

Conwy County Borough Council
**Penrhyn Bay Coastal Defence and
Public Realm Improvements**
Cultural Heritage Desk Based
Assessment

Issue | 24 September 2021

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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1 Executive Summary

Arup has been commissioned by Conwy County Borough Council to prepare a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for a site in Penrhyn Bay, north Wales that is situated along a stretch of coastline centred on NGR 282771, 381608.

The proposed development comprises the construction of new sea defences and beach nourishment works, alongside an associated temporary works compound and access causeway.

This assessment has been carried out to identify any known archaeological or built heritage features within the site and to assess the potential for previously unrecorded remains. It also identifies heritage assets potentially impacted by the scheme and discusses their significance and potential mitigation.

The proposed development will have a negligible impact on any designated heritage assets.

There is overall low potential for significant archaeological evidence to be present on the site, with the exception of moderate potential for geoarchaeological deposits of medium significance, which may be minorly impacted in localised areas.

Based on the assessment of the overall potential and significance of heritage assets, the creation of a geoarchaeological deposit model based on borehole data from geotechnical ground investigations and any historic data is recommended.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background to the project

This Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Arup on behalf of Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) in relation to the proposed coastal defence project and associated public realm improvements, which have been put forward in order to strengthen existing coastal erosion and tidal flooding protection as well as stabilise the beach and reduce the on-going cost of maintenance.

This DBA has been commissioned to assess the effects of the proposed development on any known or potential heritage assets within the site or its surrounding area. Research has been undertaken to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 1km study area, with an agreed extension to the study area to incorporate Little Orme headland and associated heritage assets which lie further than 1km from the site. This informs an assessment of impacts on both known heritage assets, including their settings, and the possibility for impacts on potential previously unknown archaeological remains within the site.

2.2 Location

The redline boundary (draft) for the scheme is illustrated on Figure 1. It is centred along a stretch of the coastline of Penrhyn Bay comprising the beach and a large portion of the foreshore, as well as the extant sea wall and residential access roads.

2.3 Purpose of the report

Welsh Planning Policy and its supplemental Technical Advice Notes (TANs), of which TAN 24 is relevant to cultural heritage, states that DBAs be produced in areas where archaeological assets are known to exist or considered likely to exist. These are also applicable to proposed developments that may impact historic landscapes or listed buildings, as well as their settings (Welsh Government 2017, 2021).

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) has also published a standard with which all desk-based assessments should comply:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact” (CIfA 2020: 4).

In general terms the purpose of this DBA is to provide an overview of available datasets relating to the history of the site and its archaeological potential. This enables both the potential for archaeological remains to be assessed as well as for known heritage assets which may be affected by the Proposed Development to be identified. This allows for a detailed analysis of the significance of potentially affected heritage assets and an assessment of the impact of the proposed works on that significance.

The following specific questions have been developed for this initial baseline stage of research, which will be refined as the project evolves:

- What is the archaeological interest of Penrhyn Bay? Are there any features or areas which should be specifically targeted by future archaeological investigations?
- Will designated assets within the study area or their associated settings be impacted by the proposed development and are there any specific considerations relating to their significance which should be fed into the design process?
- Which non-designated heritage assets could be impacted (directly or indirectly) by the proposal?

This DBA may ultimately form part of a series of assessments, including any further archaeological investigations such as archaeological and/or geoarchaeological monitoring of ground investigation works, geophysical survey or archaeological trial trenching should the proposed development be taken forward.

2.4 Assumptions and Limitations

Data used to compile this assessment consists of primary sources held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), their Historic Environment Records (HER), as well as secondary information derived from a number of sources including the National Library of Wales. The assumption is made that these data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is accurate.

The HER is a record of known archaeological and historic assets. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving heritage assets and does not preclude the existence of further assets, which are unknown at present. This means that this assessment represents a professional judgement of what is most likely, rather than a definitive statement of the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site.

A site visit for this DBA was not undertaken by the Historic Environment team due to restrictions from the Covid-19 pandemic. A site visit was conducted by the Engineering team in June 2021, and photographs and site visit notes for this visit were reviewed for this report. Further site visits will be undertaken as part of future phases of work, if required. Similarly, an in-person visit to the CCBC archives was not possible due to Covid-19 restrictions, however on-line archival resources were reviewed as described in Section 4 Methodology.

2.5 Consultation

Consultation with the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) was undertaken in order to establish an appropriate study area for the proposed site. This resulted in a primary study area with a 1km radius from the site boundary, though an additional catchment area was added to the west and northwest (approximately 1.5km from the western site boundary) in order to include significant heritage assets on Little Orme headland.

The primary and extended study areas are illustrated on Figure 1.

3 Legislation and Planning Policy

This section presents the legislation and national and local planning policy applicable to the proposed development. It also summarises any previous planning applications associated with all, or part of, the proposed development site if applicable.

3.1 Legislation

The following legislation concerning built heritage, historic landscapes and archaeology (i.e. the historic environment) is applicable to the Proposed Development.

Legislation for the protection of heritage in Wales is held within the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*, which amends two pieces of UK legislation – the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. It also includes standalone provisions relating to place-names, HERs and the Advisory Panel for the Historic Environment in Wales. Further parts of the Act are still in the process of being implemented, including the provision for the Statutory Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales.

The Act gives legislative protection to Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments as well as outlining the duties of Welsh Ministers to create and maintain sources of historic environment information.

3.2 National policy

Welsh national policy relating to heritage is found in *Planning Policy Wales Chapter 6* (Edition 11, 2021).

Of relevance to this assessment are policies relating to the protection of listed buildings, conservation areas, and historic landscapes as well as their settings:

Policy	Policy summary
Listed Buildings: paragraph 6.1.23	There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
Conservation Areas: paragraph 6.1.14	There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings. Positive management of conservation areas is necessary if their character or appearance are to be preserved or enhanced and their heritage value is to be fully realised. Planning authorities should establish their own criteria against which existing and/or new

Policy	Policy summary
	conservation areas and their boundaries should be reviewed. The preparation of conservation area appraisals and management plans can assist planning authorities in the exercise of their development management functions
Historic Landscapes: paragraphs 6.1.20-6.1.21	<p>The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.</p> <p>Planning authorities should protect those assets included on the register of historic landscapes in Wales. As above, the sharing and use of evidence and assessments undertaken for wider reasons, such as Green Infrastructure Assessments, should be used to identify and better understand historic landscapes and ensure their qualities are protected and enhanced. The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment or, if on call in, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy</p>

Also of particular relevance is the section regarding archaeology, covered in paragraphs 6.1.23 through 6.1.27.

Policy	Policy summary
6.1.23	The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.
6.1.24	Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.
6.1.25-6.1.26	In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.
6.1.27	If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and

Policy	Policy summary
	<p>the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.</p>

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by TANs, of which TAN 24 relates to the Historic Environment.

Paragraphs 1.25-1.26 relate to the setting of heritage assets and state that:

The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.

Paragraph 4.7 states that:

Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist, and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. These should be done by a qualified and competent expert to the appropriate standard. The reports of these investigations will form part of the planning application. Applicants should show they have modified their development proposals to minimise any negative impact on the identified archaeological remains, and how they intend to mitigate any remaining negative impacts.

3.3 Local planning policy

The Conwy County Local Development Plan 2007-2022, adopted in 2013, sets out the local policies and proposals to guide development in the area (CCBC 2013). Local policies relevant to this assessment are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Relevant historic environment planning policy from the Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022

Policy	Policy summary
Cultural Heritage Strategic Statement	<p>Historic areas play a key role in fulfilling the objectives of the Local Development Plan (LDP), whether they form commercial or shopping centres, visitor attractions, or attractive and interesting places to live. The Council is keen to ensure that such assets are protected from inappropriate development, and will take the opportunity to enhance historic areas and buildings where this is needed.</p> <p>Laws and detailed national planning policy and guidance specifically concerning the protection of the historic environment and sites of archaeological importance apply, however the importance of adopting a holistic view to the protection of heritage assets should not be underestimated. Heritage assets such as historic landscapes, parks and gardens and buildings and structures of local importance do not benefit from statutory designation, although these contribute significantly to the interest and distinctive character of a place.</p>
Strategic Policy CTH/1 – Cultural Heritage	<p>The council is committed to protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing its cultural and heritage assets. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring that the location of new development on both allocated and windfall sites within the Plan Area will not have a significant adverse impact upon heritage assets in line with Policies CTH/2 – ‘Development Affecting Heritage Assets’, DP/3 – ‘Promoting Design Quality and Reducing Crime’ and DP/6 – ‘National Planning Policy and Guidance’; b) Recognising and respecting the value and character of heritage assets in the Plan Area and publishing Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide development proposals; c) Seeking to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance conservation areas, Conwy World Heritage Site, historic landscapes, parks and gardens, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and other areas of archaeological importance in line with Policy DP/6; d) Protecting buildings and structures of local importance in line with Policy CTH/3 – ‘Buildings and Structures of Local Importance’; e) Enhancing heritage assets through heritage and regeneration initiatives; f) Preserving and securing the future of heritage assets by only permitting appropriate enabling development in line with Policy CTH/4 – ‘Enabling Development’; g) Ensuring that development is compatible with the long-term viability of the Welsh Language in line with Policy CTH/5 – ‘The Welsh Language’
Policy CTH/2 – Development Affecting Heritage Assets	<p>Development proposals which affect a heritage asset listed below (a-f), and/or its setting, shall preserve or, where appropriate, enhance that asset. Development proposals will be considered in line with Policy DP/6, where applicable, and Policy DP/3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conservation Areas b) Conwy World Heritage Site c) Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens d) Listed Buildings e) Scheduled Ancient Monuments f) Sites of archaeological importance <p>Development should be sensitive to the preservation of archaeological remains and national policies stress the need to evaluate sites, record</p>

Policy	Policy summary
	<p>them and preserve those that are most important. Consultations with Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust have revealed that some of the proposed strategic allocations may require archaeological assessments or evaluation prior to any development taking place. Consultation responses such as these will be taken into account when producing development briefs for these sites or when assessing developers' proposals.</p> <p>Scheduled ancient monuments form only a small proportion of the total number of archaeological and historic sites. When considering proposals on unscheduled archaeological sites, the Council will consult with the Clwyd-Powys/Gwynedd Archaeological Trusts, and take into account the interest and importance of the sites and their settings. Where necessary the Council will require that sites are properly assessed and evaluated before deciding on whether to grant planning permission. Planning permission will be refused if the archaeological site is of sufficient interest to merit protection from disturbance altogether. Preservation and recording of sites may also be secured through the use of planning conditions and agreements. An SPG will be produced to guide development proposals on these matters.</p>
<p>Policy CTH/3 – Buildings and Structures of Local Importance</p>	<p>Development proposals affecting buildings or structures which make an important contribution to the character and interest of the local area will only be permitted where the building's distinctive appearance, architectural integrity and its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.</p> <p>There are a significant number of buildings and structures which by reason of their design, materials and social and historical connections are fundamental parts of the character and identity of their locality. These buildings and structures should be retained, and appropriate uses sought to maintain their essential character. A local list of such buildings will be compiled from visual surveys and consultation with local interest groups.</p>

4 Methodology

The assessment methodology uses a significance-based approach following guidance, industry best practice and professional judgement to measure the hierarchy of significance against the magnitude of impact in order to reach conclusions regarding the effect of the proposed development on identified heritage assets and archaeological potential.

4.1 Standards and Guidance

The CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (CIfA 2020: 4) states that:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

In addition to compliance with this overarching standard and the national and local planning policies discussed above, there are several other codes and guidance documents that have informed the production of this DBA:

- CIfA (2019) *Code of Conduct*;
- Cadw (2011) *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*. This sets out six principles for conservation, including that historic assets will be managed to sustain their values and that understanding the significance of assets is vital. Heritage values are identified as comprising evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value and communal value, and;
- Cadw (2017a) *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. This explains what setting is, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset and why it is important.

4.2 Identifying Heritage Assets

The CIfA guidance on desk-based assessments states that:

Where the project is carried out within the planning process, the report should contain sufficient objective data to enable ‘an informed and reasonable decision to be made’, including a decision to require further evaluation of the site (2020: 10).

The data collected is used to inform an understanding of the presence and significance of known heritage assets, and the potential and significance of previously unknown heritage assets. Data has been collected from the site and a study area of 1km buffered from the site boundary with an extension to include significant assets within the Little Orme headland area, as agreed upon following consultation with GAT and GAPS.

The following sources have been used:

- Information on designated heritage assets held by Cadw;
- Non-designated heritage asset and historic archaeological investigations and discovery data held by the GAT and CPAT HER (Enquiries HER1484 & E6675);
- National Monuments Record of Wales (RCAHMW);
- The List of Historic Place Names in Wales (RCAHMW);
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data from the Welsh LANDMAP landscape database;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) bedrock and superficial geology mapping;
- Tithe maps and historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps held by the National Library of Wales; and
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2004, revised 2011, 2017).

4.3 Assessing Significance

Using the archaeological and historical baseline data, designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site and study area are identified along with their sensitivity to change, including both currently known heritage assets and the potential to encounter previously unknown archaeology at the site.

Cadw (2011) states that the significance of heritage assets is derived from their component values, which are:

- **Evidential value** – the elements of an asset that can provide evidence about past human activity;
- **Historical value** – the illustrative or associative values of an asset relating to its past life or a particular individual, event or movement. These are not so easily diminished by change;
- **Aesthetic value** – value derived from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an asset and its setting; and
- **Communal value** – the meanings an asset has for the people who relate to it.

Setting can also contribute to significance. Setting is not simply a visual consideration and specific guidance on the analysis of setting is set out by CADW (2017b).

Taking these criteria into account, each identified baseline heritage asset has been assigned a level of significance in accordance with a five-point scale as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Definition of archaeological significance

Significance	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Heritage assets of acknowledged international importance. Heritage assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Nationally important heritage assets (scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I registered parks and gardens). Heritage assets with the potential to contribute to national research objectives.
Medium	Designated (conservation areas, Grade II listed buildings, Grade II registered parks and gardens) or non-designated heritage assets that are of regional importance. Heritage assets with the potential to contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Heritage assets of local importance (locally listed buildings). Heritage assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Heritage assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological or heritage interest.

4.4 Impacts

The potential impacts arising from the construction or operation of the Proposed Development are described and assigned a value using a scale which ranges from negligible to major. For example, archaeology may experience effects due to the disturbance or removal of below ground deposits for the construction of the groyne or repair of the existing sea wall which would remove known or potential below ground archaeological deposits, while designated heritage assets may experience changes to their setting as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.

Impacts can be direct or indirect, and can be characterised in terms of timing, scale, duration, reversibility and the likelihood of the impact occurring. Impacts can be permanent or temporary and can be positive or negative.

Opportunities for mitigation and enhancement will be considered.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The cultural heritage baseline of the site and study area is presented below, using the chronological periods in Table 3 for discussion. The archaeological and historical background is supported by gazetteers of heritage assets in Appendix A and their locations are shown in Figures 2-5 (Appendix B). Reference numbers which correlate to the full gazetteer entry for heritage assets are given in brackets throughout the baseline, such as Ogof Rhiwledyn (GAT5067).

Table 3: Definition of archaeological time periods (from the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage chronology)

Archaeological time period	Date range
Palaeolithic	750,000 BC to 10,000 BC (from the earliest appearance of humans in the British Isles to the end of the last Ice Age)
Mesolithic	10,000 to 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 to 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	2,500 to 700 BC
Iron Age	800 BC to AD 43
Roman	AD 43 to 410
Early medieval	AD 410 to 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 to 1540
Post-Medieval	AD 1540 to 1901
Modern	AD 1900 to present

5.1 Geology and Topography

The geology and topography of a site can be a useful indicator of past land use and archaeological potential.

Data held by the British Geological Survey's GeoIndex records the underlying bedrock geology around the site as Gloddaeth Purple Sandstone formation. The southern extent of the site contains superficial deposits of Devensian Till, which developed beneath glaciers between 10,000-70,000 years ago, whereas the northern extent of the site contains superficial deposits of marine sand (BGS 2021). Borehole data from along the south-eastern boundary of the site observed modern topsoil and gravel hardcore to a depth of 0.35m below ground level (BGL), where orange-yellow sand was observed to a depth of 1.5m BGL overlying clayey sand to 3.5m BGL, sand and gravel to 4m BGL, and finally coarse grained sand to 8m BGL (Owen & Roberts 2010: 4).

The site is located along the north-facing coastline of Penrhyn Bay to the east-southeast of the Little Orme headland, approximately 1.1km northeast and 1.8km northwest of the town centres of Penrhyn-side and Rhos-on-Sea respectively.

A majority of the site comprises Penrhyn Beach and its foreshore, which is separated from the southern extent of the site by an existing sea defence wall

resulting in an approximate 3-5m increase in elevation from the beach to Glan-y-Mor Road (the surface of which is recorded at 4m AOD near the eastern site boundary). The eastern extent of the site contains a fishtail groyne as well as the Afon Ganol Tidal Gate. Along its southern boundary, the site is characterised by roads serving the bordering residential neighbourhoods and pavements along the seawall.

5.2 Prehistoric

During the early Prehistoric periods, communities would have largely been nomadic following the movements of large game across the landscape, which varied significantly due to climatic changes with ice sheets periodically advancing and retreating. Much of Wales would have been covered by glaciers until their final retreat around 18,000BC, which allowed for increased levels of human activity in the region.

Most of the Palaeolithic evidence from Wales has been found in caves, including a significant one on Little Orme headland known as Ogof Pant-y-Wennol – a Scheduled Monument located approximately 1.8km southwest of the site and beyond the study area – where finds included Palaeolithic megafaunal remains, Mesolithic occupation evidence, and Neolithic human remains (Ebbs 2011; Stone 1994: 4).

However, no HER records dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic have been identified within the study area.

A number of caves similar to Ogof Pant-y-Wennol have been investigated within the study area, mostly along the cliff faces of Little Orme. An archaeological excavation at Ogof Rhiwledyn (GAT5067), located approximately 1.3km northwest of the site, produced substantial evidence for occupation during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, including the remains of three children, food remains, as well as tools crafted from stone and animal bones (Blore 2012). Further signs of Bronze Age occupation have been identified in caves beyond the study area along the northwest side of the headland, including human and animal remains found in North Face Cave and Printing Press Cave, as well as pottery and amber found in Ogof Golau Nos (Ebbs 2011). Other caves in the region are thought to have been utilised during Prehistory, but without more precise dating. These include Letterbox Cave (GAT60885), located 1.3km northwest of the site, and an unnamed underground cavern (GAT29443) found and backfilled in the 1940s, located approximately 870m northwest of the site.

Also found on Little Orme approximately 950m northwest of the site was the skeleton of a middle-aged woman dating from the Neolithic (GAT6605) identified during quarrying in 1890 (Jones 1997: 8). The HER also records around 100 bronze celts (a tool similar to an axe or adze) dating to the Bronze Age being found in the early 19th century roughly 1.4km northwest of the site, allegedly surrounded by stones and also by gold ornaments. However, the location of this findspot and the ownership of the artefacts are currently unknown, so the point illustrated on Figure 3 should be considered as an approximation.

Patterns of occupation began to shift during the later Prehistoric periods, as permanent settlements and agriculture were favoured over nomadic lifeways. While evidence dating to this period is generally sparse in north Wales, the distribution of known hillforts indicates that occupation was generally concentrated on coastal lowlands and in river valleys and later Roman sources record a tribe known as the *Deceangli* inhabiting north-east Wales at this time (Manning 2008: 61-62; Cunliffe 2006: 169). A small settlement thought to date to the Iron Age was found 1.2km west of the site, which consisted of a badly preserved hut circle (GAT4556) (Waddington 2013). An isolated findspot of a bridle fitting dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period was also found approximately 1.45km northwest of the site on Little Orme.

The final HER record within the study area dating to Prehistory is a ‘tumulus’ visible on the 1919 Ordnance Survey (OS) map approximately 460m south of the site (GAT4541). However, this barrow apparently has been heavily impacted by the construction of the extant golf course and therefore no additional information or more precise dating is known.

The distribution of HER records indicates that Little Orme headland was likely the focus for Prehistoric occupation. This may be due to environmental factors, as peat deposits containing pieces of timber were found at a depth of roughly 1m AOD approximately 330m south of the site (GAT16581), which shows that the low-lying area forming much of the study area was likely wooded marshland or alluvial floodplain at this time which would have been prime areas for food and resource gathering. While this does not discount the possibility of Prehistoric activity taking place in proximity to the site, evidence of such transient and ephemeral activities is rare and difficult to discern archaeologically. However, the presence of peat and preserved timber nearby indicates deposits at the site could contain significant paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological data relating to past climate and environment.

5.3 Roman

While the first major Roman invasion of southern Britain began in 43AD and included areas of south Wales, it is likely that they did not arrive in northern Wales until some years later when Tacitus described a war against the *Deceangli* in 48-49AD. However, Wales was not fully consolidated under Roman control until 77AD following the campaigns of Julius Frontinus (Manning 2008: 62, 70). North Wales was not fully Romanised following the conquest unlike many other areas of Britain, and activity was mostly limited to the construction of military forts and the establishment of industries such as copper mining on Great Orme, to the northwest of the study area.

The closest major Roman settlement was located at *Deva Victrix*, or present-day Chester, which was connected by a road to a fort at Caerhun, approximately 12km southwest of the site. The only other known Roman settlement in the area was at Prestatyn, nearly 24km to the east of the site (Jones & Mattingly 2002).

Within the study area, only isolated finds dating to the Roman period have been found. As these findspots were all recorded historically, their exact provenances

are unknown and therefore, their locations on Figure 3 should be considered as approximations. These include:

- A box of Roman coins, found in a small lake in a garden in Penrhyn Bay in 1924 (GAT4552);
- A hoard of more than 5,000 Roman coins deposited about 310-317AD in a large ceramic jar, found during roadworks in 1873 at the east entrance to the Pass of Penrhyn (GAT4539);
- About 550 coins, mostly of Emperor Carausius, and pieces of bronze plate found in 1908 while constructing Mostyn Broadway (GAT4539); and
- A Roman vase, found in 1917 at Maes-y-Mor near Little Orme (GAT4540).

As the site was well distanced from any known Roman settlements or roads, the potential for occupational, industrial, or agricultural evidence is low. However, the presence of a number of findspots indicates there was likely ephemeral and/or dispersed activity within the study area.

5.4 Early Medieval

Following the departure of the Romans in the late 4th century, power in Wales gradually restructured into a system of hierarchical kingdoms with administrative units known as *cantrefi* controlling smaller areas of the largely rural countryside.

During the Early Medieval period, the site would have been located within the Kingdom of Rhos. Dispersed occupation during this period is attested to in the study area and the wider region, with the parish church of nearby village Llandrillo-yn-Ros (or present-day Rhos-on-Sea) being founded in the 6th century by St Trillo according to local lore (LB143) (Lloyd 1912). Further afield, a stronghold of the kingdom dating to the 5-6th centuries known as Bryn Euryn has been identified approximately 1.8km southeast of the site (Silvester *et al* 2014: 22).

However, archaeological evidence concretely dating to this period within the study area is sparse, with the only Early Medieval HER record being an isolated find of an inscribed stone roughly 1.3km west of the site (GAT7141).

5.5 Medieval

The Kingdom of Rhos became a *cantref* of the larger Kingdom of Gwynned by the 12th century (Lloyd 1912). At this time, the site would have been located between centres of habitation at the Grade II* listed Penrhyn Old Hall (LB3467) and Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. The former was the focus for Medieval activity to the west of the site, being situated nearly 900m away at the foot of the ridge. It was described as being ancient in the mid-16th century, but it is unlikely that much of the Medieval fabric remains, as it underwent several phases of renovation and addition across the Post Medieval period (GAT 2021a). Its associated chapel was constructed in the early 16th century (LB3470) approximately 815m west of the site and is a Scheduled Monument as well as a Grade II listed building (Figure 2). A suspected Medieval field system and enclosure, to the northeast of and perhaps

associated with Penrhyn Old Hall, were identified on Little Orme approximately 1.3km northwest of the site during a coastal erosion survey (GAT60890, GAT60891).

Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates a Medieval origin for Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, as *Lantruello* and *Dynardh/Dynerth* (the secular name) are present on taxation records from the 13th century. The extant Grade II* listed Church of St Trillo (LB143) (Figure 2) similarly dates from the 13th century, with up to 10 phases of additions being constructed during the 15-16th centuries (Silvester *et al* 2014, 22). The area surrounding the church has been designated as an area of historic occupation, as illustrated on Figure 3.

Evidence for marine exploitation, potentially dating to the Medieval period, has also been identified along the coastline near the site. A fish trap or weir possibly known as *Cored Llys Euryn* was found approximately 225m northeast of the site (GAT14622), the name of which suggests a connection with the manor at Llys Euryn that originated in the 14th century (Cadw 2021). The precise dating of this asset, however, has not been confirmed.

The final remaining HER record dating to the Medieval period is a findspot of a Medieval coin (GAT81621). The exact provenance of this find, however, is unknown and therefore, the location on Figure 3 should be considered as an approximation.

Unfortunately, much of the presumed Medieval landscapes surrounding the site and settlements at Penrhyn Old Hall and Llandrillo-yn-Rhos have been obscured by multiple phases of suburban development primarily in the late Post Medieval and Modern period. As in the Roman period, because the site was well distanced from known areas of occupation at this time, there is low potential for significant Medieval evidence to be present within the site boundary.

5.6 Post Medieval

Penrhyn Bay remained a small farming community through the early Post Medieval period, with most of the development continuing to be centred around Penrhyn Old Hall (GAT 2021a). The estate complex there expanded considerably over the 18th and 19th centuries to include a number of outbuildings (LB3471, LB3473) and a lodge (LB3465), all of which are Grade II listed buildings. Additional large residences were also constructed in this area during the 18-19th century, including Ty Uchaf (LB3405), Tan-y-Wal (LB3383), Siop-y-Roe (GAT11472, GAT11473, GAT10820), and Pen-y-Gaer (LB3466), most of which are Grade II listed buildings and located roughly 1km west or northwest of the site.

Population increased in Penrhyn Bay from the mid-19th century when the headland began to be exploited for the quarrying of limestone, as described by the HLCs for the Little Orme/Mynydd Pant/Nant y Gamar and Penrhyn Bay areas (Figure 4), thereby necessitating an increase in workers housing concentrated on Mynydd Pant to the west of the study area (GAT 2021a, GAT 2021b). Documentary sources note that resources from the quarry were shipped directly from a quay at the base of Little Orme (GAT60892) (Gwyn & Thompson 1999).

Evidence of this and other industrial activity has been found across the headland to the northwest of the site, in the form of quarries (GAT66950, GAT60894), a winch (GAT60895), enclosures (GAT56387), a lime kiln (GAT56388), and a manmade incline (GAT60897) (Figure 3).

In the vicinity of the site, a number of HER records associated with marine use have been identified. Most notable of these are the possible remains of three shipwrecks from the 19th century, including the Scotian (RCAHMW11708), the Jameson (RCAHMW10784), and the Resolution (RCAHMW10787). These vessels are not currently covered by the Protection of Wrecks Act of 1973 and their exact locations are unknown, though associated evidence may be found near the site. Archaeological evidence of the fishing and other maritime industries has also been found in close proximity to the site in the form of multiple fish traps (RCAHMW102804, RCAHMW95207) as well as components of boats such as a propeller (RCAHMW94593) and a rudder (RCAHMW94590).

5.7 Modern

The HLC for the site records that majority of Penrhyn Bay was developed during the 20th century (Figure 4), following the construction of the Llandudno and Colwyn Bay Electric Railway in 1907. This allowed Penrhyn to develop into a suburb of the Victorian seaside resort town in Llandudno. After the quarrying industry on Little Orme ceased in the 1930s, planned suburban estates characterised the area following periods of development in the 1930s, 1950s, 1960s and again more recently in the 1990s (GAT 2021a).

Penrhyn Hall went through periods of both addition and decline during the 20th century. A farmhouse was constructed on the estate in the early 1900s (GAT12596) along with a south lodge that is Grade II listed (LB3468). The chapel saw a brief period of revitalisation also in the early 20th century before being left derelict. Other buildings on the property have been used as a curios museum, and nightclub, and most recently as a pub.

Evidence of World War II fortifications and military activity are also found within the study area, including a pill box within the site boundary (GAT90080), a gunnery school approximately 850m northwest of the site (GAT80787), and a reported training camp for the Caernarvonshire Volunteer Regiment approximately 1km northwest of the site (GAT58757) (Figure 2).

5.8 Historic map regression

Historic mapping covering the site area is reviewed in Table 4.

Table 4: Historic map regression

Historic map source	On-site	Off-site
Title Map, Parish of Eglwys Rhos	The coastline is shown to be in a similar position as its present-day extent within the site boundary. The southern part of the site is occupied by undeveloped arable	A majority of the study area is shown being occupied by open agricultural fields. A road or trackway is illustrated to the southwest of the site,

Historic map source	On-site	Off-site
	<p>fields held by a farm known as Penrhyn Isaf.</p> <p>Immediately to the east of the site, and potentially within the eastern site boundary, is an estuary or river channel that proceeds south from the coastline.</p>	<p>roughly following the route of present-day Penrhyn-Isaf Road.</p> <p>The only building activity depicted at this time is concentrated around Penrhyn Hall in the southwestern quadrant of the study area.</p>
Ordnance Survey 6":mile scale map of 1888	<p>Similar to the tithe map, the southern extent of the site is occupied by undeveloped land likely held by Penrhyn Isaf Farm, the buildings of which are shown just southwest of the site.</p> <p>By this time there is an early iteration of a sea wall depicted separating the fields from the beach in the east of the site, whereas a natural gradation between the two is shown in the west.</p> <p>The low and high tide marks are also illustrated, with the former being closer to the shore than its modern counterpart.</p>	<p>The wider area shows little change from the tithe map with the exception of the addition of more residential properties in the western extent of the study area near Penrhyn Hall.</p> <p>A small footpath and sluice are shown just to the east and southeast of the site boundary.</p> <p>The Prehistoric tumulus described previously is also depicted on this map</p>
Ordnance Survey 6":mile scale map of 1901	<p>The only change to the site shown on this map is the addition of the tidal gate in the western extent of the site and the diversion of the previous channel into a possible canal.</p>	<p>A number of buildings are illustrated immediately southwest of the site. Though unlabelled, they are most likely outbuildings for Penrhyn Isaf farm.</p>
Ordnance Survey 6":mile scale map of 1911	<p>No change shown.</p>	<p>By this time, the Rhos-on-Sea golf links and club house have been built to the south and southeast of the site.</p> <p>Small additions have also been made to the southwest to the Penrhyn Isaf farm complex and a brickworks is shown further afield to the west.</p>
Ordnance Survey 6":mile scale map of 1938	<p>The present-day Glan-y-Mor, Morfa, Pendorlan, and Maes Gwyn Roads are all formalised by this time, replacing earlier footpaths and field boundaries.</p> <p>Otherwise, no significant change is shown.</p>	<p>Suburban development expanding beyond the historic settlement patterns to the southwest are visible on this map, with residential neighbourhoods being built along Penrhyn Isaf and Llandudno roads to the south and Glan-y-Mor road to the west.</p> <p>A new sewage pumping station is also shown immediately south of the south-eastern corner of the site.</p>

Historic map source	On-site	Off-site
Ordnance Survey 6":mile scale map of 1948	No significant change shown.	No significant change shown.
Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1970	The configuration of the site is largely unchanged during the second half of the 20 th century, with the exception of the construction of groynes on the beach/foreshore as well as the construction of a sea wall along the full width of the site.	In the wider study area, previous patterns of suburban development have formalised and become more densely populated to the west and southwest of the site. The open land belonging to the Rhos-on-Sea gold course to the south remains largely unchanged.

5.9 Past archaeological investigations

The HER includes 33 investigations that have previously been conducted within the study area. Please note that GAT currently does not provide shapefiles for archaeological investigations, therefore the points illustrated on Figure 5 are only those provided by CPAT.

The only archaeological investigation to take place within the site boundary or in close proximity was a watching brief on boreholes drilled on the Afon Ganol Tidal Gates and along the south-eastern boundary of the site (10804, Figure 2). This watching brief only encountered natural geology in one borehole, which produced superficial deposits of marine sand with no peat deposits observed. No archaeological material was recovered (Owen & Roberts 2010).

Most of the investigations within the larger study area were non-intrusive and comprised field surveys (8 in total), thematic reports, e.g. funerary or environmental studies (7 in total), or desk based assessments (6 in total). Four watching briefs and one archaeological evaluation are recorded within the study area, but none observed any archaeological features except for a watching brief coupled with building recording at St Trillo's Church in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos that noted original Medieval fabric (77947, Figure 5).

5.10 Archaeological potential

Where there is potential for archaeological remains to survive within the site, the significance of any features or deposits present would depend on their character, date and level of survival.

Much of the study area would have likely been low-lying marshland and prone to flooding for much of history. This suggests that any *in-situ* alluvial or peat deposits present on the site could be of paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest. Though the borehole data from within the site boundary did not conclusively produce any noteworthy results, only one sample in the south-eastern corner was taken which is not necessarily indicative of the geological sequence for the entire site. Previous investigations to the south of the site encountered peat deposits at approximately 1m AOD suggesting that similar paleoenvironmental data may survive along the southern boundary of the site, which has not been

heavily impacted. As such, there is **Moderate** potential for geoarchaeological remains to be present on the site.

It is possible that the site area was subject to ephemeral marine exploitation during the **Prehistoric, Roman, and Medieval** periods. However, such activities generally do not leave behind discernible archaeological remains and thus there is overall **Low** potential for such evidence to be present within the site boundary. Given that the HER for the study area contains a number of residual finds, there is **Low to Moderate** potential for such evidence to be present on the site, with artefacts from more recent periods being more likely but also of lower significance.

It is likely that the site was well distanced from areas of occupation during the **Roman, Early Medieval, and Medieval** periods, but it remains possible that the extreme southern extent of the site may have been used for agricultural purposes. Such activities would most likely manifest in the form of cut features, such as boundary ditches, or ploughsoil deposits. However, given the small amount of land area contained within the site boundary that would have been arable, the overall potential for such evidence to be present is **Low**. Cartographic evidence from the 19th century does indicate that land within the site boundary was held by Penrhyn Isaf farm. Accordingly, there is **Low** potential for late **Post Medieval** agricultural evidence to be present on the site.

As a majority of the site comprises Penrhyn Bay beach and its foreshore, the type of evidence most likely to be found within the site boundary are remains of **Post Medieval to Modern** maritime activity or sea defences. Cartographic evidence indicates that early iterations of sea walls and groynes were constructed in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. As a result, there is **High** potential for associated evidence to be present on the site, particularly in the form of earlier built remains. There is similarly **High** potential for structural remains (such as fish traps or weirs) and residual artefacts related to shipping and fishing industries during the **Post Medieval to Modern** periods. Lastly, a small number of shipwrecks are recorded as potentially lying close to the Little Orme headland. As a result, there is **Low** potential for associated evidence to be present within the site boundary.

6 Assessment of significance of heritage assets

This section identifies known and potential heritage assets within the study area and the significance of these heritage assets is considered. This particularly assesses the nature of their significance and what, if any, is the contribution made to the significance by their setting. This is used to inform whether there is likely to be any effect on their significance from the Proposed Development, as discussed in Section 7.

6.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets identified within the site boundary. There are no conservation areas or Grade I listed buildings within the study area.

There are 24 designated heritage assets within the study area (Figure 2), including:

- One designated Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest (LOHI);
- One Scheduled Monument, the Chapel at Penrhyn Old Hall;
- Two Grade II* listed buildings, Penrhyn Old Hall and the Church of St Trillo at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, located approximately 925m southwest and 850m southeast of the site respectively, and;
- Twenty Grade II listed buildings, 18 of which are part of the complexes at Penrhyn Old Hall and the Church of St Trillo.

Landscapes of Outstanding Historical Interest

There is one designated LOHI within the study area: Creyddyn and Conwy, located in the north-western extent of the study area approximately 675m west/northwest of the site. This LOHI covers a mainly coastal landscape, comprising Little Orme, Great Orme headland to the northwest of the study area, and areas further afield to the southwest including the mouth of the Conwy estuary and northern Snowdonia.

It has been designated due to its **High** significance, which is the result of the evidential and historical value derived from highly diverse and evolving land-uses and patterns of settlement across the early Prehistoric periods through the present-day. The coastal setting of the LOHI contributes to its significance as it has affected the ways in which the landscape was exploited by populations over time and how it has evolved from mostly arable fields to a vernacular/suburban settlement over time.

Scheduled Monuments

There is a single Scheduled Monument within the study area: the chapel associated with Penrhyn Old Hall (also a Grade II listed building) (LB3470), located 925m southwest of the site, which was constructed in the early 16th century before being converted into a stable in the 19th century and then

subsequently left to dereliction in the 20th century. This building is of **High** significance due to its historical and aesthetic value. Its setting within the greater complex of buildings at Penrhyn Old Hall make a positive contribution to the significance of the asset, as it illustrates the historic composition of the estate during the Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

Grade II* Listed Buildings

Penrhyn Old Hall (LB3467) is a Medieval-Post Medieval home of **High** significance first referenced in the early 16th century though likely of an earlier Medieval date. The extant building showcases multiple phases of development from the 16th century and perhaps earlier through the Modern period. The hall is perhaps the oldest building within a larger associated estate, comprised mostly of later Post Medieval and Modern outbuildings.

It is located at the base of the ridge leading toward Little Orme, approximately 925m southwest of the site in the western extent of the study area.

Penrhyn Old Hall has historic and aesthetic value. Though the building itself is set back on a narrow lane obscured by stone walls and hedges, its historic setting has been encroached upon by modern suburban development.

Church of St Trillo at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos (LB143) is a historic church of **High** significance at the core of settlement of the Medieval village at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. The chancel and north aisle both date to the 13th century with the remainder being added in the 15th or early 16th century.

It is located approximately 850m southeast of the site within the modern town of Rhos-on-Sea.

The Church of St Trillo has evidential, historical, and aesthetic value. Though immediately surrounded by its enclosed churchyard, its historic setting has been encroached upon by modern suburban development.

Grade II Listed Buildings

There are 20 Grade II listed buildings within the study area.

Six of these are buildings constructed in between the 18-20th centuries as part of the estate at Penrhyn Old Hall, including additions to the house (LB3469), outbuildings (LB3471), as well as north (LB3465) and south (LB3468) lodges. These are of **Medium** significance due to their historical value as part of the Post Medieval complex at Penrhyn Old Hall.

Nine Grade II listed buildings are also associated with the Church of St Trillo at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. These include seven tombs, a sundial (LB14827), the current vicarage (LB14385), and a lychgate (LB144) dating to 1677. These are of **Medium** significance due to their historical and aesthetic value.

Four historic homes dating to the 18-20th centuries within the study area are also Grade II listed, including Tan-y-Wal (LB3383), Ty Uchaf (LB3405), Pen-y-Gaer (LB3466), and Craig-llwyd Bach (LB3384). All of these are located nearly 1km

west of the site or farther. These are of **Medium** significance due to their historical value.

The final Grade II listed building is a pumping station (LB14824), located approximately 700m southeast of the site in Rhos-on-Sea, which was a key element in a larger sewerage management scheme for Colwyn Bay and the surrounding area. This is of **Medium** significance due to its historical value for the Modern development of the region.

6.2 Non-designated heritage assets

Geoarchaeological remains, particularly peat and alluvial deposits: The HLC of Penrhyn Bay describes the study area as alluvial flatland and cartographic evidence shows that the site was located immediately to the west of an estuary or river channel until it was diverted in the late 19th century (GAT 2021A). Moreover, investigations to the south of the site have observed deposits of peat containing timber as well as potential alluvial clay, both of which are conducive to preserving paleoenvironmental data that can help reconstruct the Prehistoric and early Historic landscape within the study area. Such deposits also have the potential for the preservation of diatoms that can provide information on the salinity status of the depositional environments that would enhance interpretation of the sedimentary sequence and wood/organic material can be radiocarbon dated to establish the chronology of the sequence. The significance of such remains is considered to be **Medium** (dependent on their preservation, amount of dateable material, and evidential value), as existing data on the paleoenvironment of the study area is sparse.

Evidence of Maritime Industries (Medieval to Modern): As discussed previously, a majority of the site is located on Penrhyn Bay beach or its foreshore and therefore, the most likely form of archaeological evidence to be encountered are remains associated with various maritime industries such as shipping or fishing. As such, the HER for the study area records a number of fish traps, potentially dating from the Medieval period, and other residual finds. This type of evidence would most likely be of **Low to Medium** significance depending on their nature and date, with evidence from later periods being more likely and of lower significance. There is also potential for evidence of known shipwrecks in the area to be present within the site boundary, which would likewise be of **Low to Medium** significance primarily based on whether it were found *in-situ* or residually. Lastly, there is likely to be some evidence of previous sea defences within the site boundary, i.e. earlier sea walls or land reclamation deposits, but these would be of **Negligible to Low** significance.

Residual/Unstratified Artefactual Remains (Prehistoric to Post Medieval): Residual remains are not found *in-situ*, meaning they may have been disturbed from their primary context through natural or anthropogenic forces. Consequently, there would be no valid stratigraphic relationship to understand the remains within a wider archaeological context. It is therefore likely that residual artefactual remains within site would be considered of **Low** significance.

Agricultural features: The historic map regression illustrates that the southern boundary of the site was occupied by arable fields belonging to a Post Medieval

farm known as Penrhyn Isaf. As such, it is possible that features associated with agricultural activity may survive in this part of the site, which would provide information on the configuration of the farm. If encountered, cut agricultural features would likely be considered of **Low** Significance. If no datable evidence is present within such features or only ploughsoil deposits are encountered, these remains would be of **Negligible** significance.

Locally Listed Buildings: Seven locally listed buildings are located within the study area, primarily comprising small homes and farmhouses approximately 750m to 1.3km west and northwest of the site. These are of **Low** significance.

7 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

7.1 Proposed development

The proposed development consists of the construction of a roughly T-shaped groyne on the foreshore in the central portion of the site as well as beach nourishment works; repairs to the extant sea wall; and public realm improvements including improved beach access, new pedestrian and cycle crossing, soft landscaping, promenade re-surfacing, car park relocation, replacement of handrails, improvement of the community garden, new street furniture, new showers, and biodiversity measures.

The construction of the groyne will require the excavation of trenches and stripping within its footprint. A majority of its construction, however, will not have significant below-ground impacts.

A temporary works compound site is proposed for the eastern extent of the site, built onto a raised platform on an existing area of hardstanding. A temporary access causeway will also be built along the upper beach to the central area of the site, indicatively 7m wide and 250-300m long. However, the location of this accessway will be confirmed at a later stage and this is a potential location as of now. The impact of these works is expected to be minimal and localised.

7.2 Impacts and effects on heritage assets

Designated Heritage Assets

LOHI: The significance of the LOHI within the study area is primarily derived from the potential for archaeological evidence of Prehistoric activity as well as different phases of land-use from the Medieval period through the Modern period that are still visible across the landscape. As the site is located outside the LOHI, the construction of the proposed development will have a **negligible** impact. Furthermore, the low-lying nature of the groyne construction would not impact the setting of the LOHI and so the proposed development will similarly have a **negligible** impact on the setting of the LOHI.

Scheduled Monument & Listed Buildings: as the site is well distanced (over 700m) from any listed building or Scheduled Monument, coupled with the low-lying nature of the groyne construction and the existing modern encroachment on their settings, the proposed development is likely to have a **negligible** impact.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Geoarchaeological remains, particularly peat and alluvial deposits: Based on the assessment of potential for these types of remains, they are likely to be encountered across the site but may exist more widely and deeper than the proposed groundworks. As a result, much of the proposed development will have a **minor** impact on these assets, if present.

Evidence of Maritime Industries (Medieval to Modern): Evidence of maritime industries, if existing within the site, is most likely to be encountered on the beach and the foreshore. As such, the construction of the groyne (particularly any stripping and trenching), construction of the access causeway, beach nourishment efforts, and general movement of plant across the site are likely to have a **major** impact on any such potential evidence located on the site.

Residual/Unstratified Artefactual Remains (Prehistoric to Post Medieval): If any residual finds are present, they will most likely be found on the beach and the foreshore. As such, the construction of the groyne (particularly any stripping and trenching), construction of the access causeway, beach nourishment efforts, and general movement of plant across the site are likely to have a **major** impact on any residual artefacts located on the site.

Agricultural Features: According to historic mapping, any arable land and thereby evidence of agricultural activity would have been located to the south of the extant sea wall. As all the activities of the proposed development are primarily centred on the beach and foreshore, they are anticipated to have a **minor** impact on such assets, if present.

Locally Listed Buildings: As the closest locally listed building is 700m away from the site, and all have been encroached upon by Modern development, the proposed development will have a **negligible** impact on locally listed buildings and their settings.

7.3 Mitigation

Based on the assessment of the overall potential and significance of heritage assets, an archaeological watching brief on below ground works and the creation of a geoarchaeological deposit model based on borehole data from geotechnical ground investigations and any historic data is recommended.

The archaeological watching brief during below ground works is recommended to confirm the presence or absence of geoarchaeological/paleoenvironmental remains within the site boundary and to support geoarchaeological deposit modelling across the site.

The recommendation for an archaeological watching brief during below ground works and the production of geoarchaeological deposit modelling, as well as any other further archaeological investigation that may be required at the site, would require further consultation and agreement with Gwynned Archaeological Planning Service.

These interventions may not protect the heritage assets specified above from adverse harm; however, they are appropriate measures designed to offset development impacts through advancing understanding and public dissemination of the results. Recommended activities should only be conducted by suitable qualified archaeologists, geoarchaeologists and historic building specialists in accordance with the parameters set out in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been agreed with the Gwynned Archaeological Planning Service.

Given the overall low potential for significant evidence on the beach and foreshore area, it is unlikely that the construction of the groyne and causeway, nor the beach nourishment works, will have a significant adverse impact on archaeological remains.

8 Conclusions

The site is located along the coastline of Penrhyn Bay in north Wales and primarily comprises areas of the beach and its foreshore. No designated heritage assets are within the site area and the proposed scheme will not adversely affect the setting of any listed buildings, designated landscapes or scheduled monuments within the study area. The site is adjacent to the Creuddyn and Conway LOHI located to the west of the site. The current proposed scheme is judged unlikely to alter the character of the landscape.

The current proposed scheme entails the excavation of trenches and stripping of the foreshore ahead of the construction of a new groyne. This will be accompanied by the construction of a works compound and access causeway, alongside beach nourishment works and public realm improvements.

Archaeological potential across the site area is variable and comprises:

- A **moderate** potential for encountering geoarchaeological remains of **medium** significance within the southern extent of the site;
- A **high** potential for encountering remains of Post Medieval to Modern maritime activity and early sea defences, such as fish traps, ship remains or earlier sea wall construction, of **negligible to low** significance;
- A **low** potential for archaeological remains related to Prehistoric, Roman, or Medieval agricultural or maritime activity; and
- A **low to moderate** potential for residual finds from the Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval periods of **low** significance.

The current proposed scheme could incur localised minor physical impacts to potential geoarchaeological remains.

The construction activity on the beach and foreshore would likely have major impacts on potential evidence of maritime activity and residual finds, if encountered at the site, both of low significance.

Based on these conclusions, a geoarchaeological watching brief on geotechnical works and the creation of a geoarchaeological deposit model has been recommended.

Further archaeological works may be required, based upon the results of the geoarchaeological watching brief and in consultation with GAPS. Further recommendations may include an archaeological watching brief, supplemented by metal detecting, during preliminary stripping of the groyne footprint.

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Tithe Map of Parish of Eglwys Rhos

Ordnance Survey 6": mile map of 1888

Ordnance Survey 6": mile map of 1901

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Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1970

Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CCBC	Conwy County Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CPAT	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
GAPS	Gwynned Archaeological Planning Service
GAT	Gwynned Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
LOHI	Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest
NGR	National Grid Reference
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
TAN	Technical Advice Note

Appendix A

Gazetteer

A1 Designated Heritage Assets

The designated heritage assets set out in the table below, have been identified within the study area from Cadw's database (downloaded 17.08.21). This table should be read in conjunction with Figure 2.

Listed Building Number	HER ID Number	Record Type	Grade	Site Name	Description	Period
---	---	Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest	---	Creyddyn and Conwy	This mainly coastal landscape, comprising the Great and Little Orme's Heads and the lower part of the Conwy Estuary and its hinterland in north Snowdonia, contains evidence of highly diverse land use and settlement from the early prehistoric period to the present	Multi-period
3470	4544	Scheduled Monument; Listed Building	II	Chapel, Penrhyn Old Hall	Described in 1535 as 'Libera Capella Beatae mariae de Penrhyn', half of the tithes of Llandudno belonged to it. It declined into use as a farm building, was restored 25 years ago for religious use but has since become derelict. The date is uncertain but may be early C16th. The walls are of limestone rubble with quoins of red sandstone. The west end has a rebuilt doorway with a two-centred arch above which is a recently inserted crucifixion with a trefoil head. In the gable is a round window with a scroll moulding underneath, seemingly of C17th date. There are two narrow lancet windows in the south wall and one in the east, probably original. Those in the north wall are insertions. The roof is of coarse slates with moulded kneelers. Inside, the chapel has two arched braced trusses. It is otherwise plain and all ecclesiastical fittings have been removed. The roof of the chapel has now collapsed but otherwise there is no change. The roof is supported on two arched braced trusses,	Medieval

					<p>now exposed to the elements and weathering badly. The roof covering was of slate, most of these have now fallen. A small chapel, recorded in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as 'Libera Capella Beatae Mariae de Penrhyn', to which half the tithes of Llandudno were given. In 1810 Fenton says 'they show you the old chapel, now a stable'. It was restored for religious use in the early 20th century, but became derelict again. It is a small building, of probable 16th century date, now rootless, and standing in a corner of a plot adjoining Penrhyn Hall (see RCAHMW 1956, 177-8 for description). (Davidson, 2004).</p>	
3467	4543	Listed Building	II*	Penrhyn Old Hall, Llandudno	<p>The earliest known reference is by Leland (1536-9) who describes it as an 'ancient store house east by northest on the shore belonging to Mr. Poel of Flintshire.' Early in the reign of Elizabeth I it belonged to Robert Pugh, a Catholic, connected by marriage with the Bulkeleyes of Beaumaris. The house was sold by James Coetmor Pugh in c.1760 and with his death the family became extinct. The NW side of the house is modern; the old building has two wings seperated by a central block. The analysis of its development is uncertain - it is possible that the NE and SE walls of the SW block incorporate stonework of Leland's 'ancient house' although the walling resembles that of the SW half of the central block which is late C16th. Fragments of half timbering may belong to an even earlier building, but the house seems to have been extensively reconstructed in the latter part of the C16th, although several stages of construction can be</p>	Medieval

					distinguished. Late 16th Century. 3 storey. Rubblestone. Stepped gable. 4 tall stacks. Studded oak door. Carved stone panel 1590. Interior. Beams, open fire, etc.	
143	100504	Listed Building	II*	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo)	Grade II* listed church Double aisled church with the chancel and North aisle being the earliest part, dating to the 13th century. The rest was added in the late 15th or early 16th century. Also note the lynchgate dated to 1677. All is in normal use.	Medieval
3473	66520	Listed Building	II	Barn to SW of Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse, including attached range to SW	A probable early 19th century barn.	Post Medieval
3384	12082	Listed Building	II	Craig-llwyd Bach, Llandudno	Late 18th to mid 19th century. Colour washed stone walls. Slate pitched roof (Buildings Record).	Post Medieval
3469	68968	Listed Building	II	NE Wing, Penrhyn Old Hall, Llandudno	An outbuilding attached to the right of Penrhyn Old Hall. Long, two storeyed outbuilding, 20th century ashlar dressings, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roofs.	Post Medieval
3465	11347	Listed Building	II	North Lodge, SW Side; Penrhyn Old Hall, Penrhyn Hil	19th - 20th Century. 2 storeys. Stone walls. Ashlar dressings. Half hipped slate roof.	Post Medieval
3466	11408	Listed Building	II	Pen-y-gaer, Llandudno	North West side Penrhyn Old Road. Two storeys. Stone walls. Slate gabled roof with red tile ridge.	Post Medieval
3471	12597	Listed Building	II	Penrhyn Hall, Outbuildings	Barn and outbuildings, 18th-19th century, stone rubble walls, slate gabled roof.	Post Medieval
3468	11480	Listed Building	II	South Lodge, to Penrhyn Hall	2 storey. Early 20th Century. Stone walls. Slated gabled roof.	Post Medieval
3383	11505	Listed Building	II	Tan-y-wal, Llandudno	N.W. side Bryngwynt Lane. Late 18th to mid 19th Century. 1 storey and attic. Slate gabled roof. Pebbledash cladding.	Post Medieval
3405	12616	Listed Building	II	Ty Uchaf, Outbuildings	18th-19th century, colourwashed stone	Post Medieval

					rubble walls, slate gabled roof.	
14829	36094	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), chest tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb	Post Medieval
14830	42263	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), chest tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb.	Post Medieval
14831	42264	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), chest tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb.	Post Medieval
14832	42265	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), chest tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb.	Post Medieval
14833	42266	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), chest tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb.	Post Medieval
14834	42267	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), chest tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb.	Post Medieval
144	36091	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), lychgate	Grade II listed lych gate with a date of 1677 on an inscribed panel	Post Medieval
14827	36092	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), sundial	Grade II listed sundial	Post Medieval
14828	36093	Listed Building	II	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), yard, Ellis tomb	Grade II listed chest tomb	Post Medieval
14824	36083	Listed Building	II	Rhos-on-Sea, Church Road, Pumping Station	Currently not in use (August 2020) and is believed to have become redundant around the time it became a Grade II Listed Building in 1994. The Pump House was constructed 1903-1907 and was officially opened on June 14th, 1907. It was a key element in a larger sewerage management scheme for Colwyn Bay and the surrounding area and was designed by Robert Green, with additional support from the renowned sanitation expert Baldwin Latham. The pump house was a source of tremendous civic pride when constructed and was an important element in the history of the development of the local	Modern

					area. Historic research undertaken as an element of this project has provided detailed documentation of the building origins and design, and greatly enhanced current knowledge of the structure (Rees, 2020).	
14835	36084	Listed Building	II	Rhos-on-Sea, Llandudno Road Saint Trillo's Vicarage	Grade II listed vicarage	Post Medieval

A2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The non-designated heritage assets set out in the table below, have been identified within the study area from the GAT and CPAT HERs (received 20.08.21 and 25.08.21). This table should be read in conjunction with Figure 3.

ID Number	Source	Site Name	Description	Period
60893	GAT	Bank, Little Orme	Unknown bank (earthwork)	Unknown
4541	GAT	Barrow, Site of, Llandudno	Tumulus' marked on OS 1919 map. The construction of a golf course has completely obliterated any trace of this barrow. The site of the barrow is now a bunker next to the 14th tee. Although there is a circular lump in the bottom of the bunker	Prehistoric
81619	GAT	Bridle Fitting, Findspot, Llandudno	The findspot of a late iron age or early roman bridle fitting.	Iron Age
4546	GAT	Bronze Hoard, Findspot, Little Orme	Around 100 bronze celts were found early C19th on the summit of the Little Orme, surrounded by stones (probably a cist). The exact size of the find is unknown and the axes, which passed into the hands of the Mostyn family, have been lost. The original description of this find (Ogden, W. S. 1909 Arch. Camb.) also mentions "the discovery of several finely wrought druidical ornaments of gold, which were obtained some years ago from, or near, the same spot"	Bronze Age
11974	GAT	Bryn Gwynt Lane;ty Canol, Llandudno	Delisted.	Post Medieval
29443	GAT	Cave Burial, Alleged Findspot, Little Orme	An underground cavern, which may have contained bones, discovered in the 1940s and reported to GAT in 2010. The finders filled the hole up with rocks fearing it could cause an injury to walkers or livestock. The field it was found in was previously called Cae Trallod.	Unknown
60886	GAT	Clearance Cairns, Little Orme		Unknown
60889	GAT	Coast Artillery Battery Observation Post, Little Orme	Recorded under Maritime and Defence, as function unclear (Derby, 2019). PSG member states this to be a coastal observation post associated with the coast battery gunnery school (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).	Modern
4552	GAT	Coin Hoard, Findspot, Penrhyn Bay	A box of Roman coins was found in a small lake in a garden in Penrhyn Bay in 1924. Present whereabouts unknown. This may well be a 'collection' rather than a hoard.	Roman
4539	GAT	Coin Hoard, Findspot, Sindola Hir	About 550 coins mostly of Emperor Carausius, found 10 Jan 1908 while constructing Mostyn Broadway, Llandudno. The site of the find is on the road from Llandudno via Craigside Hydro to Colwyn Bay, opposite stable entrance of Sindola Hir, in a bank 12yds back from the road, just E of the ruins of the old farm buildings at the foot of the Rhiw Iedyn cliffs. Pieces of bronze plate associated with the find were probably the remains of a wooden box or satchel. Some of the coins are now in the private collection of Dr. Willoughby Gardner. Some of Dr. Willoughby Gardner's coins have been purchased by Chester Museum	Roman

81621	GAT	Coin, Findspot, Llandudno	The findspot of a medieval coin.	Medieval
14622	GAT	Cored (possible)/Penrhyn Bay Fish Trap	Location not known. Frank Rhoden of Penrhyn Bay reported the weir and a site visit seems to be needed. More recent info from N. Bannerman confirms existence of weir possibly known as Cored Llys Euryn. Site recently damaged by a pipeline. (Hopewell, 2000).	Medieval
56385	GAT	Enclosure Complex, Erw Goed Farm	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval
60891	GAT	Enclosure, Little Orme		Medieval
56387	GAT	Enclosure, W of Pentre-isaf	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval
60890	GAT	Field System, Little Orme		Medieval
6605	GAT	Human Skeleton, Findspot, Little Orme	Remains of a female who died between the ages of 54 and 63 years in around 3510 BC. She was approximately 5ft tall and of a fairly robust build. Degenerative arthritis of the cervical spine and right knee, and the rugged acromial ends of both her clavicles indicate that she had led a physically arduous life. It is possible that she was suffering from, and perhaps died of, secondary cancer which may have spread from a primary site in the breast. Accompanying her remains were some bones from a pig.	Neolithic
4556	GAT	Hut Circle, Mynydd Pant	An unrecorded hut-circle was discovered at SH 81308180 and partly excavated. It was badly ruined but appears to have consisted of a main house 14ft in diameter with an ill-defined annexe. The disposition of stones in the wall suggest that roof-supports had been lodged there. The principal finds were fragments of flint and chert, but there was also a fragment of sheet-iron. (Hughes & Evans, 1962) Mr. H. Evans indicated a depression, 0.2m deep and 5.0m diameter at SH 81218170 as being the site of the hut circle. The small annexe was on the SW side, but nothing now remains of it. This roundhouse was identified in the early 1960s and partially excavated by Hughes and Evans (1962, 3). The building was constructed from a stone wall and had an internal diameter of c. 4.3m, with a small badly preserved annex on the southwest. It was badly ruined but appears to have consisted of a main house, 4m in diameter with an ill-defined annexe. The interior was also badly preserved and no occupation features were identified. Unfortunately very little information was supplied in the short report, although the finds do suggest an Iron Age date for the building, comprising of fragments of flint and chert alongside a fragment of iron sheet. (Waddington 2013)	Prehistoric
60897	GAT	Incline, Little Ormes Head Quarry		Post Medieval
7141	GAT	Inscribed Stone, Findspot, Bodafon	SANCTINVS SACER[DOS] IN P[ACE]' (Sanctinus sacerdos in Peace)	Early Medieval
60885	GAT	Letterbox Cave, Little Orme	Prehistoric cave occupation, sub surface deposit	Prehistoric
56388	GAT	Lime Kiln, NW of Pentre-isaf	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval

			<p>This area forms a limestone ridge on the north-eastern extremity of Creuddyn, extensively quarried in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It rises from the low-lying lands of Creuddyn on which Penrhyn Old Hall and Gloddaeth are situated. Gloddaeth, the home of Mostyn family since the fifteenth century, now St David's College, a boarding school, is situated immediately below the break of the south-eastern-facing slope at the foot of the ridge. The dwelling Hen Dwr (the old tower) on the summit of Nant y Gamar was the demesne windmill, constructed between 1617 and 1642 and in operation until the 1830s. A number of the farm dwellings are believed to have come about as the result of squatter encroachment in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and their right to settlement to have been accepted by the enclosure of 1843. The area has been extensively quarried for limestone on lease from the Mostyn estate. On the Little Orme (SH 819 823), operations were under way pre-1862 and continued until 1931, shipping out directly to sea by means of a system of inclines. The mill hoppers were only demolished in 1987. The smaller quarries on Nant y Gamar were worked from perhaps the 1850s to the 1970s, and a white silicious sand was extracted from 1856 to 1887. The Coastal Artillery School was moved to the Little Orme from Shoeburyness in September 1940, and a gun battery established. Key historic landscape characteristics: the area is characterised by a mixture of unenclosed land and by comparatively small-scale farming units, whose houses have in many cases become second homes. These are generally substantial vernacular dwellings, though many have been significantly altered by their recent owners. The former windmill, Hen Dwr, now a dwelling, is a prominent feature. The only public road access is a winding lane up the north-western part of the ridge. Field boundaries take a number of different forms, including stone walls, hedges and earthen banks. Though the ridge divides two major urban conurbations, it is remarkably remote; the paths through the Little Orme limestone quarry are popular with Penrhyn Bay residents, but the higher parts of the ridge are comparatively little frequented. (Gwyn and Thompson, 1999).</p>	
15801	GAT	Little Orme/Mynydd Pant/Nant y Gamar, Landscape		Multi-Period
60887	GAT	Mine Shafts, Possible, Little Orme		Post Medieval

			<p>This cave was noted in the sheer, sea-ward cliffs of the Little Orme. It can only be reached by climbing using proper mountaineering equipment. On the flat terrace in front of the cave beneath a turf covering was a broken, proximal end of a humerus, probably deer. 10m inside the cave, a chamber was found to have a small pit in the floor, possibly dug by an antiquarian many years ago. Two groups of bones were found running inwards under a stalagmite floor, the bones identified from one were all of sheep. The other group contained a human right mandibular canine and a mandibular premolar, with a 'big-toe' bone from a foot. The entrance seems undisturbed, the disturbance inside is minimal, excavation is hoped for in 1974 (Davies, 1973). The cave was first discovered in 1959 whilst searching for bat hibernation sites, but it was not till April 1962 when the cave was first examined with a view to excavate. Many recent bones of birds and animals were found scattered over the cave floor, amongst this recent material the occasional bone was recovered that was obviously quite ancient. The largest concentration of bones and artefacts were recovered from a narrow strip that runs the length of the cave (Fig. 24 Plan) in a hollow formed by the stalagmite base and the cave wall (Fig.24 Typical cross section). During excavation a considerable number of bones were recovered, both animal and human, as well as an amber bead and stone and bone tools. The occupation of the cave was probably sometime during the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition circa 3,800 BP. The recovery of an amber bead would support this theory as amber was introduced by the Beaker people during the early Bronze Age. The cuts made to the Sheep and Ox bones were made with a sharp metallic axe would also indicate at the earliest Bronze Age. (Blore, 2012)</p>	
5067	GAT	Ogof Rhiwledyn, Little Orme		Multi-Period
11396	GAT	Outbuildings, Penrhyn Hall Farm, Llandudno	Farmbuildings associated with Penrhyn Hall.	Post Medieval

15802	GAT	Penrhyn Bay, Landscape	<p>A built-up area which extends over the slopes of Mynydd Pant, and over the low-lying area at the foot of the Little Orme/Mynydd Pant/Nant y Gamar ridge (2002). Although several different building characters and periods are evident, having developed from separate foci, their boundaries have become merged. The Medieval focus is Penrhyn Old Hall at the foot of the ridge, described as 'ancient' by Leland in 1536-9, the home of the recusant Pugh family. A museum of Welsh curios was established here in 1910, and by 1987 it had become a night-club. It now functions as a pub-restaurant. The chapel attached to it, which dates from the sixteenth century, was restored for religious purposes c. 1930, but has since become derelict. The settlement on Mynydd Pant evolves from a nineteenth century quarry workers' community, constructed for the limestone quarry on the Little Orme - sixteen two-up two-down dwellings were erected on Maesgwm Road, near the ridge for the quarrymen and their families in the period 1894 to 1900. These survive and the community appears to have developed in the area downslope from here. This area is characterised by two-storey double-fronted houses, larger than most quarrymen's houses yet smaller than most middle-class dwellings of the period. These are for the most part limestone-built and slate-roofed and are laid out along small winding lanes which preserve their original Welsh names. A post-office and three chapels, one Baptist and two Calvinist, were noted. More recent developments in this area include post-war housing on the lower slopes which unites it with the settlement on the alluvial flatlands. Apart from Penrhyn Old Hall itself and a small number of nineteenth century buildings, this is entirely twentieth century in character, and grew up along the tracks of the Llandudno and Colwyn Bay Electric Railway, opened in 1907. No trace was noted of the original wooden and corrugated iron bungalows constructed on the main road and on Morfa Road in 1920. Surviving buildings illustrate the varieties of suburban architecture available from the mid-1920s onwards, and include at least one attempt at 1930s Modernism. Though roofing material is for the most part red tile, a distinctive feature is the occasional use of green slate, probably of Lake District origin rather than Arfon. These are laid out along broad straight roads. There is a variety of retail outlets and places of worship, all of mid- to late-twentieth century construction, within this part of the character area. Key historic landscape characteristics: vernacular settlement, suburban development. A landscape in which the Medieval phase associated with the surviving Penrhyn Old Hall and its associated chapel, has been obscured by two distinctive but inter-related areas of settlement, one representing the last phase of vernacular organic settlement, the other entirely suburban. (Gwyn and Thompson, 1999).</p>	Multi-Period
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12596	GAT	Penrhyn Hall Farmhouse, Llandudno	Early 20th Century. 2 storeys. Half hipped slate roof. Rendered. (Delisted).	Post Medieval
16581	GAT	Penrhyn Bay Submerged Peats, Llandudno	This is an isolated raised 'island' of peat about 200mm deep over light grey clay. The exposure is situated at about mid-beach towards its eastern, Rhos-On-Sea end and is about 500m east of the reference (830815) given by Whittow. This described it as 'upper peat with oak and pine stools (surface of peat c.3ft OD)'. Clay could be seen continuing beneath the pebbles and cobbles to the west, apparently with no peat surviving. The peat is thin and contains quite a few horizontal fallen timbers, some fairly complete, others remaining just as thin traces. Both peat and timbers are in very poor condition, riddled with pyddoke holes. No tree stumps or root boles can be identified but the peat surface has been badly eroded. Although the clay beneath the peat is light grey the clay visible slightly higher up the beach is quite red and it is not possible to tell if it is the same as the grey clay but a different colour, or a different layer altogether. The surface of the peat slopes slightly to the north (seaward), following the slope of the beach. The horizontal timbers are all of quite small diameter - i.e. they appear to be branches rather than trunks but interestingly are nearly all quite straight - perhaps indicative of the type of tree they derive from, perhaps pine. Samples of wood, peat and clay were taken. The peat block is about 30m wide and lies about 200m north of the sea wall directly opposite the north end of abbey road, Rhos-On-Sea. (G, Smith., A, Davidson., J, Kenney., 2002).	Prehistoric
90080	GAT	Pillbox, Site of, Llandudno	The site of a pillbox. Type 22 Pillbox clearly visible almost opposite the golf clubhouse on a 1949 oblique AP (UK Pillbox Study Group, 2020).	Modern
60888	GAT	Powder House, Possible, Little Orme	Recorded under Industrial and Defence, as function unclear (Derby, 2019).	Modern
60894	GAT	Quarry, Little Orme	Limestone quarry. (Jones, 1997)	Post Medieval
60892	GAT	Quay, Little Ormes Head Quarry		Post Medieval
4542	GAT	Roman Coin Hoard, Pass of Penrhyn	A hoard of more than 5000 Roman coins deposited about 310-317AD was found about 1873 at the E entrance to the Pass of Penrhyn. The hoard had been deposited in a large jar, now lost, of reddish pottery glazed yellow on its upper parts, surrounded by a walling of wrought stones. It was found while altering the level of the road where it appeared to have been diverted from its original course, near a farm occupied for centuries by a family named Owen. The only buildings shown on the OS 1" 1831 in the Pass of Penrhyn are Penrhyn Old Hall SN815815 and Ty Hen (now occupied by Ty'n-rhewl) at SH 81758160. Some of the coins are in Llandudno Public Library, dating from 286-324AD. No further information regarding the findspot. In 1963 a collection of Roman coins made by late Dr. Willoughby Gardner were presented to	Roman

			Grosvenor Museum, Chester, 98 of which can be ascribed to the hoard of 1873, ranging from Maximus II to Constantine I (235-306 AD). The findspot of the hoard is marked at SH 81828179 on Willoughby Gardner's map.	
4540	GAT	Roman Vase, Maes y Mor	In December 1917 workmen uncovered a well-preserved Roman vase at maes-y-mor near Little Orme, Llandudno, not far from coin hoard discovered in 1908 (SH88SW 1). The vase has been acquired by Mr. F. Holland, antique dealer.	Roman
80787	GAT	Second World War Gunnery School, Little Orme	Source material shows the area requisitioned for use. Modern aerial imagery appears to show traces of buildings on the site that do not appear to relate to Little Orme's Head Quarry (PRN 60894) and may therefore be associated with the gunnery school known to have been here. The relationship of this requisitioned area to the training camp referred to in PRN 58757 is not known. (Steele, 2019)	Modern
12608	GAT	Shimdda Hir, Outbuildings	Late 19th century, stone building, stable block and tower. Delisted.	Post Medieval
11473	GAT	Siop y Roe, Forecourt Wall	Stone rubble with rough coping. (Delisted).	Post Medieval
11472	GAT	Siop-y-roe, S.w.side Colwyn Rd	18th - 19th Century. 2 storey. Colourwashed stone. Rubble. Slate pitched roof. (Delisted).	Post Medieval
11474	GAT	Slade Cottage, Llandudno	South East Side Bryngwynt Lane. Late 18th - mid 19th Century. Slate gabled roof. Colourwashed rubble walls. (Delisted).	Post Medieval
56386	GAT	Steps, E of Pen-y-garreg	Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	Post Medieval
44	GAT	Stone Head, Findspot, Penrhyn Bay	Elongated rude carved head, 8cm radius. Features carved out of quartz intrusions, eye sockets join behind snub nose. Limestone. Found during construction of housing estate behind Kwiksave store, Penrhyn Bay. Now thought to the modern in origin. (Info from F. Lynch, UCNW)	Unknown
60896	GAT	Structure, Little Orme	Stone structure. (Jones, 1997)	Post Medieval
17173	GAT	The Stables, Colwyn Road, Llandudno	Delisted.	Post Medieval
58757	GAT	Volunteer Corp camp, Little Orme	Caernarvonshire Volunteer Regiment is reported as having a week's training camp at Penrhyn Bay (North Wales Chronicle 24th August 1917, p7), this is probably the same camp as one report on the Little Orme, Penrhyn Bay. North Wales Chronicle 17th August 1	Modern
60895	GAT	Winch, Little Orme		Post Medieval

16834	CPAT	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church	Parish church, high up, above reclaimed coastal land. It was formerly whitewashed and provided a landmark for vessels at sea (Hubbard, 1986). The church at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos on the north Wales coast has its origins in a mother church of the early medieval era. In 1939 the late C A Raleigh Radford postulated a sequence of development based on the visible fabric and architecture which culminated in the double-naved structure visible today. During the summer of 2000 a scheme to renovate the exterior of the church, including the removal and replacement of deficient render, was the subject of a watching brief. Up to ten phases of development were identified, including two Victorian restorations, necessitating some revision of Radford's original sequence. A detailed record was made of the blocked 13th century arcade on the north side of the building and of several architectural or sepulchral fragments reused in the south nave walls (Silvester, R J, 2000c).	Multi-Period
105525	CPAT	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), yard	Lychgate of 1677. Arched openings (Hubbard, 1986). Curved boundary on southeast side of churchyard might suggest a former circular churchyard (SMR, 1996). Llandrillo churchyard is now a large rhomboidal enclosure with the church set on a limestone knoll at its centre; to this has been added a similar sized extension on its west side. Possible evidence within the main enclosure of a smaller sub-oval enclosure with the church near its eastern corner, and with steep slopes down to newer parts of churchyard on the north and east, which contained houses on an 18thC estate map. On faculty evidence churchyard extensions in 1923 and 1940. The old churchyard is still used for burial and is well maintained. Boundary: on the north is a stone wall at the base of the slope and this continues on east, in part acting as a retaining wall with iron railings above it. A retaining wall, too, on the south which is necessary because of internal banking. On the west the old yard has a straight revetment wall above the extension. Monuments: there is little room on the north for any burials, while elsewhere the graves are regimented and well-packed, the exception being at the base of the eastern slope where the memorials are more spread. Immediately east of the chancel are ledgers of 1658, ?1666, 1692 and others that are ivy-covered; at the base of the eastern slope, chest tombs of 1761 and 1789; and on the south side in the vicinity of the lychgate a whole range of 18thC monuments with the earliest from the last decade of the 17thC. Under a 1996 faculty, a group of seven or eight 18thC chest tombs - the Ellis tomb and others - near the lychgate were repaired. Furniture: south of the church is a sundial with gnomon, 'the gift of Mrs Mary James of Dinerth' and a maker's inscription, which could not be deciphered; it is reported to refer to William Wench of Chester and dated to 1755. Set on a circular column bearing the initials and date 'THOW 1756', with a	Medieval

			<p>three-tiered base beneath. Earthworks: natural scarp slopes on east and north, and around the west and south the ground falls but this may be largely natural, though the curve on the south-east is suggestive.</p> <p>Ancillary features: on south side, a limestone lychgate dated to 1677 with almost round-headed arches, stone benches against the walls, and iron ties and a buttress (on the west) for stabilisation. It was restored in 1907.</p> <p>Double wooden gates at south-east. Tarmac paths. Vegetation: five mature yews on east and south-east; numbers of fairly small yews near south and southwest sides. (CPAT Churches Survey)</p>	
144109	CPAT	Rhos on Sea, Marine Drive 179 'Odstone' house	<p>A one and a half storied house, with basement and dormer windows in the roof. Surrounded originally on four sides but now on three by a verandah (which has been infilled over an extension on the south). Built in 1912 in an Arts and Crafts style by the architect Henry Goldsmith of Manchester as his personal holiday home. Lies adjacent to Rhos on Sea golf course, also designed by Goldsmith, and over looking the sea.</p>	Modern
13358	CPAT	Rhos-on-Sea, Gordon Avenue, find	<p>Artefact found in a garden in Gordon Avenue. Probable horse brass, 50 x 45mm. Probably not in situ as garden soil has been transported from other areas.</p>	Post Medieval
117430	RCAHMW	Penrhyn Bay	<p>Penrhyn Bay lies about two and a half miles east of Llandudno, on the eastern side of Little Orme. 'Originally a small farming community, Penrhyn Bay and Penrhynside came to rely heavily on employment in the limestone quarry, which operated extensively from the mid 1800s until quarrying ceased in 1936. However, Penrhyn Bay expanded rapidly in the 20th Century to become a desirable suburb of Llandudno, with large developments taking place in the 1930s, 1950s and 1960s. Most recently, in the 1990s with further large development of family homes on agricultural land to the south of the township.'</p>	Post Medieval
10801	RCAHMW	Church Hall, St David's Road, Penrhyn Bay	<p>Chapel</p>	Post Medieval
11708	RCAHMW	SCOTIAN	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity.</p> <p>The SCOTIAN was a 39nt wooden dandy or fishing vessel built in 1874. At time of loss on 22 December 1894, the vessel was owned by G Hazelhurst of Hoylake and registered at Liverpool. The vessel was fishing out of Hoylake under the command of J Beck, when it was caught in a northwesterly force 11 gale and was blown</p>	Post Medieval

			ashore between the Little Orme and Rhos Point.	
115113	RCAHMW	ST DAVID'S CHURCH, PENRHYN BAY	St David's church is situated on the north side of Glan-y-mor Road. It was built in 1963 to designs of Roiser & Whitestone of Cheltenham. It is a brick-built structure set back from the road, with a tall free-standing brick and dark green granite campanile on the west. The church has a monopitch roof, much higher on the sunny south side, supported on brick piers. Between the piers are tall slightly pointed five light windows, each concrete mullion and strip of glazing set on a skew to prevent glare; on the lower north side, four groups of smaller plain rectangular lights under the eaves. The interior is dominated by big curved laminated beams and an east wall of granite slabs. To the east of the church is a hall.	20th Century
10806	RCAHMW	CALFARIA BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIRAEI		Post Medieval
10774	RCAHMW	PENRHYN BRICKWORKS (SITE OF)	Marked as brickworks (disused) on O.S. 25" map 1912 edition (V2). Now gone?	Post Medieval
114988	RCAHMW	ANZAC BUNGALOW, 10 MORFA ROAD, PENRHYN BAY	A large number of temporary wooden huts were built to accommodate the British and ANZAC troops in a series of army camps. Although most of these huts were removed following the cessation of hostilities in 1919, a number of these ephemeral wooden buildings survive into the late 20th century, usually adapted as garages, workshops and sheds. This Anzac Bungalow illustrates the further reuse of these huts in coastal areas as seaside holiday homes. The bungalow was originally called "Anzak" and latterly "The Shanty", and backs onto Ross-on-sea golf course. It was apparently one of six such Anzac bungalows. Photographed in 1999 before demolition. Surviving Anzac Huts were photographed as part of the England's Past for Everyone Project in 2006.	20th Century
103590	RCAHMW	RHOS-ON-SEA GOLF LINKS		Multiperiod
10804	RCAHMW	AFON GANOL TIDAL GATES, PENRHYN BAY	Modern tidal door, which carries the outfall of Afon ganol, beneath the sea wall at Penrhyn Bay.	Post Medieval
10802	RCAHMW	PENRHYN BAY ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAESGWYN ROAD, PENRHYN BAY	Penrhyn Bay Presbyterian Chapel was built in 1891 to the design of architect T.G. Williams of Liverpool. This was rebuilt in 1905 by architect Thomas Parry of Colwyn Bay, in the later Vernacular style with a gable entry plan and small pane flat headed windows.	Post Medieval
10800	RCAHMW	ST MARY'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, ABBEY ROAD, LLANDRILLO- YN-RHOS		Post Medieval
10784	RCAHMW	JAMESON	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. The JAMESON was a 69nt wooden schooner built in 1869. At time of loss on 10 October 1896, the vessel was owned by A Green of Liverpool and registered at that port. The schooner was carrying deals from Liverpool to Conwy when it was	Post Medieval

			caught in a northerly force 10 gale and blown ashore between Little Orme and Rhos Bay.	
10736	RCAHMW	PENRHAN TOLL GATE, SITE OF	Marked as Toll Gate on road between Colwyn Bay and Llandudno on OS 25" map 1912 edition (Y.2).	Post Medieval
10816	RCAHMW	SHIP INN	Built at church gates in 1736; demolished 1874.	Post Medieval
10815	RCAHMW	OLD VICARAGE	Built 1762, enlarged 1777 and 1869.	Post Medieval
10762	RCAHMW	VICARAGE, THE (NEW)	Built 1903.	Post Medieval
102804	RCAHMW	FISH TRAP, PENRHYN BAY	<p>1. Possible fishtrap (see NPRN 518193) mapped from aerial photography on a beach now containing large rubble stormwave defences. The observed remains comprise a straight line of darker cobbles perpendicular to the general lie of the coast. May be the remains of an earlier outfall (there is an extant outfall 165m to east).</p> <p>Source: NAW aerial photography 2009</p> <p>Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, August 2012.</p> <p>2. Confirmed as a well-preserved fish trap, partly built over by later storm defences. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 22nd May 2013.</p>	Post Medieval
10820	RCAHMW	SIOP-Y-ROE, FORECOURT WALL	Stone rubble with rough coping.	Post Medieval
10787	RCAHMW	RESOLUTION	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity.</p> <p>Event and Historical Information: The RESOLUTION was a wooden sailing vessel on passage from Mostyn to Caernarfon, which went ashore near the Little Orme on 27 November 1833.</p>	Post Medieval
66950	RCAHMW	LITTLE ORMES HEAD QUARRY	Quarry, depicted on OS County series 2nd ed. (Caernarvon. II.14 1900), with later features including prominent incline.	Post Medieval
94593	RCAHMW	PROPELLOR FIND, PENRHYN BAY	This iron propeller, measuring 4ft 6in diameter, was found on the beach at Penrhyn Bay. This propeller is now installed on the promenade at Rhos-on-Spa.	Post Medieval
94590	RCAHMW	RUDDER, RHOS ON SEA	This 8ft rudder was found in this vicinity, on Rhos on Sea beach, and reported to the Receiver of wrecks.	Post Medieval
95207	RCAHMW	PENRHYN BAY FISH TRAP	This 'V' shaped fish trap consists of two arms comprising the remains of dry stone walling. The first arm points north-northeast and measures approximately 160m. The second points southwest, and measures approximately 130m. The fish trap is visible on modern aerial photographic coverage. It is also depicted on the 3rd edition OS map (1911-18), with a surrounding area of clearance probably	Post Medieval

			caused by the removal of stone to facilitate construction. The site is reported to have been recently damaged by a pipeline. It was identified by a member of the public and is thought to be historically known as 'Cored Llys Euryn'.	
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A3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

HER ID Number	Local Planning Authority	Site Name	Description	Type	Year
144108	CPAT	Rhos on Sea, Marine Drive 179 'Odstone', building survey 2017	Photographic survey of Odstone undertaken by Catherine Rees of CR Archaeology in 2017.	Building Survey	2017
166768	CPAT	Rhos on Sea, Cysgod y Bryn, The Former Pump House	Level 3 building survey and heritage assessment of Rhos on Sea, pump house by CR Archaeology in August 2020. CR Archaeology have been instructed by Mr. J. Duncalf to conduct a Level 3 Building Recording and Heritage Impact Assessment and Archaeological Building Recording at the industrial site of the former Pumping Station, off Church Road, Rhos-on-Sea (access)	Building Survey	2020
77947	CPAT	Llandrillo-yn-rhos Church (St Trillo), building recording 2000	Watching brief and recording carried out by CPAT in summer 2000 as a result of a decision to renovate the exterior of the building. The watching brief involved the examination of the fabric as each face of the building had its render coatings removed.	Building Survey	2000
40016	GAT	Coastal Erosion Survey: Aberdaron Bay to the Great Orme	Desk based assessment and field survey carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to assess and map the scale of erosion of the coastline of Gwynedd from the southern tip of the Llyn Peninsula to the northern tip of the Great Orme.	Field Survey	1993
40361	GAT	Coastal Erosion Survey: Great Orme to Penrhyn Bay	Desk based assessment and field survey carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to assess and map the scale of erosion of the coastline of Gwynedd from the north-western tip of the Great Orme to the old county boundary at Penrhyn Bay.	Field Survey	1996
40452, 40453	GAT	Historic Landscape Characterisation: Creuddyn & Arllechwedd		Historic Area Assessment	1999
40466	GAT	Aerial Mapping Project SH67SE		Aerial Mapping	1998
40492	GAT	An Assessment of Coastal Fish Weirs and Traps		Desk Based Assessment	2000
40521	GAT	Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments: West Conwy/North Gwynedd		Field Survey	2002
40527	GAT	Pan-wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Trial Data Synthesis		Field Survey	2005
40567	GAT	North Wales Intertidal Peat Survey 2001-2002	Some PRNs recorded with event "Aerial Monitoring" in old HER, some as Field Observation	Field Survey	2002
40569	GAT	Deserted Ecclesiastical Sites in North-west Wales: a Threat-related Archaeological Assessment		Field Survey	2004

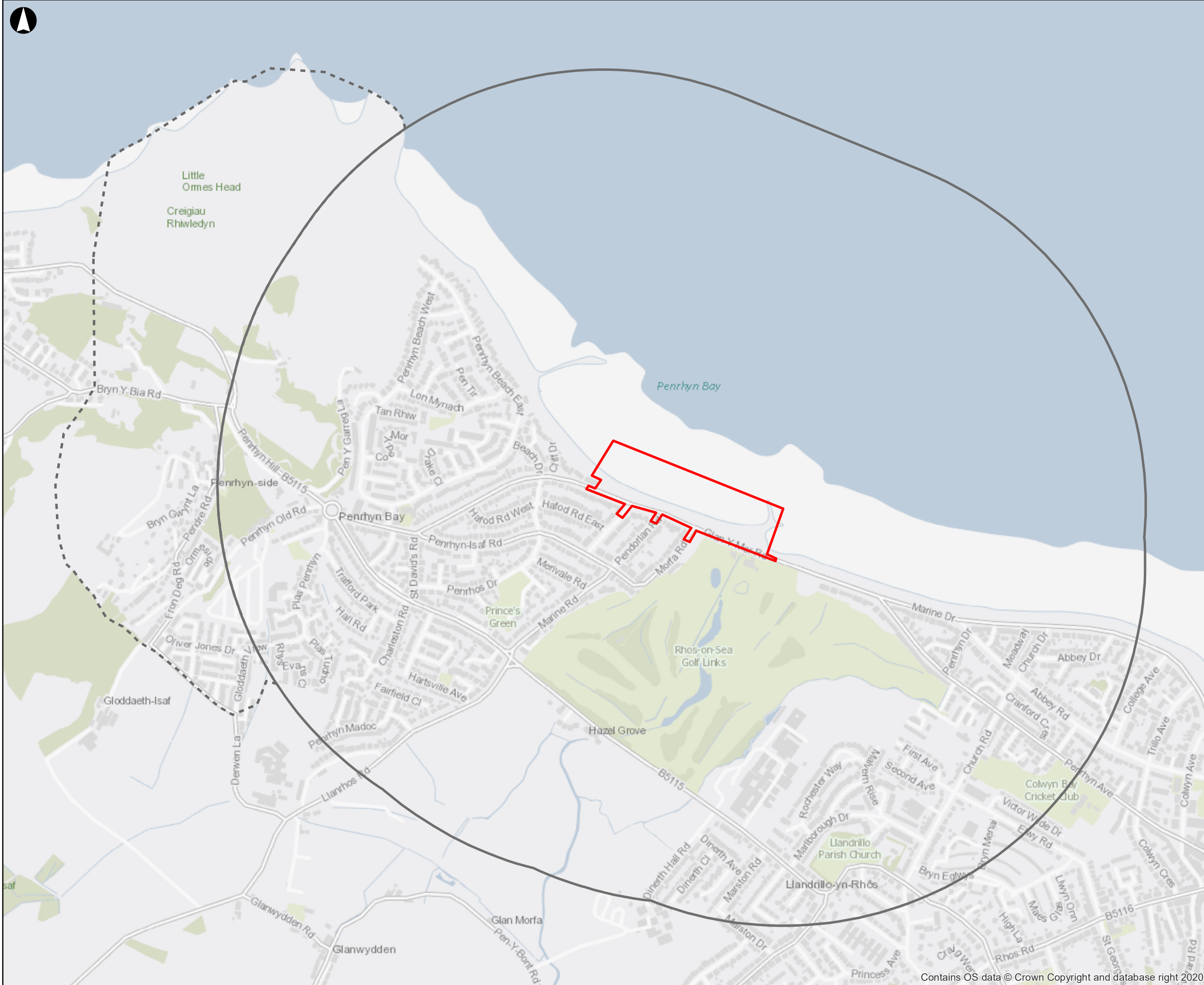
40714	GAT	Penrhyn Hill Rising Main and Glanwydden Pumping Station		Desk Based Assessment	2006
40782	GAT	Hut Circle Settlement Survey	Thematic Survey Site visits from 1994-1998. No more refined information about date of visit on HER	Field Survey	1998
41424	GAT	Ganol Sewerage Improvements		Desk Based Assessment	1998
41428	GAT	Ganol Wastewater Treatment Scheme		Watching Brief	1999
41465	GAT	Afon Ganol Tidal Gates, Penrhyn Bay		Desk Based Assessment	2002
43056, 43057	GAT	Cn 074 Fmw Site Visit	Field Monument Warden monitoring visit	Field Survey	1988, 1995
43060	GAT	Penrhynside, Llandudno Cum Eglwys Rhos	Part Excavation. Published in Arch Wales 1962	Excavation	1962
43237	GAT	PRN 5067 Part Excavation	Published in Arch Wales 1973	Excavation	1973
43620	GAT	Prn 17173 Photographic Record	Photographic record made prior to development works	Photographic Record	2003
44063	GAT	Afon Ganol Tidal Gates, Penrhyn Bay, Archaeological Watching Brief: GI Programme	Archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works associated with the Afon Ganol Tidal Gates Replacement Scheme, Penrhyn Bay. The GI programme comprised three boreholes, two of which were located within the Rhos on Sea Golf Club, either side of the tidal gates (Boreholes 01 and 02), and the third (Borehole 03) on the foreshore, within a fishtail groyne	Watching Brief	2010
44352	GAT	Archaeological Excavation at North Face Cave, Little Orme's Head 1962- 1976	Excavations carried out by John Denton Blore at North Face Cave (Ogof Rhiwledyn) from 1962 to 1972. Evidence of human occupation was uncovered, dated to the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age.	Excavation	2012
44557	GAT	Early Celtic Societies in North Wales	Desk based research project undertaken by Waddington, K. in collaboration with Bangor University and Karl, R. as an expansion of the 'Welsh Roundhouse Project'™. The project assessed evidence for settlement from the Late Bronze Age to the early medieval period (late 2nd millennium BC- early 2nd millennium AD) in north-west Wales and examined the long-term processes of social change and settlement practices. Drew on previous work by Ghey, E., Johnston, R., Edwards, E. and Pope, R. and a number of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust projects, in particular 'G1770 Defended enclosures survey'™ and 'G1104 Hut circle settlement survey'™. Funded by the University of Wales Publications and Collaborative Research Committee (the successor to the former Board of Celtic Studies).	Desk Based Assessment	2010

44558	GAT	Glastir Private Woodland Management Polygonisation	Desk based assessment carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for the Glastir Private Woodland Management scheme. The project identified new sites within private woodlands in the Glastir scheme using historic Ordnance Survey digital mapping. The project output is a GIS table with metadata.	Desk Based Assessment	2014
44584	GAT	Bryn Gwynt Lane, Penrhynside, Llandudno, North Wales	Watching brief carried out by Border Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a telecommunications mast at Bryn Gwynt Lane, Llandudno. No archaeological remains were identified.	Watching Brief	2008
44889	GAT	First World War Military Sites: Military Landscapes; Part 1 Report and Gazetteer	This report describes the results of a study, funded by Cadw, of First World War sites in north-west Wales coming under the theme of Military Landscapes. It focuses on training camps, practice trenches, rifle and firing ranges and prisoner of war camps. Seventy five sites were identified and included in the gazetteer (appendix II). These are also included in an Access database to assist inclusion into the HER, and there is an accompanying MapInfo table of polygons defining the limits of those sites where these could be identified. The history and background of these classes of sites is considered and detailed recording work was carried out on a rifle range near Dolgellau and practice trenches near Beaumaris, Anglesey. Issues relating to scheduling these sites are considered and specific sites proposed for scheduling are included in the confidential part 2 of this report.	Heritage Assessment	2015
45657	GAT	Metal Detecting Use, Llandudno	Metal detecting find made by a member of the public in 2005	Find Record	2005
45659	GAT	Metal Detecting Use, Llandudno	Metal detecting find made by a member of the public.	Find Record	
45965	GAT	HER Evidence Data Cleansing Exercise	HER Staff at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust undertook an Evidence Data Cleansing Exercise for all existing Core records, between May and September 2020. The work focused on migrating form terms to evidence terms using agreed Historic Environment Data Standards terminology. 13615 records were assessed on an individual basis using a combination of the form field and descriptive information to create an evidence record.	Management Event	2020
46077	GAT	Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno. The archaeological works were undertaken in	Evaluation	2021

			<p>advance of the submission of a full planning application for 21 new dwellings and was requested by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the consultation for the scheme. The works reported here were undertaken from 11th January 2021 to 13th January 2021 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches, each measuring 20m x 2m. These trenches were located to provide coverage of the PDA whilst crossing the former field boundaries as indicated on mapping data consulted by the DBA and avoiding known services. All trenches contained no archaeological deposits, features or finds, despite targeting former field boundaries. No other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified by evaluation trenching, suggesting the potential for archaeology on this site is low (Summary provided by Archaeological Services Ltd).</p>		
46100	GAT	Land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment	Land off Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	2020

Appendix B

Figures

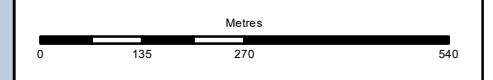


Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- Extended Study Area (as recommended by GAPS)

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Job Title
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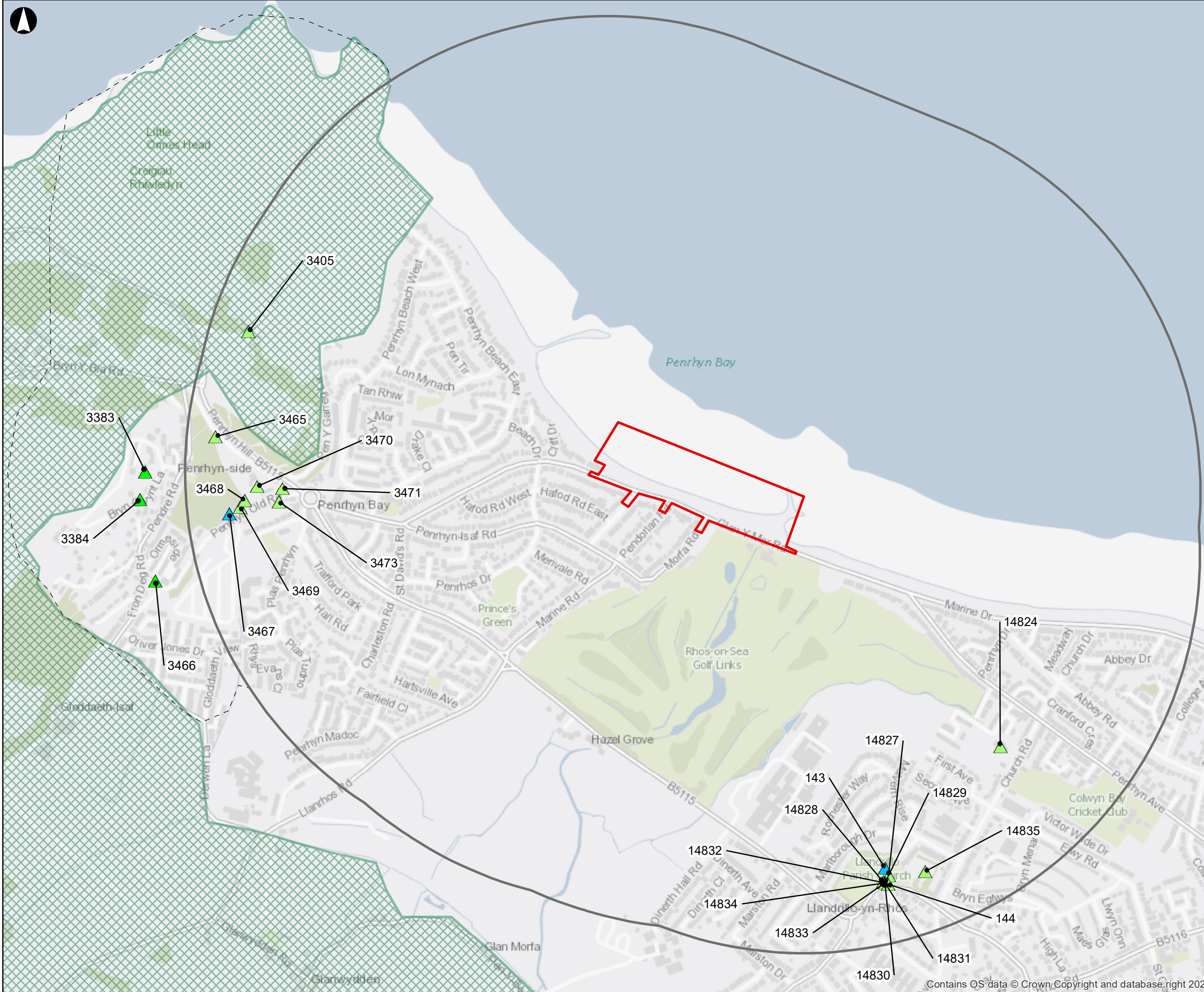
Figure 1 : Site Location & Study Area

Scale at A3
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Drawing No 001	Issue P1
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Legend

- Site Outline
- Study Area (1km)
- Extended Study Area (as recommended by GAPS)
- ▲ Grade II* listed building
- ▲ Grade II listed building
- Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest

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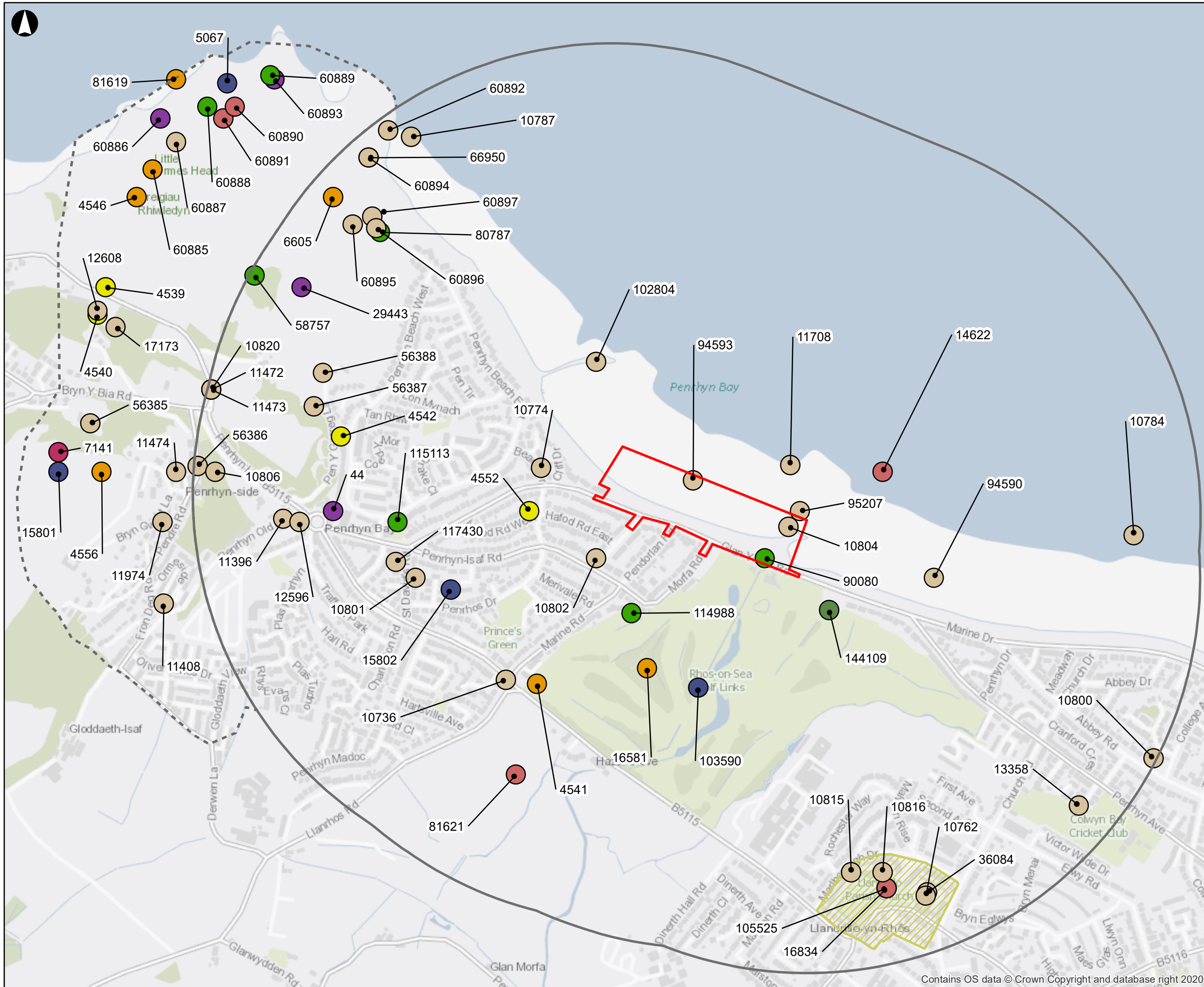
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Figure 2 : Designated Assets

Scale at A3
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- Extended Study Area (as recommended by GAPS)

Period

- PREHISTORIC
- ROMAN
- EARLY MEDIEVAL
- MEDIEVAL
- POST MEDIEVAL
- MODERN
- MULTIPERIOD
- UNKNOWN

Llandrillo-yn-Rhos Historic settlement

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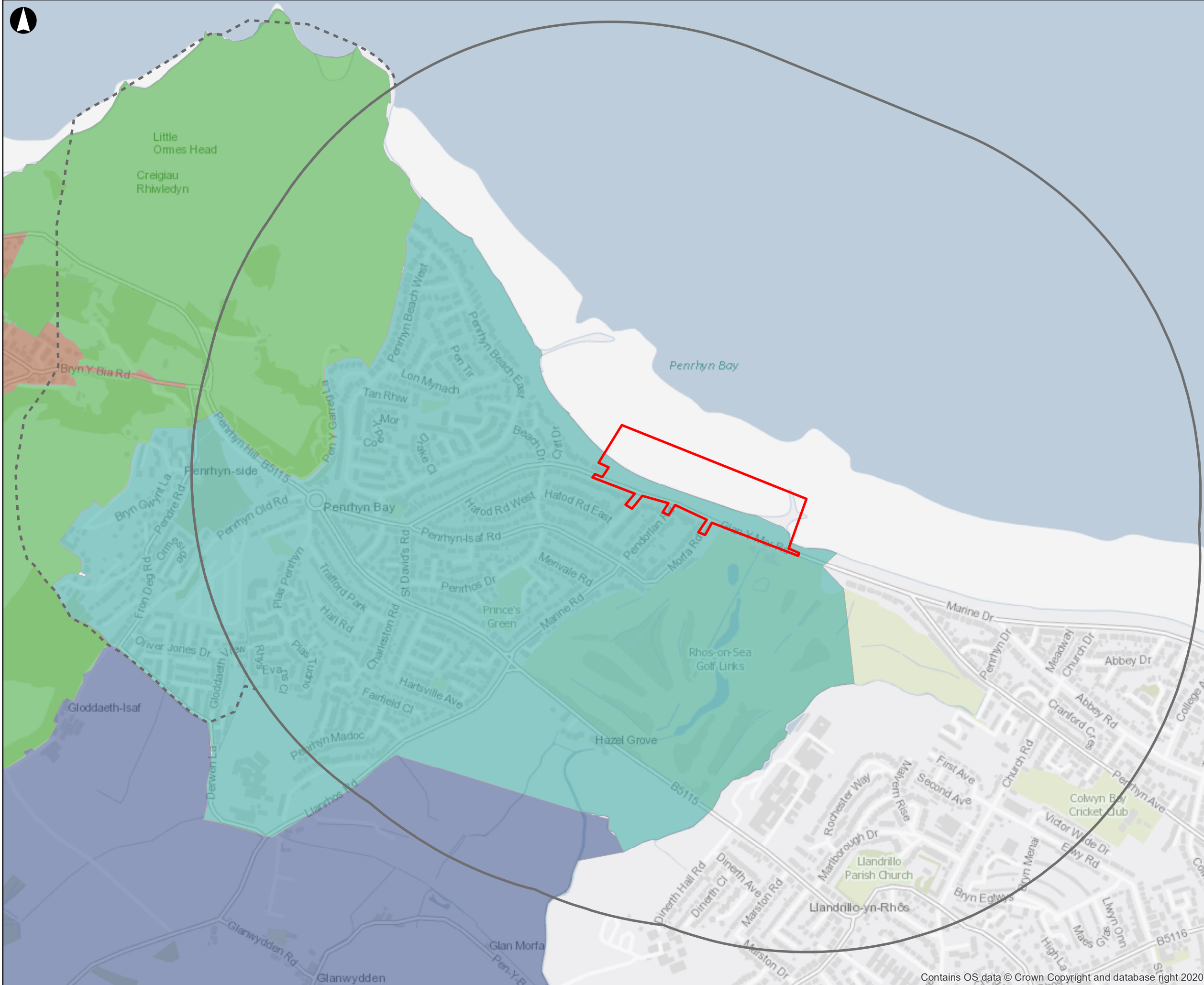
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Figure 3 : Non-Designated Assets

Scale at A3

1:9,200

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Drawing No 001	Issue P1



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- Extended Study Area (as recommended by GAPS)

Historic Landscape Characterisations

- CREUDDYN
- LITTLE ORME/MYNYDD PANT/NANT Y GAMAR
- LLANDUDNO
- PENRHYN BAY

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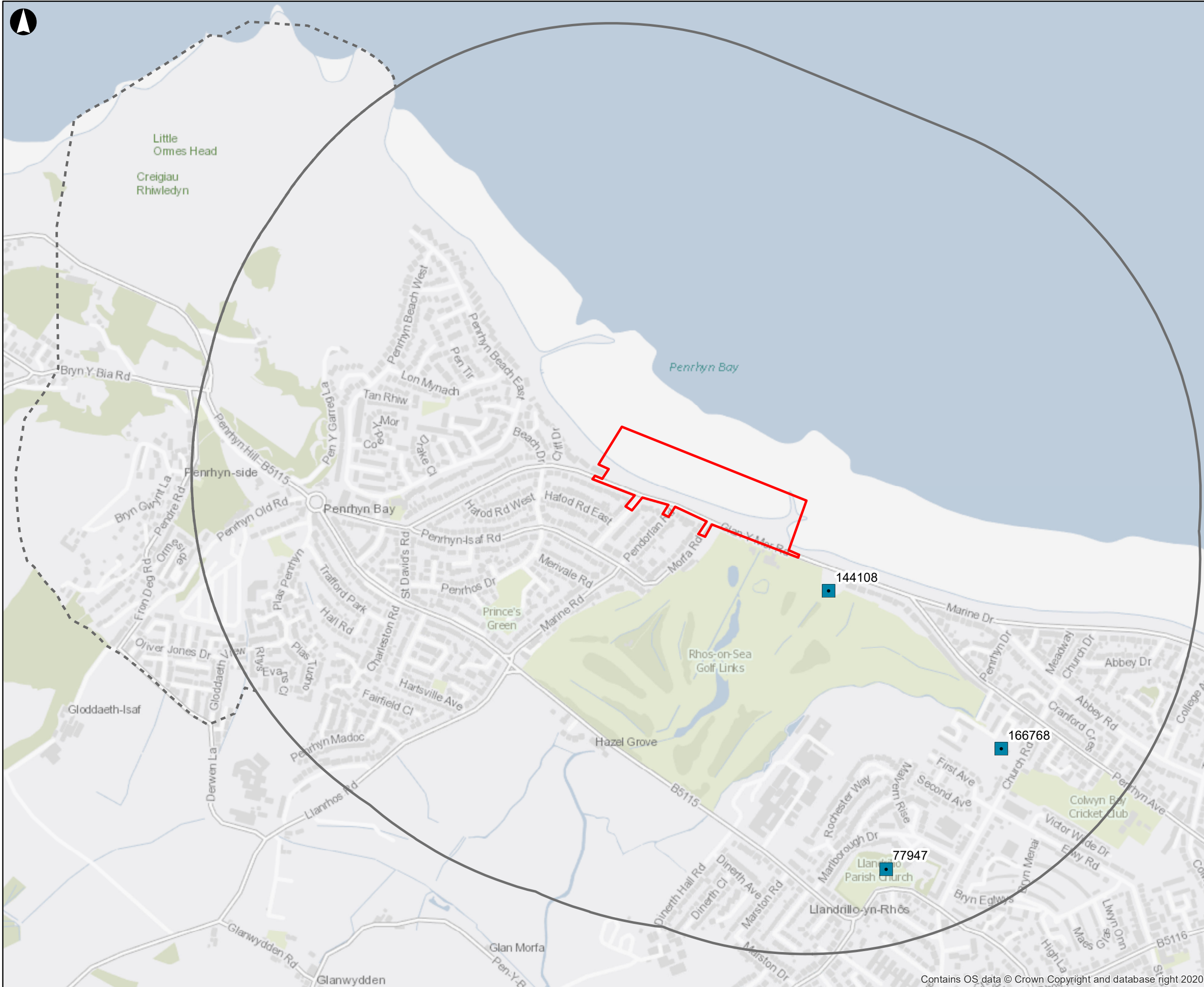
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Figure 4 : Historic Landscape Characterisations

Scale at A3
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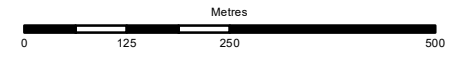


Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- Extended Study Area (as recommended by GAPS)
- Previous Archaeological Investigation

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Figure 5 : Previous Archaeological Investigations

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Drawing No
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