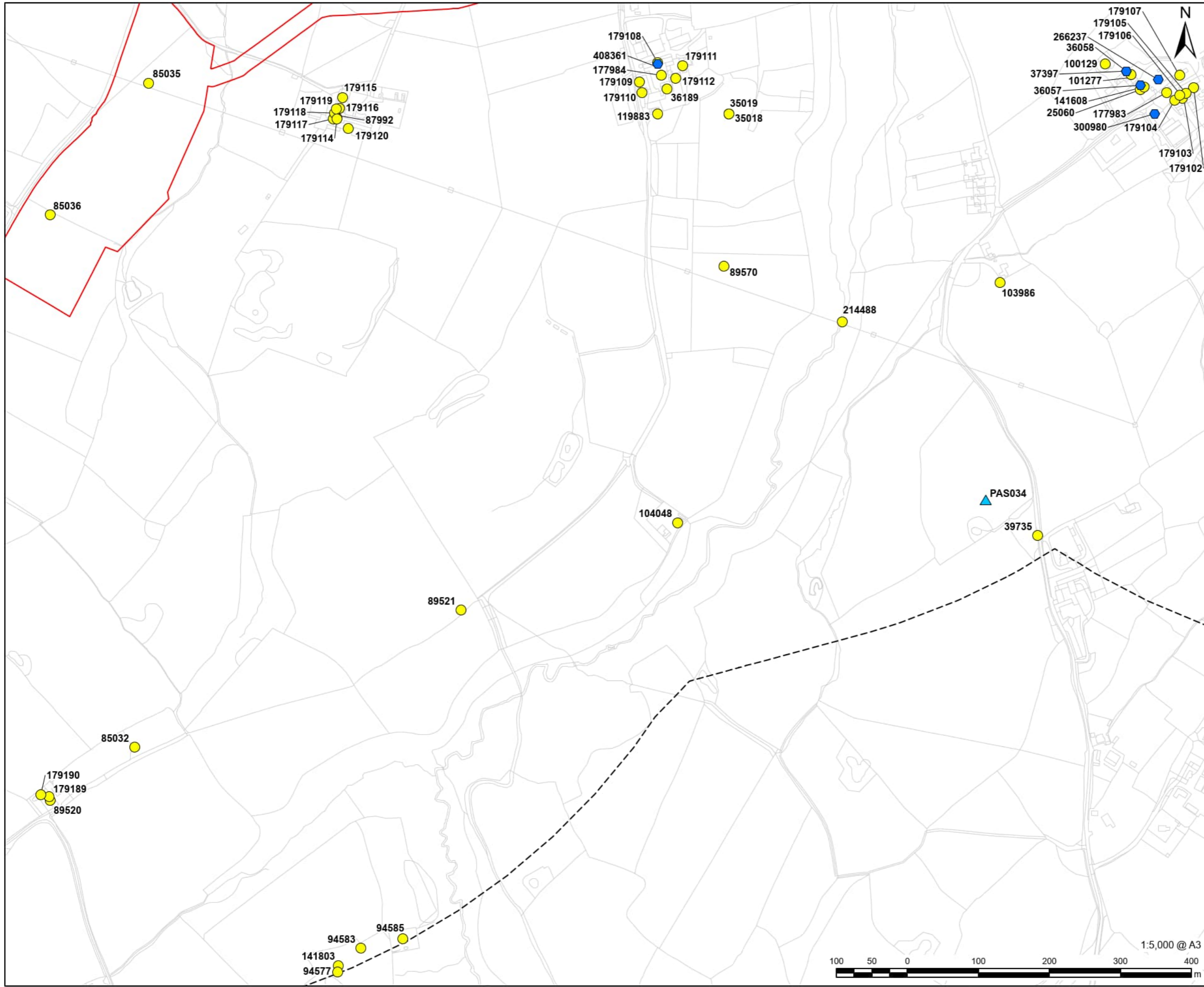
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Terrestrial Non-Designated Heritage Assets  
Sheet 4 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
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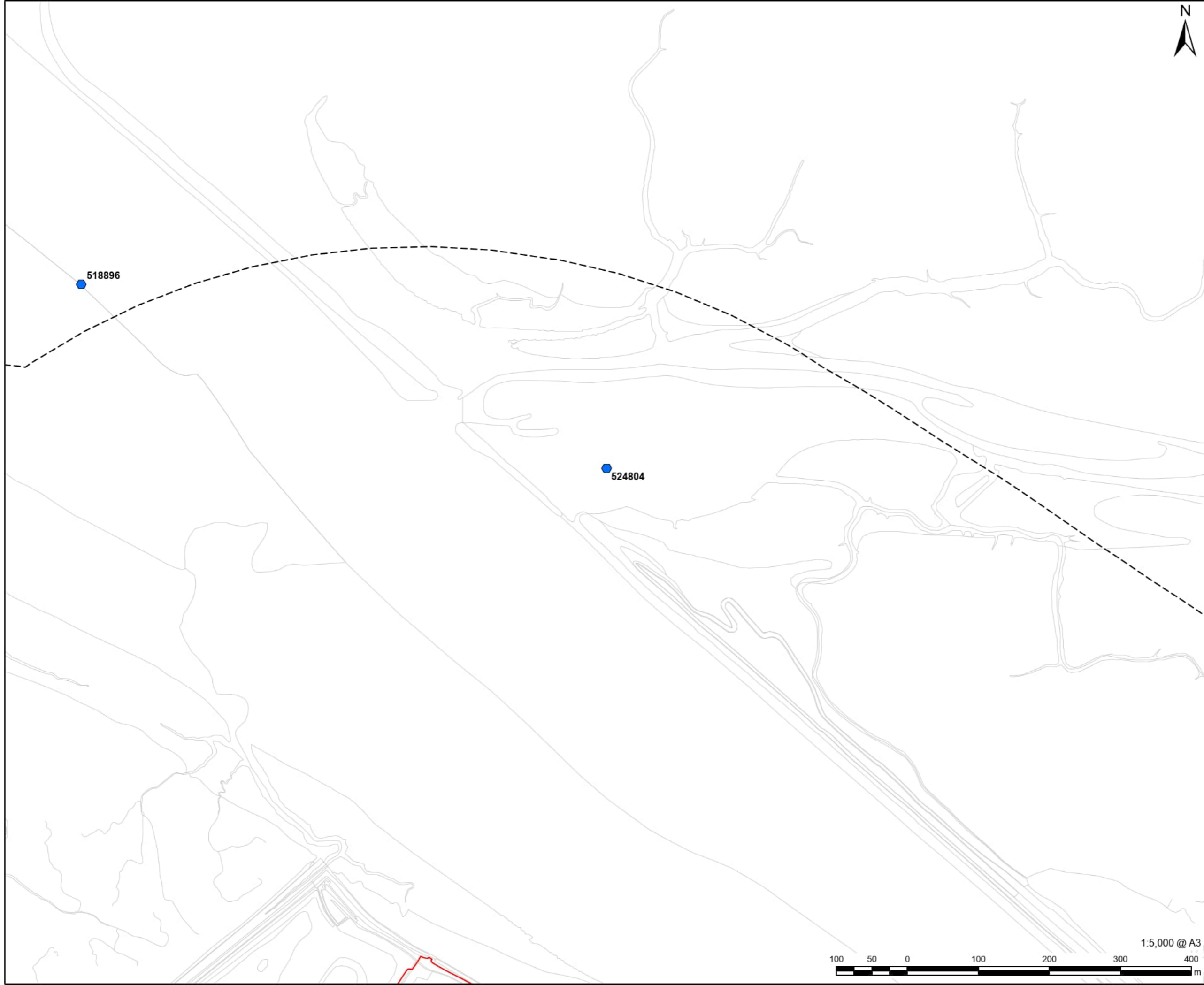
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**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-3



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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Terrestrial Non-Designated Heritage  
 Assets  
 Sheet 6 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-3

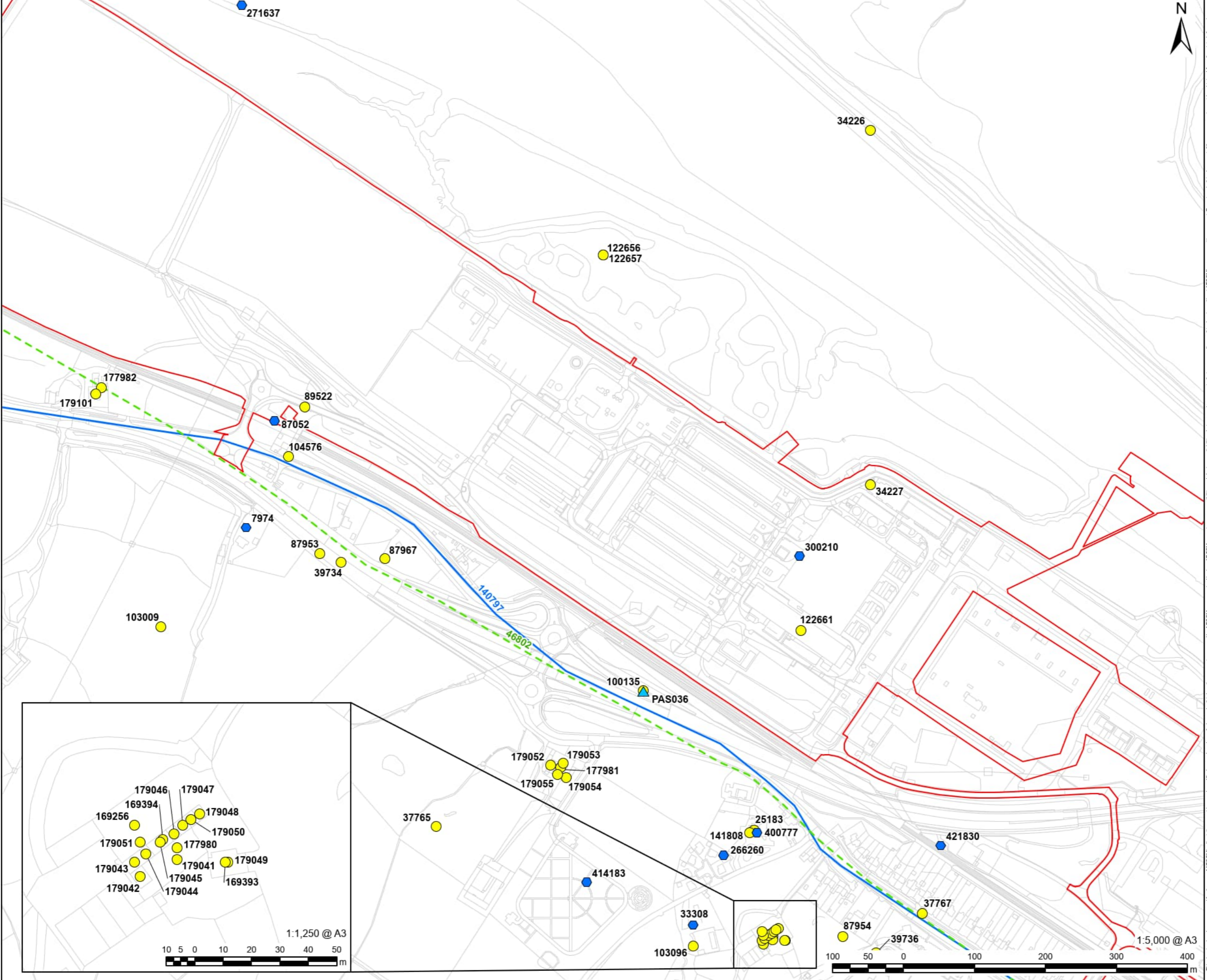


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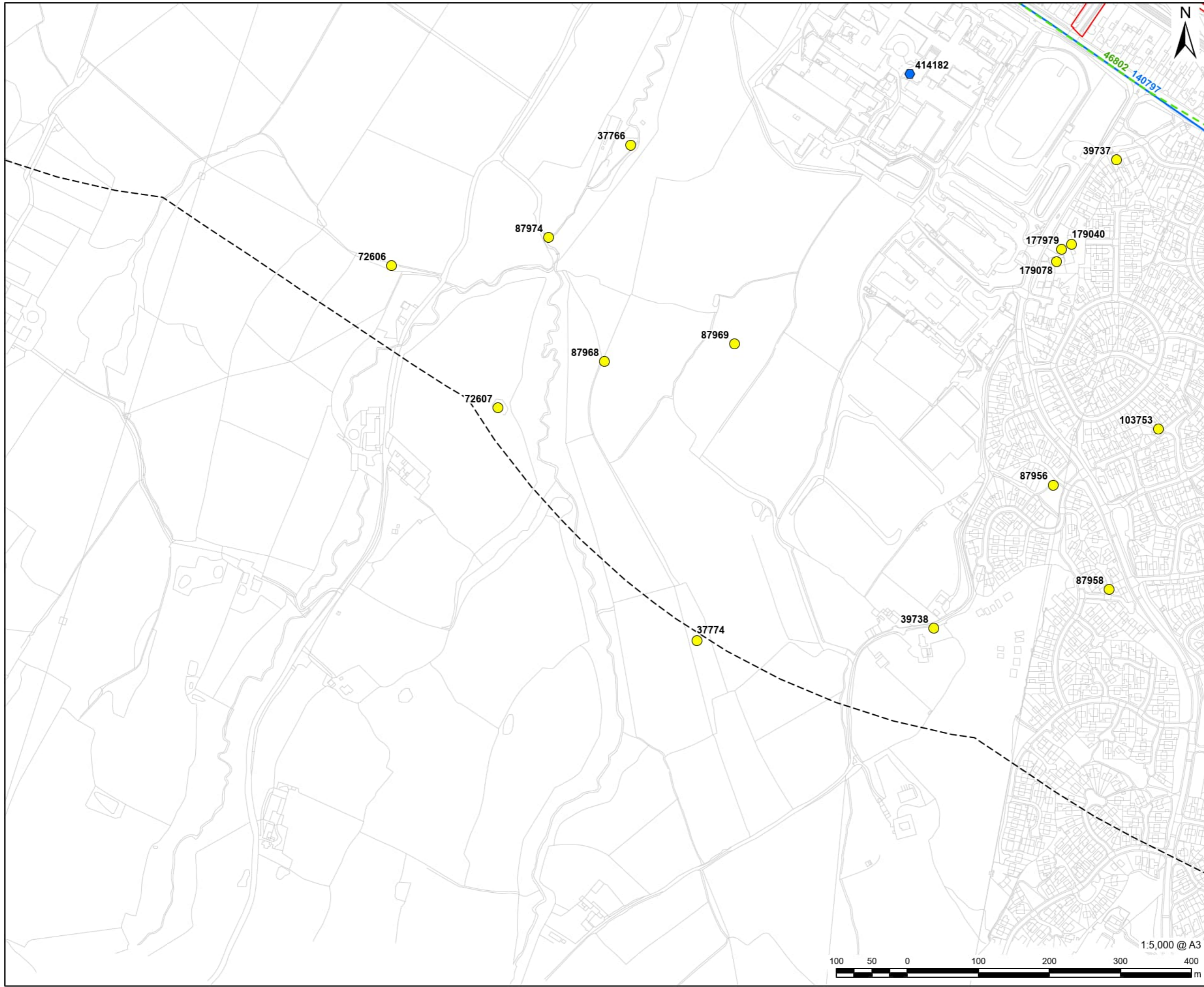
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Terrestrial Non-Designated Heritage Assets  
Sheet 7 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
Figure 17A-3





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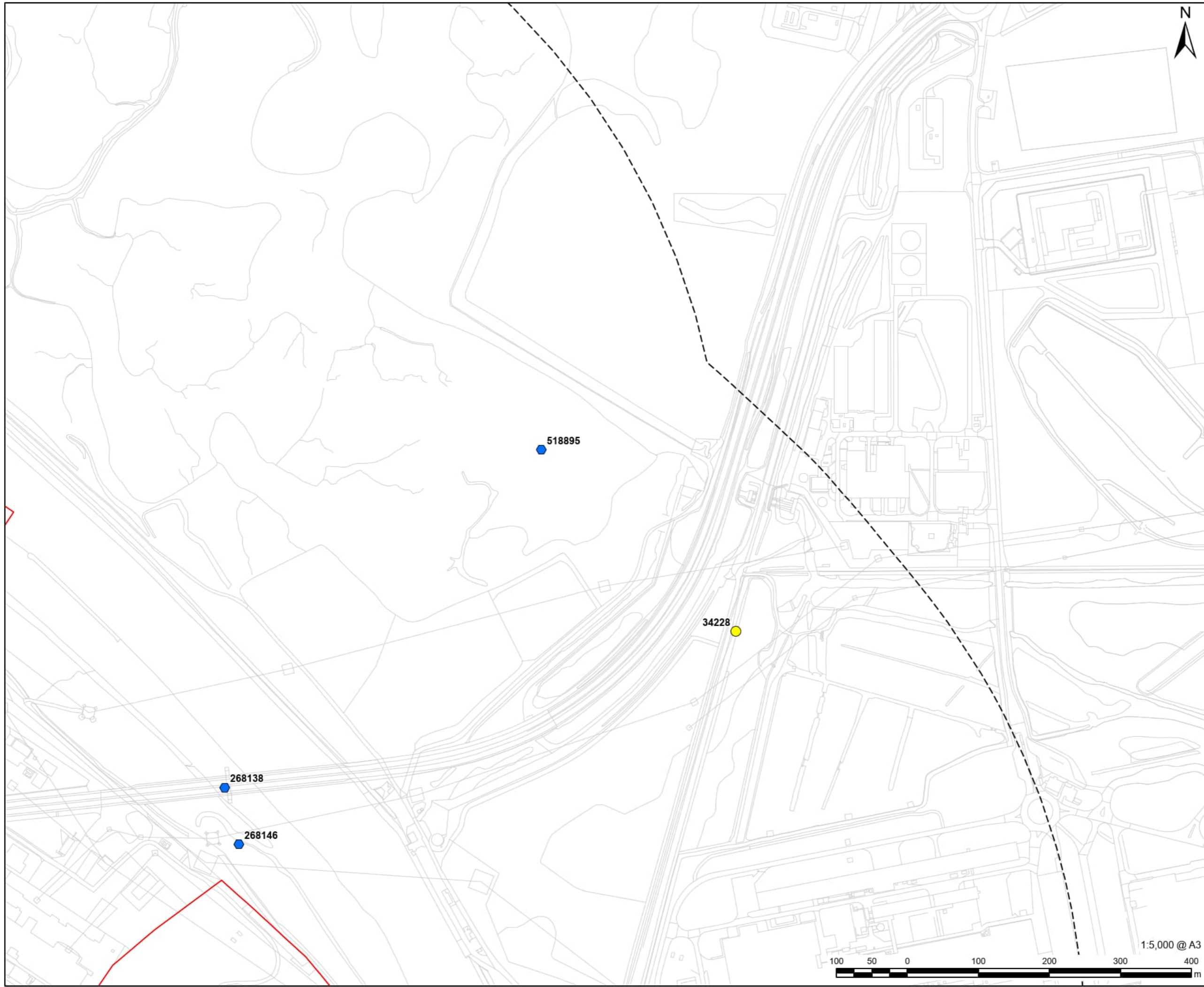
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**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-3

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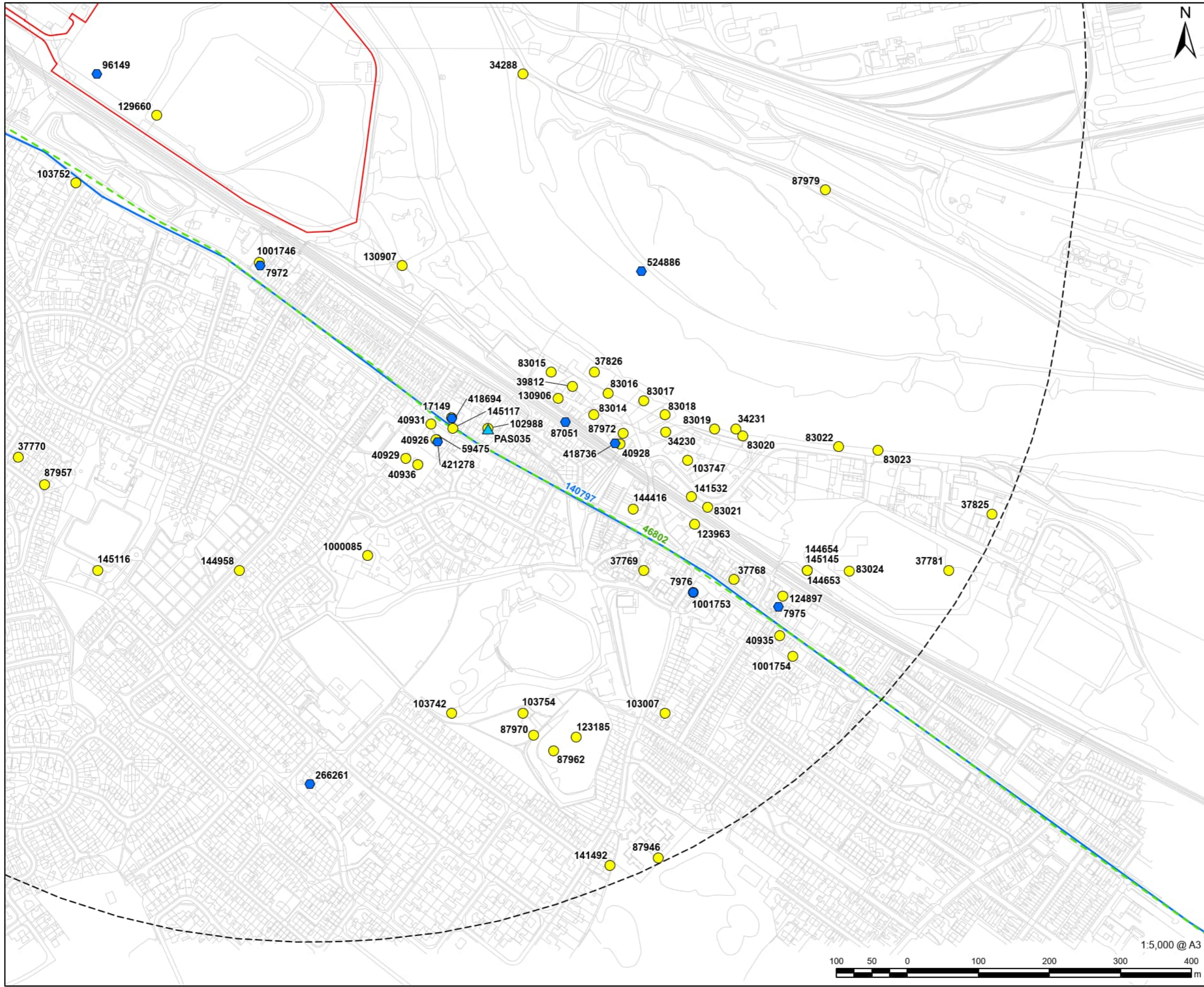
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 Sheet 9 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Terrestrial Non-Designated Heritage Assets  
Sheet 10 of 10

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
Figure 17A-3

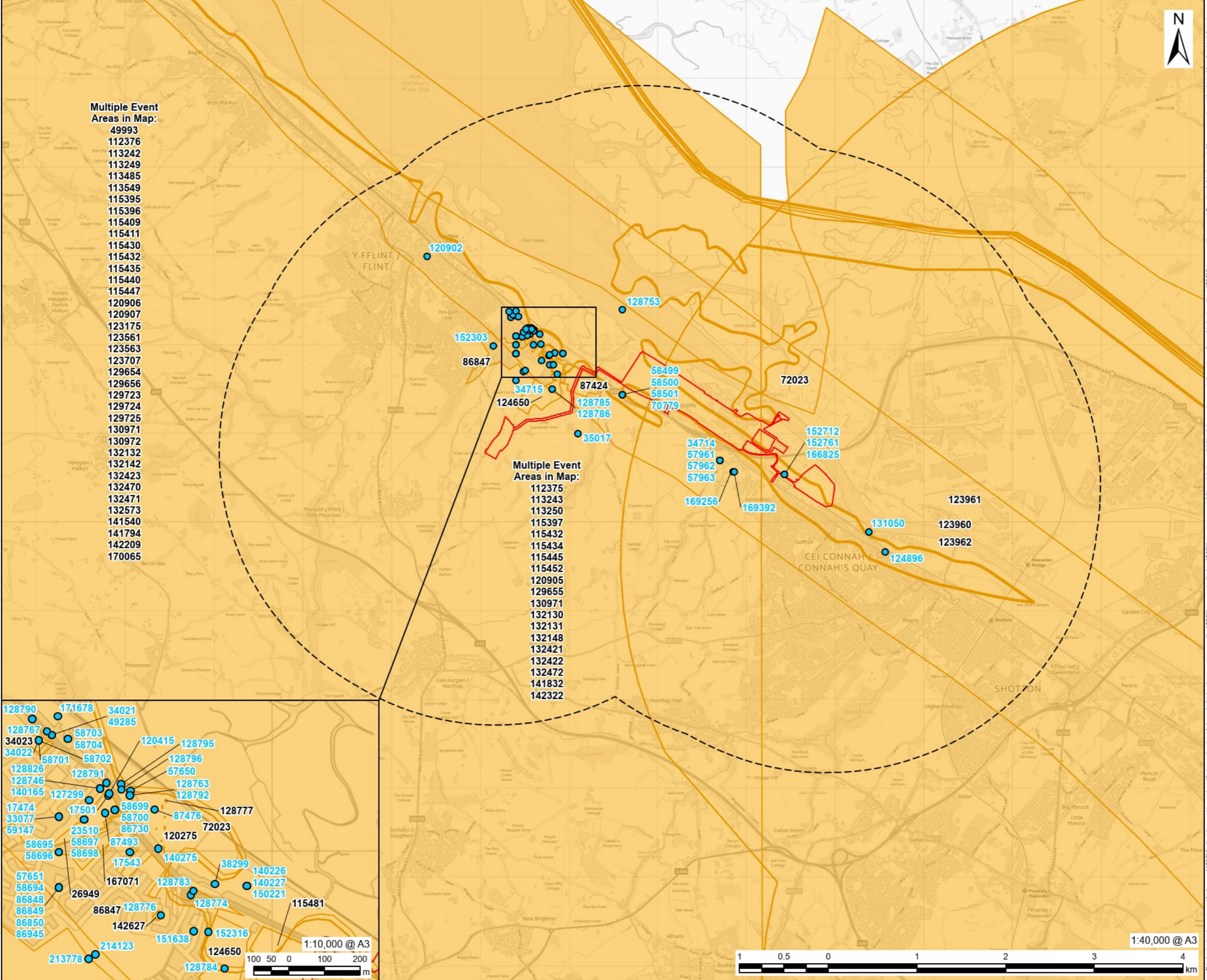


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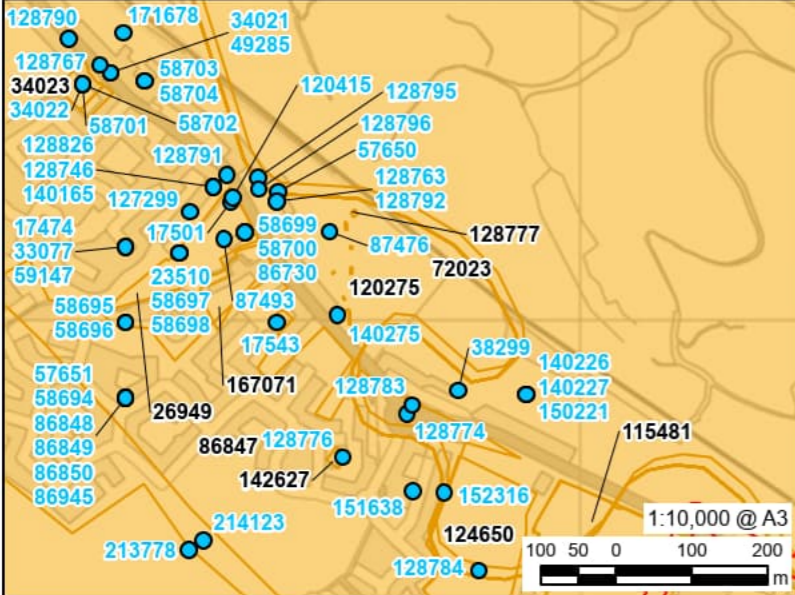
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- LEGEND**
- Construction & Operation Area
  - 3km Study Area from the Construction and Operation Area
  - Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Event Data Summary
  - Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Event Data Area



- Multiple Event Areas in Map:**
- 49993
  - 112376
  - 113242
  - 113249
  - 113485
  - 113549
  - 115395
  - 115396
  - 115409
  - 115411
  - 115430
  - 115432
  - 115435
  - 115440
  - 115447
  - 120906
  - 120907
  - 123175
  - 123561
  - 123563
  - 123707
  - 129654
  - 129656
  - 129723
  - 129724
  - 129725
  - 130971
  - 130972
  - 132132
  - 132142
  - 132423
  - 132470
  - 132471
  - 132573
  - 141540
  - 141794
  - 142209
  - 170065

- Multiple Event Areas in Map:**
- 112375
  - 113243
  - 113250
  - 115397
  - 115432
  - 115434
  - 115445
  - 115452
  - 120905
  - 129655
  - 130971
  - 132130
  - 132131
  - 132148
  - 132421
  - 132422
  - 132472
  - 141832
  - 142322



1:10,000 @ A3  
100 50 0 100 200 m

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 km

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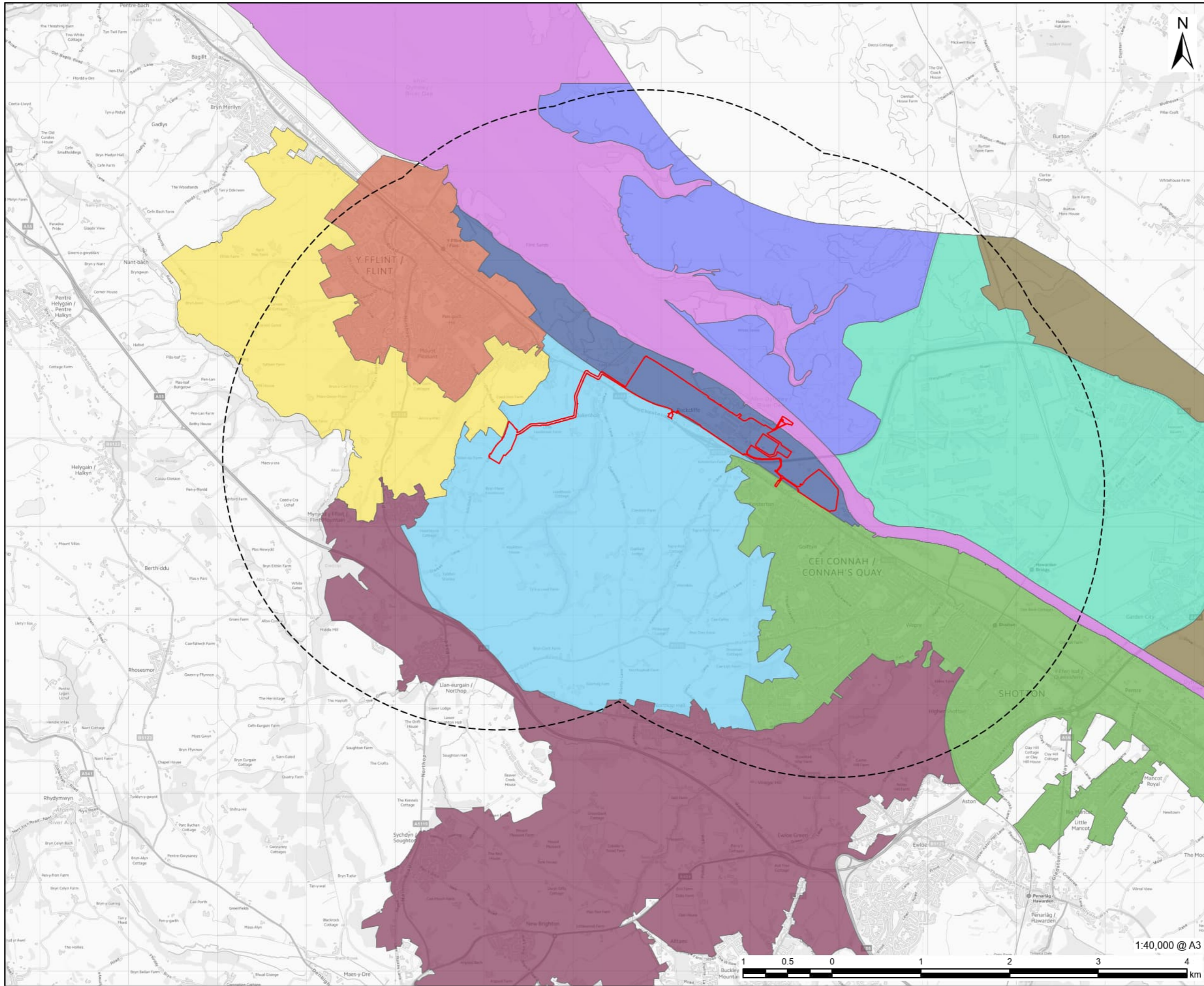
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Previous Archaeological Investigations

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Figure 17A-4

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  - 3km Study Area
  - Historic Landscape Area:
  - Connah's Quay
  - Dee Estuary
  - Flint
  - Leadbrook
  - Maes Gwyn
  - Northop Hall
  - Rockcliffe Marsh
  - Sealand
  - Shotton Mills
  - White Sands

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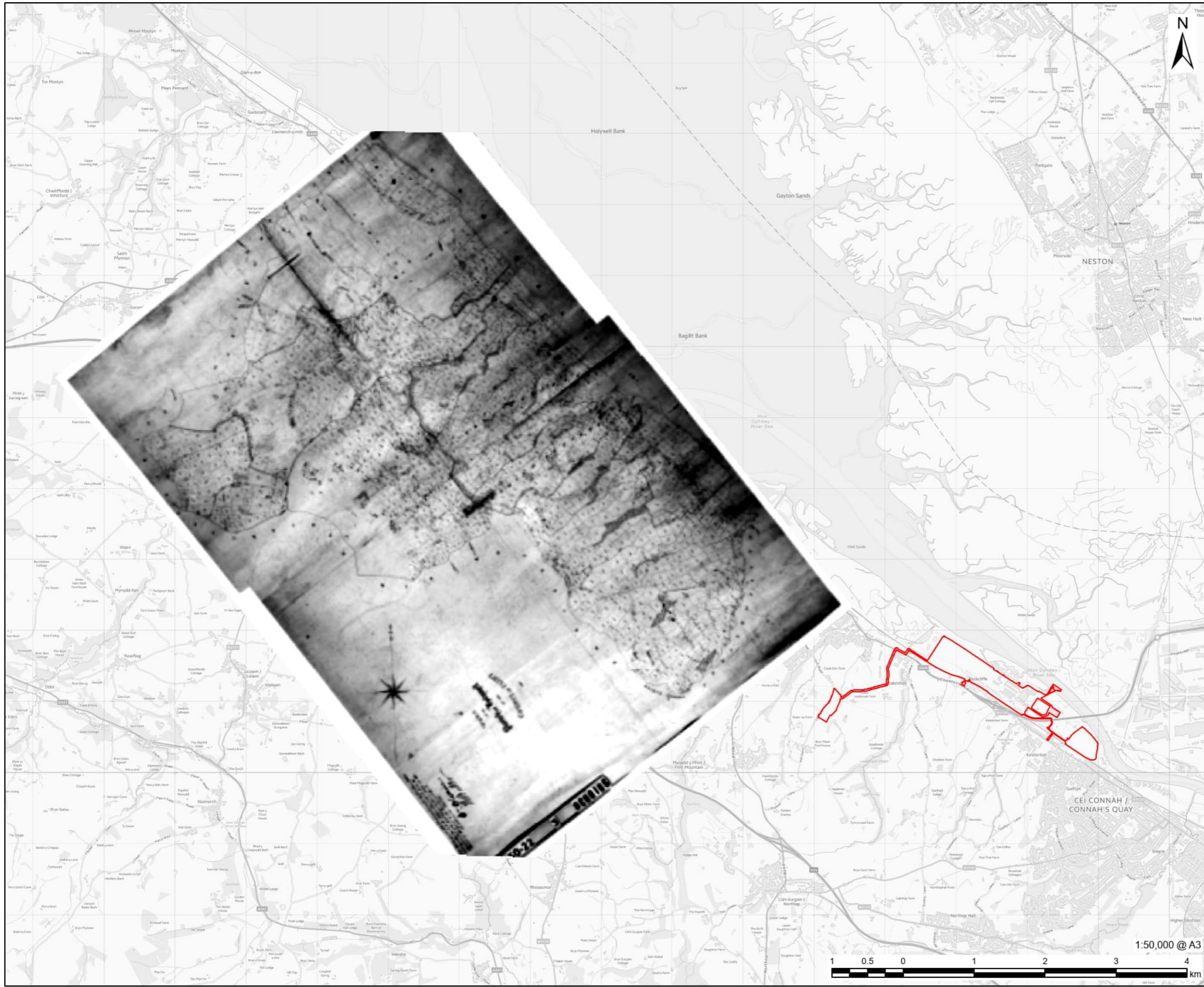
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Historic Landscape Characterisation


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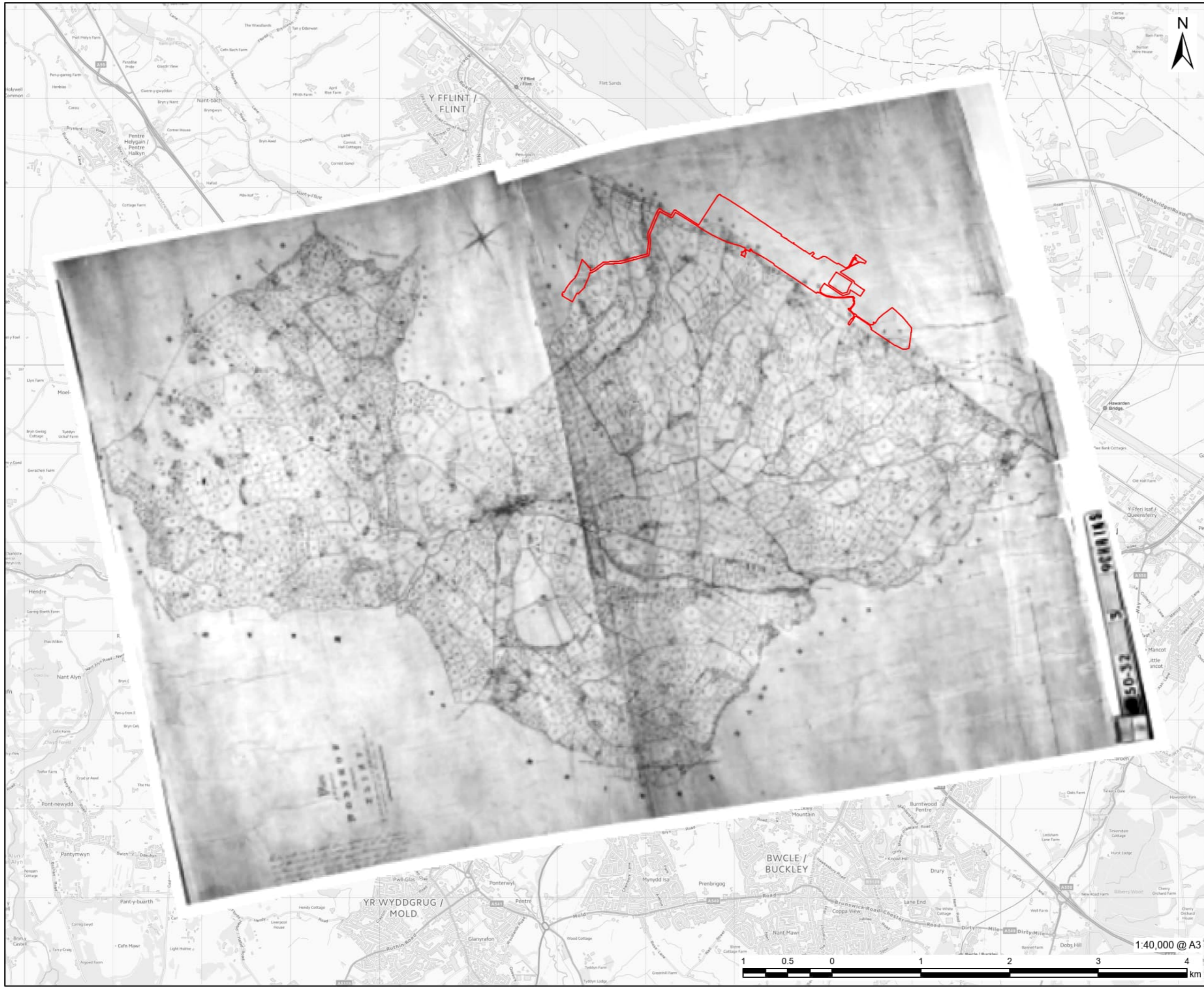
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 1840 Northop Tithe Map


**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-6a

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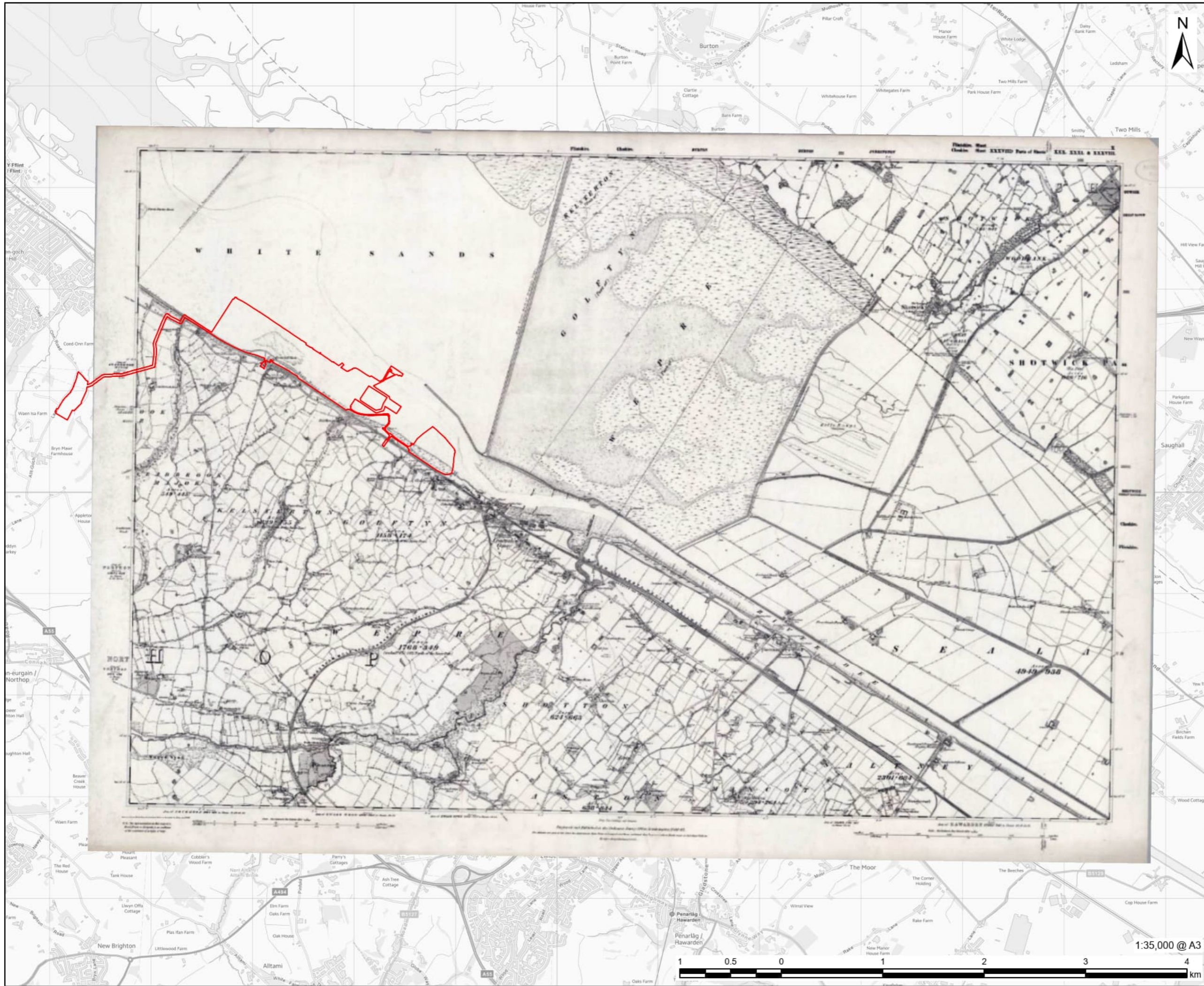
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 1840 Flint Tithe Map

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-6b

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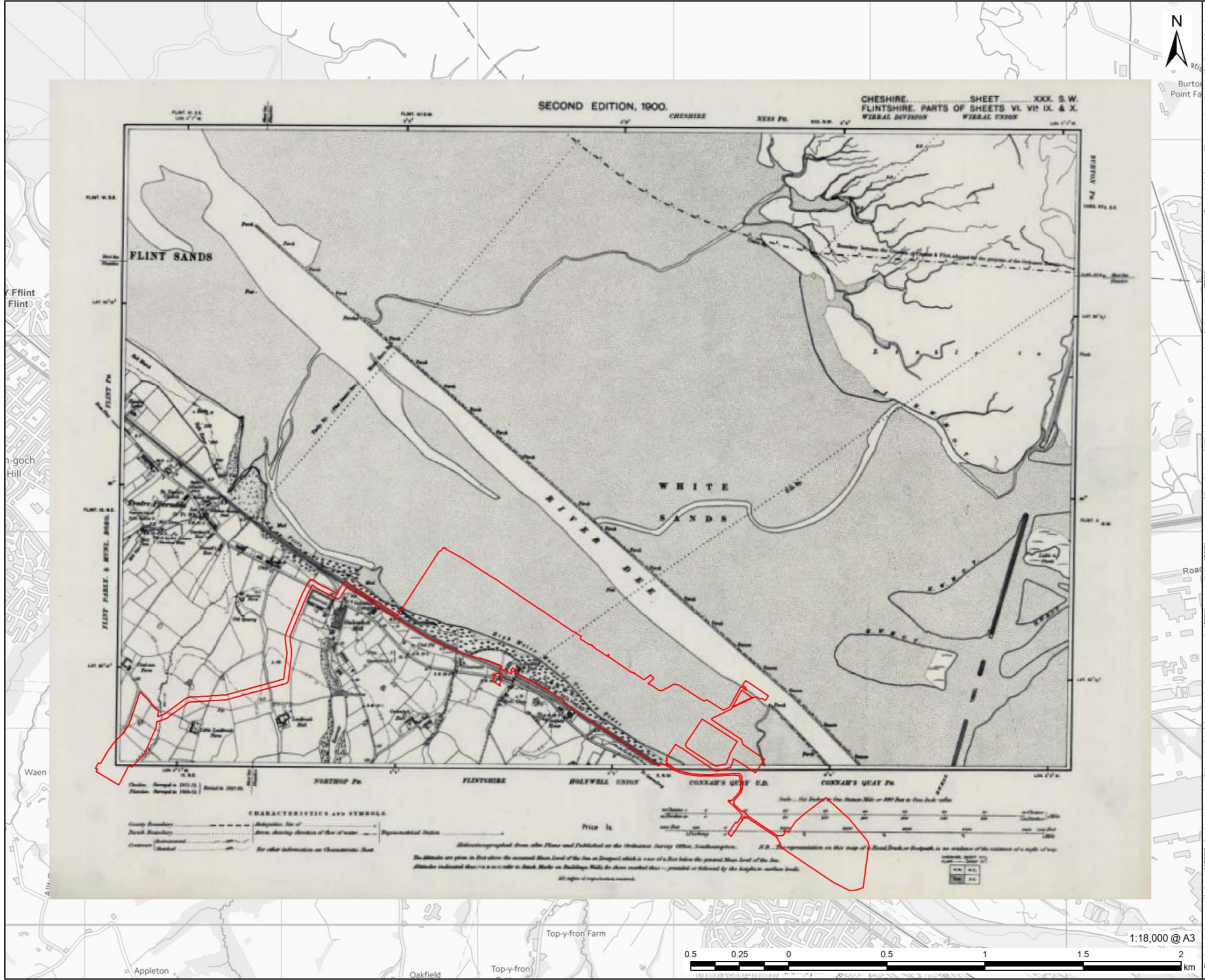
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Historical OS Map - 1871

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-7

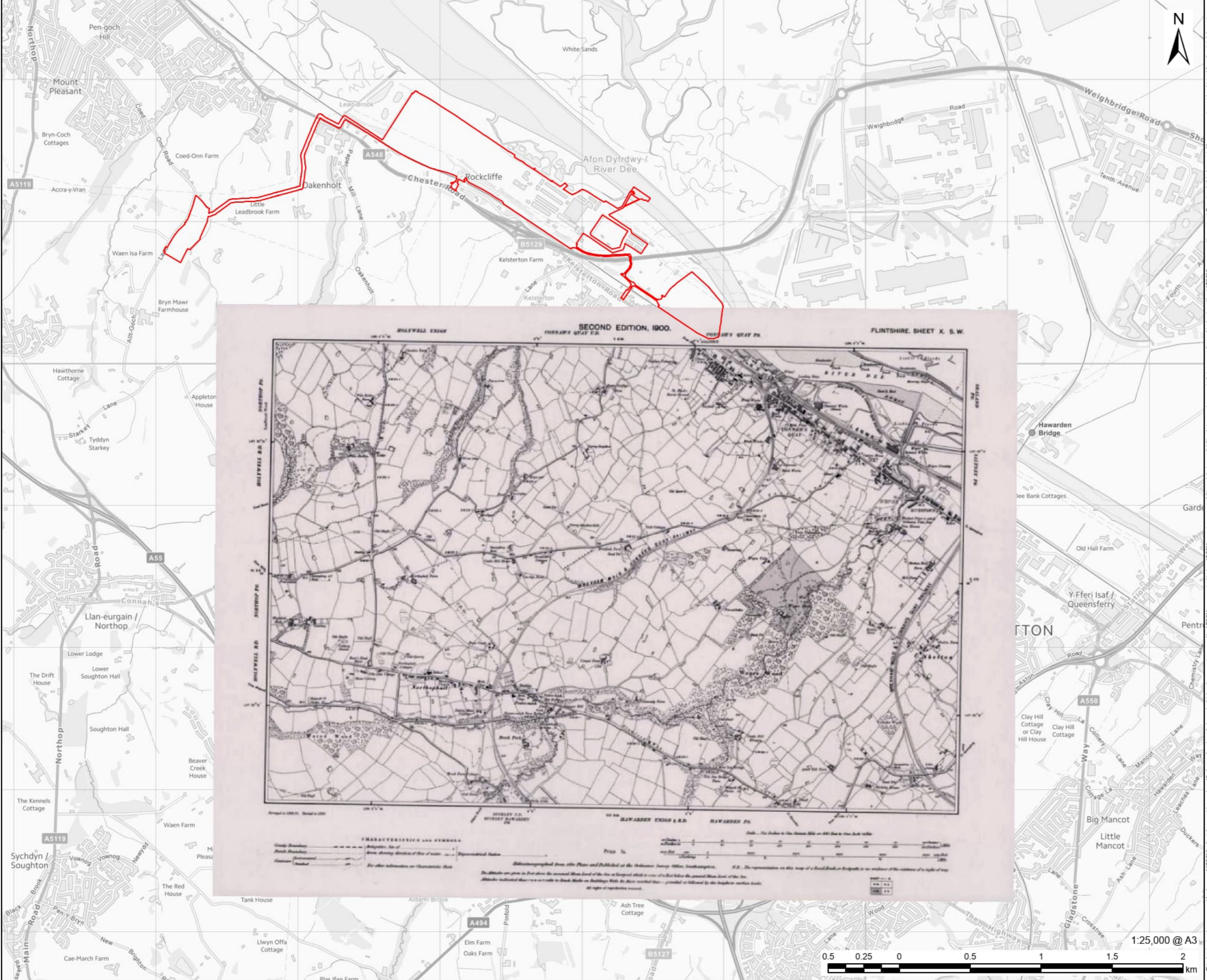
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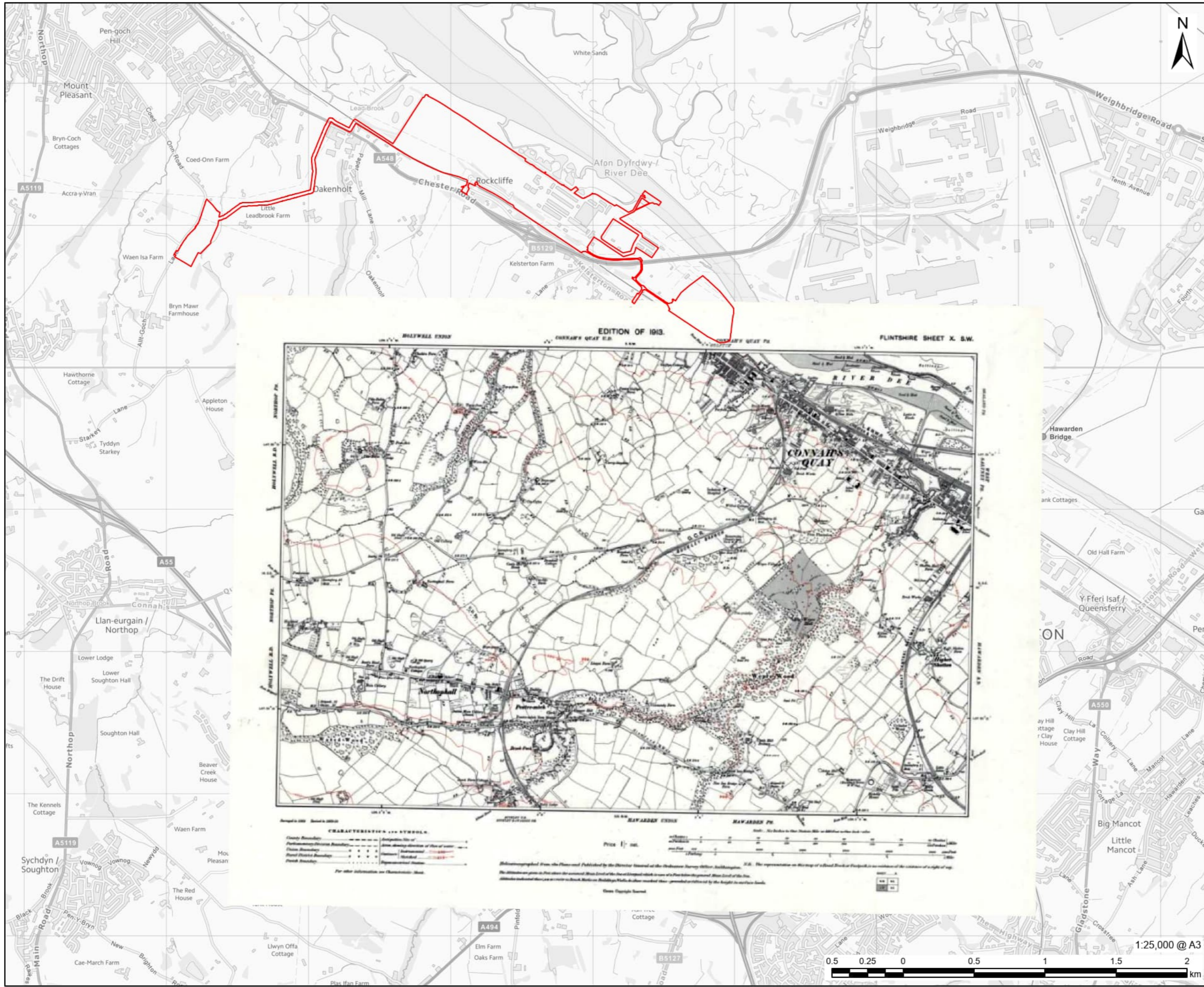
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Historical OS Map - 1900

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Figure 17A-9



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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Historical OS Map - 1909

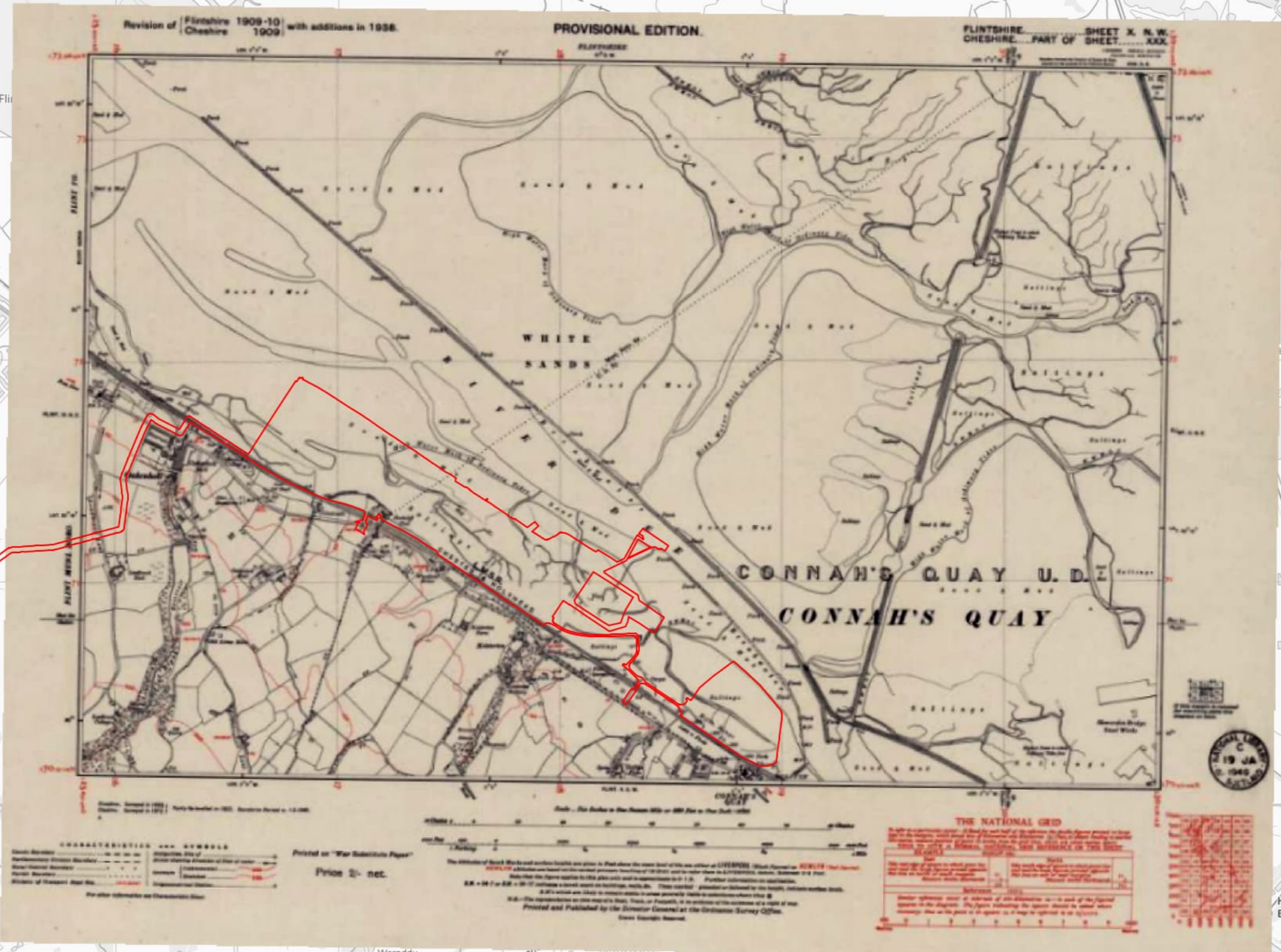
**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-10

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**PROJECT**  
Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power

**CONSULTANT**  
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**LEGEND**  
Construction and Operation Area



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**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
Environmental Statement

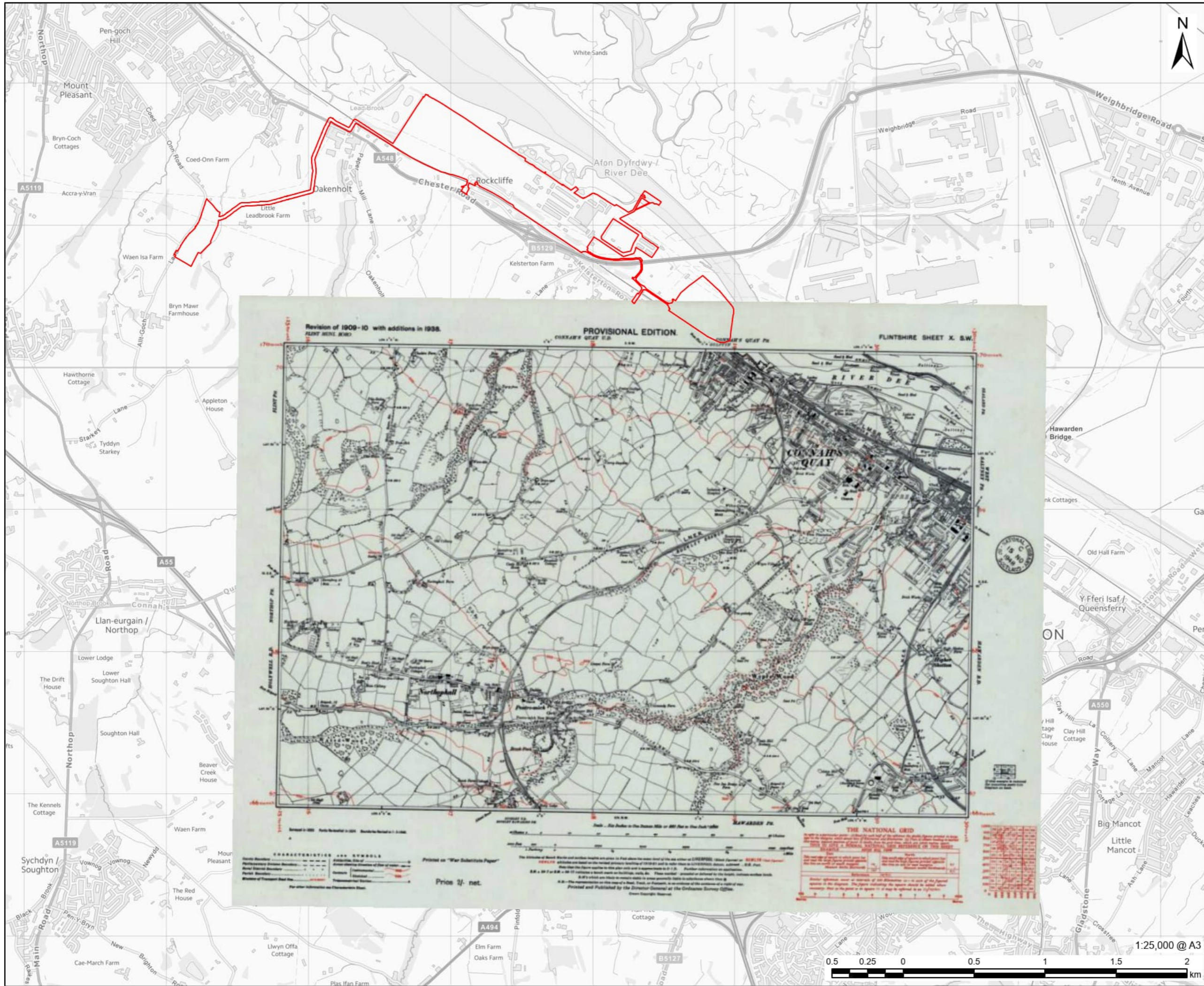
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Historical OS Map - 1909

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
Figure 17A-11

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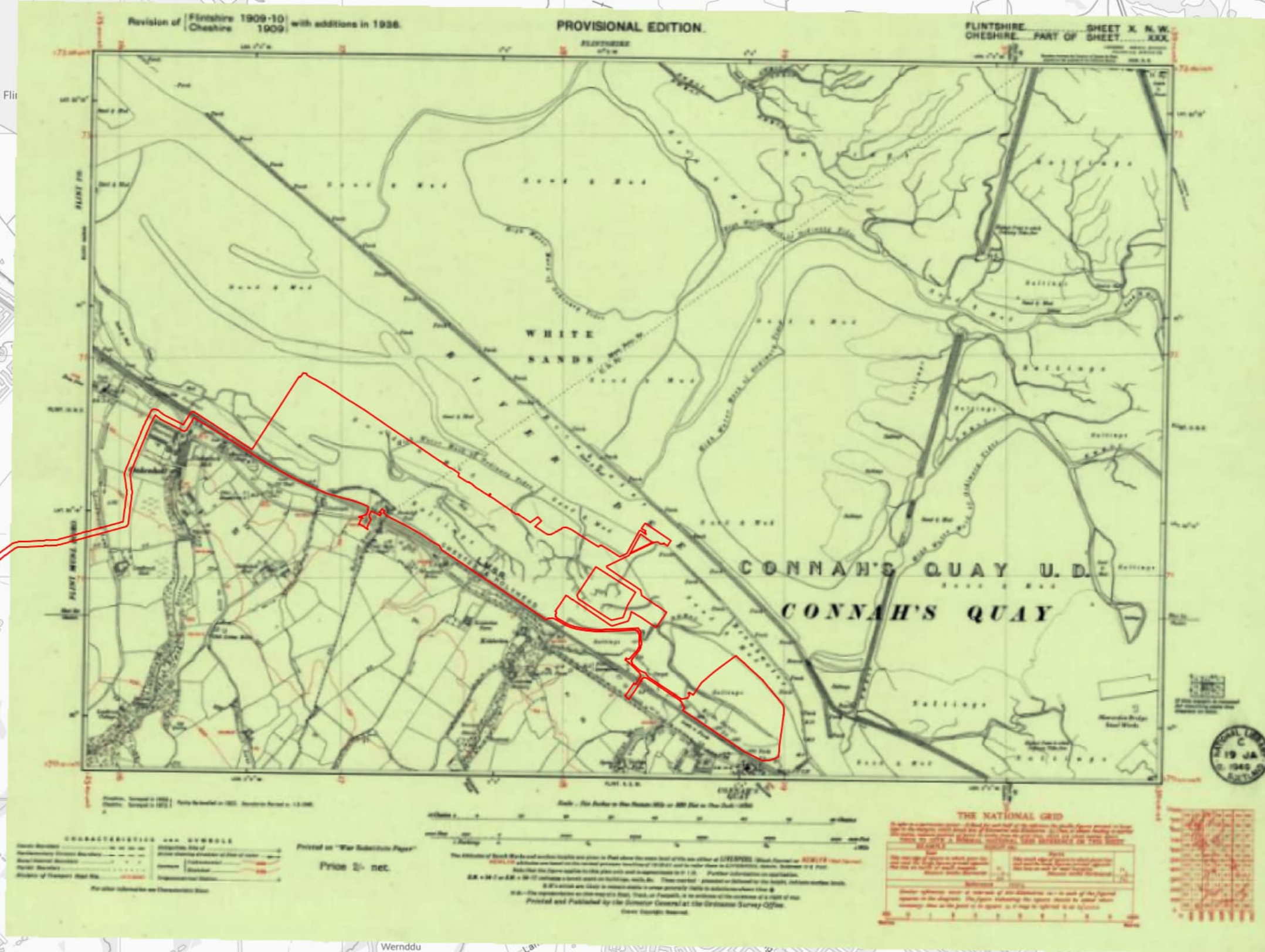
**DATE**  
 July 2025

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Historical OS Map - 1938

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-12

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**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
Environmental Statement

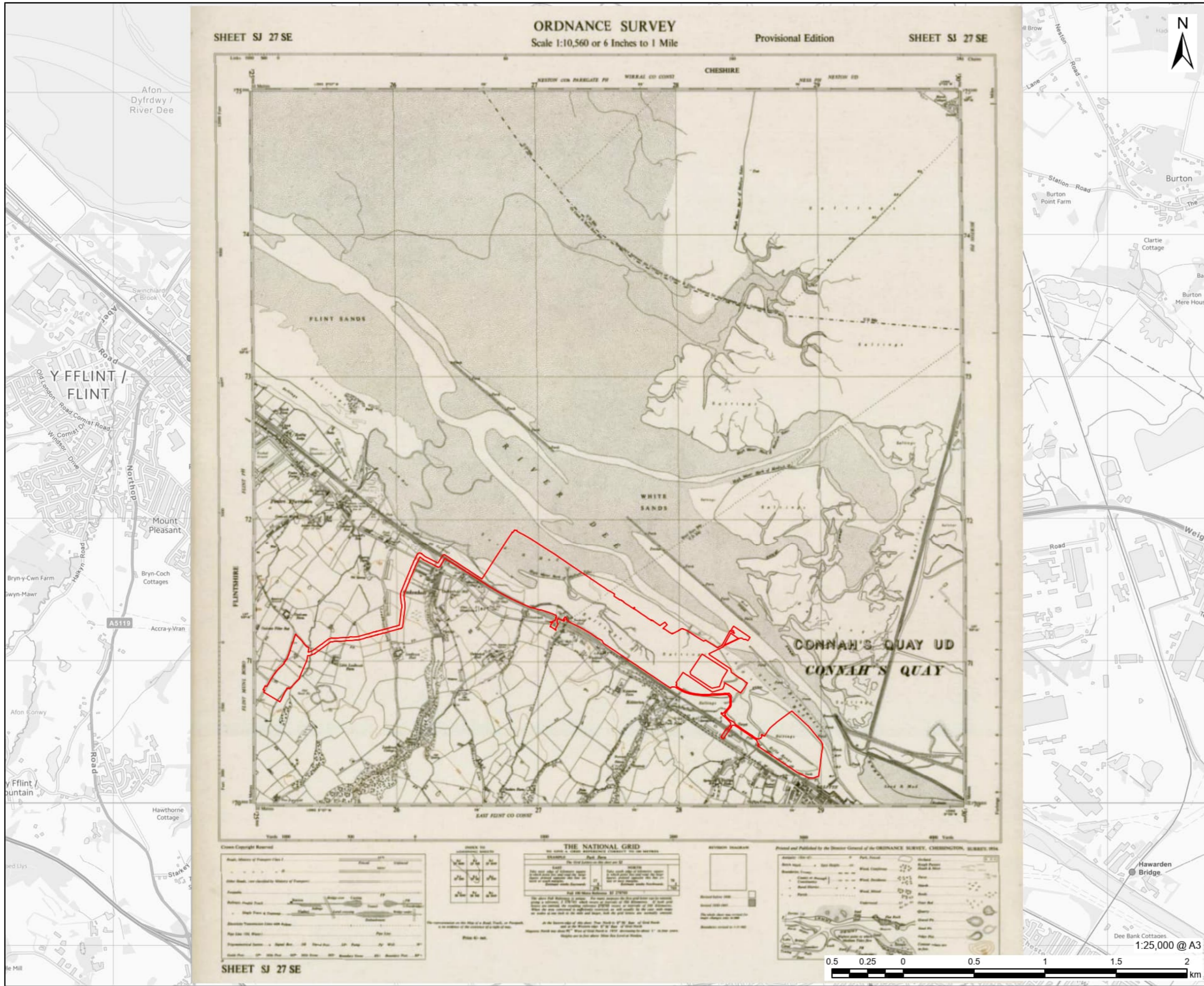
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Historical OS Map - 1938

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
Figure 17A-13

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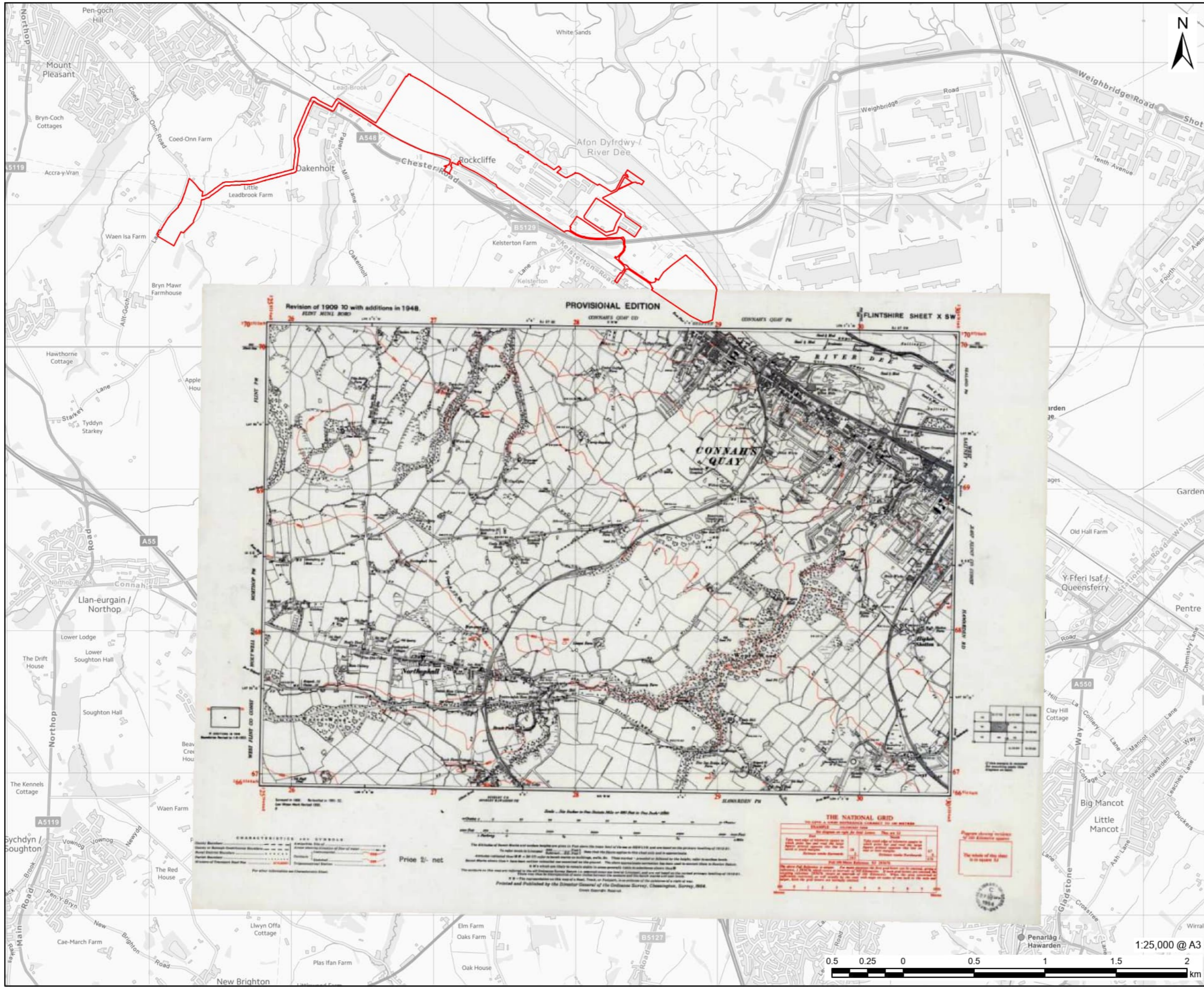
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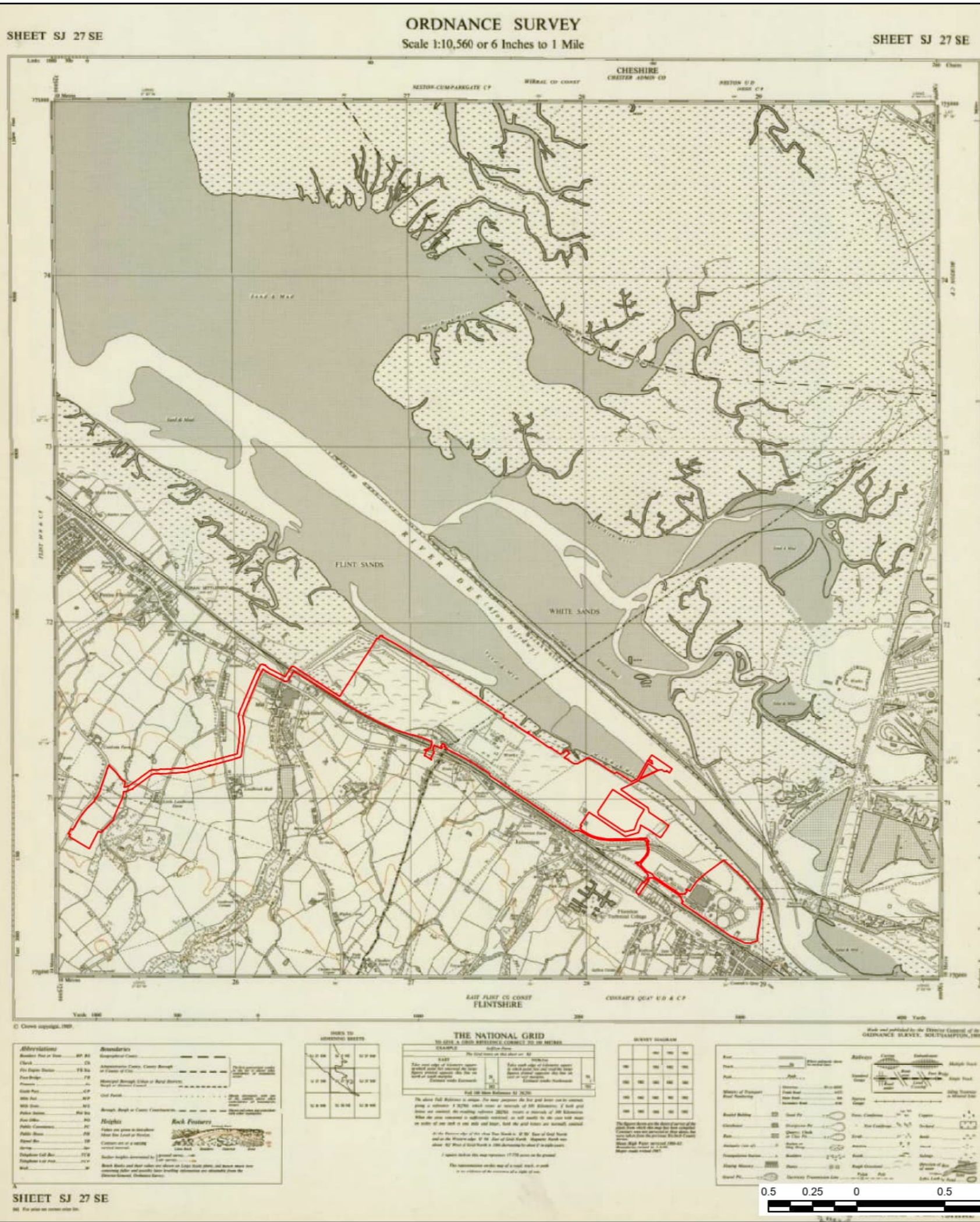
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Historical OS Map - 1954

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
 Figure 17A-14

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**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
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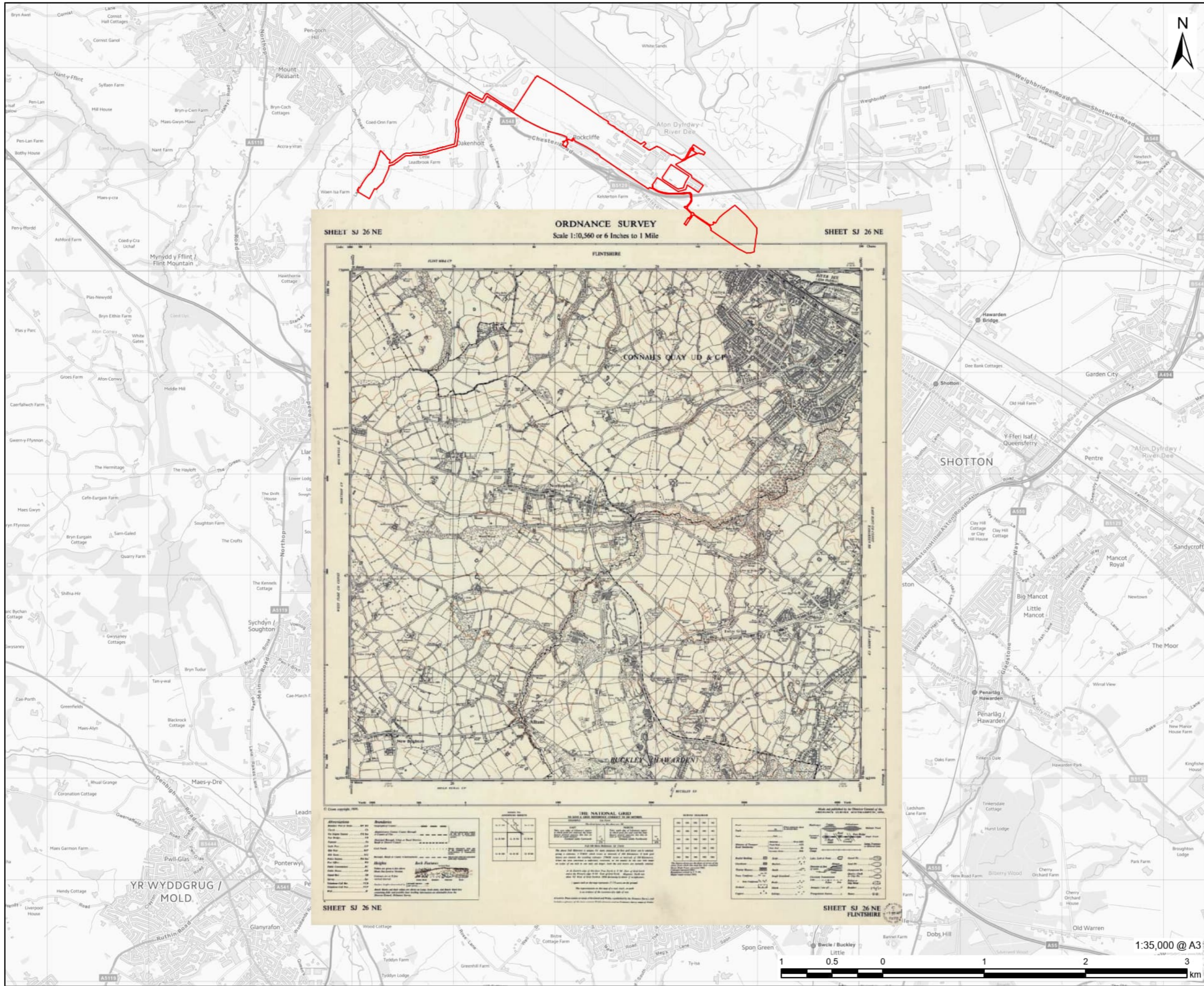
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Historical OS Map - 1970

**FIGURE NUMBER**  
Figure 17A-16

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