

Appendix H.1

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment Part 1 of 2



**Bodelwyddan Solar
Conwy, Wales**

*Historic Environment Desk-
Based Assessment*

**Bodelwyddan Solar
Conwy, Cymru**

*Asesiad Pen Desg o
Amgylchedd Hanesyddol*

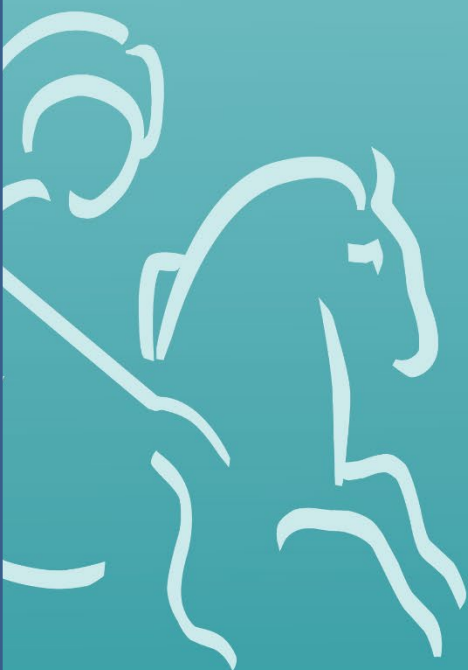


Report prepared for:
**Bodelwyddan Solar & Energy
Storage Limited**

CA Project: CR1799

CA Report: CR1799_2

September 2025



Bodelwyddan Solar, Conwy, Wales

Bodelwyddan Solar, Conwy, Cymru

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Asesiad Pen Desg o Amgylchedd Hanesyddol

CA Project: CR1799

CA Report: CR1799_2

CPAT Event PRN: E7031

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Designated Assets Data	Cadw
LiDAR imagery and point cloud data	Natural Resources Wales (NRW) website
Tithe Map	The Genaelogist
National Library of Scotland historic Ordnance Survey mapping	OS Mapping
1:10,000 OS Basemap	OS

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Bodelwyddan Solar
Location: Conwy, Wales
NGR: 297879 377445

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has evaluated the potential physical and non-physical impacts of the Proposed Development, comprising a Solar photovoltaic (PV) farm, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), and an underground cable connection.

The Solar Site is assessed as having moderate to high archaeological potential. Geophysical survey identified anomalies suggestive of later prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures, trackways, and ring ditches, with additional potential for deeply buried Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material. Despite localised disturbance from historic drainage and agriculture, widespread remains may survive. The Solar Site has the potential to impact archaeological features or deposits that may be present in the Site. However, no highly significant remains are anticipated within the Site.

The Cable Corridor crosses areas of varied potential. It passes through Kinmel Park, where there is high potential for encountering First World War trenches and bomb craters, and the follows a projected Roman road, indicating moderate Roman-period potential. Elsewhere, archaeological potential is lower due to prior disturbance. The Cable Corridor therefore has the potential to impact archaeological features or deposits that may be present along its route, but no highly significant remains are anticipated along its course.

The BESS Site lies in an area of low archaeological potential, and has already been subject to below-ground disturbance as a result of offshore wind farm infrastructure installed below ground in the north. Therefore, no significant archaeological remains are likely to be impacted.

An evaluation will be conducted to augment understanding of the archaeological potential of the Site. Where necessary, additional archaeological mitigation - comprising recording and monitoring - will be agreed with the archaeology advisor to ensure that the historic environment is properly investigated.

Potential impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets were assessed following Cadw's guidance Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). Key assets include Kinmel Park and associated Listed Buildings, Bodelwyddan Castle Registered Park and Garden, and various local Listed farmsteads and structures.

The Solar Site, while introducing new built form into the landscape, would do so in a manner consistent with the character of an already semi-modern, drained agricultural environment. Any resulting impacts on the setting of nearby assets would be minor and would not diminish their significance.

The BESS Site will not cause harm to the setting or significance of designated heritage assets.

Construction activities associated with the Cable Corridor will cause temporary, short-term noise impacts but will not result in long-term changes to the setting of heritage assets, as the cable will be fully buried. Cable laying is therefore not anticipated to cause lasting harm to the significance of the Grade II* Registered Kinmel Park.

Overall, the Proposed Development is considered capable of proceeding without causing unacceptable harm to the historic environment.

With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the development will comply with national and local planning policies relating to the historic environment, including the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2023) and Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

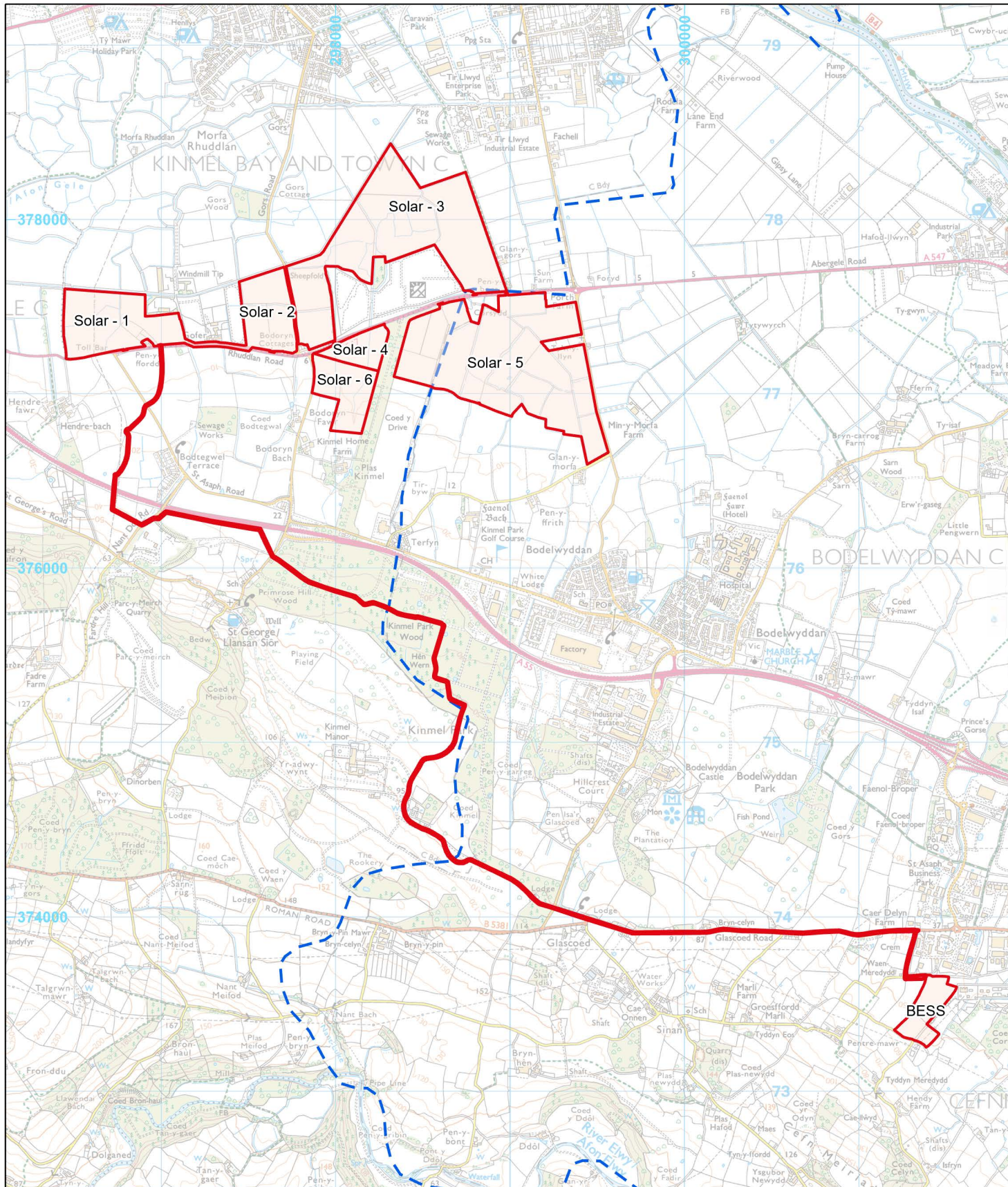
CRYNODEB

Enw'r Prosiect: xxxx

Lleoliad: xxxx

CGC: xxxxxx xxxxxx

WELSH SUMMARY - to be added at final for submission



- Site
- Boundary between Conwy and Denbighshire



0 1 km

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PROJECT TITLE
Bodelwyddan Solar, Conwy, Wales

FIGURE TITLE
Site Location Plan

DRAWN BY SB PROJECT NO. CR1799
 CHECKED BY RW DATE 01/09/2025
 APPROVED BY RW SCALE @ A4 1:30,000

FIGURE NO.

1

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September 2024, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned Bodelwyddan Solar & Energy Storage Limited to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land at Bodelwyddan, Conwy (henceforth – ‘the Site’).
- 1.2. The Site is proposed for redevelopment comprising a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), and a Cable Corridor.
- 1.3. The Solar Site will occupy six discrete parcels of agricultural land along Rhuddlan Road (A547); which have been ascribed numbers from 1 to 6 for the purposes of easier referral throughout this report:
 - Area 1 is located north of Rhuddlan Road. It measures c. 20.09ha and is centred on SH 96710 77409.
 - Area 2 is located east of Area 1 and north of Rhuddlan Road. It measures c. 12.51ha and is centred on SH 97610 77470.
 - Area 3 is located east of Area 2, north of Rhuddlan Road, measures c. 55.79ha, and is centred on SH 98350 77871.
 - Area 4 is located south-west of Area 3 and south of Rhuddlan Road. It measures c. 6.08ha and is centred on SH 98143 77259.
 - Area 5 is located south-east of Area 3, east of Area 4, and south of Rhuddlan Road. It measures c. 64.32ha and is centred on SH 99007 77179.
 - Area 6, which is proposed for landscape mitigation, is located directly south of Area 4. It measures c. 10.75 and is centred on SH 98063 76980.
- 1.4. The BESS Site comprises an area of agricultural land immediately south of St Asalph Business Park off Glascoed Road (B5381) and immediately south-west of Gwynty Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation. It measures c. 6.52ha and is centred on SJ 01414 73468.
- 1.5. The Cable Corridor is approximately 8km long and 10m wide and stretches from the south of Solar Site Area 1 to the north-west of the BESS Site. Its course is shown on Figure 1, but a more detailed description of the route, with approximate NGRs, is provided in Chapter 3.

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.6. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any historic assets located within the Site, and any historic assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these historic assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.
- 1.7. CA is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' published by CIfA in 2014 (updated 2020). This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

'...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact' (CIfA 2020, 4).

- 1.8. The 'Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment' (TAN 24) of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) further states that the:

'... need for a desk-based assessment... should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application (Welsh Government 2017).

Statute, policy, and guidance context

- 1.9. The Site covers a large geographic area at the boundary of two local authorities: Conwy County Borough Council and Denbighshire County Council.
- 1.10. The Solar Site is primarily located within Conwy County Borough Council, with the exception of the central and eastern parts of Area 5 which fall within the administrative boundary of Denbighshire County Council.
- 1.11. The western part of the Cable Corridor lies within Conwy, and the eastern part lies within Denbighshire. The central part of the Cable Corridor follows a north-south alignment close to the boundary between the two local authorities, and crosses the boundary several times.

-
- 1.12. The BESS Site is located solely within the boundary of Denbighshire.

Conwy County Borough Council

- 1.13. Conwy County Borough Council adopted its Local Plan, 'Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022', in October 2013 (Conwy County Borough Council 2013). Policies relevant to the Historic Environment include "Strategic Policy CTH/1 – Cultural Heritage"; "Policy CTH/2 – Development Affecting Heritage Assets", "Policy CTH/3 – Buildings and Structures of Local Importance", and "Policy CTH/4 – Enabling Development".
- 1.14. A Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) is being produced for Conwy to cover development in the area between 2018 and 2033. It is currently at Deposit Plan (final draft) stage. As per the website, the council hoped to complete this in 2024. At the time of writing this report, the LDP had not yet progressed to Stage 7 – Submission and Examination or Stage 8 – Adoption. The date at which the new LDP will be adopted has not been established. Replacement Local Development Plans are typically considered to be a material consideration when determining applications.
- 1.15. The 'Preferred Strategy', an early draft of the LDP, was published in 2019 (Conwy County Borough Council 2019). There were no more recent versions of the Replacement LDP available for consultation at the time this report was produced. However, the 'Preferred Strategy' contained "Strategic Policy 21: Historic Environment" and "Strategic Policy 32: Energy" which are relevant to this assessment.
- 1.16. The evidence base for Renewable Energy, created during the development of the Replacement LDP, frequently highlights the importance of growing Conwy's local energy system. For example, in the BP55 – Local Area Energy Plan, published in 2022, the Council lists development of onshore renewables and associated storage as a priority intervention area (Conwy County Borough Council 2022).
- 1.17. Conwy also have a Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guide, adopted in 2017. This includes a section on Heritage Evaluation, which reiterates paragraph 3.15 of TAN 8 (Planning for Renewable Energy; now defunct) and states that where renewable energy is proposed 'in close proximity to an area of heritage interest, or where development may have an impact on the setting of a historic feature' a 'heritage evaluation' may be necessary to assess the potential impact (Conwy County Borough Council 2017).

Denbighshire County Council

- 1.18. Denbighshire County Council adopted its Local Plan, 'Local Development Plan 2006-2021' in June 2013 (Denbighshire County Council). In the Local Development plan, there are no policies dedicated specific to the historic environment. However, the historic environment is included in "Policy VOE 1 – Key Areas of importance", "Policy VOE 4 – Enabling Development" and "Policy VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies". These policies form part of 'Theme: Valuing Our Environment', and the introductory text for this chapter states that "national policy affords [heritage assets] a degree of protection".
- 1.19. A Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) is being produced for Denbighshire to cover development in the area between 2018 and 2033. It is currently at Deposit Plan (final draft) stage. At the time of writing this report, the LDP had not yet progressed to Stage 7 – Submission and Examination or Stage 8 – Adoption. The date at which the new LDP will be adopted has not been established.
- 1.20. The 'Preferred Strategy', an early draft of the LDP, was published in 2019 (Denbighshire County Council 2019). There were no more recent versions of the Replacement LDP available for consultation at the time this report was produced. However, the 'Preferred Strategy' contained draft Key Policy "Natural & Built Environment".
- 1.21. Denbighshire also have several Supplementary Planning documents of relevance to this assessment.
- 1.22. The Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guide was adopted in April 2016. Chapter 8 provides guidance on land use planning considerations for solar energy schemes, and the section relating to the Historic Environment has been reproduced in Appendix 1 of this report.
- 1.23. The Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance Note (Denbighshire County Council; adopted 2003) contains guidance relating to planning applications for development with the potential to impact archaeology.
- 1.24. Relevant current and emerging planning policies are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 1.25. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy, and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these

statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. More detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Consultation

- 1.26. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), formalising the adopted scope and methodology (CA 2024).
- 1.27. On the 3rd of December 2024, the WSI was submitted to Mark Walters, Planning Archaeologist for Clwyd-Powys at Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb).
- 1.28. Comments were received from Mark Walters on the 4th of December 2024, and an amended WSI was issued on the 10th of December 2024. Jenny Emmett, Senior Planning Archaeologist for Gwynedd at Heneb, was included in the consultation at this stage following on from Mark Walters' advice.
- 1.29. Mark Walters approved the WSI on the 10th of December 2024. Following some comments from Jenny Emmett on the 19th of December 2024, a second amended WSI was issued and subsequently approved by her the same day.
- 1.30. Cadw provided a response to the ES scoping request in January 2025. It requested that Archaeology be scoped into the EIA. It also confirmed that built heritage should be scoped into the EIA. It recommended a 5km search area for the Setting Assessment, and provided a list of assets within 5km of the Site for consideration.

Archiving

- 1.31. Following the submission of the final report, it will be deposited within the archive at the National Museum for Wales, Amgueddfa Cymru, as well as lodged with the Heneb Archaeology Trust Ltd for inclusion within the HER and the RCAHMW. This report will be deposited in line with the 'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)' (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022).

Statute	Description
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023	This became an Act of Senedd Cymru in 2023. Thereafter, a suite of supporting secondary legislation was compiled before it came into full effect on 4 November 2024. It provides consolidated legislation to supersede the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 in Wales.
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024)	PPW provides the Welsh Government's planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. The Historic Environment is subject to Chapter 6 (page 129).
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)	The TAN provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and should be read in conjunction with Planning Policy Wales (PPW).
Cadw Best Practice Guidance	Includes, Conservation Principles (2011) and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017).
Conwy Local Development Plan (2013) and Denbighshire Local Development Plan (2013)	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published, and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of PPW (2024) and TAN 24 (2017). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to PPW (2024) and TAN 24 (2017).
Conwy Emerging Local Development Plan (2019) and Denbighshire Emerging Local Development Plan (2019)	Currently at Preferred Strategy stage, the emerging Local Development Plans for Conwy and Denbighshire comprise draft strategic policies outlining the councils' priorities for drafting their replacement Local Development Plans.
Conwy and Denbighshire Supplementary Planning Guidance	Relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance includes: The Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guide (Denbighshire 2016) LDP24 Renewable Energy (Conwy 2017) Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 15 (Denbighshire ND)

Table 1.1

Key statute, policy, and guidance

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis, and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified historic assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of PPW (2024), TAN 24 (2017), and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
Cadw	Current information relating to designated historic assets, e.g., World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields.
Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology: Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and PDF. HER Enquiry Reference Number: 7031.
Conwy Archives, Flintshire Archives and Denbighshire Archives	A search of the archives catalogues was conducted which revealed potential documents relating to the Site.
Natural Resources Wales (NRW) LiDAR data	LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) website.
Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Landmap data	Dataset focusing on archaeological and historical sites and how they relate to each other and to the surrounding historic landscape.
National Library of Wales, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland and other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock and superficial deposits) and borehole data.
Grey literature	Reports and research documents of relevant sites in and around the study area.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Following the agreed methodology and scope of the 2024 WSI (CA 2024), a study area comprising 1km measured from the boundaries of the BESS and Solar Sites and 500m from the Cable Corridor was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER and RCAHMW data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All the spatial data held by the HER and RCAHMW – the primary historic data repository – for the

land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER and RCAHMW records are therefore referred to, discussed, or illustrated further within the body of this report – only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 3) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.3. A 5km study area was adopted for the purposes of assessing impacts on the setting of heritage assets, following consultation with Cadw.
- 2.4. An initial site visit was undertaken in October 2024 in wet and overcast weather with reasonable visibility. A second site visit took place between the 13th and 19th of March 2025 in clear and dry weather conditions. This visit included a walkover of the Solar Site, the BESS Site and the Cable Corridor. The primary objectives of the site visits were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential historic assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The Site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown historic assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance, and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way, to assess the potential development impacts on historic assets.

LiDAR imagery

- 2.5. Existing Natural Resources Wales data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent any potential archaeological remains.
- 2.6. Lidar DTM and DSM raster tiles were obtained from the Data Map Wales portal. The data was available at 1m resolution, for the study area. The raster tiles were downloaded as .tif files. The Lidar .tif files contain British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system. The tiles were combined into a mosaic raster dataset using Esri ArcGIS Pro 3.3.0 to cover the area of interest.
- 2.7. The resulting .tif was then processed using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj et al. 2019 and Zakšek et al 2011) to create a number of visualisations including a hillshade, multi-hillshade, Slope, sky view factor, positive and negative openness and local relief model following Historic England guidelines (HE 2010) and guidance in Airbourne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to good practice

(Kokalj and Hesse 2017). The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.

2.8. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the ArcGIS Pro 3.3.0 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection.

2.9. DTM tile formed the basis within the desk-based assessment.

Assessment of heritage significance

2.10. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance, 'Conservation Principles' (2011), which describes value as a combination of heritage values: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historical (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, and iv) communal value. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those values, as set out, and advocated, by Cadw, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)

2.11. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible historic assets might be affected by the proposed development, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e., resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e., resulting from changes to the setting of historic assets, have been assessed. Regarding non-physical effects or 'settings assessment', this has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' document (Cadw 2017a). Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those values, as set out, and advocated, by Cadw, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

2.12. The 'Conservation Principles' states that: 'The assessment of the degree of harm to an historic asset needs to consider the impact of any proposal on its heritage values' (Cadw 2011, 31). 'Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales' states that, 'Your heritage impact statement will need to demonstrate that you have considered the potential impact of you preferred approach. You will need to show how your proposed work will sustain or enhance the significance of your historic asset, including potential benefits and any harm' (Cadw 2017b, 10).

The setting of historic assets

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- 2.13. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the publication 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (Cadw 2017a). This provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the implications of proposed development. The guidance reiterates that 'the setting of a historic asset is the surroundings in which a historic asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.
- 2.14. All historic assets have a setting and features of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to significance and may affect the appreciation of the asset. They can remain neutral. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.
- 2.15. A stepped approach is undertaken for assessing the implications of development proposals. The first step is to consider the site context, and whether, from a heritage point of view, there are other reasonable alternatives that should be preferred for development. In addition, this step identifies the historic assets affected, and the aspects of their settings which would be affected by the proposed development. Step 2 is to assess whether, how, and to what degree, these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s), i.e., 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the historic asset itself, and then considers:
- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other historic assets; and
 - The way in which the asset is appreciated.
- 2.16. Step 3 (where appropriate) is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of historic assets through consideration of the key attributes of the development in terms of its:
- Location and siting;
 - Form and appearance;

-
- Additional effects; and
 - Permanence.

2.17. Step 4 is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, and Step 5 refers to making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

2.18. The settings assessment presented in this report includes consideration of Steps 1 to 3, which are the steps normally undertaken to inform the planning process. Step 4 is carried out when it is considered necessary to specifically design or redesign a scheme in order to take historic assets into account. This is not considered necessary in this case. Step 5 is a subsequent stage and is not applicable to this assessment.

Limitations of the assessment

2.19. This assessment is principally a desk-based study and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by Cadw, Clwyd-Powys HER and RCAHMW are not a record of all surviving historic assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.20. The best resolution of digital terrain model LiDAR Imagery of the Site, available from Natural Resources Wales, is 1m. The quality of the data is good across the site.

2.21. The online catalogues for records held at Conwy, Flintshire and Denbighshire Archives were consulted. Flintshire and Denbighshire archives were visited in order to view relevant material. Conwy Archives was not visited because, following visits to the Flintshire and Denbighshire archives, it was determined that Conwy Archives did not contain any additional items of particular relevance to the scope of this assessment.

2.22. An initial walkover survey was conducted within the Site in October 2024, focused primarily on the Cable Corridor, when the weather was wet and overcast with reasonable visibility. A second Site visit took place between the 13th and 19th of March in clear and dry weather conditions.

2.23. Access was afforded within the Site, although such observations are limited since archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site, and the presence of modern infrastructure may possibly have inhibited identification of any possible upstanding remains. There is an element of uncertainty over the nature, condition, frequency and extent of the potential buried archaeological resource, which may be clarified through intrusive investigation. There was also sufficient access to heritage assets to assess likely impacts upon the significance of the assets due to changes to their setting.

3. LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Solar Farm Element

- 3.1. The solar farm element comprises six parcels of agricultural land (1 to 6) along Rhuddlan Road (A547) to the east of Abergele, south of Towyn, south-west of Rhyl and Kinmel Bay, and north-west of Bodelwyddan.
- 3.2. These land parcels are generally low-lying, with areas 1 to 5 being a maximum of 6.5m and minimum of 3.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Historically, this stretch of land was part of the intertidal zone and therefore unsuitable for settlement or cultivation until the creation of a substantial drainage network across the landscape between Abergele, Towyn, Bodelwyddan and Kinmel Bay.

Area 1 (Figure 2)

- 3.3. Area 1 is an irregular, almost L-shaped, piece of land of c. 20.09ha. It is located immediately north of Rhuddlan Road and is bounded to the east and west by unnamed trackways. It currently comprises agricultural fields (Photos 1 and 2).
- 3.4. Area 1 is located on low-lying land at the edge of a gentle north-facing slope. The greater part of Area 1 is c. 3.8 to 4.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD); however, due to the gentle sloping terrain the ground starts to rise gradually in the south of the Site, reaching c. 4.5m aOD in the south-west and c. 6.5m aOD in the south-east.
- 3.5. As outlined above, Area 1 is part of an artificially drained landscape. Bodoryn Cut, a large drainage ditch, is located immediately north of the Site. An unnamed drainage ditch runs along the Area's western boundary on a north-south alignment. Two further unnamed ditches run through the west and centre of the Area. The closest river is the River Gele, located c. 620m north of Area 1.
- 3.6. The underlying bedrock geology of Area 1 comprises Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 3.7. Superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt, and sand), deposited up to 11,800 years ago, are recorded across Area 1 within land below c. 5m aOD by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey 2025). The distribution of Tidal Flat Deposits is depicted on Figure 2, alongside a 5m aOD contour line. These deposits

would have formed a very marshy flat landscape within the intertidal zone, which would have been regularly inundated by the tide. The south-east of the Site contains superficial deposits of Till – Devensian (diamicton), which formed between 116,000 and 11,800 years ago (British Geological Survey 2025). This was deposited by a glacier during the last Ice Age, and indicates that this was an area of dry land, adjacent to the intertidal zone. The distribution of superficial deposits within Area 1 and its immediate vicinity indicates that Area 1 was located at the edge of the intertidal zone prior to drainage works.

- 3.8. No boreholes have been extracted within Area 1, nor have any boreholes been extracted within 250m of Area 1.

Area 2 (Figure 3)

- 3.9. Area 2 is a sub-rectangular piece of land c. 350m east of Area 1. It measures c. 12.51 ha and is located immediately north of Rhuddlan Road and immediately west of Gors Road. It comprises three fields of similar sizes (Photos 3 and 4), comprising one field in the north of the Site and two in the south, split by a north to south aligned boundary ditch.
- 3.10. Area 2 is similarly located at the edge of a gentle north-facing slope. The northern field is relatively level and is at c. 4.m aOD. The southern fields start at c.4m in the north but rise gradually to c. 4.5m aOD in the middle of the fields. After this, the ground level rises more rapidly, reaching an elevation of c. 6m to 6.5m along the southern boundary of the Area.
- 3.11. Area 2 is part of the same artificially drained landscape as Area 1. Bodoryn Cut runs across the Area's northern boundary, and unnamed drainage ditches run across the east, north-west and internal field boundaries. The River Gele is located c. 860m north of Area 2.
- 3.12. The underlying bedrock geology of Area 2 is recorded as Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods (British Geological Survey 2025). Kinnerton Sandstone Formation (sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed 252.2 to 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, is recorded immediately north-east of Area 2 (British Geological Survey 2025).

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- 3.13. Superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt, and sand), formed up to 11,800 years ago, are recorded across the majority of Area 2 (British Geological Survey 2025). However, as with Area 1, the British Geological Survey does not record these deposits above c. 5m aOD, and instead records superficial deposits of Till – Devensian (diamicton) dating to 11,800 to 116,000 years ago (British Geological Survey 2025). As with Area 1, this confirms the Area’s position at the edge of the intertidal zone prior to draining.
- 3.14. No boreholes have been extracted within Area 2, nor have any boreholes been extracted within 250m of Area 2.

Area 3 (Figure 4)

- 3.15. Area 3 is an irregular almost M-shaped piece of land located c. 10m east of Area 2. It measures c. 55.79ha and is located immediately north of Rhuddlan Road, immediately east of Gors Road and c. 350m west of St Asaph Avenue. It comprises seven large agricultural fields, many of which are irregular in shape (Photos 5 to 7).
- 3.16. Whilst the eastern and western parts of Area 3 are located immediately north of Rhuddlan Road, the centre of Area 3 is set back from the road by between 220m and 410m for approximately 800m. The space between Area 3 and Rhuddlan Road has been developed as a solar farm with panels orientated east to west (Photo 8).
- 3.17. Where Rhuddlan Road converges with Gors Road and St George Road, the edge of the north-facing slope curves southwards to face north-east. The southern border of Area 3 is located at the edge of this north-easterly slope, but as this border continues along the northern boundary of Rhuddlan Road to the north-east, it quickly moves away from the edge of the slope. Therefore, much of Area 3 would have been located within the flat landscape that comprised the intertidal area prior to drainage, and generally fluctuates between 3.8m and 4.2m aOD. However, the south-westernmost field of Area 3 is partly on the north-easterly slope, reaching c. 4.5m aOD in the centre of the field and a maximum height of c. 5.2m aOD at its south-west edge.
- 3.18. Area 3 is part of the same artificially drained landscape as Areas A and B. Bodoryn Cut runs across the Area’s north boundary, and Coed y Drive Drain ‘A’ runs through the centre of the area on a broadly north-south alignment. Glan y Gors Drain runs along the south-west boundary of the Area’s easternmost field and traverses the Site on a south-north alignment until it meets the eastern boundary of the north field, which it follows until it flows into the Bodoryn Cut. Several large drains are connected to

Glan y Gors Drain, including Glan y Gors Drain East 'A' which follows the east field's northern boundary. This drain connects a number of drains to the east of Area 3 with the Glan y Gors Drain.

- 3.19. There are many minor unnamed drains within the Area in addition to the larger named drains. For the most part, these drains are linear and run along field boundaries. However in the central portion of the Area, a series of irregular ditches are present in the fields to the west and east of the Coed y Drive Drain 'A'. All drains within Area 3 are illustrated on Figure 4. The River Gele is located c. 240m north of Area 3.
- 3.20. The underlying bedrock geology of the south-west of Area 3 is recorded as Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods (British Geological Survey 2025). Kinnerton Sandstone Formation (sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed 252.2 to 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, is recorded for the remainder of Area 3 (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 3.21. Superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt, and sand) formed up to 11,800 years ago are generally recorded by the British Geological Survey up to a height of c. 5m (British Geological Survey 2025). As the majority of Area 3 is below c. 5m aOD, Tidal Flat Deposits cover almost all of the Area with the exception of the south-westerly edge where superficial deposits of Till – Devensian (diamicton) formed between 11,800 and 116,000 years ago are recorded (British Geological Survey 2025). This confirms that the Area was generally located within the intertidal zone prior to draining.
- 3.22. No boreholes have been extracted within Area 3. Three boreholes are recorded within 250m of Area 3 by the British Geological Survey, but these are listed as confidential and the logs were unavailable for consultation.

Area 4 (Figure 5)

- 3.23. Area 4 is a broadly triangular shaped piece of land located c. 20m south of Area 3 and c. 90m south-east of Area 2 and comprises two fields divided by a land drain (Photos 9 to 11). It measures c. 6.08 ha and is located immediately south of Rhuddlan Road and immediately north-east of the St George Road and Rhuddlan Road T-junction. Immediately east of Area 4, there is a tree-lined private driveway which stretches from Rhuddlan Road through Kinmel Park Wood and Kinmel Park to Kinmel

Manor, c. 2.5km south of Area 4. To the north-east of Area 4, on the northern side of the Rhuddlan Road, there is a solar farm as mentioned in Area 3 (Photo 8).

- 3.24. As outlined in Area 3, there is a north-easterly facing slope which begins at the intersection of Gors Road, St George Road and Rhuddlan Road. This north-easterly facing slope follows a south-east alignment broadly parallel to the southern boundary of Area 4. Area 4 is located higher on this slope than Areas A to C. Whilst the north-east of Area 4 is still generally flat, fluctuating between c. 3.9m and 4.1m aOD, the land quickly begins to rise, reaching c. 4.6m aOD in the centre of the Site, c. 5.5m in the south-east, and c. 6.1m in the south-west. Therefore, Area 4 was located at the edge of the slope and intertidal area.
- 3.25. Area 4 is part of the same artificially drained landscape as Areas A to C. However, drainage in and immediately adjacent to the Area is generally less concentrated when compared to the drainage network for Areas A to C. A single minor drain passes through Area 4 on a south to north alignment and is depicted on Figure 5. The reduced concentration and size of drainage in and around Area 4 suggests that this Area was generally located beyond the intertidal zone and therefore required a less substantial drainage system to prevent waterlogging compared with the other Areas. The River Gele is located c. 1.2km north of Area 4.
- 3.26. The underlying bedrock geology of Area 4 is recorded as Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods (British Geological Survey 2025). Kinnerton Sandstone Formation (sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed 252.2 to 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, is recorded immediately north-east of Area 4 (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 3.27. Despite a significant proportion of Area 4 measuring c. 5m aOD or higher, the British Geological Survey still records superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt, and sand) formed up to 11,800 years ago across the vast majority of the Area (British Geological Survey 2025). Till – Devensian (diamicton) deposits formed between 11,800 and 116,000 years ago are only recorded in the south-west edge of the Area.
- 3.28. Topographical evidence indicates that Area 4 was located at the edge of the intertidal zone, but more substantially positioned on the slopes away from the tidal flats than Areas 1 to 3 and 5. This is further supported by the reduced concentration of drainage

ditches in and around Area 4 compared with Areas 1 to 3 and 5. but superficial geology within the Area, as recorded by the British Geological Survey, suggests that it was primarily positioned within the flats themselves. No boreholes have been extracted within Area 4 nor have any boreholes been extracted within 250m of Area 4. Furthermore, no other ground investigation works have taken place within Area 4. Therefore, it is not possible to determine whether the edge of the tidal flat deposits in Area 4 aligns with the topographical trend as apparent in Areas A to C and E or the edge as recorded by the British Geological Survey.

Area 5 (Figure 6)

- 3.29. Area 5 is an irregularly shaped piece of land located c. 20m south of Area 3 and c. 90m east of Area 4. It measures c. 64.32ha and is located immediately south of Rhuddlan Road and immediately west of an unnamed road which runs from the Rhuddlan Road and St Asaph Avenue roundabout to Ronaldsway Road in Bodelwyddan. The southeast of Area 5 is located immediately north of an intersection between this unnamed road and another unnamed road which leads to St Asaph Road to the south-west. The area comprises agricultural fields divided by drains (Photos 12-14). It is located immediately east of the tree-lined private driveway to Kinmel Manor which is located c. 2.1km south-west of Area 5. The solar farm north of Rhuddlan Road, as mentioned in Areas C and D, is located to the north-west of Area 5 (Photo 8).
- 3.30. Area 5 is generally located a little more to the edge of the north-east facing slope than Area 4. The northern part of Area 5 is at c. 3.9m to 4.1m aOD. The land slopes up from here to the south-west on a more gradual incline compared with Areas A and D, and only reaches c. 4.2m to 4.4m aOD in its centre. From here, it continues to rise gradually to a maximum height of c. 5.2m aOD in the south-west but stays within c. 4.1m to 4.2m aOD in the south-east.
- 3.31. Area 5 is part of the same artificially drained landscape as Areas A to D. Glan y Gors Drain runs from the centre of the Area's east boundary to the centre of its north boundary. St Georges Meadow Drain runs from the centre of the Site's southern boundary on a north-east alignment until it joins the Glan y Gors Drain. Glan y Morfa Drain runs along the southern half of the Area's eastern boundary (Photo 15), and the southern boundary of the south-easternmost field. There are many minor unnamed drains within Area 5, in addition to the larger named drains. These drains are generally linear and run along field boundaries. In general, drains within Area 5

are more concentrated in the lower-lying north and east. The River Gele is located c. 1.15km north of Area 5.

- 3.32. The south-western half of Area 5 has an underlying bedrock geology of Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods (British Geological Survey 2025). The north-eastern half of Area 5 is recorded as Kinnerton Sandstone Formation (sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed 252.2 to 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 3.33. With the exception of a few small areas along the southern border where some Till – Devensian (diamicton) deposits are depicted at the edge of the Area, the British Geological Survey records superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt, and sand) formed up to 11,800 years ago across Area 5. As outlined in Area 4, it is possible that Tidal Flat Deposits do not extend quite as far south-west as illustrated by the British Geological Survey, based on the topography of the Area. However, these superficial deposits indicate that the Area was located on the edge of the intertidal zone prior to its artificial drainage.
- 3.34. Three boreholes are depicted within Area 5 and two further boreholes are depicted within 250m of Area 5 by the British Geological Survey. However, these five boreholes are listed as confidential and the logs were unavailable for consultation.

Area 6

- 3.35. Area 6 is an L-shaped parcel of land located directly to the south of Area 4. To the east it is bounded by the tree-lined private driveway which leading from Rhuddlan Road through Kinmel Park Wood. An unnamed road partly forms its western boundary, while agricultural land lies immediately south, with Kinmel Home Farm and Bodoryn Bach situated just beyond.
- 3.36. Area 6 lies on rising land just above the intertidal zone, with an elevation of c.7.6m aOD recorded towards its northern edge and 12.5m aOD at the southern boundary. A drainage channel runs through its eastern side, continuing southwards from Area 4.
- 3.37. The underlying bedrock geology of Area 6 is recorded as Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods (British

Geological Survey 2025). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Till – Devensian (diamicton), formed between 11,800 and 116,000 years ago, reflecting the position of this area on dryland above the intertidal zone.

BESS Site (Figure 7)

- 3.38. The BESS Site comprises a broadly L-shaped area of agricultural land which measures c. 6.52 ha (Photos 16 to 19). It is located almost immediately south of St Asaph Business Park off Glascoed Road (B5381), separated only by an unnamed trackway which runs between their boundaries (Photo 29). An unnamed road runs along the west half of the element's southern boundary before it turns towards the south-west. An unnamed trackway continues along the remainder of its southern boundary. There is an electricity substation located immediately south of this trackway, and the Gwynty Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation (Photo 19) is located immediately north-east of the Site.
- 3.39. The BESS Site is located on a north-east facing slope and lies at c. 43m aOD in the north-east and c. 56m in the south-west.
- 3.40. The BESS Site is not located within the artificially drained landscape of the Solar Site. No drains are present within the BESS Site itself, and no major named drains are located within a 1km radius of the BESS Site. Some minor drains are located within this area, though they are not of sufficient concentration to suggest a systematically or intensively drained landscape. The closest of these minor drains are located to the east of the BESS Site.
- 3.41. The River Elwy flows on an easterly alignment to the west of the BESS Site until c. 1.65km south-west of the BESS Site. From here, the river flows on a south-east alignment until it reaches Pencraig, 3km south of the Site. At Pencraig, it realigns again to flow to the north-east and north, passing c. 2km north-east of the BESS Site at its closest point, until it converges with the River Clwyd c. 3.4km north-east of the BESS Site.
- 3.42. The British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey 2025) records underlying bedrock geology of Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) across the centre and north-east of the BESS Site. Warwickshire Group is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods. The south-west of the BESS Site has an underlying bedrock geology of Clwyd Limestone Group (limestone), a sedimentary bedrock formed

between 346.7 and 329 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey 2025).

- 3.43. The BESS Site contains superficial deposits of Till – Devensian (diamicton), a sedimentary deposit formed between 11,800 and 116,000 years ago (British Geological Survey 2025). This was deposited by a glacier during the last Ice Age.
- 3.44. No boreholes have been extracted within the BESS Site of the Site. Fifteen boreholes are recorded within 250m of the BESS Site by the British Geological Survey, but these boreholes are listed as confidential and the logs were unavailable for consultation.

Cable Corridor (Figures 8 to 11)

- 3.45. The Cable Corridor comprises an c. 8km Cable Corridor which connects the Solar Site from the south of Area 1 to the north-west corner of the BESS Site. The route is illustrated on Figures 1 and 8 and a description of its route is provided below. Given the size of the area covered by the Cable Corridor, there is significant variation in topography and geology along its route. Therefore, Figures 8 to 11 have been produced to illustrate the topography and geology of the Cable Corridor.
- 3.46. The Cable Corridor starts at SH 96590 77230 on the southern boundary of Area 1 (c. 5m aOD) and continues south for approximately 940m to SH 96720 76350 (c. 37m aOD). This part of the route broadly follows the alignment of overhead electricity pylons, alternating between following them on the east and west sides several times over this section. It crosses the A55 North Wales Expressway about 100m from the end of this stretch.
- 3.47. The next stretch covers a distance of c. 2.15km, starting at SH 96720 76350 (37m aOD) and ending at SH 98620 75660 (33m aOD). It starts on a south-east alignment until it reaches Ffordd Nant Ddu (Nant Ddu Road). At this point it turns north-east until it reaches the southern side of the A55. Here, it runs east, parallel to the road, for c. 550m (Photo 20), before turning back to a south-east alignment. The Cable Corridor crosses Primrose Hill and enters Kinmel Park Wood at SH 97630 76050 (Photo 21). It continues on a south-east alignment along the woodland path for the remainder of this section (Photo 22). This stretch broadly follows the natural contours in the landscape.

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- 3.48. The next section covers a distance of c. 1.37km, starting at SH 98620 75660 (33m aOD) and ending at SH 98610 74410 (96m aOD) as it climbs up the hill. The first part of this section follows woodland track south and south-east (Photo 23) until SH 98670 75320 when it leaves the woodland path and subsequently enters the open parkland at SH 98730 75120. The cable continues on a southerly alignment for the remainder of this section, which ends when the cable converges with Kinmel Park Access Road (Photo 24).
- 3.49. The final section covers a distance of c. 3.25km, starting at SH 98610 74410 (96m aOD) and ending at SJ 01390 73660 (43m aOD) at the north-west corner of the BESS Site. This section follows existing roads. It follows the Kinmel Park Access Road on a south-easterly alignment to the Crossroads with Engine Hill and Glascoed Road at SH 99250 74050 (Photo 25). This section broadly follows the contours of the hill.
- 3.50. It continues on a south-easterly alignment along Glascoed Road for 200m, to the junction with the B5381 “Ffordd Rufeinig” (Roman Road) where the route reaches its maximum elevation (100m aOD). It follows the course of the B5381 on an easterly alignment for 1.6km down the slope (Photos 26 and 27) until it reaches the south-west corner of Coer-Delyn Farm and the junction with an unnamed road at SJ 01320 73930 (40m aOD).
- 3.51. The cable follows this unnamed road (Photo 28) on a southerly alignment for 275m up a gentle slope to SJ 01270 73660 (45m aOD). It then turns east to follow a trackway (Photo 29) for the remaining 130m to the north-west corner of the BESS Site (43m aOD).
- 3.52. The Cable Corridor’s route begins to the south of Area 1, which is in a landscape of drained tidal flats (Fig. 8). As a result, there are a large number of major and minor drains to the north-east of the Cable Corridor, as illustrated on Figure 8. Drains are also present on the south-west side of the Cable Corridor, but these generally comprise isolated pockets as opposed to the widespread drainage system visible to the north-east. Several minor drains cross the Cable Corridor in Kinmel Park Wood and near the B5381 and Glascoed Road junction. The closest Rivers to the Cable Corridor comprise the River Gele located 1km to the north and the River Elwy located 1.2km to the south (not mapped).

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- 3.53. The underlying bedrock geology of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 10) comprises predominantly Clwyd Limestone Group (limestone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 346.7 and 329 million years ago during the Carboniferous period which is typically orange-brown to dark-orange in colour but can also be light grey to white (British Geological Survey 2025). However, the north-west and south-easterly edges of the Cable Corridor have an underlying bedrock geology of Warwickshire Group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods which is typically red, brown or purple-grey in colour, but occasionally grey.
- 3.54. The first c. 45m of the Cable Corridor is located on superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt and sand) deposited up to 11,800 years ago (Fig. 11, British Geological Survey 2025). Superficial deposits of Till – Devensian (diamicton) are recorded for the remainder of the Cable Corridor. These deposits formed between 116,000 and 11,800 years ago and was deposited by a glacier during the last Ice Age (British Geological Survey 2025). Devensian Till is an unstratified drift comprised of a heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel and boulders of varying size and shape. It can range in thickness from a very thin layer to more than 20m of superficial material and is typically of a stiff to hard consistency with a colour that reflects the local bedrock, often reddish brown or brownish grey or black. (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 3.55. Forty-three boreholes have been extracted within 250m of the Cable Corridor, primarily along the A55 and in the industrial estate to the north of the BESS. Seventeen of these boreholes, located in the vicinity of the B5381 section of the Cable Corridor, are listed as confidential and one other borehole comprises the recording of a well shaft (BGS Ref: SH97SE33).
- 3.56. The remaining 25 boreholes are depicted on Figure 11 and form two clusters (B1 and B2). The results of these boreholes are provided in full in Appendix 2.
- 3.57. The first Cluster (B1) comprises twenty boreholes running from east to west along the course of the A55 which were compiled in the 1960s and 1970s (BGS Refs: SH97NE70 to 89). The starting aODs for these boreholes were not recorded, and given the significant ground reduction or raising associated with road construction, it is considered that the present aODs for these locations are unlikely to reflect those at the time they were extracted. However, they record various stiff silty clayey

deposits, often with gravel and or sand, of reddish, brownish, orange, or grey colour. These deposits, which typically extend to the maximum depths of the borehole, likely represent the Devensian Till deposits recorded in this Area 2y the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2025). Topsoil of between 0.1m and 0.3m overlay the Till deposits.

- 3.58. The second Cluster (B2) comprises five boreholes (SH97NE117 to 121). The starting aODs were provided for these boreholes, and they have been reproduced in Appendix 2 relative to their aODs. They similarly identify deposits consistent with Devensian Till overlain by topsoil 0.25 to 0.4m thick.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1. For the purposes of the archaeology and historical background, a 1km study area has been applied in accordance with the agreed WSI.

Designated historic assets

- 4.2. There are no Designated Heritage Assets within the Solar and BESS elements of the Site.
- 4.3. The Cable Corridor passes through Kinmel, a Grade II* Registered Park (Fig. 14: **P2**; immediately adjacent to the Solar Site and 2.1km north-west of the BESS Site). There is one other Registered Park within the study area, Bodelwyddan Castle, which is Grade II Listed and located immediately north of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 14: **P1**; 1.3km south-east of the Solar Site and 790m north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.4. There are 68 Listed Buildings within the study area, comprising one Grade I Listed Building, eleven Grade II* Listed Buildings, and 56 Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 4.5. There are three Scheduled Monuments within the study area, comprising:
- First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park (Fig. S1; 2.1km south-east of the Solar Site, 470m north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 1.5km north-west of the BESS Site);
 - St George's Well, Abergele (Fig. S2; 1.6km south-west of the Solar Site, 330m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.2km north-west of the BESS Site); and
 - Tyddyn Bleiddyn Burial Chamber (Fig. S15; 4.3km south-east of the Solar Site, 1.3km south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 980m south-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.6. Lower Elwy Valley (Fig. H2, 4.1km south-east of the Solar Site, 1.1km south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 800m south-west of the BESS Site) is the only Historic Landscape within the study area.
- 4.7. St George (Fig. C1, 1.2km south-west of the Solar Site, 130m south-west of the Cable Corridor and 4.3km north-west of the BESS Site) is the only Conservation Area within the study area.
- 4.8. There are no other Designated Heritage Assets within the study area.

4.9. These assets are discussed where relevant to the archaeological baseline in this chapter. Development impacts on these assets and others in the wider landscape will be assessed in more detail from Chapter 6 onwards.

4.10. All Designated Heritage Assets within 5km of the Site are illustrated on Figure 49 and listed in Appendix 6.

Previous archaeological investigations

4.11. An archaeological desk-based assessment has previously been produced for the existing Solar Farm to the south of Area 3. This report included part of the Site, and no further archaeological works were required from the Archaeology Advisor.

4.12. A variety of archaeological work has been undertaken in the study area. The total of each type of assessment/investigation is as follows:

- Desk Based Assessment (Localised): 16
- Historic Building Recording: 1
- Aerial Photography Survey: 2
- Earthwork Survey: 1
- Evaluation: 3
- Evaluation and Watching Brief: 1
- Excavation: 2
- Geophysical Survey: 2
- Topographical Survey: 1
- Watching Brief: 9
- Large-Scale Assessment Project (Regional or Country-Wide Coverage, Non-Intrusive): 13

4.13. The results of these investigations are discussed where relevant in this chapter, and illustrated as necessary on the accompanying figures. Those investigations which are discussed in this report are included in the Gazetteer in Appendix 3.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (pre-4,000 BC)

4.14. The Palaeolithic period marks the earliest and broadest archaeological era. The Palaeolithic is characterised by significant fluctuations in temperature, alternating between Ice Ages and periods of warmth. These temperature changes are a significant influence on the pattern of hominid activity during the Palaeolithic, as colder periods were typically incompatible with life.

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- 4.15. Populations of this time lived as non-sedentary hunter-gatherers, primarily settling along river systems that provided diverse resources (Wymer 1999). Due to their nomadic lifestyle, predicting the presence of Palaeolithic artefacts is challenging and largely depends on suitable geological conditions, such as river terrace deposits. Artefacts from this period typically consist of redeposited lithic tools, including hand axes, flakes, and cores, often recovered from river gravel deposits.
- 4.16. The earliest evidence for hominid activity in Wales comprises Neanderthal occupation at Bontnewydd Cave, dated to around 250,000 BC (RRF 2025). The cave (not mapped) lies 2.2km south of the BESS Site, 2.6km south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 5.9km south-east of the Solar Site.
- 4.17. The British Geological Survey records superficial geological deposits within the Site which could date to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. These comprise:
- Tidal Flat Deposits (Clay, Silt, and Sand), deposited up to 11,800 years ago (Upper Palaeolithic to Present), identified in the Solar Site (areas A to E) and northern edge of the Cable Corridor.
 - Till – Devensian (Diamicton), deposited between 116,000 and 11,800 years ago (Middle to Upper Palaeolithic), identified in the Solar Site (Areas 1 to 5), the Cable Corridor, and the BESS Site.
- 4.18. Till is particularly noted for having a higher potential to contain Palaeolithic evidence (Historic England 2023). Despite Till deposits being abundant in the landscape, no artefactual evidence of Palaeolithic date has been recorded within the study area. The Regional Research Framework (RRF) for Wales provides an overview of Sites in the wider Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire region which have produced Palaeolithic artefacts. Areas of the region which have yielded concentrations of evidence dating to the Palaeolithic include:
- The Bontnewydd area which contains the Bontnewydd Cave discussed above and two further sites (not mapped). These sites were located in the vicinity of superficial Till deposits.
 - Llandudno (not mapped, 17km north-west of the Solar and Cable Corridors and 23km north-west of the BESS Site). These sites were located in the vicinity of superficial Till deposits.

- Tremeirchion (not mapped, 7km south-east of the Cable and BESS Sites and 10km south-east of the Solar Site). These sites were located in the vicinity of superficial Till deposits.
- Trelawnyd (not mapped, 9km north-east of the Solar, BESS and Cable Corridors). One site was located on superficial deposits of Till, the other was located in an area adjacent to Till deposits.

4.19. The above sites indicate a preference for activity in the vicinity of Till deposits, particularly on prominent landscape features such as hills and ridges and/or in proximity to rivers (RRF 2025). Despite Till deposits surviving within all Site elements, the potential for artefactual evidence dating to the Palaeolithic is considered to be low to moderate, given the absence of reported material from this period within the study area. However, the Site has potential for geological deposits dating from the Mid to Late Palaeolithic, comprising Till (all elements) and Tidal Flat Deposits (the Solar Site).

4.20. The Mesolithic period, lasting from 10,000 BC to 4,000 BC, saw a continuation of hunter-gatherer lifestyles. Similarly to the Palaeolithic, artefacts and deposits from this period are most commonly found along river valleys and elevated landscapes. These artefacts generally comprise lithic tools, often found in redeposited contexts (Bahn 2002).

4.21. No evidence dating to the Mesolithic has been identified within the study area. However, the Regional Research Framework (RRF 2025) provides an overview of Mesolithic evidence in the counties of Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire, and records particular concentrations in the following locations:

- Rhuddlan (not mapped, 3.3km east of the Solar Site, 4.3km north-east of the BESS Site and 4.1km north-east of the Cable Corridor) has the highest concentration of Mesolithic sites in Wales (BBC 2021). Rhuddlan is located on Mid to Upper Palaeolithic deposits of Till and Glaciofluvial Devensian, adjacent to an area of Tidal Flat deposits.
- Plas Heaton (4.5km south-east of the BESS Site, 4.9km south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 8.4km south-east of the Solar Site). Plas Heaton is located on the edge of Palaeolithic Till Deposits.
- Prestatyn (not mapped, 9.5km north-east of the Solar Site, 10.5km north-east of the BESS and Cable Corridors). This evidence was identified in an area

with Palaeolithic deposits of Till and Glaciofluvial Devensian, in the vicinity of Tidal Flat and Peat deposits.

- Llandudno (not mapped, 17km north-west of the Solar and Cable Corridors and 23km north-west of the BESS Site). One of these sites was located adjacent to Palaeolithic Till deposits. The other site was identified in the vicinity of Coastal Zone Deposits of up 11,800 years old.

4.22. Mesolithic evidence in this part of North Wales remains particularly concentrated on prominent landscape features such as hills and ridges of high ground, and/or in proximity to rivers (RRF 2025). The above sites show a preference for areas with Till or Glaciofluvial Devensian deposits in proximity to tidal and coastal zones.

4.23. However, there is an absence of evidence from these periods within the study area despite concentrations of evidence being identified in the wider North Wales landscape. Furthermore, the Solar and BESS Sites are not located in close proximity to rivers or on ridges of high ground where archaeological evidence from these periods has more frequently been identified. Therefore, potential for evidence dating to these archaeological periods is considered to be low.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (4,000 BC to AD 43)

4.24. The Neolithic period (4,000 BC to 2,200 BC) marked a major shift from a nomadic hunter-gatherer existence to a more settled, agrarian lifestyle (Bahn 2002). The domestication of plants and livestock led to the establishment of permanent settlements, typically near rivers and other natural water sources. This transition towards sedentism and 'place-making' resulted in the construction of large landscape monuments, including causewayed enclosures, henges and funerary barrows.

4.25. No evidence dating to the Neolithic period has been identified within the study area. However, the Regional Research Framework reveals sites in the wider North Wales landscape. In Denbighshire, this includes Llanrhaeadr-yng-nghinmeirch (12km south-east of the BESS Site and 16km south-east of the Solar Site), Dyserth (6.7km north-east of the BESS Site and 6.5km east of the Solar Site), Llanferres (21km south-east of the BESS Site and 25km south-east of the Solar Site), and Plas Heaton (4.5km south-east of the BESS Site, and 8.4km south-east of the Solar Site). Areas of concentrated activity in Flintshire include Trelawnyd (9km north-east of the Solar and BESS Sites), Moel y Gaer, Rhosesmor hillfort and Ysceifiog. In Conwy activity has been identified at Llanefydd, Maen y Bardd, Capel Garmon, and Penmaenmawr.

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- 4.26. Based on an absence of evidence dating to the Neolithic period within the study area, the Site is considered to have low potential for evidence dating to these periods.
- 4.27. The Bronze Age, spanning from 2,200 BC to 800 BC, is defined by the adoption of bronze as the primary material for tools and weapons (Bahn 2002). This period also saw an expansion in trade, as bronze production required the combination of copper and tin ores, which were not commonly found together in nature. Water sources such as rivers and springs remained focal points for activity, and the tradition of constructing landscape monuments continued, with cairns and round barrows being the most prevalent.
- 4.28. A bronze hoard was identified at Dinorben (Fig. 12: 1, 480m south of the Cable Corridor, 1.4km south of the Solar Site, and 5.1km north-west of the BESS Site). The hoard, which was found before 1868, comprised horse trappings and other bronze items and was found at the northwest base of the cliff forming Dinorben Hillfort. Some bone was also found, which may have been human. Dinorben Hillfort itself is located just outside the study area (not mapped, 560m south of the Cable Corridor, 1.5km south of the Solar Site, and 5km north-west of the BESS Site) and has been radio-carbon dated to the 9th or 8th centuries BC (Late Bronze Age). It remained in use until the Roman period.
- 4.29. Aside from this hoard, evidence dating to the Bronze Age primarily takes the form of speculative toponymical analysis of field and place names, comprising:
- Pen y Garnedd, which implies the presence of a cairn or barrow funerary monument (Fig. 12: 2, 240m south-west of the Cable Corridor, 1.1km south-west of the Solar Site, and 5.4km north-west of the BESS Site). The HER states that the area has been inspected but no evidence of a cairn was identified.
 - Cae Garnedd, which implies the presence of a cairn or barrow (Fig. 12: 3, 575m south of the Cable Corridor, 3.4km south-east of the Solar Site, and 600m south-west of the BESS Site). The HER records that the RCAHM visited in 1911, and noted a concentration of stones in the north-west corner of the field which may have represented the cairn. The cairn is now destroyed.
 - Cae Garreg Lwyd, which indicates a standing stone (Fig. 12: 4, 700m north-east of the Cable Corridor, 2.8km south-east of the Solar Site, and 940m

north-east of the BESS Site). No physical evidence of a standing stone has been identified.

- Cae'r Garnedd, which indicates a cairn or barrow (Fig. 12: 5, 1.2km north-east of the Cable Corridor, 860m south-east of the Solar Site, and 2.7km north-west of the BESS Site). The field name was recorded in the Tithe apportionments, but no features characteristic of a cairn or barrow are perceptible within the field.

- 4.30. Given the paucity of Bronze Age evidence within the study area, the Site is considered to have low potential for evidence dating to these periods.
- 4.31. The Iron Age (800 BC to 43 AD) is characterised by the large-scale organisation of the landscape as agricultural exploitation of the land increased, alongside the construction of hill forts, other defended sites, and domestic settlements (Bahn 2002).
- 4.32. No evidence dating to the Iron Age has been identified within the study area. However, there are several hillforts located just outside the study area which were in use during the Iron Age, including Dinorben (discussed above), and Bedd-y-Cawr (not mapped, 1.2km south of the BESS Site, 1.6km south-east of the Cable Corridor and 4.9km south-east of the Solar Site). These areas were likely the main focus of activity in the landscape during the Iron Age.
- 4.33. Given the absence of evidence dating to the Iron Age within the study area, the Site is considered to have low potential for evidence dating to this period.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.34. During the Roman period, settlements were connected by an extensive network of Roman roads, which facilitated trade and movement. These roads often led to the emergence of new settlements, particularly in areas where multiple roads or rivers converged. The highest concentration of Roman finds and features can be found within these settlements and along these roads.
- 4.35. The B5381 "Roman Road", along which the southern half of the Cable Corridor runs, is a modern road which originated in the Roman period. Located 260m north of the BESS Site and c. 2.7km south of the Solar Site (Fig. 12), the road connected the Roman town of Chester 40km south-east of the Site to the Roman fort at Caerhun 21km south-west of the Site (Margary 1973).

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- 4.36. Research was conducted on the road as part of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's (CPAT) review of Roman Roads in Mid, East and North-East Wales (Silvester et al. 2003 and Silvester 2004). The HER has derived shapefiles for the road which is subdivided based on the results of this research and other investigations. Each subsection, which is numbered according to CPAT's recording and mapped in detail on Figure 12, will be discussed below in order from east to west. This discussion is primarily informed by the details provided in the HER, but has been supplemented where possible by the results of archaeological investigations and findspots. Sections V to XI broadly correspond with the Cable Corridor.
- 4.37. Section I is located 980m north-east of the BESS Site and 1.1km north-east of the Cable Corridor at its closest point. Here, a ridge is recorded on the line of the projected road. However, the ridge measures only 5m wide, which was considered too narrow to be a Roman Road by the CPAT Roman Roads project team. Nonetheless, given the consistency of 5m wide features along the course of the projected Road, it is possible that this feature relates to the Roman road or its use in later periods.
- 4.38. Section II is located 760m north-east of the BESS Site and 900m north-east of the Cable Corridor at its closest point. Here, the CPAT Roman Roads team found no evidence for the road in adjacent fields or gardens, but concluded that there would be no topographical reason for the route to deviate from the projected route, as preserved in the modern Road alignment.
- 4.39. Section III is located 690m north-east of the BESS Site and 820m north-east of the Cable Corridor at its closest point. Here, the CPAT Roman Roads team again identified a low 5m wide ridge on the line of the Roman Road which they considered too narrow to be the road itself. However, given the consistency of 5m wide features along the course of the projected Road, it is possible that this feature relates to the Roman road or its use in later periods.
- 4.40. Section IV is located 315m north-east of the BESS Site and 335m east of the Cable Corridor at its closest point. Here, the CPAT team suggested that the modern road likely follows the route of the Roman Road directly. This is supported by the results of a Watching Brief at the former Pilkington Special Glass site in 2018 (Fig. 12: 6 & W1), where the Roman Road was identified directly beneath the modern road surface. In the Tithe Apportionments of 1846, a field 410m north of the BESS Site

and 430m east of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 12: 7) is named Wernglodd Y Palmant, suggesting the presence of a pavement or road in the vicinity. The HER suggests that this relates to the Roman Road, given the field's position immediately north of the projected road.

- 4.41. Section V is located 260m north of the BESS Site. The western half of this section follows the line of the proposed Cable Corridor. The CPAT team suggested that this modern section of road, raised up to 0.8m along its course, likely follows the alignment of the Roman road. However, this is a projection based on topographical evidence, confirmed sections of road elsewhere along the route, and the course of the modern road. No physical evidence confirming the road's course has been found within Section V.
- 4.42. Section VI is located 390m north-west of the BESS Site at its closest point. Here, the modern road deviates from the projected route, curving slightly to the south. The Cable Corridor, which follows the modern road, may therefore fall just south of this Section. Section VI represents a continuation of the road on the same alignment as that evidenced in Section VII, therefore it is likely that the curve in the modern road is a post-Roman deviation.
- 4.43. Section VII is located 490m north-west of the BESS Site. At the western edge of this section, the modern road and therefore the proposed route of the Cable Corridor rejoins the projected route of the Roman road. Here, according to the CPAT project, a band of metalling was once exposed in this Area 1s as a result of plough activity. The metalling was considered to be evidence of the road and followed its projected alignment.
- 4.44. Section VIII is located 540m north-west of the BESS Site and is broadly considered to follow the alignment of the modern road and therefore the proposed Cable Corridor. No evidence of the road has yet been identified along this Section.
- 4.45. Section IX is located 1.1km north-west of the BESS and broadly follows the alignment of the modern road and therefore the proposed Cable Corridor. The CPAT project recorded a stony ridge and grass covered scarp visible on the northern side of the modern road, which they suggested could relate to the road.

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- 4.46. Section X is located 1.25km north-west of the BESS and likewise follows the alignment of the modern road and therefore the proposed Cable Corridor. This is estimated based on the shoulder of the modern road which is 5m wide.
- 4.47. Section XI is located 1.47km north-west of the BESS, and primarily follows the alignment of the modern road and therefore the proposed Cable Corridor. However, it deviates from the modern road and Cable Corridor in the western edge of this section. Though the modern road realigns with the projected Roman road further west, the Cable Corridor bends with the modern road at the western edge of this Section and does not rejoin the B5381. This Section marks the western extent of the Cable Corridor's alignment with the Roman Road. No evidence of the road has been identified in this Section, therefore the route was estimated by the CPAT based on the route of the modern road, topographical evidence and the alignment of known sections of the Roman Road.
- 4.48. Section XII is located 1.8km north-west of the BESS Site and c. 15m south-west of the proposed Cable Corridor at its closest point. Its position is indicated by a wide mutilated ridge, identified by the CPAT on the alignment of the projected road.
- 4.49. Section XIII is located 1.9km north-west of the BESS Site and c. 60m south-west of the proposed Cable Corridor at its closest point. No physical trace of this Section has been identified, however a bow brooch has been recovered almost immediately south of Section XIII, and dates to AD 75 – 175 (Fig. 12: 8; 100m south-west of the Cable Corridor, 1.9km north-west of the BESS Site and 2.7km south-east of the Solar Site).
- 4.50. Section XIV is located 2.1km north-west of the BESS Site and c. 100m south-west of the proposed Cable Corridor at its closest point. This Section's alignment is indicated by an Agger with an average height of 0.4m in the north and 0.3m in the south.
- 4.51. Section XV is located 2.2km north-west of the BESS Site and c. 150m south-west of the proposed Cable Corridor at its closest point. The CPAT report did not find evidence of the road along this route. However, the HER records the discovery of a stone surface along the projected route during building works at Top y Glascoed (Fig. 12: 9, 160m south-west of the Cable Corridor, 2.1km north-west of the BESS Site and 2.7km south of the Solar Site).
- 4.52. Section XVI is located 2.6km north-west of the BESS Site and 350m south-west of the Cable Corridor at its closest point. Here, a terrace runs parallel to the modern

sunken road, and therefore potentially represents the original route of the Roman road. A watching brief was conducted at Bryn Y Pin Cottage, Groesffordd Marli in the vicinity of the projected route (Fig. 12: **W2**, 490m south-west of the Cable Corridor, 2.8km north-west of the BESS Site and 2.9km south-west of the Solar Site, Archaeology Wales 2022). This watching brief monitored removal of topsoil and subsoil in two 10m by 0.4m trenches which together formed an 'L' shape. Natural geology was encountered at depths of 0.27m to 0.35m below present ground surface. No features indicative of the road were recorded during the Watching Brief.

- 4.53. Evidence for the position of the road is limited for much of its course to speculation based on the alignment of the modern road or unexcavated features which broadly align with its supposed route. Where traces of a road have been uncovered either during investigations (Fig. 12: **W1**) or as a result of construction activity (Fig. 12: **9**), features could not be dated to a particular archaeological period with any certainty due to an absence of dateable material. However, when the sections are considered collectively, particularly the alignment and consistencies between individual Sections, it is likely that the projected route is reasonably accurate within the study area.
- 4.54. No features consistent with Roman settlement have been identified within the study area.
- 4.55. A hoard comprising six coins was recovered to the north-west of Dinorben hillfort in the 1990s (Fig. 12: **10**, 1.1km south of the Solar Site, 5.3km north-west of the BESS Site and 230m south of the Cable Corridor). A hoard of nineteen 3rd to 4th century AD coins was recorded to the north-east of the Dinorben hillfort (Fig. 12: **11**, 1.5km south of the Solar Site, 4.3km north-west of the BESS Site and 320m south of the Cable Corridor). As this hillfort was in use during the Roman period, it is possible that these depositions were related to activity at the hillfort during this time. Individual findspots recorded in the Dinorben area include a bow brooch (Fig. 12: **12**, 900m south-west of the Solar Site, 5.7km north-west of the BESS Site and 400m west of the Cable Corridor) and a spindlewhorl (Fig. 12: **13**, 1.4km south of the Solar Site, 5km north-west of the BESS Site, and 430m south of the Cable Corridor).
- 4.56. Roman evidence recorded by the HER is scarce outside of the projected Roman road route and Dinorben Hillfort Area 1nd comprises a single trumpet brooch recovered from fields to the north-east of Bodelwyddan (Fig. 12: **14**, 630m south-east of the

Solar Site, 1.9km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 3.2km north-west of the BESS Site).

4.57. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS 2025) records six finds of Roman date within the study area. These comprise:

- A copper alloy pin (not mapped, PAS Ref: WREX-D3EE6E, 740m west of the Solar Site, 920m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 6.8km north-west of the BESS Site);
- A copper alloy pestle located 240m south of Roman Road section VI (not mapped, PAS Ref: NMGW-A8099F, 3.2km south-east of the Solar Site, 240m south-west of the Cable Corridor, and 370m west of the BESS Site);
- A Polden Hill brooch recovered close to Dinorben Hillfort (not mapped, PAS Ref: NMGW-A6B0FB, 1.1km south-west of the Solar Site, 460m south-west of the Cable Corridor, and 5.7km north-west of the BESS Site);
- A mid-2nd century coin recovered 50m south of Section II of the Roman Road (not mapped, PAS Ref: WREX-6A887A, 4km south-east of the Solar Site, 1.1km east of the Cable Corridor, and 940m north-east of the BESS Site);
- A bow brooch, likely that recorded by the HER and mapped on Figure 12 (Fig. 12: 12, PAS findspot not mapped, PAS Ref: CPAT-495E9E, 895m south-west of the Solar Site, 405m west of the Cable Corridor, and 5.7km north-west of the BESS Site); and
- A bow brooch, likely that recorded by the HER and mapped on Figure 12 (Fig. 12: 8, PAS findspot not mapped, PAS Ref: LVPL-E47E04, 2.7km south of the Solar Site, 100m south of the Cable Corridor, and 2km north-west of the BESS Site).

4.58. The south-eastern section of the Cable Corridor has high potential for features or finds associated with the Chester to Caerhun Roman Road as it broadly follows the road's projected alignment. Given the paucity of evidence elsewhere in the study area, the rest of the Site, including the remainder of the Cable Corridor, is considered to have low potential for evidence dating to the Roman period.

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and medieval (1066 – 1539)

4.59. The Battle of Rhuddlan Marsh (Morfa Rhuddlan) took place in 795 AD between the Welsh and King Offa of Mercia (Swanton 2000). The battle was an important event in early medieval Welsh history, and was immortalised in the early Welsh folk song

“Morfa Rhuddlan”. The 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 40) depicts the location of the battle around the north of Area 3. However, subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show the Morfa Rhuddlan battlefield c. 650m north-west of Area 3 (not reproduced). No physical evidence associated with the battle has been identified and the location of the battlefield remains unknown.

- 4.60. The HER records ‘Cae Coch’, 750m north-west of Area 3, as the alleged place of retreat for the Welsh forces after the battle, but no evidence has been found in this location to support this (Fig. 13: **15**; 750m north-west of the Solar Site, 1.9km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 6.4km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.61. The only evidence dating to the early medieval period within the study area comprises a find of a copper alloy zoomorphic mount recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS 2025; not mapped, PAS Ref: WREX-49291C, 820m west of the Solar Site, 1km north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 6.9km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.62. The village of St George is located to the west of Kinmel Park Registered Park and Garden and south of the A55 and its historic core may be of late medieval or early post-medieval origin (Fig. 13: **16**; 1.5km south of the Solar Site, 310m south-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.4km north-west of the BESS Site). The present church of St George, whence the village derives its name, is in the north of the historic core and was built in the late 19th century to replace an older church located 40m to the west.
- 4.63. The present church contains an inscription which states that the previous church was over 800 years old, and therefore medieval in origin. However, St George is first recorded as Lan S. George in a late 1530s document which refers to dedication of the church. In 1700, the township of ‘Cegidog’ was added to the village name. Medieval records, in particular the Norwich Taxation of 1254 which references the church, were used to support a medieval origin for the earlier church of St George; however, this document referred to the area only by the township name ‘Kegidauc’ (Cegidog), therefore there is no documentary proof that the present church replaced one that was over 800 years old. The older church was likely that first dedicated in the 1530s, and is therefore of early post-medieval date.
- 4.64. St George was the Kinmel Estate’s village, therefore the settlement’s origins are likely to be closely linked to that of the Estate. Given Kinmel originated in the 17th century,

the village probably did not develop significantly until this time, when the Estate would have increased demand for goods, workers and tradespeople. However, it is possible that some settlement began in this area in the medieval period.

- 4.65. Ffynnon Gegidog, also known as St George's Well, is a Scheduled Monument located to the south-west of the Cable Corridor in Kinmel Park (Fig. 13: **S2**; 1.6km south of the Solar Site, 340m south-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.3km north-west of the BESS Site). Probably medieval in date, it is a stone-revetted, water-filled structure set within a railed, sunken enclosure which was believed locally to have healing properties for horses. The well appears to be divided into two parts: a deeper western section with surface water and a shallower eastern section without, possibly linked by a stepped arrangement. Although some suggest it may be the holy well of St Sior, there is no direct evidence connecting it to any saint.
- 4.66. The HER records a possible moated enclosure, originally identified on LiDAR, at Nant-ddu to the north-east of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 13: **17**; 790m south of the Solar Site, 190m north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 5.3km north-west of the BESS Site). Such features are associated with higher status settlement and typically date to the 12th to 14th centuries, though many remained in use into the post-medieval period.
- 4.67. An ornamented stone coffin of medieval date was discovered in Cae Celyn field to the south-east of the Solar Site, and may be evidence of a former chapel at ease or oratory (Fig. 13: **18**; 800m south-east of the Solar Site, 1.5km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 2.7km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.68. Ridge and furrow, of broad medieval to post-medieval date, is recorded in two clusters within the study area (Fig. 13: **19**). The first cluster is located to the west of the BESS Site and south of the Solar Site and was identified by the HER based on LiDAR and aerial photo analysis (3.1 to 4.2km south-east of the Solar Site, 50 to 810m south of the Cable Corridor, and 40 to 760m west of the BESS Site). The second cluster is located to the north of the Cable Corridor and was identified during investigations into the World War I Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Castle (CPAT 2016, 2.4 to 2.8km south-east of the Solar Site, 50 to 330m north of the Cable Corridor, and 970m to 1.5km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.69. Other evidence recorded by the HER comprises two findspots: a medieval stirrup (Fig. 13: **20**; 880m south-west of the Solar Site, 1km west of the Cable Corridor, and

6.5km north-west of the BESS Site); and a medieval to post-medieval buckle (Fig. 13: **21**; 4km south-east of the Solar Site, 800m south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 620m north-east of the BESS Site).

4.70. The Portable Antiquities Scheme records five medieval findspots within the study area, comprising:

- A copper alloy handle from a cooking vessel or cauldron (not mapped, PAS Ref: LVPL-95305A, 630m south-east of the Solar Site, 1.8km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 3km north-west of the BESS Site);
- A coin from the reign of Edward I dated to 1280-2 (not mapped, PAS Ref: WREX-560E17, 3.3km south-east of the Solar Site, 270m south of the Cable Corridor, and 520m west of the BESS Site);
- A coin from the reign of Edward I or II, dated to 1305-1309 (not mapped, PAS Ref: WREX-43A83D, 2.15km south of the Solar Site, 460m north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 2km north-west of the BESS Site);
- A copper alloy zoomorphic barrel lock (not mapped, PAS Ref: NMGW-E964EC, 840m south-west of the Solar Site, 560m west of the Cable Corridor, and 6km north-west of the BESS Site); and
- A coin from the reign of King John, probably post-dating 1205 and minted by Simond of Rhuddlan (not mapped, PAS Ref: WREX-FA904A, 3.9km south-east of the Solar Site, 1km east of the Cable Corridor, and 890m north-east of the BESS Site).

4.71. The Portable Antiquities Scheme also records the findspot of a medieval to post-medieval buckle, likely that recorded by the HER (Fig. 13: **21**; PAS findspot not mapped, PAS Ref: CPAT-E948E8, 4km south-east of the Solar Site, 800m south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 620m east of the BESS Site).

4.72. The Solar Site of the Site is considered to have relatively low potential for evidence dating to the medieval period, given the area was marginal land unsuitable for sustained cultivation during this time. The Cable Corridor and BESS Site are both located in an area of the landscape that was more likely to be of agricultural character during this period, and therefore features associated with this activity may be present within these parts of the Site.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1900) and modern (1900 to present)

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- 4.73. The post-medieval and modern periods are generally better documented than earlier phases of activity, owing to the increased availability of detailed cartographic sources and a greater survival of historical records. As a result, the development and use of the landscape during these times are more readily understood. Given this improved level of information, the assessment focuses primarily on features within the immediate vicinity of the Site, as these are most relevant in informing its archaeological potential during the post-medieval and modern periods.

Kinmel Park

- 4.74. The Cable Corridor passes through Kinmel Park, a Grade II* Registered Park (Fig. 14: **P2**; immediately adjacent to the Solar Site and 2.1km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.75. Kinmel Park is a medium-sized landscape park notable for its formal and pleasure gardens, walled garden, and significant group value with Kinmel Hall and its associated estate structures. The park evolved around Kinmel Hall (Fig. 14: **L2-1**, 2.1km south of the Solar Site, 570m west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.5km north-west of the BESS Site), the latest in a succession of houses on the site, set prominently within its grounds. To the east, within the walled garden, lie the ruins of Old Kinmel, a 17th-century stone house once central to the earlier estate (Fig. 14: **L2-2**, 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 170m west of the Cable Corridor, and 3km north-west of the BESS Site). Historical records indicate the existence of a deer park associated with Old Kinmel, possibly established by Sir John Carter in the 17th century.
- 4.76. The present park is enclosed by planting boundaries and shaped by modern infrastructure such as the A55 which severed the park's northern driveway access from the remainder of the park. The park features a mix of woodland, farmland, and formal landscaping. Key features include the late 19th-century Venetian Garden, attributed to W.A. Nesfield, designed with topiary, clipped yews, Roman pillars, and a central fountain, laid out on terraces to complement the sloping terrain. Surrounding the house are shrubberies and informal paths, while the walled garden—incorporating remnants of Old Kinmel—shows evidence of phased construction, with early stonework likely from the 17th century and later brick additions. The estate's design reflects the changing fashions in landscape and garden design from the 17th through 19th centuries and remains a valuable example of historic parkland in North Wales.

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- 4.77. Morfa Lodge is the only building associated with Kinmel Park which is located within the vicinity of the Solar Site, between Areas 4 and 5 (Fig. 14: **L2-3**; 70m from the Solar Site, 1.4km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.8km north-west of the BESS Site). The avenue, which extended north from the park to Coed y Drive, abuts Area 4 and Area 5 of the Solar Site's boundaries.
- 4.78. Features associated with Kinmel Park in the vicinity of the Cable Corridor include:
- Grade II Listed Gatepiers and Railings of mid-19th century date (Fig. 14: **L2-4**; 2.5km south of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 2.2km north-west of the BESS Site);
 - A former field boundary recorded during investigations into the World War I Practice Trenches at Kinmel Park (CPAT 2016, Fig. 14: **22**; 2.4km south of the Solar Site, 35m south of the Cable Corridor, and 2.7km north-west of the BESS Site);
 - A pond, marked on the 1900 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **23**, 1.3km south of the Solar Site, 25m east of the Cable Corridor, and 3.4km north-west of the BESS Site); and
 - A gas works, marked on the 1900 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **24**, 1.2km south of the Solar Site, 25m south-west of the Cable Corridor and 4.4km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.79. A full assessment of the proposed development on Kinmel Park, including direct impacts arising from the Cable Corridor and indirect impacts through possible changes to its setting from the Solar and BESS Sites, is provided later in this report.

Bodelwyddan Castle

- 4.80. Bodelwyddan Castle is a Grade II Listed Registered Park located immediately north of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 14: **P1**; 1.3km south-east of the Solar Site and 790m north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.81. Bodelwyddan Castle, a Grade II* Listed Building (Fig. 14: **L1.1**) located in the west of the Park, began life as the mansion of the Humphreys family before being sold around 1690 to Sir William Williams, then Speaker of the House of Commons. The original house was a symmetrical, double-pile structure with two-storey wings on the south-east front, which remained largely unaltered throughout the 18th century. The Williams family, enriched by North Wales lead mining, remodelled the house in 1805 under Sir John Williams in the Greek Revival style. Inherited by Sir John Hay Williams

in 1830, the house underwent significant transformation by architects Hansom and Welch into the castellated mansion that defines it today. Additional 19th-century modifications were made by Sir William Grenville Williams, whose family monograms are still visible in the tiled floors. Despite financial pressures, improvements continued until the estate was sold in 1918 following World War I, during which the house had been requisitioned by the Army. After the war, the site was leased and later purchased by Lowther College, a private girls' school, which operated until 1982. The property was then taken over by Clwyd County Council and repurposed for public and tourism use, with part becoming Bodelwyddan Castle Hotel and the remainder managed by Bodelwyddan Castle Trust.

- 4.82. Bodelwyddan Park, a registered historic park, originated in the 18th century and took on its present character in the 19th century under the guidance of Sir John Hay Williams. The park surrounds the castle to the north, south, and east, enclosed by a monumental stone wall over 3 metres high in places. It is characterised by rolling grassland, mature tree planting (notably oak), and features such as ponds, woodland, and decorative estate structures including lodges and drives. Particularly significant are the early industrial features such as a private gasworks, icehouses, and a lime kiln, which reflect the estate's self-sufficiency.
- 4.83. The main pleasure garden lies to the south of the castle and centres on a large walled garden originally developed in the early 19th century, and later redesigned around 1910 in the Arts and Crafts style by renowned garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson. Mawson's design, adapted to the site's thin limestone soil, introduced formal compartments with yew hedges, millstone entrances, a sundial, and a cascade-fed stream running through informal planting. The garden is also home to historic features such as an aviary, a classical portico, a relocated 1837 memorial obelisk, and a playhouse and garden shelter. To the south lies an ornamental woodland walk incorporating elements like 'gun loops' in the wall, a folly known as the Keepers Tower, and the original site of the obelisk.
- 4.84. Bodelwyddan Castle and its landscape are a rare example of a unified 18th and 19th-century estate, integrating house, parkland, and gardens.
- 4.85. Features associated with Bodelwyddan Castle Park in the vicinity of the Cable Corridor include:

- Grade II Listed Glascoed Lodge (Fig. 14: **L1-2**, 2.6km south-east of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 1.9km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Grade II Listed Bryn Celyn Lodge (Fig. 14: **L1-3**, 2.9km south-east of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 900m north-west of the BESS Site).
- Bryn-Celyn Farm, located between the two Listed Lodges just inside the Castle walls (Fig. 14: **25**, 2.7km south-east of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 1.2km north-west of the BESS Site).

4.86. A full assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on Bodelwyddan Castle is provided later in this report.

Turnpikes between Abergele and St Asaph

4.87. A turnpike road between Abergele and St Asaph was first created in the 18th century (Fig. 14: **26**, not recorded by the HER, mapped based on an 1862 plan¹). The road followed part of the old Roman Road in the east (Fig. 12), and was subsequently replaced by a new Turnpike Road (Fig. 14: **27**) in the late 19th-century.

4.88. Features in the vicinity of the Site associated with the Turnpikes include:

- Glascoed Lodge Milestone (Fig. 14: **28**, 2.6km south-east of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 1.9km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Ty-Cnap Milestone (Fig. 14: **29**, 3.1km south-east of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 430m north-west of the BESS Site); and
- The Toll House, a Grade II Listed Toll House built for the Kinmel Estate along the route of the new turnpike (Fig. 14: **L8**, 25m south-east of the Solar Site, 140m north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 5.9km north-west of the BESS Site).

Post-Medieval Farms

4.89. The Site is located within a predominantly agricultural landscape. As a result, the study area contains many farmsteads with post-medieval origins. Those within the

¹ QSD/DT/56 - 29 Nov 1862 Plan and book of reference St Asaph to Abergele Plan and sections of the St Asaph and Abergele Turnpike Road held at Denbighshire Archives

vicinity of the Site, identified from late 19th century OS maps during the CPAT Farms and Farmsteads Survey (2021) include:

- Bryn-Celyn Farm, located just inside Bodelwyddan Castle walls and recorded from the 1st Edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **25**, 2.7km south-east of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 1.2km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Glan-y-Gors Farm, located immediately adjacent to Area 3 of the Solar Site and identified from the 2nd Edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **30**, immediately east of the Solar Site, 2.1km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.8km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Pen-y-Bont Farm, located immediately adjacent to Area 3 of the Solar Site and identified from the 2nd Edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **31**, immediately east of the Solar Site, 2km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.6km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Gofer Farm, located between Areas 1 and 2 of the Solar Site and identified from the 2nd Edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **32**, 135m from the Solar Site, 640m north-east of the Cable Corridor and 5.5km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Nant-ddu Farm, located immediately north of the Cable Corridor and identified from the 2nd Edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **33**, 990m south of the Solar Site, in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor, and 5.2km north-west of the BESS Site);
- Waen Meredydd Farm, located west of the BESS Site and almost immediately south-west of the Cable Corridor and identified from the 2nd Edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14: **34**, 3.4km south-east of the Solar Site, less than 20m west of the Cable Corridor, and 140m north-west of the BESS Site); and
- Pen-y-fford Farmstead which is surrounded to the north, east and west by Area 1 of the Solar Site (Fig. 14: **35**, adjacent to the Solar Site, 320m north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 5.8km north-west of the BESS Site).

Bodoryn Cottages

- 4.90. Bodoryn Cottages are a row of four Grade II Listed cottages located on the north-east corner of the road junction between Rhuddlan Road (the A547) and Gors Road. They are located in the vicinity of the Solar Farm, south-east of Area 2, south-west of Area 3, and west of Area 4 (Fig. 14: **L9**, within 25m of the Solar Site, 1km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 5.1km north-west of the BESS Site).
- 4.91. The Cottages were built in c. 1860 to 1870 for the Kinmel Estate, and were likely designed by W.E. Nestfield, the Estate Architect (Cadw Listing Description).
- 4.92. A full assessment of impacts arising from the proposed development on these Cottages is provided later in this report.

Boundary Stones

- 4.93. Four boundary markers are recorded by the HER within Area 5 of the Solar Site. They comprise:
- Coed Drive Boundary Marker, lost, located in the north-west of Area 5 (Fig. 14: **36**, within Area 5, 1.7km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.6km north-west of the BESS Site);
 - Faneol Boundary Marker VI, lost, located in the north-west of Area 5 (Fig. 14: **37**, within Area 5, 1.7km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.6km north-west of the BESS Site);
 - Sun Farm Boundary Marker I, situated in a depression within the north-east of Area 5 (Fig. 14: **38**, within Area 5, 1.9km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.5km north-west of the BESS Site); and
 - Sun Farm Boundary Marker II, situated in a depression within the north-east of Area 5 (Fig. 14: **39**, within Area 5, 1.8km north-east of the Cable Corridor, and 4.5km north-west of the BESS Site).

World War I (1914 to 1919)

- 4.94. During World War I, Kinmel Park (Fig. 14: **P2**) and Bodelwyddan Castle (Fig. 14: **P1**) were used as a Camp and Training Grounds for the military. An overview of the history of Kinmel Park and Bodelwyddan during the War is provided below.
- 4.95. A survey was undertaken by CPAT in 2015, resulting in the identification of 424 features associated with use of the Parks during World War I (Fig. 15).

4.96. They comprise:

- Bomb Crater – 251 (total) comprising:
 - Condition – Near Intact: 20
 - Condition – Not Known: 152
 - Condition – Near Destroyed: 79
- Bomb Crater Spoil Mound – 28 (total) comprising:
 - Condition – Not Known: 28
- Mine – 6 (total) comprising:
 - Condition – Near Destroyed: 2
 - Condition – Not Known: 4
- Trenches – 126 (total) comprising:
 - Practice Trench, Condition – Not Known: 7
 - Practice Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 15
 - Practice Trench, Condition – Damaged: 1
 - Sap Trench, Condition – Not Known: 2
 - Sap Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 5
 - Silt Trench, Condition – Not Known: 1
 - Trench Redoubt, Condition – Near Destroyed: 2
 - Head Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 2
 - Fire Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 22
 - Fire Trench, Condition – Not Known: 3
 - Dugout Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 19
 - Dugout Trench, Condition – Not Known: 4
 - Communication Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 26
 - Communication Trench, Condition – Not Known: 7
 - Firing Range Trench, Condition – Not Known: 1
 - Firing Range Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 2
 - Grenade Range Trench, Condition – Near Destroyed: 3
 - Trenches (Group Entry): 4
- Banks – 12 (total) comprising:
 - Trench Bank, Condition – Not Known: 1
 - Firing Range Bank, Condition – Not Known: 6
 - Grenade Range Bank, Condition – Near Destroyed: 5

4.97. Due to the sheer volume of features and the concentration of said features, these have not been numbered individually in the text below nor on the accompanying

Figure or Appendix 3. However, they are depicted on Figure 15, symbolised to reflect the feature type, and listed in Appendix 4 with their individual reference numbers and NGRs.

Kinmel Park

- 4.98. Kinmel Park Camp was one of the largest military camps established in Wales during the First World War (Fig. 15: **40**). Constructed in late 1914 by the firm McAlpines (Putkowski 1989), the camp occupied parkland requisitioned from the Kinmel estate and, by 1919, stretched over 2km in length and 0.75km in width (Flintshire Observer 1914). Originally intended to train the Welsh Army Corps, the site was developed as a large training facility for troops from across the British Empire, including significant numbers from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Welsh Regiment, and later the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Griffiths 2014).
- 4.99. The camp was composed of twenty sub-camps, each equipped with its own accommodation, mess facilities, canteens, and classrooms, all housed in timber huts raised on short concrete pillars (Putkowski 1989). In addition to essential infrastructure, Kinmel Park Camp boasted a headquarters, stores, Post Office, bakery, cinema, various churches, and three YMCA buildings. Training facilities included stables, trench fighting zones, and bayonet practice areas. Extensive use was also made of the surrounding parkland for detached training exercises (Putkowski 1989). The camp was served by its own railway, and just outside the main gate grew a commercial hub of corrugated iron buildings—known as “Tin Town”—catering to soldiers and camp staff (Fig. 15: **42**).
- 4.100. Despite its significant role during the war, Kinmel Park Camp is most remembered for the 1919 mutiny and riot by Canadian troops awaiting repatriation. The unrest, caused by delays in demobilisation and deteriorating conditions, resulted in five deaths and highlighted post-war discontent among soldiers (Putkowski 1989). One of those killed, Private David Gillan, is buried in the churchyard of nearby St Margaret’s Church, beneath a sandstone crucifix (Mullins 2000).
- 4.101. Camp life is vividly documented in paintings by Canadian war artist David B. Milne, who captured the scale and atmosphere of Kinmel Park Camp in works such as Kinmel Park Camp: The Middle Section of the Camp from the Hills above Kinmel, depicting rows of huts, YMCA halls, the Garrison Theatre, and surrounding settlements. These paintings, along with period photographs and postcards, provide

valuable insights into the camp's design and daily operations (Putkowski 1989; Spencer 2015).

- 4.102. Architecturally, the barrack huts were standard military designs: single-storey, timber-framed structures clad in horizontal boarding or corrugated iron and roofed with felted pitch. They featured simple hinged windows, flued stoves, and duckboards leading to the entrances. Larger structures, such as the YMCA Central Pavilion, were visually more elaborate, some painted to imitate Tudor timber-framing, and used for concerts and cinema screenings (Spencer 2015).
- 4.103. The camp was gradually dismantled from 1920 onwards, likely in part due to the damage caused during the riots. An auction was held to dispose of remaining equipment (National Library of Wales, auction catalogue cited in Spencer 2015), and while no WWI-era buildings remain standing, archaeological surveys have identified earthworks and building foundations—possibly of Camp 20, or “Western Ontario” as it was known (Spencer 2013). Surviving elements include a trench training area with preserved trench profiles up to 0.75m deep as well as building bases and terrace cuttings (Spencer 2014).
- 4.104. Some of the huts were dismantled and reused elsewhere in North Wales. Identified re-erected examples exist in Bodelwyddan Castle Park, Rhyl, Llanfair (Anglesey), and Trefnant, among other locations (GVA Grimley 2005; Spencer 2015).
- 4.105. Kinmel Park continued to serve military functions into the Second World War, when it housed the Searchlight (Experimental) Wing and other units (Pratt & Grant 2000). It remained in military use until the 1960s. The scale and complexity of Kinmel Park Camp—along with its social, military, and political legacies—make it one of the most important WWI military training camps in Wales.
- 4.106. The Cable Corridor passes through an area which contained World War I Features. Detail of this area, including the extent of each feature recorded during the CPAT project (CPAT 2016) is provided in the inset of Figure 15.
- 4.107. The features include two parallel trenches (Fig. 15: **46** and **47**) 21m long, separated by parallel sloping banks created from the trench spoil to the east and west of each cut (Fig. 15: 48-51). The CPAT project recorded these features based on aerial photographs, and recorded the banks' condition as 'Unknown' and the trenches' condition as 'Near Destroyed'. No trace of any earthworks is apparent on modern

aerial images of this area, and Google Earth imagery from 2018 (not reproduced) shows that the area has been ploughed. Therefore, it is likely that the banks have been ploughed out. Any trenches will have been backfilled, though the trenches themselves are likely to survive as cut features beneath the surface. They are not visible on the LiDAR (Fig. 42).

- 4.108. To the north-west of these features, the CPAT project also identified several marks as possible short lengths of traversed trench (Fig. 15: **44** and **45**). These features have a recorded condition of 'Unknown' but they are similarly within an area that has been ploughed, and they are not visible on recent aerial images of the area nor the LiDAR (Fig. 42).

Bodelwyddan Castle

- 4.109. The training trenches in the parkland surrounding Bodelwyddan Castle (Fig. 15: **41**) represent one of the most extensive and well-preserved First World War trench systems in Wales. Established in late 1914, concurrently with the nearby Kinmel Park Camp, the Bodelwyddan Castle Park training ground was a key component of a broader military training infrastructure in the region (Griffiths 2014).
- 4.110. The trench systems extend across several hectares of parkland and were designed to closely replicate conditions at the Western Front. The layout includes front-line firing trenches, identifiable by their distinctive traversed (crenellated) shape, communication trenches arranged in zigzag form, and deeper dugouts possibly serving as command posts or first-aid stations (Spencer, Grant & Hankinson 2015). Some features, such as saps and redoubts, further reflect the instructional purpose of the site, helping to prepare troops for the tactical realities of trench warfare (Cadw 1995; Brown & Field 2003).
- 4.111. Surrounding the trenches, numerous shell craters indicate that the site was not only used for excavation training but also for live-fire exercises. These features appear to have been artificially created using detonated charges rather than shelling, given their distribution and lack of structural damage to the trench system (Spencer 2015). In 1995, part of the site, including a well-preserved trench section and an adjacent earthwork—interpreted as either a command post or a simulated machine gun position—was scheduled as a protected monument (Cadw 1995; Eyton-Jones 2015).
- 4.112. The training area was further investigated in 2014 through topographic survey and excavation. Trenches were found to vary in depth due to erosion and plough

truncation, but recovered artefacts, including .303 cartridges and blank rounds, confirmed both WWI use and later training activity into the 1960s (Spencer, Grant & Hankinson 2015; Cooke 2020). In one case, the presence of blank cartridges provided new insight into the nature of live-fire simulation at the site, showing that not all rounds used in training were live ammunition—a point previously undocumented (Cooke 2020).

- 4.113. The earliest known visual evidence of these trenches appears in a 1927 Aerofilms image, depicting disused trenches at the northern extent of the complex (Spencer 2015). More recently, aerial photography and digital mapping (e.g., GetMapping) have identified numerous additional trench features, prompting recommendations for an extension of the scheduled area southward to the B5381 road (CPAT 2004).
- 4.114. Photographs from the journals of Vernon Williams may offer rare contemporary views of the site in use. Two images from 1916 appear to show a grenade training session, possibly in Bodelwyddan Park, with trenches clearly visible in the foreground and background—some apparently revetted with wattle (Spencer 2015).
- 4.115. Despite decades of land use and ploughing, many elements of the trench system remain visible either as low earthworks or soilmarks, particularly in aerial imagery from the mid-20th century. The full extent of the training ground appears to have survived until at least 1948, with backfilling evident in photographs by the early 1950s (Spencer 2015).
- 4.116. A watching brief carried out in 2024 on the western edge of the site failed to identify any trench features, suggesting the known trench systems extend eastwards from this point and likely mark the westernmost extent of practice trenching in the park (Poole 2024).
- 4.117. The Bodelwyddan Castle Park training ground is a remarkable survival of a WWI military landscape, combining realistic field training with the architectural remains of trench warfare. It stands as a tangible reminder of the preparation undertaken by troops before deployment, and ongoing research continues to enhance understanding of the site.
- 4.118. The Cable Corridor is not due to pass through Bodelwyddan Castle and instead passes to the south of the Park boundary. The Park's boundary is clearly defined by a stone perimeter wall, therefore it is considered unlikely that features associated with

World War I use of Bodelwyddan Castle will be present along this section of the Cable Corridor, despite features being located in proximity to the Park's edge.

Glascoed Prisoner of War Camp

- 4.119. Glascoed, located in the vicinity of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 15: 43), was the site of a small, temporary prisoner of war facility during the final months of the First World War. In March 1919, a terrace of 19th-century cottages known as Cross Foxes Cottages was repurposed to accommodate a migratory gang of ten prisoners of war who had been transferred from Handforth Camp in Cheshire (Spencer 2016). These men were likely employed in agricultural or labouring tasks in the local area as part of wider efforts to support food production and infrastructure during the post-war demobilisation period.
- 4.120. Although modest in scale, Glascoed represents one of several such satellite sites used across the UK, where existing buildings were adapted for temporary wartime use.

Historic Map Regression

Solar Site

Area 1

- 4.121. The 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 16) shows the Site comprising eleven parcels of land consisting of four fragments of larger fields in the north and seven complete fields in the south. It is bounded to the east, west and south by roads. Three small farms are shown to the south and south-east of the Site, including Pen-y-ffordd (Fig. 14: 35). The apportionments are provided in Table 4.1. The names given for Apportionments 404 and 405, the two north-westernmost plots, translate as 'marsh causeway' and 'marshy pasture' respectively and emphasise the Site's marginal nature at this time.

Ref.	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation
404	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	William Jones	Hendre bach, Gnysy Palmant	Arable
405	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	William Jones	Hendre bach, Gorsey Pare	Pasture
406	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	William Jones	Hendre bach, Werglodd Peelin	Pasture
407	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	William Jones	Hendre bach, Cae glas	Arable
408	Robert Davies	James Davies	-	Meadow
409	Robert Davies	James Davies	Part of Tany Wall, Penyffordd Wind Mill etc	Garden

410	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Margaret Williams	Chandlers Land, Caer Efel	Meadow
411	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Bodryn Ucha, Pin Fford	Arable
412	Hugh Williams	Hugh Williams	Bottegwal-issa, Cae Bach	Arable
413	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Thomas Pierce	Bottegwal Ucha, Cae Penyfford	Meadow
414	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Bodoryn Ucha, Piny Fford	Pasture
415	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Thomas Pierce	Bottegwal Ucha, Werglodd to griffith	Arable and Meadow
416	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Thomas Pierce	Bottegwal Ucha, Werglodd Groesonen	Arable

Table 4.1: 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Apportionments: Area 1

- 4.122. In the mid-19th century, the drainage system in the area was overhauled, resulting in significant changes to field boundaries and drains as depicted on the Tithe Map. This included the creation of the Bodoryn Cut across the north of Area 1.
- 4.123. The 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 17) depicts Area 1 after these changes, comprising two large fields in the west, a large L-shaped section of a field in the east, and four smaller enclosures around Pen-y-ffordd in the south. Most field boundaries within Area 1 are annotated as drains.
- 4.124. No changes are depicted within Area 1 on subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps. The 1964 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 18) illustrates the lack of change within Area 1 since 1878.
- 4.125. Current aerial imagery shows the amalgamation of three small fields in the south to create a larger enclosed area. No other changes to Area 1 are depicted on aerial imagery. To the north-east of Area 1, imagery shows Gofer Bulking Station, which was constructed in 2006, and resulted in changes to the east field's boundaries (Conwy County Borough Council 2012). Aerial imagery from 2006 to 2019 also shows cropmarks indicative of an intensive drainage system underneath the four largest fields approximately 5-6m apart. This drainage network is aligned with field systems as illustrated on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map, not those illustrated on the 1840 Tithe Map. This indicates that it was installed in the second half of the 19th century.

Area 2

- 4.126. The 1840 St George's Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 20) shows the Site comprising irregularly shaped fields to the north of Rhuddlan Road and west of a previous iteration of Gors Road. Gower Farm is depicted to the west of the Site, but no other farms are depicted in this area, reflecting that this land was more marginal than that

of Area 1. These apportionments show a preference for meadow and pasture land use, reflecting that this land was likely relatively marshy and therefore less suitable for arable. The apportionments echo this, translating as ‘Gravel sluice’ (22), ‘Barley sluice marsh’ (11), ‘Lower River Meadow’ (12), ‘Spring/Well Field’ (21) and ‘Green marsh’ (24). Apportionment 450 translates as ‘wide ditch’ or ‘furrow’ suggesting deep drainage ditches in this field.

Ref.	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation
11	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Gors bella haidd	Arable
12	The Right Honorable William Lewis	Catherine Davies	Ynis Lloiau isa	Pasture
21	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Cae ffynon	-
22	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Grafel bella	Meadow
23	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Grafel canol	Meadow
24	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Gors las	Meadow
25	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Grafel	Meadow
450	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Rych lydian	Pasture

Table 4.2: 1840 St George's Parish Tithe Apportionments: Area 2

- 4.127. By the mid-19th century, the drainage system in the area was overhauled, resulting in significant changes to field boundaries and drains as depicted on the Tithe Map. This included the creation of the Bodoryn Cut across the north of Area 2.
- 4.128. The 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 21) shows Area 2 after these changes, comprising three regularly shaped fields. Bodoryn Cottages (Fig. 14: **L9**) are depicted to the south-east of Area 2.
- 4.129. No changes are depicted within Area 2 on subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps. The 1964 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 22) illustrates the lack of change within Area 2 since 1878.
- 4.130. Current aerial imagery (Fig. 23) illustrates the Site at present, and shows no change within the Site since its depiction on the 1878 Ordnance Survey Map.

Area 3

- 4.131. The 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 24) shows the Site comprising many small irregularly shaped parcels of land, divided by drainage systems. This reflects the

marshy character of Area 3 around this time. The apportionments reflect this, and include many descriptions relating to the marshy landscape, translated as 'Marsh' (449, 451 and 504), 'Wide Ditch' (450), 'Saltmarsh edge' (488 and 489), 'Saltmarsh' (519, 527), 'Saltmarsh Moor' (520), 'Border Marshes' (521), 'Bog' (522), 'Rushland Marsh' (523), and 'Little Saltmarsh' (528).

Ref.	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation
449	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Garsog	Arable
450	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Rych lydian	Pasture
451	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Garsog	Arable
452	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Maes Rhyddid	Arable
488	The Right Honorable William Lewis	Doritha Jones	Glany Morfa, Cae Drosy Cob	Arable
489	The Right Honorable William Lewis	Doritha Jones	Glany Morfa, Gowe Betty Pownall	Arable
495	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Acar Hir	Arable
496	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gwrddwyad	Arable
497	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Cae Ucha	Arable
498	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	-	Arable
499	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gwyddewydd	Arable
500	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Fir Bur	Arable
501	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Field in the Meadow	Arable
502	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Field in the Meadow	Arable
503	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Field in the Meadow	Arable
504	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gorse Gench	Arable
505	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	William Jones	Tan y Wal	Arable
506	The Right Honorable William Lewis	David Owens	Llwyni, Gorse Roger	Arable
507	The Right Honorable William Lewis	David Owens	Llwyni, Gorse Bella	Arable
508	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	John Parry	Tan y Wal	Arable
509	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	William Jones	Tan y Wal	Arable
510	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	William Jones	Tan y Wal	Arable
511	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	John Evans	Tan Y Wal	Pasture
512	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	John Evans	Tan y Wal	Arable
513	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	Thomas Williams	Tan y Wal	Arable
514	The Right Honorable William Lewis	Elizabeth Edwards	Bwlch Cefn Ogo, Gadlas & Glany Morfa	Meadow
515	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	Ambrose Harries and Thomas Williams	Plas Lloyd	Arable
516	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	Ambrose Harries and Thomas Williams	Plas Lloyd	Arable
519	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Morfa	Arable
520	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gorse y Morfa	Arable
521	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gorse Masdir	Arable
522	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Olwf Plader	Arable
523	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gorse Pwynog	Arable
527	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gors Morfa	Meadow

528	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodorin, Morfa Bach	Meadow
512a	Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh	John Evans	Tan y Wal	Pasture

Table 4.3: 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Apportionments: Area 3

- 4.132. As discussed above, the 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 25) depicts the Morfa Rhuddlan battlefield around the north of Area 3. However, later Ordnance Survey maps show the Morfa Rhuddlan battlefield c. 650m north-west of Area 3 and the Solar Site.
- 4.133. The 1878 Ordnance Survey Map shows Area 3 following changes to the drainage system in the area, including the creation of the Bodoryn Cut across the north of Area 3. They show significant changes to field division and drainage within the Area, particularly in the centre. No significant changes are depicted within the Area on later Ordnance Survey Maps, except for the addition of a field boundary in the north.
- 4.134. The 1964 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 26) illustrates the lack of change within Area 3 since 1878. A solar farm was developed to the south of the Site in the 2010s, and this is visible on recent aerial imagery (Fig. 23) but this did not appear to result in any significant changes within the Site itself. Other changes within the Site include removal of some field boundaries in the east of the Site.

Area 4

- 4.135. The 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 27) shows the Site comprising many regular and irregular parcels of land to the north of a crossroads. A pathway or road is depicted running through the east of Area 4, showing that the road network was very different in this area prior to rerouting of the Toll Road in the late 19th Century (Fig. 14: **26** and **27**) and creation of a new road between Abergele and Rhuddlan. These parcels are primarily arable and gardens, reflecting the much dryer character of this land. This is also reflected in the field names of the apportionments (Table 4.4) which translate as 'Common Land' (452 and 460), 'Big River Meadow' (494) and 'Little River Meadow' (493), 'Long Acre' (495), 'Long Grass' (496), 'Little Field' (453), 'Field' (458) and 'Hard Field' (462).

Ref.	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation
452	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodorin, Maes Rhyddid	Arable
453	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodorin, Cae Buch	Arable
454	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	Bottegwalissa	Arable
455	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	Bottegwalissa, Pen y Maes House Etc	Garden

456	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	Bottegwalissa	Arable
457	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	Bottegwalissa	Arable
458	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Maies	Arable
459	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	Bottegwalissa	Arable
460	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Maes Rhyddid	Arable
461	Thomas and John Hughes	Thomas and John Hughes	Bottegwalissa	Meadow
462	The Right Honorable William Lewis	David Owens	Llwyni, Erew Galed	Arable
493	The Right Honorable William Lewis	David Owens	LLwyni, Gwaen ynys Bach	Pasture
494	The Right Honorable William Lewis	David Owens	Llwyni, Gwaenynys Faur	Arable
495	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Acar Hir	Arable
496	The Right Honorable William Lewis	James Kerfoot	Bodrin, Gwrddwyad	Arable

Table 4.4: 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Apportionments: Area 4

- 4.136. In the mid-19th century, the drainage system in the area was overhauled, resulting in significant changes to field boundaries and drains in the area. The road network was also reoriented, likely both because of drainage enabling a change to what was deemed passable and work at the Kinmel Estate, which involved rerouting of the toll road (Fig. 14: **26**) which ran through the Estate and creation of a new road from Abergele to Rhuddlan (Rhuddlan Road). This work included the creation of a treelined driveway from the park to Rhuddlan Road, located immediately east of Area 4.
- 4.137. The 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 28) shows Area 4 following these changes, comprising a large field with a drain running through the east of the Area on a north to south alignment, in a similar position to the road depicted on the Tithe Map. Bodoryn Cottages (Fig. 14: **L9**) are located to the north-west of the Site, along with Bodoryn Chapel (now converted to residential).
- 4.138. The 1900 Ordnance Survey Map (not reproduced) shows a new field boundary on a north-south alignment in the west of Area 4. No other changes are depicted within the Site on subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps. The 1964 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 29) shows the field boundary first depicted on the 1900 Ordnance Survey Map, and illustrates the lack of other changes within Area 4 since 1878.
- 4.139. Current aerial imagery (Fig. 23) shows that the Site remains as agricultural fields separated by a field boundary in the west and a drainage ditch in the east.

Area 5

4.140. The 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Map and 1840 Faenol St Asaph Parish Tithe Map shows the Site comprising many irregular fields to the south-west of a crossroads. A road is depicted running through the west of the Area, showing that the road network was very different in this area prior to creation of a new road between Abergele and Rhuddlan. This area was historically marshland. These parcels are primarily pasture and meadow, perhaps reflecting that they may have remained relatively wet and unsuitable for arable despite drainage systems being put in place to bring the land into agricultural use.

Ref.	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation
35	Dorothy Jones	Dorothy Jones	Tiknap, Allotmnet	Arable
36	Edward Lloyd Esquire	James Kerfoot	Faenol Proper	Pasture
37	John Pierce	Jane Jones	Tiknap. Cartre	Homestead
38	John Pierce	Jane Jones	Tiknap, Croft	Pasture
39	John Pierce	Jane Jones	Tiknap, Croft	Pasture
40	John Pierce	Jane Jones	Tiknap, Croft	Pasture
41	Sir John Williams	John Hughes	Glanmorfa	Pasture
42	Sir John Williams	John Hughes	Glanmorfa	Pasture
43	Sir John Williams	John Hughes	Glanmorfa	Pasture
45	Sir John Williams	John Hughes	Glanmorfa	Arable
46	Sir John Williams	John Hughes	Glanmorfa	Meadow
47	Edward Lloyd Esquire	James Kerfoot	Faenol Proper, Gorsedd	Meadow
48	The Honorable Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Gors Penffrith ganol	Pasture
49	The Honorable Lord Dinorben	David Owen	Llwyni, Gors Newydd	Pasture
50	The Honorable Lord Dinorben	Jane Hughes	Demesne	Pasture
51	The Honorable Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Gors Penffrith ganol	Arable
52	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Tiknap	Pasture
53	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Gors bach	Arable
54	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owen	Llwyni, Gors isa	Pasture
55	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owen	Llwyni, Gors nant y crwth	Pasture
56	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	James Kerfoot	Faenol bach, Llain Main	Arable
57	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owen	Llwyni, Cae Newydd	Arable
58	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	James Kerfoot	Faenol bach, Deg Acar Pella	Arable
59	Sir John Williams	John Hughes	Glanmorfa	Arable
463	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Lletty Pantwn	Arable
464	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni. Gorse Bach	Pasture
465	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Gorse Morfa	Pasture
466	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Gorse Pantwm Nessar	Pasture

467	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Gorse y Pantwn	Pasture
468	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Field late Edwards's	Pasture
469	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Ellen Roberts	Glany Morfa, Gadlas Ucha	Meadow
470	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Ellen Roberts	Glany Morfa, Gadlas Issa	Meadow
471	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Ellen Roberts	Glany Morfa, Cae Befan	Meadow
476	Peter Parry	Peter Parry	Bodoryn Ucha, Cae Morfa	Pasture
477	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Jane Hughes	Glany Morfa, Rofft bach	Pasture
478	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	Jane Hughes	Glany Morfa, Rofft bach	Pasture
479	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Part of Gorse	Pasture
480	The Right Honorable William Lewis Lord Dinorben	David Owens	Llwyni, Part of Gorse Newydd	Pasture
481	Janet Williams	Janet Williams	Hendergyda, Allotment on the Marsh	Arable

Table 4.5: 1840 Faenol St Asaph and 1840 Abergele Parish Tithe Apportionments: Area 5

- 4.141. In the mid-19th century, the drainage system in the area was overhauled, resulting in significant changes to field boundaries and drains in the area. Compared with the other Areas (A to D), changes in Area 5 were not as substantial with many boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map remaining on the 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 31). However, some changes, particularly in the west of the Site, took place. This was likely primarily due to changes to the road network, including removal of the road in the west of this Area 1st construction of a new driveway from Kinmel to Rhuddlan Road, located immediately west of Area 5.
- 4.142. Aside from a few changes to field boundaries in the western edge of Area 5, no changes are depicted within the Site on the 1964 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 32), which illustrates the general lack of change within Area 5 since 1878.
- 4.143. Current aerial imagery (Fig. 23) shows no changes within the Site since 1964. The Site presently comprises fields divided by field boundaries and drainage ditches.

BESS Site

- 4.144. The 1843 Meriadog and Gwigvair (Wigfair), St Asaph Parish Tithe Map shows the Site comprising nine fields, generally sub-rectangular in shape, bordered to the north and south by an unnamed trackway or road (Figure 33). This field system is regular, with field boundaries generally following a north-east to south-west and south-east to

north west alignment. The apportionments are reproduced in Table 4.6 below and show that the land was utilised for arable cultivation at this time. There were two owners and three occupants associated with the land, and apportionments 153 and 154 and 264a to 264d share the same field names, suggesting that these fields may have historically formed two larger fields instead of six smaller ones.

	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation
152	The Lord Dinorben	Margaret Thomas (Pentre Bach)	Accar galed	Arable
153	The Lord Dinorben	Margaret Thomas (Pentre Bach)	Dryllian	Arable
154	The Lord Dinorben	Margaret Thomas (Pentre Bach)	Dryllian	Arable
166	Edward Lloyd Esquire	Edward Jones (Pentremawr)	Accar cenric	Arable
264a	Edward Lloyd Esquire	Hugh Thomas	Erwan hirion waen meredith field	Arable
264b	Edward Lloyd Esquire	Hugh Thomas	Erwan hirion waen meredith field	Arable
264c	Edward Lloyd Esquire	Hugh Thomas	Erwan hirion waen meredith field	Arable
264d	Edward Lloyd Esquire	Hugh Thomas	Erwan hirion waen meredith field	Arable
409	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.

Table 4.6: 1843 Meriadog and Gwigvair (Wigfair), St Asaph Parish Tithe Apportionments

- 4.145. The 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 34) shows the BESS Site comprising eight fields, generally sub-rectangular in shape, bordered to the north and south by an unnamed trackway or road. A footpath passes through the middle of the southern part of the BESS Site on a south-west to north-east alignment and continues along the north-east boundary of the area to the trackway. Whilst the majority of field boundaries broadly correspond with those depicted on the 1843 Tithe Map, there has been some consolidation in the north-west of the Site, resulting in the north half of apportionment 409 joining apportionment 264d and the central and southern portions joining apportionment 153.
- 4.146. No changes are depicted within the BESS Site on the Ordnance Survey maps for 1900 (not reproduced), 1914 (not reproduced), 1953 (not reproduced), or 1964 (not reproduced). The 1969 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 35) does not depict the footpath which traverses the east of the Site, nor the footpath along the BESS Site's eastern boundary despite continuing to depict other footpaths in the wider vicinity, suggesting that by this time these footpaths may have fallen out of public use.

However, there are no other changes depicted on this map and the field boundary which ran to the west of the footpath remains intact.

- 4.147. In the late 20th century, many of these internal field boundaries were removed to create two large sub-rectangular fields as illustrated on aerial imagery from 2006 (Fig. 36).
- 4.148. In 2008, planning consent was granted for a 576 MW offshore windfarm, off the coast of North Wales (BBC 2008). Consent was subsequently obtained for an onshore substation near St Asaph, immediately north-east of the BESS Site, which was necessary to supply the national grid with the electricity generated by the wind farm and was connected to offshore cables with below-ground cables measuring 11km in length (Gwynt Y Môr OFTO 2025). Aerial imagery from 2009 (Fig. 37) shows that part of this cable passes through the north of the BESS Site on an east-west alignment. Ground disturbance from this installation, measured from the 2009 aerial photograph, is c. 18m wide. In 2014, construction of the windfarm and all associated ancillary elements was officially completed (Windpower Monthly 2014). Aerial imagery from 2015 (Fig. 38) shows the newly constructed substation to the north-east of the BESS Site.
- 4.149. The BESS Site presently comprises two sub-rectangular fields as illustrated on Figure 39. Though the 1969 Ordnance Survey Map did not show the footpath passing through the east of the BESS Site, recent aerial imagery (Figure 39) shows a linear wear line through the element along its historic alignment suggesting that this footpath is still in use even if no longer publicly accessible. Furthermore, difference in crop or plant growth to the east and west indicates that the footpath may still function as a field boundary occasionally.
- 4.150. Britain from Above (Britain from Above 2025), the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP 2025) and the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP 2025) were consulted but no aerial photographs depicting the BESS Site were available.

Cable Corridor

- 4.151. The 1878 Ordnance Survey Map shows the Cable Corridor in the late 19th century (Fig. 40). It starts at Rhuddlan Road in the north west, crossing fields and roads until it crosses the into Kinmel Park, which is labelled as a Deer Park on this map. As it travels south it passes the Walled Garden which contains Old Kinmel (Fig. 14: **L2-2**).

It follows a trackway through the remainder of the park, which is wooded in the south-east, and joins Glascoed and then Roman Road following its departure from the park.

- 4.152. It runs along Roman Road just south of Bodelwyddan Park, passing lodges, residences and a public house along the course of the road, before turning south towards the BESS Site.
- 4.153. Subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps show several changes along the Cable Corridor route. Significant changes are outlined below. Minor changes, such as changes to field boundaries which cross the proposed route, have been omitted.
- 4.154. The 1900 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 41) shows the gas works (Fig. 14: 24) in the immediate vicinity of the Cable Corridor where it enters Kinmel Park in the north-west. The regular fields depicted where the cable turns southwards in the north-east of Kinmel Park are also removed by this time, replaced by a woodland area labelled 'Wern-newydd'. Further woodland is also depicted along Kinmel Park's eastern boundary at this time, and illustrates late 19th-century changes to the Site as the park matured. It also shows the removal of the old toll road (Fig. 14: 26) within the park boundary, following creation of the new toll route in the second half of the 19th century.
- 4.155. No significant changes are depicted on the 1914 Ordnance Survey Map.
- 4.156. The 1952 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 42) shows the military camp to the north-east of the present park extent, closer to Glascoed Road. The northern section of Kinmel has been planted as woodland by this time, and no features associated with World War I use of the Site (Fig. 15) are depicted within Kinmel Park. No other significant changes are depicted on the 1952 and 1953 Ordnance Survey Maps along the Cable Corridor route.
- 4.157. Construction of the A55 in the late 20th century resulted in isolated changes along the western section of the Cable Corridor, including alterations to field boundaries. It also severed Kinmel Park from its Rhuddlan Road driveway. However, the Cable Corridor otherwise generally remains unaltered since its depiction on these maps.

LiDAR Imagery

- 4.158. LiDAR imagery has been consulted as part of this report and reproduced as Figures 43 and 44. A summary of the results is provided below.

Solar Site (Figure 43)

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- 4.159. The LiDAR shows a number of linear trends within Area 1. Deep trends in the east of the Area 1 appear to reflect former field boundaries depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map (Fig. 16). Other linears are detectable particularly in the western half of the area. These are regularly aligned within each field, on the same orientation as the field system. Though ridge and furrow is recorded in the study area (Fig. 14: 19) it is likely that these linear features represent a complex drainage ditch system beneath the present field, as visible on aerial photos (Fig. 19). They reflect the significant levels of engineering needed within this landscape in order to facilitate agricultural activity within it. The LiDAR data confirms that these drains respect field boundaries as laid down in the late 19th century, indicating that they were associated with late 19th century or later attempts to improve the land. Several deep lines are visible in the central field and north-west field. These features likely reflect other drains within the landscape, and similarly respect late 19th century field boundaries in their extents.
- 4.160. In Area 2, linear features consistent with 1840 field boundaries (Fig. 20) are also visible particularly in the west and north. Linear features in the south-east of this feature also appear to be former field boundaries, forming a side 'T' between the northern field boundary and Rhuddlan Road, though this does not reflect boundaries depicted on the Tithe or Ordnance Survey Maps, the alignment is consistent with that of earlier field systems depicted on the Tithe Map. Linear features are discernible on an east to west alignment in the north. These are likely drainage ditches. However, traces of a dense and heavily engineered drainage network, as visible in Areas A, C and E, is not discernible on the LiDAR for Area 2.
- 4.161. In Area 3, the extensive drainage network is discernible in the west and north, comprising extensive regular parallel drainage ditches aligned with field boundaries as depicted on the 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 25). They also show deeper linear trends, which seem to reflect the field boundaries as depicted on the OS Map, and also likely form part of the extensive drainage system, connecting larger ditches along field boundary edges with the smaller in field drainage systems. In the east field, a trace of the trackway depicted along the Site's eastern boundary is visible as a ridge, as is the northern boundary of the south-easternmost field. Traces of some of the fields depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map (Fig. 24) are also discernible on the LiDAR but are generally heavily eroded, likely as a result of the significant engineering works undertaken to facilitate agricultural use of this land. Linear features discernible on a north-south alignment in the south-west field have the appearance

of ridge and furrow, but are also likely to represent later drainage systems or recent agricultural activity, as extent and alignment of these features are consistent with the current field boundaries, not the smaller fields that were depicted within this field on the Tithe (Fig. 24). Some of these earlier boundaries are visible within the field, but are heavily eroded, similarly indicating that the field was heavily altered since the second half of the 19th century to create more productive agricultural land.

- 4.162. In Area 4, faint linear trends consistent with contemporary agricultural activity is discernible, but no evidence of a significant drainage network is apparent within this area, unlike that visible within Areas 1, 3 and 5. The current drain in the east of the Site is visible on the LiDAR, as is the former road in the east and the field boundary in the west. The road which ran to the south of the Area is also discernible on the LiDAR as a wide narrow depression in the ground.
- 4.163. In Area 5, linear trends consistent with field boundaries depicted on the Tithe (Fig. 30) are particularly discernible in the west of the Site. Deep linear features consistent with drainage is apparent in the north, central and southern field. Highly concentrated linears consistent with drainage systems are discernible in the south-east but other linear features are more consistent with recent agricultural activity than a systematic drainage network. This could reflect that this area was primarily used for meadow and pasture as opposed to arable, as outlined in the tithe apportionments (Table 4.5), therefore it was less important for the fields to be well drained. Incidentally, those fields with deep drainage systems in the north and centre were typically recorded as arable in the Tithe, suggesting that these drains may predate the late 19th century concentrated drainage system visible in some of the other Areas.

BESS Site and Cable Corridor (Figure 44)

- 4.164. The BESS Site is located on higher land, therefore systematic drainage networks are not discernible on the LiDAR. The LiDAR depicts former field boundaries, as depicted on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 34), the existing field boundary between the two land parcels, and faint linear trends reflecting agricultural use of the Site at the time the data was collected. In the north of the northern field, a linear feature is visible running from the west of the Site towards the east, curving towards the south-east as it leaves the field. This is the Cable installed in the 2010s.
- 4.165. Nothing of significance was noted on the LiDAR for the Cable Corridor.

Geophysical Survey

4.166. A Geophysical Survey of the Solar and Cable Corridors was conducted in 2025. The results of the Survey are summarised in Table 1 of the report (AOC 2025), which has been reproduced as a separate appendix to the ES.

4.167. Each individual field was numbered for the Survey, a plan of which can be found within the Appendix. These field numbers are used below to refer to the features identified.

4.168. Areas of Definite/Probable Archaeology identified include:

- Area 7: A complex of overlapping curvilinear anomalies near the western boundary suggests infilled ditches from possibly multiple archaeological phases (AOC 2025, 6.2).
- Area 9: Rectilinear anomalies in the south imply an enclosure, with stronger magnetic signals in the south possibly indicating concentrated habitation or differential preservation. Internal circular anomalies may represent house structures (AOC 2025, 6.3).
- Area 13: Linear and rectilinear anomalies point to a complex of field systems and trackways. Ring-shaped and curvilinear anomalies suggest concentrated archaeological activity and possible enclosures. The presence of features at different depths may indicate more than one phase of occupation (AOC 2025, 6.4).
- Area 14: Continuation of trackway and enclosure features from Area 13. Curvilinear anomalies suggest a continuation of the earlier enclosure system (AOC 2025, 6.5).
- Area 18: Two concentric ring-shaped anomalies consistent with infilled ditches suggest potential barrows or house platforms (AOC 2025, 6.6).
- Area 19: Linear anomalies in the north indicate possible enclosures, one of which overlaps a palaeochannel branch (AOC 2025, 6.7).

4.169. Areas of Possible Archaeology include:

- Area 1: Slight rectilinear anomaly may represent an infilled ditch, possibly an unmapped field boundary or early enclosure (AOC 2025, 6.8).
- Area 5: Rectilinear anomalies likely indicate ditches from former field boundaries not shown on historic maps, possibly an early enclosure system (AOC 2025, 6.9).

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- Area 7: Weak parallel anomalies suggesting a possible trackway, and nearby ring-shaped features that may be ring ditches (AOC 2025, 6.10).
 - Area 8: Extension of anomalies from Area 7, with multiple ephemeral linear anomalies that could relate to trackways or field boundaries, some potentially being drainage features (AOC 2025, 6.11).
 - Area 11: Curvilinear anomalies in the centre suggest a possible enclosure, with linear features possibly representing adjoining field boundaries (AOC 2025, 6.12).
 - Area 14: An ephemeral north–south curving anomaly might be an infilled ditch. Strong dipolar signals nearby suggest made ground, possibly a metalled track. Additional features on the eastern side may reflect unmapped boundaries (AOC 2025, 6.13).
 - Area 18: East of the ring ditches, a concentration of anomalies may indicate archaeological features such as pits and ditches (AOC 2025, 6.14).
 - Area 19: Continuation of anomalies from Field 18, including potential linear and ring ditches. Fragmentary nature leads to cautious interpretation (AOC 2025, 6.15).
 - Area 22: Curvilinear and discrete anomalies possibly infilled pits or ditches, though their fragmented nature and potential natural origin prevent firm identification (AOC 2025, 6.16).
 - Area 26: D-shaped anomaly interpreted as a possible ditch feature, though interpretation is cautious due to its proximity to a high voltage cable (AOC 2025, 6.17).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

The Solar Site

- 5.1. The Solar Site has been subject to various activities that are likely to have caused disturbance to below-ground archaeological remains. Extensive field drainage systems are present across much of the area, which may have caused localised truncation of archaeological features.
- 5.2. Historic mapping and aerial imagery indicate the presence of former roadways within Areas 2 and 4, which would have necessitated ground preparation and surfacing, further contributing to subsurface impacts.
- 5.3. In addition, long-term agricultural use, including ploughing, will have caused widespread but shallow disturbance across the Site.

The BESS Site

- 5.4. The historic map regression illustrates that the BESS Site has generally comprised arable land for at least the last two centuries, though it is likely that this land has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Agricultural activity may have resulted in some below-ground impacts on archaeology, if present within the Site. These impacts are most likely to arise from land division and drainage, and are therefore likely to be relatively localised.
- 5.5. In the north of the BESS Site, as illustrated on aerial imagery from 2009, a cable was installed to connect the Gwynty Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation to the north-east of the Site with offshore wind farms. Installation of this cabling resulted in ground disturbance of c. 18m wide on an east-west alignment in the north of the Site. This will have resulted in significant below ground impacts, but it was localised.

The Cable Corridor

- 5.6. The Cable Corridor has been subject to a range of previous impacts that are likely to have affected the preservation of archaeological deposits. Repeated roadworks along existing highway corridors and junctions have caused extensive subsurface disturbance.

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- 5.7. Additionally, parts of the Cable Corridor run through areas associated with the First World War, including known training trenches and bomb craters, which will have caused localised ground disturbance.
- 5.8. Historic field boundaries and long-term agricultural activity, particularly ploughing, have likely resulted in further truncation or dispersal of archaeological features along the route.

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site

- 5.9. The Solar element of the Site contains evidence for a range of known and potential archaeological remains, with geophysical survey and historic map evidence indicating a landscape with a long history of land use. Undated archaeological features have been identified through geophysical survey in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5, comprising curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies indicative of cut features such as ditches, with forms suggestive of enclosures, trackways, and possibly ring ditches. These features are likely to be of later prehistoric or Roman date, although without excavation they remain undated. Their presence, particularly where they form extensive or intercutting complexes (as in Area 5), enhances the archaeological potential of the Solar Site.
- 5.10. The geology of the Solar area, comprising alluvial and tidal flat deposits in low-lying areas adjacent to former wetland or coastal environments, suggests potential for deeply buried prehistoric horizons, including Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material. Although no such remains have yet been recovered within the Site, their discovery in comparable geological contexts elsewhere indicates a low to moderate potential for similar deposits here.
- 5.11. Historic mapping and geophysical survey has revealed former field boundaries and roads within the Solar Site, including former road alignments in Areas B and D. These are likely to be of post-medieval date and are not considered to be of high heritage significance, but they contribute to understanding the agricultural development of the landscape. Evidence for former railway infrastructure, such as trackbeds and alignments, has also been recorded in Area 3.
- 5.12. The presence of a well-developed drainage system across the Solar area, first shown on 19th-century maps and surviving in the form of ditches and channels, reflects landscape improvement from the post-medieval period onwards. These features are

of limited significance but illustrate historic land management practices and the transformation of the floodplain into agricultural land.

- 5.13. The Cable Corridor of the Site traverses a varied historic landscape and crosses several zones of archaeological interest. In particular, the route runs through Kinmel Park, where extensive World War I practice trench systems survive. As such, there is a high potential for encountering 20th-century military archaeology within this section, and the possibility of unexploded ordnance cannot be discounted. There is also the possibility of encountering landscape features associated with the park though none are shown on historic maps along its route, therefore the potential for such features is considered to be low to moderate.
- 5.14. The Cable Corridor also follows the line of a known Roman road for much of its route. While no Roman remains have been definitively identified in this area, proximity to the road corridor raises the potential for associated features, such as road-side settlement or activity areas.
- 5.15. Elsewhere, the Cable Corridor passes through agricultural land with a history of field systems and drainage, including relict field boundaries and evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, primarily of medieval to post-medieval date. The western section of the route, in particular, has been subject to extensive disturbance from modern road construction and utilities works, which is likely to have truncated any earlier archaeological deposits.
- 5.16. The BESS Site lies in an area of agricultural land. The BESS Site has not been identified as likely to contain archaeological features aside from former post-medieval field boundaries of limited significance. Overall, potential for archaeology of significance is assessed as low.
- 5.17. In summary, the Solar and Cable Corridors of the Site have moderate to high archaeological potential, with the Solar Site particularly likely to contain undated later prehistoric or Roman features and palaeoenvironmental evidence, and the Cable Corridor crossing known military and possible Roman archaeological zones. The BESS Site has been subject to prior disturbance and is assessed as having low archaeological potential overall.

The Proposed Development

- 5.18. The proposed development comprises a renewable energy scheme located near Abergele, Bodelwyddan and St Asaph. It consists of three principal elements: a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm (the 'Solar Site'), a Battery Energy Storage System (the 'BESS Site'), and an underground cable (the 'Cable Corridor') connecting the two.
- 5.19. The Solar Site will occupy a number of agricultural fields south-east of Abergele. It will consist of arrays of solar panels mounted on metal frames, installed either on piled or driven foundations. Associated infrastructure will include inverters, transformers, internal access tracks, and perimeter fencing.
- 5.20. The BESS Site is located adjacent to the Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation, to the north of the A55. It will include a series of battery storage units housed in containers or similar enclosures, as well as electrical equipment, welfare facilities, and hardstanding for access and maintenance. The compound will be enclosed by fencing and may include security lighting and CCTV.
- 5.21. The Cable Corridor will comprise an underground connection between the Solar and BESS Sites. The Cable Corridor will cross agricultural land and landscaped parkland, including part of the former Kinmel Park estate, and follow existing roads including the Roman Road (B5381).

Potential development effects

- 5.22. No historic assets of the highest significance are anticipated to be present within the Site, though trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to determination in order to fully understand the archaeological potential and significance within the Site. The proposed development may give rise to direct physical effects on the buried archaeological resource through groundworks associated with the installation of solar panels, BESS infrastructure, and trenching for the Cable Corridor. The extent of these effects will vary across the Site, depending on the nature of existing land use, the archaeological potential of each area, and the depth and scope of construction works.
- 5.23. Within the Solar Site, there is potential for direct impacts on undated archaeological features, including possible prehistoric and/or Roman features identified through geophysical survey. There is also some potential for impact on deeply buried palaeoenvironmental remains, should they be present. However, where panels are installed using piled foundations or similar low-impact techniques, effects are likely to

be localised. Former field boundaries and drainage features of post-medieval date may also be impacted, though these are of limited heritage significance.

- 5.24. Within the Cable Corridor, trenching has the potential to disturb or truncate known archaeological features, including the World War I practice trench systems within Kinmel Park. The Cable Corridor also follows the line of a Roman road for several kilometres, raising the possibility of encountering associated archaeological remains in this area, depending on the difference in depth between the modern and Roman road surfaces.
- 5.25. The BESS Site lies largely in an area of low archaeological potential, though groundworks may affect features associated with historic field boundaries of low archaeological significance. Additionally, a section of the Site has already been disturbed by the installation of infrastructure associated with the Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm, reducing the likelihood of surviving remains in that area.
- 5.26. Mitigation in the form of further archaeological evaluation and/or a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) may be appropriate, particularly within the Solar and Cable Corridors. Where necessary, mitigation strategies will be agreed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES SUSCEPTIBLE TO IMPACT

- 6.1. This chapter provides an assessment of heritage assets that may be susceptible to impact as a result of the proposed development. The focus of this chapter is on Designated Heritage Assets—such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes and Conservation Areas—as well as built Non-Designated Heritage Assets, where these may experience either direct physical impacts or indirect impacts through changes to their setting.
- 6.2. The identification and evaluation of potential buried archaeological remains within the Site boundary has been addressed separately in Chapter 5. As such, this chapter does not seek to revisit subsurface archaeological potential, but instead considers the implications of the development for extant historic assets within and around the Site.
- 6.3. The assessment has been undertaken in line with relevant national policy and guidance, including Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12) and Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, as well as the standards and guidance published by Cadw (Cadw 2017a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Physical

- 6.4. One Designated Heritage Asset will be subject to a direct impact as a result of the proposed development. The Kinmel Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (Figs. 45 and 46: **P2**) will be directly intersected by the Cable Corridor associated with the scheme. No other Designated or Non-Designated built heritage assets are anticipated to be directly affected by the development. A full assessment of the potential impacts on Kinmel Park is provided in Chapter 7. This will include both the direct physical effects of the cable installation and the potential non-physical (setting) impacts associated with the BESS, Solar, and Cable Corridor elements of the scheme, including any effects on Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments) located within the Park boundary.

Non-physical impacts arising from the BESS and Solar Sites

- 6.5. In accordance with the consultation response provided by Cadw, a 5km study area has been applied to assess the potential for non-physical (setting) impacts arising from the proposed development.

6.6. The total number of each asset type within 5km of the Site is summarised in Table 6.1. All assets within 5km of the Site are illustrated on Fig. 49 (Appendix 6).

6.7. Following consultation with Cadw, a refined subset of these assets has been identified as requiring review as part of this settings assessment. The total number of each asset identified by Cadw is summarised in Table 6.1.

Asset Type	Within 5km	Identified by Cadw	Eliminated at Step 1	Progressed to Steps 2 and 3
Listed Buildings	486	345	445	41
(Grade I)	6	5	4	2
(Grade II*)	64	39	59	5
(Grade II)	416	301	382	34
Scheduled Monuments	21	12	19	2
Registered Parks and Gardens	7	5	5	2
(Grade I)	0	0	0	0
(Grade II*)	3	3	2	1
(Grade II)	4	2	3	1
Conservation Areas	1	0	1	0
Registered Historic Landscapes	2	2	2	0
Protected Wrecks	0	0	0	0
World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	0
Total	517	364	472	45

Table 6.1 Summary of Heritage Assets within 5km of the Site

6.8. These assets have been assessed in line with Step 1 of Cadw's settings methodology, which involves understanding the significance of each asset and the contribution of its setting to that significance. This review has considered statutory listing descriptions, reasons for designation, and key characteristics of each asset. It has drawn upon a range of sources including GIS data, detailed site visits, historic mapping, aerial imagery, LiDAR, topographic data, and visual analysis of intervening landform, vegetation, and built development.

6.9. The results of this Step 1 assessment are detailed in Appendix 6, which presents the baseline data and preliminary evaluations of each identified asset's potential sensitivity to the proposed development. A summary of the number of assets eliminated from the assessment at Step 1 is provided in Table 6.1.

6.10. In accordance with Cadw guidance, Step 2 of the Settings Assessment requires consideration of the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible heritage assets. Step 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent,

any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of the proposed Solar and BESS Sites, might affect their significance.

6.11. 45 assets were progressed to Steps 2 and 3, as summarised in Table 6.1 above and illustrated on Fig. 45. These assets comprise:

- Kinmel Park group, located adjacent to the Solar Site and 2.1km north-west of the BESS Site, will be addressed in Chapter 7 and comprises 24 assets:
 - Kinmel Park, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (**P2**)
 - St George's Well, a Scheduled Monument (**S2**)
 - Kinmel, a Grade I Listed Building (**L2-1**)
 - Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-2**);
 - Morfa Lodge, a Grade II* Listed Building (**L2-3**);
 - Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-4**);
 - Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW entrance to Kinmel Park, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-5**);
 - Llwyni Lodge, also known as the Golden Lodge and Gate Lodge, a Grade I Listed Building (**L2-6**);
 - Llwyni Lodge Gate Piers, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-7**);
 - Gazebo and Summerhouse in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, including attached steps, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-8**);
 - Fountain in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-9**);
 - Columns in the quadrants of the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-10**);
 - Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, with 3 sets of steps, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-11**);
 - Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-12**);
 - Dinorben Lodge, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-13**);
 - St George Gate Lodge to Kinmel Park, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-14**);
 - Garden Bridge and attached sunken service road walls and abutments at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-15**);
 - Adam and Eve Gate at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-16**);

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- Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-17**);
 - Gates and Gate Piers at the W end of the Broad Walk, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-18**);
 - Gates and Gate Piers at the E end of the Broad Walk, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-19**);
 - Garden House, a Grade II Listed Building (**L2-20**);
 - Coach-house and Stable Range at Kinmel with terrace walls, steps and archway to E, a Grade II* Listed Building (**L2-21**); and
 - Entrance Screen to the main entrance front at Kinmel, a Grade II* Listed Building (**L2-22**).
 - The Bodoryn Cottages group, located between 25m and 35m away from the Solar Site, will be assessed in Chapter 8 of this report and comprises four Grade II Listed buildings:
 - No. 1 Bodoryn Cottages (**L9-1**);
 - No. 2 Bodoryn Cottages (**L9-2**);
 - No. 3 Bodoryn Cottages (**L9-3**); and
 - No. 4 Bodoryn Cottages (**L9-4**).
 - Toll Bar Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building located 30m from the Solar Site which will be assessed in Chapter 9 of this report (**L8**).
 - Glan-y-morfa, a Grade II Listed building located 130m from the Solar Site, which will be assessed in Chapter 10 of this report (**L11**).
 - Bodelwyddan Castle group, located 790m from the BESS Site, will be assessed in Chapter 11 of this report and comprises fifteen assets:
 - Bodelwyddan Castle, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (**P1**);
 - First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park, a Scheduled Monument (**S1**);
 - Bodelwyddan Castle, a Grade II* Listed Building (**L1-1**);
 - Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-2**);
 - Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-3**);
 - Bodelwyddan Park Wall with entrances and cottages, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-4**);
 - Bodelwyddan Castle Ice House, a Grade II* Listed Building (**L1-5**);

- Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle., a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-6**);
- Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-7**);
- Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-8**);
- Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-9**);
- Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-10**);
- Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-11**);
- Felin-y-gors, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-12**); and
- Gors Mill Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (**L1-13**).

6.12. Note that some of the above assets have been included for fuller assessment because they are located within a larger asset (i.e. a Registered Park and Garden or Conservation Area) that has been scoped in. Assessment of these assets may be brief within their respective chapters, particularly where important elements of these assets' setting is restricted to the extent of the larger asset.

6.13. As outlined above, these assets will be considered in detail in the following chapters, where the potential for harm to their significance arising from changes to their setting will be assessed. In these chapters, the focus will be on indirect impacts arising from the BESS and Solar Sites of the scheme.

Non-physical impacts arising from the Cable Corridor

6.14. A 5km study area was used to identify assets susceptible to impacts from the BESS and Solar Sites of the scheme. However, the Cable Corridor is primarily underground and will follow existing roads, trackways, and field boundaries. Given this, it is expected that there will be no long-term impacts on the significance of heritage assets, as there will be no visible above-ground indication of the cable once it is installed.

6.15. However, it is considered that assets within 250m of the route may be affected in the short term as a result of construction activities necessary for its installation. This

section aims to identify these assets and provide an overview of the potential short-term impacts arising from construction of the Cable Corridor.

6.16. There are nine Listed Buildings, one Registered Park and Garden (excluding Kinmel Park, see Chapter 7), and one Conservation Area within 250m of the Cable Corridor (Fig. 45). They comprise:

- Bodelwyddan Castle, located almost immediately north of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II RPG, **P1**);
- Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary, located almost immediately north of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L1-3**);
- Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary, located almost immediately north of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L1-2**);
- Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings, located almost immediately north of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L2-4**);
- Garden House, located 95m north-west of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L2-20**);
- St George Conservation Area, located 130m south-west of the Cable Corridor (**C1**);
- Toll Bar Cottage, located 145m north-west of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L8**);
- Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park, located 175m north-west of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L2-2**);
- Talrych Smithy and Forge located 180m north-west of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L17**);
- Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel, located 190m north-west of the Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L2-12**); and
- The Turnpike, located 235m north-west of the proposed Cable Corridor (Grade II Listed Building, **L18**).

6.17. The installation of the new Cable Corridor along existing roads, trackways, and field boundaries will result in short-term impacts on the setting of heritage assets near the route. However, these impacts are very temporary, and once the works are completed, the cable will not be visible and will not affect the long-term setting of these assets.

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- 6.18. In line with Cadw's Setting of Heritage Assets in Wales, the setting of a heritage asset refers to the surroundings in which it is experienced and which contribute to its significance. The works will involve minor ground disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the assets, but this will be limited to existing roads and trackways, with no new permanent structures or above-ground changes. Once the cable is installed and the area restored, there will be no visible signs of the cable, meaning the setting of the heritage assets will remain unchanged in the long term.
- 6.19. Additionally, the construction phase will be brief, and any noise or dust generated by machinery and equipment during installation is expected to be comparable to that of routine road repairs in the area. Such works are generally not assessed for short-term impacts on the setting of adjacent heritage assets.
- 6.20. Given the temporary nature of the impacts from the cable installation, and their similarity to routine road maintenance activities, it is not deemed necessary to progress these assets to Step 2 of the Settings Assessment due to their proximity to the Cable Corridor as temporary construction impacts will not affect the long-term appreciation or significance of these assets. However, these assets may be considered separately in relation to the BESS and Solar Sites of the scheme.
- 6.21. As outlined above, the Cable Corridor runs directly through Kinmel Grade II* Registered Park. Any potential direct impacts on the significance of the Park will be addressed in Chapter 7 of this report.

7. KINMEL PARK ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 7.1. Kinmel Park (Photo 30) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden located adjacent to Areas D and E of the Solar Site and 2.1km north-west of the BESS Site (**P2**). The Cable Corridor intersects the Park. It is depicted on Fig. 46.
- 7.2. The Park contains one Scheduled Monument, St George's Well (**S2**), located in the west of the Park. It is 1.6km south-west of the Solar Site, 330m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.2km north-west of the BESS Site.
- 7.3. It contains twenty-two Listed Buildings, comprising:
- Kinmel, a Grade I Listed Building (Photo 31) located 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 570m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.5km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-1**);
 - Llwyni Lodge (Photo 32), also known as the Golden Lodge and Gate Lodge, a Grade I Listed Building located 960m south-west of the Solar Site, 310m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.2km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-6**);
 - Morfa Lodge (Photos 33), a Grade II* Listed Building located 70m north-east of the Solar Site, 1.4km north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.8km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-3**);
 - Coach-house and Stable Range at Kinmel with terrace walls, steps and archway to E, a Grade II* Listed Building located 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 525m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.4km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-21**);
 - Entrance Screen to the main entrance front at Kinmel (Photo 31), a Grade II* Listed Building located 2.1km south of the Solar Site, 505m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.4km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-22**);
 - Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.2km south-west of the Solar Site, 175m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.0km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-2**);
 - Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings (Photo 34), a Grade II Listed Building located 2.5km south of the Solar Site, 15m south-east of the Cable Corridor, and 2.2km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L2-4**);

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- Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW entrance to Kinmel Park, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.6km south-west of the Solar Site, 410m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.4km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-5)**;
 - Llwyni Lodge Gate Piers (Photo 32), a Grade II Listed Building located 955m south-west of the Solar Site, 315m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.2km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-7)**;
 - Gazebo and Summerhouse in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, including attached steps, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 690m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.6km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-8)**;
 - Fountain in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.1km south of the Solar Site, 655m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.6km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-9)**.
 - Columns in the quadrants of the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.1km south of the Solar Site, 685m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.6km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-10)**;
 - Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, with 3 sets of steps, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 645m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.5km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-11)**;
 - Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.2km south-west of the Solar Site, 190m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.0km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-12)**;
 - Dinorben Lodge, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.6km south-east of the Solar Site, 1.6km north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.4km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-13)**;
 - St George Gate Lodge to Kinmel Park, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.6km south-west of the Solar Site, 395m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 4.4km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-14)**;
 - Garden Bridge and attached sunken service road walls and abutments at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 420m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.3km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-15)**;
 - Adam and Eve Gate at Kinmel, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.1km south of the Solar Site, 395m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.3km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L2-16)**;

- Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden at Kinmel (Photo 35), a Grade II Listed Building located 2.3km south-west of the Solar Site, 280m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.1km north-west of the BESS Site. (L2-17);
- Gates and Gate Piers at the W end of the Broad Walk, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.3km south-west of the Solar Site, 745m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.6km north-west of the BESS Site. (L2-18);
- Gates and Gate Piers at the E end of the Broad Walk, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.2km south of the Solar Site, 390m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 3.3km north-west of the BESS Site. (L2-19);
- Garden House (Photo 36), a Grade II Listed Building located 2.3km south-west of the Solar Site, 95m north-west of the Cable Corridor, and 2.9km north-west of the BESS Site. (L2-20);

7.4. The Park was identified at Step 1 of the Settings Assessment as being potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to its setting. This Chapter provides Steps 2 and 3 of the Settings Assessment for the Park and any other designated heritage assets within it. It will also assess the potential impact on the Park's significance resulting from the installation of the Cable Corridor within its boundaries.

Statement of Significance for Kinmel Park

7.5. Cadw's summary description and reason for designation provides the following overview description of the Park (Fig. 46: **P2**), which has been adapted to reflect the individual asset reference numbers used in this report. It should be read alongside Fig. 46.

Registered as a medium sized landscape park (P2) with a formal garden probably by W.E. Nesfield dating to the late nineteenth century, shrubberies and a walled garden. The registered park and garden shares important group value with Kinmel Hall (L2-1) and its associated estate buildings (L2-2, L2-3, L2-6, L2-13, L2-14, L2-17, L2-20 and L2-21) together with parkland and garden structures (L2-4, L2-5, L2-7 to L2-12, L2-15, L2-16, L2-18, L2-19 and L2-22).

Kinmel Hall (L2-1) the latest of several houses on the site, is prominently set, roughly central, in its landscape park. A much earlier house, of which the ruins remain, is situated in the walled garden to the east (L2-12), being a small three-storey seventeenth-century stone house, known as Old Kinmel (L2-2). There was a park associated with Old Kinmel (the 'old' park to the east being associated with it) and there is a record that Sir Owen Wynne of Gwydir gave 'a herd of deer for Sir John's

new park', Sir John being Sir John Carter (d.1676) who acquired Kinmel by marrying an heiress of the estate, Elizabeth Holland.

The park is a medium-sized landscape park sandwiched between the A55 to the north and the Roman road to Betws-yn-Rhos in the south. Its exact boundaries are not known but the rough Area 3 can be gauged by the lime and oak plantings to the west, east and south of Old Kinmel (L2-2). The park rises to the south towards the mansion (L2-1), the southern area of the park rising above the mansion itself. The plantings around the new mansion are mostly oak and beech with some Scots Pine and Plane, and are contemporary with the Wyatt building of 1791 and subsequent mansions. There are small areas of mixed woodland in the southern part of the park, and a large beech wood on the south-western boundary. Otherwise, the park is now given over to enclosed farmland. The boundaries of the park have been largely dictated by road construction, and this too has influenced drive construction and the presence of lodges of which there are several (Morfa Lodge: L2-3; Llwyni Lodge: L2-6; Dinorben Lodge: L2-13; and St George Gate Lodge: L2-14).

The gardens in Kinmel Park lie immediately around the house mostly to the south and west but also on the east. Because of the sloping terrain of the ground, the garden is terraced and provides an ideal viewing platform to the surrounding landscape.

The present formal garden on the west, also known as the Venetian Garden, is of about 1875, contemporary with the present house, its designer is said to be W.A. Nesfield (1873-1881) the father of W.E. Nesfield (1835-1888) the architect of the house. The design of the Venetian Garden, with its topiary and use of clipped standard hollies, leans towards the ideal of an 'old fashioned garden'. It focuses on a large circular stone fountain (L2-9). The plot is divided into four with formal beds surrounded by clipped yew at the eastern and western ends with two 'Roman' pillars (L2-10) at one time part encircled by clipped yew similar in shape to the Greek letter omega. This area is sunken and there is a circuit gravel path. Because of the sloping nature of the site this part of the garden forms a terrace. The whole area is surrounded by a brick wall (L2-11) with a garden house and steps (L2-8) to the southern level in the south-western corner.

To the south, west and east of the house (L2-1) and stable complex (L2-21) is an area of shrubbery on a higher level, running the width of the Venetian Garden and the house, forming the southern part of the pleasure garden. It has a 3m wide gravel path, now grassed over, running its length with gates at each end leading on to the

park (L2-18 and L2-19). The area is made up of informal tree and shrub plantings divided by naturalistic paths.

A walled garden (L2-12) is located to the east of the house and gardens. Built up around what are now the ruins of Old Kinmel in its western corner (L2-2), it appears on an early OS map of 1856. Then there were still a number of other buildings in the vicinity of Old Kinmel. The walled garden had not yet been enclosed on this corner, which was probably incorporated into the walled garden when the drive was re-routed from the north of the walled garden to the south (Figs. 40 to 42). The walls, of brick and stone and not of one build, are about 5m high (L2-12). Some of the stone walling could be early seventeenth century and be associated with Old Kinmel (L2-2), whilst the brick is probably of eighteenth and nineteenth century origin. The main entrance from the house was on the west side by a stone crow stepped arch. The gateway is still there but the arch has gone. The Garden House (L2-20) is situated in the extreme south-eastern corner of the garden.

- 7.6. The Park's significance can be characterised using the four heritage values outlined in Cadw's Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011): evidential; historical; aesthetic and communal. It also derives significance from its group value with the various Listed Buildings and structures located within it.
- 7.7. Kinmel Park and Garden is a rich archaeological and architectural landscape that retains substantial physical evidence of historic design, usage, and development. Its formal gardens, walled enclosures, and numerous listed structures—such as the Venetian Garden, kitchen gardens, icehouse, lodges, and gatepiers—offer tangible insight into 19th-century estate planning and social hierarchy. The surviving features of the park layout and garden infrastructure reflect the original scope and ambition of the estate. These material remains enhance our understanding of the estate's construction, evolution, and functionality over time, offering considerable potential for further research. As such, the Park is considered to hold evidential value.
- 7.8. This value varies across the Park, with evidence of higher significance likely to be concentrated within the Venetian and Walled Gardens and along current and former access routes and pathways—areas which were more deliberately designed and likely subject to the most considered change over time. Evidential value associated with the Park's use during World War I is also likely to be of higher significance, offering insight into the training and preparation of troops prior to their deployment to mainland Europe. Elsewhere, evidential value is considered to be low to moderate,

with potential to inform on general landscape use, though offering less detailed insight into the design and function of the Park.

- 7.9. The Park is intrinsically linked to the Kinmel Estate (Fig. 46) and the Hughes family, notably Hugh Robert Hughes (“HRH”), who commissioned the opulent Kinmel Hall (L2-1). Its designed landscapes and architectural elements reflect 19th-century ideals of status, leisure, and technological progress, including the use of ornamental structures and dedicated service roads. The Park encapsulates historic changes in land use, horticulture, and estate management, and stands as a representative example of Victorian country house culture in Wales. The presence of buildings with Grade I, Grade II*, and Grade II listings enhances its historic associations. Furthermore, the Park played a role in a wider World War I training complex—alongside Bodelwyddan Castle and other local facilities—adding a significant dimension to its historical value. Although surviving physical features from the War period are now exclusively below ground, the Park’s documented use during World War I—a globally significant historical event—strengthens its importance within the region’s military history.
- 7.10. Different elements of the Park hold varying degrees of historical value. The estate buildings, formal gardens, and ornamental structures are of high historic value. While the lack of surviving built features from the War erodes some aspects of this historical association, the Park’s role in the national wartime effort and its contributions to estate management and land use practices result in an overall moderate historical value for the wider park.
- 7.11. Kinmel Park and Garden holds considerable aesthetic value, evident in its formal vistas, structured gardens, woodland plantations (Photo 37), and the harmonious integration of built elements in the landscape. Features such as the Venetian Garden, tree-lined Broad Walk, and symmetrical terraces contribute to a picturesque and carefully curated visual experience. The interplay between architecture and nature was consciously designed to amplify spatial rhythm and aesthetic grandeur, reflecting the refined tastes of Victorian estate culture. The cumulative design quality and the ornamental detailing throughout the estate reinforce the site’s high aesthetic value.
- 7.12. Although Kinmel Park has been accessed historically by estate owners, workers, and World War I military personnel, it remains a private estate with restricted public

access. As a result, its communal value is considered to be low, though this could increase if access or interpretation were improved in the future.

- 7.13. Kinmel Park's significance is reinforced by its exceptional group value. It encompasses a concentration of individually listed buildings of varying grades (I, II*, and II), each contributing to the overall coherence of the estate. These elements—including the main hall, lodges, gate structures, stables, and garden features—form an interrelated ensemble that exemplifies high-quality estate design and management. The collective presence of these structures within the park elevates its heritage value as a unified and architecturally rich landscape.
- 7.14. Significant views are identified by Cadw in the Listing Description. They comprise views approaching the house from the west on the main drive (Photo 38) and views out over the park from the house and garden (Photo 39). These are mapped on Fig. 46.

Summary of Significance for assets within the Park

- 7.15. St George's Well (**S2**) is the remains of a probable medieval or post-medieval holy well, comprising two basins—an irregular pool fed by a spring and a rectangular stone-lined basin—set within a paved, fenced enclosure. Though its direct association with St Sior (St George) remains unproven, the persistence of this belief in local tradition adds to its significance. The well holds moderate historical value for its religious associations and folklore, and high evidential value due to its potential to yield archaeological information on ritual practice, water management, and construction techniques.
- 7.16. Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**) is a Grade I Listed Building and one of Wales's most significant 19th-century country houses, renowned for its architectural ambition and scale. Designed in the French chateau style, the Hall was constructed in the 1870s by W. E. Nesfield for Hugh Robert Hughes. It exemplifies the opulence and social aspirations of the Victorian landed gentry. The building's design features fine stone dressings, a complex roofline with ornate detailing, and a formal symmetrical layout, all characteristic of its stylistic lineage. Cadw describes it as "a premier example of a country house in the French chateau style, of exceptional architectural quality." It holds high evidential value due to its completeness and craftsmanship, high historical value through its association with the Hughes family and Victorian estate culture, and high aesthetic value as a richly designed and visually commanding composition. Its

group value is exceptional, forming the architectural and conceptual heart of the Kinmel estate.

- 7.17. The Ruins of Old Kinmel (**L2-2**) is a Grade II Listed structure which represents the remnants of the earlier house on the estate, predating the current Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**). Situated within the grounds of Kinmel Park, the remains are thought to be of 17th-century origin and offer an important link to the estate's earlier development phases. Although now fragmentary, the surviving masonry provides valuable insight into previous architectural styles, domestic arrangements, and the evolving layout of the estate over time. The site holds high evidential value, with strong archaeological potential to reveal information about construction methods and estate life before the current Hall was built. Its historical value is moderate to high, reflecting its role in the continuity of ownership and estate identity. The group value is moderate, contributing to the layered historical narrative of Kinmel Park and complementing the significance of the later, more prominent structures.
- 7.18. Morfa Lodge (**L2-3**) is a Grade II* Listed Building located at a prominent entrance to Kinmel Park. The building exhibits fine stonework and elegant detailing consistent with the estate's broader architectural language. It would have served both a practical and symbolic role, reinforcing estate boundaries while offering a formal welcome to visitors. The lodge holds high historical value as part of the estate's carefully orchestrated infrastructure and high aesthetic value through its picturesque design. Its group value has been eroded due to its severance from the wider park in the late 20th century as a result of construction of the A55, although it retains a historic relationship with the former North Drive which once connected this entrance with the core of the estate, but it still forms part of the network of boundary structures that historically defined and dignified Kinmel Park. Therefore its group value is considered to be moderate.
- 7.19. Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings (**L2-4**) are a formal set of Grade II Listed gatepiers and railings marking a key estate entrance. Their design reflects the architectural language of the estate's boundaries. Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW Entrance to Kinmel Park (**L2-5**) are also a Grade II Listed structure associated with a key estate entrance. Both structures (**L2-4** and **L2-5**) carry moderate aesthetic value. They contribute moderate historical and group value by defining estate boundaries.

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- 7.20. Llwyni Lodge is a Grade I Listed Building (**L2-6**), designed as a principal entrance lodge to Kinmel Park. It features ornate Gothic detailing, steep gables, carved stone elements, and strong picturesque character, demonstrating the same level of architectural refinement seen in the main Hall. This lodge is significant not only for its individual design quality but also as a key component of the estate's hierarchy of space and presentation. It holds high aesthetic value, being a striking example of estate lodge architecture; high historical value, reflecting the carefully planned access and estate branding strategies of the Victorian era; and high group value, as part of the formal designed ensemble that supports and frames the experience of the wider estate.
- 7.21. Llwyni Lodge Gate Piers (**L2-7**) are Grade II Listed and share particular association with Llwyni Lodge (**L2-6**). These gate piers mark one of the entrances to Kinmel Park. They are modest in scale but contribute moderate historical and group value by defining estate boundaries.
- 7.22. The Gazebo and Summerhouse in Venetian Garden at Kinmel, including attached steps (**L2-8**) is a Grade II Listed garden structure, built of brick with sandstone dressings, which forms an integral part of the designed landscape at Kinmel. A wide flight of steps with brick, stone-capped balustrades ascends in two angled flights to a raised viewing platform, supported by an arched substructure that functions as a summerhouse. It was likely constructed as part of the garden layout under the guidance of renowned landscape designer W. A. Nesfield. Cadw describes it as "a fine garden building associated with Nesfield's work at Kinmel," highlighting its architectural and landscape design significance. The Gazebo and Summerhouse is considered to hold moderate aesthetic, historical, and group value, contributing to the overall significance of the Venetian Garden and the wider Kinmel Park as an exemplary 19th-century estate landscape.
- 7.23. The Fountain in Venetian Garden at Kinmel (**L2-9**) is a Grade II Listed central decorative fountain, which forms a focal point in the Venetian Garden layout. While relatively modest architecturally, it reinforces the garden's symmetry and design intent. It holds moderate aesthetic and group value within the formal garden structure.
- 7.24. The Columns in the Quadrants of the Venetian Garden at Kinmel (**L2-10**) are Grade II Listed ornamental features consisting of two halves of a former single column, likely of Egyptian origin, now placed within the western quadrants of the garden. Each half

is set within a circular limestone kerb, contributing to the structured symmetry of the formal garden. Though individually modest, the columns are included by Cadw “for their historic interest and as part of the Venetian garden at the Grade I Kinmel.” They hold low aesthetic and historical value, but moderate group value as integral components of the wider garden composition.

- 7.25. The Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden at Kinmel, with 3 Sets of Steps (**L2-11**) are Grade II Listed features that define and formalise one of the principal garden compartments. Constructed of brick with stone dressings, they include a series of steps that enhance the spatial hierarchy and circulation within the garden. These elements contribute to the formal layout attributed to the Nesfield influence and are noted by Cadw as “significant formal garden structures.” They hold moderate aesthetic, historical, and group value.
- 7.26. The Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel (**L2-12**) are a Grade II Listed set of boundary walls enclosing the former productive area of the estate. As a key component of the estate’s self-sufficient infrastructure, the walls illustrate both functional planning and the social ordering of space. They hold moderate evidential and historical value and contribute moderate group value within the overall estate landscape.
- 7.27. The Dinorben Lodge (**L2-13**) is a Grade II Listed entrance lodge constructed in a picturesque Victorian style, marking one of the estate’s access points. Its architectural character reflects the formal control and presentation associated with high-status estates. The lodge holds moderate historical and aesthetic value and contributes moderate group value as part of the broader network of boundary and entrance features at Kinmel Park.
- 7.28. The St George Gate Lodge to Kinmel Park (**L2-14**) is a Grade II Listed structure that forms part of the estate’s access infrastructure, likely designed to impress and control approach. Built in keeping with the stylistic vocabulary of the estate, it holds moderate aesthetic and historical value and contributes moderate group value by reinforcing the estate’s formal threshold and perimeter definition.
- 7.29. The Garden Bridge and Attached Sunken Service Road Walls and Abutments at Kinmel (**L2-15**) is a Grade II Listed architectural feature that integrates practical estate logistics with designed landscape aesthetics. The bridge spans a sunken road, allowing garden routes to remain uninterrupted, and is a fine example of estate-level

planning sophistication. It holds moderate historical and aesthetic value and moderate group value for its contribution to the estate's internal circulation and layered visual structure.

- 7.30. The Adam and Eve Gate at Kinmel (**L2-16**) is a Grade II Listed ornamental gate, likely named for its position or symbolic resonance within the garden framework. It acts as a visual and physical transition point within the designed landscape. While modest in scale, it holds moderate aesthetic and group value, with limited historical value, as part of the estate's broader formal layout.
- 7.31. The Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden at Kinmel (**L2-17**) is a Grade II Listed subterranean brick structure used to store ice prior to refrigeration. This well-preserved estate utility feature provides important evidence of 19th-century domestic technology. It has high evidential value, moderate historical value, and moderate group value due to its historic function as part of the estate's wider service infrastructure.
- 7.32. The Gates and Gate Piers at the W End of the Broad Walk (**L2-18**) and Gates and Gate Piers at the E End of the Broad Walk (**L2-19**) are Grade II Listed ornamental matching gates framing the eastern and western ends of the Broad Walk, reinforcing the garden's symmetrical design and axial layout. These elements hold moderate aesthetic and historical value and contribute moderate group value to the formal organisation of the estate landscape.
- 7.33. The Garden House (**L2-20**) is a Grade II Listed Building within the garden, possibly originally used for storage or staff accommodation. It has moderate historical and group value for its role in supporting the function and operation of the estate's landscape and staff infrastructure.
- 7.34. The Coach-house and Stable Range at Kinmel with Terrace Walls, Steps and Archway to E (**L2-21**) is a Grade II* Listed Building comprising a grand and formally arranged coach house and stable complex, forming part of the service core of Kinmel Hall. It features finely dressed stone, symmetrical design, arched entrances, and linking terraces and walls that integrate it into the larger estate composition. Cadw highlights it for its "special architectural interest and group value." The building demonstrates the importance placed on service areas within high-status estates, showcasing both function and aesthetic harmony. It holds high evidential value,

retaining much of its original layout and form; high historical value as a reflection of the operational logistics of Victorian estate life; and high group value as a significant element in the planned estate landscape.

- 7.35. The Entrance Screen to the Main Entrance Front at Kinmel (**L2-22**) is a Grade II* Listed architectural screen which forms the formal threshold to Kinmel Hall's principal elevation. Constructed of finely dressed stone, it includes piers, gates, and detailed ironwork, and was designed to establish a sense of grandeur on approach. It reflects the 19th-century emphasis on ceremonial access and controlled views. Cadw notes it as "part of the formal setting of Kinmel Hall." The screen holds high aesthetic value due to its visual impact and quality of detailing, moderate to high historical value through its role in shaping perceptions of status and prestige, and high group value as a formal complement to the principal façade of the Hall.

Setting of Kinmel Park and other assets within the park

- 7.36. The setting of Kinmel Park contributes substantially to how the site is experienced and understood, both in terms of its internal spatial structure and its relationship with the surrounding landscape. The park's designed topography, formal composition, and enclosure all shape the experience of moving through the site, while its broader physical context provides an essential visual and geographical frame that reinforces its historic character and significance.
- 7.37. From within the park, the designed views, spatial organisation, and architectural focal points create a sequential experience that reflects the original intent of the landscape. The placement of Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**) on elevated ground allows for commanding views across the park (Photo 39), especially to the west and north-west, taking in gently sloping lawns, formal gardens, and woodland edges. These views are deliberately structured—most notably the approach from the west along the main drive (Photo 38) —offering a processional experience that builds drama and emphasises the estate's grandeur. The terraced Venetian Garden and its carefully choreographed elements, including fountains, clipped yews, and garden structures (e.g. **L2-8** to **L2-11**), create moments of pause and reflection, enhancing the appreciation of both the garden's design and the surrounding landscape beyond its boundaries, including towards the coast from the high points around the hall, which further emphasise its prominence in the landscape.

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- 7.38. To the south and east, informal shrubbery and naturalistic planting create a more immersive and intimate character, contrasting with the open parkland and providing a layered sensory experience as one moves through the estate. Internal paths and historic circulation routes—now partly grassed over—continue to define the rhythms of movement and perception, even where formality has softened over time.
- 7.39. From outside the park, its setting is partially defined by the rural landscape of Denbighshire into which it nestles. Views into the park are limited due to boundary woodlands (Photo 37) and the estate’s historically designed seclusion, but glimpses of Kinmel Hall, parkland trees, and boundary lodges along local roads contribute to a sense of anticipation and reinforce the estate’s visual presence within the wider setting. The lodges (e.g. **L2-3**, **L2-6**, **L2-13**, **L2-14**) and gateways act as architectural waypoints, signposting the park’s extent and former access hierarchy. The rising ground to the south and the enclosure provided by woodland belts on all sides enhance the sense of containment and visual coherence when viewed from within the park, insulating it from modern development and maintaining its historic character.
- 7.40. The broader landscape setting includes open farmland, historic routes, and scattered woodland, which provide an appropriate and historically consistent backdrop. Those elements that historically formed part of the estate are likely of more importance in this respect and are illustrated on Fig. 46.
- 7.41. However, 20th-century infrastructure—most notably the construction of the A55 expressway to the north—has altered the park’s visual and physical connectivity in this direction. This has had a particularly marked impact on the area associated with Coed y Drive, the historic approach route running northwards from the core of Kinmel Park to Morfa Lodge. Historic maps indicate that Coed y Drive functioned as an important secondary approach, serving both practical and aesthetic purposes, with its alignment appearing largely consistent from the late 18th and 19th centuries, although its use has diminished since the mid-20th century following the severance caused by the A55. The drive itself is characterised by a combination of woodland planting and open glades, creating a sense of enclosure and a more intimate, funnelled visual experience, in contrast to the broader, more open parkland areas to the south. While the remainder of the Park to the south retains much of its internal coherence—helped by topography and dense screening vegetation—the section north of the A55, including Coed y Drive, now feels physically and visually separated

from the principal designed landscape (Photo 40), with its connection reduced to fragmented woodland and former access routes adjacent to the Solar Site.

- 7.42. In summary, the setting of Kinmel Park is experienced as a layered and intentional composition. From within, its topography, garden structures, and axial views shape a highly orchestrated movement through space. From outside, its historic boundaries and landmark features hint at its scale and quality, reinforcing its identity within the wider rural context. Together, these elements form a setting that is not only visually and spatially rich but also integral to the understanding of the estate's design, function, and status. Protecting these relationships is critical to sustaining the park's overall significance.

Setting of assets within the park

- 7.43. St George's Well (**S2**) is located in the western part of Kinmel Park and is characterised by its intimate, enclosed setting—defined by its low-lying position, surrounding stone paving, and protective fencing. Although now relatively isolated and inaccessible to the public, the well historically sat beside a public thoroughfare leading towards the nearby village of St George, which lies just beyond the Park boundary. This historic route, and the well's close proximity to the village, suggest its likely medieval or post-medieval origins and enhance its spiritual and communal significance.
- 7.44. The nearby Church of St George, dedicated to the same patron saint, may owe its dedication—and perhaps the village's name itself—to the longstanding belief that the well was associated with St George. This potential connection underscores the well's former prominence within the local landscape and its importance to the surrounding community as a site of religious or folkloric interest.
- 7.45. The creation of Kinmel Park in the 18th and 19th centuries significantly altered this setting by enclosing the well within private grounds and severing its physical and social connection to the village and former public routes. Despite this, the well's location, its historic relationship with the village and church, and its link to earlier patterns of movement and belief contribute to its high evidential value and moderate historical value, supporting its interpretation as a place of ritual, local memory, and enduring cultural significance.
- 7.46. Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**) is deliberately positioned to dominate its landscape setting. Its immediate surroundings—including terraced gardens, axial paths, and key visual

corridors—are integral to how the Hall is experienced. Views from and towards the Hall, particularly from the main approach drive and the Venetian Garden, define its setting. The backdrop of wooded slopes and flanking garden structures as well as glimpsed views of its principal façade from multiple locations in the wider landscape beyond the park reinforce its architectural prominence and grandeur.

- 7.47. The Ruins of Old Kinmel (**L2-2**) lie within the walled garden to the east of the main house and are partly enclosed and screened. Its setting is defined by the walled garden itself (**L2-12**), which has evolved to incorporate the earlier footprint and by its relationship to the wider park, including later elements. Though largely isolated from long views, the immediate setting retains a sense of historical layering and transition, reflecting the estate's development from earlier phases into the high-Victorian layout seen today.
- 7.48. Morfa Lodge (**L2-3**), formerly an estate boundary lodge, is now severed from the main park by the A55 (Photo 40). Its setting is characterised by its location at a historic approach route into the estate (Photo 33 and Photo 41) and its visual connection to the surrounding rural landscape. Though its group value with the wider Park is eroded due to the construction of the A55, the Park still forms a small contribution to the setting of the Lodge due to its historical functional association.
- 7.49. Llwyni Lodge (**L2-6**) and its associated Gate Piers (**L2-7**) retain a strong relationship with their immediate setting. Positioned at a formal entrance to the estate, their setting is defined by the historic drive they serve, the woodland flanks, and a slight elevation that enhances their visual impact. Their visibility from the local road contributes to a sense of anticipation and arrival, reinforcing the designed hierarchy of space which is an integral aspect of their group significance with the Park, Kinmell Hall, and other associated heritage assets.
- 7.50. St George Gate Lodge (**L2-14**) and Dinorben Lodge (**L2-13**) similarly sit at key estate thresholds, where their setting is shaped by historic approach routes, framed views, and adjacent boundary planting. The Park contributes directly to their significance by providing the designed landscape context that justifies their placement, form, and function. As formal entrance points, these lodges were deliberately positioned to announce arrival into the estate and to signal the prestige, scale, and architectural ambition of Kinmel Park. Their visibility, alignment with former drives, and relationship to the enclosed parkland landscape reinforce their historical and group value,

evidencing the estate's hierarchical planning and careful control over movement and experience.

- 7.51. Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings (**L2-4**) and Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW Entrance (**L2-5**) both form formal boundary features associated with historic entrances into Kinmel Park. Their setting is defined by their location at key threshold points and their direct alignment with historic drives. The Park provides essential context for understanding their purpose, design, and alignment, reinforcing their role in defining estate boundaries and controlling access. Their architectural form complements the visual language of the estate and signals transition between the wider rural landscape and the formality of the Park.
- 7.52. The Gazebo and Summerhouse in the Venetian Garden (**L2-8**) derives its setting significance from its role as a focal point within the formal garden layout. It is framed by structured planting, walls, and rising terrain, and its elevated position offers carefully controlled views across the Venetian Garden and beyond to the wider Park. The setting allows the architectural and landscape design intent to be fully appreciated and reinforces its function as a contemplative and ornamental structure within a highly curated visual experience.
- 7.53. The Fountain in the Venetian Garden (**L2-9**) is centrally located and forms the primary visual axis of the formal garden. Its setting is framed by clipped yews, paths, and parterre beds, with wider framed views extending into the Park. The surrounding Parkland enhances its symmetry and balance and provides a contrasting openness that accentuates the intimacy and order of the garden.
- 7.54. The Columns in the Quadrants of the Venetian Garden (**L2-10**) derive significance from their precise placement within the symmetrical garden layout. Their setting within the western quadrants reinforces the formal garden's classical allusions and spatial rhythm. Their relationship to surrounding planting and the enclosing Park walls underlines their ornamental role within the estate's designed landscape.
- 7.55. The Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden (**L2-11**) have a setting defined by the garden enclosure and terraced formality of the surrounding landscape. These features act as visual boundaries and structural elements that articulate the transition between the domestic scale of the Hall and the wider Park. The Park contributes

contextually, reinforcing the contrast between structured garden and more naturalistic planting beyond.

- 7.56. The Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel (**L2-12**) and their immediate surroundings form a distinctive character area within the Park. Enclosed and functional, the garden's relationship to service buildings, driveways, and later garden structures reflects the changing use of this part of the estate over time. The Park provides spatial and functional context to the walls, illustrating their relationship to Old Kinmel (**L2-2**) and the estate's operational landscape.
- 7.57. The Garden Bridge and Attached Sunken Service Road (**L2-15**) is set within a carefully engineered landscape. Its immediate setting is shaped by terracing, pathways, and visual links between the Hall, Venetian Garden, and the service quarters. The Park contributes to its significance by reinforcing the interplay between formal design and estate functionality, with the surrounding planting and landform serving to conceal and reveal the bridge in a visually intentional manner.
- 7.58. The Adam and Eve Gate (**L2-16**) occupies a threshold within the formal garden framework. It forms part of a sequence of visual and physical transitions between the Venetian Garden and the broader Park. Its setting—defined by framed views, planting, and path alignments—allows the gate's symbolic and spatial role to be clearly understood, while reinforcing the designed layering of the estate landscape.
- 7.59. The Icehouse (**L2-17**) is located discreetly within the service landscape to the northwest of the Kitchen Garden. Its below-ground form and proximity to ancillary structures suggest a deliberate positioning within the working area of the estate. The Park contributes contextually by highlighting the functional zoning of the estate and providing a spatial relationship to other service elements such as the stables and walled garden.
- 7.60. The Gates and Gate Piers at the W and E Ends of the Broad Walk (**L2-18 & L2-19**) are set within a highly formalised axial layout that connects the Hall with the pleasure grounds. Their setting is defined by framed vistas, clipped planting, and the rhythmic path alignment of the Broad Walk. The wider Park provides a contrasting backdrop that enhances the visual clarity of this axis and underscores the estate's controlled spatial planning.

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- 7.61. The Garden House (**L2-20**) is situated at the southern edge of the walled garden, where its setting is shaped by enclosure, planting, and proximity to service and garden spaces. Its visual and functional relationship with the walled garden, Old Kinmel, and the broader Parkland enhances its interpretation as a working structure integrated into the estate's domestic landscape.
- 7.62. The Coach-house and Stable Range (**L2-21**) is located immediately south of Kinmel Hall, in a setting defined by formal terraces, access yards, and proximity to the Park's working and service areas. The Park enhances its significance by illustrating the hierarchical relationship between principal and ancillary buildings, and the layout of supporting infrastructure in relation to the mansion.
- 7.63. The Entrance Screen to the Main Entrance Front (**L2-22**) is directly aligned with the mansion's principal façade and flanked by formal planting and open lawns. The screen's visual prominence and spatial relationship to the Park's approach drive and open views to the west reinforce its ceremonial function. The Park setting elevates its importance as a framing device and threshold to the house and formal landscape.

Development Impacts on the significance of Kinmel Park and associated assets

- 7.64. The following assets derive their setting primarily from Kinmel Park and the other assets within it:
- Ruins of Old Kinmel (**L2-2**)
 - Gazebo and Summerhouse in the Venetian Garden (**L2-8**)
 - Fountain in the Venetian Garden (**L2-9**)
 - Columns in the Quadrants of the Venetian Garden (**L2-10**)
 - Walls and Gate Piers to the Venetian Garden, with 3 Sets of Steps (**L2-11**)
 - Kitchen Garden Walls SE of Kinmel (**L2-12**)
 - Garden Bridge and Attached Sunken Service Road Walls and Abutments (**L2-15**)
 - Adam and Eve Gate (**L2-16**)
 - Icehouse to the NW of the Kitchen Garden (**L2-17**)
 - Gates and Gate Piers at the W End of the Broad Walk (**L2-18**)
 - Gates and Gate Piers at the E End of the Broad Walk (**L2-19**)
 - Garden House (**L2-20**)
 - Coach-house and Stable Range with Terrace Walls, Steps and Archway to E (**L2-21**)

- Entrance Screen to the Main Entrance Front (**L2-22**)

7.65. These assets are enclosed within Kinmel Park. Their immediate setting is defined by the spatial hierarchy, garden structure, views, and pathways of the designed park landscape. The wider landscape is not considered to form an integral part of setting of these assets. Therefore, neither the Solar nor BESS Sites of the Site are considered to contribute to the significance of these assets and the proposed development will cause **no harm** to these assets' heritage significance.

7.66. The following assets have wider setting considerations, including elements of the surrounding rural landscape, historic access routes, or off-site viewsheds:

- Kinmel Park (**P2**)
- St George's Well (**S2**)
- Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**)
- Morfa Lodge (**L2-3**)
- Llwyni Lodge (**L2-6**)
- Dinorben Lodge (**L2-13**)
- St George Gate Lodge (**L2-14**)
- Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings (**L2-4**)
- Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW Entrance (**L2-5**)
- Llwyni Lodge Gate Piers (**L2-7**)

7.67. These assets benefit from and contribute to long-distance views, historic routes, and contextual relationships with the surrounding landscape. Their setting is influenced not only by Kinmel Park but also by wider geographical, topographical, and cultural associations, including framed approaches, glimpsed views from local roads, and their connection to the historical extent of the estate within the Denbighshire countryside.

7.68. Impacts on these assets arising from the Solar Site and BESS Site is discussed below.

Kinmel Park (P2) and Kinmel Hall (L2-1)

7.69. The Solar Site is located to the north of Kinmel Park (P2), adjacent to Rhuddlan Road, with the Park comprising a large area of designed parkland to the south and the north drive, now severed from the main park by the A55, extending towards the Solar Site. While the majority of the Park lies to the south of the Solar Site, two of the Solar Site

parcels are situated on either side of the northern edge of the north drive. Although the land was historically part of the wider Kinmel Estate and remains in agricultural use, it is now perceived as physically and visually detached from the designed landscape of the Park. This separation is largely due to the introduction of the A55, which acts as a modern physical and perceptual barrier. Most of Kinmel Park is either enclosed by dense tree cover or lies beyond the landform horizon, limiting any sustained visual relationship with the Site. While there are some occasional glimpsed views towards parts of the Park and Kinmel Hall from within the Solar area, these are heavily filtered by vegetation and not part of any designed or significant view. The North Drive, which extends towards the Solar area, was deliberately designed to channel views along its length while maintaining a sense of seclusion from the wider landscape through strategic woodland planting, creating a more enclosed, processional approach rather than open parkland views. As a result, the Solar Site does not contribute to the parkland character of Kinmel Park and forms no meaningful part of how the Park is experienced today. Furthermore, the Solar site aligns with the modern landscape character currently surrounding the Park and will continue to be perceived as essentially agricultural, with existing field boundaries retained to maintain the area's traditional structure.

- 7.70. The BESS Site, located further to the north-east, lies entirely outside the historic estate boundary and is not visible from within Kinmel Park or from any of the designated heritage assets it contains. Its location, character, and lack of historical or functional association with the estate mean that it makes no contribution to the significance of any asset and would not result in material alteration to their setting.
- 7.71. Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**) forms the architectural and visual centrepiece of the estate. Its principal elevations, including those facing the axial drive and formal gardens, are deliberately oriented away from the Site. The Solar Site does not intersect with any of the key designed views to or from the Hall, nor does it affect the architectural appreciation of the building. While limited, intermittent glimpses of the Hall may be possible from parts of the Solar Site, these are heavily obscured by mature planting within Kinmel Park and further limited by the Site's low, flat topography. The Hall's placement on a prominent ridge, in contrast to the more modest location of Old Kinmel, likely reflects a desire for broader visual command across the estate. However, any historical intervisibility with the Site is now largely lost and does not contribute materially to the Hall's current setting. Moreover, the flat, open nature of

the surrounding land along Rhuddlan Road ensures that general glimpsed views of Kinmel Hall from public rights of way and roads in this area will be preserved, maintaining its designed prominence in the wider landscape.

Morfa Lodge (L2-3)

- 7.72. Morfa Lodge (**L2-3**) lies closest to the Site, positioned near what was historically one of the estate's principal entrances. Its architectural design and placement reflect its role as a gateway structure within the original estate layout. Although the construction of the A55 has significantly altered its setting – severing the lodge from the main park and compromising its functional and visual relationship with Kinmel Hall and the wider designed landscape – it still retains a connection with the North Drive (also known historically as Coed y Drive). This historic route once linked Golden Lodge on the A55 with the Abergele-Rhuddlan Road to the north, with Morfa Lodge marking its northern end. While the A55 has disrupted these historic access routes, part of the Golden Lodge drive remains visible as a track within the Forestry Commission plantations on the Kinmel side of the A55, and the surviving line of the North Drive maintains a degree of historic continuity in this part of the estate.. While the Lodge is geographically proximate to the Site, there is no direct intervisibility due to intervening built form (existing solar farm to the north) and dense vegetation to the east, west and south. There is no intervisibility between the BESS Site, located 4.8km south-east, and the Lodge, and this area was not historically part of the Kinmel Estate. Therefore, the BESS Site is not considered to form part of the setting of Morfa Lodge.
- 7.73. In summary, the character of the Lodge's immediate surroundings has already been heavily compromised, its functional relationship with Kinmel Hall and the wider designed Park is now defunct, and there will be no intervisibility between the Lodge and the Solar Site. As such, the Solar Site introduces no additional impact or perceptual change to the setting of Morfa Lodge.

Other lodges and gates around the Park boundary

- 7.74. Llwyni Lodge (**L2-6**), Dinorben Lodge (**L2-13**), St George Gate Lodge (**L2-14**), Kinmel East Gatepiers and Railings (**L2-4**), Park Gates and Gatepiers to the NW Entrance (**L2-5**), and Llwyni Lodge Gate Piers (**L2-7**) derive part of their significance from their formal placement along historic estate approach routes and their architectural expression of threshold and arrival. Llwyni Lodge, located approximately 960m south-west of the Solar site, is associated with Coed y Drive, which passes immediately adjacent to the Solar site and historically formed part of the estate's internal

circulation. However, these routes do not intersect with the Site and there is no visual or functional relationship between these assets and the Solar or BESS Sites. Their setting remains closely tied to their respective entrance drives and roadside context, rather than the wider landscape. As such, the proposed development would not affect their setting or significance.

St George's Well (S2)

- 7.75. St George's Well (**S2**), located at the western edge of Kinmel Park, is not intervisible with the Site and is enclosed within a secluded fenced setting. Its significance derives primarily from its spiritual and historic associations, particularly its connection with the nearby village and church of St George. The development of Kinmel Park in the 18th and 19th centuries severed this link, enclosing the well within private estate grounds. The Solar and BESS Sites lie far beyond the spatial and perceptual boundaries that define the well's setting and do not impact upon its appreciation or contribute to its significance.

Development Impacts arising from the Cable Corridor

- 7.76. The proposed below-ground Cable Corridor will pass through Kinmel Park and is expected to intersect with sub-surface remains of World War I military training trenches known to exist in this area. Although these features are of evidential value, offering insight into the estate's wartime use during the early 20th century, they are entirely buried and have no visible surface expression within the current landscape. To address the potential impact of the cable installation on these features, archaeological investigation along the affected section of the route is recommended as an appropriate mitigation measure. This would enable the recovery and recording of any information of significance before disturbance occurs.
- 7.77. No extant former landscape elements associated with the park are located within the cable route. Whilst this does not preclude the possibility of buried remains along the route, if present these features would be of low significance and any impacts would be localised.
- 7.78. The cable installation will require only limited, localised ground disturbance along its route through the Park. The works will be of short duration, and upon completion, the ground surface will be fully reinstated to its previous condition. No visible trace of the cable will remain, and the landscape will retain its existing character. As a result, the development will not cause any permanent change to the appearance or experience

of Kinmel Park, nor will it result in lasting harm to its heritage significance. Any potential effects on the Park's evidential value—arising from interaction with buried archaeological remains—can be reasonably mitigated through archaeological investigation. Furthermore, due to the temporary, reversible nature of the works and full remediation of the ground, the cable installation will have no impact on the setting of any designated heritage assets within the Park.

Summary

- 7.79. This chapter has assessed the significance and setting of Kinmel Park (**P2**), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, and the designated heritage assets within it, including one Scheduled Monument (St George's Well) and 22 Listed Buildings. The Park retains high evidential, historical, aesthetic, and group value, with a layered designed landscape anchored by Kinmel Hall (**L2-1**) and its associated estate structures. Though there are some glimpsed views towards the Hall from the Solar Site and land surrounding it and vice versa which contribute to its designed prominence in the landscape, this is not considered likely to be affected by the proposed development, as glimpsed views towards the Hall are expected to be unaffected from public rights of way and roads.
- 7.80. The Solar and BESS Sites of the proposed development are located outside the historic Park boundary. The Solar Site is physically separated from the Park by the A55 and the BESS Site is located at a significant distance from the Park. Due to topography, dense boundary planting, and existing land use, neither element contributes to the significance of Kinmel Park or any asset within it. No harm will result to any heritage assets through changes to their setting.
- 7.81. The Cable Corridor will cross the Park but will be installed below ground with minimal and temporary disturbance. It may intersect with buried archaeological features relating to World War I training activity, but these are entirely sub-surface and not visible within the current landscape. Full reinstatement following installation and appropriate archaeological mitigation will ensure there is no damage to features with potential evidential value without full analysis and recording of these features. Therefore, the Cable Corridor will not cause lasting harm to the Park's significance or to the setting of any designated heritage assets it contains that cannot be suitably mitigated against through archaeological investigation.

8. BODORYN COTTAGES AND BODORYN CHAPEL

Introduction

8.1. Bodoryn Cottages (Photo 43 and Photo 44) are a group of four Grade II Listed Buildings almost immediately adjacent to Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the Solar Site. It is almost 5.1km north-west of the BESS Site. The Cottages comprise:

- No. 1 Bodoryn Cottages (Fig. 47: **L9-1**);
- No. 2 Bodoryn Cottages (Fig. 47: **L9-2**);
- No. 3 Bodoryn Cottages (Fig. 47: **L9-3**); and
- No. 4 Bodoryn Cottages (Fig. 47: **L9-4**).

8.2. Bodoryn Chapel (Fig. 47: **N1**) is located immediately east of the Cottages, and is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset.

8.3. Bodoryn Cottages and Bodoryn Chapel were identified at Step 1 of the Settings Assessment as being potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to their setting. This Chapter provides Steps 2 and 3 of the Settings Assessment for the Cottages.

Summary of Significance for Bodoryn Cottages and Bodoryn Chapel

8.4. Constructed in the mid to late 19th century, Bodoryn Cottages exemplify vernacular architecture with features such as whitewashed rubble stone walls, slate roofs, and small-pane sash windows. Their principal heritage significance derives from their group value as traditional Welsh rural dwellings with uniform design and materials which reflect the local building traditions and contribute to the area's historical character. However, they are also considered to have evidential value in so far as they represent traditional residential construction methods and vernacular design during this period.

8.5. Bodoryn Chapel (Photo 44) was built in 1866 to replace the earlier Bodoryn Independent Chapel built in 1825. Built in the gothic style, with materials matching the adjacent cottages, it was converted for residential use in the 1980s. The conversion of Bodoryn Chapel to residential use in the 1980s has diminished its historical significance as a place of worship. While the building's external character remains, its loss of function as a chapel means it no longer embodies the living traditions, community gatherings, and spiritual purpose that originally defined its role in the area, severing its direct connection to the religious and social life of the

community it once served. This shift transforms it from an active symbol of faith into a static architectural relic.

Setting of Bodoryn Cottages and Bodoryn Chapel

- 8.6. The setting of Bodoryn Cottages (**L9-1** to **L9-4**) and Bodoryn Chapel (**N1**) is primarily defined by their immediate curtilages, their relationship with one another as a cohesive group of early 19th-century rural dwellings, and their visual presentation along the A547 Rhuddlan Road. The cottages sit in a compact row, uniformly scaled and constructed, with consistent architectural detailing that reinforces their collective character. Their modest front gardens, boundary treatments, and tight alignment create a clear sense of enclosure and continuity that is central to how they are experienced. This strong group value and visual cohesion between the four cottages is the most significant contributor to their heritage setting.
- 8.7. Each cottage retains its own individual plot, and together they form a harmonious terrace-like composition. The near-identical use of whitewashed rubble stone, slate roofing, and vertically aligned sash windows gives the group a distinct and unified identity. The chapel forms a continuation of this distinct group, as whilst originally built for a different function it is of similar scale, uses materials consistent with the cottages, and is immediately adjacent to the cottages. Furthermore, in residential use since the 1980s, its present presentation features similar elements consistent with this use, such as a private garden. These visual, architectural and functional relationships are best appreciated from the immediate public footway and from the entrances to the cottages themselves. This immediate domestic setting—front paths, small front gardens, boundary walls and shared architectural language—is the part of their setting that contributes most strongly to their significance.
- 8.8. Beyond their own plots, the cottages are located at the junction of the A547 Rhuddlan Road and Gors Road, an area now dominated by modern infrastructure and traffic movement. Rhuddlan Road is a busy, high-speed route that introduces constant noise and movement, which detracts from any sense of rural seclusion that may once have been associated with the cottages. The auditory impact of the road is notable and persistent, forming a prominent element of the experienced setting. While the cottages may once have sat in a more rural context, this quality has been eroded over time by incremental change, including surrounding residential development and road widening. As such, the wider landscape does not make a positive contribution to their current significance.

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- 8.9. Although fields and pockets of open land remain to the rear and sides, these do not play a prominent role in how the cottages are appreciated or understood. Views are largely constrained to close range, and the surrounding open space does not form part of any known designed setting or historic vista associated with the cottages. Therefore, while the rural fringe location provides some visual breathing space, it is not integral to their heritage value.
- 8.10. In summary, the most important part of the setting of Bodoryn Cottages and Bodoryn Chapel is their tightly defined individual and collective plots, and the visual relationship they maintain with one another as a historic group. Their architectural harmony, uniform scale, and shared materials are reinforced by their physical proximity and regular layout. The wider setting, including Rhuddlan Road and surrounding modern development, is not considered to contribute positively to their significance and, in some respects, detracts from the experience of these listed buildings.

Development Impacts on the Significance of Bodoryn Cottages

- 8.11. The proposed Solar Site will be located in very close proximity to Bodoryn Cottages (L9-1 to L9-4), with Area 3 extending up to the immediate rear boundaries of the cottage plots and Areas 2 and 4 located in the vicinity, separated from the Cottages by Gors Road and Rhuddlan Road. Given this adjacency, there is potential for the development to influence the setting of the cottages. However, the degree and nature of that influence must be assessed in relation to the aspects of setting that actually contribute to the significance of the assets.
- 8.12. As identified in the setting assessment, the significance of Bodoryn Cottages lies primarily in their architectural form, individual plot boundaries, and shared group character—features that are internally focused and appreciated at close range from Rhuddlan Road and the footway directly outside the cottages. These relationships are not orientated toward the open land to the rear, and there is no known historical, visual, or functional connection between the rear fields and the heritage value of the buildings. The cottages were designed as simple workers' dwellings, with their principal elevations facing the road. As such, views to the rear are not considered to form part of any designed or intentional setting that contributes to their significance.
- 8.13. The proposed solar panels will be installed within fields that are visually contained by mature hedgerows, intervening outbuildings, and the cottages' own garden boundary

treatments. While some elements of the array may be visible from upper windows at the rear of the cottages, these would be experienced in conjunction with existing elements such as modern garden buildings, sheds, and nearby development. The fields to the rear (Photo 45 and Photo 46) do not contribute to the cottages' historical or architectural value and do not form part of a historically designed setting. Therefore, changes to this land will not harm the key aspects of the assets' significance.

- 8.14. Furthermore, the experience of the cottages is already significantly affected by the presence of Rhuddlan Road—a major, noisy, and visually intrusive thoroughfare immediately outside their front elevations. This traffic noise and constant movement form a dominant part of their experienced setting and already reduce the potential for tranquil or pastoral appreciation of their surroundings. The proposed solar development, being set to the rear and introduced in a largely static, visually recessive form, will not materially alter this experience.
- 8.15. While the development will result in a change to the wider context of the cottages, particularly to the north, the core contributors to their significance—their group coherence, architectural detail, and spatial rhythm along the roadside—will remain unaffected. No elements of the scheme intersect with their immediate plots or disrupt the visual and spatial coherence of the group. As such, the development is not considered to result in harm to the heritage significance of Bodoryn Cottages and Bodoryn Chapel.

Summary

- 8.16. Bodoryn Cottages (**L9-1** to **L9-4**) are a cohesive group of four 19th-century Grade II Listed rural dwellings that derive their significance from their consistent vernacular architecture, individual plot boundaries, and shared group character. Bodoryn Chapel (**N1**) is a non-designated heritage asset that derives its significance from its architecture and shared group character with the cottages. Their setting is defined primarily by their own curtilages and their close-knit visual and spatial relationship to one another, which together form a highly legible and harmonious group along Rhuddlan Road. While once likely situated within a more rural context, this has been heavily altered over time by the introduction of surrounding development and the presence of Rhuddlan Road, a major route that now dominates the experience of the cottages through high noise levels and visual intrusion.

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- 8.17. The proposed Solar Site will be located within fields that are not historically or functionally linked to their significance and are largely screened by hedgerows and garden boundaries. While some visibility of the panels from upper rear windows may occur, these views are not considered sensitive or important to the heritage value of the assets. The experience of the cottages, which is already dominated by road traffic, will not be materially altered by the addition of the solar panels. Crucially, the architectural coherence, setting-defining relationships, and group value of the cottages will remain intact.
- 8.18. As such, the development will not result in harm to the significance or setting of Bodoryn Cottages or Bodoryn Chapel. Their key heritage values, which are derived from their architectural form, domestic scale, and collective identity, are unaffected by the proposed changes to the surrounding landscape.

9. TOLL BAR COTTAGE

Introduction

- 9.1. Toll Bar Cottage (Fig. 47: **L8**) is a Grade II Listed Building located 30m south of Area 1 of the Solar Site and almost 5.9km north-west of the BESS Site (Photo 47 and Photo 48).
- 9.2. It was identified at Step 1 of the Settings Assessment as being potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to its setting. This Chapter provides Steps 2 and 3 of the Settings Assessment for Toll Bar Cottage.

Summary of Significance for Toll Bar Cottage

- 9.3. Toll Bar Cottage is a Grade II Listed Building situated approximately 1.6 miles from Abergele on the historic turnpike road to Rhuddlan. Constructed between 1865 and 1875, it is attributed to architect W.E. Nesfield and forms part of a collection of buildings designed for H.R. Hughes of Kinmel. The cottage is recognised for its meticulous design and detailing, exemplifying Nesfield's architectural approach on a modest scale.
- 9.4. Toll Bar Cottage holds significance as a well-preserved example of mid-19th-century toll architecture, reflecting the expansion of the turnpike system during that period. Its association with W.E. Nesfield adds architectural value, showcasing his attention to detail and design even in smaller structures. The cottage's historical role in transportation and its aesthetic qualities contribute to its overall heritage importance.

Setting of Toll Bar Cottage

- 9.5. The setting of Toll Bar Cottage is intrinsically linked to its function and historical context. Positioned directly on the former turnpike road, its orientation and architectural features were designed to engage with passing traffic, emphasising its role in the transportation network of the time.
- 9.6. The immediate surroundings include the road itself, which remains a busy thoroughfare, introducing a constant flow of vehicles and associated noise. This modern traffic contrasts with the cottage's historical context, where horse-drawn carriages and early vehicles would have passed by. Despite this, the cottage retains a sense of its original purpose, with its prominent elevation facing the road and distinctive architectural details such as the jettied gable and decorative timber framing.

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- 9.7. The physical environment around the cottage has evolved, with contemporary developments and infrastructure changes altering the landscape. However, the cottage's immediate plot remains relatively intact, preserving its spatial relationship with the road and maintaining its historical footprint. This continuity supports the understanding of its original function and enhances its heritage value.

Development Impacts on the Significance of Toll Bar Cottage

- 9.8. The proposed development includes the Solar Site's Area 1, which lies in closest proximity to Toll Bar Cottage (L8). Area 1 is situated on the opposite side of Rhuddlan Road, meaning that the development is physically and visually separated from the cottage by a substantial and well-trafficked modern road. As such, the key aspect of the cottage's setting—its historic and ongoing relationship with the former turnpike route—is unaffected.
- 9.9. Toll Bar Cottage derives much of its significance from its siting directly on the historic Rhuddlan turnpike, which remains in use today as the A547. The building's orientation, scale, and architectural detailing are purposefully arranged to address the road, reflecting its function as a toll house in the 19th century. This functional and visual relationship with the road forms the most important aspect of its setting and contributes directly to the legibility of its historic purpose.
- 9.10. While Area 1 introduces a change to the landscape to the north of the road, it does not encroach upon the cottage's immediate setting or interfere with its principal elevation and orientation towards the carriageway. Views between the cottage and Area 1 are already filtered by roadside vegetation and the intervening road corridor. There are no historic or designed landscape relationships between the cottage and the land now forming Area 1, and these fields do not contribute to the asset's architectural or historical value.
- 9.11. In terms of experience, the dominant auditory environment around the cottage is already shaped by traffic on Rhuddlan Road. The introduction of the solar development on the other side of this road will not perceptibly alter this experience, nor will it introduce significant new sources of noise or movement. No direct physical impacts on the listed building are anticipated, and the core contributors to its heritage significance—its roadside presence, architectural composition, and legibility as a toll house—will remain wholly intact.

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- 9.12. As such, the development of Area 1 will not result in harm to the significance of Toll Bar Cottage. The asset's historical association with the turnpike route is preserved, and the intervening road ensures that the Solar Site will not disrupt this important relationship.

Summary

- 9.13. Toll Bar Cottage (**L9-5**) is a Grade II Listed Building of mid-19th-century origin, valued for its architectural detailing, modest scale, and historical role within the local transport network. Its significance is strongly tied to its siting and orientation along the former turnpike road between Abergele and Rhuddlan, now the A547. This relationship remains clearly legible today, with the cottage's principal elevation directly addressing the road, reflecting its original toll house function.
- 9.14. The proposed development in Area 1 of the Solar Site is located on the opposite side of Rhuddlan Road from the cottage and does not encroach upon its curtilage, orientation, or key views. While this part of the landscape will change in character, it does not form a meaningful component of the cottage's setting or contribute to its significance. The historic and experiential relationship between the building and the turnpike road will remain entirely intact.
- 9.15. There will be no physical or functional impact on the building, and no alteration will occur to the aspects of setting that contribute to its architectural or historical significance. As such, the proposed development will not result in harm to the heritage significance of Toll Bar Cottage.

10. GLAN-Y-MORFA

Introduction

- 10.1. Glan-y-morfa (Fig. 47: **L11**) is a Grade II Listed Building located 130m south-west of Area 5 of the Solar Site and almost 3.5km north-west of the BESS Site.
- 10.2. It was identified at Step 1 of the Settings Assessment as being potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to its setting. This Chapter provides Steps 2 and 3 of the Settings Assessment for Glan-y-morfa.

Summary of Significance for Glan-y-morfa

- 10.3. Glan-y-morfa holds significance as a well-preserved example of a late 18th-century Kinmel Estate farmhouse, constructed in handmade Flemish-bond brickwork with a slate roof and end chimneys. The symmetrical two-storey, three-window façade faces south towards a lawn and garden, with the farmyard situated to one side. Despite minor modifications, the farmhouse has retained its historic character and architectural integrity.

Setting of Glan-y-morfa

- 10.4. The setting of Glan-y-morfa is defined by its rural context and the relationship between the farmhouse and its immediate surroundings. The house faces south onto a lawn and garden, with the farmyard situated to one side. A low walled enclosure, entered by a gateway from the farmyard, marks the approach to the house from the east. The paddock to the west further emphasizes the agricultural character of the property.
- 10.5. The farmhouse's orientation away from the road and towards its own land reflects traditional estate planning, where the functional aspects of the farm were prioritized over road frontage. This orientation, combined with the surrounding agricultural land, contributes to the property's historic and aesthetic value.
- 10.6. Currently, Glan-y-morfa appears to be neglected as a farm, which may impact the legibility of its historic setting. However, the physical elements that define its setting—such as the garden, paddock, and farmyard—remain intact, preserving the property's connection to its agricultural past.

Development Impacts on the Significance of Glan-y-morfa

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- 10.7. Area 5 of the proposed Solar Site is located to the north-east of Glan-y-morfa, beyond the unclassified road. Given the farmhouse's orientation facing south, away from the road and towards its own land, the visual and experiential relationship between the property and Area 5 is minimal.
- 10.8. The primary aspects of Glan-y-morfa's setting that contribute to its significance—namely, its orientation towards its own farmyard and gardens—are not directly impacted by the proposed development. The intervening road and existing vegetation further mitigate potential visual intrusions from Area 5.
- 10.9. While the development may introduce changes to the broader landscape, these are unlikely to affect the key elements that define Glan-y-morfa's historic character and significance.
- 10.10. The BESS Site is nearly 3.5km south-east of Glan-y-morfa and is not considered to have the potential to impact upon its setting.

Summary

- 10.11. Glan-y-morfa is a Grade II listed late 18th-century farmhouse that retains its historical character and architectural integrity. Its significance is closely tied to its rural setting, agricultural associations, and physical orientation away from the roadway. The proposed development in Area 5, located beyond the unclassified road to the north, is not anticipated to impact the key elements of the property's setting. The farmhouse's immediate surroundings, which are integral to its significance, are expected to remain unaltered, ensuring the preservation of its historical and architectural value.

11. BODELWYDDAN CASTLE

Introduction

- 11.1. Bodelwyddan Castle is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (Photo 50) located 1.3km south-east of the Solar Site and 790m north-west of the BESS Site (Fig. 48: **P1**).
- 11.2. The Park contains one Scheduled Monument, First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park, located 2.1km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.5km north-west of the BESS Site (**S1**).
- 11.3. It contains thirteen Listed Buildings, comprising:
- Bodelwyddan Castle (Photos 51 to 53), a Grade II* Listed Building located 1.8km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.8km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-1**);
 - Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.59km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.89km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-2**);
 - Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.86km south-east of the Solar Site and 900m north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-3**);
 - Bodelwyddan Park Wall with entrances and cottages, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.05km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.47km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-4**);
 - Bodelwyddan Castle Ice House (Photo 54), a Grade II* Listed Building located 1.60km south-east of the Solar Site and 2.10km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-5**);
 - Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.85km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.82km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-6**);
 - Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.94km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.95km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-7**);
 - Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.02km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.92km north-west of the BESS Site. (**L1-8**);

- Play House in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.89km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.93km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L1-9)**;
- Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.98km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.87km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L1-10)**;
- Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden, a Grade II Listed Building located 1.89km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.92km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L1-11)**;
- Felin-y-gors, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.07km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.45km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L1-12)**;
- Gors Mill Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building located 2.06km south-east of the Solar Site and 1.47km north-west of the BESS Site. **(L1-13)**.

11.4. The Park was identified at Step 1 of the Settings Assessment as being potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to its setting. This Chapter provides Steps 2 and 3 of the Settings Assessment for the Park and any other designated heritage assets within it.

11.5. Bodelwyddan Castle Park and several associated Listed Buildings are located almost immediately north of the proposed Cable Corridor, but as outlined in Chapter 6 of this report, the Cable Corridor is not anticipated to result in any long-term impacts on the significance of Bodelwyddan Castle, therefore this Chapter will focus on potential impacts arising from the BESS and Solar Sites.

Summary of Significance

11.6. Bodelwyddan Castle Park (**P1**) is a heritage landscape of considerable historical, architectural, and archaeological significance. The designed parkland evolved primarily during the 18th and 19th centuries, reflecting changing fashions in estate planning and landscape design. It incorporates elements of formal and informal design, with open lawns, wooded boundaries, estate roads, and tree belts that together define a coherent, visually structured estate landscape. The Park is also valued for its strong illustrative connection to the landed estate system in Wales and its association with the Williams and Williams-Wynn families.

11.7. At the heart of the park is Bodelwyddan Castle (**L1-1**), a Grade II* Listed Building, which forms the architectural focal point and core of the historic estate. Remodelled

in the 1830s in the castellated style by architect Joseph Hansom, the Castle is a striking example of romantic revival architecture. Its architectural merit, combined with its historic role as the seat of the estate, makes it the most significant built feature within the park. The Castle's elevated siting provides commanding views over the surrounding parkland, reinforcing its visual dominance and carefully orchestrated relationship with the landscape.

11.8. Supporting the Castle are a number of Grade II Listed structures, each contributing to the estate's operational, aesthetic, and ceremonial functions. These include:

- The Icehouse (**L1-5**), a typical estate feature demonstrating 19th-century domestic service infrastructure, contributing to the evidential and historical value of the estate.
- The Castellated Boundary Wall (**L1-3**) and associated Gateways (**L1-2**, **L1-4**), which frame entrances to the estate and reinforce the park's designed perimeter. Their architectural styling echoes the castle's Gothic detailing, supporting the overall design cohesion and reinforcing ceremonial arrival points.
- The West Lodge (**L1-6**) and other estate lodges function as visual waypoints and status markers at key access points to the park, helping to articulate its historic extent and hierarchy of space.
- Garden walls and terraces, and the now-altered formal gardens, all contribute to the aesthetic and functional layering of the designed estate.

11.9. Together, these Listed Buildings illustrate the operational complexity and visual order typical of a high-status 19th-century estate. Their contribution is not only architectural but also spatial: their placement, orientation, and stylistic unity reinforce the designed landscape and allow for the legibility of estate function and structure. The buildings, in combination with the park's paths, plantings, and views, form an interdependent ensemble of high group value.

11.10. The park also includes the Scheduled Monument (**S1**): World War I Practice Trenches, located in the south-east portion of the estate. These features are exceptionally well-preserved and represent one of the most important First World War training landscapes in Wales. They contribute high evidential and historical value and add a layer of 20th-century military significance to a landscape otherwise dominated by its 18th- and 19th-century estate heritage.

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- 11.11. Taken together, the Registered Park and Garden, Scheduled Monument, and multiple Listed Buildings illustrate the multi-layered development of Bodelwyddan as an estate landscape of both functional complexity and designed intent. The concentration and coherence of heritage assets within the park reinforce its exceptional group value and support its designation as a Registered Historic Park and Garden of national importance.
- 11.12. Key views of the Park are from the east terrace across the parkland and the surrounding landscape to the north, north-east, east and south-east. They include views of the Marble Church, the north Wales coast and the Clwydian Range.

Setting of Assets

- 11.13. The setting of Bodelwyddan Castle Park (**P1**) is fundamental to how its individual heritage assets are experienced, understood, and appreciated. As a designed estate landscape, the Park's setting is deliberately structured to emphasise visual relationships, create layered views, and articulate the hierarchy of buildings, spaces, and access routes. The setting also reflects the estate's functional complexity—incorporating domestic, agricultural, ornamental, and military uses—and contributes significantly to the significance of both the Registered Park itself and the designated assets it contains.

Bodelwyddan Castle (L1-1) and Core Estate Structures

- 11.14. At the visual and conceptual centre of the Park is Bodelwyddan Castle, whose elevated position allows for long views across the parkland and structured approach routes. The castle's setting is intentionally designed to reinforce its status. Views from the castle are designed to be expansive, reinforcing the building's dominance within the landscape. These outward views contribute directly to the experience of the castle as a romanticised seat of power and leisure, while inward views from parkland drives reinforce its central visual role.
- 11.15. The castle is closely surrounded by a number of ancillary listed features, including boundary walls (**L1-3**), gateways (**L1-2**, **L1-4**), terraces, and the Icehouse (**L1-5**), which are all experienced within the carefully curated setting of the designed estate core. These elements do not exist in isolation; they derive significance from their relationship with the castle and their collective reinforcement of its architectural and social prominence. Their spatial alignment and stylistic coherence contribute high group value.

Lodges, Drives, and Boundary Features

- 11.16. The park's setting also includes a network of historic drives, now partly lost or adapted, which radiated from the castle and provided controlled access to the estate. These are marked by estate lodges, including West Lodge (**L1-6**), which would have formed ceremonial or functional thresholds. The setting of these lodges is defined by their alignment along historic routes, framed views towards or away from the castle, and their presentation within small enclosures surrounded by parkland or woodland belts. These spaces are key to understanding the former estate circulation system and the demarcation of public/private thresholds within the landscape.
- 11.17. The boundary wall (**L1-3**), which runs along sections of the estate perimeter, plays a key role in defining the park's outer setting. Its castellated profile mirrors the architecture of the castle and reinforces the impression of a coherent and enclosed landscape. Where visible from public roads, the wall contributes to the perception of the estate as a significant and formalised landscape, even where interior views are restricted.

Open Parkland and Agricultural Land

- 11.18. The park's internal setting includes areas of former pasture and managed open ground, much of which is now partly returned to agricultural use. Nevertheless, this land retains its visual coherence through alignment of tree belts, fencing patterns, and traces of historic field divisions. This open landscape setting allows for long-range views both within the park and to the surrounding countryside. It plays a vital role in maintaining the spatial legibility of the estate's extent and the relationship between the castle and its broader functional hinterland.
- 11.19. Although not all areas of the original parkland remain intact, the spatial logic and visual structure of the estate can still be clearly understood from many vantage points within and around the castle. This broader parkland setting supports both aesthetic appreciation and historical interpretation.

World War I Practice Trenches (Scheduled Monument S1)

- 11.20. The First World War Practice Trenches (**S1**) are located in the south-eastern portion of the Park, within a relatively discreet and wooded area. Their setting is distinct from the ornamental and residential core of the estate and instead reflects the adaptive use of the parkland for military purposes during the early 20th century. The character of this area is more enclosed, defined by naturalistic planting and low topography,

which historically would have suited trench training activities by providing a semi-private space within a controlled estate landscape.

- 11.21. The trenches are largely experienced at close range, and their significance derives primarily from evidential and historical value rather than visual dominance or designed views. However, their location within a high-status park adds interpretive richness, as they provide insight into the estate's temporary repurposing for national military effort. Their setting contributes to this narrative by retaining the secluded and minimally disturbed character of this part of the Park.

Broader Setting and Visual Containment

- 11.22. Externally, the park is experienced in glimpses from surrounding roads and public rights of way, particularly to the west and north. The castle is visible from certain off-site vantage points, particularly in winter months, but views are generally contained by woodland belts, topography, and the boundary wall. These visual limitations are deliberate and typical of designed estate landscapes, where visibility of the principal house is managed for dramatic effect and privacy. The inward-looking nature of the estate further reinforces the importance of internal spatial and visual relationships in assessing setting.
- 11.23. The park's setting has retained a high degree of coherence despite some modern interventions and partial functional decline. The hierarchy of space, architectural structure, and landscape layering remain legible and continue to contribute strongly to the experience and interpretation of the heritage assets.

Development Impacts on the Significance of these assets

- 11.24. The proposed development comprises three main elements: the Solar Site (with the nearest parcel located approximately 1.3 km to the northwest of Bodelwyddan Castle Park), the BESS Site (approximately 790 m to the southeast), and the Cable Corridor, which passes to the south of the Park.

Impacts on the Registered Park and Garden (P1)

- 11.25. The Registered Park and Garden designation of Bodelwyddan Castle Park reflects the historic and aesthetic coherence of its designed landscape, including its visual structure, tree belts, open parkland, and curated approach routes. Despite some areas of the estate now being in different uses or subject to 20th-century development, the spatial and visual character of the Park remains largely intact.

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- 11.26. The Solar Site is located at a sufficient distance (over 1 km) from the north-western boundary of the Park, and intervisibility is heavily restricted by intervening topography and established woodland. The principal views from Bodelwyddan Castle are oriented south and west over the core of the designed landscape. Views towards the north-west, where the Solar Site is located, are either screened or not part of the key designed vistas that contribute to the aesthetic or historical experience of the Park. As such, no direct visual intrusion is expected, and the character of the Castle's designed views and wider estate outlooks will remain unchanged.
- 11.27. The BESS Site is located to the south-east of the Park, at a closer distance. However, it is situated outside the historic estate boundary, beyond the castle's principal view corridors and behind a combination of topographic features and boundary woodland. No visual or designed relationship exists between this part of the estate and the BESS location, and no intervisibility is anticipated. The BESS installation will not alter the spatial or visual coherence of the Park, nor will it intrude into its experience from within.
- 11.28. The Cable Corridor will pass to the north of the Park, outside its designated boundary. While its route brings it into closer proximity than the other development elements, the cable will be laid underground and, once installation is complete, will be fully reinstated. There will be no permanent visual presence, and any short-term construction-related disruption will be localised and temporary in nature. As the route does not pass through areas of high sensitivity or disrupt important views into or out of the park, it is not considered to harm the significance of the Registered Park and Garden.
- 11.29. In conclusion, all three elements of the proposed development are located outside the Park's designed landscape, and none intrude upon key views or designed experiences. The spatial logic and aesthetic appreciation of the park will remain unchanged. Therefore, no harm to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden is anticipated.

Impacts on Bodelwyddan Castle (L1-1) and Associated Listed Buildings

- 11.30. Bodelwyddan Castle (L1-1) is the principal building within the estate and the visual and functional core of the designed landscape. The castle's setting, as detailed in Section 11.4, is structured to allow expansive views across the park to the west and south, framed by formal gardens, terraces, and the arrangement of supporting estate

buildings. These include the Icehouse (**L1-5**), estate lodges (e.g. West Lodge, **L1-6**), and boundary features (**L1-2** to **L1-4**).

- 11.31. None of the proposed development elements are located within or adjacent to these view corridors, and no designated assets within the estate are in direct proximity to any part of the development footprint. The Solar and BESS Sites do not fall within intervisible locations or disrupt the visual coherence of the Castle's setting. The Castle and its immediate group of listed structures will remain experienced as an architecturally unified ensemble within a coherent landscape, with no change to the appreciation of its historical role, architectural detailing, or designed visual prominence.
- 11.32. The estate lodges, located on approach routes to the Castle, similarly maintain their spatial and visual relationships. These assets do not have a designed relationship with the land occupied by the development, and no visual or experiential intrusion will occur. Their significance as threshold and framing features to the estate will be preserved.

Impacts on Scheduled Monument – WWI Practice Trenches (S1)

- 11.33. The Scheduled Monument (**S1**), comprising a remarkably well-preserved network of First World War Practice Trenches, lies in the south-eastern portion of the Park. These earthworks are of national importance for their ability to illustrate early 20th-century military training techniques and contribute a modern historical layer to the estate's otherwise Georgian and Victorian character.
- 11.34. The Solar and BESS Sites are both located well beyond the boundaries of the trench area—approximately 2.1 km southeast from the Solar Site and 1.5 km north-west from the BESS Site. The trenches are located in a wooded area with no long-distance visibility, and the monument's significance is primarily evidential and historic, rather than aesthetic. The surrounding parkland has changed relatively little, allowing the trenches to retain their authenticity and contextual integrity.
- 11.35. Given their spatial separation, lack of intervisibility, and absence of any functional or associative link to the development areas, the proposed scheme will have no effect on the setting or significance of the Scheduled Monument.

Summary

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- 11.36. Bodelwyddan Castle Park (**P1**) is a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden of high heritage value, containing a concentration of designated assets including the Grade II* listed Bodelwyddan Castle (**L1-1**), several Grade II listed estate structures, and the nationally important Scheduled Monument (S1) comprising World War I Practice Trenches. The Park's significance derives from its designed landscape, historical associations with the Williams and Williams-Wynn families, architectural coherence, and archaeological interest. The estate retains a clear hierarchy of space, long-designed views, and a visually unified group of buildings, all contributing to its exceptional group value.
- 11.37. The setting of the Park and its associated assets is largely internal, defined by curated views, structured landscape elements, and controlled approaches that reinforce the visual dominance of the Castle and the coherence of the estate. The Scheduled Monument contributes an important 20th-century military layer to the otherwise Georgian and Victorian estate character, and its setting retains the quiet, enclosed quality suited to its evidential value.
- 11.38. The proposed development—including the Solar and BESS Sites and the underground Cable Corridor—lies outside the boundary of the Park. The Solar and BESS components are sufficiently distant and screened by vegetation and topography, ensuring no intervisibility with key assets or designed views. The Cable Corridor, which passes to the north of the Park, will be installed below ground and fully reinstated, with no lasting physical or visual impact.
- 11.39. None of the development elements are located within the historic view corridors, architectural groupings, or spatial arrangements that contribute to the significance of the Castle, the Registered Park, or the Scheduled Monument. As such, the development will not result in harm to the significance of Bodelwyddan Castle Park or any of the designated assets it contains.

12. MORFA METHODIST CHAPEL

Introduction

- 12.1. Morfa Methodist Chapel (Fig. 47: **N2**) is a non-designated heritage asset located adjacent to Area 5 of the Solar Site.
- 12.2. It was identified at Step 1 of the Settings Assessment as being potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to its setting. This Chapter provides Steps 2 and 3 of the Settings Assessment for Morfa Methodist Chapel.

Summary of Significance

- 12.3. Morfa Methodist Chapel was built in 1866 in the Gothic style, with a long-wall entry plan and porch. The building's heritage significance derives primarily from its architectural character, reflecting 19th-century nonconformist chapel design. Its scale, proportions, and stylistic details contribute to its value as a surviving example of Gothic-style ecclesiastical architecture in the local context.
- 12.4. The conversion of Morfa Methodist Chapel to residential use has, however, diminished its historic significance as a place of worship. While its external form retains much of its original architectural expression, the loss of its religious function has severed its direct connection to the spiritual life and communal gatherings that once defined its role within the community. It no longer embodies the living traditions or social functions for which it was built, instead existing as a static architectural relic whose significance is now rooted in its built form rather than its former social and cultural purpose.

Setting of Morfa Chapel

- 12.5. The setting of Morfa Methodist Chapel is defined principally by its immediate curtilage and its relationship to the road along which it fronts. The chapel occupies a roadside position, presenting its principal elevation to passers-by, with fields to the rear. This arrangement reflects a common siting pattern for rural and semi-rural chapels, where the building's public face addressed the road while the land to the rear remained undeveloped or agricultural.
- 12.6. To the south of the chapel is a cottage positioned on the same road. Historic mapping suggests that a building was present on or near this location in the late 19th century, but the present structure is either a heavily altered/rebuilt version of that earlier building or a 20th-century replacement. As such, it is either not contemporary with

the chapel, or it has been heavily altered. Unlike Bodoryn Cottages and Chapel which make use of the same construction materials and finishes and share similar architectural detailing, there is no architectural cohesion between Morfa Methodist Chapel and the cottage to its south. Consequently, while this cottage is part of the chapel's immediate surroundings, it does not share group value or have a tangible historic relationship with the chapel.

- 12.7. The fields to the rear and sides form part of the chapel's wider setting, providing a backdrop of open land that contributes some visual breathing space but is not integral to the appreciation of its heritage value. There is no evidence that these fields formed part of a designed or intentional setting linked to the chapel's function or architecture. Views towards the rear are limited from the public realm, and the building's architectural and historic interest is primarily experienced from the roadside.
- 12.8. Beyond these immediate surroundings, the wider setting is characterised by a mix of modern and historic elements, including changes to the rural character over time. This includes nearby residential and infrastructural development, which has eroded any sense of historic seclusion the chapel might once have enjoyed. As such, while the immediate roadside presence is important to its appreciation, the wider setting makes only a limited contribution to its significance.

Development Impacts on Significance of Morfa Chapel

- 12.9. The proposed solar development will occupy fields adjacent and to the rear of the chapel. These fields do not have a historical, visual, or functional connection that contributes directly to the chapel's heritage value. The building's significance is principally derived from its architectural qualities and its roadside presence, which will remain unaffected by the development.
- 12.10. Intervening features, including boundary treatments, mature vegetation, and the chapel's own rear garden area, provide a degree of screening that will reduce the visibility of the proposed solar array from ground-level viewpoints immediately around the chapel. The proposed development is set back from the chapel, with the fields closest to it being maintained as green space with planting to provide further screening. While some limited visibility from upper windows may occur, such views are not sensitive or integral to the appreciation of the chapel's heritage value. The building was designed to address the road, and its significance is experienced primarily from this public-facing elevation rather than from rearward views.

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- 12.11. The introduction of the solar array will not intersect with the chapel's curtilage or alter its immediate setting. Its architectural form, materials, and relationship to the road will remain intact. Any change in the backdrop of fields to the rear will be seen in the context of an already altered rural fringe, and will not materially harm the key elements that contribute to its heritage significance.

Summary

- 12.12. Morfa Methodist Chapel is a 19th-century Gothic-style former chapel, now in residential use, whose heritage value lies primarily in its architectural qualities and its roadside presence. The loss of its original religious function has eroded its historic and communal significance, reducing its role from an active centre of worship to a surviving architectural reminder of the area's Nonconformist heritage. Its immediate setting is defined by its roadside position, its relationship to the adjacent cottage (which is either heavily altered or of later date and shares no strong group value), and the open land to the rear, which contributes limited contextual value but no direct historical or functional significance.
- 12.13. The proposed solar development will not intrude into the chapel's immediate curtilage or disrupt its key architectural relationships. While it will alter the character of the fields behind and to the sides of the chapel, this change will not harm the core contributors to the chapel's significance—its built form, roadside prominence, and surviving Gothic detailing. Accordingly, the development is not considered to result in harm to the heritage significance or setting of Morfa Methodist Chapel.

13. CONCLUSIONS

- 13.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, to identify known and potential historic assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential historic assets has been determined, as far as possible, based on the available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified historic assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of historic assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the development proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the proposal.

Physical effects

- 13.2. The Solar Site of the Site is assessed as having moderate to high archaeological potential. Geophysical survey results have identified numerous subsurface features, including rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies suggestive of enclosures, trackways, and ring ditches, potentially dating to the later prehistoric or Roman periods. The underlying geology—comprising tidal flat deposits and glacial till—also indicates a low to moderate potential for deeply buried Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material.
- 13.3. Historic land improvements, particularly 19th-century drainage schemes, have resulted in some localised disturbance of the sub-surface deposits. Nevertheless, the identified anomalies, coupled with the relatively undeveloped nature of the Site, suggest that significant archaeological remains may survive in parts of the Solar Site. Direct physical impacts upon these remains are likely where groundworks for panel installation and associated infrastructure are proposed.
- 13.4. The Cable Corridor crosses a landscape of varied archaeological potential. In particular, it runs through Kinmel Park, where there is high potential for encountering First World War training trenches, bomb craters, and associated military archaeology. Additionally, the eastern part of the route follows the projected course of the Roman road connecting Chester to Caerhun, indicating a moderate potential for Roman-period archaeological remains.
- 13.5. Elsewhere along the route, the archaeological potential is generally low, due to prior ground disturbance from agricultural activity and infrastructure development. Direct

impacts will arise from trenching works during installation of the cable, especially in sensitive areas such as Kinmel Park.

- 13.6. Temporary construction works associated with the Cable Corridor will not result in long-term physical harm to the significance of Kinmel Grade II* Registered Park.
- 13.7. To clarify the archaeological potential within the Site, a programme of targeted trial trench evaluation is being undertaken. This will inform the requirement for and scope of any further mitigation.
- 13.8. The BESS Site lies in an area of generally low archaeological potential. While the landscape has historically been used for agriculture, ground disturbance from the installation of offshore windfarm infrastructure has already occurred in parts of the BESS area, further reducing the likelihood of surviving archaeological remains.
- 13.9. In conclusion, the proposed development has the potential to cause direct physical impacts on archaeological deposits, particularly within the Solar Site and Cable Corridors. Where impacts have been identified, and where preservation in situ is not possible, an appropriate programme of mitigation will be formulated, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

Non-physical effects

- 13.10. The potential for non-physical impacts on the significance of heritage assets through changes to their setting has been fully assessed in accordance with Cadw's guidance *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).
- 13.11. Key heritage assets susceptible to changes to their setting include Kinmel Park and associated Listed Buildings, Bodelwyddan Castle Registered Park and Garden, and various Listed farmsteads and structures within the local landscape.
- 13.12. The Solar Site, located within the lower-lying, historically drained landscape between Abergele and Bodelwyddan, is visually separated from many of the identified heritage assets by the flat topography, intervening field boundaries, hedgerows, mature tree belts, and built form. Where intervisibility is possible, such as in limited views from parts of Kinmel Park and its associated estate structures, any perceptible change would be seen in the context of an already altered, semi-modern agricultural landscape. Consequently, any changes to setting would result be minor overall and would not lead to harm to the significance of these assets. The Solar Site, while

introducing new built form into a historically agricultural landscape, would do so in a manner consistent with the existing pattern of semi-modern agricultural improvement. Changes to the setting of Kimmel Park, Bodoryn Cottages, and other nearby assets are assessed as minor, and would not materially diminish the ability to appreciate or understand their heritage significance.

- 13.13. The BESS Site is located at a slightly higher elevation but is situated immediately adjacent to substantial modern infrastructure, including the Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation. In this context, the proposed BESS development would not introduce any new or additional form of visual intrusion into the historic landscape.
- 13.14. Detailed assessment confirms that there will be no harm to the significance of nearby heritage assets, such as Bodelwyddan Castle Registered Park or Listed Buildings within it, through the alteration of their settings. The character of the area proposed for the BESS Site has already been fundamentally altered by the presence of large-scale energy infrastructure and industrial buildings, and the BESS Site will not diminish the ability to experience or appreciate the heritage values of these assets.
- 13.15. Non-physical impacts associated with the Cable Corridor will be temporary and limited to short-term noise associated with construction activities. As the cable will be fully buried with no permanent above-ground expression, there will be no long-term setting impacts on heritage assets along its route or in the wider landscape.

Summary

- 13.16. In conclusion, the Proposed Development is considered capable of proceeding without causing unacceptable harm to the historic environment. Where archaeological potential has been identified, appropriate mitigation strategies can be formulated to ensure that the historic environment is appropriately managed, preserved, and understood.
- 13.17. With the implementation of these measures, the development will comply with national and local planning policy requirements relating to the protection of the historic environment, including the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016) and the Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

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1843 Meriadog and Gwivair (Wigfair), St Asaph Parish Tithe Map

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1878	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Flintshire IV	Surveyed 1871
1878	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Flintshire IV	Surveyed 1871
1880	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Flintshire VII	Surveyed 1874
1880	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV	Surveyed 1872 to 1875
1900	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire VIII.NW	Revised 1898
1900	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Flintshire IV.SW	Revised 1898
1900	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.NE	Revised 1898
1900	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Flintshire IV.NW	Revised 1898
1900	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Flintshire IV.SW	Revised 1898
1900	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.SE	Revised 1898
1913	Ordnance Survey	25 Inch	Flintshire IV.14	Revised 1910
1913	Ordnance Survey	25 Inch	Denbighshire VIII.2	Revised 1910
1914	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire VIII.NW	Revised 1910
1914	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire V.SW	Revised 1910 to 1911
1914	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.NE	Revised 1911
1914	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire V.NW	Revised 1911
1914	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire V.SW	Revised 1910 to 1911
1915	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.SE	Revised 1910 to 1911
1933	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.SE	Revised 1910 to 1911
1934	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.NE	Revised 1911
1944	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.NE	Revised 1938
1948	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.SE	Revised 1910 to 1911
1949	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire V.NW	Revised 1938
1953	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire VIII.NW	Revised 1949
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1953	Ordnance Survey	6 Inch	Denbighshire IV.NE	Revised 1949
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1961	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	SH9677-SH9777 - AA	Revised 1960
1961	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	SH9676-SH9776 - AA	Revised 1960
1961	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	SH9876-SH9976 - AA	Revised 1960
1961	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	SH9877-SH9977 - AA	Revised 1960

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FIGURES

PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2023)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Bill become an Act in 2023, with secondary legislation then provided ahead of it coming into full effect on 4 November 2024. It consolidates and supersedes the following enactments for ease of access, though it ultimately makes no change to prior requirements for the management and protection of the Welsh historic environment.

- (a) the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953;
- (b) Parts 1 and 3 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- (c) Parts 14 and 15 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- (d) the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- (e) Part 5 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004;
- (f) the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

This legislation provides for the effective protection and management of the historic environment.

Scheduled Monuments

Part 2, Chapter 3 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2023) provides requirements for the control of works affecting Scheduled Monuments. Contrary to the requirements of the Part 3 of the Act which regards historic buildings, there is no provision for the ‘setting’ of Scheduled Monuments.

Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are buildings of ‘special architectural or historic interest’. Work affecting Listed Buildings are subject to the provisions laid out in Part 3, Chapter 2 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2023). Under Section 88 of the Act, the demolition of, nor the alteration nor extension of a Listed Building in any way that would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, are not permitted unless authorised under Section 89. Section 89 defines the form of written consent required for these works to be permitted, i.e. the LPA or Welsh Ministers.

Note on the extent of a Listed Building

Under Section 76 of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) any structure or artificial object that is fixed to the building and ancillary to it;
- (b) any other structure or artificial object that—
 - (i) forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and
 - (ii) was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which the building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the ‘curtilage’ of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of ‘heritage significance’ both as defined within PPW (2024) and TAN 24 (2017) (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the ‘Listed Building’ (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12) February 2024
Section 6.1: The Historic Environment

The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. It is central to Wales’s culture and its character, whilst contributing to our sense of place and identity. It enhances our quality of life, adds to regional and local distinctiveness and is an important economic and social asset.

The historic environment is made up of individual historic features which are collectively known as historic assets. Examples of what can constitute an historic asset include:

- Listed buildings;
- Conservation areas;
- Historic assets of special local interest;
- Historic parks and gardens;
- Townscapes;
- Historic Landscapes;
- World Heritage Sites; and

-
- Archaeological remains (including scheduled monuments).

The ways in which historic assets are identified can vary. The most important historic assets often have statutory protection or are included in formal registers which identify them as being of special historic interest. Other assets yet to be formally identified could include buried archaeological remains.

Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment and its Assets

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provide the legislative framework for the protection and sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales. PPW provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment, and this is supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and Cadw associated best practice guidance on the historic environment.

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource, and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness, and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

The Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment seek to:

- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
- conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
- protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve, and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.

It is the responsibility of all those with an interest in the planning system, including planning authorities, applicants, developers, and communities, to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing proposals new proposals.

Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.

Listed Buildings

There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

For listed buildings, the aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance their special qualities, retaining them in sustainable use. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option, but not all original uses will now be viable or appropriate. The application of planning and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered in order to secure a building's survival or provide it with a sound economic future.

The demolition of any listed building should be considered as exceptional and require the strongest justification.

Applicants for listed building consent must be able to justify their proposals, show why the alteration or demolition of a listed building is desirable or necessary and consider the impact of any change upon its significance. This must be included in a heritage impact statement, which will be proportionate both to the significance of the building and to the degree of change proposed.

Archaeological Remains

The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.

Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection *in situ*. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.

In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.

Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.

If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances, or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and, in such circumstances, scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.

Enabling Development

Enabling development is development which can deliver substantial heritage benefit but would usually be contrary to other objectives of national or local planning policy.

Enabling development may be appropriate if the public benefit of rescuing, enhancing, or even endowing an important historic asset decisively outweighs the harm to other material interests. It must always be in proportion to the public benefit it offers.

When considering a scheme of enabling development, planning permission should be granted only where all of the following can be applied:

- where the impact of the development was precisely defined in the application at the outset, and normally through the granting of full, rather than outline, planning permission;
- where the achievement of the heritage objective is securely and enforceably linked to the enabling development;
- where the place concerned is repaired to an agreed standard, or the funds to do so are made available, as early as possible in the course of the enabling development, ideally at the outset and certainly before completion or occupation of the enabling development;
- where the planning authority closely monitors implementation, if necessary acting promptly to ensure that obligations are fulfilled; and
- the enabling development does not give rise to significant risks, for example residential development in the floodplain or significantly impact on air quality or soundscape.

Conwy County Borough Council

Current Development Plan

The west of the Site is located within the local authority of Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC). Conwy adopted their 'Local Development Plan 2007-2022' in October 2013. Policies relevant to the Historic Environment include "Strategic Policy CTH/1 – Cultural Heritage"; "Policy CTH/2 – Development Affecting Heritage Assets", "Policy CTH/3 – Buildings and Structures of Local Importance", and "Policy CTH/4 – Enabling Development".

Strategic Policy CTH/1 – Cultural Heritage

The council is committed to protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing its cultural and heritage assets. This will be achieved by:

- a. Ensuring that the location of new development on both allocated and windfall sites within the Plan Area will not have a significant adverse impact upon heritage assets in line with Policies CTH/2 – 'Development Affecting Heritage Assets', DP/3 – 'Promoting

Design Quality and Reducing Crime’ and DP/6 – ‘National Planning Policy and Guidance’;

- b. Recognising and respecting the value and character of heritage assets in the Plan Area 1nd publishing Supplementary Planning Guidance to guide development proposals;
- c. Seeking to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance conservation areas, Conwy World Heritage Site, historic landscapes, parks and gardens, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and other areas of archaeological importance in line with Policy DP/6;
- d. Protecting buildings and structures of local importance in line with Policy CTH/3 – ‘Buildings and Structures of Local Importance’;
- e. Enhancing heritage assets through heritage and regeneration initiatives;
- f. Preserving and securing the future of heritage assets by only permitting appropriate enabling development in line with Policy CTH/4 – ‘Enabling Development’;
- g. Ensuring that development is compatible with the long-term viability of the Welsh Language in line with Policy CTH/5 – ‘The Welsh Language’.

Policy CTH/2 – Development Affecting Heritage Assets

Development proposals which affect a heritage asset listed below (a-f), and/or its setting, shall preserve or, where appropriate, enhance that asset. Development proposals will be considered in line with Policy DP/6, where applicable and Policy DP/3.

- a. Conservation Areas
- b. Conwy World Heritage Site
- c. Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens
- d. Listed Buildings
- e. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- f. Sites of archaeological importance

Policy CTH/3 – Buildings and Structures of Local Importance

Development proposals affecting buildings or structures which make an important contribution to the character and interest of the local area will only be permitted where the building's distinctive appearance, architectural integrity and its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

Policy CTH/4 – Enabling Development

1. Enabling development which seeks to secure the preservation and/or appropriate alternative use of a listed building, or a building which makes a significant positive contribution to the character of a conservation area, historic landscape or parks and gardens of special historic interest will only be permitted where the following criteria are all met:
 - a. It will not materially harm the heritage values of the historic asset or its setting and;
 - b. It avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the historic asset; and
 - c. It will secure the long-term future of the historic asset and, where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose and;
 - d. It is necessary to resolve problems arising from the circumstances of the present owner, or the purchase price paid and;
 - e. Sufficient subsidy is not available from any other source and;
 - f. It is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the historic asset, and that its form minimizes harm to other public interests and;
 - g. The public benefit of securing the future of the historic asset through such enabling development decisively outweighs the disbenefits of breaching other public policies.
2. If it is decided by the Council that a scheme of enabling development meets all the criteria set out above, planning permission should then only be granted if:
 - a. The impact of the development is precisely defined at the outset, normally through the granting of full, rather than outline, planning permission;
 - b. The achievement of the heritage objective is securely and enforceably linked to the enabling development;

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- c. The place concerned is repaired to an agreed standard, or the funds to do so made available, as early as possible in the course of the enabling development, ideally at the outset and certainly before completion or occupation and;
 - d. The Council closely monitors implementation, if necessary acting promptly to ensure that obligations are fulfilled.

Emerging Development Plan

A Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) is being produced for Conwy to cover development in the Area 2 between 2018 and 2033. It is currently at Deposit Plan (final draft) stage. As per the website, the council hoped to complete this in 2024. At the time of writing this report, the LDP had not yet progressed to Stage 7 – Submission and Examination or Stage 8 – Adoption. The date to which the new LDP will be adopted has not been established.

The 'Preferred Strategy', an early draft of the LDP, was published in 2019. There were no more recent versions of the Replacement LDP available for consultation at the time this report was produced. However, the 'Preferred Strategy' contained "Strategic Policy 21: Historic Environment" which is relevant to this assessment.

Strategic Policy 21 (SP/21): Historic Environment

Conwy's distinctive heritage assets listed below (a – g) will be protected and where appropriate, managed and enhanced.

- a. Conservation Areas
- b. World Heritage Site at Conwy Town
- c. Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes
- d. Listed Buildings
- e. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- f. Sites of Archaeological Importance
- g. Historic Assets of Local Importance

When considering development for enabling schemes and development affecting the setting of a heritage asset, decisions will be steered by national guidance.

Strategic Policy 32 (SP/32): Energy

To promote a mix of energy generation sources, energy storage and building design which deliver clean growth and contribute to decarbonisation of energy as well as being resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Denbighshire County Council

Current Development Plan

The east of the Site is located within the local authority of Denbighshire County Council (DCC). A Local Plan, 'Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021', was adopted in June 2013. Relevant policies which relate to the historic environment are described in 'Chapter 6: Valuing Our Environment'. The relevant policies include Policy VOE 1 – Key Areas of importance; Policy VOE 4 – Enabling Development; and Policy VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies.

Policy VOE 1 – Key Areas of importance

The following areas will be protected from development that would adversely affect them. Development proposals should maintain and, wherever possible, enhance these areas for their characteristics, local distinctiveness, and value to local communities in Denbighshire:

- Statutory designated sites for nature conservation;
- Local areas designated or identified because of their natural landscape or biodiversity value;
- Sites of built heritage; and
- Historic Landscape, Parks and Gardens.

National Policy Links

Planning Policy Wales: Chapter 4 – Planning for Sustainability, Chapter 5 – Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage, and the Coast Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment
Technical Advice Notes: TAN 5 – Nature Conservation and Planning, TAN 6 – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, and TAN 15 – Development and Flood Risk.

Justification

International obligations and national policy provide protection to areas that are designated because of their geomorphological features, rare species and habitats, archaeological historic importance, agricultural value, or amenity benefits to local communities.

This policy includes locally designated or identified areas. The intention is to supplement national policies where further recognition is required at the local level. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and Technical Advice Note (TAN 5) 'Nature Conservation and Planning' provide information about statutory nature designations and the different levels of protection. Statutory

designated sites for nature conservation are; Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Marine Nature Reserves (MNRs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).

The inclusion of parks and gardens in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register does not confer any extra statutory controls. New development which is proposed within boundaries or within their defined essential settings should not harm the special character(s). Development proposals which fall within registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens will be assessed against the Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (Cadw/CCW/WAG).

Policy VOE 4 – Enabling Development

Enabling development may be permitted as a way of resolving the status of heritage assets designated as ‘at risk’, provided all of the following criteria are met:

- i) The enabling development will not materially detract from the archaeological, architectural, historic, landscape or biodiversity interest of an asset, or materially harm its setting; and
- ii) the proposal avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset; and
- iii) the proposal will secure the long-term future of the heritage asset, and where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose; and
- iv) the problem arises from the inherent needs of the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the present owner or the purchase price paid; and
- v) sufficient financial assistance is not available from any other source; and
- vi) it is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the heritage asset, and that its form minimises disbenefits; and
- vii) the value or benefit of the survival or enhancement of the heritage asset outweighs the long term cost to the community (ie disbenefits) of providing the enabling development. The former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh is designated under this

policy in order to secure the future of these important listed buildings. Any enabling development must be the minimum necessary to achieve this.

National Policy Links

Planning Policy Wales: Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment

Justification

Enabling development is development which would normally be unacceptable in planning terms but for the fact that it would bring public benefits sufficient to justify it being carried out and which could not otherwise be achieved. In some rare cases the only way of securing the future of a heritage asset is to allow enabling development, which normally would not be allowed, thereby releasing funds. This will only be allowed where all the criteria in this policy are met. In addition, the guidance as set out in the document "Enabling Development and the Conservation of Heritage Assets" published by English Heritage will be applied.

Enabling development, as an approach, will only be considered in relation to heritage assets designated as 'at risk' and not to any other heritage asset or other type of building/facility.

Policy VOE 10 – Renewable Energy Technologies

Development proposals which promote the provision of renewable energy technologies may be supported providing they are located so as to minimise visual, noise and amenity impacts and demonstrate no unacceptable impact upon the interests of nature conservation, wildlife, natural and cultural heritage, landscape, public health and residential amenity. In areas that are visually sensitive, including the AONB, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone and in close proximity to historic buildings, visually intrusive technologies will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there is no negative impact on the designation or there is an overriding public need for the development.

National Policy Links

Planning Policy Wales: Chapter 12 – Infrastructure and Services

Technical Advice Notes: TAN 8 – Renewable Energy

Justification

This policy covers a range of renewable energy technologies, including micro-wind, solar, biomass, Combined Heat and Power (CHP). This policy does not cover wind energy which is covered by policy VOE 9.

Renewable energy has a large part to play in reducing the impacts of climate change and addressing the depletion of fossil fuels. Renewable energy schemes can also help address rising fuel costs, particularly in rural areas where larger community based schemes may not be viable. Developers should consider whether on-site provision is the best approach in terms of off-setting carbon or whether near-site provision, through CHP may be more appropriate, enabling economies of scale to be achieved.

The impact of any proposal should be considered in relation to other policies contained within the plan, including their visual impact, impact on ecology, the historic environment and amenity. Developers should carefully consider the most appropriate technology to be used in order to comply with national policy.

Anaerobic digestion facilities may utilise human sewage, animal slurry or fuel crops, and may therefore be appropriately located alongside sewage treatment facilities, intensive livestock units and farms which grow fuel crops. The majority of sewage treatment works within the County are located within a flood plain and further development would be contrary to the tests outlined in TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk. There is therefore limited opportunity within the County to co-locate anaerobic digestion with sewage treatment works.

Biomass, particularly wood fuel, will have requirements for fuel storage facilities. In rural locations, the use of wood fuel provides a reasonable alternative to oil which is a common fuel source. Fuel storage may fall within the permitted development rights of a dwelling house. Where planning permission is required applications will generally be supported.

Further guidance will be set out in Supplementary Planning Guidance.

This policy will contribute to meeting Objective(s): 11: Energy

Emerging Development Plan

A Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) is being produced for Denbighshire to cover development in the Area 2 between 2018 and 2033. It is currently at Deposit Plan (final draft) stage. At the time of writing this report, the LDP had not yet progressed to Stage 7 – Submission and Examination or Stage 8 – Adoption. The date to which the new LDP will be adopted has not been established.

The 'Preferred Strategy', an early draft of the LDP, was published in 2019 (Denbighshire County Council 2019). There were no more recent versions of the Replacement LDP available for consultation at the time this report was produced. However, the 'Preferred Strategy' contained draft Key Policy "Natural & Built Environment".

Natural and Built Environment

Denbighshire's natural and built environment will be protected from development that adversely affects their protected characteristics, features or their setting.

All proposals must contribute towards the preservation and, where possible, the enhancement of the natural and built environment.

Supplementary Planning Documents

Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guide:

8. Land Use Planning Considerations in Relation to Solar Energy Schemes

8.6 Historic Environment

8.6.1 Denbighshire has an especially important historic environment, a key part of its distinctive cultural heritage. The County has high density of designated historic assets including, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes, and a World Heritage Site.

8.6.2 Consideration should be given to the assessment process for registered historic landscape: The Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDHOL2). This can be required independently to other heritage assessment tools. When the landscape or visual effects upon registered historic landscapes are likely to be of 'more than local' in effect.

8.6.3 In addition, Denbighshire has a rich heritage of undesignated sites. Applicants are advised to contact the Council's Conservation Section and County Archaeologist during the pre-application stages. Applicants are also advised to contact the regional archaeological trust - Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and Wales Historic Environment Service (Cadw).

8.6.4 Above ground equipment could impact on the setting of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments as well as impact on the historic landscape of Denbighshire. Below ground equipment could impact on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance.

8.6.5 Paragraph 3.15 of TAN 8² states that other than in circumstances where visual impact is critically damaging to a listed building, ancient monument or a conservation area, proposals for appropriately designed solar thermal and solar PV systems should be supported.

Cadw, Conservation Principles (2011)

Heritage significance

The significance of historic assets in Wales is provided within 'Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' (Cadw 2011). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values:

Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.

Historical value may derive from aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events, or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.

Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from a historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.

Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

Cadw, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales

Staged settings assessment

This section outlines the general principles that both assessors and decision makers should consider when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of historic assets. Essentially, there are four stages.

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

² NB. TAN 8: Renewable Energy was withdrawn, after this SPD was produced.

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

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

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

Extract from the Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Extracted from Statutory Instruments 1997 No. 1160 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, Schedule 1: Additional criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows;

PART II: Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1845.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
 - a. included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979(g); or
 - b. recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow-
 - a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
 - b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow-
 - a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
 - b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow-
 - a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts (a); or
 - b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-
 - i. is substantially complete; or

-
- ii. is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic

APPENDIX 2: BOREHOLES IN THE VICINITY OF THE SITE

APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HISTORIC ASSETS

Archaeological Assets

CA Ref	Name	Period	HER No.	NGR
1	Dinorben hillfort, bronze hoard (Parc-y-Meirch)	Bronze Age	101999	SH96727581
2	Pen y Garnedd cairn	Bronze Age	102008	SH96607615
3	Cae Garnedd cairn	Bronze Age	101478	SJ00617334
4	Cae Garreg Lwyd	Bronze Age	102568	SJ015746
5	Cae'r Garnedd	Bronze Age	101391	SH99807580
6	Roman Road Surface at Pilkington Special Glass site	Roman	144311	SJ0196473929
7	Toponymical evidence for a Roman Road	Roman	102985	SJ01757400
8	St Asaph, bow brooch	Roman	122123	SH994739
9	Stone surface	Roman	17586	SH99187391
10	St George, Coin Hoard (6)	Roman	119276	SH9670076100
11	St George, Coin Hoard (19)	Roman	119274	SH976757
12	Abergele, bow brooch	Roman	130887	SH9632276318
13	Dinorben spindlewhorl	Roman	102009	SH96837583
14	Bodelwyddan, trumpet brooch	Roman	141419	SJ0022976677
15	Cae Coch Battlefield	Early Medieval	102010	SH97687883
16	St George (Village and Church)	Medieval to Post-Medieval	105517 16956 102011	SH9739975800 SH97457570
17	Nant-ddu, moated enclosure	Medieval	167055	SH9692776485
18	Faenol Fawr, chapel site	Medieval	102050	SJ00067600
19	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	34044 34047 34048 143517 143518 143519 143520 143521 143522 143523 143524 143525 143526 143527 143528 143529 143530 143531 143532 143533 142812 142832 142849 142869 143352 143358 143413 143414 143419	SJ00457330 SJ00837324 SJ01357285 SJ0087373829 SJ0091073805 SJ0077073728 SJ0081173664 SJ0067573638 SJ0073673562 SJ0097273562 SJ0125573850 SJ0117373618 SJ0100473384 SJ0111973489 SJ0117273483 SJ0126873496 SJ0120173423 SJ0131873593 SJ0119673255 SJ0110173154 SJ0046673983 SJ0041474007 SJ0019574271 SJ0008574159 SH9995274180 SH9989074076 SJ0008774032 SJ0009274243 SH9998174103
20	Abergele, stirrup	Medieval	122771	SH9564976808
21	Cefnmeiriadog, Buckle	Medieval to Post-Medieval	117675	SJ0218673565
22	Kinmel Park, field boundary	Post-Medieval	143441	SH9869274321

23	Kinmel Park, pond III	Post-Medieval	13748	SH9864075620
24	Primrose Hill Gas Works	Post-Medieval	13743	SH9763876038
25	Bryn-celyn farm	Post-Medieval	193911 195455 195454 195453 195456 195452	SJ0012273935 SJ0014673946 SJ0013073951 SJ0011773935 SJ0011873947 SJ0009973919
26	Toll Road	Post-Medieval	-	-
27	Toll Road	Post-Medieval	140765	-
28	Glascoed Lodge milestone	Post-Medieval	70559	SH99447400
29	Ty-cnap milestone	Post-Medieval	143534	SJ0103573895
30	Glan-y-gors farm	Post-Medieval	193776 194984 194985 194983	SH9895077755 SH9895177761 SH9895677762 SH9894177758
31	Pen-y-bont farm	Post-Medieval	193775 194980 194982 194981	SH9899477624 SH9899877613 SH9899077632 SH9898877624
32	Gofer farm	Post-Medieval	193777 194987 194988 194986 194989 194991 194990 194992	SH9730677333 SH9734077319 SH9733177322 SH9732277320 SH9731377320 SH9729577317 SH9730777319 SH9730177318
33	Nant-ddu, farmstead	Post-Medieval	68117	SH9688176275
34	Waen Meredydd farm	Post-Medieval	193983 195711 195709 195710	SJ0124073663 SJ0124573662 SJ0124073667 SJ0123173661
35	Pen-y-ffordd, Farmstead	Post-Medieval	68120	SH9689977323
36	Coed Drive Boundary Marker	Post-Medieval	103534	SH98737747
37	Faenol Boundary Marker VI	Post-Medieval	103548	SH98737745
38	Sun Farm Boundary Marker I	Post-Medieval	103532	SH99077755
39	Sun Farm Boundary Marker II	Post-Medieval	103533	SH99087747
40	Kinmel Park Army Camp	World War I	17101	SH9871575673
41	Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Castle	World War I	23082	SH999742
42	Temporary Shops (Kinmel Park Camp 'Tin-Town')	World War I	132182	SH9961975743
43	Glascoed Prisoner of War Camp	World War I	141809	SH99657393
44	Fire Trenches	World War I	141735	SH9870175066
45	Fire Trenches	World War I	141736	SH9870775056
46	Firing Range Trench	World War I	141781	SH9871275038
47	Firing Range Trench	World War I	141782	SH9872375030
48	Firing Range Bank	World War I	141783	SH9871075039
49	Firing Range Bank	World War I	141784	SH9871475036
50	Firing Range Bank	World War I	141785	SH9872275032
51	Firing Range Bank	World War I	141786	SH9872575028
I	Linear Features on Alignment of Roman Road	Roman	46823	SJ0266773872 to SJ0250173881
II	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46824	SJ0250173881 to SJ0226373904
III	Linear Features on Alignment of Roman Road	Roman	46825	SJ0226373904 to SJ0218073910
IV	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46826	SJ0218073910 to SJ0166073934
IX	Projected section of Roman Road and visible stony ridge and scarp	Roman	46831	SJ0031773926 to SJ0015273923

V	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46827	SJ0166073934 to SJ0110273912
VI	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46828	SJ0110273912 to SJ0097073913
VII	Projected section of Roman Road with a band of metalling	Roman	46829 104608	SJ0097073913 to SJ0092173915
VIII	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46830	SJ0092173915 to SJ0031773926
X	Projected section of Roman Road and shoulder of the modern road	Roman	46832	SJ0015273923 to SH9994573914
XI	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46833	SH9994573914 to SH9962373912
XII	Projected section of Roman Road and wide ridge	Roman	46834	SH9962373912 to SH9944373922
XIII	Projected section of Roman Road	Roman	46835	SH9944373922 to SH9930273922
XIV	Projected section of Roman Road and Agger	Roman	46836 104612	SH9930273922 to SH9919173916
XV	Projected section of the Roman Road, supported by identified stone surface	Roman	46837 104613	SH9919173916 to SH9885373906
XVI	Projected section of the Roman Road and terrace	Roman	46838 46839	SH9885373906 to SH9841573914
L1-1	Bodelwyddan Castle	Grade II* Listed Building, Post-Medieval	1383	SH9992374830
L1-2	Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary	Grade II Listed Building, Post-Medieval	20897 70189	SH9943874010
L1-3	Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary	Grade II Listed Building, Post-Medieval	80738 99615	SJ0052273931
L2-1	Kinmel	Grade I Listed Building, Post-Medieval	229	SH9810174922
L2-2	Ruins of Old Kinmel, in the grounds of Kinmel Park	Grade II Listed Building, Post-Medieval	230	SH9845474615
L2-3	Morfa Lodge	Grade II* Listed Building, Post-Medieval	240 41005	SH9836277424
L2-4	Kinmel Park, gatepiers and railings	Grade II Listed Building, Post-Medieval	99626 80751	SH9913374107
L8	Toll Bar Cottage	Grade II Listed Building, Post-Medieval	41046 18695	SH9674677229
L9	Abergele, Rhuddlan Road, Bodoryn Cottages 1-4	Grade II Listed Building, Post-Medieval	25345 41352 41350 41351 18472 18473 18474 18475	SH9779977244 SH9781677250 SH9780677247 SH9781177248
P1	Bodelwyddan Castle	Grade II Registered Park, Post-Medieval	PGW(C) 2(DEN)	-
P2	Kinmel Park	Grade II* Registered Park, Post-Medieval	PGW(Gd) 54(CON)	-
S2	Abergele, St George's Well	Medieval	102012	SH9763875663

Previous Archaeological Investigations

CA Ref	Description	HER No.	NGR
W1	Watching Brief at former Pilkington Special Glass Site, St Asaph 2018	144310	SJ0196473929
W2	Watching Brief at Abergele, Groesffordd Marli, 'Bryn Y Pin Cottage' 2022	213792	SH9847473917

APPENDIX 4: WORLD WAR I FEATURES IN THE STUDY AREA

Name (Text ref)	Summary (Condition)	HER No.	NGR
Kinmel Park Camp (40)	Army Camp	17101	SH9871575673
Bodelwyddan WWI practice trenches and command post (41)	Military Training Site	23082	SH999742
Kinmel Park training area, trenches II	Trenches	129618	SH979756
Kinmel Park training area, trenches III	Trenches Group	129619	SH98527522
Kinmel Park training area, trenches IV	Trenches Group	129620	SH98567505
Kinmel Park training area, trenches V	Trenches Group	129621	SH98667511
Kinmel Park training area, trenches VI	Trenches Group	129622	SH98767504
Kinmel Park Camp, 'Tin-Town' (42)	Shop	132182	SH9961975743
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Unknown)	141712	SH9983874326
Kinmel Park training area, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	141715	SH9813374398
Kinmel Park training area, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	141716	SH9815474358
Kinmel Park training area, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	141734	SH9799775570
Kinmel Park training area, trench (44)	Fire Trench (Unknown)	141735	SH9870175066
Kinmel Park training area, trench (45)	Fire Trench (Unknown)	141736	SH9870775056
Kinmel Park training area, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	141742	SH9788375584
Kinmel Park training area, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	141743	SH9792575545
Kinmel Park training area, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	141744	SH9790075556
Kinmel Park training area, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	141745	SH9788275547
Kinmel Park training area, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	141746	SH9789775576
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	141770	SH9850775251
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	141771	SH9850175248
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	141772	SH9849675243
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, trench	Grenade Range Trench (Near Destroyed)	141773	SH9851975227
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, trench	Grenade Range Trench (Near Destroyed)	141774	SH9852375213
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, bank	Grenade Range Bank (Near Destroyed)	141775	SH9849875252
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, bank	Grenade Range Bank (Near Destroyed)	141776	SH9851475226
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, bank	Grenade Range Bank (Near Destroyed)	141777	SH9852275214
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, bank	Grenade Range Bank (Near Destroyed)	141778	SH9852575211
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, trench	Grenade Range Trench (Near Destroyed)	141779	SH9849375242
Kinmel Park training area, grenade range, bank	Grenade Range Bank (Near Destroyed)	141780	SH9850575239
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, trench (46)	Firing Range Trench (Near Destroyed)	141781	SH9871275038
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, trench (47)	Firing Range Trench (Near Destroyed)	141782	SH9872375030
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, bank (48)	Firing Range Bank (Unknown)	141783	SH9871075039
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, bank (49)	Firing Range Bank (Unknown)	141784	SH9871475036
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, bank (50)	Firing Range Bank (Unknown)	141785	SH9872275032
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, bank (51)	Firing Range Bank (Unknown)	141786	SH9872575028
Kinmel Park training area, trench/mining	Mine (Near Destroyed)	141787	SH9856975063
Kinmel Park training area, trench	Trench (Near Destroyed)	141788	SH9856775032
Kinmel Park training area, trench/mining	Mine (Unknown)	141790	SH9855775050

Kinmel Park training area, firing range, bank	Firing Range Bank (Unknown)	141791	SH9761375703
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, bank	Firing Range Bank (Unknown)	141792	SH9759075687
Kinmel Park training area, firing range, trench	Firing Range Trench (Unknown)	141793	SH9758875678
Glascoed, Cross Foxes Cottages, Migratory Camp prisoner of war camp (43)	Prisoner of War Camp	141809	SH99657393
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142769	SJ0018274053
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142770	SJ0020874022
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142771	SJ0039973955
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, sap	Sap Trench (Near Destroyed)	142772	SJ0028774023
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142773	SJ0018473999
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142774	SJ0023574044
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142775	SJ0022674032
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142776	SJ0023173971
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, "T" head sap	Sap Trench (Near Destroyed)	142777	SJ0025273955
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, sap	Sap Trench (Near Destroyed)	142778	SJ0014674074
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142779	SJ0037773968
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, "D" head recess	Head Trench (Near Destroyed)	142780	SJ0038373967
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, island traverse	Practice Trench (Island Traverse)	142781	SJ0033474051
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142782	SJ0037773990
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142783	SJ0034173941
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142784	SJ0034374017
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142785	SJ0036974024
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142786	SJ0039974015
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Unknown)	142787	SJ0039673995
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	142789	SJ0035474016
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	142791	SJ0035873991
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	142792	SJ0034473994
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142793	SJ0026274020
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142794	SJ0028374040
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142795	SJ0028374029
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142796	SJ0029074002
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142797	SJ0021073990
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142798	SJ0026374064
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	142799	SJ0041774004
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142800	SJ0043373951
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142801	SJ0036373965
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142802	SJ0033173944
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142803	SJ0034073946
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142804	SJ0034873944

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142805	SJ0035573950
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142806	SJ0036073957
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142807	SJ0036573954
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142808	SJ0037073963
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142809	SJ0036373978
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142810	SJ0034373975
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142811	SJ0035273996
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	142813	SJ0036374054
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142814	SJ0032974061
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142815	SJ0027473943
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142816	SJ0025974037
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142817	SJ0025574021
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142818	SJ0025674015
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142820	SJ0025374060
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142821	SJ0023974071
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142822	SJ0022774059
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142823	SJ0020574077
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142824	SJ0021874080
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142825	SJ0021574007
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142826	SJ0019873996
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142827	SJ0020173991
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142828	SJ0028574013
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142829	SJ0025274004
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142830	SJ0034173938
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142831	SJ0031873993
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142833	SJ0004174075
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142834	SJ0009574084
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142835	SJ0010174084
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142836	SJ0010274077
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142837	SJ0009874076
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142838	SJ0009774072
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142839	SJ0009674064
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142840	SJ0008974063
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142841	SJ0009074068
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142842	SJ0009174072
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142843	SJ0009174080
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142844	SJ0008674086
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142845	SJ0008574074
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142846	SJ0009174055
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142847	SJ0008374069
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142848	SJ0007974060
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142850	SJ0001874084
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142851	SJ0002974082

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142852	SJ0002974086
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, "T" head trench	Head Trench (Near Destroyed)	142853	SJ0002974096
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater/bombing pit	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142854	SJ0003774096
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142855	SJ0002374093
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142856	SJ0002274077
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142857	SJ0003374065
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142858	SJ0002874056
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142859	SJ0001774055
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142860	SJ0003874106
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142861	SJ0002574068
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench/mining	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142865	SJ0011874380
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142870	SH9987174117
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142871	SH9997574347
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142872	SH9997074287
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142873	SH9996674289
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142875	SJ0008174177
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142876	SH9999274271
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142877	SH9998674259
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	142878	SH9997374224
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142879	SH9996974320
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142880	SH9996874332
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	142881	SH9994474294
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142886	SH9983874167
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142887	SH9985674177
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142888	SH9985974155
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142889	SH9985774145
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142890	SH9985874163
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142891	SH9987074167
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142892	SH9987874164
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142893	SH9988074152
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142894	SH9987074154
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142895	SH9985174140
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142896	SH9989274218
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142897	SH9989274228
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142898	SH9990374223
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142899	SH9991074223
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142900	SH9991474216
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142901	SH9989674204
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142902	SH9990474203
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142903	SH9990174211
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142904	SH9989274197
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142905	SH9988574204
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142906	SH9987974216
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142907	SH9988474227
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142908	SH9989174258
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142909	SH9988574260
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142910	SH9987774260

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142911	SH9987774266
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142912	SH9988274269
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142913	SH9989274268
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142914	SH9989174275
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142915	SH9989974254
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142916	SH9991774276
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142917	SH9992374277
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142918	SH9990874251
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142919	SH9991274246
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142920	SH9990174264
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142921	SH9992874271
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142922	SH9992774262
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142923	SH9992974257
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142924	SH9992774250
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142925	SH9994174256
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142926	SH9993974264
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142927	SH9995174252
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142928	SH9995774244
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142929	SH9992574244
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142930	SH9992974241
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142931	SH9994174249
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142932	SH9993774245
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142933	SH9993374238
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142934	SH9993974235
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142935	SH9994674241
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Unknown)	142936	SH9983174327
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Unknown)	142937	SH9983574324
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Unknown)	142938	SH9983974322
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142939	SH9994774367
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142940	SH9994374325
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142941	SH9995774259
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142942	SH9996674252
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142943	SH9997774291
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142944	SH9998174298
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142945	SH9998574309
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142946	SH9999574280
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142947	SH9999574291
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142948	SH9999074286
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142949	SH9998874279
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142950	SH9998174281
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142951	SH9997774266
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142952	SH9998174274
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142953	SH9998374270
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142954	SH9998274290
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142955	SH9998774294
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142956	SH9999874310
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142957	SJ0000174312
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142958	SH9998874302
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142959	SH9999074314
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142960	SH9998474317
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142961	SH9999074325
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142962	SH9984974177
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142963	SH9984974150
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142964	SH9988474168
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	142965	SH9987274225
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	142968	SH9996974162
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142969	SH9995574334
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142970	SH9995874367
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142971	SH9994774347

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142972	SH9995874356
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142973	SH9996474349
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142974	SH9995074342
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142975	SH9992074363
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142976	SH9993474364
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142977	SH9992974363
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142978	SH9993474357
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142979	SH9993574351
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142980	SH9993274345
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142981	SH9993174339
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142982	SH9992674330
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142983	SH9991974370
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142984	SH9994074364
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142985	SH9992474357
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142986	SH9992874353
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142987	SH9992474347
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142988	SH9992374340
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142989	SH9992074329
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142990	SH9991574337
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142991	SH9991774342
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142992	SH9991574349
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142993	SH9991174346
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	142994	SH9993374317
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, sap	Sap Trench (Near Destroyed)	142995	SH9990474281
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench (section)	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	142996	SJ0000974243
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, bank	Trench Bank (Unknown)	142997	SH9997874371
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143002	SH9996274406
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143003	SH9995574409
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143004	SH9997874402
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143006	SH9997274393
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143007	SH9997474387
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143008	SH9996074399
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143009	SH9996974379
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143010	SH9996674391
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143011	SH9997174406
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143012	SH9996374382
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143013	SH9996274391
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143014	SH9996974396
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143015	SH9993474408
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143016	SH9994174401
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143017	SJ0001274324
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143018	SJ0001574335
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143019	SJ0000774332
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143020	SJ0000074340
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143021	SJ0001074340
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143022	SJ0001874344
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143023	SJ0001174350
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143024	SJ0000474347
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143025	SJ0000574356
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143026	SJ0001274363
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143027	SJ0001374355
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143028	SJ0001874353
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143029	SH9999874355
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143030	SJ0000074361
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143031	SH9999374394
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143032	SJ0000574368
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143033	SH9999974374
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143034	SH9999974383
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143035	SJ0001474370
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143036	SJ0001374384
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143037	SJ0001074377

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143038	SJ0000674386
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143039	SJ0001674389
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143040	SJ0001074395
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143041	SH9999874400
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143042	SH9999874388
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143043	SH9999274383
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143044	SH9998974374
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143045	SJ0000174394
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143046	SJ0002074313
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143047	SJ0002074307
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143048	SJ0001574303
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143049	SJ0001874293
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143050	SJ0001574287
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143051	SJ0001174294
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143052	SH9999974301
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143053	SJ0000574287
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143054	SJ0001574312
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	143055	SJ0004374076
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143056	SJ0002874049
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143057	SJ0001074097
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143058	SH9999574081
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143059	SH9998474068
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143060	SH9997974087
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143061	SH9999374108
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143177	SJ0003974404
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143178	SJ0005274415
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143184	SJ0007074413
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143185	SJ0006174409
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Intact)	143191	SJ0002674405
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	143241	SH9991374210
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143242	SH9985874233
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143243	SH9986074241
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143244	SH9993274250
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143245	SH9994674232
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143246	SH9993374266
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143247	SH9995274238
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143248	SH9995574231
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143249	SH9988974264
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143250	SH9989774267
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143251	SH9989674261
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143252	SH9986974264
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143253	SH9987374270
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143254	SH9989174282
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143255	SH9991374259
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143256	SH9994974312
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143257	SJ0000674306
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143258	SJ0000374297
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143259	SH9999474403
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	143260	SH9998374405
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Near Destroyed)	143272	SH9989674189
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143273	SH9998374330
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143274	SH9999474309
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143275	SJ0005074399
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143276	SJ0006074398
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Unknown)	143283	SJ0001074230
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	143284	SJ0002474290
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143286	SH9996874073
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Damaged)	143288	SJ0012774220
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143290	SJ0003374374
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143291	SJ0002374389
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143292	SJ0002574382

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143293	SJ0002074374
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143294	SJ0002074370
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143295	SJ0002574369
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143296	SJ0003074363
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143297	SJ0002674356
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143298	SJ0002174363
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143328	SH9995274397
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143329	SH9995674389
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143330	SH9989474289
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143331	SH9988774297
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143332	SH9988674305
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143333	SH9990574320
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143334	SH9991574305
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143335	SH9991374297
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143336	SH9990474354
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143337	SH9989974347
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, mining	Mine (Unknown)	143359	SJ0011974390
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, mining	Mine (Unknown)	143360	SJ0013774402
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench/mining	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	143361	SJ0013674386
Kinmel Park training area, trench/mining	Mine (Near Destroyed)	143363	SH9851174978
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	143371	SJ0036273984
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Near Destroyed)	143372	SJ0034674036
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout/mine	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	143373	SJ0009374184
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout/mine	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	143374	SJ0011674188
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench/mine	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	143375	SJ0008774193
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143377	SH9986974225
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143378	SH9987674217
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143379	SH9988374204
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143380	SH9988974218
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143381	SH9989274204
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143382	SH9988974198
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143383	SH9991074211
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143384	SH9990174204
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143385	SH9983674167
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143386	SH9984674177
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143387	SH9985474177
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143388	SH9986774168
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143389	SH9985674155
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143390	SH9986874154
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143391	SH9987574164
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143392	SH9984974140

Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143393	SH9984774150
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143394	SH9985474145
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Unknown)	143395	SH9989374122
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143396	SH9990674251
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143397	SH9991274259
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143398	SH9991074246
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143399	SH9994474233
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143400	SH9993874235
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143401	SH9995174239
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143402	SH9993174238
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143403	SH9994574241
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143404	SH9995374231
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater spoil	Bomb Crater Spoil Mound (Unknown)	143405	SH9995474259
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, sap	Sap Trench (Unknown)	143406	SH9994774269
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Unknown)	143407	SH9999874249
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Unknown)	143410	SH9984374319
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Unknown)	143425	SJ0033874032
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	143444	SJ0016974020
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, sap	Sap Trench (Near Destroyed)	143446	SH9995674262
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, redoubt	Trench Redoubt (Near Destroyed)	143447	SH9990773990
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, redoubt	Trench Redoubt (Near Destroyed)	143448	SJ0002274225
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	143472	SH9993974280
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, dugout	Dugout Trench (Near Destroyed)	143473	SJ0036873959
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, fire trench	Fire Trench (Near Destroyed)	143474	SH9990274171
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, communication trench	Communication Trench (Near Destroyed)	143475	SH9998874122
Kinmel Park training area, trench/mining	Mine (Unknown)	143482	SH9855475032
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, sap	Sap Trench (Unknown)	143483	SH9995374265
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, slit trench	Slit Trench (Unknown)	143484	SJ0036874020
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143486	SJ0005274408
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143490	SH9999074362
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143503	SH9989774281
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143504	SH9990974341
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143505	SH9990674345
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Unknown)	143506	SH9992274323
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143507	SH9990674313
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143508	SH9988674289
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143509	SH9988474282
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, trench	Practice Trenches (Unknown)	143510	SH9986374309
Bodelwyddan practice trenches, improved crater	Bomb Crater (Unknown)	143512	SH9990274328

APPENDIX 5: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX 6: SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

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