

Fardre, Fardre Hill, St George, Abergele Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

January 2016



Fardre, Fardre Hill, St George, Abergele Historic Environment Assessment

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/485

For: Roger Parry & Partners

January 2016

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Cover photograph: From the proposed location of the turbine, looking north northeast towards the house at Fardre which lies beyond the trees (evergreens)

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DATE 28th January 2016

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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1. Summary

1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed wind turbine at Fardre, Fardre Hill, St George, Abergele, Conwy.

1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.

1.3 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SH9617975304, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.

1.3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km radius assessment area. Dinorben Hillfort was formerly scheduled but was descheduled in 1997 after it was excavated ahead of quarrying.

1.3.2 There are ten Listed Buildings within the 2km radius assessment area. One (the Primary Barn at Fardre) would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact and a Moderate impact on setting. One (Fardre Farmhouse) would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact but no impact on setting. The Fardre Brewhouse would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact, with a Low impact on setting. Four more Listed Buildings, further away from Fardre, would have a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impacts on setting. Three Listed Buildings would experience no impacts.

1.3.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km assessment area. Part of Kinmel Park does come into the 2km area but it was assessed within the 2km to 5km assessment area for statutory sites.

1.3.4 Thirteen non-statutory historic assets within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impacts on their setting. One non-statutory historic asset, Fardre Farmstead, would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact and a Very Low, direct, physical impact, as well as a Very Low impact on its setting.

1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SH9617975304 the location of the proposed turbine, was assessed.

1.4.1 There are 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in this area. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact but no impact on setting on two of these.

1.4.2 There are 159 Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius area. Most of these would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine. Nine would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with a no impacts on their setting.

1.4.3 There are 4 Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km to 5km assessment area. One of these, Kinmel Park, would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on its setting.

1.5 There are two conservation areas within 5km of the proposed turbine, at St George and Abergele. The turbine would not be visible from either Conservation Area.

1.6 There is no surface evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. However, excavations in the past decade on neighbouring land near Dinorben Hall, have revealed evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Medieval activity. It is possible that buried archaeological features may also lie beneath the fields of Fardre. In addition, the field name of *Cae Henllan*, may possibly indicate that there is an association with a medieval ecclesiastical site.

1.7 Archaeological mitigation is thought necessary at the proposed turbine site. A pre-development archaeological evaluation on the turbine base would establish whether there are any archaeological features present.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3 and 5 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Roger Parry & Partners of The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine at Fardre, Fardre Hill, St George, Abergele, planning application number 0/41939.

3.2 Trysor used scope notes supplied for single turbine developments by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in writing a specification as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, 30.5 metres to hub and 45.07m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SH9617975304 to the southwest of Fardre Farm, see Figure 1.
- 4.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres by 10 metres in plan, will be excavated for the turbine base through the subsoil.
- 4.3 A short section of new track, approximately 30 metres in length will run west from an existing farm track.
- 4.4 The grid connection will run 250 metres northeast and then approximately 100 metres northwest into the farm complex.

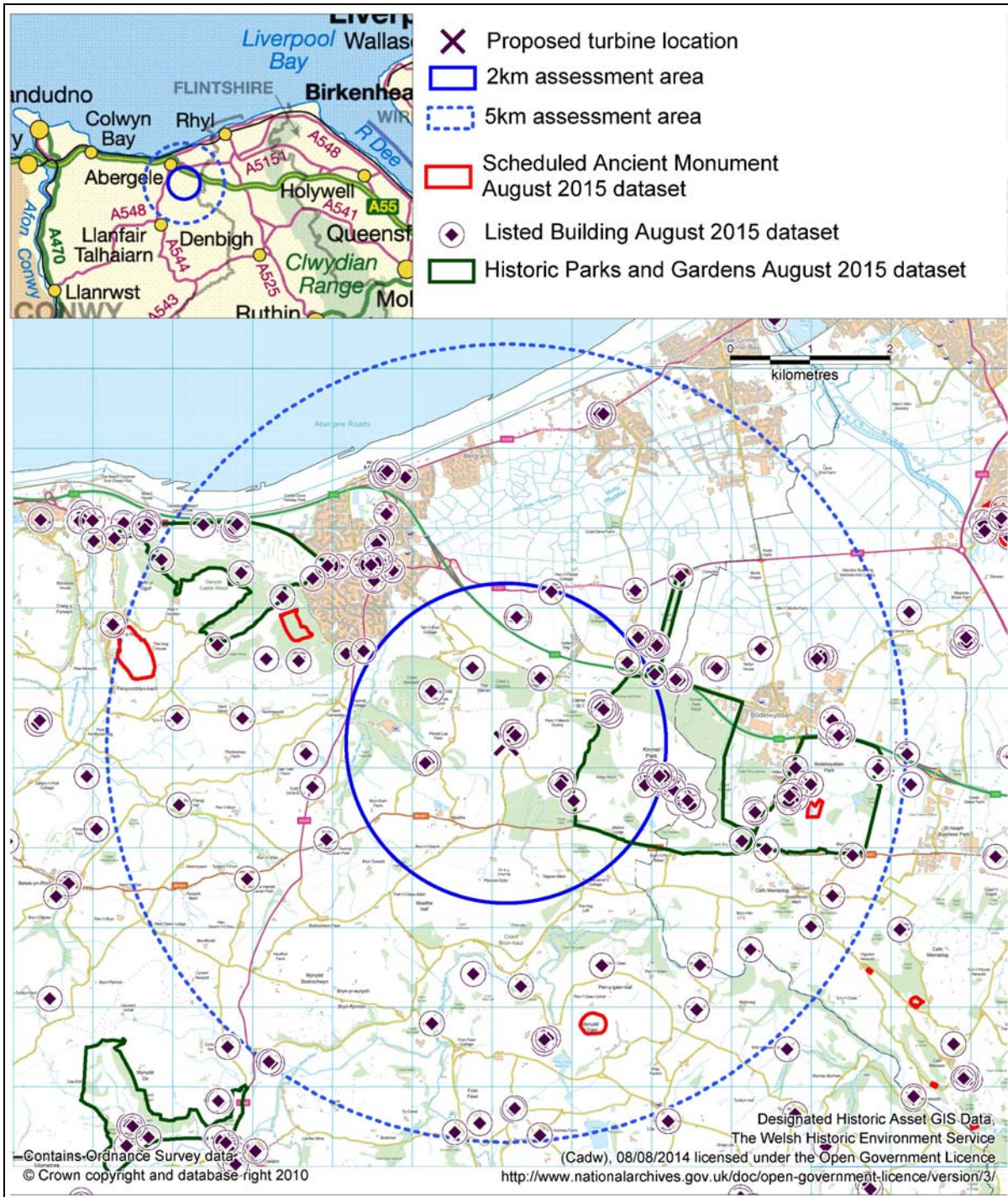


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius assessment areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SH9617975304, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. Historic assets were excluded from further assessment where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the historic asset, according to a ZTV, and where there could be no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the St George parish, Township of St George, tithe map of 1839 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1840.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on September 4th, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2009 and 2015, were used to inform the assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection. The aerial photographs now available online from the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit were also used as well LiDAR data on the Lle website.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.11 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.
- 5.12 A further area of between 2 to 5 km radius, centred on SH9617975304, was used to assess the impact on designated sites. This area was revised to exclude from further assessment historic assets which would not be intervisible, and on which there could be no impact on setting.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and registered Historic Parks and Gardens giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C, D and E).

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site is located to the southwest of the farmyard of Fardre Farm which is 1.3 km west southwest of St George, Abergele. Fardre Farm has a long and interesting history, with medieval origins and an impressive superb Elizabethan farmhouse. It is situated on the south-facing side of the prominent limestone ridge which defines the southern edge of the coastal strip to the south of Abergele, Denbighshire. The farmstead is now a large working dairy farm, and its pasture fields are managed accordingly. Some marginal land still survives at the northern edge of the holding, on the higher fields, where the underlying limestone outcrops. Deciduous woodland borders the farm to the north, and the large St. George's Limestone Quarry lies just to the northeast. Grassed-over tips from the modern quarry lie to the southeast of the farm, otherwise the holding is surrounded by a well-managed, farmed landscape.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

6.2 The underlying bedrock belongs to the Clwyd Limestone Group, laid down in warm, shallow seas between 326 million and 352 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This band of limestone has been quarried during historic times and lime kilns once dotted the area, where quarried stone was burnt to produce lime for agricultural fertilizer.

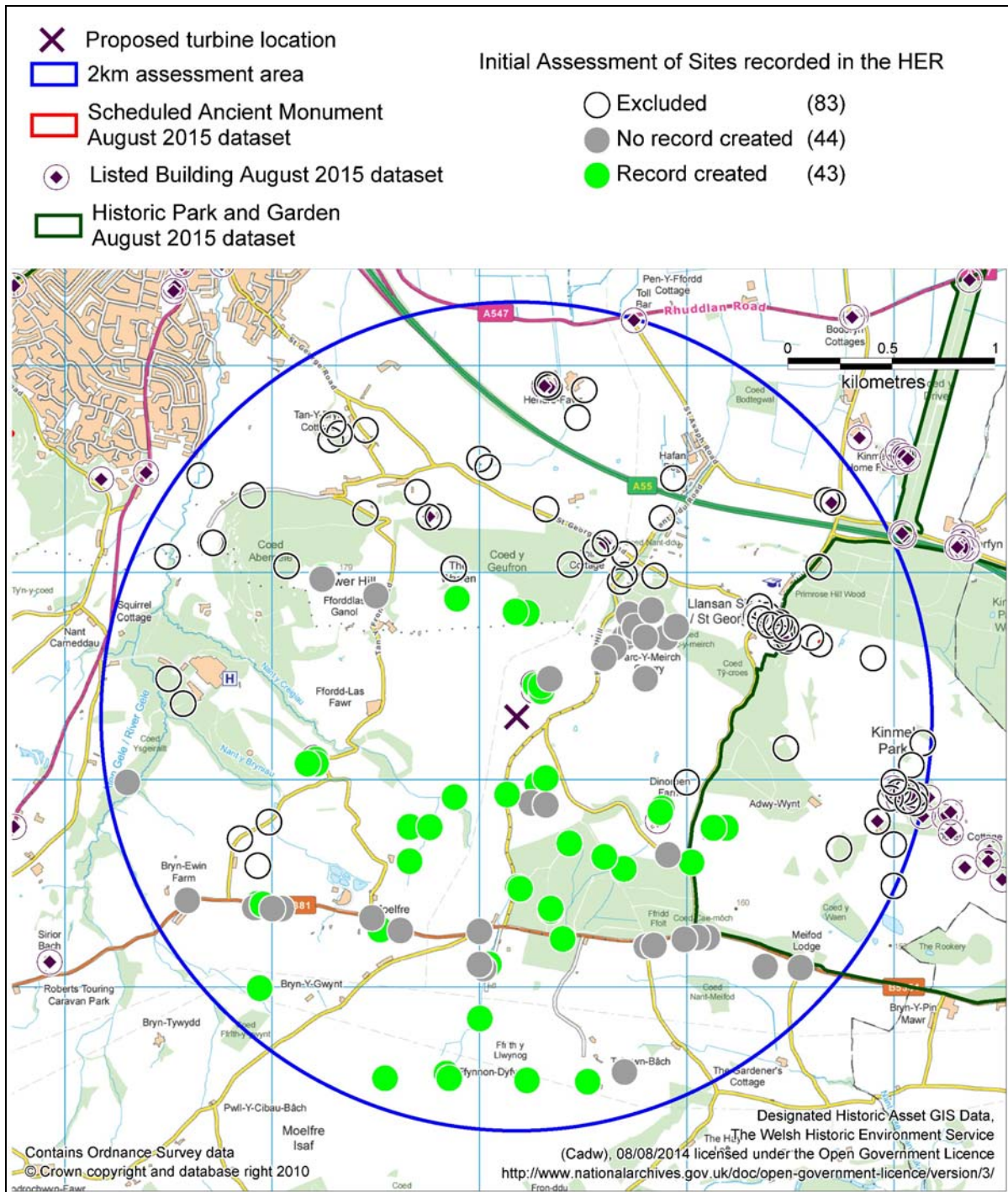


Figure 2: Sites excluded from further assessment as no intervisibility shown on the ZTVs generated by Trysor and no possible impact.

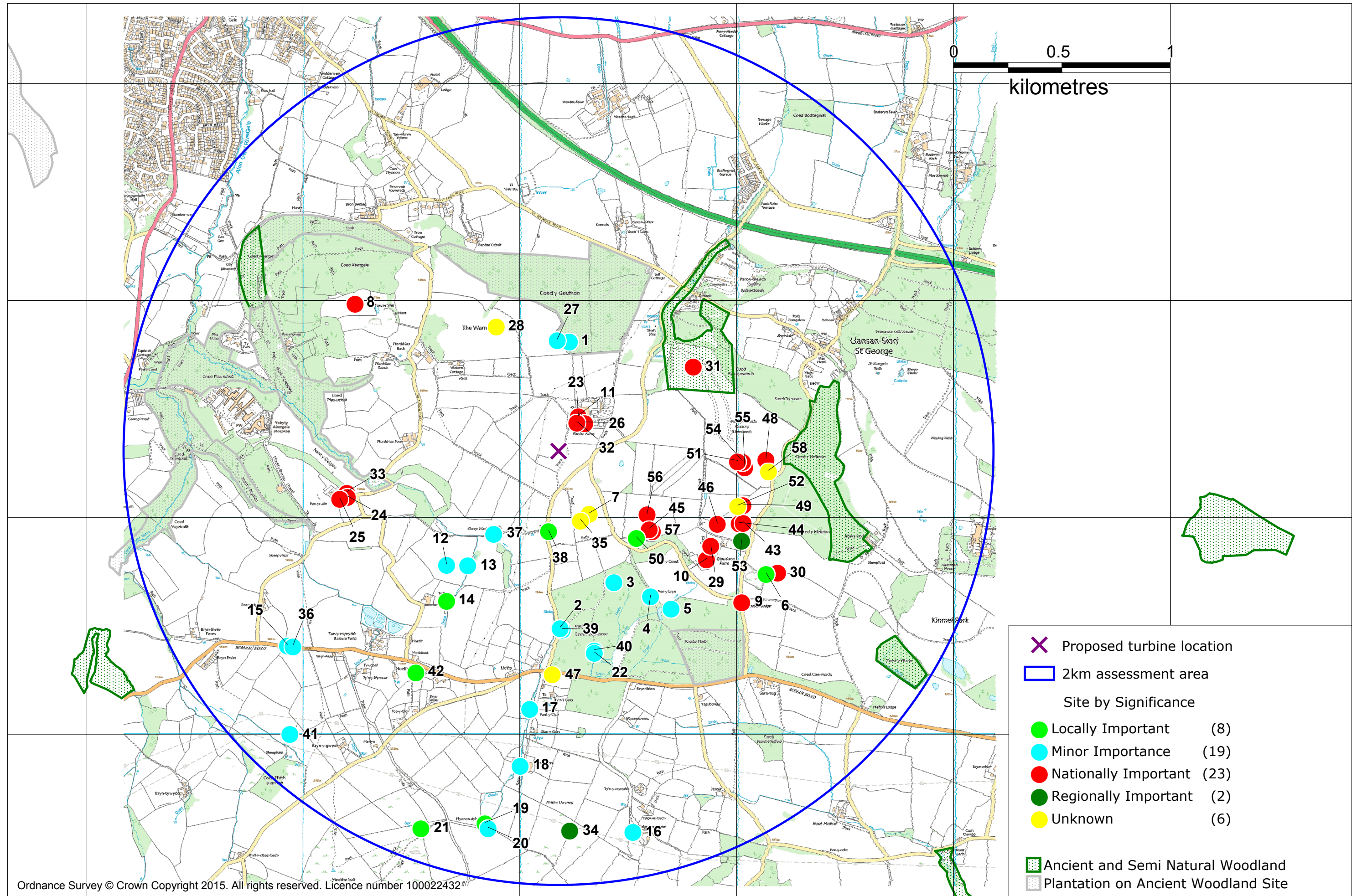


Figure 3: The 2km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

7. Archaeological Overview

The landscape around Fardre Farm has a surprisingly rich archaeological resource, although some of the most important historic assets in the locality have already been destroyed or affected by 20th century quarrying. Just to the east of Fardre is the large St. George's limestone quarry, which was expanded in the second half of the 20th century and quarried away the prominent hill on which Dinorben Iron Age hillfort stood (ID number 31). As quarrying activity threatened the hillfort during the 1960s, extensive archaeological excavations were undertaken by the National Museum of Wales (Willoughby-Gardner, 1971). Further excavations were undertaken on surviving parts of the hillfort in the 1970s (Guilbert, 1979). Further excavations were carried out to the south of the former hillfort in the early 21st century, which makes the area one of the most studied landscapes in the region and has led to archaeological discoveries of relevance to several archaeological periods.

NB: Where sites have been assessed fully as part of this report ID numbers are quoted. If the sites were excluded or no record created, the HER PRN (Primary Record Number) is quoted.

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 There is extensive evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. During 20th century excavations at Dinorben hillfort a number of leaf-shaped arrowheads and other flints thought to be of Neolithic date were found (PRN 102001 & 102007).

7.2.2 The much degraded site of the Dinorben Lodge Neolithic Chambered Tomb (ID number 30) also lies to the east of Fardre. This site was identified as a Cromlech by Edward Llwyd in the 17th century, but the remains have been disturbed to the extent that it is no longer clear what the original form of the monument was or if it was a Chambered Tomb.

7.2.3 More recent excavations, in advance of planned extensions to quarrying activities at St. George's Quarry, have revealed further evidence of Neolithic activity between Fardre and Dinorben farms. This work was undertaken in 2005-2006 and 2008-2009 (Wood, 2009) in fields between St. George's Quarry and Dinorben Hall to the south. The discoveries included a number of pit groups of Neolithic date, interpreted as probably clay pits, and several Neolithic wells, the deepest cut to a depth of 7 metres. Organic material in the primary fill on one well (ID number 49) was radiocarbon dated to 2050-1960 cal BC, dating the feature to the very end of the Bronze Age.

7.2.4 Three Burnt Mounds, represented by areas of burnt stone and charcoal, were also uncovered by these excavations (Wood, 2009). Burnt mounds are usually thought to be of Bronze Age date, but these examples have been shown to date to the late Neolithic period. One of these (ID number 54) was radiocarbon dated to 2290-2140 cal BC, putting it in the Neolithic. A flaked and polished Neolithic stone axehead was found within the pit of Burnt Mound ID number 51, whilst Burnt Mound ID number 56 had a sherd of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery in its hearth as well as evidence of a wooden trough.

7.2.5 Excavations at and around Dinorben hillfort have also uncovered some evidence of early Bronze Age activity in the area. In 2005-2006 a possible Bronze Age funerary cairn (ID number 53) was excavated near Dinorben Farm (Wood, 2009). There are also two possible Bronze Age ring-ditches (ID numbers 7 & 35), which have been noted on aerial photographs to the south of Fardre. These have not been further investigated and are not confirmed as ring-ditches.

7.2.6 There are no scheduled Neolithic or Bronze Age sites found within the 2km to 5km assessment area for statutorily protected sites.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There is evidence of later Bronze Age activity within the 2km assessment area, again derived from 19th century discoveries and 20th century excavations at Dinorben hillfort. These features have since been destroyed by quarrying activity and no longer survive. In 1868, a Late Bronze Age bronze horse harness was found outside the hillfort at Parc y Meirch (PRN 101999). A Bronze Age looped-palstave axe was also reported as being found near Parc y Meirch (PRN 19105). Excavations undertaken on surviving parts of the hillfort in the 1970s (Guilbert, 1979), demonstrated that there had been some Bronze Age activity (PRN 102002) at the site prior to the construction of the Iron Age hillfort.

7.3.2 The Iron Age hillfort of Dinorben occupied a prominent spur on the northern side of the limestone ridge which overlooks the coastal strip around Abergele from the south. Dinorben was one of the great hillforts of northeast Wales and would have been a centre of tribal power as well as a focus of settlement and trade. Quarrying gradually reduced the remains of the hillfort from the 1920s onwards. However, archaeological excavations undertaken during the 1920s, 1960s and late 1970s made Dinorben one of the best studied hillforts in Wales, despite the site, gradually, being almost completely destroyed by St. George's Quarry. Not only did the excavations demonstrate Bronze Age activity on the

promontory, they also showed that the hillfort was occupied from the 7th century BC into the Romano-British period.

7.3.3 Many hut circles and ancillary structures were identified by these excavations, as well as a wide range of artefacts. These included antler picks, quernstones, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, Roman coins and pieces of Iron Age and Romano-British bronze, iron and lead objects, amongst which are included brooches, buckles, pins and even rare objects such as bronze cabinet knobs, part of an iron key and tools such as a pick, axe-head, chisel, anvil and saw, all made of iron. The prize finds were two ox-head bucket escutcheons of late Iron Age, La Tene type. Animal and human bones were found in and around the hillfort, most notable of which were a human jaw-bone found at the southeast entrance of the fort, which may indicate that the Celtic practice of mounting human heads at entrances into hillforts was followed here. Skull fragments found at several hut sites may also indicate that the heads of slain enemies were sometimes mounted inside the dwellings of the hillfort's inhabitants.

7.3.4 Although the bulk of the Iron Age activity identified at Dinorben relates to the hillfort, early 21st century excavation to the south of St. George's Quarry by Northern Archaeological Associates (Wood, 2009) found some evidence of Iron Age activity in the adjacent landscape. At the southern edge of the quarry, in an area which was subsequently destroyed by the extension to the workings, a sub-circular enclosure was excavated (ID number 48), within which an Iron Age roundhouse and a four-poster granary structure were recorded. This may well represent the site of a small farmstead situated close to the hillfort. Over 600 metres further to the southwest, another four-poster granary (ID number 50) was identified, although no evidence of an enclosure or settlement was found associated with this feature. These discoveries may offer a glimpse into the character of the landscape surrounding the hillfort when Dinorben was in its heyday.

7.3.5 There are also three large, scheduled Iron Age hillforts recorded within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine site; Pen y Corddyn Camp (DE008), Mynydd y Gaer Camp (DE082) and Castell Cawr (DE114). These show that Dinorben hillfort was not the only focus of settlement and authority in the district and suggests that the wider landscape was well settled and farmed by a sophisticated and ordered society during later prehistoric times.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

7.4.1 A number of records associated with the Roman period are recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site, most of which relate to the re-occupation of Dinorben hillfort during the 3rd and 4th centuries BC (PRN 19340). A considerable number of artefacts of Romano-British origin have been found during excavations with the now destroyed hillfort. These include evidence of buildings, including hut circles, a large number of Roman coins and also many pottery sherds. This phase of occupation is unusual in Wales, as hillforts were often abandoned completely after the Roman conquest, but clearly the location remained attractive for settlement in later centuries. The Romano-British occupation of Dinorben was non-defensive in character.

7.4.2 The late Romano-British settlement of Dinorben is of considerable significance and demonstrates that a settled and organised society lived and farmed in this district during the later Roman period. There are no known important Roman forts or military sites in the surrounding district, but it is probable that the Roman road network passed through the area. At present, there are no confirmed Roman roads within 2km of the proposed turbine site. There is, however, a strong tradition that the B5381 road, which runs east to west along high ground to the south of Fardre, follows the line of a Roman road which linked forts at St. Asaph and Caerhun (ID number 47). The road is known locally as "Roman Road", although this is in itself not proof of Roman origin.

7.4.3 There are no scheduled sites of Roman date recorded within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed turbine site.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There is only one record associated with the Early Medieval period within the revised 2km radius assessment area. This relates to possible post-Roman activity at Dinorben hillfort, identified by Guilbert during excavations on the surviving ramparts of the hillfort in 1977-78 (Guilbert, 1979). Animal bones were found deposited in a rubbish layer between the ramparts and radiocarbon dated to c.400AD (PRN 102004). They were thought to post-date the Romano-British phase of occupation as they were not associated with any deposits of Romano-British pottery. It is possible that Dinorben retained some importance after the Roman period, and it has been speculated that a Dark Age *llys* may have existed in the vicinity even though the hillfort itself was abandoned by the early 5th century AD (Garder & Savory, 1971).

7.5.2 There are no scheduled sites associated with the Early Medieval period recorded within the revised 2km to 5km radius assessment area.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 There are a small number of sites which relate to the Medieval period recorded in the HER within the 2km assessment area. These include Dinorben Hall (ID number 29), which is now a farmhouse of sub-medieval character, but has medieval origins. It served as the administrative centre for the commote of Is Dulas during the medieval period. The land here, within the manor of Dinorben, was a possession of the Princes of Gwynedd (Smith, B, 2014) during the 13th century and is likely to have been the location of a *maerdref* or residence of a manorial steward. It is probable that the name of Fardre Farm is derived from a link to the medieval manor and it may well be a candidate site for the medieval *maerdref*, perhaps even predating the hall at Dinorben, which Beverley Smith (p.224, 2014) notes was not mentioned in a 14th century description of the manor. Excavations carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates in 2005-2006 (Wood, 2009) uncovered part of a probable later medieval building (ID number 52), to the north of Dinorben Hall, which may be a building associated with the medieval manor.

7.6.2 The parish church of St. George (PRN 102011) was of medieval origin but was demolished and replaced with the present building in the late 19th century. Some 300 metres to the southeast of the church lies Ffynnon Gegidog (PRN 102012), a medieval holy well, which still issues water. The water flows into two limestone troughs and was said to have healing powers for horses' complaints. The church, churchyard and holy well would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

7.6.3 There are no scheduled or listed sites of Medieval date within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine.

7.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).

7.7.1 Most of the historic assets recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They are dominated by records relating to settlement, including minor-gentry houses, farmsteads, farm-buildings and cottages.

7.7.2 Amongst the most notable historic assets of the period is the remarkable farmhouse at Fardre Farm itself (ID number 32). This impressive house was built in the late 16th century and has retained much of its original character. A contemporary barn (ID number 26) and 17th century cottage, later used as a brewhouse (ID number 23) stand alongside the dwelling. Fardre is thought likely to have origins as a medieval *faerdref* but this 16th century house would have been home to a minor gentry family. In later centuries it was the home of a branch of the Holland family of Kinmel, and formed part of their extensive estates. The house was sold by the Kinmel estate to the present owners in the late 20th century.

7.7.3 Some 850 metres to the southeast of Fardre lies Dinorben Hall (ID number 29), a second important homestead of early post medieval date in the locality. Dinorben Hall may have medieval origins, and is said to have been an administrative centre for Is Dulas commote in the 13th century, but the present house is of early post-medieval character.

7.7.4 Both Fardre and Dinorben were possessions of the Kinmel estate in later post-medieval times. The large Kinmel Hall mansion (Listed Building number 229; PRN 102556) stands almost 2km from the proposed turbine site. The Hall has been empty in recent years but is one of the finest mansions in Wales. It was built by Robert Hughes, an industrialist, in 1868. During its lifetime has served as a grand mansion, a private school, a hospital and as a hotel. It is now recognised as one of the most endangered historic buildings in Britain. The Hall and its estate have had a major impact on the landscape of the area. The house sits within a parkland landscape and estate buildings dot the landscape, such as the Dinorben Lodge (ID number 9) at the western entrance into the estate.

7.7.5 Fardre is situated on a limestone ridge which has been exploited in post-medieval times as a source of stone, including for lime production. The farm lies close to the modern St. George's Quarry (PRN 19199), which has been in use since the early 20th century and has gradually quarried away the entire hill on which Dinorben Hillfort once stood. Two putative prehistoric enclosures, Warren Enclosures A & B (ID numbers 27 & 28), were recorded on the land of Fardre Farm in 1995. They were inspected during the field visit and were thought, on the basis of surface evidence, to represent historic quarrying activity into visible outcrops along the ridge-top and subsequent farming activity, rather than prehistoric enclosures.

7.7.5 Within a 2km to 5km radius of the turbine site are found 159 buildings and structures of Post Medieval date which have Listed Building Status due to their architectural or historic significance. These include numerous farmhouses and cottages which represent examples of vernacular building traditions. There are also buildings associated with some of the great estates of the region. Amongst these are particularly important mansions such as Gwrych Castle (231, Grade I listed), Plas Uchaf (162, Grade II* listed) and Bodelwyddan Castle (1383, Grade II* listed), which are each associated with registered Parks and Gardens. These are not affected by the development, however.

8. Historical overview

The recent history of Fardre Farm can be traced through historic mapping and other sources. Despite its likely early origins as a settlement and the construction of a minor gentry homestead here in Elizabethan times, it is not known exactly when Fardre was established as a farmstead, but by later post-medieval times it was certainly one of the most significant holdings of the district and an estate farm on the Kinmel estate.

8.1 Map evidence

8.1.1 The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (St. Asaph sheet), surveyed in 1819, was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed land, unenclosed land and woodland. This map suggests that the land around the proposed wind turbine site was part of the enclosed, farmed landscape. At this time the farmhouse at *Y Faerdre* (ID number 32) was located in the same position as at present, although the farmyard building range was much smaller and may only have consisted of the Brewhouse (ID number 23), which still stands to the north of the farmhouse. The map does not show any other outbuildings, which may indicate that the "Primary Barn" (ID number 26) is later than thought (it is scheduled as an early post-medieval barn, contemporary with the house). It is not certain that the map is sufficiently accurate to be reliable when studying the layout of farmstead complexes however. It is possible that it does not show every building. A trackway or parish road appears to pass through the farmyard and run to the higher fields to the northwest. This trackway remains in use today. No details are shown of the field system on the holding.



Figure 4: An excerpt of the 1819 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings

8.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1840, based on the 1819 survey, a similar picture is presented with regard to the position of the house and farmyard. It is not clear whether the "Primary Barn" is shown on this map, as the detail is rather indistinct. This map does not show any details of the field system.

8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the tithe map for St. George parish dating to 1839, see Figure 5. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine site and across the wider holding was already in existence. Few of the main characteristics of the 19th century field system have survived to the present day, as many boundaries have been removed to amalgamate fields into larger parcels and fencing has been used to subdivide larger parcels.

8.1.4 The tithe map depicts buildings around the farmyard very clearly. The accuracy of this depiction is not known, but only the main farmhouse and brewhouse are shown. Again there does not appear to be any sign of the "Primary Barn" or any other outbuilding. The farmhouse is depicted as being T-shaped in plan, very different to the modern L-shaped plan. Whether this indicates that a western wing or byre has been removed is not known. As with the 1840 Ordnance Survey map, it is not known if the detail of the building layout at the farmyard has been mapped accurately enough to be trustworthy.

8.1.5 The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map was prepared in 1840. It lists the names of fields within the parish (see Table 1 below, spellings as used on the apportionment). It records that Fardre Farm was a 132 acre holding occupied by one William Williams and owned by William Hughes of Kinmel estate, documented as Lord Dinorben, one of the most influential landowners in the region.

8.1.6 The turbine would stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 280, which was recorded as *Cae Henllan*. The "Henllan" element of the name is of interest, as it literally means "old enclosure" but is often associated with early Christian foundations. There is no documentary or landscape evidence to show that a place of worship or burial existed here, and the name may just signify "and old enclosure or field", but it is not impossible that a lost early Christian site could have existed here at one time.

8.1.7 The 1872 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site was much more similar to the layout today than that shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. The farmyard complex is shown in accurate detail for the first time

by this map. This shows the L-shaped house in its present position at the southern side of the farmyard. The Brewhouse is also shown. A number of outbuildings are shown to the east of both of these buildings, including the "Primary Barn" alongside the farmhouse. The 1899 edition of the 1:2500 map shows essentially the same layout of the field system and the farmyard, with the addition of one small outbuilding to the north. These historic maps can be seen online at www.old-maps.co.uk

8.1.8 During the 20th century the farmstead building complex continued to be focused around a yard to the northeast of the farmhouse. By the 1960s more modern sheds were built to the south and east of the historic core. By the early 21st century a large dairy complex and a large cattle shed had appeared to the northeast of the old farmyard, removing many of the earlier buildings. Fardre is now a large, working dairy farm.

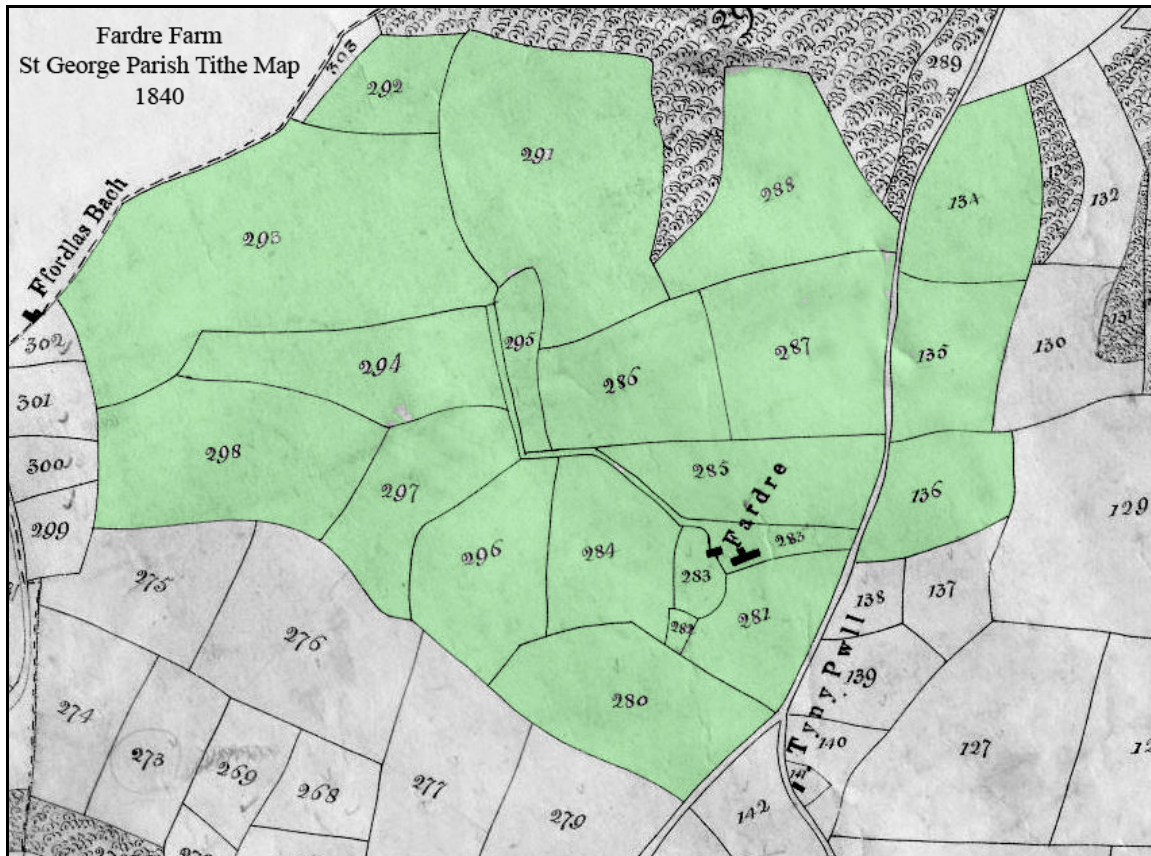


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 280, as shown on the St. George parish tithe map of 1839.

Table 1: Field place-names given by the parish tithe apportionment (1840)

134	Cae Park Issa
135	Cae Park Issa
136	Cae Gl....in
280	Cae Henllan
281	Cae nesa'r ffordd
282	Garden
283	Rofft
283a	House and ?Avenue
284	Cae Rwyn
285	Cae ?popty
286	Fardre ?Field/ ucha
287	Fardre ?Field
288	Fardre ffridd issa'r ffordd
291	Fardre ffridd
292	Pen y Fardre Bach
293	Pen y Fardre
294	Fardre ?wastes
295	Clwt
296	Fardre bach
297	Fardre ganol
298	Fardre ?lan

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 2km radius area yielded 170 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 4th September 2015. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was not visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken in the late afternoon on a cloudy day but with good visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 170 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 2 kilometre assessment area, 83 were excluded as there was no intervisibility, and no possible impact on setting. A further 45 records were removed from the dataset; 1 as it was for a place-name only, 15 as they were findspots where the artefact had been removed and no other evidence for a site, or site already recorded, 1 as it was wrongly located, 21 as they were parts of sites for which one record sufficed for this assessment, 1 as it was an overall number not needed as the individual elements were assessed, 56 as they were non-antiquities, 1 as it was a duplicate and 1 as it was hard to verify the location of the site. Details are given in Section 14, table 10.
- 9.4 Sixteen new records for historic assets were created in the project database by Trysor. One was for the house at Upper Bryn y Groes, (ID number 38), and another for a modern quarry (ID number 41). The other three were for field boundaries (ID numbers 37, 39 and 40).
- 9.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius assessment area contained 58 records for historic assets.
- 9.6 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records was assessed and graded in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).
- 9.7 Within the 58 records there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments and ten Listed Buildings. Part of one Historic Park and Garden lies within 2km but has been assessed under the 2 to 5km area.
- 9.8 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact, see Table 2 and Appendix B and Figure 3.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type
1	COED-Y-GEUFRON OLD QUARRIES I	QUARRY
2	COED TY-NEWYDD ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE
3	COED TY-NEWYDD OLD SAND PIT	SAND PIT
4	PEN-Y-BRYN WELL	WELL
5	FFRITH FFOLT WATER WELL	WELL
12	TYLGARTH-UCHAF	FARMSTEAD
13	TYLGARTH-UCHAF WELL	WELL
15	NANT-Y-BLEDDACH	FARMSTEAD
16	TALGRWN-MAWR, WELL	WELL
17	PANT-Y-CLYD, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD
18	GLANDYFYR, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD
20	FFYNNON-DYFYR, WELL	WELL
22	TY-NEWYDD, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD
35	FARDRE RING DITCH B	RING DITCH; HENGE
36	TY MOEL / NANT BLEDDACH	HOUSE
37	TAL GARTH ISAF	HOUSE
39	FFRITH	HOUSE
40	TY NEWYDD	HOUSE
41	PEN Y FFRITH / LLETYR FALWEN	HOUSE

Table 2: Sites assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed. These were not further assessed.

9.9 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 3 below and illustrated in Figure 5. These impacts are further discussed in Section 10.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
26	FAERDRE, PRIMARY BARN	BARN	None	Moderate	Moderate
32	FARDRE HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Moderate	None
23	FAERDRE, FORMER BREWHOUSE	BREWHOUSE	None	Low	Low
11	FAERDRE	FARM	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
7	FARDRE RING DITCH	RING DITCH	None	Very Low	None
8	TOWER HILL TOWER	TOWER	None	Very Low	None
14	TWLL-Y-DWR	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
Historic Environment Assessment*

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
19	FFYNNON-DYFYR, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
21	PEN-Y-MYNYDD, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
24	PEN-YR-ALLT, FORMER BREWHOUSE	BREWHOUSE	None	Very Low	None
25	PEN-YR-ALLT, L-SHAPED AGRICULTURAL RANGE	AGRICULTURAL RANGE	None	Very Low	None
27	WARREN ENCLOSURE A	BOUNDARY BANK	None	Very Low	None
28	WARREN ENCLOSURE B	QUARRY; ENCLOSURE?	None	Very Low	None
33	PEN YR ALLT HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
34	FFRITH Y LLWYNOG EARTHWORKS	ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM	None	Very Low	None
42	LLANFAIRTALHAIARN, MOELFRE, TY CAPEL	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
43	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	WELL	None	Very Low	None
44	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	Very Low	None
46	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	Very Low	None
47	ROMAN ROAD	ROMAN ROAD	None	Very Low	None
49	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	WELL	None	Very Low	None
52	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BUILDING	None	Very Low	None
53	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	CAIRN	None	Very Low	None
6	DINORBEN LODGE STANDING STONE	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None
9	DINORBEN LODGE	GATE LODGE	None	None	None
10	DINORBEN HALL, BARN	BARN	None	None	None
29	DINORBEN HALL	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None
30	DINORBEN LODGE LONG CAIRN	CHAMBERED TOMB?	None	None	None
31	DINORBEN HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	None	None
38	TAI TAL GARTH	HOUSE	None	None	None
45	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	None	None
48	ST GEORGE'S QUARRY	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
50	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	GRANARY	None	None	None
51	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
54	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
55	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	None	None
56	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
57	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	None	None
58	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	TRACKWAY	None	None	None

Table 3: Impact on historic assets in the 2km assessment area around the proposed turbine site

9.10 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 159 Listed Buildings and 4 Historic Parks and Gardens. The full results of this assessment are found in Appendices C, D and E, figures 6, 7 and 8, and discussed in Section 10.

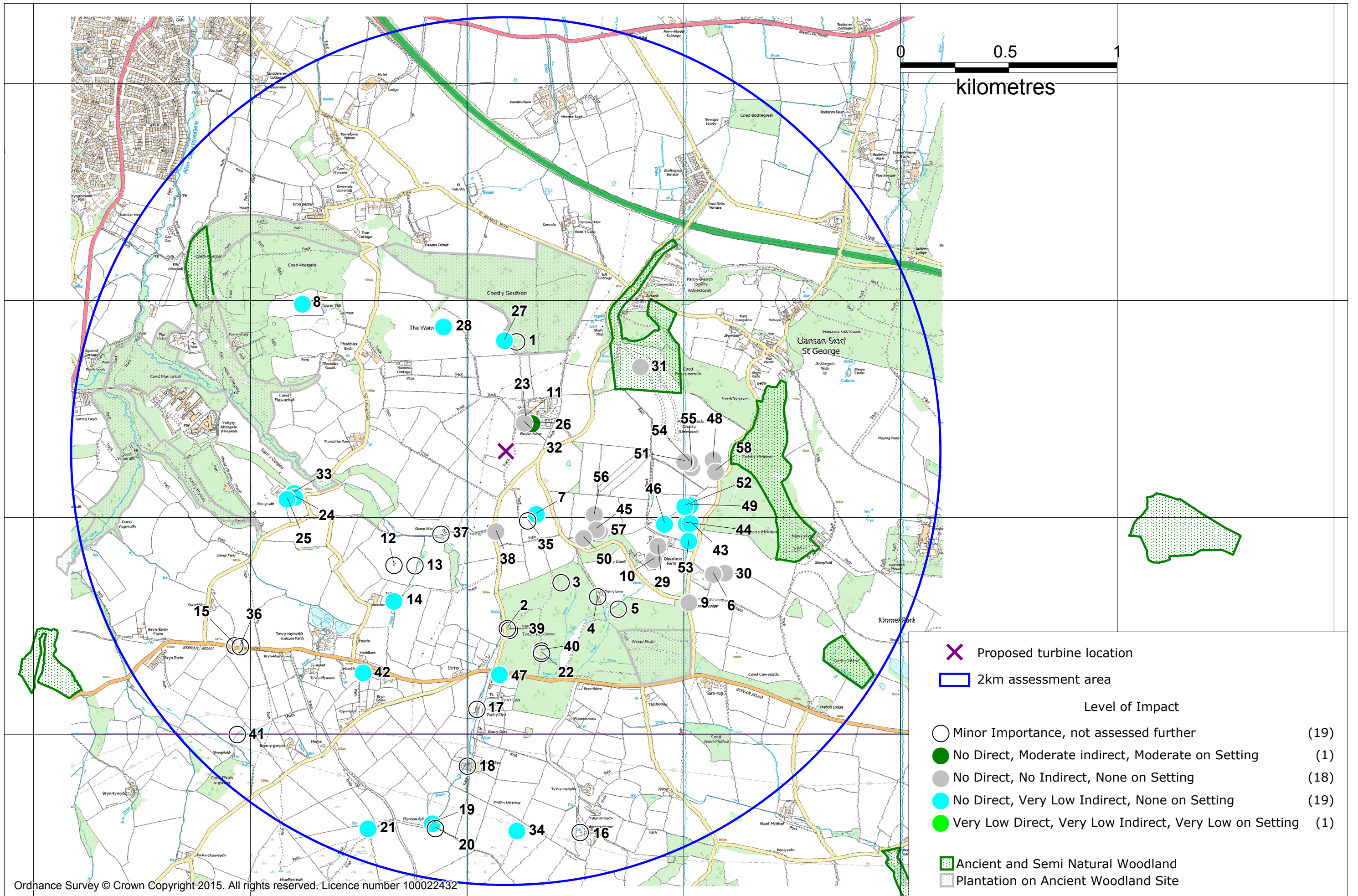


Figure 5: The 2km assessment area showing the level of impact on recorded historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

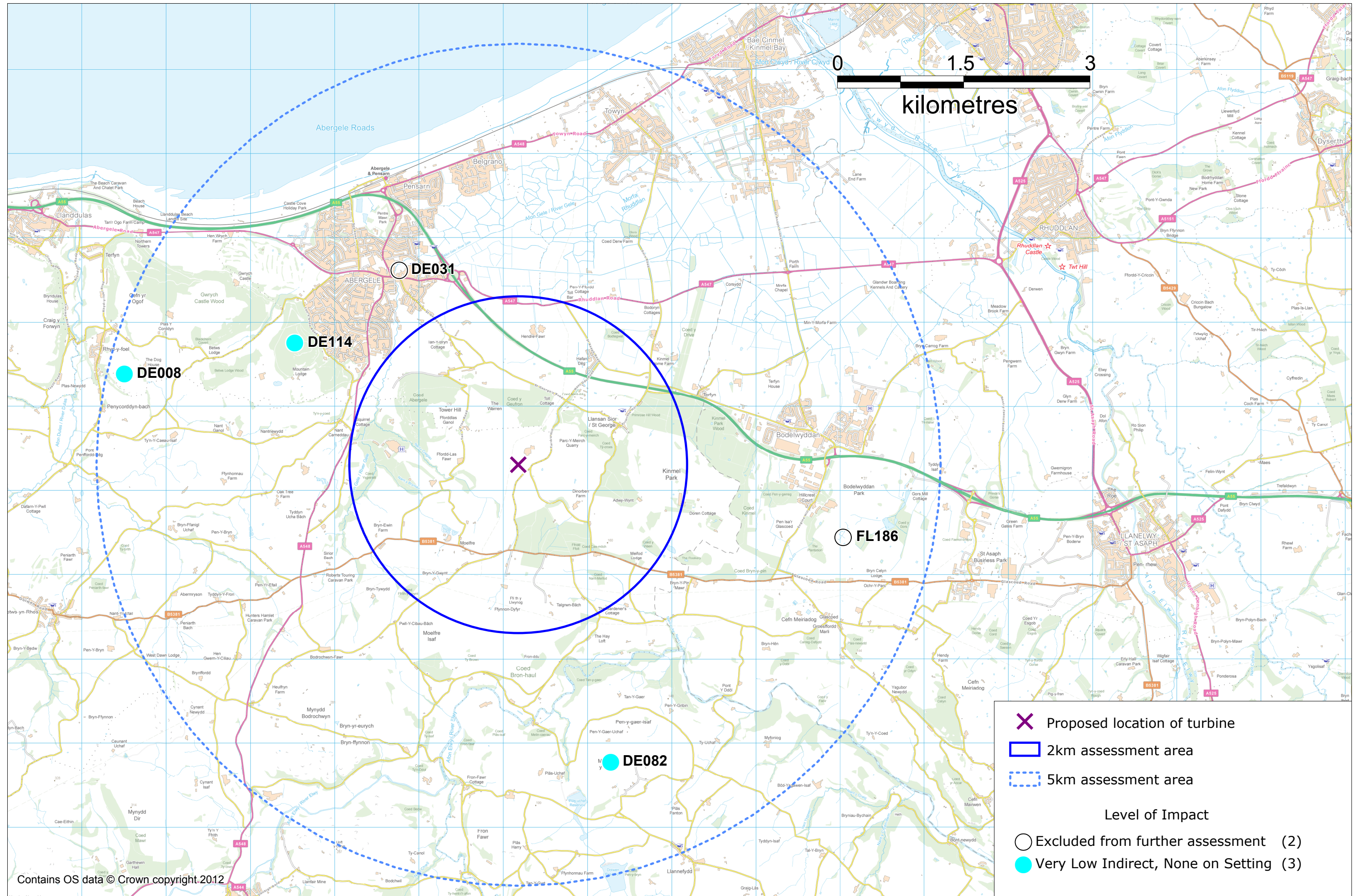


Figure 6: The 5km assessment area showing the impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument Number

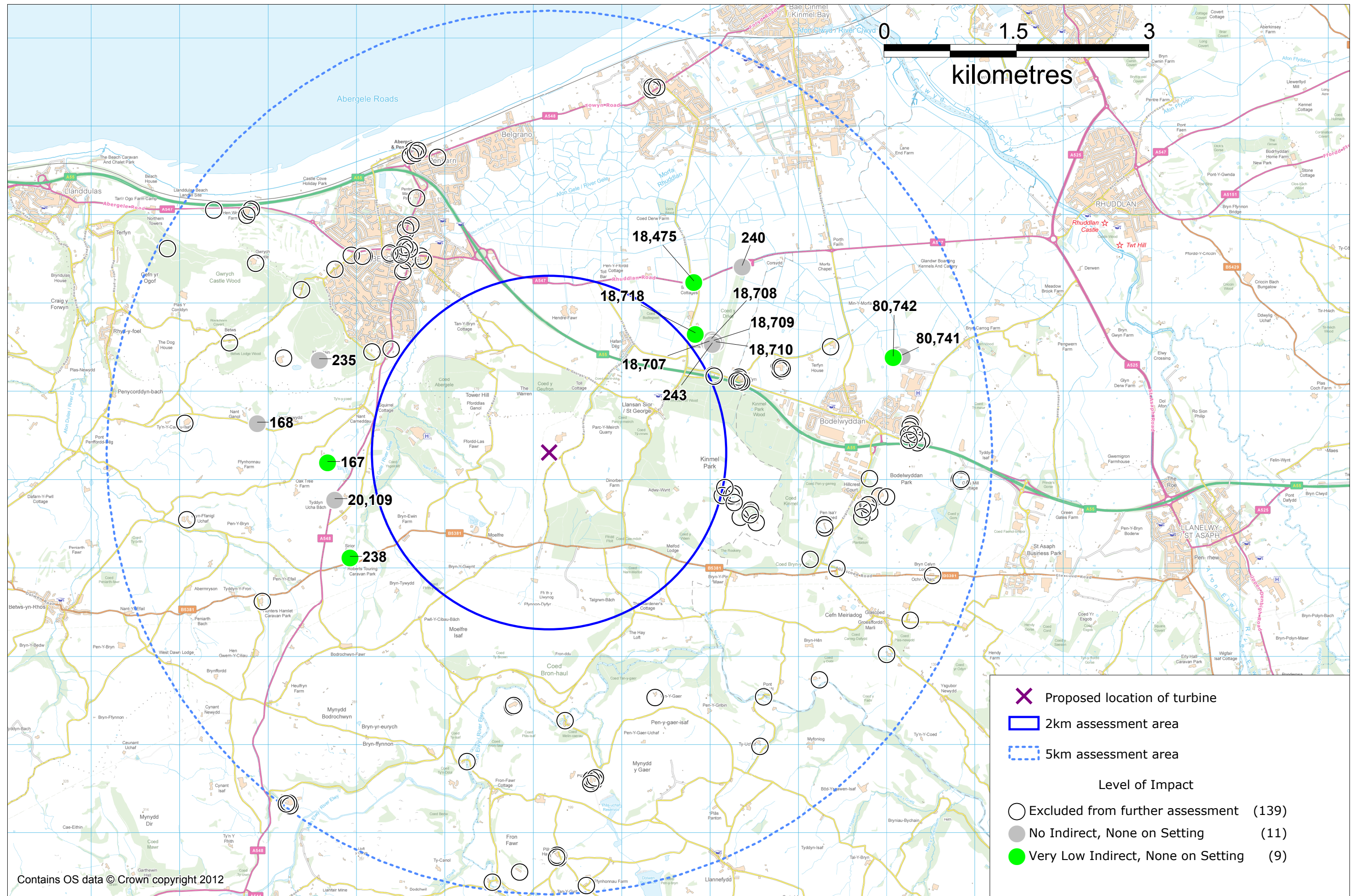


Figure 7: The 5km assessment area showing the impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number

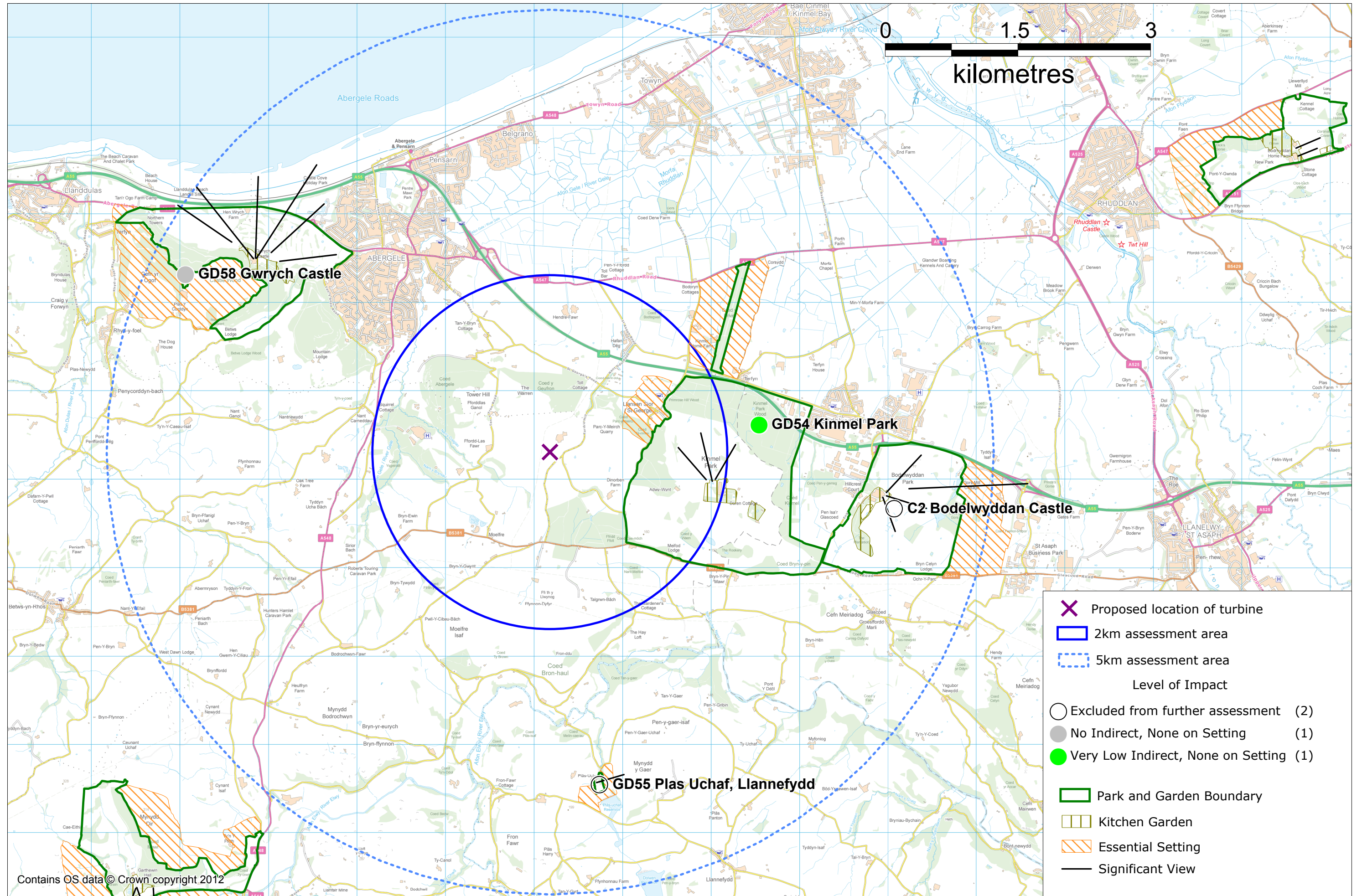
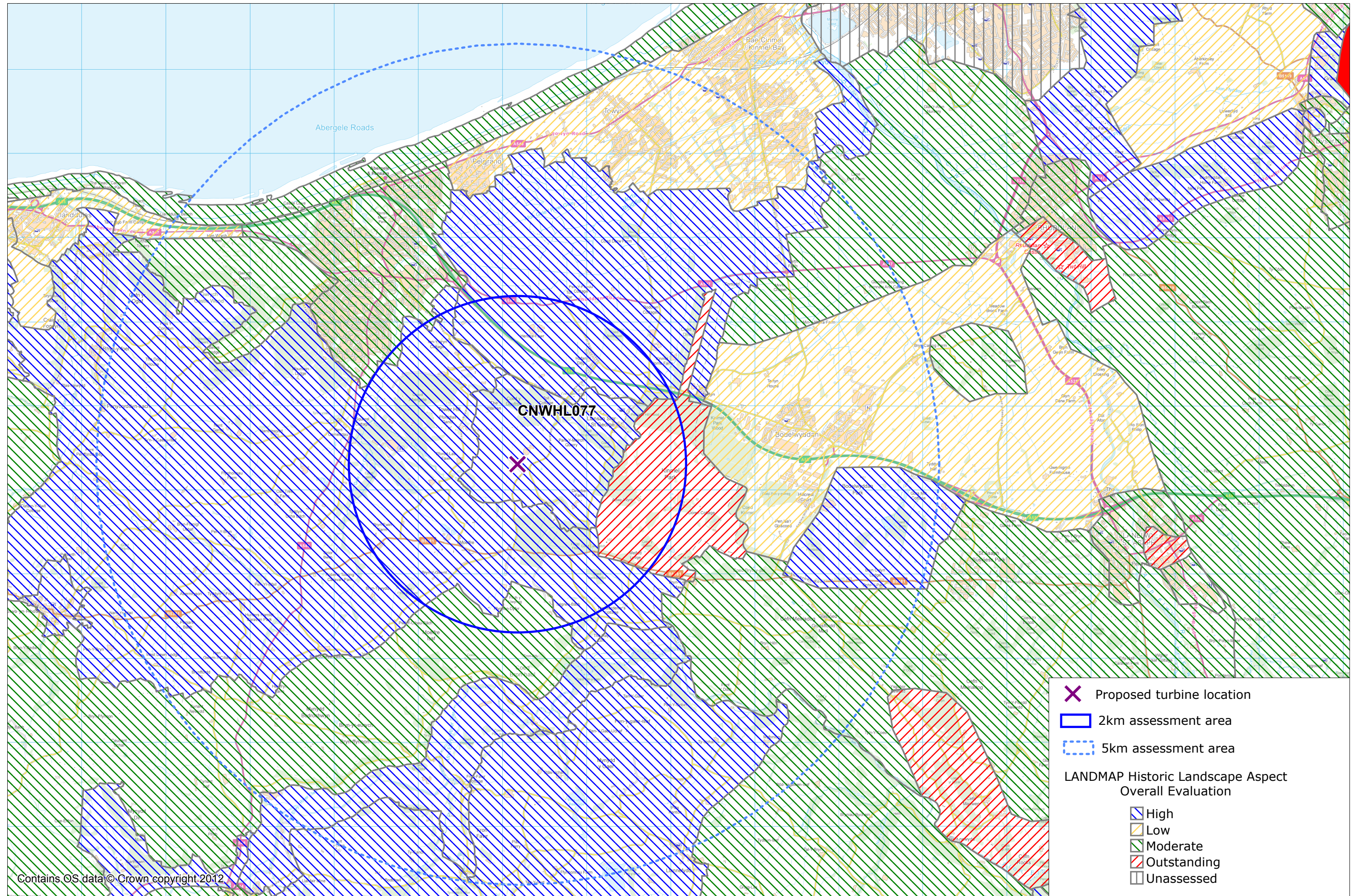
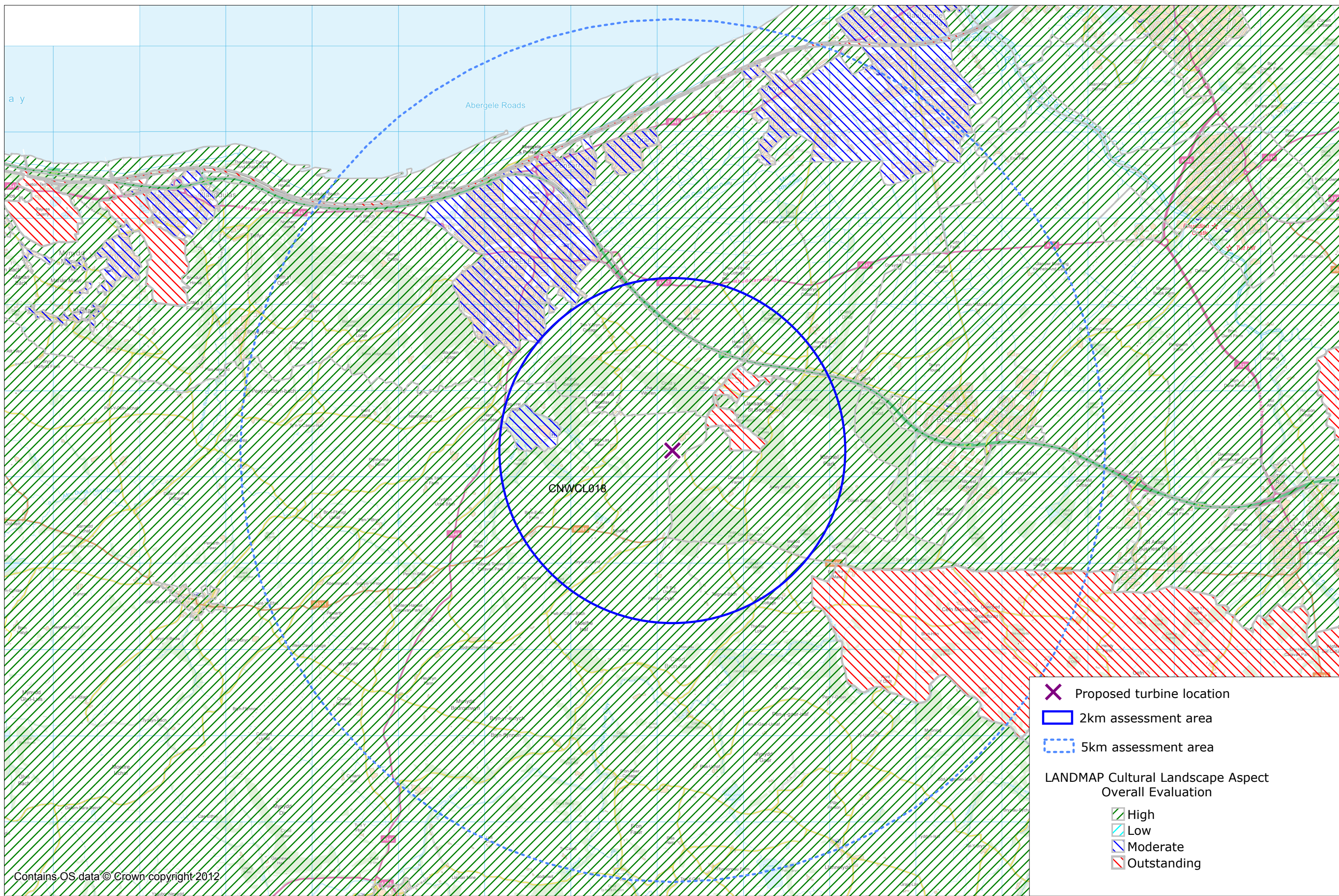


Figure 8: The 5km assessment area showing the impact on registered Historic Parks and Gardens, labelled with Parks and Gardens Number



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Figure 9: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number



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✕ Proposed turbine location
 2km assessment area
 5km assessment area
LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Overall Evaluation
 High
 Low
 Moderate
 Outstanding

Figure 10: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

10.1 Following the impact assessment, aspects of the historic environment around the proposed turbine site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A).

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

10.2.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km assessment area. Dinorben hillfort, ID number 31, was descheduled after the hillfort was destroyed by quarrying.

10.2.3 There are five Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km to 5km area. There would be a Very Low indirect impact on two of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments but no impact on their setting, see Table 4, Figure 6 and Appendix C.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
DE008	Pen-y-Corrdyn Camp	Hillfort	SH915764	Very Low	None
DE082	Mynydd y Gaer Camp	Hillfort	SH972717	Very Low	None
DE114	Castell Cawr Hillfort	Hillfort	SH935767	Very Low	None
DE031	The Mount, Abergele	Mound	SH947776	Excluded	Excluded
FL186	First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park	Practice trenches	SJ000744	Excluded	Excluded

Table 4: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2 to 5km area

10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are ten Listed Buildings within the revised 2km assessment area, see Table 5, Figure 3 & 5 and Appendix B. The listed barn on the farmyard at Fardre would have a moderate indirect visual impact and a moderate impact on setting, see image in Appendix B, ID number 26. Four of these would have a Very Low indirect impact from the proposed development with no impact on setting. The other Listed Buildings would not be affected; this includes the house at Fardre which although relatively close to the turbine is sheltered from the turbine by a very tall Leylandii hedge, erected by the occupants of Fardre for privacy and protection from prevailing winds.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
26	FAERDRE, PRIMARY BARN	BARN	None	Moderate	Moderate
32	FARDRE HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Moderate	None
23	FAERDRE, FORMER BREWHOUSE	BREWHOUSE	None	Low	Low
8	TOWER HILL TOWER	TOWER	None	Very Low	None
24	PEN-YR-ALLT, FORMER BREWHOUSE	BREWHOUSE	None	Very Low	None
25	PEN-YR-ALLT, L-SHAPED AGRICULTURAL RANGE	AGRICULTURAL RANGE	None	Very Low	None
33	PEN YR ALLT HOUSE	HOUSE	None	Very Low	None
9	DINORBEN LODGE	GATE LODGE	None	None	None
10	DINORBEN HALL, BARN	BARN	None	None	None
29	DINORBEN HALL	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 2km assessment area

10.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km assessment area, there are a further 159 Listed Buildings. Nine Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine, with no impact on their setting; see Table 6, Appendix D and Figure 7. The remainder of sites would either not be inter-visible according to the ZTV or there would be no impact.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
167	Ty Mawr	II	Very Low	None
238	Sirior Bach	II	Very Low	None
1357	Faenol Fawr	II*	Very Low	None
18472	No 1, Bodoryn Cottages	II	Very Low	None
18473	No 2, Bodoryn Cottages	II	Very Low	None
18474	No 3, Bodoryn Cottages	II	Very Low	None
18475	No 4, Bodoryn Cottages	II	Very Low	None
18718	Bodoryn-fach	II	Very Low	None
80742	Faenol Fawr Dovecote	II*	Very Low	None

Table 6: Listed Buildings on which there would be an impact in the 2km to 5km assessment area, for a list of the other Listed Buildings see Appendix D.

10.4 Previously Recorded, Non-Designated Historic Assets

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets within 2km of the turbine site. There would be a Very Low direct impact on Fardre farm as the turbine will stand within the farmstead. There would also be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on 8 historic assets. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 and listed in Table 7 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
11	FAERDRE	FARM	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
7	FARDRE RING DITCH	RING DITCH	None	Very Low	None
14	TWLL-Y-DWR	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
19	FFYNNON-DYFYR, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
21	PEN-Y-MYNYDD, FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	None
27	WARREN ENCLOSURE A	BOUNDARY BANK	None	Very Low	None
28	WARREN ENCLOSURE B	QUARRY; ENCLOSURE?	None	Very Low	None
34	FFRITH Y LLWYNOG EARTHWORKS	ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM	None	Very Low	None
42	LLANFAIRTALHAIARN, MOELFRE, TY CAPEL	CHAPEL	None	Very Low	None
6	DINORBEN LODGE STANDING STONE	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None
30	DINORBEN LODGE LONG CAIRN	CHAMBERED TOMB?	None	None	None
31	DINORBEN HILLFORT	HILLFORT	None	None	None
38	TAI TAL GARTH	HOUSE	None	None	None

Table 7: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings

10.5 Newly identified historic assets

10.5.1 Sixteen newly recorded historic assets were noted for this assessment within 2km of the turbine site. Historic assets uncovered during excavations on extensions to St Georges Quarry to the east of Fardre were not recorded in the HER so records have been created for the main features. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 6 of these sites and the possible Roman road to the south of Fardre but no impact on their setting. The details of these sites are included in Table 8, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
43	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	WELL	None	Very Low	None
44	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	Very Low	None
46	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	Very Low	None
47	ROMAN ROAD	ROMAN ROAD	None	Very Low	None
49	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	WELL	None	Very Low	None
52	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BUILDING	None	Very Low	None
53	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	CAIRN	None	Very Low	None
45	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	None	None
48	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
50	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	GRANARY	None	None	None
51	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
54	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
55	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	None	None
56	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
57	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	PIT CLUSTER	None	None	None
58	ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY	TRACKWAY	None	None	None

Table 8: Impacts on newly Identified historic assets

10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

10.6.1 There are is part of one Registered Historic Park and Garden within the 2km but for ease of reporting this has been included with other sites within the 5km study area.

10.6.2 Within 2 to 5km of the proposed turbine there are 4 registered Historic Parks and Gardens. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 1 of these but no impact on setting. The other Parks and Gardens would not be affected, see Table 9, Appendix E and Figure 8.

Parks and Gardens Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
C2	Bodelwyddan Castle	SJ0007174682	II	Excluded	Excluded
GD54	Kinmel Park	SH9822176825	II*	Very Low	None
GD55	Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd	SH9673971562	II	Excluded	Excluded
GD58	Gwrych Castle	SH9206077328	II*	None	None

Table 9: Impacts on Registered Parks and Gardens

10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

10.7.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within the 2 or 5km assessment areas.

10.8 Conwy Special Landscapes

The development site lies within a Special Landscape area defined by Conwy County Borough Council as Area SLA2, "Rhyd y Foel to Abergele", an extensive area including Betws yn Rhos, Llysfaen and Rhyd y Foel in the west and Moelfre and the western edge of St George in the east.

The need for the SLA has been defined as;

"The area is a locally important landscape and has visual, cultural and landscape habitat characteristics and qualities of such concentration and significance in the local context as to be worthy of identification as a SLA. The area consists of several high aspect layers in an obvious concentration so there is a requirement to safeguard the conservation of a landscape of notable rarity that adds to local or regional distinctiveness and diversity. The Council considers effective protection of the area as locally important and complimentary to those other designations such as SSSIs and RIGS. These areas have also been defended from infill and sporadic encroachment into the rural hinterland in such close proximity from the coast urban area. Without a SLA or similar recognition the area would be classed as open countryside and assessed by a criteria based policy. Designating as a SLA provides an opportunity to safeguard the area as a locally significant landscape valued for its under-development and proximity to the coastal urban

belt. The landscape in question has a limited capacity for change or further cumulative change without significantly deteriorating in character or quality and therefore is of high local landscape value."

The historical and cultural characteristics of this area not defined other than to make a link with the LANDMAP Aspect Areas, discussed in 10.9;

"Despite no outstanding layers the area comprises all 5 high aspect layers which are mainly overlapping. This SLA comprises the following LANDMAP fabric: High Historic Landscape: CNWHL005, CNWHL074, CNWHL082 Geological Landscape: CNWGL083 Cultural Landscape: CNWCL018 Visual and Sensory: CNWVS008, CNWVS017, CNWVS075 Landscape Habitat: CNWLH063"

10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed turbine would stand in the Faerdre & Dinorben LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CNWHL077), see Figure 9, which is described as;

"A small area of regular hedged fields, and four small blocks of woodland, adjoining Kinmel Park on the east and bounded by the St Asaph to Abergele turnpike road on the north. The area contains the minor settlement of St George (ostensibly a post medieval village but formerly having medieval church) and significant late medieval houses at Dinorben Hall and Faedre. Perhaps the area is most famous however for its Iron Age hillfort (now totally destroyed by quarrying), which was archaeologically excavated from 1912 to 1922 and further between 1965 and 1969. The hillfort was occupied from the late Bronze Age though the Iron Age and again reused in the Roman and possibly in the early medieval periods. Recent archaeological excavation in advance of further quarry expansion has revealed an extensive area of prehistoric and later occupation outside the hillfort and which may well extend over a wider area."

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High.

10.9.3 The proposed turbine would stand in the very extensive "Conwy uplands" LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (CNWCL018), see Figure 10, which is described as;

"A rural area, one of the more Welsh-speaking areas of Conwy, with strong cultural traditions. Despite its upland nature, it includes some important garden landscapes - Coed Coch, Garthewin, Hafodunnos and Plas Isaf, all Grade II."

10.9.4 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. However it includes approximately a third of the Conwy County Borough Council are, and impact on the elements important to this aspect area is negligible.

10.10 Conservation Areas

10.10.1 There are two Conservation Areas within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine. These are at St George, and Abergele.

10.10.2 The proposed turbine would not be visible from within the either of these Conservation Areas as local topography intervenes.

10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

10.11.1 No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

10.12 Buried archaeological potential

10.12.1 There is no surface evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. However, excavations in the past decade on neighbouring land near Dinorben Hall, have revealed evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Medieval activity. It is possible that buried archaeological features may also lie beneath the fields of Fardre. In addition, the field name of *Cae Henllan*, may possibly indicate that there is an association with a medieval ecclesiastical site.

10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

10.13.1 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

10.14.1 The proposed turbine site is in an area where the post-medieval field boundaries have generally been replaced with a new fieldscape divided by post and wire fencing or electric fencing. The field pattern shown on the 1839 tithe map had largely disappeared by the time of the Ordnance Survey's First Edition 1:2500 map in 1872.

10.15 Ancient woodland

10.15.1 There are four areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km assessment area, and four Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. There would be no physical impact on any of these woodlands from the proposed turbine.

10.16 Place-names

10.16.1 The proposed turbine would stand in the field marked on the tithe map as parcel number 280, which was recorded as *Cae Henllan*. The "Henllan" element of the name is of interest, as it literally means "old enclosure" but is often associated with early Christian foundations. There is no documentary or landscape evidence to show that a place of worship or burial existed here, and the name may just signify "an old enclosure or field", but it is not impossible that a lost early Christian site could have existed here at one time.

10.17 Cumulative impact

10.17.1 No other wind turbines were visible from the proposed site. A line of wooden electricity pylons passes nearby to the west of the site however.

10.18 National Park

10.18.1 There are no National Parks close to the assessment areas.

11. Conclusion

11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from Fardre Farmstead (ID numbers 11), within which the turbine would stand and through which a new access track and the cable trench to connect the wind turbine to the National Grid would run. The direct impact would not be high however as no historic field boundaries or other features will be disturbed.

11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets from the proposed development within the 2km radius assessment area.

11.2.1 Thirteen non-statutory historic assets within a 2km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on setting.

11.2.2 Of the ten Listed Buildings within the 2km radius assessment area, seven would experience some impact, mostly those around the farmyard at Fardre itself. One (the Primary Barn, ID number 26)) would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact and a Moderate impact on setting. Another, Fardre Farmhouse (ID number 32), would experience a Moderate, indirect, visual impact but no impact on setting. The Fardre Brewhouse (ID number 23) would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact, with a Low impact on setting. Four more Listed Buildings, further away from Fardre, would have a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impacts on setting. Three Listed Buildings would experience no impacts.

11.2.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius. The scheduled hillfort at Dinorben, which was located nearby, was descheduled after its destruction by quarrying.

11.2.4 There are 159 Listed Buildings within a 2km to 5km radius area. Most of these would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine. Nine would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impacts on their setting.

11.2.5 There are 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in this area. There would be a Very Low, indirect visual impact, but no impact on setting on three of these, namely the Iron Age hillforts of Pen y Coddyn (DE008), Mynydd y Gaer (DE082) and Castell Cawr (DE114).

11.2.6 There are 4 Registered Parks & Gardens in the 2km to 5km assessment area. One of these, Kinmel Park (GD54), would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on its setting.

11.2.7 There are two Conservation Areas, at Abergele and St George, within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine. The proposed turbine would not be visible from these areas.

- 11.3 There is no surface evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed turbine site. However, excavations in the past decade on neighbouring land near Dinorben Hall, have revealed evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Medieval activity. It is possible that buried archaeological features may also lie beneath the fields of Fardre. In addition, the field name of *Cae Henllan*, where the turbine would be located, may possibly indicate that there is an association with a medieval ecclesiastical site.
- 11.4 Archaeological mitigation is thought necessary at the proposed turbine site. A pre-development archaeological evaluation on the turbine base would establish whether there are any archaeological features present.

12. Reporting

12.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, The National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawing, St. Asaph Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1840, 1" to 1 mile
St. George parish tithe map 1839 and apportionment 1840
Ordnance Survey, 1872-1873, 1:2500 First Edition
Ordnance Survey. 1899, 1:2500 Second Edition
Ordnance Survey. 1961, 1:2500

13.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*
RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,
Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.
Gardner & Savory, 1971, *Dinorben: A Hill-Fort Occupied in Early Iron Age and Roman Times – Excavations, 1912-69*. National Museum of Wales
Guilbert, G., 1979, "Dinorben: 1977-78", report in *Archaeology in Wales*, Vol.19, p.14. CBA Wales.
Smith, B., 2014, *Llywelyn ap Gruffudd: Prince of Wales*. University of Wales Press, New Edition
Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* Welsh Office Circular 60/96
Wood, P., 2009, "St. George's Quarry, Dinorben, near Abergele, Conwy" in *Archaeology in Wales*, Vol.49, p.58-60

13.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment for a turbine at Fardre, Fardre Hill, St George, Abergele*
Conwy County Borough Council, August 2012, *Conwy Deposit Local Development Plan 2007 – 2022 (Revised edition 2011) REVISED BACKGROUND PAPER 27 – SUBMISSION Special Landscape Areas*

13.5 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 03/09/2015
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created August 2015
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created August 2015

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied June 2014

Note: People undertaking historic environment desk-based assessments in Wales have been told by Cadw not to use Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* as this is directly linked to NPPF in England and therefore not part of planning policy in Wales.

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 14.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 14.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1829 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum website. The St. Asaph parish tithe map (1840) is a good source. The map is clear and the accompanying tithe schedule gives land ownership and tenancy details and field names.
- 14.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.
- 14.3.1 HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was in most respects accurate and useful. Comment on all the records supplied is given below in Table 12. However, the HER does not include any sites recorded and excavated by Northern Archaeological Associates in advance of extensions to St. George's Quarry and its spoil tips in 2005-2006 and 2008. These excavations proved highly successful and identified a significant group of Neolithic and other prehistoric features as well as some evidence of medieval activity.
- 14.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the assessment area and was of limited use for this assessment.
- 14.4 Cadw's Listed Building descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and largely accurate. There seemed to be some confusion over the record for the Tower Hill Tower (Listed Building Number 18658) which is described as "Eleanor Tower" at Gwrych Castle (Listed Building Number 19036). The Tower Hill Tower is not mentioned in the Rev. J. Evans *Beauties of England and Wales* (1812) as claimed in the site description.
- 14.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and 2015 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area. More recent aerial images used on the People's Collection for Wales website were also used and found to be generally clear and useful. The aerial photographs on the Welsh Aerial Photographic Unit's website did not offer alternative images that were useful. Black and white images from 1969 were not of sufficient resolution to be useful.

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
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PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
13372	St George, Church Street, 4	House	Excluded	
13373	St George, Church Street, 5	House	Excluded	
13374	St George, Church Street, 6	House	Excluded	
13375	St George, Church Street, 6a	House	Excluded	
13376	St George, Church Street, 7	House	Excluded	
13739	Coed-y-Geufron Boundary Stone	Boundary stone	Excluded	
13740	Coed-y-Geufron Old Quarries I	Quarry	Record created	
13741	Coed-y-Geufron Old Quarries II	Quarry	Excluded	
13742	Hen Durnpec Mound	Clearance cairn	Excluded	
13743	Primrose Hill Gas Works	Gas works	Excluded	
13753	Coed Ty-newydd Enclosure	Enclosure	Record created	Minor
13754	Coed Ty-newydd Old Sand Pit	Sand pit	Record created	
13755	Pen-y-Bryn Well	Well	Record created	
13756	Ffrith Ffolt Water Well	Well	Record created	
16439	St George Church (St George), yard	Churchyard	Excluded	
16956	St George Church	Church	Excluded	
17609	Dinorben hillfort, boundary bank	Boundary bank	No record created	Assessed as part of hillfort
17622	Gwreiddyn Roman Road	Road	No record created	Overall record created to account for all sections of road and the several overall numbers it has
18047	Coed Ysgeirallt	Trial mine	Excluded	
18069	Ffordd-las Bach	Trial mine	No record created	This record is actually in Halkyn, now recorded as PRN 103055
18107	Kinmel Manor Mine (trials)	Trial mine	Excluded	
18252	Ysgeirallt	Lead mine	No record created	Description of the mapping evidence not given in HER record and no evidence on OS maps.
19022	Kinmel Park, Kinmel Manor	House	Excluded	
19104	Dinorben Saddle Quern	Find	No record created	Findspot
19105	Dinorben Palstave	Find	No record created	Findspot
19199	St George quarry	Quarry	Excluded	
19340	Dinorben hillfort, Roman site	Find	No record created	Assessed as part of hillfort
19341	Fardre Ring Ditch C	Ring ditch	No record created	Doesn't seem to exist according to CPAT
19342	Fardre Ring Ditch D - non antiquity	Non antiquity	No record created	Non antiquity
19346	Fardre Ring Ditch E - non antiquity	Non antiquity	No record created	Non antiquity
25009	St George, telephone box adjoining St George's House	Telephone kiosk	Excluded	
25231	Dinorben Lodge Standing Stone	Standing stone	Record created	Better NGR for recumbent stone is SH9713674744

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
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PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
25232	Fardre ring ditch	Ring ditch	Record created	
25347	Kinmel Park, smithy cottage, house and smithy	House	Excluded	
41006	Talrych Smithy and Forge	Blacksmiths workshop	Excluded	
41010	Tower Hill tower	Tower	Record created	Listed Building description says this is sometimes called Eleanors tower but that lies to the west also not in Evans Rev J, Beauties of England and Wales, Vol XVII Pt I, North Wales 1812, p532
41017	St George Church (St George), mausoleum	Mausoleum	Excluded	
41018	Kinmel Park, Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW entrance	Park gate	Excluded	
41019	St George, Village Hall	Village hall	Excluded	
41020	St George, Kinmel Arms	Public house	Excluded	
41021	St George Main Street 4	House	Excluded	
41022	St George Main Street 5	House	Excluded	
41023	St George Main Street 6	House	Excluded	
41024	St George Main Street 6A	House	Excluded	
41025	St George Main Street 7	House	Excluded	
41028	Kinmel Park, Venetian Garden, gazebo and summer house	Gazebo	Excluded	
41029	Kinmel Park, Venetian Garden, fountain	Fountain	Excluded	
41030	Kinmel Park, Venetian Garden, columns	Garden column	Excluded	
41031	Kinmel Park, Venetian Garden, walls and gate piers	Garden wall	Excluded	
41036	Dinorben Lodge	Park lodge	Record created	
41037	Dinorben Hall, Barn	Barn	Record created	Better NGR is SH9685974815
41038	Kinmel Park, St George Gate Lodge	Park lodge	Excluded	
41042	Kinmel Park, gates and gate piers at the west end of the Broad Walk	Gateway	Excluded	
41045	St George, The Turnpike	Toll house	Excluded	
41065	Hendre-fawr, outbuilding	Outbuilding	Excluded	
41066	Hendre-uchaf	Farmhouse	Excluded	
41070	Pillar Box adjacent to St George's House	Post box	Excluded	
46843	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46844	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46845	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46846	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
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PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
46847	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46848	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46849	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	Record created	Overall record created
46850	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46851	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46852	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46853	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
46854	St Asaph - Caerhun	Road	No record created	Overall record created
59241	Faerdre	Farm	Record created	
59254	Pen-yr-Allt	Farm	No record created	
64513	Kinmel Brickworks	brickworks	Excluded	
64514	Kinmel Brickworks, well	well	Excluded	
64518	Bron Y Berllan, ridge and furrow	ridge and furrow	Excluded	
64519	Afon Gele, ford	ford	Excluded	
67119	Tylgarth-uchaf	Farmstead	Record created	Minor
67120	Tylgarth-uchaf well	Well	Record created	Minor
67121	Twll-y-dwr	Farmstead	Record created	
67122	Gwreiddin well	Well	Excluded	
67123	Nant-y-bleddach	Farmstead	Record created	Cottage rather than a farmstead, disappeared completely by the time of the 2nd edition
67881	Bron-heulog footbridge	Footbridge	Excluded	
68025	Talgrwn-mawr, Well	Well	Record created	Minor
68116	Nant-ddu, well	Well	Excluded	
68117	Nant-ddu, farmstead	Farmstead	Excluded	
68118	Hendre-bach, boundary stone	Boundary stone	Excluded	
68119	Hendre-bach, Farmstead	Farmstead	Excluded	
68805	Pant-y-Clyd, farmstead	Farmstead	Record created	Minor, the farmstead seems to have moved to the east from where it was on the 2nd ed OS map
68806	Glandyfyf, farmstead	Farmstead	Record created	Minor, former buildings altered or removed
68807	Ffynnon-dyfyf, farmstead	Farmstead	Record created	
68808	Ffynnon-dyfyf, well	Well	Record created	Minor - well for water for the house
68809	Pen-y-mynydd, farmstead	Farmstead	Record created	
94681	St. George, buildings	Building	Excluded	

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
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PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
94686	Ty-newydd, farmstead	Farmstead	Record created	Minor, small post med farmstead, now demolished and overplanted
99482	Faerdre, Former Brewhouse	Brewhouse	Record created	Better NGR is SH9630875484
99483	Pen-yr-Allt, former brewhouse	Brewhouse	Record created	Better NGR is SH9520575099
99486	Pen-yr-Allt, L-shaped agricultural range	Agricultural range	Record created	
99492	Faerdre, Primary Barn	Barn	Record created	
100497	Cae Murddyn Isaf, bronze hoard	Hoard (bronze)	Excluded	
101393	Cae Croes Fieldname	Cross	No record created	Place-name
101434	Gadlas Y Palmant/werglodd Y Palmant	Road	Excluded	
101435	Sarn Rug Roman road	Road	No record created	One overall record created
101756	Warren Enclosure A	Defended enclosure	Record created	
101757	Warren Enclosure B	Enclosure	Record created	
101890	Dinorben hillfort, coin hoard I	Hoard (coin)	No record created	Findspot
101981	Dinorben Farm Mound - non antiquity	Non antiquity; Round barrow	No record created	Non antiquity
101982	Dinorben Hall	Farmhouse	Record created	
101983	Pant-y-clyd, spindlewhorl	Find	No record created	Poorly located and now lost
101984	Pant-y-clyd, quernstone	Find	No record created	Poorly located findspot, and the artefact is now lost
101985	Dinorben Lodge long cairn	Chambered tomb; Clearance cairn	Record created	Better NGR is SH9718974750
101999	Dinorben hillfort, bronze hoard (Parc-y-Meirch)	Hoard (bronze)	No record created	Findspot
102000	Dinorben hillfort	Multiple site	Record created	
102001	Dinorben hillfort, Neolithic finds	Find	No record created	Findspot
102002	Dinorben hillfort, Bronze Age site	Hillfort	No record created	Part of hillfort which has been assessed under 102000
102003	Dinorben hillfort, Iron Age phase	Hillfort	No record created	Part of hillfort which has been assessed under 102000
102004	Dinorben hillfort, Dark Age site	Defended enclosure; Find	No record created	Part of hillfort which has been assessed under 102000
102005	Ffordd Las Bach watchtower	Signal tower	No record created	Duplicated by 41010
102006	Hendre Fawr House	Farmhouse	Excluded	
102007	Dinorben hillfort, arrowhead	Find	No record created	Findspot

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
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PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
102008	Pen y Garnedd cairn	Round barrow	Excluded	
102009	Dinorben spindlewhorl	Find	No record created	Findspot
102011	St George Church (St George), medieval	Church	Excluded	
102012	Ffynnon Gegidog	Holy well	Excluded	
102556	Kinmel Park, Kinmel Hall (Clarendon School)	House	Excluded	
102558	Fardre House	House	Record created	Better NGR is SH9626375442
102677	Ty Ucha spindlewhorl	Find	Excluded	
102820	Pen Yr Allt House	House	Record created	Better NGR is SH9520275118
103551	Faenol Boundary Marker VIII	Boundary stone	Excluded	
104560	Hendre Uchaf House	House	Excluded	
104568	Ffrith y Llwynog Earthworks	Enclosure	Record created	
104615	Varae-Kanovium Roman Road RR67b	Road	No record created	Overall record created
104616	Varae-Kanovium Roman Road RR67b	Road	No record created	Overall record created
105517	St George	Settlement	Excluded	Needs better NGR
105552	St George High Gate Building Platforms	Platform	Excluded	
105553	St George Church (St George)	Church	Excluded	
105560	Bylchau Old Road	Road	Excluded	
106080	Fardre ring ditch I - non antiquity	Non antiquity; Ring ditch	No record created	The NGR appears to be wrong, as it on the farmstead at Fardre whereas the description says it was in a pasture field
106081	Fardre ring ditch B	Ring ditch; Henge	Record created	
115072	Coed Parc-meirch, Park Cottage	Cottage	Excluded	
115073	Coed Parc-y-meirch, limekiln	Lime kiln	Excluded	
115193	Greenland, house	House	Excluded	
115194	Pen-yr-allt, farmstead	Farmstead	Excluded	
119270	Dinorben Hillfort, Coin	find	No record created	Findspot
119274	St George, Coin Hoard	hoard (coin)	Excluded	
119276	St George, Coin Hoard	hoard (coin)	Excluded	
119279	Dinorben Hillfort, Coins	hoard (coin)	No record created	Findspot
119280	Dinorben, Coins	hoard (coin)	No record created	Findspot
119282	Dinorben hillfort, coin hoard II	hoard (coin)	No record created	Findspot
119399	Dinorben hillfort, coin	find	No record created	Findspot
120532	Ty'n-y-Pwll	house	Excluded	
120533	Glan Yr Afon	house	Excluded	

*Fardre, Fardre Hill, St Georges, Abergele,
Historic Environment Assessment*

PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
120562	Ty Moel / Nant Bleddach	house	Record created	Cottage rather than a farmstead, disappeared completely by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. NGR is slightly too far west
120563	Tal Garth Isaf	house	Record created	Minor, cottage, turned into a sheep wash early 20th century
120564	Tai Tal Garth	house	Record created	Locally important but destroyed
120566	Ffrith	house	Record created	Minor
120567	Ty Newydd	house	Record created	Minor
120568	Pen Y Ffrith / Lletyr Falwen	house	Record created	
120570	Abergele, Tan y Bryn, House and Garden	house; garden	Excluded	
120571	Abergele, Tan y Bryn, House	house	Excluded	
120572	Abergele, Tan y Bryn, Garden	garden	Excluded	
125062	Coed Abergele, limekiln	Lime kiln	Excluded	
125063	Coed Abergele, quarry	Quarry	Excluded	
125064	Kinmel Park, Parc Cottage	Cottage	Excluded	
129617	Kinmel Park training area, trenches I	Training area	Excluded	
129618	Kinmel Park training area, trenches II	Training area	Excluded	
129623	Kinmel Park training area	Training area	Excluded	
129908	Kinmel park, quarry	QUARRY	Excluded	
130250	SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE I P9559	Air crash site	Excluded	
130405	SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE I N3066	Air crash site	Excluded	
130887	Abergele, bow brooch	FINDSPOT	Excluded	
132705	Llanfairtalhaiarn, Moelfre, Ty Capel	CHAPEL	Record created	

Table 10: Comments on HER data supplied for the assessment

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT
FOR A TURBINE AT FARDRE, FARDRE HILL, ST GEORGE, ABERGELE
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 0/41939**

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners of have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine at Fardre, Fardre Hill, St George, Abergele, planning application number 0/41939 .

1.2 Scope notes supplied for single turbine developments by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, undated) have been used to guide this specification as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CifA, 2014)

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, 30.5 metres to hub and 45.07m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SH9617975304 to the southwest of Fardre Farm.

2.2 A foundation hole, less than 10 metres by 10 metres in plan, will be excavated for the turbine base through the subsoil.

2.3 A short section of new track, approximately 30 metres in length will run west from an existing farm track.

2.4 The grid connection will run 250 metres northeast and then approximately 100 metres northwest into the farm complex.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this turbine, planning application number 0/41939. This assessment is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the scope notes supplied for single turbine developments by Mark Walters of Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, (CPAT, undated)

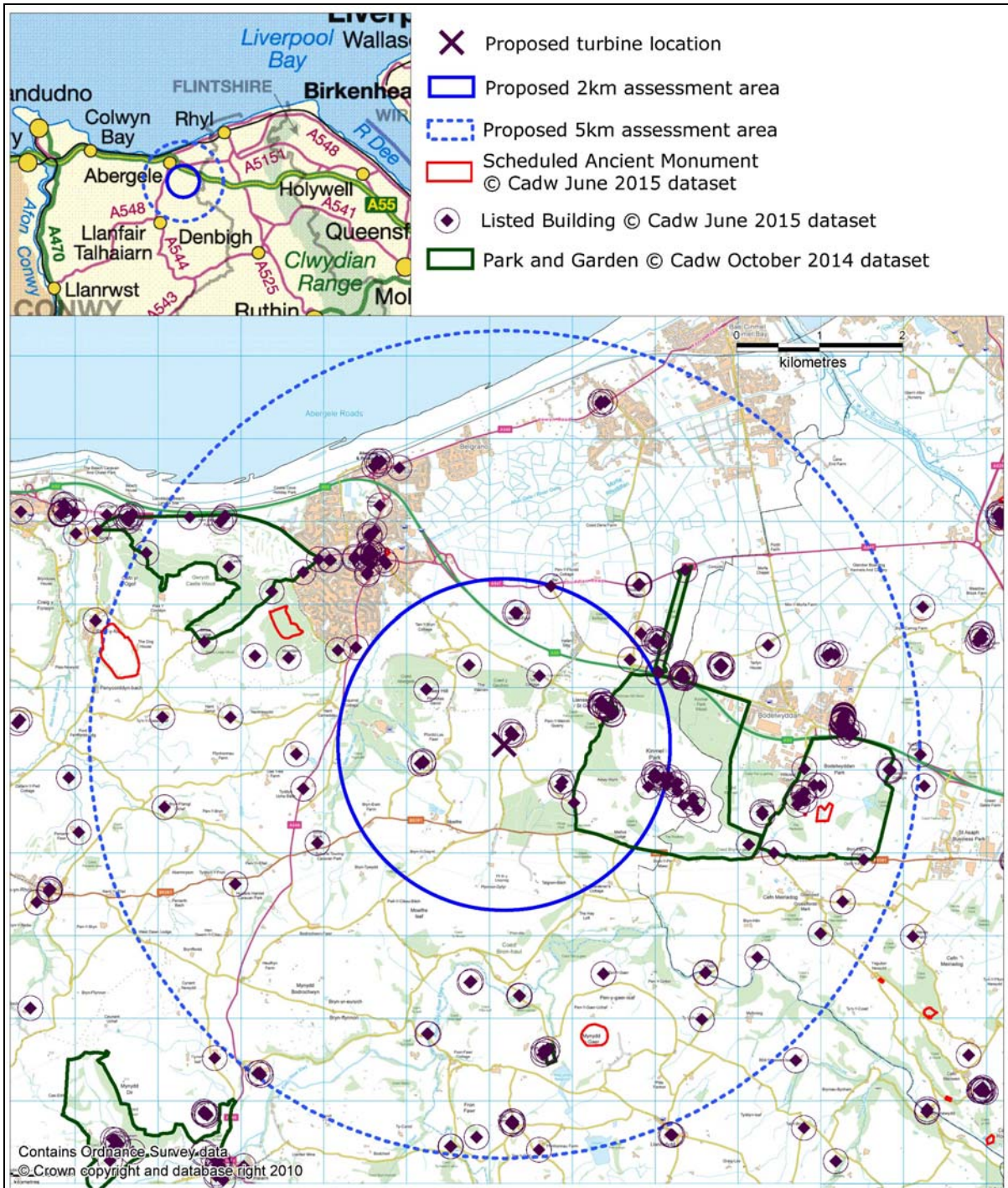


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed areas of the assessment.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SH9617975304 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. The impact on designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

5.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity, which will require a separate study.
- o. Any Tir Gofal/Glastir interests or requirements
- p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

5.3 An assessment will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area.

5.4 This assessment will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* and Historic England, 2015, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets*

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs.

5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages supplied by the client will be used if available. If ZTV is not yet available Trysor will create their own.

5.7 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and

recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

5.8 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6. Reporting

6.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.

6.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, revised December 2014.

CPAT, undated, *Scope of Archaeological Assessment Work*

Historic England, 2015, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the guidelines from the RCAHMW, (RCAHMW 2015).

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based assessments and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based assessments/assessments, and watching briefs.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/485

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
August 2015

**Appendix B:
Site Gazetteer
within 2 kilometres**

ID number: 1 COED-Y-GEUFRON OLD QUARRIES I
QUARRY

HER PRN: 13740

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9622975816 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: One of several limestone quarries along the limestone ridge

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** No further assessment of this site was made due to it being of Minor Importance.

ID number: 2 COED TY-NEWYDD ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 13753

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9618674493 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Associated with the lost cottage of Ffrith

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** The boundary of the garden enclosure around a post medieval cottage.

ID number: 3 COED TY-NEWYDD OLD SAND PIT
SAND PIT

HER PRN: 13754

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9643474705 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Structure

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** No further assessment was made of this site as it is of Minor
Importance.

ID number: 4 PEN-Y-BRYN WELL
WELL

HER PRN: 13755

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9660374640 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** No further assessment was made of this site as it is of Minor
Importance.

ID number: 5 FFRITH FFOLT WATER WELL
WELL

HER PRN: 13756

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9669874583 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** No further assessment was made of this site as it is of Minor
Importance.

ID number: 6 **DINORBEN LODGE STANDING STONE
STANDING STONE?**

HER PRN: 25231

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9713674744 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric?

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 1.1km to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Stone laying on surface of field

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone may be a naturally occurring erratic but was proposed as a Bronze Age standing stone by the Ordnance Survey in the 1960s. CPAT noted it was recumbent in 1998. It does not appear to be earthfast and is unlikely to be in situ, perhaps having been moved to its present location during agricultural clearance. The stone is located on a broad, undulating plateau in a relatively sheltered position. The land rises to the north, blocking views towards the coastline. The stone is therefore not highly visible in the landscape. The surrounding land is now farmed, having been divided into large and often regular field parcels due to the presence of the Kinmel estate nearby, although immediately to the west is a disused and overgrown limestone quarry. The site lies in a strip of more marginal, unimproved ground to the southern side of a field boundary, with the putative Dinorben Lodge chambered tomb found 60 metres to the east along the boundary line.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A large, modern spoil tip from nearby Dinorben quarries lies to the northwest of this location and would block views towards the proposed turbine. A stand of deciduous trees near Dinorben Farm would also block the sight-line.

ID number: 7 FARDRE RING DITCH
RING DITCH

HER PRN: 25232

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH96327502 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A possible ring-ditch identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The ring is up to 12m in diameter. There is no surface evidence for the feature.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 320m to the south-southeast

Group Value: Possible second ring ditch in same field PRN 106081

Evidential Value: Cropmark seen on aerial photograph

Historical Value: Mentioned in

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This possible cropmark feature is located in a sheltered position in a hollow to the south of the east-west limestone ridge which rises to the south of Abergele. The original setting cannot be understood, but the land has been turned into productive farmland in post-medieval times and is currently improved pasture.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature has not been confirmed as an archaeological site. The turbine would be visible from this location but the possible ring ditch is not a landscape feature and therefore the turbine would have no impacts on views of it.

ID number: 8 TOWER HILL TOWER
TOWER

HER PRN: 41010

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9524175990 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18658 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

This circular stone tower is no longer accessible as it has no steps or internal floors. It stands over 10 metres high and is 3 metres in diameter. There are doors in the north and south walls. There were fireplaces in the upper storey. Its origins are unknown and it has been postulated to be a early 17th century watchtower, overlooking the coast to the north. The 1819 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings map clearly mark the structure as an "Old Mill" however. It seems quite plausible that this was a pre-19th century windmill which was turned into a folly by the Gwrych Castle estate, which created its picturesque landscape just after the Ordnance Survey produced their original map. The Listed Building description at the time of writing is incorrect in suggesting that this site is also known as The Eleanor Tower or to be identified with Coppa y Wylfa. Both of those sites are found to the west of Gwrych Castle.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 1.15km to the northwest

Group Value: Associated with the Gwrych estate in the 19th century

Evidential Value: Standing structure but derelict

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Evidently the tower was reused and substantially repaired or even rebuilt into a picturesque style in the 19th century, with crenellations added

Communal Value: None

Setting: This tower stands on a prominent hill to the southeast of Abergele. As the original function and date are unknown, an assessment of the original setting of the structure cannot be made, apart from noting that it was erected on the summit of the hill, at 179m above sea level, from where a panoramic view was possible, including good views of Snowdonia, the North Wales coastline and across to the Lancashire coast. It now stands in a pasture field, with a woodland plantation to the north and west partly restricting views from the site. The tower cannot be climbed as it has lost its upper floors and steps, therefore views are only possible from ground level.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

***Comment on
Impact:***

It is possible that the turbine blades would just be visible to the southeast of the tower, although the turbine would not impact on views of the tower itself or its setting. The turbine will stand on lower ground and the local topography is likely to largely screen views.

ID number: 9 **DINORBEN LODGE**
GATE LODGE

HER PRN: 41036

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9702474614 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18685 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.1km to the southeast

Group Value: Part of the Kinmel estate

Evidential Value: Standing building, still occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Attractive 19th century lodge building

Communal Value: None

Setting: This lodge was built at the western entrance into the Kinmel estate in the later 19th century. It is said to date to 1858 but doesn't appear on the 1878 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. A carriageway ran from here to the mansion at the heart of the estate park. The lodge is still occupied as a dwelling and in good condition.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Woodland parcels to the northwest, on slightly rising ground in the direction of Dinorben Farm, would block views of the turbine.

ID number: 10 DINORBEN HALL, BARN
BARN

HER PRN: 41037

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9686174810 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18686 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This former threshing barn dates to the mid-19th century and stands on the farmstead of Dinorben Hall.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 840m to the southeast

Group Value: Part of the farmstead complex associated with Dinorben Hall

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Good example of a 19th century threshing barn

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former threshing barn dates to the mid-19th century and stands on the farmstead of Dinorben Hall. It is located in an undulating landscape on high ground to the south of Abergele. Views towards the coast are blocked by slightly higher ground to the north and the barn and its associated farm are found in a relatively sheltered position, with woodland on slightly higher ground to the west offering some shelter from the prevailing winds.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A large, modern spoil tip from nearby Dinorben quarries lies just 200 metres to the northwest of the farm and would block views towards the proposed turbine.

ID number: 11 FAERDRE
FARM

HER PRN: 59241

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9627075470 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Multiperiod

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This farmstead has grown on the high-status site of the medieval "maerdref" of the lordship of Dinorben, which retained its status in early post-medieval times with the construction of a fine gentry house in the late 16th century. This Elizabethan homestead still stands and serves as the farmhouse. A stone built barn alongside the house may also be of late 16th century date and a possible 17th century brewhouse or cottage also survives on the farmyard. These are the most important historic buildings and all three are listed. The remainder of this large farmstead building complex includes some 19th century stone outbuildings but it now mostly consists of large, modern agricultural sheds characteristic of a modern dairy farm.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: Within

Group Value: Historically part of the Kinmel Park estate

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: Has origins as a medieval "maerdref" associated with Llywelyn ab Iorwerth and later as an Elizabethan homestead associated with the Holland family of Kinmel Park.

Aesthetic Value: Includes listed 16th and 17th century buildings

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead has grown on the high-status site of the medieval "maerdref" of the lordship of Dinorben, which retained its status in early post-medieval times with the construction of a fine gentry house in the late 16th century. This Elizabethan homestead still stands and serves as the farmhouse. A stone built barn alongside the house may also be of late 16th century date and a possible 17th century brewhouse or cottage also survives on the farmyard. These are the most important historic buildings and all three are listed. The remainder of this large farmstead building complex includes some 19th century stone outbuildings but it now mostly consists of large, modern agricultural sheds characteristic of a modern dairy farm. The buildings and core of the modern holding are situated on a north-facing slope on the high ridge to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Very Low

The proposed turbine and its access track will be located on the farm

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

The turbine will be visible from parts of the farm and in views of the farmstead

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Very Low

**Comment on
Impact:**

Although the turbine will stand on the farm and be close to the farmstead buildings, its visual effects and effects on setting are mitigated by the presence of a line of modern electricity pylons which pass to the west of the farm buildings and turbine site which already mean that vertical intrusions are visible in the landscape. The turbine would not have a significant effect on views of any of the historic farm buildings. The wider landscape has also been affected by quarrying operations at St George's Quarry, which has introduced large spoil tips into the landscape to the east of the farmstead.

ID number: 12 TYLGARTH-UCHAF
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 67119 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SH9566374785 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Scant ruins survive of a farmstead abandoned by the 20th century

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** Partial ruins of one building is all that survive of this long abandoned farmstead.

ID number: 13 TYLGARTH-UCHAF WELL
WELL

HER PRN: 67120

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9576074783 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor well

ID number: 14 TWLL-Y-DWR
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 67121

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9566374619 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 860m to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead is situated on a north-facing slope overlooking the upper Nant y Creigiau stream valley, with views to higher ground beyond.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from parts of the holding but would only cause a minimal visual impact with no impact on the setting of significant historic features.

ID number: 15 NANT-Y-BLEDDACH
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 67123 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SH9492974414 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor cottage, destroyed by early 20th century.

ID number: 16 TALGRWN-MAWR, WELL
WELL

HER PRN: 68025

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9652273553 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor feature

ID number: 17 PANT-Y-CLYD, FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 68805

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9604674121 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

The farmstead shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps appears to have been replaced by a modern group of buildings, with the original buildings no longer surviving.

ID number: 18 GLANDYFYR, FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 68806

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9600273859 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

The layout of the post-medieval farmstead was rather different to the modern holding and there do not appear to be any substantial remains of the post-medieval buildings at the farmyard, which has been expanded and modernised since the mid-20th century.

ID number: 19 FFYNNON-DYFYR, FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 68807

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9584073593 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This small post-medieval farmstead was situated high on the northeast-facing slopes of Moelfre Isaf, at about 230m above sea level. It is not shown on the 1819 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings St Asaph map.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 1.75km to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small post-medieval farmstead was situated high on the northeast-facing slopes of Moelfre Isaf, at about 230m above sea level. It is not shown on the 1819 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings St Asaph map. The layout of the buildings here appear to have changed little since the late 19th century, but it no longer appears to be a working farmstead.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low visual impact.

ID number: 20 FFYNNON-DYFYR, WELL
WELL

HER PRN: 68808

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9585473571 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Associated with Ffynnon Dyfyr farm

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor feature.

ID number: 21 PEN-Y-MYNYDD, FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 68809

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9554473571 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This post-medieval farmstead was situated high on the northeast-facing slopes of Moelfre Isaf, at about 270m above sea level, hence its name. It had been created out of marginal land by the early 19th century and was abandoned by the early 20th century.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 1.85km to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork site

Historical Value: Shown on the 1819 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings St Asaph map.

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval farmstead was situated high on the northeast-facing slopes of Moelfre Isaf, at about 270m above sea level, hence its name. It had been created out of marginal land by the early 19th century and was abandoned by the early 20th century. The buildings have long fallen into ruin and the site is now an overgrown earthwork, the land having returned to rough pasture.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low visual impact.

ID number: 22 TY-NEWYDD, FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 94686

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9634474379 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** Site of a long abandoned farmstead, the area having been subsequently cleared, drained and planted with trees.

ID number: 23 FAERDRE, FORMER BREWHOUSE
BREWHOUSE

HER PRN: 99482

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9627075470 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 20162 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This former brewhouse is thought to have been built on the farmyard at Faerdre Farm in the 17th century, possibly as a small cottage originally. It was used as a brewhouse in later periods but was disused by the mid-20th century and has been converted into a small cottage in modern times.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 186m to the north-northeast

Group Value: Part of Fardre farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing buildings, converted into a dwelling in modern times

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a rural brewhouse

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former brewhouse is thought to have been built on the farmyard at Fardre Farm in the 17th century, possibly as a small cottage originally. It was used as a brewhouse in later periods but was disused by the mid-20th century and has been converted into a small cottage in modern times.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The large farmhouse on Fardre farm would block views of the proposed turbine.



Plate 1: Former brewhouse, ID number 23, looking northwest across the farmyard north of the farmhouse at Fardre, ID number 32



Plate 2: The northern side of the farmhouse, ID number 32, taken from the south side of the former brewhouse, ID 23, looking south across the farmyard. The proximity of this substantial house would block views of the turbine on lower ground from the farmyard

ID number: 24 PEN-YR-ALLT, FORMER BREWHOUSE
BREWHOUSE

HER PRN: 99483

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9520575099 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 20168 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 990m to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with Pen yr Allt farmhouse and farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a purpose built 18th century brewhouse

Communal Value: None

Setting: This brewhouse is thought to be likely to date to the early 18th century, when the house at Pen yr Allt was rebuilt by Thomas Jones. It stands to the southern side of the house and is built into the slope behind its western side. The building faces northeast.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Possible partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: It is possible that the turbine blades would be visible to the east-northeast but intervening trees on higher ground may block this view completely. The turbine could have a minimal visual impact but would not affect the setting of the brewhouse in terms of its relationship with the farmhouse or farmstead of Pen yr Allt.

ID number: 25 PEN-YR-ALLT, L-SHAPED AGRICULTURAL RANGE
AGRICULTURAL RANGE

HER PRN: 99486

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9517075090 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 20169 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1km to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with Pen yr Allt farmhouse and farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a traditional farm building

Communal Value: None

Setting: This barn is still part of a working farmstead complex. It is thought to be likely to originally date to the 16th or 17th century, but was extended in 1725 and again in the early 19th century. It stands to the southwest of the house at Pen yr Allt, but on a higher terrace that the dwelling from where views are possible across the Nant y Creigiau valley to the northeast and the high ground beyond.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: It is possible that the turbine blades would be visible to the east-northeast but intervening trees on higher ground may block this view completely. The turbine could have a minimal visual impact but would not affect the setting of the barn in terms of its relationship with the rest of the farmstead of Pen yr Allt.

ID number: 26 FAERDRE, PRIMARY BARN
BARN

HER PRN: 99492

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9630075440 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Unknown

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 20163 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

This stone barn stands at the southern side of the farmyard complex at Fardre farm. It is thought that the building may originally be a four-bay barn, contemporary with the late 16th-century house. A fifth bay was added to its western gable in the early 19th century. In modern times a large steel-framed agricultural building has been added to the southern side of the barn.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 170m to the northeast

Group Value: Part of Fardre farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a traditional farm building

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone barn stands at the southern side of the farmyard complex at Fardre farm. It is thought that the building may originally be a four-bay barn, contemporary with the late 16th-century house. A fifth bay was added to its western gable in the early 19th century. In modern times a large steel-framed agricultural building has been added to the southern side of the barn.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Moderate
Turbine will be visible in some views

Level of Impact on Setting: Moderate

Comment on Impact:

It is likely that the proposed turbine would be visible in some views of the northern elevation of the barn, when looking from the adjacent farm lane into the farmyard. The upper part of the turbine would appear in the gap between the barn and the leylandii hedge in front of the house. The setting of the barn has already been heavily compromised by the addition of a steel-framed agricultural shed to its rear in the 20th century. It is possible that the income generated by the turbine will allow the owner to maintain this listed building into the future and enhance its surroundings to improve its modern setting.



Plate 3: Listed barn, (ID number 26), on the farmyard at Fardre, looking southeast.



Plate 4: Listed barn, (ID number 26), on the farmyard at Fardre, looking south southeast.



Plate 5: Listed barn, (ID number 26), on the farmyard at Fardre, looking southwest.



Plate 6: The eastern end of the listed barn (ID number 26), looking west northwest.

ID number: 27 **WARREN ENCLOSURE A**
BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: 101756

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9617375822 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
On inspection in 2015, it was felt that the evidence for a sub-circular enclosure at this location was slight. There was no evidence for defensive earthworks, but a low, curving bank around the western edge of the feature can be identified as matching a boundary bank appearing on the 1872-73 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, defining the western side of a wooded parcel. There is clearly outcropping limestone on the ridgetop which has been quarried in the past and the combination of quarrying and the boundary bank would appear to have led to the misinterpretation of the features as a possible defended enclosure.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 520m to the north

Group Value: A similar feature exists 290m to the east along the ridgeline

Evidential Value: A stony area on the hilltop, along with outcropping limestone, with evidence for shallow quarrying and a possible, intermittent earthwork boundary bank.

Historical Value: Described by CPAT in Frost, P, 1995, Clwyd Small Enclosures Rapid Survey, p.19

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This feature is found on a local summit on a east-west ridge, where the limestone bedrock outcrops. Although it has been recorded as a sub-circular enclosure, it seems more likely that the features here are the product of post-medieval quarrying and land-division. The denuded boundary bank, which formerly defined a wooded area, is a slight feature not a defensive earthwork. The land is under rough pasture.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this "enclosure" but would stand on lower ground with a line of modern electricity pylons running between the site and the turbine.

ID number: 28 **WARREN ENCLOSURE B
QUARRY; ENCLOSURE?**

HER PRN: 101757

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH95917582 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Prehistoric? **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
On inspection in 2015, it was felt that the evidence for a sub-circular enclosure at this location was slight. The hilltop appears to have been subjected to some shallow quarrying in the past, which may well explain the features which appear on aerial photographs. There was no coherent ground evidence for an enclosure. The feature seems more likely to relate to post-medieval quarrying on a limestone outcrop, one in a series of quarries along the ridge to the west of the large Parc y Meirch limestone quarry, 800m to the east-southeast. If there was any form of enclosure at this location, its condition has been severely degraded to the point that it is barely identifiable on the ground and its significance has been reduced.

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from solar array: 650m to the north-northwest

Group Value: A similar feature exists 290m to the west along the ridgeline

Evidential Value: A stony area on the hilltop, with evidence for shallow quarrying and a possible, intermittent earthwork boundary bank.

Historical Value: Described by CPAT in Frost, P, 1995, Clwyd Small Enclosures Rapid Survey, p.56

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This feature is found on a local summit on a east-west ridge, where the limestone bedrock outcrops. Although it has been recorded as a sub-circular enclosure, it seems more likely that the features here are the product of post-medieval quarrying. The land is under semi-improved pasture.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from the southern half of this "enclosure" but would stand on lower ground with a line of modern electricity pylons running between the site and the turbine.

ID number: 29 **DINORBEN HALL
FARMHOUSE**

HER PRN: 101982

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9688174873 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 149 **grade:** II*

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common

**Distance from
solar array:** 820m to the southeast

Group Value: Associated with farmstead buildings

Evidential Value: Standing building, still occupied

Historical Value: Has important associations with the medieval commote of Is-Dulas and prince Llywelyn ap Gruffudd is thought to have stayed here in 1273.

Aesthetic Value: The house retains medieval and sub-medieval fabric and features

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building has medieval origins but changes made in the 17th century and later give it a sub-medieval character. Dinorben is mentioned in the 13th century and it served as the administrative centre for the commote of Is-Dulas during medieval times. It is located in an undulating landscape on high ground to the south of Abergele. Views towards the coast are blocked by slightly higher ground to the north and the house and its associated farm are found in a relatively sheltered position, with woodland on slightly higher ground to the west offering some shelter from the prevailing winds.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A large, modern spoil tip from nearby Dinorben quarries lies just 200 metres to the northwest of the farm and would block views towards the proposed turbine.

ID number: 30 **DINORBEN LODGE LONG CAIRN
CHAMBERED TOMB?**

HER PRN: 101985

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9718974750 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 1.15km to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Apparently a very damaged prehistoric burial monument, now consisting of disturbed stones. Its exact original form is not clear.

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This site is located on a broad, undulating plateau in a relatively sheltered position. The land rises to the north, blocking views towards the coastline. The monument is therefore not highly visible in the landscape. The surrounding land is now farmed, having been divided into large and often regular field parcels due to the presence of the Kinmel estate nearby. The site lies in a strip of more marginal, unimproved ground to the southern side of a field boundary. Any evidence of the feature has been removed from the northern side of the field boundary as the result of land improvement it appears.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A large, modern spoil tip from nearby Dinorben quarries lies to the northwest of this site and would block views towards the proposed turbine. A stand of deciduous trees near Dinorben Farm would also block the sight-line.

ID number: 31 DINORBEN HILLFORT
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 102000

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH968757 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Multiperiod **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: DE012 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 630m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: A detailed excavation report was produced by H.N. Savory in 1971

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age hillfort occupied a local summit on the east-west limestone ridge which rises to the south of Abergele. The fort faced the north and appears to have had its entrance at its southeastern side. By the 19th century the site was hidden in woodland. The hillfort was completely excavated during the 1950s-1960s ahead of its destruction by quarrying activity. A working limestone quarry now occupies the site.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This hillfort has been destroyed by quarrying.

ID number: 32 FARDRE HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 102558 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SH9626375442 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 150 **grade:** II*

Trysor Description: This Elizabethan house was built on the high-status site of a medieval "maerdref" but must mark the point where Fardre became a separate minor gentry homestead to nearby Dinorben Hall. The house probably dates to the later 16th century and compares with nearby Cefn Meiriadog, which dates to 1583. The homestead became the farmhouse to a post-medieval farmstead on the Kinmel estate in later centuries, home to a branch of the Holland family of Kinmel. In modern times the holding and its farmyard building complex has been expanded and modernised as a large dairy farm.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 160m to the north-northeast

Group Value: Dwelling on Fardre farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building, still occupied

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes. The farm has medieval origins but this house is of later date and served as a minor gentry house from the late 16th century onwards

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a fine example of an Elizabethan regional gentry house

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Elizabethan house was built on the high-status site of a medieval "maerdref" but must mark the point where Fardre became a separate minor gentry homestead to nearby Dinorben Hall. The homestead became the farmhouse to a post-medieval farmstead on the Kinmel estate in later centuries, home to a branch of the Holland family of Kinmel. In modern times the holding and its farmyard building complex has been expanded and modernised as a large dairy farm.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

***Comment on
Impact:***

A high, mature leylandii hedge to the south of the house blocks and views of, or from, the house and would block views of the proposed turbine. The hedge also means that the house is not visible from the wider landscape and the presence of the turbine would not impact on views of the house. The hedge has been created by the current owners to provide shelter from the prevailing winds and also for privacy. A line of electricity pylons already passes the property through the field to the west, therefore vertical intrusions have already been introduced to the landscape on Fardre farm in modern times. The 21st century spoil tips of St. George's Quarry have also blocked views of Dinorben Hall, which was an essential element in the original setting of Fardre, as it was the location of the "maerdref" of the medieval manor of Dinorben.



Plate 7: The substantial farmhouse (Id Number 32) looking southwest

ID number: 33 PEN YR ALLT HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 102820 **NMR NPRN:** 27681
NGR: SH9520275118 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 20167 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 990m to the west-southwest

Group Value: Farmhouse in a working farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a early 18th century farmhouse with an external heraldic plaque above the entrance dating to 1710

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmhouse stands on a natural terrace on the southern side of the Nant y Creigiau valley. The house is thought to originate to the 16th century but was largely rebuilt in 1710 by one Thomas Jones. The house is positioned to overlook the valley, whilst being sheltered from prevailing winds by rising ground to the southwest. The historic and modern farm buildings are upslope to the southwest

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Very Low
Possible partial intervisibility

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** It is possible that the turbine blades would be visible to the east north east but intervening trees on higher ground may block this view completely. The turbine could have a minimal visual impact but would not affect the setting of the house in terms of its relationship with the farmstead or the Nant y Creigiau valley.

ID number: 34 FFRITH Y LLWYNOG EARTHWORKS
ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 104568

NMR NPRN: 410219

NGR: SH96237356 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric?

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This group of earthworks appear to define part of a field system and enclosure on a natural terrace on a north-northeast facing slope at about 240m above sea level. The features survive best in this field but most originally have extended into adjacent land. In modern times, a large electricity pylon has been erected within the field, just northwest of the enclosure. The features may be prehistoric in date.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 1.75km to the south

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This group of earthworks appear to define part of a field system and enclosure on a natural terrace on a north-northeast facing slope at about 240m above sea level. The features survive best in this field but most originally have extended into adjacent land. In modern times, a large electricity pylon has been erected within the field, just northwest of the enclosure. The features may be prehistoric in date.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low visual impact. The modern electricity pylon which stands close to the site already compromises its setting.

ID number: 35 FARDRE RING DITCH B
RING DITCH;HENGE

HER PRN: 106081

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH96287499 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A ring-ditch identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The ring is up to 15.5m in diameter, with a possible entrance in its eastern side. Internally, there appear to be two rings formed of pits, one 8m in diameter. There is no surface evidence for the feature.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 330m to the south-southeast

Group Value: Possible second ring ditch in same field PRN 25232

Evidential Value: Cropmark

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cropmark feature is located in a sheltered position in a hollow to the south of the east-west limestone ridge which rises to the south of Abergele. The original setting cannot be understood, but the land has been turned into productive farmland in post-medieval times and is currently under improved pasture.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 36 TY MOEL / NANT BLEDDACH
HOUSE

HER PRN: 120562

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9495474410 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor cottage, destroyed by early 20th century.

ID number: 37 TAL GARTH ISAF
HOUSE

HER PRN: 120563 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SH9588074928 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Part of a farmstead complex, now destroyed

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** This house has been lost and the site is now wooded over.

ID number: 38 TAI TAL GARTH
HOUSE

HER PRN: 120564 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SH9613374941 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This roadside cottage is shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.
It was demolished in the 20th century and the site reverted to
farmland. No evidence of the building now survives.

Rarity: Common

Distance from 370m to the south
solar array:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This roadside cottage is shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.
It was demolished in the 20th century and the site reverted to
farmland. No evidence of the building now survives.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on This cottage no longer survives.
Impact:

ID number: 39 FFRITH
HOUSE

HER PRN: 120566

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9619674486 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** Now lost post medieval cottage. Area wooded.

ID number: 40 TY NEWYDD
HOUSE

HER PRN: 120567

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9634474390 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** Site of a long demolished house, the area having been subsequently cleared, drained and planted with trees.

ID number: 41 PEN Y FFRITH / LLETYR FALWEN
HOUSE

HER PRN: 120568

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9494074005 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: building

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 42 LLANFAIRTALHAIARN, MOELFRE, TY CAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 132705

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9552174289 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This Independent chapel was built in 1802 to the southern side of the "Roman Road" at Moelfre, to serve the rural community of the district. It fell into disuse and dereliction in the later 20th century and by 2015 has been converted for use as a private dwelling.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 1.2km to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted for domestic use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Typical 19th century side-entry nonconformist chapel

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting: This Independent chapel was built in 1802 to the southern side of the "Roman Road" at Moelfre, to serve the rural community of the district. It fell into disuse and dereliction in the later 20th century and by 2015 has been converted for use as a private dwelling.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible to the northeast of this former chapel but would not impact on key views of the building or its setting within the scattered settlement of Moelfre.

ID number: 43 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
WELL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9703074980 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This well was discovered during excavation in advance of an extension to St. George Quarry in 2005-6. It is situated on the western flank of the hill of Coed y Meibion, a local summit on the high ridge which rises to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele. Its original setting is not understood. The well was over 3 metres deep and found within a group of Neolithic pits and near a second, deeper, well. Radiocarbon dating from a twig found in the primary fill of the deeper well gave a date of 2050-1960 cal BC. The area was subsequently backfilled and returned to pasture.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 900m to the east-southeast

Group Value: One of two late Neolithic wells associated with further evidence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape.

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This well was discovered during excavation in advance of an extension to St. George's Quarry in 2005-6. It is situated on the western flank of the hill of Coed y Meibion, a local summit on the high ridge which rises to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele. Its original setting is not understood. The well was over 3 metres deep and found within a group of Neolithic pits and near a second, deeper, well. Radiocarbon dating from a twig found in the primary fill of the deeper well gave a date of 2050-1960 cal BC. The area was subsequently backfilled and returned to pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature which has been infilled after excavation, the land being restored to pasture. It is not a landscape feature. The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from the location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The large St. George Quarry lies immediately to the north and its large spoil tips from the quarry have been deposited between this location and the site of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 44 **ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
PIT CLUSTER**

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9701274977 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
One of several groups of small pits cut during the Neolithic period in this area, probably to extract clay, and excavated in advance of an extension of the St. George's Quarry. The pits were up to a maximum of 2.8 metres in diameter and 1.8 metres deep.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 880m to the east-southeast

Group Value: One of several Neolithic pit groups in the area which also has evidence of Neolithic burnt mounds and wells

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit group is situated on the western flank of the hill of Coed y Meibion, a local summit on the high ridge which rises to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele. The pits were backfilled after excavation and the land is now under pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature which has been infilled after excavation, the land being restored to pasture. It is not a landscape feature. The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from the location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The large St. George Quarry lies immediately to the north and its large spoil tips from the quarry have been deposited between this location and the site of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 45 **ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
PIT CLUSTER**

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9659774950 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
One of several groups of small pits cut during the Neolithic period in this area, probably to extract clay, and excavated in advance of an extension of the St. George's Quarry. The pits were up to a maximum of 2.8 metres in diameter and 1.8 metres deep.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 460m to the southeast

Group Value: One of several Neolithic pit groups in the area which also has evidence of Neolithic burnt mounds and wells

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit group is found in a relatively elevated position on a gentle north-facing slope, overlooking an undulating landscape where further evidence of Neolithic activity has been found during excavations in advance of the creation of a large spoil tip associated with St. George's Quarry in 2008-9. The area is now buried beneath the quarry spoil tip.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature is now buried beneath a large spoil tip.

ID number: 46 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
PIT CLUSTER

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9691174975 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
One of several groups of small pits cut during the Neolithic period in this area, probably to extract clay, and excavated in advance of an extension of the St. George's Quarry. The pits were up to a maximum of 2.8 metres in diameter and 1.8 metres deep.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 860m to the east-southeast

Group Value: One of several Neolithic pit groups in the area which also has evidence of Neolithic burnt mounds and wells

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit group is situated on the western flank of the hill of Coed y Meibion, a local summit on the high ridge which rises to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele. The pits were backfilled after excavation and the land is now under pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature which has been infilled after excavation, the land being restored to pasture. It is not a landscape feature. The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from the location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The large St. George Quarry lies immediately to the north and its large spoil tips from the quarry have been deposited between this location and the site of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 47 ROMAN ROAD
ROMAN ROAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9615074280 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Roman? **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence; Earthwork? **Condition:** Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This is thought to be the line of the Roman road linking forts at St. Asaph and Caerhun. The road would have crossed the high ground at Moelfre along a similar line to that followed by the modern B5381. Short and intermittent sections of the road have been reported in this area but no firm archaeological evidence has been produced to prove that a Roman road runs through Moelfre.		
Rarity:	Not common		
Distance from solar array:	1km to the south		
Group Value:	Possibly part of the Roman road network		
Evidential Value:	Some earthwork features parallel to the B5381 have been interpreted as evidence of the Roman road		
Historical Value:	Discussed in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This is thought to be the line of the Roman road linking forts at St. Asaph and Caerhun. The road would have crossed the high ground at Moelfre along a similar line to that followed by the modern B5381. Short and intermittent sections of the road have been reported in this area but no firm archaeological evidence has been produced to prove that a Roman road runs through Moelfre.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Very Low Partial intervisibility		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This is not yet a proven Roman road line but those section where physical evidence has been reported suggestive of such a road passing through this landscape would offer intermittent views towards the proposed turbine. The turbine would cause only minimal visual impact, however.		

ID number: 48 **ST GEORGE'S QUARRY
ENCLOSURE**

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9713575271 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age?

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This circular enclosure was on a local summit at the southern edge of St. George's Quarry and was discovered when the area was excavated in advance of an extension to the quarry in 2005-6. The enclosure was defined by the trench of a palisade fence. Within the enclosure a single roundhouse was found and a single four-post granary structure. These elements suggest the site was late Iron Age or Romano-British in date.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 950m to the east

Group Value: Presumably an element within the Iron Age or Romano-British landscape in the vicinity of Dinorben hillfort

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This enclosure originally stood just to the south of the now lost Dinorben hillfort. Both sites have now been destroyed by quarrying activity. The site would have enjoyed views towards the Vale of Clwyd, to the east.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed by quarrying.

ID number: 49 **ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
WELL**

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9702975061 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic; Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This well was discovered during excavations in advance of an extension to St. George Quarry in 2005-6. The well was almost 7 metres deep and found just north of a group of Neolithic pits and a second well. Radiocarbon dating from a twig found in the primary fill gave a date of 2050-1960 cal BC. The area was subsequently backfilled and returned to pasture.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 870m to the east-southeast

Group Value: One of two late Neolithic wells associated with further evidence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape.

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This well was discovered during excavation in advance of an extension to St. George's Quarry in 2005-6. It is situated on the western flank of the hill of Coed y Meibion, a local summit on the high ridge which rises to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele. Its original setting is not understood. The well was almost 7 metres deep and found just north of a group of Neolithic pits and a second well. Radiocarbon dating from a twig found in the primary fill gave a date of 2050-1960 cal BC. The area was subsequently backfilled and returned to pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature which has been infilled after excavation, the land being restored to pasture. It is not a landscape feature. The top of the proposed turbine would be visible from the location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The large St. George Quarry lies immediately to the north and its large spoil tips from the quarry have been deposited between this location and the site of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 50 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
GRANARY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9653874910 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age?

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
The post-holes of a four-poster granary structure discovered during excavation in advance of an extension to St. George Quarry in 2005-6. It is presumed to be of Iron Age date and may represent activity surrounding Dinorben hillfort when it was in use, or Romano-British activity after the abandonment of the hillfort. The area is now buried beneath the quarry spoil tip.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 480m to the southeast

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This granary structure is found in a relatively elevated position on a gentle north-facing slope, overlooking an undulating landscape where further evidence of prehistoric activity has been found during excavations in advance of the creation of a large spoil tip associated with St. George's Quarry in 2008-9. It is presumed to be of Iron Age date and may represent activity surrounding Dinorben hillfort when it was in use, or Romano-British activity after the abandonment of the hillfort. The area is now buried beneath the quarry spoil tip.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature is now buried beneath a large spoil tip.

ID number: 51 **ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY**
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9700475262 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This burnt mound is the westernmost of two burnt mounds which were situated on a south-facing slope, to the south of the hill which was later occupied by Dinorben hillfort in the Iron Age. It is late Neolithic in date and overlies a Neolithic pit group. Radiocarbon dating puts its date to 2290-2140 cal BC. The burnt mound overlies a large pit, 2 metres deep, which was surrounded by areas of metallurgy and may have held water in association with the hearth. Three sharpened wooden stakes and some preserved hazelnuts were found in the base of the pit, as well as a flaked and polished Neolithic stone axe (Group VIII) from Pembrokeshire was also found in the pit fill.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 830m to the east

Group Value: One of two Neolithic burnt mounds associated with further evidence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape.

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This burnt mound is the westernmost of two burnt mounds which were situated on a south-facing slope, to the south of the hill which was later occupied by Dinorben hillfort in the Iron Age. It is late Neolithic in date and overlies a Neolithic pit group. Radiocarbon dating puts its date to 2290-2140 cal BC. In post medieval times the landscape was enclosed and improved and in the early 21st century this area was excavated in advance of quarrying activity which has destroyed the burnt mound.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed by quarrying.

ID number: 52 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
BUILDING

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9700575056 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: Part of a later medieval building was exposed during excavations in advance of an extension to St. George Quarry in 2005-6. What was interpreted to be the southeastern corner of the building was exposed, the remainder of the building was left unexcavated. Some later medieval pottery was found. It is thought to be an outlying building associated with the nearby manorial centre of Dinorben Hall.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 850m to the east-southeast

Group Value: Possibly associated with the medieval manor of Dinorben

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building was situated on a gentle, south-facing slope, on the western side of Coed y Meibion hill, overlooking Dinorben Hall, some 200 metres away at a slightly lower altitude. There is insufficient evidence about its function and form and its original setting is not fully understood. The feature was backfilled after excavation and the land is now under pasture.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature which has been infilled after excavation, the land being restored to pasture. It is not a landscape feature. The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from the location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The large St. George Quarry lies immediately to the north and its large spoil tips from the quarry have been deposited between this location and the site of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 53 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
CAIRN

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9702374897 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age? **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A small and disturbed cairn discovered during excavation in advance of an extension to St. George Quarry in 2005-6. The excavators were of the opinion that it was a funerary cairn, but it was said to be undated. The area of the excavation was subsequently backfilled and returned to pasture.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 930m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cairn was discovered during excavation in advance of an extension to St. George's Quarry in 2005-6. It is situated on the southwestern flank of the hill of Coed y Meibion, a local summit on the high ridge which rises to the south of the coastal strip near Abergele. Its original setting is not understood. The area was subsequently backfilled and returned to pasture.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature which has been infilled after excavation, the land being restored to pasture. It is not a landscape feature. The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from the location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. The large St. George Quarry lies immediately to the north and its large spoil tips from the quarry have been deposited between this location and the site of the proposed turbine.

ID number: 54 **ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY**
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9702775260 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This burnt mound is the easternmost of two burnt mounds which were situated on a south-facing slope, to the south of the hill which was later occupied by Dinorben hillfort in the Iron Age. It is late Neolithic in date and overlies a Neolithic pit group. Radiocarbon dating puts its date to 2290-2140 cal BC.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 840m to the east

Group Value: One of two Neolithic burnt mounds associated with further evidence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape.

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This burnt mound is the easternmost of two burnt mounds which were situated on a south-facing slope, to the south of the hill which was later occupied by Dinorben hillfort in the Iron Age. It is late Neolithic in date and overlies a Neolithic pit group. Radiocarbon dating puts its date to 2290-2140 cal BC. In post medieval times the landscape was enclosed and improved and in the early 21st century this area was excavated in advance of quarrying activity which has destroyed the burnt mound.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed by quarrying.

ID number: 55 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
PIT CLUSTER

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9703775236 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
One of several groups of small pits cut during the Neolithic period in this area and excavated in advance of an extension of the St. George's Quarry. The pits were up to a maximum of 2.8 metres in diameter and 1.8 metres deep. This group was overlain by two later Neolithic burnt mounds.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 840m to the east

Group Value: One of several Neolithic pit groups in the area which also has evidence of Neolithic burnt mounds and wells

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These pits were cut into a south-facing slope, to the south of the hill which was later occupied by Dinorben hillfort in the Iron Age. In post medieval times the landscape was enclosed and improved and in the early 21st century this area was excavated in advance of quarrying activity which has destroyed the pit group.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed by quarrying.

ID number: 56 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9658775018 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Excavated Feature

Condition: Excavated

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This burnt mound measures about 10 metres in diameter and the burnt material overlies a large central pit surrounded by five shallow pits which were infilled with burnt stone. There was evidence of a possible trough and hearth, with a Grooved Ware Bowl buried in the hearth.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 410m to the southeast

Group Value: One of three Neolithic burnt mounds known locally which are associated with further evidence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape.

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This burnt mound is situated in a relatively elevated position on a gentle north-facing slope, overlooking an undulating landscape where further evidence of Neolithic activity has been found during excavations in advance of the creation of a large spoil tip associated with St. George's Quarry in 2008-9. The presence of a sherd of Grooved Ware pottery in the hearth suggests that it is of later Neolithic date. The area is now buried beneath the quarry spoil tip.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature is now buried beneath a large spoil tip.

ID number: 57 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
PIT CLUSTER

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9661274941 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
One of several groups of small pits cut during the Neolithic period in this area, probably to extract clay, and excavated in advance of an extension of the St. George's Quarry. The pits were up to a maximum of 2.8 metres in diameter and 1.8 metres deep.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 475m to the southeast

Group Value: One of several Neolithic pit groups in the area which also has evidence of Neolithic burnt mounds and wells

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit group is found in a relatively elevated position on a gentle north-facing slope, overlooking an undulating landscape where further evidence of Neolithic activity has been found during excavations in advance of the creation of a large spoil tip associated with St. George's Quarry in 2008-9. The area is now buried beneath the quarry spoil tip.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature is now buried beneath a large spoil tip.

ID number: 58 ST. GEORGE'S QUARRY
TRACKWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SH9714775217 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Excavated

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This short length of trackway is defined by two ditches. It overlies a
Iron Age or Romano-British palisaded settlement. The date of the
trackway is not known.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 960m to the east

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Identified by archaeological excavation

Historical Value: Reported in Archaeology in Wales, 2009

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This trackway ran on a northwest to southeast alignment across a
south-facing slope to the south of Dinorben hillfort. It was destroyed by
quarrying in the early 21st century.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed by quarrying.

**Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
within 2km to 5km**

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
DE008	Pen-y-Corrdyn Camp	Hillfort	SH915764	4.6km to the west-northwest	A public footpath runs east to west along the southern edge of the site, though not through the hillfort itself, which is private farmland.	This large hillfort occupies the top of a steep-sided, isolated, limestone hill which rises on the eastern side of the Afon Dulas, south of Llanddulas. Panoramic views are gained from the hillfort, including views northwards towards the coastal strip. In historic times the land within and surrounding the hillfort has been managed as an area of rough pasture.	The relatively modest scale of the proposed turbine and the distance between the two locations indicate that the development would only cause a minimal visual impact. A considerable amount of modern development and other visual intrusions such as wind turbines and communications aerials are already visible from this location and the proposed turbine would not represent a significant new element into the landscape when viewed from this location. The proposed turbine would only be visible from the western side of the hillfort.	Very Low	None
DE031	The Mount, Abergele	Mound	SH947776					Excluded	Excluded
DE082	Mynydd y Gaer Camp	Hillfort	SH972717	3.5km to the south southeast	A public footpath passes around the ramparts of the hillfort	This hillfort occupies the summit of the prominent Mynydd y Gaer hill, which rises to almost 280m. Panoramic views are gained from the hill. The land within the hillfort ramparts has been farmed in post-medieval times and divided into several field parcels, with a trackway running through the site.	The relatively modest scale of the proposed turbine and the distance between the two locations indicate that the development would only cause a minimal visual impact. A steel electricity pylon stands on the sight-line from the hill summit and the proposed turbine and may well screen views of the distant turbine.	Very Low	None
DE114	Castell Cawr Hillfort	Hillfort	SH935767	2.8km to the northwest	Public footpath gives access to the hill summit within the area of the hillfort	This large hillfort occupies a steep-sided limestone hill which rises to the southwestern side of Abergele. Panoramic views must have been possible from the hillfort when it was occupied, but the hill has long been swathed in woodland, deciduous and coniferous, which means that the hillfort is now obscured from view and views out from the site are very difficult to obtain.	The woodland which covers almost the entire hillfort would screen or block views towards the proposed turbine. There may be intermittent views possible from parts of the southern side of the hillfort from where views may be gained through, or over, the trees. Nevertheless, the relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean that the development would only cause a minimal visual impact.	Very Low	None
FL186	First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park	Practice trenches	SJ000744					Excluded	Excluded

**Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
within 2km to 5km**

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
151	Pont Meredydd	296368	372282	II					Excluded	Excluded
153	Plas Newydd	300001	373038	II*					Excluded	Excluded
156	Pont y Ddol (partly in Llanefydd community)	298614	372568	II					Excluded	Excluded
159	Pont-y-Gwyddel (partly in Llanfair Talhaiarn community)	295263	371823	II					Excluded	Excluded
160	Plas Harri	296288	370732	II					Excluded	Excluded
162	Plas Uchaf	296694	371606	II*					Excluded	Excluded
164	Bryn-Ffanigl-Uchaf	292078	374562	II					Excluded	Excluded
166	Pant Idda	292055	375653	II					Excluded	Excluded
167	Ty Mawr	293671	375205	II	2.5km to the west	A public footpath passes through the property	Tymawr originally dates to the medieval period and retains internal evidence of its origins as a cruck-framed hall house, despite being modernised and extended externally. It serves as the farmhouse on a working farmstead, to the west of the Afon Gele, south of Abergele.	The blades of the proposed turbine may be visible at a distance but the relatively modest size of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean that only a minimal visual impact would be caused. The house itself faces north, away from the turbine. The turbine would not impact on the relationship of the house with its associated farmstead.	Very Low	None
168	Nant Fawr	292875	375650	II	3.3km to the west-northwest	A public footpath passes along the lane to the front of the house	This house was built in the 17th century and inscription dating to 1666 can still be seen above the fireplace. The house was home to the Maurice family in the 17th and 18th centuries, including Andrew Maurice, a Dean of St. Asaph in the 17th century. It stands within the post-medieval field system, just to the northern side of a minor stream which feeds into tributaries of the Afon Dulas to the west. The house faces east-northeast and is now the farmhouse on a working farmstead. In modern times the building has been extended to the north and to the west.	Trees and rising ground would block any view of the turbine from this location.	None	None
189	Sirior Goch	292933	373637	II					Excluded	Excluded
200	Stable and Carthouse Range at Plas Harri	296271	370765	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
201	L-shaped Barn at Plas Harri	296265	370742	II					Excluded	Excluded
202	Ty Gwyn	295846	370574	II					Excluded	Excluded
203	Pont-yr-Aled (partly in Llanfair Talhaiarn community)	295537	370460	II					Excluded	Excluded
204	L-shaped Agricultural Range at Plas Uchaf	296652	371576	II					Excluded	Excluded
206	Former Stable Block at Plas Uchaf	296704	371641	II					Excluded	Excluded
207	Tan-y-Gaer	297379	372550	II					Excluded	Excluded
208	Ty Ucha	298567	371997	II					Excluded	Excluded
230	Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park	298456	374619	II					Excluded	Excluded
231	Gwrych Castle including attached walls and towers and Stable Block.	292857	377465	I					Excluded	Excluded
233	King's Lodge, also known as Abergele Lodge	293940	377555	II*					Excluded	Excluded
235	Tyddyn-Morgan	293578	376368	II	2.8km to the west-northwest	A public footpath runs close to the south of the house	This dwelling was established in the late 17th century as a tyddyn homestead. It stands in an elevated position overlooking lower ground to the east-southeast. In modern times the southern end of the house has been removed and replaced with a modern dwelling. The northern part of the original house has been retained and the house now serves as the farmhouse on a modern working farmstead.	Higher ground which is afforested lies between this house and the proposed turbine, which would be likely to block views of the turbine.	None	None
236	Pentre-mawr	294678	378204	II					Excluded	Excluded
237	Church of St Michael	294545	377645	II*					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
238	Sirior Bach	293926	374131	II	2.5km to the west-southwest	The house stands within a static caravan park	The house at Sirior Bach is thought to date to the late 16th century. The house faces north. In later post-medieval times the house has served as the farmhouse on a farm holding and a number of outbuildings are shown to the north and west on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. In modern times the setting of the house has changed considerable as Sirior Bach is now the site of a static caravan park, with caravans standing in the fields to the north and east of the house.	It is possible that the proposed turbine would be visible in the distance from Sirior Bach, although trees within the caravan site and the caravans themselves are likely to block most views. Any views would be intermittent and the relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean that the visual impact would be minimal.	Very Low	None
239	Abergele Community Centre	294376	377581	II					Excluded	Excluded
240	Morfa Lodge	298365	377424	II*	3km to the northeast	Visible from a public road	A lodge built in 1868 at the entrance to a new driveway into the Kinmel Park estate. It remains occupied as a dwelling alongside the A547 road.	Woodland to the south of the house would block any view of the proposed turbine, only the blade tips of which would be theoretically visible.	None	None
242	Llwyni Lodge, also known as the Golden Lodge and Gate Lodge	298048	376187	I					Excluded	Excluded
243	Plas Kinmel	298027	376547	II*	2.2km to the northeast	None	The present house at Plas Kinmel was built around 1868, on the site of the earlier Llwyni House, as part of an elaborate home farm complex associated with the Kinmel Park estate. From 1934 it became the main residence of the estate when the Hughes family moved out of the mansion. In modern times the Kinmel Estate office has been located here.	Mature woodland parcels to the southwest of the home farm would block views towards the proposed turbine and protect the setting of the home farm complex.	None	None
245	1 Terfyn Cottages	298334	376183	II					Excluded	Excluded
246	3 Terfyn Cottages	298325	376160	II					Excluded	Excluded
247	5 Terfyn Cottages	298327	376133	II					Excluded	Excluded
248	7 Terfyn Cottages	298352	376125	II					Excluded	Excluded
249	Terfyn Wellhead	298307	376133	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
250	Church of St Mary, with churchyard walls	297342	379428	II*					Excluded	Excluded
251	Ty'n Llan Nursing Home	297347	379460	II*					Excluded	Excluded
252	Towyn and Kinmel Bay Youth Club	297398	379456	II*					Excluded	Excluded
271	Telephone Call-box outside the Harp Inn	294503	377561	II					Excluded	Excluded
275	Barn, Agricultural Range and associated garden walls and towers at Hen Wyrch Farm	292757	378009	II					Excluded	Excluded
277	Former Medical Hall	294494	377563	II					Excluded	Excluded
1357	Faenol Fawr	300090	376395	II*	4.1km to the east-northeast	Part of hotel complex	This minor gentry house was built in 1597 on the coastal strip to the north of Bodelwyddan. It stands in a post-medieval fieldscape and is now used as a hotel complex. The mansion is surrounded by other buildings in the complex, which include some historic buildings, such as the old farmhouse which is also listed and may be of similar date, built as an estate house in the late 16th century. The house faces south, over a small, enclosed garden. A small caravan park is located in the field to the west of the house.	The house faces south, not towards the proposed turbine to the west-southwest. The blades of the turbine may just be visible over the inland ridge which rises above the coastal plain but the relatively modest size of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean that only a minimal visual impact would be caused.	Very Low	None
1358	Faenol-bach with Domestic Boundary Walls	298797	376245	II*					Excluded	Excluded
1377	Church of St Margaret (The Marble Church)	300398	375460	II*					Excluded	Excluded
1379	Faenol Fawr Old Farmhouse	300126	376426	II	4.1km to the east-northeast	Part of a hotel complex	This is known as the old farmhouse at Faenol Fawr, but it may have been an estate building contemporary with the nearby Faenol Fawr mansion which is of 16th century origin. In modern times the former farmhouse has been used as part of the Faenol Fawr hotel complex.	Adjacent buildings in the hotel complex are likely to block any view of the proposed turbine.	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
1383	Bodelwyddan Castle	299923	374830	II*					Excluded	Excluded
1384	Bodelwyddan Castle Ice House	299806	375027	II*					Excluded	Excluded
1385	Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Farmhouse with Garden Wall and Gate	299295	374506	II*					Excluded	Excluded
1492	Outbuildings to N of Faenol-bach	298793	376259	II					Excluded	Excluded
1495	Felin-y-gors	300839	375000	II					Excluded	Excluded
14544	Glan Aber	294085	377544	II					Excluded	Excluded
14545	Stables and Coach-house Range at Glan Aber	294066	377544	II					Excluded	Excluded
14769	The Pen-y-bont Inn	294723	377546	II					Excluded	Excluded
18472	No 1, Bodoryn Cottages	297799	377244	II	2.5km to the northeast	Visible from the public road	This is one in a terraced row of four estate cottages, built by Kinmel Park estate in the mid-19th century. It stands to the northern of the A547, which was a turnpike road in the 19th century. The house is still occupied.	The top of the turbine, possibly only the blade tips, would be visible above the ridgeline to the southwest. The relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations means that the turbine would only cause a minimal visual impact. The cottages are viewed looking north, with the turbine to the southwest, which means that it would have no impact on views of these listed buildings.	Very Low	None
18473	No 2, Bodoryn Cottages	297806	377247	II	2.5km to the northeast	Visible from the public road	This is one in a terraced row of four estate cottages, built by Kinmel Park estate in the mid-19th century. It stands to the northern of the A547, which was a turnpike road in the 19th century. The house is still occupied.	The top of the turbine, possibly only the blade tips, would be visible above the ridgeline to the southwest. The relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations means that the turbine would only cause a minimal visual impact. The cottages are viewed looking north, with the turbine to the southwest, which means that it would have no impact on views of these listed buildings.	Very Low	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18474	No 3, Bodoryn Cottages	297811	377248	II	2.5km to the northeast	Visible from the public road	This is one in a terraced row of four estate cottages, built by Kinmel Park estate in the mid-19th century. It stands to the northern of the A547, which was a turnpike road in the 19th century. The house is still occupied.	The top of the turbine, possibly only the blade tips, would be visible above the ridgeline to the southwest. The relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations means that the turbine would only cause a minimal visual impact. The cottages are viewed looking north, with the turbine to the southwest, which means that it would have no impact on views of these listed buildings.	Very Low	None
18475	No 4, Bodoryn Cottages	297817	377250	II	2.5km to the northeast	Visible from the public road	This is one in a terraced row of four estate cottages, built by Kinmel Park estate in the mid-19th century. It stands to the northern of the A547, which was a turnpike road in the 19th century. The house is still occupied.	The top of the turbine, possibly only the blade tips, would be visible above the ridgeline to the southwest. The relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations means that the turbine would only cause a minimal visual impact. The cottages are viewed looking north, with the turbine to the southwest, which means that it would have no impact on views of these listed buildings.	Very Low	None
18659	Estate Boundary Wall to Gwrych Castle Park (part in Abergele Community)	293754	377397	II					Excluded	Excluded
18660	Betws Lodge	292561	376565	II					Excluded	Excluded
18661	Lych Gate to Church of St Michael	294531	377601	II					Excluded	Excluded
18662	Eglwys Mynydd Seion	294531	377394	II					Excluded	Excluded
18663	Bowden House	294564	377496	II					Excluded	Excluded
18664	Church of St Teresa of Lisieux	294615	377896	II					Excluded	Excluded
18675	Llwyni Lodge Gate Piers	298039	376200	II					Excluded	Excluded
18676	Roberts Monument at Eglwys Mynydd Seion	294524	377370	II					Excluded	Excluded
18681	Coach-house and Stable Range at Kinmel with terrace walls, steps and archway to E	298140	374836	II*					Excluded	Excluded
18682	Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel	298462	374670	II					Excluded	Excluded
18683	St Paul Addoldy yr Eglwys Fethodistiadd	294757	377499	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18684	Eglwys Crist Addoldy'r Annibynnwyr	294554	377858	II					Excluded	Excluded
18688	Garden Bridge and attached sunken service road walls and abutments at Kinmel	298244	374833	II					Excluded	Excluded
18689	Adam and Eve Gate at Kinmel	298274	374855	II					Excluded	Excluded
18690	Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden at Kinmel	298343	374589	II					Excluded	Excluded
18692	Gates and Gate Piers at the E end of the Broad Walk	298275	374757	II					Excluded	Excluded
18693	Entrance Screen to the main entrance front at Kinmel	298169	374926	II*					Excluded	Excluded
18696	English Presbyterian Church	294915	378663	II					Excluded	Excluded
18697	Monument to the great rail disaster of 1868 in the Churchyard of Church of St Michael	294553	377675	II					Excluded	Excluded
18698	The Castle, Y Castell	294560	377830	II					Excluded	Excluded
18699	National Westminster Bank	294502	377581	II					Excluded	Excluded
18700	No 2 Ty-mawr Terrace	294605	377623	II					Excluded	Excluded
18701	No 3 Ty-mawr Terrace	294597	377623	II					Excluded	Excluded
18702	Schoolmaster's House to the former Abergele Church School, with outbuildings to the E.	294373	377562	II					Excluded	Excluded
18703	Abergele and Pensarn Railway Station Booking Hall	294610	378682	II					Excluded	Excluded
18704	Abergele and Pensarn Station, 'Up' Platform Building.	294644	378742	II					Excluded	Excluded
18705	Abergele and Pensarn Station, 'Down' Platform Building	294668	378708	II					Excluded	Excluded
18706	Signal Box at Abergele and Pensarn Railway Station	294694	378741	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18707	West Range of Farm Buildings at Plas Kinmel	297994	376568	II*	2.2km to the northeast	None	The farm complex at Plas Kinmel was built around 1868 as a model home farm serving with the Kinmel Park estate. This building is found at the western side of the complex and was a service range for Plas Kinmel house, the residence associated with the home farm. From 1934 Plas Kinmel became the main residence of the estate when the Hughes family moved out of the mansion. The complex is sheltered from view from the west, south and east by a belt of woodland.	Mature woodland parcels to the southwest of the home farm would block views towards the proposed turbine and protect the setting of the home farm complex.	None	None
18708	North Range of Farmyard Buildings at Plas Kinmel with the enclosed muck yard and entrance gate pier	298020	376598	II*	2.2km to the northeast	None	The farm complex at Plas Kinmel was built around 1868 as a model home farm serving with the Kinmel Park estate. This building is found at the northern side of the complex and was a stable and barn. The complex is sheltered from view from the west, south and east by a belt of woodland.	Mature woodland parcels to the southwest of the home farm would block views towards the proposed turbine and protect the setting of the home farm complex.	None	None
18709	East Range of Farmyard Buildings at Plas Kinmel	298046	376576	II*	2.2km to the northeast	None	The farm complex at Plas Kinmel was built around 1868 as a model home farm serving with the Kinmel Park estate. This building is found at the eastern side of the complex and consists of a range of animal houses. The complex is sheltered from view from the west, south and east by a belt of woodland.	Mature woodland parcels to the southwest of the home farm would block views towards the proposed turbine and protect the setting of the home farm complex.	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18710	Piggery at Plas Kinmel	298068	376560	II*	2.2km to the northeast	None	The farm complex at Plas Kinmel was built around 1868 as a model home farm serving with the Kinmel Park estate. This building is found at the southeastern corner of the complex and was a piggery. The complex is sheltered from view from the west, south and east by a belt of woodland.	Mature woodland parcels to the southwest of the home farm would block views towards the proposed turbine and protect the setting of the home farm complex.	None	None
18711	Bryngwenallt	294174	376461	II					Excluded	Excluded
18712	Tyddyn-uchaf Old Farmhouse	293173	376392	II					Excluded	Excluded
18716	Lodge to Bryngwenallt	294391	376493	II					Excluded	Excluded
18717	Garden House	298524	374530	II					Excluded	Excluded
18718	Bodoryn-fach	297834	376662	II	2.15km to the northeast	Visible from the public road	This mid-19th century estate farmhouse was built by the Kinmel Park estate on the northern side of the lane to Plas Kinmel, which was the home farm on the Kinmel Park estate.	The top of the turbine, possibly only the blade tips, would be visible above the ridgeline to the southwest. The relatively modest scale of the turbine and the distance between the two locations means that the turbine would only cause a minimal visual impact. The farmhouse is best viewed looking north, with the turbine to the southwest, which means that it would have no impact on views of these listed buildings. The house faces east and is best viewed from non-public access land to the east and the turbine would not interfere with this view. A wooden telegraph pole stands directly in the line of sight from the rear of the house towards the turbine and is one of several nearby which have already introduced visual intrusions into the landscape.	Very Low	None
18720	Shop adjoining former Medical Hall	294487	377566	II					Excluded	Excluded
19036	Lady Eleanor's Tower	291859	377631	II					Excluded	Excluded
19037	Nant-y-Bella Lodge	293377	377166	II					Excluded	Excluded
19038	Hen Wrych	292792	378052	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
19039	Hen Wrych Lodge including adjoining crenellated boundary walls and towers	292808	378076	II*					Excluded	Excluded
19044	Gwrych Estate Boundary Wall from Tan-yr-Ogof to Gwrych Lodge	292383	378067	II					Excluded	Excluded
19853	Brewhouse and Piggeries at Plas Harri	296286	370761	II					Excluded	Excluded
19854	Barn Range at Plas Uchaf	296656	371622	II					Excluded	Excluded
19866	Chapel and Manse at Fynhonnau	296601	370422	II					Excluded	Excluded
19867	Plas Isaf	295765	372445	II					Excluded	Excluded
19868	Former Domestic Range at Plas Isaf	295779	372459	II					Excluded	Excluded
19869	Pont-y-ddol (partly in Cefnmeiriadog community)	298608	372557	II					Excluded	Excluded
19932	Ddol	299240	372750	II					Excluded	Excluded
19941	Groesffordd Marli Chapel	300268	373424	II					Excluded	Excluded
20109	Milestone	293753	374785	II	2.45km to the west-southwest	Alongside public road	This early 19th century milestone stands at the western side of a former turnpike, now the A548.	It is likely that the hedgerow to the eastern side of the road, and trees in the hedgerows beyond, would block views of the turbine from this location. The milestone is viewed looking west, away from the proposed turbine.	None	None
20159	Bronheulog	293246	371325	II					Excluded	Excluded
20160	Pigeon-house and Stable Block at Bronheulog	293232	371355	II					Excluded	Excluded
20161	Carthouse at Bronheulog	293205	371346	II					Excluded	Excluded
20164	Pont Meredydd (partly in Llanefydd community)	296361	372288	II					Excluded	Excluded
20165	Pont-y-Gwyddel (partly in Llanefydd community)	295250	371825	II					Excluded	Excluded
20166	Pont-yr-Aled (partly in Llanefydd community)	295532	370461	II					Excluded	Excluded
20897	Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary	299438	374010	II					Excluded	Excluded
80714	1, The Village	300281	375679	II					Excluded	Excluded
80715	10, The Village	300267	375615	II					Excluded	Excluded
80716	11, The Village	300268	375610	II					Excluded	Excluded
80717	12, The Village	300265	375607	II					Excluded	Excluded
80718	13, The Village	300266	375601	II					Excluded	Excluded
80719	14, The Village	300265	375596	II					Excluded	Excluded
80720	15, The Village	300264	375592	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
80721	16, The Village	300264	375588	II					Excluded	Excluded
80722	17, The Village	300263	375583	II					Excluded	Excluded
80723	18, The Village	300260	375578	II					Excluded	Excluded
80724	2 Terfyn Cottages	298330	376176	II					Excluded	Excluded
80725	2, The Village	300281	375673	II					Excluded	Excluded
80726	3, The Village	300279	375668	II					Excluded	Excluded
80727	4 Terfyn Cottages	298322	376152	II					Excluded	Excluded
80728	4, The Village	300279	375661	II					Excluded	Excluded
80729	5, The Village	300278	375656	II					Excluded	Excluded
80730	6 Terfyn Cottages	298335	376130	II					Excluded	Excluded
80731	6, The Village	300276	375652	II					Excluded	Excluded
80732	7, The Village	300276	375646	II					Excluded	Excluded
80733	8 Terfyn Cottages	298359	376122	II					Excluded	Excluded
80734	8, The Village	300269	375626	II					Excluded	Excluded
80735	9, The Village	300268	375620	II					Excluded	Excluded
80736	Bodelwyddan Park Wall with entrances and cottages	300823	375015	II					Excluded	Excluded
80737	Bodelwyddan Village Hall (former School)	300249	375527	II					Excluded	Excluded
80738	Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary	300522	373931	II					Excluded	Excluded
80739	Churchyard Wall of St Margaret's	300349	375433	II					Excluded	Excluded
80741	Faenol Fawr Barn	300177	376410	II	4.2km to the east-northeast	Part of a hotel complex	This barn stands just to the east of the mansion at Faenol Fawr and is thought to be contemporary with the house, which dates to 1597. The house and outbuildings now form part of a modern hotel complex. A series of modern buildings have been added to the eastern side of the barn. The western side of the barn is ivy-covered and it does not appear to have been improved.	Other buildings in the hotel complex, including Faenol Fawr mansion and nearby trees, would block views in the direction of the turbine from this location.	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
80742	Faenol Fawr Dovecote	300075	376397	II*	4.1km to the east-northeast	Part of a hotel complex	This dovecote stands just to the west of the mansion at Faenol Fawr and is thought to be contemporary with the house, which dates to 1597. The house and outbuildings now form part of a modern hotel complex. A small caravan park is located in the field to the west of the dovecote.	The blades of the turbine may just be visible from this location over the inland ridge which rises above the coastal plain but the relatively modest size of the turbine and the distance between the two locations mean that only a minimal visual impact would be caused. A line of deciduous trees to the west of the dovecote is likely to screen this view.	Very Low	None
80743	Farm Range to N of Faenol-bach Farmyard	298800	376290	II					Excluded	Excluded
80744	Farm Range to W of Faenol-bach Farmyard	298782	376282	II					Excluded	Excluded
80745	Bodelwyddan Vicarage	300318	375529	II					Excluded	Excluded
80747	Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden	299806	374737	II					Excluded	Excluded
80749	Glan-y-morfa	299367	376520	II					Excluded	Excluded
80750	Gors Mill Cottage	300843	375017	II					Excluded	Excluded
80751	Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings	299135	374113	II					Excluded	Excluded
80752	Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden	299810	374645	II					Excluded	Excluded
80753	Pen-isa'r-Glascoed Outbuilding	299300	374470	II					Excluded	Excluded
80754	Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden	299792	374731	II					Excluded	Excluded
80755	Farm Ranges to W of Faenol-bach Farmyard	298818	376273	II					Excluded	Excluded
80756	Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden	299720	374594	II					Excluded	Excluded
80757	Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle.	300000	374820	II					Excluded	Excluded
80759	Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E	299731	374678	II					Excluded	Excluded
87542	Fountain near Marble Church	300255	375461	II					Excluded	Excluded

**Appendix E:
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
Within 2km to 5km**

Parks and Gardens Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
C2	Bodelwyddan Castle	SJ0007174682	II					Excluded	Excluded
GD54	Kinmel Park	SH9822176825	II*	1km to the east at closest point	Visible from public roads	This large and well-preserved parkland and garden is of mid-19th century date and surrounds the large mansion of Kinmel Park. It occupies high ground which rises to the south of the coastal plain and from much of the area there are good views northwards to the Irish sea.	The proposed turbine would be visible from fields at the southwestern corner of this large Registered Park & Garden. The turbine is of relatively modest size and would only cause a Very Low visual impact, having no impact on the core of the parkland area.	Very Low	None
GD55	Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd	SH9673971562	II					Excluded	Excluded
GD58	Gwrych Castle	SH9206077328	II*	3.3km to the northwest at the closest point	Visible from public roads	This large Park & Garden occupies the north-facing side of the ridge which rises above the coastal strip between Llanddulas and Abergele. The parkland faces northwards towards the coastline.	The proposed turbine would only be theoretically visible from a very small area of afforested land within this parkland. In reality there would be no view possible and the turbine would have no impact on this Registered Park & Garden.	None	None